

A BRIEF HISTORY OF DAGGETT COUNTY

Daggett County is located on the North slope of the Uinta Mountains, an east-west running range some 150 miles long and 30 miles wide that has been dramatically carved by glaciers. The Uinta contains some of the highest peaks in the state! Leidy Peak at 12,028 feet is the highest peak in the county. The Uinta Mountains are the source of much of the water for the Green River which cuts through them at the east end of the range. Wyoming borders Daggett County on the north and Colorado border's Daggett County on the east.

Rich with trees, water, and wildlife, Clay Basin and Brown's Hole along the Green River in northeast Daggett served as a winter refuge for both migratory animals and prehistoric Indian groups. The first known white men to visit the county were fur trappers who, in the 1820's, came to the mountains looking for beaver to trap. The most famous of these was a man named General William Henry Ashley. In 1825, after organizing a fur company in St. Louis, Missouri, traveled to the Green River country to see for himself the land of the beaver and other wildlife. That same year he floated down the Green River into the Uinta Basin and then traveled by horse and foot through Summit County back to southern Wyoming where the first rendezvous was held. If you ever travel to Daggett County by way of Mountain View and Burnt Fork, Wyoming, you will see a marker on the south side of the highway that indicates where this rendezvous occurred. Make sure you stop and take pictures of the beautiful meadow with towering snow-capped mountains in the background!

Other trappers and traders soon followed in the footsteps of Ashley. In 1837 Fort Davey Crockett was built at Brown's Hole by Philip Thompson and William Craig. The fort supplied goods to the trappers in the area. A German traveler named Mr. Wislezenus described Fort Crockett as being "somewhat poverty-stricken for which reason it was also known to the trappers by the name of Fort Misery"

In 1869 and 1871 John Wesley Powell, a famous explorer, visited part of Daggett County. Starting at Green River, Wyoming, Powell floated down the Green and Colorado rivers, studying the geology and geography, animal and plant life, and the Indians of the area.

About this time it was rumored that the Uinta Mountains were full of diamonds. Important and wealthy people in America and Europe invested in the claims, hoping to make a lot of money. They soon found out that the discovery of diamonds in the Uinta's was a hoax.

Daggett County was used for the summer grazing of sheep and cattle trailed in from parts of northern Utah and southwestern Wyoming until the introduction of irrigation in the 1890's by Adolph Jessen, Ellsworth Daggett, R. C. Chamber, and others made it possible for farmers and their families to live there. The first permanent settlers included the James Warby and Franklin Twitchell families.

In 1917 the county of Daggett was created by the state legislature out of the northern part of Uinta County, and Manila was named the county seat. Daggett was the last of the state's counties to be organized.

Daggett County's economy is based primarily on the raising of livestock, hay, and alfalfa, but it is also an important producer of electric power for Utah and surrounding states. A new town, Dutch John, was built in 1957 near Flaming Gorge to provide a living place for people who work at the dam. Flaming Gorge Reservoir is a popular place for boating and fishing.



DAGGETT

Named for Ellsworth Daggett who surveyed the Canal which brought water from Henry's Fork to Daggett County farms and ranches.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| County Seat: | Manila |
| Land Area: | 850 square miles |
| Population: | 1059 |
| Crops Harvested: | Alfalfa, Grains |
| Livestock Raised: | Cattle, Sheep |
| Mining: | Natural gas, Petroleum, Stone, Gravel, Sand |
| Manufacturing: | Electricity at Flaming Gorge Dam |
| Recreational Areas: | Flaming Gorge Dam, Sheep Creek Canyon, Fishing, Boating, Water Skiing at Flaming Gorge Reservoir, Rafting the Green River, Uinta Mountains |

Brief Summary of Daggett County:

Daggett County is located on the northern slopes of the Uinta Mountains and is rich in wild life and is an important cattle and sheep raising area. Flaming Gorge Dam and the National Recreational Area have brought over a million visitors to Daggett County each year. Fishing, boating, and water skiing are excellent on Flaming Gorge Reservoir which is 91 miles long. Sheep Creek Canyon has good camping and some beautiful and unusual scenery. At Red Canyon Overlook you can stand at the edge of a deep canyon and look down at the water far below. The red cliffs and blue water are beautiful. The town of Dutch John was built to house the people who take care of the dam, the reservoir, and the recreational area.

Daggett County only shows a population of 1059 people, but it seems like a very populated place especially during the warm season with over a million visitors each year. The Green River has become the greatest fishing spot in Utah recently. Rafting down the Green River is another very important and exciting sport for the river-running enthusiasts.

Daggett County is “Out of the Ordinary”

Population : 935 is lowest in Utah (2020 census) and 1014 (2022 estimate)

Incorporated Towns: 2 - Manila (County Seat) and Dutch John (2015)

County Land Area: 696.99 square miles

Persons per Square Mile: 1.3

Stop Lights: 0

Freeway Miles: 0

Clothing Stores: 0

Malls: 0

Grocery Stores / Markets: 1

Convenience Stores: 5

Gas Stations: 5

Federal and State owned Land: 89%

Driving Time From Wasatch Front: 3 hours (Varies with load & road construction)

Claims to Fame:

Flaming Gorge Dam (built 1958-1964)

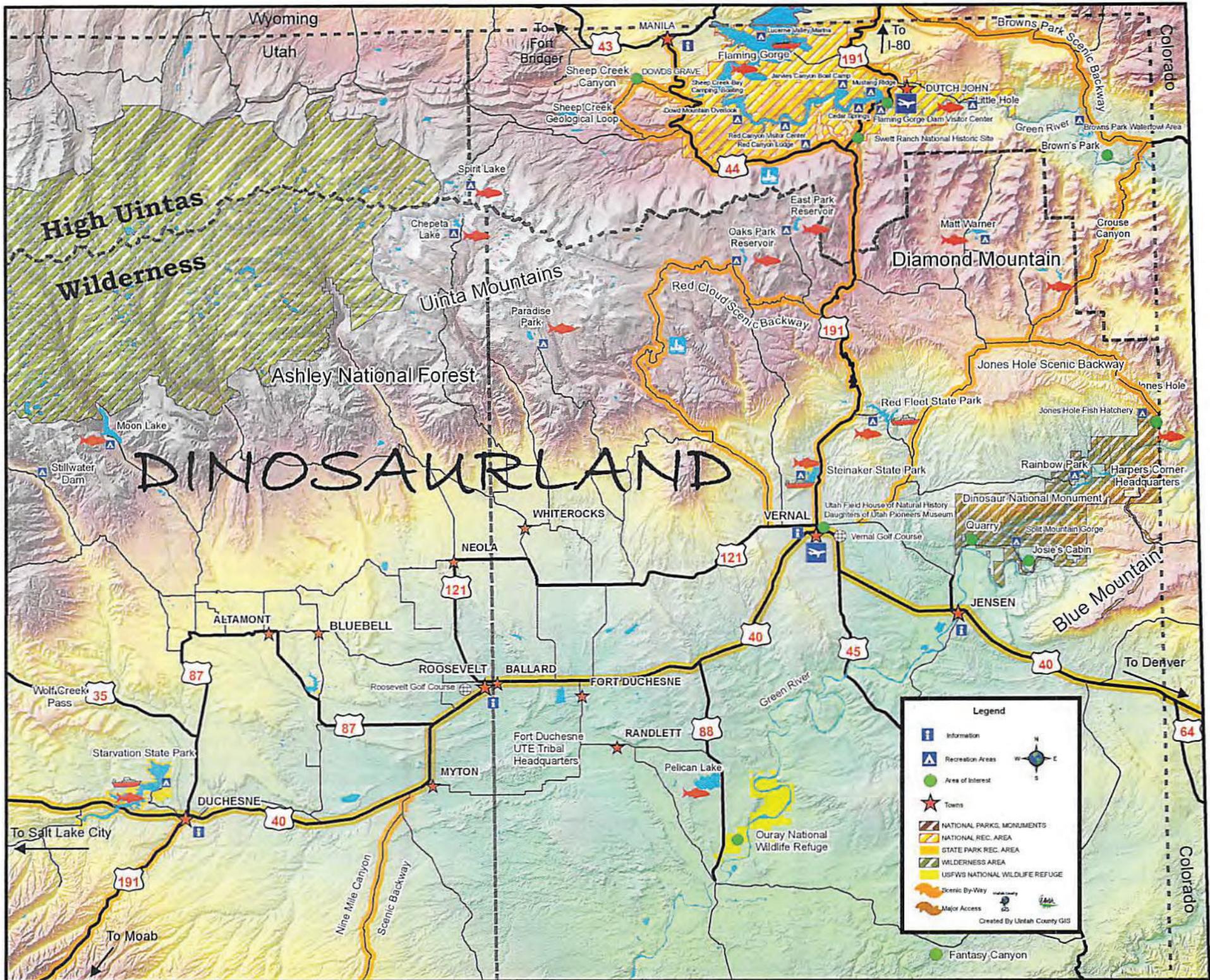
Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area

Fly Fishing on the Green River (Most fish per mile of any river in US)

Ashley National Forest

Daggett County is Utah's Youngest County (created in 1918)

For more Information about Daggett County go to www.daggettcountry.org



DINOSAURLAND ATTRACTIONS



| Family Adventures | Summer Calendar of Events | Family Adventures, Cont. |
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| <p><u>Hunt for Dinosaur Bones</u> If you always wanted to be a paleontologist, or just have a fascination with dinosaurs, check out: Dinosaur National Monument Quarry Jensen (435) 781-7700 Utah Field House of Natural History State Park Museum, Vernal (435) 789-3799</p> <p><u>Ancient Art</u> See if you can decipher the stories of pre-historic Native Americans. The following are a few places you will find wonderful panels of petroglyphs and pictographs: Nine Mile Canyon McConkie Ranch, Dry Fork Canyon Dinosaur National Monument</p> <p><u>Western Entertainment</u> Join us for these popular summer events that celebrate the culture and heritage of the west: Ute Indian Pow-wow (June & July) Dinosaur Roundup Rodeo (July) Labor Day Festival of Lights & Fireworks (September) Outlaw Trail Theatre (June & July) Regional County Fairs (August) Corn Maze (October)</p> <p>For more information on these events, or a complete list of all events in the area please visit www.dinoland.com.</p> <p><u>Whitewater in a Day</u> Adrift Adventures, (800) 824-0150 Hatch River Expeditions, (800) 342-6323 Dinosaur River Expeditions, (800) 345-7238</p> <p>Or rent your own raft and float the Green River: Flaming Gorge Resort, (435) 889-3773 Flaming Gorge Rec. Services, (435) 885-3191 Trout Creek Flies, (435) 885-3338</p> | <p><u>June</u> CBR Professional Bull Riding, Vernal Uintah Basin Junior Livestock Show, Vernal Outlaw Trail Theatre, Vernal Ute Indian Tribe Pow-wow, Ft. Duchesne Catch a Cure for Cancer: Bass & Walleye Fishing Tournament, Starvation State Park Altonah Car Show, Altonah</p> <p><u>July</u> Outlaw Trail Theater, Vernal Ute Indian Tribe Pow-Wow, Ft. Duchesne Dutch John July 3rd Freedom Festival (fireworks, music & more) Neola 4th of July Celebration, Neola Duchesne Lions Club Breakfast Fireworks, Duchesne PRCA Dinosaur Roundup Rodeo, Vernal Cow Country Rodeo, Manila Altamont Longhorn Days, Altamont</p> <p><u>August</u> “Dallying for Dinosaurs” Roping USTRC Sanctioned Roping, Vernal Uintah Basin in Celebration, Roosevelt Dinotrax Fat Tire Festival, Red Canyon Lodge Duchesne County Fair, Duchesne Uintah County Fair, Uintah Vernal Area Chamber of Commerce Business Symposium, Vernal</p> <p><u>September</u> Labor Day Festival of Lights & Fireworks, Flaming Gorge—Manila Uintah Basin High School Rodeo, Vernal Annual Walleye Classic, Starvation State Park Bluebell Corn Maze, Monsen Farm, Bluebell Vernal Utah’s Indian Summer Storytelling Festival, Vernal</p> | <p><u>Play in the Water</u> Red Fleet State Park (435) 789-6614 Steinaker State Park (435) 789-4432 Starvation State Park (435) 738-2326 Or rent a boat from a Flaming Gorge Marinas: Cedar Springs Marina (435) 889-3795 Lucerne Valley Marina (435) 784-3483 Buckboard Marina (307) 875-6927</p> <p><u>Visitor Information</u></p> <p><u>Duchesne Co. Visitor & History Center</u> Duchesne, (435) 738-2166. Open Monday - Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Winter hours vary.</p> <p><u>Vernal Area Chamber of Commerce</u> Vernal, (435) 789-1352. Monday - Friday 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Year Round</p> <p><u>Dinosaurland Travel Board</u> Vernal, (435) 789-6932. Monday - Friday 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Year Round</p> <p><u>Utah Welcome Center</u> Jensen, (435) 789-4002. Daily. Summer: 8:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m. Winter: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.</p> <p><u>Utah Field House of Natural History</u> Vernal, (435) 789-3799. Daily. Summer 8:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m. Winter: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.</p> <p><u>Ashley National Forest</u> Vernal, (435) 781-1181. Monday - Friday 8a-5p. Manila, (435) 784-3445. Monday - Friday 8a-5p. Green River, (307) 875-2871. Mon- Fri 8a-4:30p. (Saturday from 8a-5p at participating locations)</p> <p><u>Red Canyon Visitor Center</u> Flaming Gorge, (435) 889-3713 Monday - Sunday 8:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. Memorial Day - Labor Day</p> <p><u>Flaming Gorge Dam Visitor Center</u> Dutch John, (435) 885-3135. Monday - Sunday, Memorial Day to Labor Day, 8:00a.m. - 6:00p.m.</p> |

Dutch John

Ever since the construction of the Flaming Gorge Dam, there has been a lot of interest in who Dutch John was. So the question remains: Who was Dutch John?

Dutch John, or John Honselena (mispronounced-Hunslinger-), was a native of Sheiswig, Germany. He raised horses and had a summer camp and cabin near the Summit Springs Guard Station. He used the winter range on the east side of the Green River, in what was known as Joe's Pasture. His headquarters was along the river in Red Canyon. His range spilled over into the area now called Dutch John Flat or Dutch John Bend.

John Honselena was given the name of Dutch John because he talked with a German accent and was a little hard to understand. To the people of the time, he sounded like a Dutchman. What happened to Dutch John? It seems that he just faded away.

Dutch John, Utah is located at 6324 feet above sea level. Its population varies from near 250 in the summer to about 150 during the winter months. The town was originally constructed by the Water and Power Resource Services in conjunction with the Flaming Gorge Dam. It was a government-owned town until October 1998, when President Bill Clinton signed the legislation which provided the ability for the privatization of Dutch John.

The Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources have offices in Dutch John. Employees of these agencies, as well as those of the Utah Division of Parks and Recreation, the Utah Highway Patrol, the Daggett County Sheriff, and the Daggett County School District live in Dutch John. Some permit holders, such as river guides, and government contractors also live in Dutch John.

Flaming Gorge Lodge (located 7 miles south on Highway 191) has a service station, restaurant, store, and liquor store. The lodge offers both motel and condominium accommodations. Red Canyon Lodge (located 9 miles south on Highway 191 and 3 miles west on Highway 44) includes a restaurant and cabins.

Commercial facilities available in Dutch John include a store, cafe, and service station. Trout Creek Flies, Inc. also offers a gas station, fly shop, C-Store, and restaurant.

The Bureau of Reclamation offers guided tours of the Flaming Gorge Dam and power plant. Commercial tours are available for rafting and fishing on the Green River below the dam. Raft rentals are available at the Dutch John Rec Service, Flaming Gorge Lodge, and Trout Creek Flies.

The U.S. Forest Service operates two visitor centers, a number of campgrounds and several boat-launching ramps in the Dutch John area. Cedar Springs Marina offers boat rental. Adjacent to Dutch John is an airport with a chip and seal surface landing strip, 7460 feet in length, elevation 6561 feet.

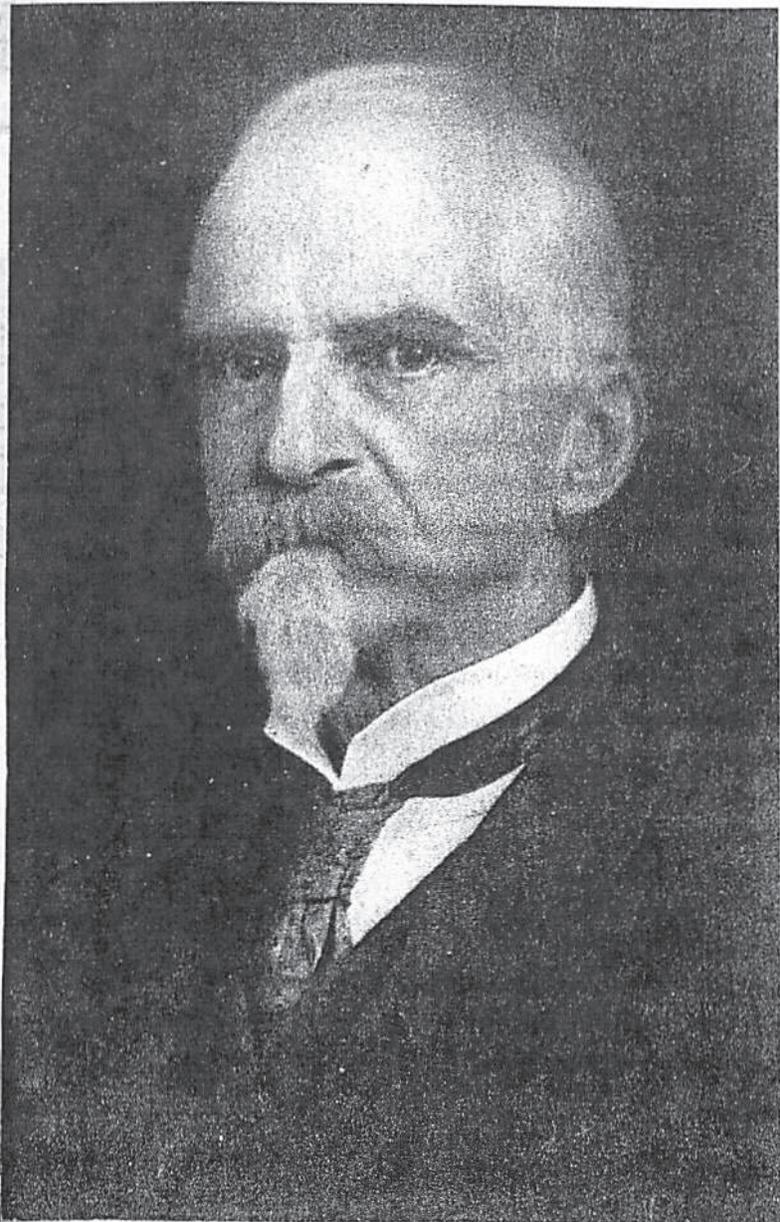
Acreage of Daggett County

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| <u>Town of Manila:</u> | 625 |
| Bureau of Land Mgt : | 113,433 |
| Forest Service : | 166,183 |
| National Parks: | 78,993 |
| Private Ownership: | 44,929 |
| State Lands: | 28,944 |
| Water Acreage: | 14,043 |
| Total County Acreage | 446,525 |
| w/Town of Manila | 447,150 |

May 1892 an article in the *Deseret News* announced:

Articles of incorporation of the Lucerne Land and Water company were filed with the County Clerk today. The incorporators are: Adolph Jessen, James McGregor, Chas. C. Dey of Salt Lake, Benjamin E. Rich of Ogden, and Josiah Smith of Fort Bridger, Wyoming. . . The general office will be in Salt Lake, but its business will extend over Utah and Wyoming. . . The officers are Adolph Jessen president, B.E. Rich vice-president, and James McGregor secretary and treasurer.

Other investors later got involved. Utah Surveyor General Ellsworth Daggett and mining magnate R.C. Chambers joined the enterprise. Together with Jessen, who continued to manage the company's affairs, they became the principal stockholders of the land development project.



Ellsworth Daggett.

First Lady Unveils West's Gorge Dam

By Barbi Fouch
Tribune Staff Writer

DUTCH JOHN, Daggett County—Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson—clad in a flaming red dress—made history Monday as the first First Lady in American history ever to dedicate a federal reclamation project.

STANDING ON A bunting-draped platform overlooking the 81-million-dollar Flaming Gorge Dam, part of the huge Colorado River Storage Project, the wife of the President, swept aside a red, fringe-trimmed Spanish shawl to unveil a bronze plaque which is the dedicatory marker of the water conservation project.

Mrs. Johnson declared, "This dam was built in the spirit I see today when so many have joined hands to build what we seek."

MRS. JOHNSON IS THE FIRST wife of a president to dedicate a reclamation project in the 62-year history of the Bureau of Reclamation.

En route to the dedication site, Mrs. Johnson flew first to Vernal where nearly 1,000 people were on hand to greet her.

SHE WAS PRESENTED WITH a white orchid and yellow rose corsage and three orange-colored dinosaurs as mementos for herself and her two daughters.

After the dedication of the dam, the First Lady took a boat ride on Flaming Gorge Lake in a craft brought over from Yellowstone Park, then attended a buffalo barbecue at Green River, Wyo., before flying back to Washington at the end of her four-state Western visit.

A CROWD OF some 1,500 persons watched and applauded in the bright sunshine as Mrs. Johnson unveiled the plaque at Flaming Gorge Dam.

Said Mrs. Johnson in the dedication ceremonies, "I feel a kinship to Powell (John Wesley Powell, geologist-explorer, who named Flaming Gorge) for my husband and I have dreamed of dam building . . . though much further to the south where the Green River becomes one with the Colorado.

"**WISE USE OF** water has enriched the quality of our lives as much as it has increased the quantity of our resources.

"How many people have dreamed and planned and built to bring this great reservoir into being. The battle of the future, as my husband defined it at the University of Michigan, will be waged in both the countryside and the city.



—By Ross Weiser, Tribune Staff Photographer
America's First Lady, Lady Bird Johnson, waves from the boat in which she rode around Flaming Gorge Lake after dedication.



Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson stands at the podium at dedication ceremonies for Flaming Gorge Dam in eastern Utah Monday. | **On platform with the First Lady are Utah, Wyoming and federal officials including Gov. George D. Clyde, Sen. Frank Moss.**
AUG. 17, 1964

By Ross Weber, Tribune Staff Photographer



FLAMING GORGE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA



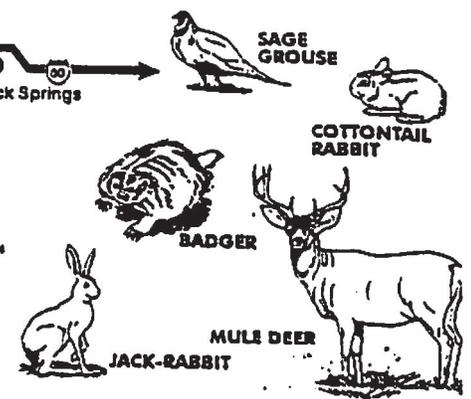
WATCHABLE WILDLIFE

One of the area's most valuable resources is its abundant wildlife. Any visitor who spends time in the Flaming Gorge NRA will be rewarded with the sighting of many species of wild animals.

Although you cannot always see the animals listed on the map, your chances are higher of seeing a specific species in the given locations.

Wildlife viewing success is dependent on a number of circumstances. Not only is it important to spend time in the area, but other determinants are the time of year, the time of day, and the number of disturbances by humans on the local wildlife populations.

Please read the pointers for wildlife and habitat stewardship to learn how to enjoy and protect our national treasure. Happy viewing!

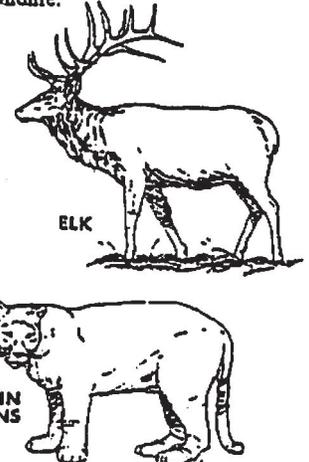
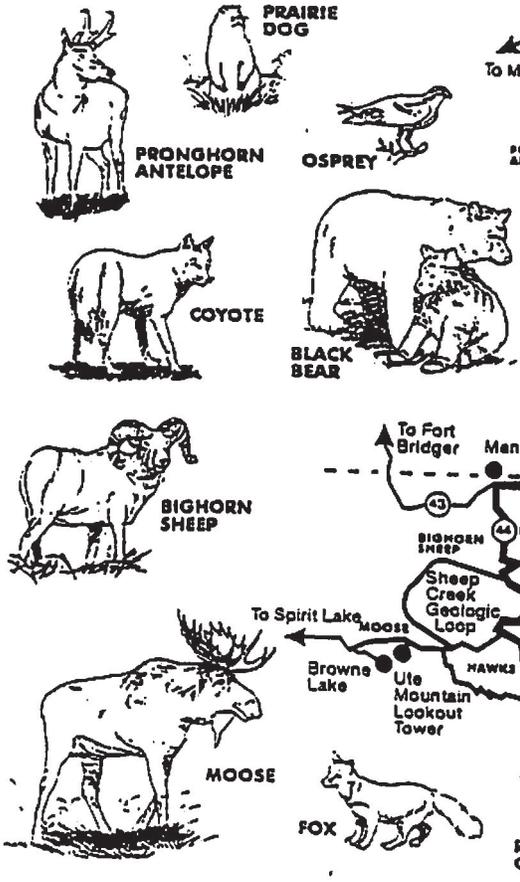


WILDLIFE & HABITAT STEWARDSHIP

The Flaming Gorge area, with its large expanse of native habitat and free ranging wildlife, is a heritage for which we are responsible. To conserve our precious wildlife, use ethical wildlife-watching practices.

- Know what kinds of animals are in the area
- Leave animals alone, wild and free.
- Never approach or follow wild animals.
- Remain at a distance from nesting birds, denning animals, and newborn animals.
- Feeding wildlife is harmful to animals and people.
- Walk lightly on the land, leaving the area natural, unpolluted, and undisturbed.

Wildlife is our natural heritage. All of us share the responsibility for our own safety and for the preservation of wildlife.



DAGGETT COUNTY WAS NAMED AFTER ELLSWORTH DAGGETT, WHO HELPED IRRIGATION FOR THE COUNTY. DAGGETT'S PRIMARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES ARE ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION, LUMBER, AND LIVESTOCK.

POINTS OF INTEREST ARE FLAMING GORGE RECREATIONAL AREA, ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST, AND THE JARVIE RANCH IN BROWN'S HOLE.

THE FIRST KNOWN WHITE MEN TO VISIT THE COUNTY WERE FUR TRAPPERS WHO, IN THE 1820'S, CAME TO THE MOUNTAINS TRAPPING FOR BEAVER. PERHAPS THE MOST FAMOUS OF THESE WAS GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY ASHLEY.

IN 1837 FORT DAVEY CROCKETT WAS BUILT AT BROWN'S HOLE BY PHILLIP THOMPSON AND WILLIAM CRAIG. THE FORT SUPPLIED GOODS TO THE TRAPPERS.

IN 1869 AND 1871 EXPLORER JOHN WESLEY POWELL VISITED PARTS OF DAGGETT COUNTY AND FLOATED DOWN THE GREEN AND COLORADO RIVERS, STUDYING THE GEOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, AND INDIANS OF THE AREA.

ABOUT THIS SAME TIME, IT WAS RUMORED THAT THE UINTA MOUNTAINS WERE FULL OF DIAMONDS. WEALTHY PEOPLE IN EUROPE AND AMERICA INVESTED, BUT SOON FOUND OUT IT WAS A HOAX.

DAGGETT COUNTY WAS USED FOR SUMMER GRAZING OF SHEEP AND CATTLE TRAILED IN FROM NORTHERN UTAH AND SOUTHWESTERN WYOMING. THE INTRODUCTION OF IRRIGATION IN THE 1890'S BY ADOLPH JESSEN AND ELLSWORTH DAGGETT ENABLED FARMERS TO LIVE HERE.

IN 1917 THE LEGISLATURE CREATED DAGGETT COUNTY OUT OF NORTHERN UINTA COUNTY AND MANILA WAS NAMED COUNTY SEAT. DAGGETT WAS THE LAST COUNTY TO BE ORGANIZED.

DUTCH JOHN WAS BUILT IN 1957 NEAR FLAMING GORGE FOR THE DAM'S WORKERS. FLAMING GORGE RESERVOIR IS A POPULAR PLACE FOR BOATING AND FISHING.

SOURCE: BEEHIVE HISTORY 14; UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

DAGGETT COUNTY

**All You Ever
Wanted to
Know But Were
Afraid to Ask!**

Flaming Gorge Country and Daggett County

**For more information, check out our
website at www.daggettcounty.org**

A great place to visit! A great place to live!

Daggett County Info

Population:

The population of Daggett County is as follows: 936 (2020 Census) 1014 (2022 Est.)

Manila: 363 And Dutch John: 116

The above figures do not reflect a sizable summer residency who own property and summer homes.

Employment:

Daggett County, Manila, and Dutch John rely heavily on a rear-round tourist business. There are various motel, restaurant, and gas station facilities which employ many of its people. The Forest Service and the Utah Division of Parks and Recreation

are also large employers. Other existing

forms of employment which can be found here relate to oil and oil exploration, ranching, timber products, and positions in education and local government. Some Daggett County residents also commute to nearby Green River, Wyoming to work in the large soda ash mines.

Location:

Manila is located 66 miles north of Vernal, Utah and the Uintah Basin via routes 191 and 44, and 164 miles east of Salt Lake City, Utah on route 80. Green River and Rock Springs, Wyoming lie 45 and 60 miles respectively to the northeast. Manila is situated in a large valley on the north slopes of the Uintah Mountains and the western banks of the Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Transportation:

Manila is served by Utah State routes 43 and 44 which connect with interstate routes 80 into Fort Bridger and Green River, Wyoming. Dutch John is on Hwy 191 which goes North to I-80 in Rock Springs, WY and South to Hwy 40 in Vernal, Utah.

Airport Facilities:

Daggett County owns and operates its own lighted and paved airstrip in Manila and another non-lighted airstrip in Dutch John. The landing strips are long enough to accommodate prop and small jet aircraft. There are currently no hangars, but tie downs are available.

Did you know?

Ground Freight Service:

Manila is served by two USPS routes and UPS on a daily basis. Union Pacific Railroad has a large rail-head located 45 miles to the east in Green River, Wyoming.

Water Supply:

Manila operates its own culinary water system. Lines run throughout the town giving each resident excellent service with reasonable rates. Manila has its own sewer system with trunk lines extending the total area of the town's limits. This system operates under an approved E.F.S. discharging permit. Daggett County relies on each resident to care for sewage with either septic tanks or drainage fields. Dutch John also has its own culinary water system. Water is piped up from the Flaming Gorge Reservoir and is treated to provide drinking water for Dutch John residents, and Dam employees. The town also has its own sewage system.

Natural Resources:

Daggett County is rich in natural gas and has an optimistic oil reserve potential. Clay Basin has one of the largest reserves ever discovered in the State of Utah. Timber is another plentiful resource. The Ashley National Forest 512,578 acres of commercial timber set aside for harvesting. The closeness to available rail transport makes timber harvesting a cost effective reality.

Government:

Daggett County has a three man commission while Manila City has a five man mayor council form of government. The Daggett County Sheriff office employs 3 full-time deputies and one investigator plus several part-time deputies and seasonal deputies. Both Manila and Dutch John run a volunteer fire department. A new fire truck and fast attach vehicle in each town make up the equipment of the fire department. There is also the local Search and Rescue which operates hand in hand with the Emergency Management service (EMS). Both agencies are operated with top of the line volunteers. Both agencies also use high quality equipment. Many disasters have been averted due to the skills and energy of these groups.

Personal:

Both Manila and Dutch John have L.D.S. chapels with weekly services. Baptist services are also held weekly in Manila.

Education:

Nowhere in the country is education more important to its citizens than in Utah. It is of prime concern that the young people of Utah be well-trained to handle themselves in later life. The Daggett School District exemplifies this point with a well-rounded educational experience for its students. With low teacher to pupil size ratio, classes are kept small ensuring specialized attention.

Community Health Care:

Daggett County owns and operates its own ambulance service with EMT's and several working towards Paramedic status. There is a Clinic in Manila that is open Monday-Thursday. It is run by the Uintah Basin Medical Center. Complete hospital services can be obtained either in Vernal,, or Green River and Rock Springs.

Climate:

Daggett County has two distinct climates within its borders. The alpine region of the mountains displays a typical mountain climate with generally higher precipitation and cooler temperatures. Manila is situated on the north slope of the Uintah Mountains. These mountains run east and west and act as a weather break, keeping precipitation low and temperatures mild. Average summer temperatures are 85 high and 50 low. The air quality is always excellent with gentle breezes.

Recreation:

Daggett County offers a wide variety of recreational activities and some of the most spectacular scenery found anywhere in the United States! With the completion of the Flaming Gorge Dam in 1964 and the creation of the Flaming Gorge Reservoir, Manila was transformed into one of the most picturesque recreational areas in the West. The 91 mile long reservoir stretches from the steep cliffs of Utah to the open plains of Wyoming. The Green River below the Dam offers excellent fishing and river rafting.

The mild summers make Daggett County the perfect place for camping and hiking.

During the fall months, hunting for big game animals like antelope, deer, elk, and moose are popular activities.

DAGGETT COUNTY

Daggett County Courthouse
95 North 100 West
Manila, Utah 84046

Phone: 435-284-3154

Fax: 435-284-3335

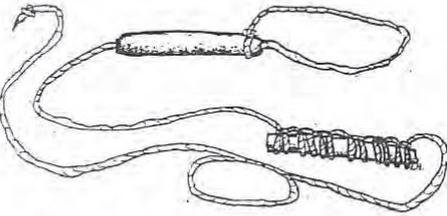
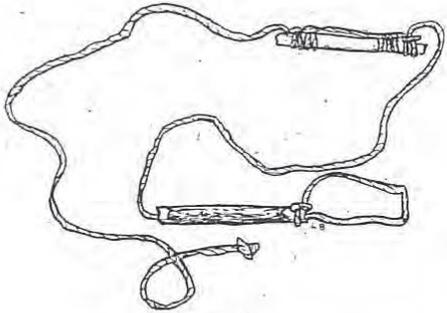
Website: www.daggettcounty.org

**Explore Flaming Gorge Country
in Daggett County**

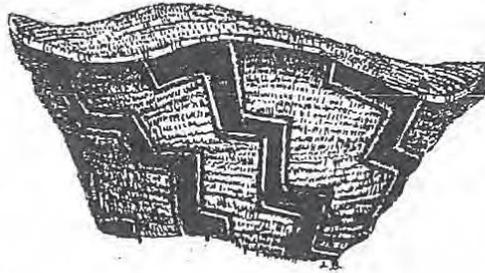


Search for the following words relating to the Flaming Gorge by going forwards, backwards & diagonal. Disregard spaces and hyphens as they do not appear in the puzzle.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| RESERVOIR | GREEN RIVER |
| WAKEBOARDING | BOATING |
| SANDSTONE | MOUNTAIN |
| POWELL | DUTCH JOHN |
| TROUT | MANILA |
| FISHING | LUCERNE |
| ELK | GREENDALE |
| GEOLOGY | BIKING |
| HIKING | PONDEROSA |
| BEARS | PINE |
| DEER | DAM |
| RED CANYON | BIRDS |
| MARINA | RESORT |
| LODGE | X-C SKIING |
| ATV | DEER |
| LAKE | SMALLMOUTH |
| KOKANEE | BROWN |
| RAINBOW | BURBOT |
| MANLEY | CATTLE |
| FOREST | UINTA |
| MOOSE | WATERSKIING |



connected to each other and had clay packed onto the floor. Most of the smaller pits had sagebrush, grasses, cedar bark or other plant material placed in them. This material probably acted as insulation. One small pit had been lined with ponderosa pine needles and then several dozen ears of corn had been placed in it. For some reason the person who carefully stored this corn never returned for it. Later Fremont who used the cave did not disturb the corn.



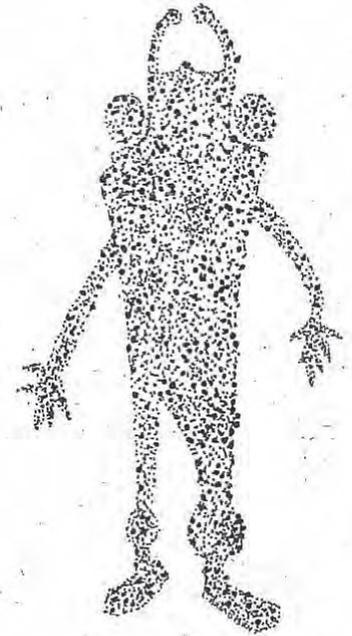
There are so many questions that remain: Where did the people live who stored their corn in the canyon walls? Recent discoveries may help us resolve this question. Where did they grow the corn? The canyon floor seems so narrow and the bench above does not seem to have enough frost free days each year to grow corn. How did the Fremont interact with the hunter and gatherers to the north? Did they fight, trade, or try to ignore each other? Why did they leave, since this area seemed to provide such a good living for several hundred years? Were the Fremont

related to the later Ute and Shoshoni Indians?

Other cultures besides the Fremont left their traces in Red Canyon, such as camp sites and tools. Historic Indians left us peeled trees, commonly called "medicine trees", from which they had removed the outer bark to utilize the inner fibers for medicinal purposes or as a supplemental food supply. All the scarred trees which have been found in this area are Ponderosa pine. The scars are of various sizes but generally fairly narrow and elongated.

You can help us learn about these cultures by reporting any artifacts you find.

FREMONT CULTURE



*Red Canyon
of the
Green River
In Northeastern Utah*

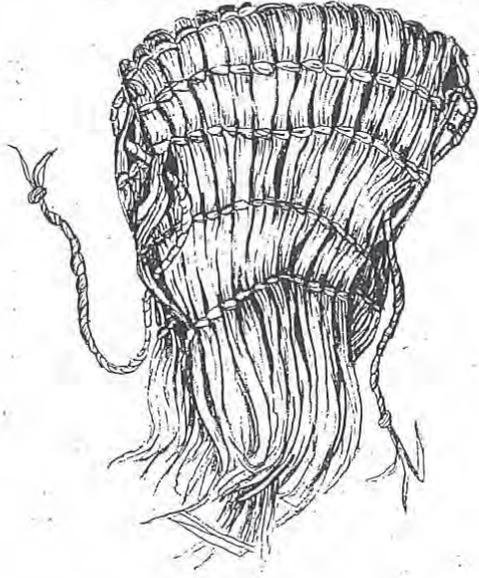
*This brochure provided by
Uinta Basin Chapter of the
Utah Statewide Archaeological Society*

*Artwork by David Ahrensbrack and Lora Broadbent
Printed by Mansfield Printing, Inc., Vernal, Utah*

Paul also found two baskets (these are in the Western Park Museum in Vernal) much like the one shown. All of the baskets found in Red Canyon had been used until the bottoms wore out. When the bottom wore out, the owner would bury the basket upside down in a cave. Sometimes they would pack mud or plant material around the basket to help secure it. The basket would then be used as a cache to store food or other materials in the dry caves.

In 1994, in the cave where Paul found his baskets, an excavation revealed many other cache pits. One or two people could crawl into the largest pits. These pits were

Without concerned individuals like Paul "Gabby" Hayes we would lose many pieces of the story. During the late 1950's and early 1960's, Paul helped construct the Flaming Gorge Dam. During that time he found the sagebrush bag and a bundle of snares pictured. (These can be seen at the Red Canyon Visitor's Center). The snares are possibly a thousand years old, and yet they look as if they were made last week. We are not entirely sure how they were used, but nearly all snares were found in bundles. We suspect that an individual would set up a series of these along a trap line to capture small animals such as rabbits or prairie dogs.



until A. D. 1300. The Fremont were unique in this area as they were the only group to grow domesticated crops. Caches of their corn and squash have been found in Red Canyon. The metates and manos which they used to grind corn into flour have also been found.

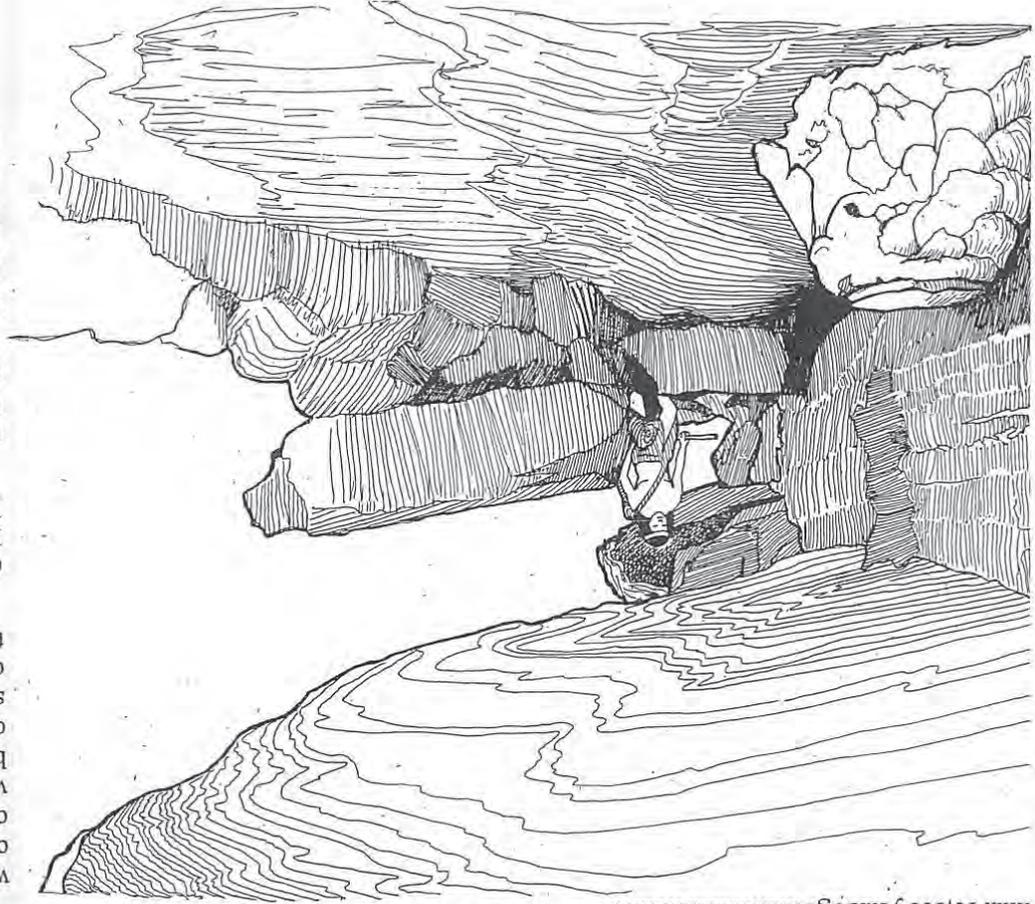
The Fremont who lived in Red Canyon would travel into the Uinta Mountains to collect wild resources. At their hunting camps thousands of mountain sheep bone were discarded. The bones were usually broken so all the marrow, grease and fat could be extracted. These camps also show that grass seed, pine nuts, cacti and other plant material were gathered while they were hunting.

Although not as spectacular nor as common as around Vernal, the Fremont of Red Canyon did create some rock art in locations along the river.

Each year we learn more about the Fremont and the story they have to tell us. Unfortunately, each year traces of that story disappear. The lake created by Flaming Gorge Dam buried thousands of sites while new developments and thoughtless individuals destroy a few more each year. It is up to each of us to help preserve and protect these traces of the past. Please leave any prehistoric artifact where you found it and report it to a Forest Service or Bureau of Reclamation employee.

The sheer silent cliffs of Red Canyon may seem oblivious to the passage of time, but scattered along its ledges, in its caves and along its upper reaches are traces of a long remarkable story. Its geologic story covers eons of time, so the story humans left here seems very brief. However, more than 10,000 years ago individuals hunted

now extinct large mammals in the grass-lands just north of Red Canyon and may have camped on the edges of the canyon. The most frequently found traces of local human history belong to a time we call the Fremont Period. This period started about A. D. 600, or earlier, and may have lasted



HIKING along the Green River provides anglers access to riverside fishing, and all visitors a chance to enjoy a spectacular natural area. Birdwatchers will find a variety of birds, including numerous migrants and osprey in the summer, and bald eagles in winter. The seven-mile long Little Hole National Recreation Trail connects the spillway below the dam with the facilities at Little Hole. Composting restroom facilities are located about two miles above Little Hole. The Lower Little Hole trail continues downstream about two miles to hike-in/float-in campsites.

Mountain bikes are not allowed on the Little Hole trail due to high angler use. From April through Labor Day.

ALL RIVER USERS should be prepared for rapid changes in river flow. Please treat other users with courtesy and respect:



GREEN RIVER



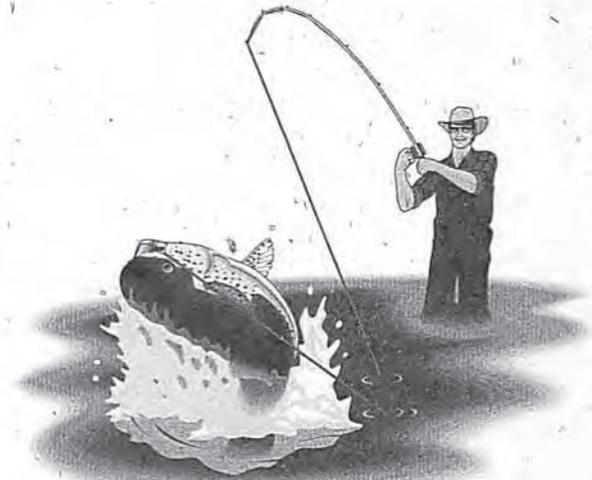
Maps and other educational publications are available from:

FLAMING GORGE
NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION
PO Box 188
Dutch John, Utah 84023

435 885-3305



GREEN RIVER



FLAMING GORGE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Ashley National Forest
PO Box 279
Manila, Utah 84046
435 784-3445

THE GREEN RIVER is a superb outdoor recreation area managed by the USDA Forest Service. Fishing, boating, and hiking opportunities abound.

ACCESS to the Green River in Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area is from two major points. Visitor shuttles may be arranged through local businesses:

Flaming Gorge Dam Spillway is located on a narrow, winding road approximately one mile below Flaming Gorge Dam. Facilities include a boat ramp and angler parking. Drinking water and restrooms available seasonally.

Little Hole is located approximately seven river miles below the dam, and is accessible by road via Dutch John, Utah. Facilities include boat ramps, angler parking, and fully accessible parking, fishing platforms, and picnic areas. Drinking water and restrooms available seasonally.

CAMPING is permitted at Dripping Springs Campground, 2 miles west of Little Hole. Camping is available year-round; some sites are fully accessible. Fees are charged; call 1 800 280-CAMP for reservations. Eighteen hike-in/float-in campsites are also located below Little Hole. Sites are first-come, first-served and pack in/pack out. Portable toilets required for all overnight campers.

FISHING the Green River has become world famous. Since completion of Flaming Gorge Dam in 1963, the tailwater below the dam has matured into a premier trout stream. The US Forest Service is responsible for providing visitor facilities and access. Utah State Division of Wildlife Resources manages the fishery. Recently, the agency responsible for managing the dam, the USDI Bureau of Reclamation, has modified water releases to improve habitat for native and endangered fishes. All three agencies work together to insure visitors a high quality recreational experience.

Utah State Fishing Licenses are required for fishing the Green River. Local businesses sell licenses and equipment.

Catch and Release regulations apply to improve all anglers' chances. Trout limit is three: two 13 inches or under; one 20 inches or over.

Artificial Flies and Lures Only! Fly anglers have found dry flies, nymphs, and/or streamers successful. Spin anglers use jigs, Rapalas, and spin-type lures.

Guides and Outfitters provide fishing and scenic trips; contact the Forest Service for a current list of permittees.

RIVER LEVELS can fluctuate between 800 cfs and 4700 cfs depending on dam releases. River users **MUST** be prepared for rapid changes in volume; for this reason, life jackets are required and float tubes are not recommended.

FLOATING the Green River in rafts and dories is popular. Rapids depend on river flows; Spillway to Little Hole is generally easy to float with little white water (class II). Little Hole to Browns Park contains class III/IV rapids and requires more experienced boaters.

Life Jackets are Required at all times. A bailing device and spare oar or paddle are also required. Dories 16' or larger require a throw rope; canoes must have flotation devices equivalent to 1/3 inside volume.

Raft rentals are available from:

- Green River Outfitters, 435 885-3338
- Flaming Gorge Recreation Services, 435 885-3191
- Flaming Gorge Lodge, 435 889-3773

Daggett County

Heart Of The Flaming Gorge

Location

With the smallest county population in Utah and cut off from the rest of the state by the gigantic Uintah mountain range, Daggett county could easily be mistaken as belonging to Wyoming. The small misplaced county is located in the extreme northeastern corner of Utah.

The total land area in Daggett county is 729.32 square miles. This makes it the sixth smallest county in the state of Utah, making up only .88 percent of the total state. The greater part of our county is mountainous and forested. A long section of the south line of Daggett county follows the peaks and ridges of the Uintah mountain range, the only major range in the United States which runs in an east-west direction. Maximum elevations are over 12,000 feet above sea level. Manila, which is the county seat for Daggett, is at an elevation of 6,346 feet above sea level.

Towns

Since the waters of the Flaming Gorge Dam inundated the town of Linwood (the site of one of the first towns in Daggett County), there are only two remaining communities in Daggett County, Manila, and Dutch John. Manila is located on the west side of the reservoir, nearer the Wyoming border. Dutch John is located on the east side of the reservoir at an elevation of roughly 1,000 feet higher than Manila. It is within 50 miles of the Colorado border to the northeast.

Historical Background

Early history in Daggett County begins in 1825 with William Ashley bringing men interested in fur trapping into the area. The land was ceded to the United States in 1848. Unlike other Utah town, Manila was not settled by "Mormons". However, this remains the predominant religion of the area. The county instead was settled by people who were sold land by a "land development company" in the early 1890's. Ellsworth P. Daggett, whom the county was named after, was one of Utah's first surveyor-generals and instrumental in the settlement of the area. Manila was given its name at the time of Dewey's great victory in Bay, Philippines during the Spanish-American War. Therefore, plans to name the townsite after one of the local leaders was changed to reflect Dewey's battle victory.

Only a few people settled permanently over the years in what is now Daggett County, with the population staying well below 600 people until the end of the 1950's. New temporary growth was brought to the area with the construction of Flaming Gorge Dam.

The economic life of the community was closely tied to agriculture and particularly to stock raising until the construction on the dam began in 1958. This brought new people into the

area until the dam was finished in 1964. The Dam was dedicated by the late President John F. Kennedy. The town of Dutch John, which is located in Daggett County, which had been primarily a government-built and operated town, was ceded to Daggett County in October 1998. The people of Dutch John are mainly employed by the Bureau of Reclamation of the U.S. Forest Service. The establishment of the Flaming Gorge Recreation Area was completed in 1968. Recreation has joined agriculture as a major interest of the local residents, as well as visitors from many other areas.

Flaming Gorge Dam

The Dam, a concrete arch structure, rises about 502 feet above bedrock. It has created a reservoir extending upstream for 91 miles coming within a few miles of the town of Green River, Wyoming.

When filled to the maximum normal water surface elevation of 6,040 feet, the reservoir will store nearly 3.8 million acre-feet of water. (One-acre-foot is equal to 325,851 gallons, or nearly enough water to cover one acre of land one foot deep). The power plant at the Dam is capable of producing 108,000 kilowatts-enough energy to supply the needs of an average American city of 180,000 persons.

Linwood

The town of Linwood, Utah was inundated after completion of the Flaming Gorge Dam in 1964. Most of the people from that town moved into the community of Manila, many bringing their homes with them. Those that decided to invest in new homes elsewhere had to watch government workers set fire to their old homes. All the buildings had to be burned to the ground in order to make way for the oncoming waters of the reservoir. Linwood had two historic buildings. The school house sat directly on the Utah-Wyoming border, making it the only school to be governed by two different school boards. The other build was the dance hall. It was noted for its octagonal shape.

Resorts

Several well developed boat ramps are located in the county. The principal ones being at the Lucerne Valley Marina. Sheep Creek Bay (both near Manila) and Cedar Springs (near Dutch John). Boat rental are provided at both Lucerne and Cedar Springs Marinas, as well as serving as small stores with adjacent campsites. Buckboard Marina also has the above listed services, but is located in Wyoming, 20 miles north of Manila. Resorts located in the county include Flaming Gorge Lodge, Red Canyon Resort, and Spirit Lake Lodge. These spots are set among the mountains and pines at upper elevations. They offer a direct contrast to the sage brush terrain at lower elevations.

Canyons

The spectacular canyons of the county were formed in two manners; geological forces, such as thrust, and the cutting action of the Green River. The canyons of Daggett County take on the majestic look of the Grand, Zion, and Bryce Canyons. Named the Flaming Gorge because of the brilliant display of colors exhibited mostly in early dawn and early evening hours, the canyon has many of the red earth tones found in the southern Utah areas. Sheep Creek Canyon was designated as a geological area in 1962 and is one of the few places in the world where tourists can cover a million years of geology in only 15 minutes of driving.

Education

The county has no illiteracy, with a high percentage of college-bound students. There are two elementary schools; one is in Manila, the other in Dutch John. The combined enrollment of both schools is about 120 students. The one combined junior and senior high school has an average enrollment of slightly under 100 students. Average class size can be between 15 and 20 students. Junior and senior high school students from outlying areas such as Dutch John, and McKinnon, Wyoming, travel from 15 to 40 miles each day to attend school in Manila.

Things To Do

Fishing year round
Boating
Water Skiing
Swimming
Hunting
Cross-country skiing
camping, hiking, picnicking
sightseeing

Places To Stay

Rainbow Inn - Manila
Red Canyon Resort - Greendale
Vacation Inn - Manila
Flaming Gorge KOA - Manila
Flaming Gorge Café and Bunkhouse - Manila
Steinaker's Motel - Manila
Spirit Lake Lodge - 30 miles south of Manila
Flaming Gorge Lodge - Near Dutch John

Manila has one well-stocked grocery store, 1 deli, 2 gas stations, a car wash, a boat repair and storage, and an automotive shop. Both Manila and Dutch John have a volunteer fire

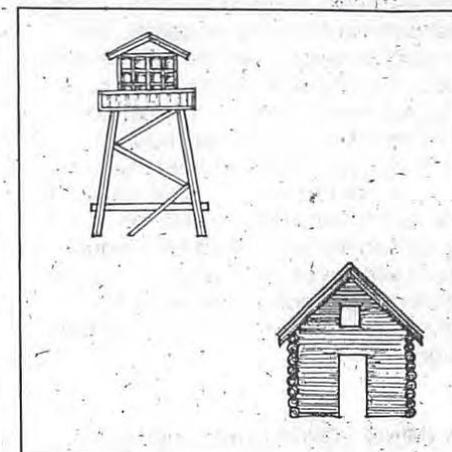
department. Manila has a full time Sheriff's department, EMT service, Search and Rescue, and four-days a week physician and one-day a week dentist. A county jail built in 1998 accommodates 80 and employs a full time staff. Other services can be found in Green River and Rock Springs, Wyoming or Vernal Utah.

Land Ownership

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Total Land Acreage | 461,440 |
| Federal and State | 429,139 |
| Private | 32,301 |

HISTORIC SITES

HISTORIC SITES



FLAMING GORGE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

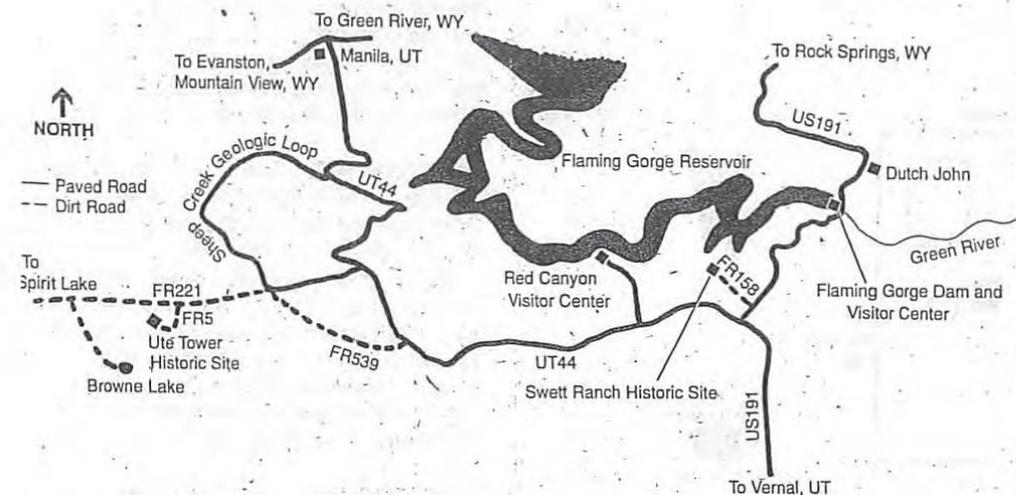
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FLAMING GORGE
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PO Box 188
Dutch John, Utah 84023

435 885-3305



Ashley National Forest
PO Box 279
Manila, Utah 84046
435 784-3445



Sweet Ranch and **Ute Tower** Historic Sites are open to the public Memorial Day to Labor Day weekends. Check with visitor centers or program schedules for days and hours open.

Sweet Ranch is located 6 miles south of Flaming Gorge Dam off US 191. One-half mile north of US 191/UT 44 junction, follow Forest Road 158 1.5 miles to Sweet Ranch. FR 158 is not paved and is not recommended for large RVs and trailers. Road may be muddy when wet. See map.

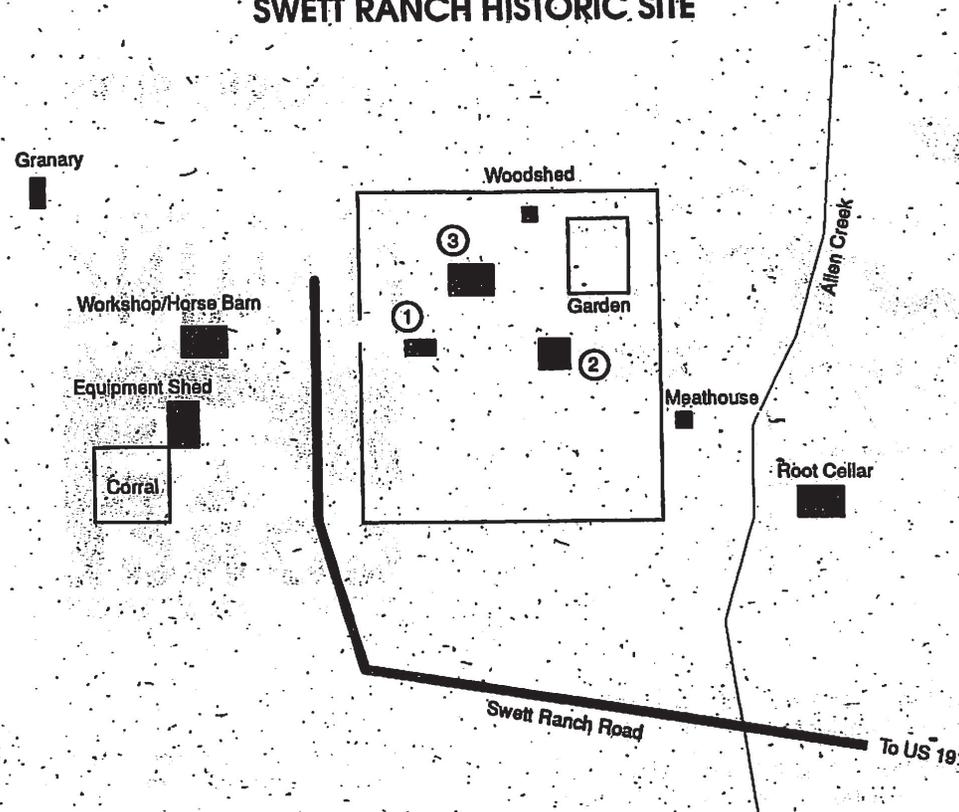
Ute Tower is located approximately 20 miles south of Manila, UT off UT 44. Take the Sheep Creek Geologic Loop to the Hickerson Park road (FR 221- signs say Browne and Spirit Lakes). Follow FR 221 one mile west to FR 5. Ute Tower is 1.5 miles. Forest roads are not paved and may be muddy when wet. FR 5 is not recommended for low clearance vehicles. See map.

SWETT RANCH HISTORIC SITE is an early pioneer homestead managed by the USDA Forest Service to interpret the life of a turn-of-the-century Utah ranch family.

OSCAR SWETT homesteaded the family's first claim in 1909 and added to the original acreage over the next 58 years. Oscar and his wife Emma raised nine children surrounded by only a handful of neighbors and the resources of the Ashley National Forest. Oscar was rather traditional and because of the ranch's remote location, he operated the ranch and farm equipment with horse and human power. Most of the ranch structures remain where Oscar Swett and his family built them.

FLAMING GORGE DAM construction began in 1958 and brought roads and modern times to the isolation of the northeastern Uinta Mountains. In 1968, Oscar Swett sold his interest in the ranch to a land developer. The USDA Forest Service purchased the ranch in 1972. The ranch's representative collection of traditional equipment and intact structures placed the area on the National Register of Historic Sites. Because of the ranch's relatively undeveloped landscape, the area also provides excellent wildlife habitat and viewing.

SWETT RANCH HISTORIC SITE



1. One-room cabin purchased and moved to Swett Ranch from McKee Draw near Vernal in 1913.
2. Two-room cabin built to accommodate Oscar's growing family around 1918.
3. Five-room house started around 1928; additions and changes continued until the 1960s.

UTE TOWER HISTORIC SITE is managed as both a working fire lookout tower and an interpretive site. The tower was the first built in the state of Utah and is the last operating in the state. The tower also offers a panoramic view of the Flaming Gorge area and north-eastern Uinta Mountains.

THE FOREST SERVICE arrived in the area in 1908, when President Theodore Roosevelt established the Ashley National Forest. In the 1930's, major road construction projects, Summit Springs Guard Station, and the Ute Mountain Lookout Tower were completed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. President Franklin D. Roosevelt initiated the corps to create jobs during the Depression years.

CONSTRUCTION on the tower began in 1934, and the tower began operation in 1937. Several newlywed couples spent their first summers together living in the tower while they watched for fires. The tower was used until the late 1960's, when aircraft replaced towers for fire detection.

UTE TOWER is on the National Register of Historic Sites because of its important role in the history of forest management. Through the efforts of those who preserved and restored the tower, it stands as a monument to the early years of fire detection and prevention in the Intermountain West.

Information on Flaming Gorge Dam

Flaming Gorge Dam is in the Red Canyon of the Green River, a twisting gorge slashed into the upturned northeast flank of the Uintah Mountains.

Almost all the bedrock at this site is composed of a quartzite mixture. The quality of this rock is excellent for all types of construction. This particular site was chosen for building because the original curve of the Green River provided a good inlet and outlet for the diversion works and a good slope for the spillway. Here, too, the canyon walls are high, narrow and stable, a perfect location for an arch dam. Rock aggregate to make the concrete was available only 12 miles from the site, making it cost-effective as well.

Precautions are taken for earthquakes in the installation of a dam. First of all, this area is classified as a "1" earthquake zone; that is, it is in a very low danger zone. The area chosen for the dam site is very stable, with no faults located around it. But more important, the dam itself is a very stable structure, much more so than even the bedrock around it. In the event of an earthquake, it would be more likely if it were a very severe one, that the bedrock would be damaged before the dam would. In the event of one, they would check gauges to make sure everything were operating normally. The canyon wall would have to totally fall in before the dam would go. It was constructed to withstand a 6.5 earthquake on slight without any damage and we have had a few up to 3.5 felt at Flaming Gorge.

On August 17, 1959, they started to divert the Green River around the dam site. They made a 1100 foot long, 23 feet in diameter, tunnel through the cliff on the West side of the dam (where the Visitor Center sits now). They put up cofferdams, small earth and rock dams, to change the flow of the river. They poured the concrete for the dam for 2 years working 24 hours a day with 2000 men. This was not a continuous pour, they had to stop during the winter because the snow prevented them from pouring the cement. Then when the dam was completed the diversion tunnel was sealed to go enough to reach the hollow jet inlets then 400 cfs was being released through the jets and allowed to fill to capacity. You can still see the exit of the diversion tunnel on the river below the dam.

The concrete of the dam is at least 40 feet deep in the bedrock on the sides, as it is on the bottom. The concrete in the bedrock is used to stabilize the structure. The top of the dam where the roadway is at 27' wide and at the base it is 151' wide, the crest length is 1285'. The dam is 502' tall and a thin arch-type. The (7 ½') rectangular pours of concrete you see are pie-shaped, with the wide end upstream. The dam is designed so that it is literally a wedge in the canyon. The more the water pressure behind it pushes, the tighter it is wedged into the canyon walls. You'll see on the photos downstairs how corrugations were made down the side of each pour to help it "lock" in place with the next life of concrete. The dam was poured in alternating sections and each section was sandblasted before another was poured on it. There are adits or galleries in the dam which are for inspections and also contain some equipment, such as de-ice compressors and ventilating fans. The de-ice compressors have a set of six lines per penstock. Air is forced out at a certain pressure and this brings the warm water up with it to the surface, to break up existing ice and to prevent its formation around the penstock openings. They may be turned on and left on for more than a month in the winter, when the reservoir starts to freeze over.

Theodolite piers- (orange survey points on the face of the dam, and in the bedrock on the sides of the dam). Every 6 months, surveyors' take transects of these to see if the dam has moved at all. The four balconies (observation galleries) on the face of the dam and the cement pegs on either side of the dam in the rock are used for surveying to check the shifting of the dam annually. The most it may move is about 4 inches in the summer, because of expansion from the sun's heat on the face of the dam. There are also three other ways they can check the stress on the dam. Stress and strain gauges inside the dam tell if it is moving, or there is an increase or decrease in the pressure. **Weirs-** there are various kinds, the kind here is a small dam-type structure that directs water produced by seepage through a V-shaped opening. Amount that flow over the top is measured once a week to check for any sudden increases or decreases in flow that might occur. It took a while for the seepage to get started, but the amount has not changed in the past 22 years. The seepage will not stop even after the dam cures. If it increases, they will have to lower the level of the lake and fill the cracks with grouting.

A plum-bob is hung from the top of the dam to the bottom. It is an instrument to see if the dam is tipped or has moved. There is some movement-maybe less than an inch in the springtime, as the dam expands upstream and in the winter, downstream.

The red balls on the overhead power lines are to warn low flying aircraft of the lines.

SPELLWAY

You can walk across to the East side of the dam to see this. It tunnels 657 feet through the cliff and is 18 feet in diameter, lined with concrete. It is a bypass system that brings water from the top of the lake. It has two gates which open simultaneously. The top of the gate is 6040 feet above sea level. It releases 28,800 cfs at capacity. The only time the spillway was used was in 1983- the record water year, and it only released (14%) one-eighth of it capacity. In 1983, fish came through the spillway, some were unharmed and caught by fishermen on the river.

TRASH RACKS

These are to stop anything that may damage the penstock or turbine. Anything larger than 6 inches can't fit through the trash rack. Occasionally, fish can come through the turbines. If the fish is small enough and if it is not injured it may live, although very dazed. At the level of the trash rack, there is enough natural current and not a lot of large debris nor a lot of suction, so the trash rack do not need to be cleaned often.

After the selective withdrawal devices were placed in front of the penstocks in 1978, a problem arose. The "shutter gates" do not have trash racks on them, and debris came through (especially in 1983) and was caught inside the structure. Although it had not caused a problem, there was the potential that some of the trash could clog the bottom gates and keep them from opening. In the spring of 1990 divers from "Sea Works" assessed the situation and removed the debris. Then trash racks were installed over the selective withdrawal openings to keep this from happening again.

GANTRY CRANE

This is the tall steel structure with two hoists on it, a 15-ton hoist and a 70-ton hoist, it is electrically powered and runs on the rails you can see across the top of the dam to the penstock

houses (opposite the elevator tower). The crane is used for maintenance on the 45 ton penstock

-3-

gates, once every three years. You can see the electrical cord on the left, and the power outlets are located in the silver boxes along the sidewalk. It runs at a speed of 63 feet/minute. It takes 2 people to run the crane, a signal man and crane operator. Traffic is not halted, the cars can drive under the crane because the gates are hanging over the lake side of the dam. The tops of the penstock houses are removed but divers are not needed.

PENSTOCKS

These are the three large, 10 feet in diameter steel tubes, that carry water from the lake down through the dam and into the turbines. The intakes are 180 feet below the surface. They have a L-shape to them at the bottom. The gatehouse has a hydraulic cylinder twenty feet long to control the penstock gates. The only time the penstock gates are closed would be to perform maintenance on the turbines or to stop a unit in an emergency (if a turbine breaks). After turning the turbine blades, electricity is produced, and the water is released into the river.

DRAFT TUBES

Releases water from the turbines. Elbows used when emptying a turbine for maintenance. Refilled from the river before the turbine begins again. This is to maintain a balanced head on both sides of the gate. It takes 15 to 20 minutes to fill. The decks in the floor in the generator room have the draft tubes beneath them. The blue hoists are used to pull the draft tube gates in place. Gates hang under the floor to open and close them. Some dams have a problem with cavitation when the spillway is opened. As the water and air rush through the spillway, there is some vacuum action. Air bubbles form, and when they burst, they strike the wall's surface with tremendous force, causing damage. A film is available in the Visitor Center, "the Record Water Year," showing this. We did not have any cavitation at Flaming Gorge, but contractors had to correct some construction defect in the spillway so as a precaution air slots were added at the same time here at Flaming Gorge, and also Glen Canyon in 1985 at alleviate future problems.

FLAMING GORGE RESERVOIR

When filled, Flaming Gorge Reservoir is 91 miles long and has 375 miles of shoreline impounding nearly 4 million acre-feet of water. The Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service, The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, and the Wyoming Game and Fish, cooperatively stock the lake with game fish. This body of water has become one of the great reservoir fisheries of the West, offering a variety of fish for every type of fisherman—smallmouth bass, rainbow and brown trout, and of course, Flaming Gorge Famous lake trout. Another thriving fish is the increasingly popular Kokanee, a kind of land locked salmon. The current fishing records from Flaming Gorge are: Lake Trout - 51 lbs. 8 oz., Brown Trout - 33 lbs. 10 oz., Rainbow Trout - 26 lbs. 2 oz., Kokanee Salmon - 5 lbs. 5 oz., Smallmouth Bass - 4 lbs. 6 oz. Before the dam, only humpbacked chubs and suckers were in the river, because it was too murky and variable in flow for these fish to live. The dam releases clear water, enabling fishermen to indulge in their recreation.

SELECTIVE WITHDRAWAL DEVICES

Some people call these 'shutter gates' because of their appearance. The devices were

-4-

installed in 1978 with a cost of \$5 million. It was a cooperative effort to pay for and install them by both the

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and the Bureau of Reclamation. The fish in the river need a temperature of about 52 to 55 degrees to put on weight and grow. The normal penstock intakes are 180 feet below the surface, where water temperature stays at 39 degrees. As May approaches and the sun warms the water on top of the lake, the selective withdrawal devices come into play. There are three of them, 30 feet long each, and attached to the penstock gates. They have a hook that attaches to them, and enable them to be attached to each other. They will then stretch out to a distance of 90 feet. With the shutters, the intakes can be as high as 40 feet below the surface of the reservoir. Water flows over the top of them and into the penstocks. They can locate the warmer strata of water in the reservoir and let this flow through the turbines, then it can be used by the fish in the river. The S.W.S is usually used from May until October.

OVERHEAD CRANE

151 Ton Capacity- is used to raise the 120 ton generator rotor and other parts of the generator for assembly and repair. Special slings and brackets hook onto the parts of the generator to lift them.

Sump pumps- all dams leak a little, so two pumps are located in the dam and in the power plant. They are float operated and pump the water out to the river. These can be seen behind the gate in the turbine gallery. A voltage regulator for the dam's lighting system is located in the cage by the stainless steel shaft.

TURBINES

The three 50,000 horsepower Francis-type reaction turbines (not visible) are enclosed in a scroll case embedded in concrete and located under a platform in the turbine gallery. They receive water from the penstocks at 170-180 pounds per square inch, which rotates the shaft at 240 rpm. The turbine is similar to a large fan with rotating blades. Some of the blades are shorter than others, making its convolutions snail-like, progressively forcing water pressure to go higher as it is channeled through a narrower area. This in turn rotates the shaft, which is connected to the generator rotor above. The turbine requires 1600 cubic feet per second of water from the reservoir to operate the generator at full capacity. The turbine does not change the water in any way, shape, or form, therefore, it does not need to be cooled.

STAINLESS STEEL SHAFT

The stainless steel shaft is attached to the generator on top and the turbine on the bottom. The water pressure is what is turning it. The shaft is 26 inches in diameter, 30 feet long, weighs 12 tons, and turns at 240 rpm's (18.6 MPH). It is all one piece except for the counter weight in the center. A 20-weight oil is used to lubricate the shaft. (Different from motor oil).

GENERATORS

A generator is a machine to convert mechanical energy into energy and an alternator is a generator producing an alternating current. (Guides should be aware that we use alternators).

Work started in September 1990 to overhaul and upgrade all three generators from 36 megawatts

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to 50 megawatts.

Westinghouse's generator makes 50,650 kw of electricity at 11,500 volts. On the generator is a soft metal bearing, made a lead alloy. As long as there is sufficient lubrication, it will not be damaged. If it were made of hard metal, it would gald to the other parts and render them unusable. The exciter on the generator increases the force field (resistance). An armature is a piece of soft iron connecting the poles of a magnet.

One of the generators is running at all times. Flaming Gorge is a peak power plant, which means we are only used at full capacity at peak power time. It takes 5 minutes for a generator to get online from a cold start and 10 minutes until it is loaded. Hydro plants are faster and more efficient in this way. A diesel or coal plant could take a couple of hours. We do not use reverse osmosis here, strictly gravity. An emergency generator, 55 kw, is located on the transformer deck.

TRANSFORMERS

The 3-phase transformers receive the electricity from the generator and raise the voltage from 11,500 volts to 138,000 volts for transmission to distant markets.

Each transformer weighs 71 tons and the internal structure of the transformer consist of insulating oil, and a combination of two coils of copper wire wrapped around a heavy iron core, in which an alternating current in one coil induces an alternating current in the other. Ratio of the winding in each coil induce the voltage. "Step up" transformers such as these have more turns in the secondary wire coil than the primary coil, in order to increase the voltage. This is done to avoid large losses of electrical power during transmission over long distances. Four lines leave the Flaming Gorge switch yard: two 138,000 volt lines to Vernal, Utah; a 69,000 volt line to Manila, Utah; a 230,000 volt line to Rock Springs, Wyoming. From these locations, the power is redistributed throughout the Inter-Mountain Region.

GREEN RIVER

At the source of the Green River, in the Wind River Mountains of central Wyoming. The water flows through glacial hill and picks up considerable lime and other minerals that give it the green cast. The river is 750 miles from its source to the confluence with the Colorado River. The water eventually reaches Glen Canyon Dam and finally Mexico.

Tail race water depth is about 35 to 40 feet. It varies in flow according to electricity demand. We can be releasing 800 cfs with one generator running, up to 4800 cfs with all three generators running. The Flaming Gorge Dam was installed to provide water storage for the states in the Upper Colorado River Basin. It provides flood control, water storage, power generation, and recreation. The dam has improved water quality in the river by allowing sediment to settle in the reservoir. Fish in the river are rainbow, brown, brook, and cutthroat trout. Some catfish, carp, and suckers. All the fish are stocked. There is very little reproduction, except by the browns. Trout populations have peaked as high as 20,000 fish per mile, and now thrive in the clean, cold water of the Green. A real "Blue Ribbon" fishery. River otters (19) have also been reintroduced along the river and are doing well.

HOLLOW JET VALVES

The two green pipes at the South end of the power plant parking lot below the dam. They

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are a bypass system that brings water from 287 feet below the lake's surface. The tubes, when open, release a maximum of 4000 cfs directly into the river. They are 66 inches (5 ½ feet) in diameter and water leaves them at 150 psi. It is not likely that the hollow jets will fill up with silt, because of the type of rock-quartzite is very hard with little sediment and the original river bed make's deep bends upstream and the silt collects there. In cases where the power plant is shut down, the hollow jet valves will automatically open to release 400 cfs to maintain minimum flows in th Green River.

We are totally automated here at Flaming Gorge. Glen Canyon Control center operates as needed.

The solar panel and antenna across from the elevator tower are part of a self-contained weather station that sends a signal to a satellite connected with National Weather Service. The wind and rain gauge on the corner of the SWS is part of the weather station.

NOTES AND INFORMATION

What are the color codes on the pipes?

Red - fire Water

Yellow - Compressed air

Blue - Lubricating Oil

Green - Domestic water

Silver - cooling water used for the turbines bearings, generator, and transformer.

What are the different types of power plants?

Hydroplants -bigger, more efficient, better environmentally-other than cost of building, not consumptive.

Steam power plants

Nuclear plants

Coal (fossil fuel diesel-internal combustion)

Gas turbines-burn oil, etc.

What is the large yellow tank by the generator used for?

It is the governor pressure tank. It contains air on top, at 300 psi, and oil at the bottom (500 gallons) with a 300 psi pressure, resulting from the air pressure. It causes the hydraulic pressure necessary to operate the wicket gates of the turbines.

How long will it take for the dam to pay for itself?

The dam is on a 50-year loan. The total cost of this project was \$115 million. They use the revenues from the electricity and water to pay for it.

96% of the cost of the dam is paid off by revenue from the electricity and water users. What about the other 4%? This comes back from the recreation revenues, through the Forest Services.

When will the generators be upgraded?

Around 1990 they will rewind the unit with copper wire to increase power. Temperature and

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resistance limit the load. As the insulation deteriorates, it will not carry as well. Upgraded from 36 megawatts to 50.6 megawatts.

Why is this called CRSP If it is in Utah and Wyoming?

Because the Green River is the largest tributary of the Colorado River and Flaming Gorge is part of the entire water storage project.

How much precipitation does this area receive each year?

12.5 inches is a yearly average.

How long would it take to drain the lake if everything were opened?

Too many determining factors to make a correct assumption. Depends on how much inflow, and pressure is reduced as lowered, etc.

What is the cost per kilowatt hour here at the power plant and who sets it?

WAPA (Western Area Power Administration) sets the cost, changes daily-varies with demand, volume of purchase, and purchaser. Hydro power may be sold for an average cost of 5 mills. Firm. (Firm means, pre contracted and guaranteed). The average fuel replacement rate is 18 mills. This rate is based on 85% of the customers alternate a verifiable source. (Energy consuming source ie coal, diesel, etc). The dispatcher has the option of selling power fuel replacement for a minimum of 8 mills off peak and for minimum of 12 mills on peak. Peak hours are 0800- 2300- normally.

How often does the lake turn over?

Twice a year; once in the Spring and also in the Fall.

Does someone net out the debris by the bottom of the dam?

Yes, on occasions, with a raft they will haul the trash to shore and burn it.

What are the large metal rivets at the top of the dam?

These are the old cooling water pipes they used to cure the concrete as the dam was being poured.

What are the lines in the rock below?

Blasting and drill lines.

Does the elevator curve?

No, it is on rails and goes straight up and down. You do not go under water, either.

How many people died building the dam?

Five fatalities occurred during the entire project. May 18, 1960, one man fell off a rope while sealing the left abutment key way and another man drowned while engaged in bridge repair work

on March 26, 1960. A fatality occurred at the aggregate plant when an ADC (Arch Dam

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Constructors) laborer was caught in the machinery, in May 1962. An accident occurred on March 29, 1963, that killed two ADC employees. A jib from a crane broke and fell on the two men crushing them to death. No one is buried in the concrete.

Under what heads do the turbines operate?

Design head 400 ft, Maximum head 440 feet, Minimum head 260 feet.

What exactly does the governor do?

When the generator is offline (not synchronized to the system) it controls the turbine speed.
When the generator is online, it controls a generator load.

How much water was released from the spillway in 1983?

248,000 acre feet and a total bypass were 666,800 acre feet.

Were the transformers upgrade also?

No. Their cooling capacity will be increased.

WEIGHT SUMMARY

| | WEIGHT | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | <u>Pounds</u> | <u>Tons</u> |
| Exciter Rotor | 5,000 | 2 ½ |
| Upper Bridge | 44,000 | 22 |
| Generator Rotor | 240,000 | 120 |
| Lower Bridge | 9,200 | 4 ½ |
| Turbine Bearing Housing | 4,180 | 2 1/4 |
| Turbine Bearing Extension | 7,650 | 4 |
| Shifting ring | 7,490 | 4 |
| Gate Support ring | 9,150 | 5 |
| Head Cover | 41,500 | 21 |
| Each wicket gate | 690 | ½ |
| Runner | 22,100 | 11 |
| Cone | 1,800 | 1 |
| Shaft | 23,500 | 12 |
| Runner, Cone & Shaft | 47,400 | 24 |
| Head cover, Support ring | 50,650 | 25 ½ |
| shift ring, bearing ext., bearing housing | 19,320 | 10 |

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| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Amount of concrete in Dam | 986,644 Cubic Yards |
| Amount of concrete in Power plant | <u>54,843 Cubic Yards</u> |
| Total amount of concrete | 1,041,487 Cubic Yards |

1,775 feet of tunnels

Subtract 5600 from current lake elevation to get depth of water at the dam.

Tram bucket held 16 tons of concrete.

Acre Foot = fills one acre a foot deep with water = 326,000 gallons

Expected lifetime of the dam = virtually forever; we don't have a problem with silt or earthquakes and structural problem are always maintained.

Maximum water pressure on the dam = 460 foot depth x .434 = 200 p.s.i.

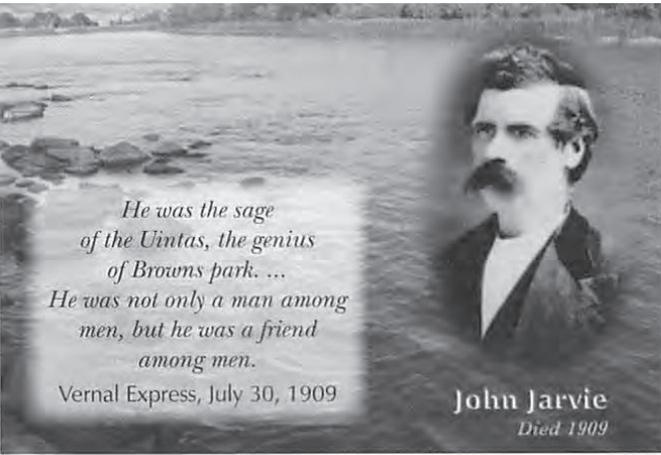
One CFS = 450 gallon per minute

Amount of seepage = 400 gallons per minute

Normal Reservoir elevation is between 6000 feet and 6040 feet.

Dates to Remember

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Construction Authorized | April 11, 1956 |
| Award Prime Contract | June 18, 1958 |
| Diversion of Green River | August 17, 1959 |
| First Bucket Concrete Poured | September 18, 1960 |
| Last Bucket Concrete Poured | November 15, 1962 |
| Start Storage of Reservoir | December 10, 1962 |
| First Power Generation (Kennedy started) | September 27, 1963 |
| Last Generator Completed | February 12, 1964 |
| Dedicated by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson | August 17, 1964 |
| Lowest Level on Record of the lake (Drought Period) Elevation was 5987.82 feet | February 2, 1978 |
| First time lake was filled to capacity | August 1, 1974 |



He was the sage of the Uintas, the genius of Browns park. ... He was not only a man among men, but he was a friend among men.

Vernal Express, July 30, 1909

John Jarvie
Died 1909

John Jarvie was a Scotsman who came to Browns Park to start a business. He settled along the Green River in 1880.

He married Nellie Bar "Pretty Little Nell," and together they had four boys, each two years apart. Nellie passed away from tuberculosis, when the youngest was only 8 years old, leaving John to raise the boys on his own.

Being a well educated man, John loved to read. He was an accomplished musician and often entertained travelers and drifters as they passed through the park.

Due to the nature of Browns Park as a hiding place for outlaws, John became acquainted with many colorful members of Browns Park's history including, Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid of the Wild Bunch; outlaws Matt Warner and Isom Dart; and Queen of the Rustlers, Ann Bassett.

On Tuesday, July 6, 1909, John was robbed, murdered, and his store ransacked by two transient workers from Rock Springs, Wyoming. After they killed him, they placed his body in a boat and pushed it into the Green River. His murderers were never captured.

John's body was discovered eight days later, 25 miles down river. He is buried in the Ladore Cemetery.

How to get to The John Jarvie Property

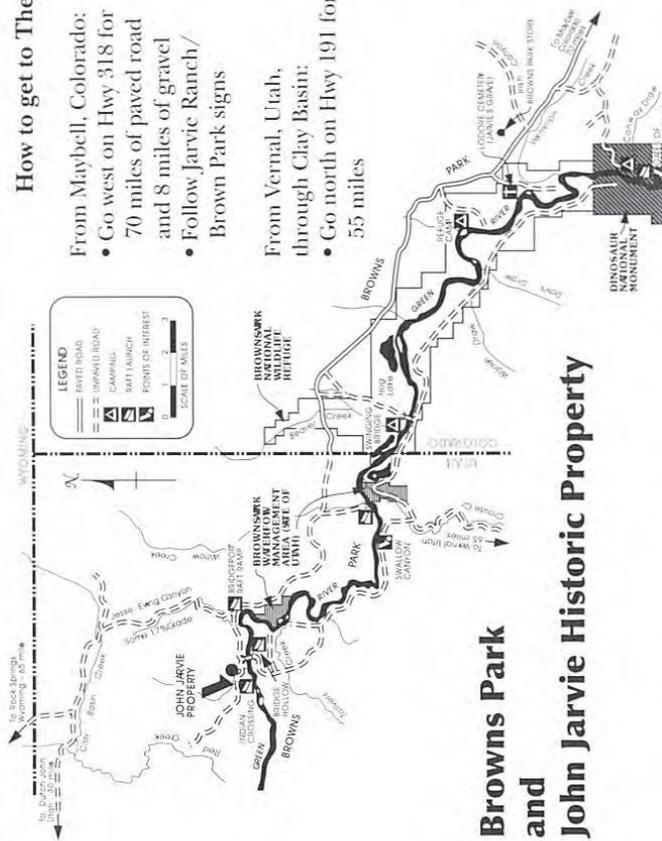
- Then travel east on a gravel/paved road for 22 miles, (2 miles of up to 12% grade)
- Follow Jarvie Ranch/ Browns Park signs

- From Vernal, Utah, through Crouse Canyon:
 - Go north on Vernal Ave to 500 North
 - Then go east for 25 miles to Diamond Mtn. and Browns Park turnoff
 - Go north on dirt road for 15 miles to Brown's Park
 - Follow Jarvie Ranch/ Browns Park signs

Call Jarvie Ranch for road conditions 435.885.3307

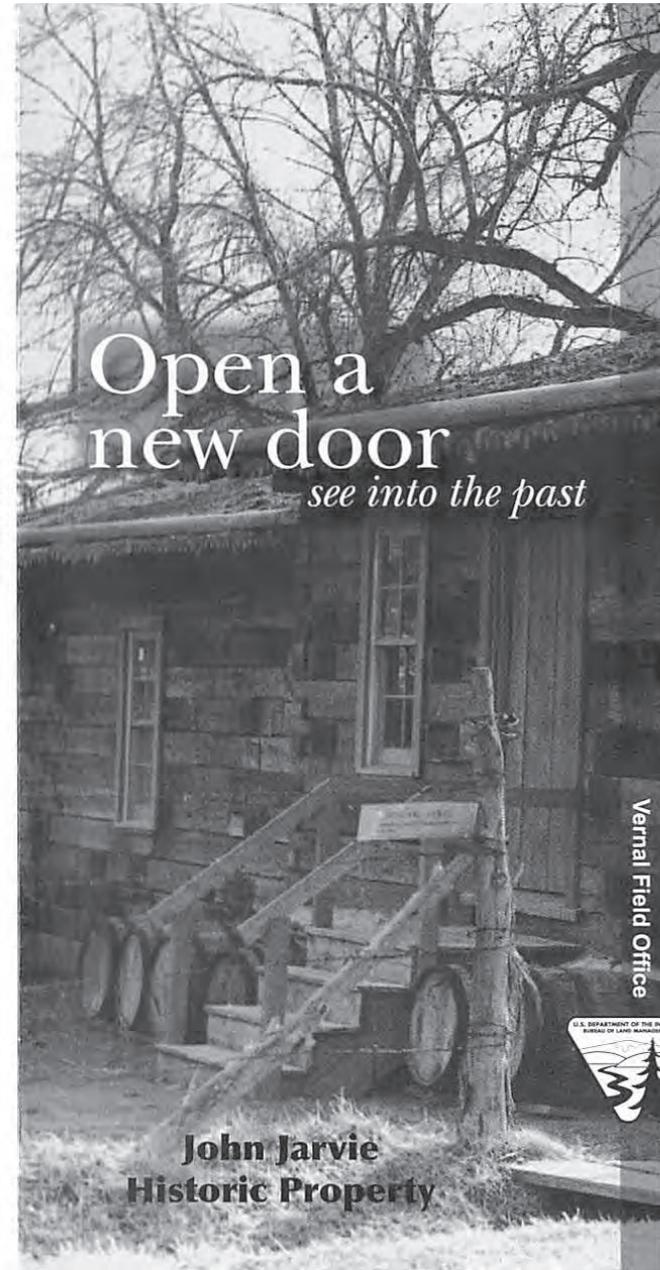
- From Maybell, Colorado:
 - Go west on Hwy 318 for 70 miles of paved road and 8 miles of gravel
 - Follow Jarvie Ranch/ Brown Park signs

- From Vernal, Utah, through Clay Basin:
 - Go north on Hwy 191 for 55 miles



Browns Park and John Jarvie Historic Property

BLM-UT-GI-06-003-8000



Open a new door
see into the past

John Jarvie Historic Property

Vernal Field Office



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BLM



"The largest and nobler faith in all that is and is to be, tells us that death even at its worst is only perfect rest ... We, too, have our religion and it is this: 'Help for the living, hope for the dead.'"
— John Jarvie

The John Jarvie Property

Located along the Green River in eastern Utah, the Jarvie Property had been used for years by Indians, fur trappers and travelers.

John chose this site along the river because of the naturally occurring river crossing. He believed it would be an excellent spot to establish his business.

On the property, John ran a general store, trading post, post office, and river ferry. There is a cemetery adjacent to the site.

Following Jarvie's murder on July 6, 1909, the property passed to his two sons Tom and John Jr. His sons' interests laid elsewhere; and the property would never again flourish as it had.

The General Store

The general store was originally built from hand-hewn railroad ties found in the Green River. It was reconstructed again of railroad ties over the original location and is furnished with many artifacts from the Jarvie period. It contains the original safe, which was robbed the evening of Jarvie's murder.

The Water Wheel

The water wheel is a 16 foot diameter working replica of the original wheel built by Jarvie.

Dugout

The two-room dugout located on the southwestern end of the property is where John and his wife Nellie lived while they waited for their home and general store to be finished. It was built into the hillside with a south-facing entrance overlooking the Green River. This dugout was also one of the three major hideouts along the outlaw trail.

The Stone House

The stone house is a one-room, rectangular building, measuring 18X20 feet. It was built by outlaw Jack "Judge" Bennett using masonry skills he learned in prison. Bennett was later hanged for his part in a local murder and ironically, the pole from which he was hung is now on display in the very house he built.

The Blacksmith Shop

The blacksmith shop was constructed using cottonwood trees from along the river. John did blacksmith work of his own and for his neighbors.

The Cemetery

Another point of interest is the graves of four men who died violent deaths in the early days of Browns Park — two were drowned, one was stabbed, and one was shot.

Visitor Information

River Safety — The Green River can fluctuate daily from 830 to 4500 cubic feet per second or higher, depending on the time of year. Life jackets are required on the river.

Camping/Picnicking — Indian Crossing and Bridge Hollow developed (fee) campgrounds, adjacent to the Jarvie site, offer drinking water, restrooms, picnic tables and fire rings. Day-use facilities at the Jarvie site include picnic tables, fire rings, drinking water and rest rooms. Pets must be on a leash at the site.

Permits — Permits are required for commercial float boating only. No permits are required for personal use from the Flaming Gorge Dam to the Dinosaur National Monument at Ladore Canyon in Colorado.

Fishing — Fishing is limited to artificial bait only. All fish between 13 and 20 inches must be released. You may keep two fish under 13 inches and one fish over 20 inches.

Telephone — A credit card/collect-call-only telephone is located at the Bridge Hollow boat ramp.

Accommodations/Supplies — Gas, food, and lodging can be obtained in the towns of Green River and Rock Springs, Wyoming; Maybell, Colorado; and Vernal, Manila, and Dutch John in Utah. Gasoline, food, and phone services are available at the Browns Park Store in Colorado. Extra gas should be carried. Other equipment, such as tire chains, food, water, and a shovel are recommended.

Tours — Self-guided tours* are always available. Guided tours* are offered most days between Memorial Day through Labor Day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

*Due to Ranger availability, it is always best to call ahead to make arrangements.

Contact

- Park Ranger at Jarvie Ranch Historic Site: 435.885.3307
- BLM Vernal Field Office: 170 S. 500 E. Vernal, Utah 84078 435.781.4400

Kokanee Salmon in Sheep Creek

Flaming Gorge Reservoir

Now about making more kokanee available for lake trout by reducing the fishermen harvest? That was the approach taken by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, which kept the lake trout slot regulation in place and lowered the kokanee limit to three fish beginning in 1994. We believe that is too little too late. In 1991, the record kokanee harvest year, that approach would have saved an estimated 14,000 kokanee. However, during a poorer kokanee fishing year like we experienced in 1993, a three fish kokanee limit would have saved only 2,900 fish. Furthermore, it's during a poor kokanee year that additional fish are needed to bolster the spawning population, and reducing angler harvest won't achieve that goal.

The only effective way to make significant gains in restoring the balance at Flaming Gorge is increasing the harvest of lake trout. A hypothetical regulation change that reduces the lake trout population by 10% after five years decreases the number of kokanee eaten by 20%, or saves 180,000 kokanee per year. A regulation allowing harvest of two lake trout per day, with no size restrictions, would save 60,000 kokanee in just the first year.

A random angler survey completed in 1993 showed that over 80% of Flaming Gorge fishermen favored removing the lake trout slot limit, and the majority also

preferred some reduction in the daily kokanee salmon limit. Based on the data, and the widespread support of Flaming Gorge anglers, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources changed the regulation in 1994 to eight trout or salmon in the aggregate, no more than five rainbow trout or kokanee salmon, and no more than three lake trout, with only one lake trout over 34 inches in length.

For the regulation to have an effect, however, it will require a dedicated effort on the part of fishermen, especially those anglers who have become proficient at catching macks. Bringing the predators and prey in balance at Flaming Gorge will ultimately result in healthy lake trout, kokanee and rainbow trout fisheries for future generations to enjoy.

As you observe kokanee salmon making their annual spawning run in Sheep Creek, remember that you're watching a species that occupies the pivotal role in the future of Flaming Gorge Reservoir. Remember too the unique characteristics that make Sheep Creek kokanee equally vital to the future of Strawberry Reservoir, and ultimately kokanee fisheries throughout the Western U.S. and Canada.



STATE OF UTAH
NATURAL RESOURCES
Division of Wildlife Resources

The Utah Department of Natural Resources receives federal aid and prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, age, national origin or handicap. For more information contact Executive Director of Natural Resources, 1636 West North Temple #316, Salt Lake City, UT 84116-3193 or the Office of Equal Opportunity, US Department of the Interior, Washington D.C. 20240.

Late August marks the beginning of the annual kokanee salmon spawning run in Sheep Creek, a tributary to Flaming Gorge Reservoir in northeast Utah. In their third or fourth year of life, kokanee turn from silver to bright red in color and are drawn back to the area from which they hatched. After completing the spawn, the adult fish die and the cycle begins over again.

Three distinct spawning runs have developed from the original kokanee stocked in Flaming Gorge in 1963 and 1964. These occur in Sheep Creek, the Green River below Fontenelle dam, and within the reservoir itself in three areas along the east shoreline in Wyoming. The Sheep Creek kokanee are genetically different from the other runs; with smaller size, more brilliant coloration and earlier spawning (late August through September). Reservoir and Green River kokanee spawn in October and early November and are larger and darker than Sheep Creek fish. These two runs probably originated from Washington state via Flathead Lake, Montana; while Sheep Creek kokanee came from Kootenai Lake

in British Columbia, Canada.

Because of the early spawning run, Sheep Creek kokanee are particularly well-suited for introduction into Strawberry Reservoir as an important part of that water's rehabilitation after the 1990 chemical treatment. Kokanee are efficient at feeding on small zooplankton, and establishing a natural population at Strawberry will provide competition against future chub or sucker populations with similar diets.

Additionally, Sheep Creek kokanee are one of few populations in the western U.S. or Canada that are certified as disease-free, allowing them to be moved into hatcheries or to other waters. Utah also had Porcupine Reservoir as an egg source, but recent discovery of Whirling Disease in that drainage eliminated egg takes. That makes the Sheep Creek/Strawberry connection even more critical. With an abundance of quality spawning tributaries, and a large trapping facility already in place, Strawberry may be the best future hope for a large, disease-free egg source.

To collect eggs for Strawberry, UDWR personnel have installed a fish trap near the mouth of Sheep Creek since 1989. A strict protocol is maintained to protect the integrity of the run and insure the strength of future runs. Biologists estimate that enough habitat exists in Sheep Creek to handle approximately

500,000 eggs. This habitat consists of small-sized, clean, well-oxygenated gravel where female kokanee can construct nests, or "redds", for egg deposition. Much of Sheep Creek (i.e. above the Hwy 44 bridge) is too silty or consists of large boulders with fast water that is unsuitable for spawning. Because of this lack of habitat, too many spawners actually do damage by super-imposing their redds on top of existing ones, destroying or dislodging eggs. As kokanee enter the Sheep Creek trap, 50% are passed upstream until there are enough to saturate the stream. At that point, excess fish are retained for the egg take and to provide samples for continued disease certification.

Some anglers have expressed the opinion that the Sheep Creek egg take is responsible for the recent declines in the kokanee fishery. This erroneous belief exists because anglers do not understand the complexities of the entire system. First, as mentioned above, strict guidelines are followed to insure that Sheep Creek receives an optimum number of spawning fish, and that future runs are protected. Second, Sheep Creek provides an insignificant portion of the reservoir fishery when compared to the other stocks. Actual counts of spawning fish have typically ranged between 300 and 2000 fish in Sheep Creek. Conversely, the kokanee that spawn within the reservoir number in the tens of thousands, and all

biologists agree that the reservoir fish account for the vast majority of the sport fishery.

Supporting this observation is the fact that the Wyoming Game and Fish Department collected over one million eggs from Sheep Creek from 1980 through 1984, and Utah collected an additional 400,000 eggs in 1985, yet the population in the reservoir and the sportfish harvest experienced its most rapid period of growth. Anglers harvested an estimated 34,136 kokanee in 1986, compared to 1,276 fish in 1982, and only a dozen fish in 1978.

Data indicates that the decline of the kokanee salmon fishery at Flaming Gorge results from an imbalance in the numbers of kokanee and their primary predator, the lake trout or "mackinaw". Simply stated, there are too many lake trout for the existing kokanee and Utah chub food base. A study completed in 1991 estimated lake trout eat 920,000 kokanee per year (mostly one- and two-year-old fish), while anglers that year harvested a record 54,000 kokanee (mostly three- and four-year-old fish). Utah chub numbers have declined drastically the past two years, which will put even more pressure on kokanee to shoulder the burden of providing food for lake trout. In addition, lake trout consumed an estimated 70% of rainbow trout stocked each year, and accounted for their poor return as second year fish.

OTHER WATERSPORTS

WATER SKIERS should note that the Utah portion of the lake consists of relatively narrow canyon channels.

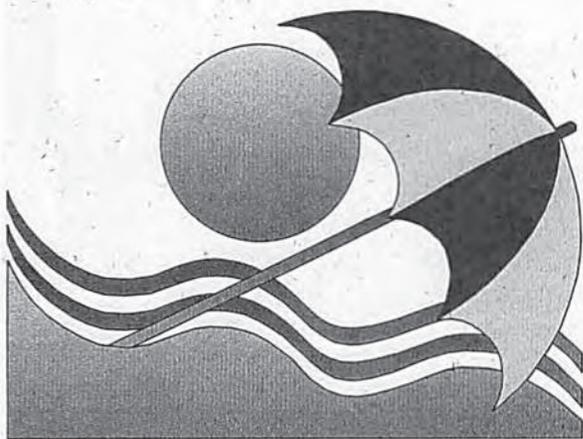
Beaches

Sunny cove beach is located near Mustang Ridge campground just north of the dam.

Lucerne beach is located one mile west of Lucerne campground.

Firehole beach next to Firehole campground.

CANOEISTS and KAYAKERS may boat to lakeside campgrounds, explore short side canyons in Red Canyon, or explore Wyoming beaches.



LAKE FLAMING GORGE



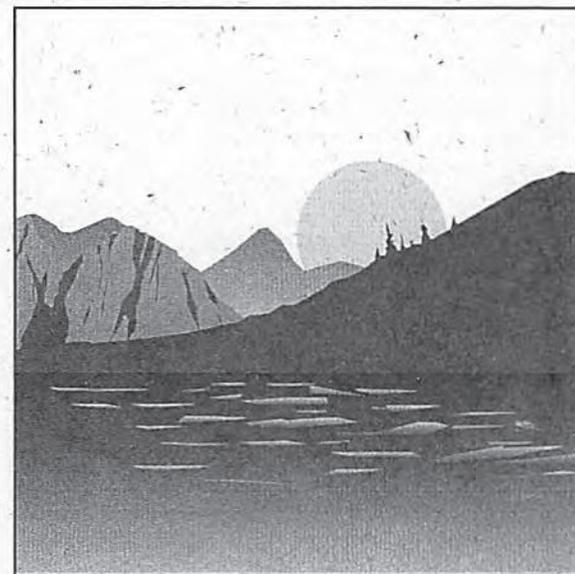
Maps and other educational publications
are available from:

FLAMING GORGE
NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION
PO Box 188
Dutch John, Utah 84023

435 885-3305



LAKE FLAMING GORGE



FLAMING GORGE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

Ashley National Forest
PO Box 279
Manila, Utah 84046
435 784-3445

LAKE FLAMING GORGE is managed by the USDA Forest Service as part of Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area. This 9.1-mile long reservoir was created in the early 1960s by the completion of Flaming Gorge Dam on the Green River. In 1968 Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area was created to enhance the area's superb outdoor recreational opportunities. The lake has since become one of the West's finest fishing and boating areas.

BOATING on Lake Flaming Gorge offers the public a variety of experiences and facilities. The Utah portion of the lake is situated in spectacular mountain scenery, with dramatic cliffs and narrow canyons. The Wyoming section spreads out into wide, high desert plains. Summer water temperatures are cool, providing excellent fishing and water sports.

Boaters should note reefs and rocks are not marked. Due to fluctuating lake levels, boaters must use lake maps and familiarize themselves with locations of hazards. Lake maps and other educational publications may be purchased from the Flaming Gorge Natural History Association (see address on back). Safety equipment is required by state law.

Boaters careful not to disturb wildlife can enjoy dramatic views of nesting osprey, bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, and pelicans.

FISHING on the lake is world famous. Record-breaking and trophy fish have been caught on the lake both summer and winter. Anglers fry for lake trout (Mackinaw), Kokanee salmon, small-mouth bass, and other cold-water fishes. Bottom fishing is good with jigs; for trolling try Rapalás. Ice anglers should be careful on the ice; check with local businesses for current conditions. Utah or Wyoming state fishing licenses are required; check about current regulations.

LAKE FACILITIES

MARINAS

The following commercial marinas provide seasonal (usually March through October) services which include mooring, storage, fuel, minor repairs, limited rentals, and general supplies:

Buckboard Marina- 25 miles south of Green River, WY off WY 530. 307 875-6927.

Lucerne Marina- 7 miles east of Manilla, UT. 801 784-3483.

Cedar Springs Marina- 2 miles west of Flaming Gorge Dam. 801 889-3795.

BOAT RAMPS

In addition to the marinas listed above, the Forest Service maintains paved boat ramps at the following locations:

WYOMING: Firehole, Buckboard Crossing, Anvil Draw.

UTAH: Sheep Creek Bay, Antelope Flat, Mustang Ridge.

BOAT CAMPING

The following seasonal campsites are accessible only by boat:

Hideout: 20 miles above Flaming Gorge Dam; near Sheep Creek Bay boat ramp. Tent pads, picnic tables, grills, drinking water, flush toilets, reserved docks. Fees charged. Some sites may be reserved by calling 1 (800) 280-CAMP.

Undeveloped sites between Flaming Gorge Dam and Lucerne Marina; first-come, first-served sites with limited facilities: Jarvies Canyon, Gooseneck, Kingfisher Island.

Wyoming Floating Camps: first-come, first-served for self contained boats-- Big Bend I, II, III (4 miles south of Buckboard Crossing); Flattop I, II, III (3 miles south of Squaw Hollow ramp).

Outlaw Country

It has always been a land of adventure. In the early days of Ute and Shoshoni, along with fur trappers, spent much time in the region enjoying an abundance of game animals. In the 1870s, explorer John Wesley Powell, explored the region on two separate trips and was famous for naming a number of geographic features in the area. One such feature is Swallow Canyon named by Powell for the shape of cliff swallows.

The Park is mostly known for its outlaw history. Its location and close proximity to the state boundaries of Colorado and Utah gave it lots of appeal for those fleeing the law. Some of the best known outlaws included Butch Cassidy, the Wild Bunch, Matt Warner, Kid Curry, Harry Campbell, and others. It's interesting that residents of Brown's Park and the Brown's Park State Wildlife Refuge were always welcome in the Park as long as they were committed against its residents. If they committed a crime, they would be run off.

The Park itself is described as a region that has never incorporated a town or village. As a matter of fact, it has never had a sheriff. There was a time in the late 1800s when a sheriff did venture over from Vernal, but turned back when he entered Brown's Park for fear of his life.

Even today, travel in this area today, there is no need to fear outlaws. The people are friendly, but there is still that sense of adventure. If you're looking for the "wild" side of the area, you might try the Brown's Park State Waterfowl area of the Brown's Park National Wildlife Refuge. An abundance of waterfowl is seen throughout much of the year. There have been moose sighted on a regular basis in both of these areas.

The highlight is the Swinging Bridge. This cable bridge is one of the few still in operation in the area. The boards creak as you cross the bridge and step back to the days of outlaws and cattle rustlers. It makes you wonder who may have crossed in days gone by.

On the swinging bridge on the south side, the road winds through a scenic steep and narrow canyon along Crouse Creek, and on the north side the road winds through Jessie Ewing Canyon.

The town of Jarvie Homestead was first settled in 1880. The homestead once boasted a post office, trading post and was a regular stopping place for travelers and a meeting place for outlaws. The Jarvie site has been

On the left of the canyon you can see the remains of an old mine. There are several of these mines in this canyon.

- 66.4 Clay Basin. This is an underground natural gas storage facility.
- 69.0 The mountain straight ahead is Goslin Mountain. This mountain has flat plateau where deer, elk and antelope may be seen.
- 69.3 Junction-tour turns left to Dutch John.
- 70.6 Red Creek-named because the silt carried down the stream during flood stages is bright red.
- 72.4 The entrance to Pigeon Canyon to the right. This canyon is named after Bill Pigeon who was shot in 1897 and is buried in this canyon.
- 73.7 Edith Aspen Park to the left. This is a nice secluded picnic area.
- 79.4 Utah-Wyoming State Line.
- 82.3 Junction-tour continues left on US 191 (right to Rock Springs Wyoming).
- 82.6 Minnie's Gap
- 83.1 Utah-Wyoming line, entering Utah.
- 83.8 Junction with Flaming Gorge-Uintas Scenic Byway (US 191). Turn left, travel 0.5 miles to Scenic Byway Portal Sign. Stop at portal sign for information on Scenic Byway sites.
- 84.3 Flaming Gorge-Uintas Scenic Byway portal Sign and Interpretive Site (end of tour, beginning of Flaming Gorge-Uintas Scenic Byway Tour...refer to the Byway Brochure).

DAY TRIPS

Beginning and ending in Vernal

- #1 - Diamond Mountain/Jones Hole Fish Hatchery
- #2 - Indian Petroglyphs/Dry Fork Canyon
- #3 - Red Cloud Loop Scenic Backway
(for higher clearance vehicles)
- #4 - Red Fleet & Steinaker State Parks
- #5 - Dinosaur National Monument
- #6 - Outlaw Country
Crouse Canyon, Brown's Park, Jarvie's Ranch
- #7 - Vernal Heritage Walking Tour

Beginning and ending in Manila

- #8 - Spirit Lake/Sheep Creek Canyon Scenic Backways
Flaming Gorge Country

Beginning and ending in Duchesne

- #9 - Indian Canyon Scenic Byway

Day Trip 6

Outlaw Country

Crouse Canyon

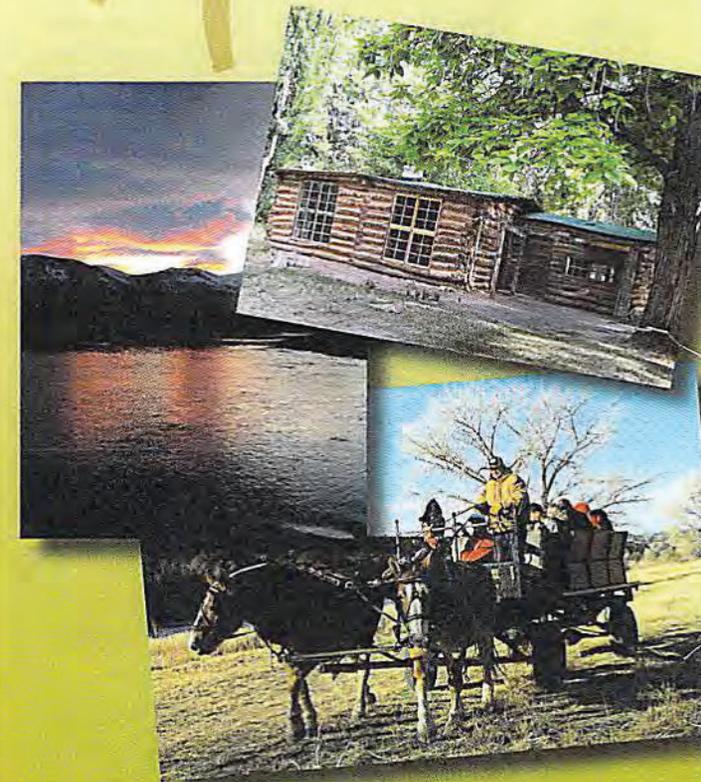
Brown's Park

Jarvie's Ranch

Jessie Ewing Canyon

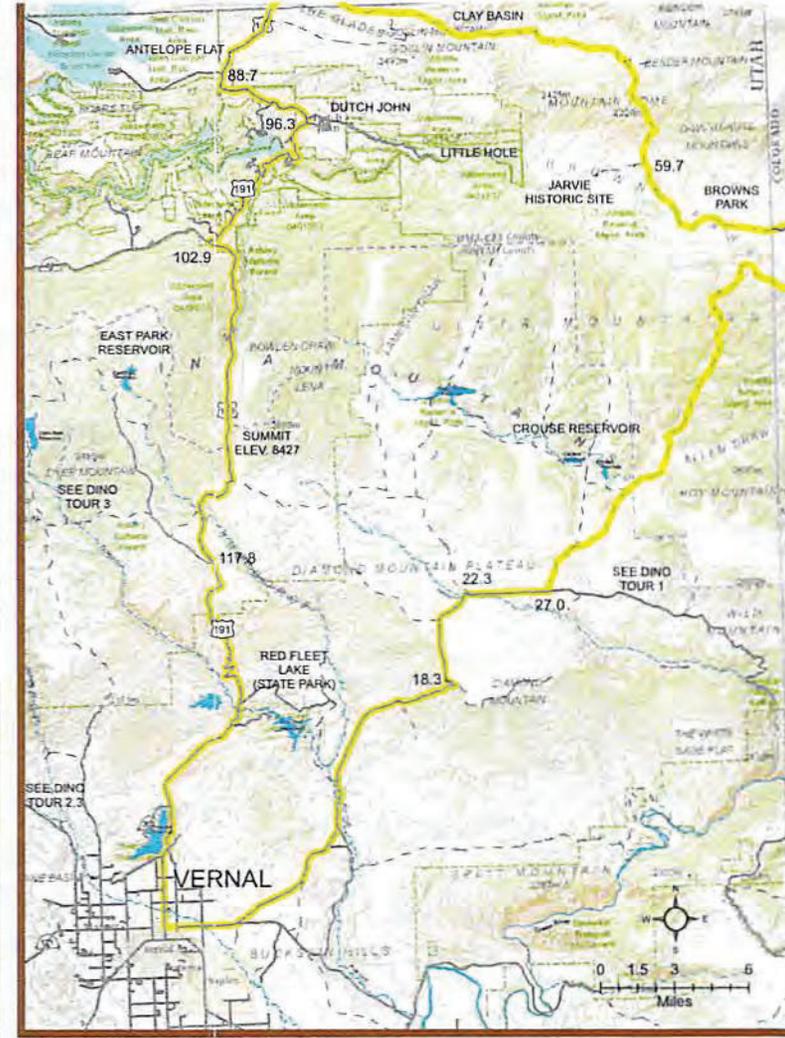
(Butch Cassidy Country)

Scenic Byway & Backway



Visit Dinosaurland

- 0.5 Turn right on 500 North Street.
- 2.9 Junction—take left road. You are leaving Ashley Valley and the next five miles take you over a quite barren bench where little grows except sparse sagebrush and a few other hardy plants. This range is grazed by sheep during the winter.
- 7.8 Junction—take left road (road to Island Park and Rainbow Park).
- 10.0 Junction—take right road across creek. This is the low point on the tour, 5,300 feet, and you now begin an eight-mile climb to the rim of Diamond Mountain Plateau.
- 15.7 Junction—keep left (right is dead end road). The sagebrush of the area is now giving way to cedar and pinon pine.
- 18.3 Junction—take left road (right follows rim to dead end). The rim is just under 8,000 feet in elevation. You have climbed about 2,600 feet since leaving Brush Creek. The Diamond Mountain Plateau is partly privately owned and public lands. Please obey “no trespassing” signs. The fields you see are mostly winter wheat and on private land. The plateau is rolling terrain covered mostly by sagebrush and grass with aspen and pine on the higher slopes. This is deer and elk country and a favorite hunting ground for the modern sportsman just as it was in the past for Indians, mountain men, outlaw bands, and our early settlers. Other wildlife inhabiting this great plateau which you just might see if you have a sharp eye and little luck are: sage grouse, coyote, rabbit, bobcat, mourning dove, many species of hawks and golden eagles. Cattle were driven through this country from Texas to the railroad in southern Wyoming in the days of the early West, nearly 100 years ago.
- 22.3 Diamond Gulch Junction—continue ahead (left to U-44 and US 191, an alternate return route). You are now crossing trails ridden by the notorious outlaw bands of the late 1800s. Such men as Matt Warner (long associated with Butch Cassidy), Elza Lay, and other bad men had a cattle “spread” on Diamond Mountain during their era.
- 27.0 Turn left off pavement to Crouse Canyon and Brown’s Park Scenic Backway.
- 29.3 Junction—turn right to Crouse Canyon.
- 32.3 On the left you can see a portion of Crouse Reservoir, a facility operated by the State of Utah, and a fine stop for lunch.
- 41.4 The mouth of Crouse Canyon. High red-rock walls and breathtaking scenery as you enter Brown’s Park.
- 43.8 Brown’s Park. As you enter the region you are stepping back in time to the days of outlaws and cattle rustlers and a taste



- 44.7 Junction—tour continues straight ahead. (Road to left goes to Taylor Flat.) This road is best for trailers as it is wider than the swinging bridge.
- 47.3 Entering Brown’s Park National Waterfowl Refuge. The Green River can be seen on the left. Good birding opportunities.
- 50.5 Suspension bridge crossing Green River. Original bridge sign read “Load limit 200 sheep, 30 cattle or 3 1/2 ton gross.” The bridge is very narrow.
- 51.5 Junction—tour route turns left (road to right goes to Maybell, Colorado).
- 53.3 Utah Colorado State line.
- 55.5 Junction—route turns left (right to Rock Springs, Colorado).
- 59.7 Junction—route straight ahead (left is side to Historic Site, 3 miles).
- 62.7 Jarvie Ranch. Historic trading post from the 1840s. Open tours daily 10-5 p.m., May to October. Self brochures also available at the ranch. Return to Vernal and enter Jesse Ewing Canyon.
- 63.2 Entering Jesse Ewing Canyon. This canyon is and quite winding. The canyon is named after or settlers of this area. Crouse Canyon was also an early settler. Fourteen percent grade, not recommended for trailers.

Ride the Trail of Butch Cassidy and the Wild Bunch

Legends surrounding Butch Cassidy and the Wild Bunch have captured the public's imagination for over 100 years. The tales of their daring train, bank and payroll robberies are oft-told adventures of these notorious Old West outlaws.

The story of the Wild Bunch in Dinosaurland is one of how they spent their time between these famous crimes, where they lived as friends and neighbors to the early residents of Northeastern Utah. Dinosaurland is where they planned their next exploits. And, on occasion, where they showed off the deadly skills that made their illegal careers so successful.

The Dinosaurland region is the central core of the legendary Outlaw Trail, a travel corridor from Canada to New Mexico that was heavily used by outlaws from the 1870's to about 1910. Eastern Utah was one of the last settled areas of the frontier west - a vast lawless stretch of open country and small towns. Butch Cassidy and the Wild Bunch knew the area intimately, and it was a key factor in their ability to remain hidden from the "long arm of the law". Much of the old branches of the Outlaw Trail through this region are scenic byways and back ways that modern day visitors can explore.

Nine-Mile Canyon Scenic Backway, off UT Hwy 40 near Myton, was a route well known to Butch Cassidy on his journeys into and out of Dinosaurland. Home to what is believed to be the greatest concentration of Fremont Indian Rock Art in the world; Nine-Mile Canyon is famous for its petroglyphs (carvings) and pictographs (paintings) of animals, hunting scenes and figures.

Travel through this remote canyon brought the outlaws to Vernal - where the gang got their infamous name. It was the bartenders of the Vernal saloons who remarked, "There goes that wild bunch!" whenever the boys rode into town. The name stuck and so did the gang. Butch and his cronies were known to frequent the saloons of Vernal, particularly the Antler Saloon (partly owned by Charlie Crouse of Brown's Park) located then at 121 West Main Street.

Local families have many stories of the visits to their ranches in the region. Butch Cassidy was said to have stayed the winters of 1897 through 1899 on the Taylor Ranch in Vernal. On one occasion, when Sheriff Pope of Vernal was knocking on the front door to arrest Butch, the family was pushing him out the back! You see, the people of Eastern Utah had an unwritten rule between

themselves and the Wild Bunch. They were welcome to find shelter, trade off horses and sit down to dinner as long as they never committed a crime against the residents. There are numerous tales of gold coins left under the dinner plates of local ranches who fed the grateful Wild Bunch as they rode through the region.

North from Vernal, get back on the Outlaw Trail at the Brown's Park Scenic Backway, a remote drive through Crouse Canyon and across a swinging suspension bridge into Brown's Park. The Park was one of the major outlaw hideouts along the Outlaw Trail. Why was it so popular? It was very remote. It provided year round forage for rustled stock. And most importantly, it was very close to the borders of three states, making it easy to pull a job in one state and escape pursuit across a state line very quickly.

The families living in Brown's Park in the 1890's were just as colorful as the outlaws that became their neighbors. Butch was known to have worked or lived at several ranches that visitors can still explore today, including the Bassetts, Doc Parson's cabin, the Allens and the ranch of Charlie Crouse - the one time saloon owner in Vernal. Two famous sisters of the Park were "Queen" Anne and Josie Bassett, ladies that were know friends of the Wild Bunch and credited with a few outlaw activities of their own. In her later years, Josie always referred to Butch as her "Brown's Park Beau". Anne Bassett once told the amazing tale of the "formal" Brown's Park Thanksgiving dinner of 1896. The Wild Bunch laid a gourmet table, including such eastern "fancies" as oysters on the half shell. Some outlaws cooked for the local families while Butch and the Sundance Kid served as waiters!

If one were to travel along the Sheep Creek/Spirit Lake Scenic Byway located near Manila, Utah in Flaming Gorge Country, there are more related sites to visit. One can visit the gravesite and ranch of the mysterious Cleophas Dowd. It is said that Dowd raised the finest horses in the area, on the mountain that now bears his name. In fact, they were rumored to be the steed of choice for the Wild Bunch Gang (Outlaws were always seeking a faster horse than the posse!). Dowd's Ranch was said to be a secret part of the Outlaw Trail, with an escape route from his cabin through a hidden door located behind a cupboard.

In nearby Conner Basin, just south of Manila, Butch once showed the locals his amazing shooting skills. He rode around and round a tree at full speed, guns in hand, and shot neat holes an inch apart completely around the tree! The amazed ranchers watched this shooting demonstration and said they "knew the outlaws were wanted elsewhere, but here they were just regular folks".

outh of Manila on Highway 44 (Flaming Gorge/Uintas Scenic Byway) at Sheep Creek Gap and Forest Service Road #218. The southern end of the loop begins at the Dowds Hole Scenic Byway located at the Junction of Highway 44 (Flaming Gorge/Uintas Scenic Byway) and Forest Service Road #218. This southern terminus is located 15.6 miles west of the junction of Highways 91 and 44.

The Backway is a 10-mile-long loop and is mostly paved. Short sections in the canyon have been graveled due to road deterioration.

This Backway travels through a spectacular canyon designated as a geological area by the U.S. Forest Service on May 3, 1962. The canyon is one of the few places in the world where tourists can cover millions of years in only 20 minutes of driving.

An immense earth structure, the Uinta Crest fault, extends in a generally east-west direction through the center of this area. On the south side of the fault the earth's crust has been raised upward over 15,000 feet. Subsequent erosion has greatly reduced the upturned sedimentary strata north of the fault. Several of these formations are now clearly exposed within the geological area. Younger formations are progressively exposed as one travels from south to north through the canyon.

Spirit Lake Scenic Backway

The State of Utah also designated this route as a Scenic Backway in December of 1990. This Backway begins at the Junction of Sheep Creek Scenic Backway and Forest Road #221, 1.5 miles west of Highway 44.

The Backway is 17 miles long on graveled and dirt road surfaces, terminating at Spirit Lake on the northeastern end of the High Uintas Wilderness. Returning from Spirit Lake requires backtracking to the Sheep Creek Backway. Thus, total driving distance is 34 miles.

This Backway travels through conifer-covered slopes and large open meadows, crossing over numerous streams, with the High Uinta Mountains as the backdrop. Leidy Peak is the most prominent land-mark along the mountain ridge line that forms the background for this Backway.

Spirit Lake and the adjacent campground and lodge are located at the terminus of the Backway in a magnificent alpine setting. The High Uintas Wilderness Tamarack Lake Trailhead is located near the lodge. The lodge is the center of a backcountry resort operation under permit by the Ashley National Forest. Fishing at Spirit Lake, day hikes, horseback riding, and wilderness backpacking trips are the favorite activities.

Spring Lake and are also located in the Brown's Lake area.

- 5.0 Junction with Sheep Creek Lake Road. It is 0.4 miles to the lake...camping, fishing, wildlife viewing activities.
- 6.5 Carter Military Road crossing. Road built in 1881 for transporting supplies from Ft. Bridger, Wyoming, to Ft. Thornburg near the present-day community of Vernal. Cement posts mark the road track.
- 7.0 Junction with the Long Park Reservoir Road. It is 1.8 miles to the reservoir...camping, fishing, wildlife viewing activities.
- 9.5 Junction of Forest Roads #221 and #001. Road #001 goes on to Spirit Lake; Road #221 heads north toward Mountain View, Wyoming.
- 10.1 Junction with Hickerson Park Trailhead.
- 10.5 Junction with Sheep Creek Trailhead.
- 10.5 Backway follows the Middle Fork of Sheep Creek through conifer stands and small meadow areas.
- 17.0 Spirit Lake area...campground, lodge, restaurant, cabins, fishing, hiking, horseback riding activities. Trailheads for Jessen, Tamarack, and Lost Lakes and the High Uintas Wilderness.

DAY TRIPS

Beginning and ending in Vernal

- #1 - Diamond Mountain/Jones Hole Fish Hatchery
- #2 - Indian Petroglyphs/Dry Fork Canyon
- #3 - Red Cloud Loop Scenic Backway (for higher clearance vehicles)
- #4 - Red Fleet & Steinaker State Parks
- #5 - Dinosaur National Monument
- #6 - Outlaw Country
Crouse Canyon, Brown's Park, Jarvie's Ranch
- #7 - Vernal Heritage Walking Tour

Beginning and ending in Manila

- #8 - Spirit Lake/Sheep Creek Canyon Scenic Backways
Flaming Gorge Country

Beginning and ending in Duchesne

- #9 - Indian Canyon Scenic Byway
- #10 - North Fork of the Duchesne River
- #11 - Rock Creek & Stillwater Dam



Sheep Creek Canyon and Spirit Lake Scenic Backways



Visit Dinosaurland
One-Day Self-Guided Tour

Utah County Travel & Tourism
1-800-477-5558 - www.dinoland.com

Sheep Creek Loop Scenic Backway

Start from junction of Highways 43 and 44 in Manila, UT.

Sheep Creek Scenic Byway site at Junction of Highway 44 and Forest Road #218. Nature trail and interpretive signs, describing wildlife of the area, including songbirds and kokanee salmon fish.

Navajo Cliff Picnic Area, next to Sheep Creek and colorful Navajo sandstone cliffs.

Old Man's Grave. Gravesite of early settler, Cleophus Oldman.

Sheep Rock-a chimney rock formation from the Weber limestone layer towers over the road.

Lucerne Springs and Sheep Creek Cave. Cave available for viewing upon approval of the Forest Service. Call 435-1181 or 435-784-3445.

Lucerne Memorial Picnic Grounds. Memorial site for persons killed in the 1966 flash flood in the canyon.

Sheep Creek Scenic pullout and overlook. View of Uinta Crest. View of window rock hole, cut in the rock formation and erosion.

Connection with Spirit Lake Scenic Backway (Forest Road #221).

Leidy Springs Guard Station, built in the early 1930s.

Lucerne Hole Scenic Byway Site, signs describing the life of the area and the High Uinta Mountains.

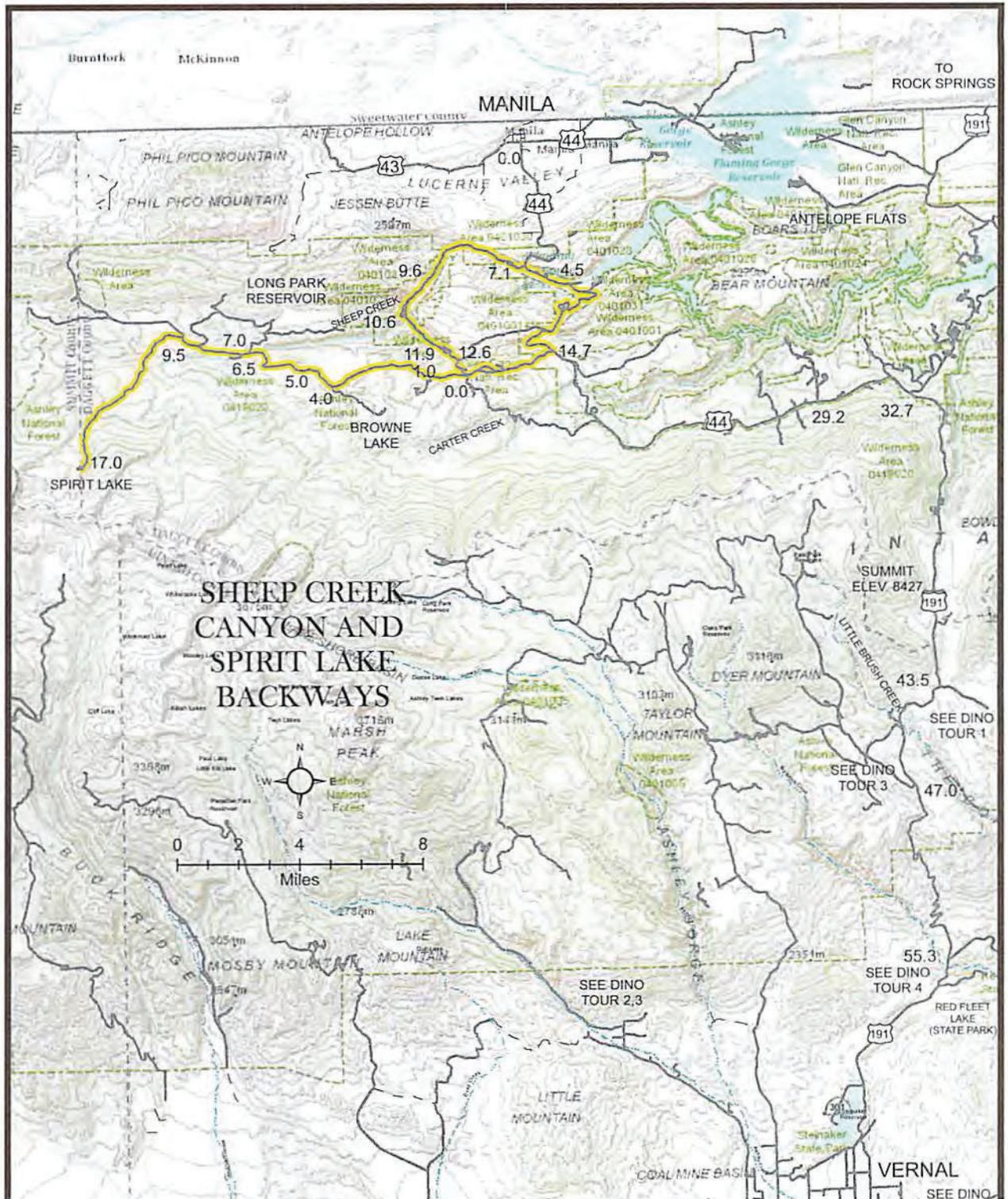
Connection with Highway 44 (Flaming Gorge/Uintas Scenic Byway). Left turn to Manila; right turn to Flaming Gorge or Vernal.

Traveling from the Vernal area or from Flaming Gorge who do not wish to go to Manila should access the backway from the junction listed above at milepost 14.7. Distances between the attractions will be shown above, but in reverse order.

Spirit Lake Scenic Backway

Connection of Sheep Creek Loop Scenic Backway and Forest Road #221. View of Leidy Peak in background.

Connection with road to Ute Lookout Tower, fire lookout built



The Comet

In the summer of 1908 began one of the most notable and ambitious projects was started to establish commercial navigation on the Green River. It was a steamboat line to run between Green River City and Linwood to carry passengers and freight.

The Green River Navigation Company was formed, and a boat built. The boat was designed by the brother of W. N. Larsen who was from Denmark. It had a good many backers including George Soloman. The boat was a stern-wheeler, twelve feet wide and sixty feet long, with a 60 h.p. boiler and two 20 h.p. engines.

It was duly christened "The Comet" by W. N. Larsen's daughter Buelah and launched July 4, 1908. The fare was \$5.00 and tickets were to be procured at the office of Hugo Gaensslen in Green River, or of M. N. Larsen at Linwood.

The maiden voyage down the river started July 7. The crew was listed as H. Larsen, pilot; M. N. Larsen, purser; J. W. Chrisman, chief of Commissary; Otto Kaeler, chief engineer; George Solomon, anchor man; and J. H. Crosson, coal detective.

It was a jolly crew, and everyone had a fine time. It kept the chief of Commissary busy placing bottles of beer handy for the pilot to draw inspiration from in moments of stress. And there were plenty of such moments, for the water was low, and the boat kept hanging up on shallows and sand bars. Even then, however, the boat made good time, and the crew and company were both assured of the success of the project.

Steaming back up the river, however, was a different matter. Going with the current it was possible to avoid some of the sand bars, but bucking it, the boat seemed to develop a habit of heading straight onto every bar and getting stuck fast. The only way it could be dislodged was by staking out lines to the shore, and pulling the boat over the bar with a winch. It ran out of coal, and fuel had to be packed down to the river bank by pack horses. Further trips were attempted, but the situation grew worse rather than better, and finally, regretfully, the company decided that navigation on the Green River was impractical.

One commercial hauling trips was made with the winter's stock for the Smith-Larsen Mercantile Company. It also brought blacksmithing equipment for Keith Smith when he put in a blacksmith shop at his place at Linwood.

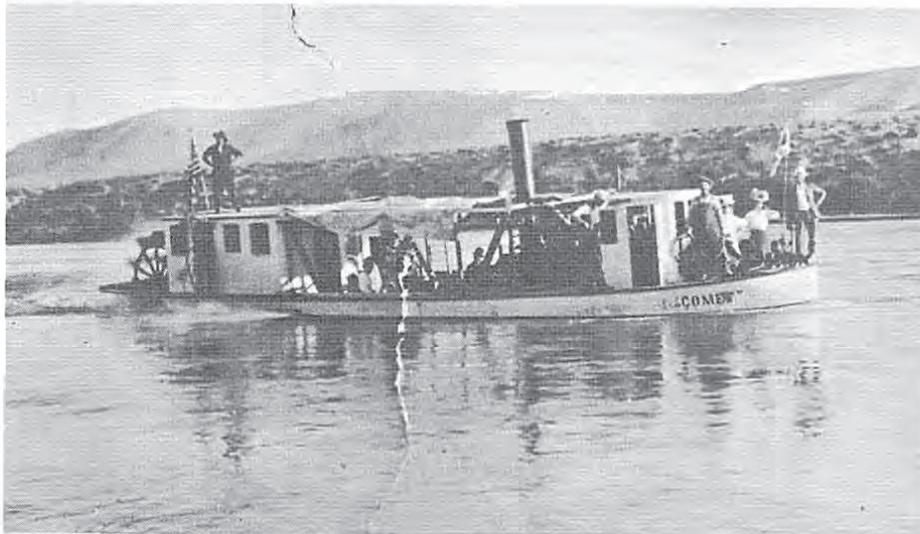
The journey proved to be a long and tedious one as at times all hands and passengers had

to unload cargo to lighten the burden over the sand bars.

The Comet was tied up at the Green River City but it was used from time to time as an excursion boat on the Green River in the vicinity of the town.

Eventually it was stripped, and the hull finally settled into the river at a location about 300 yards below the present Wyoming 530 Highway bridge in Green River. The ship's bell, for many years the possession of the John Crosson family, is now the attention bell of the Green River Lion's Club.

References: Green River Star Historical Files - Green River Wyoming
My autobiography - by Keith Smith
Our Strip of Land by Dick and Vivian Dunham



The Comet voyaged down the Green River in the early part of the century, but it failed as a profitable venture because it became stuck too often and required more fuel than originally

planned. The Comet's downstream destination, Linwood, is now under the waters of Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

Sweetwater County Historical Museum

THE STEAMBOAT A SUCCESS

First Trip of New Forty Ton Steamer Proves Conclusively that Green River Is Navigable

PICTURESQUE ROUTE THROUGH FIREHOLE BASIN

Ideal Pleasure Trip for Tourists or Steamboat
Excursion Parties

On the morning of Tuesday, July 7th, the "Comet," the forty ton steamer started on its initial trip down the river, manned by as jolly and genial a crew as ever set foot on a floating craft, and every man unstinting in his confidence that the craft would conclusively prove that Green river beyond all question was navigable, and if the first trip is any criterion, steamboating on old Green river can, and will be carried on successfully.

The boat met and overcame every obstacle in her course successfully and in a manner beyond the most sanguine. Many swift riffles were met on the homeward trip, but each and everyone passed through successfully, in fact the craft seemed at her best when being seemingly taxed, and plowed through the rapidly running water at a rate of three miles an hour.

The trip from Green River to Linwood was made in a little less than eight hours, while on the return trip about thirty-three hours of actual running was necessary, but we are of the opinion that when coaling stations are established along the route of the boat, that the trip from Linwood to Green River can be made in less than thirty

hours, which is very good time, considering the swiftness of the river, and a distance of over ninety miles.

The river winds through as picturesque a strip of country as one can in any part of the country, while at, and near about Linwood Landing is some of the finest agricultural country any man's country can boast of, which is dotted here and there with prosperous looking ranches, whose owners are overjoyed by reason of the fact, that transportation of their products is to be made so much easier by the use of the steam boat line.

The boat on its trial trip carried a number of the stockholders of the Green River Navigation Co., and each and everyone of them was agreeable surprised at the actions of the new boat, so much so, that they immediately decided to go right ahead with the work of building the necessary coal stations along the route, rafts and all other improvements necessary for the conducting of a freight and passenger business on the river.

The project is an assured fact, so let every enterprising citizen of Green River City and Sweetwater county aid the new enterprise by every word of encouragement and for the time being

forget that hammers were ever made.

The "Comet" is twelve feet in width, length sixty feet over all, and of the stern-wheel type, equipped with a sixty horse power boiler, two twenty horse power engines and splendid steering gear. The boat builder has so arranged the boat that there is ample room for the pilot house, cabin, passenger and freight departments, so it can be readily seen that while compact in a way, still there is every convenience necessary for plying the waters between Green River and Linwood agreeably.

The boat will always have aboard a supply of various lunch goods, so that passengers can secure lunches on boat while en route.

Tickets can be secured and information furnished at office of Hugo F. Gaensslen in Green River, Wyo., or of M.N. Larsen at Linwood, Utah.

Fare from Green River to Linwood \$5.00. Fare to other points along route at reasonable low rate.

If you want to enjoy a steamboat ride, take a trip on the "Comet", it will be the treat of your life.

All aboard for Linwood!
(July 17, 1908)-