

*The ♥ of
Your Great Basin
Adventures!*



Territorial Statehouse - Utah's First Capital

Millard County, UT

County Administration

50 South Main
Fillmore, UT 84631
435-743-5227
www.millardcounty.org

Fillmore City Offices

75 West Center
Fillmore, UT 84631
435-743-5233
www.fillmorecity.org

North Park Visitors Center

460 North Main
Fillmore, UT 84631
435-743-7803

Millard County Sheriff

765 So. Highway 99, Suite 1
Fillmore, UT 84631
(435) 743-5302
www.millardsheriff.org

County Offices-Delta

71 South 200 West
P.O. Box 854
Delta, UT 84624
435-864-1400

Millard County Tourism

71 South 200 West
P.O. Box 854
Delta, UT 84624
435-864-1400
www.millardcountytravel.com

Economic Development

71 South 200 West
P.O. Box 854
Delta, UT 84624
435-864-1400

Delta Chamber of Commerce

75 West Main Street
Delta, UT 84624
435-864-4316

Delta City Offices

76 North 200 West
Delta, UT 84624
435-864-2759
www.delta.utah.gov



The Millard County Tourism Board and the County Commissioners welcome you to Millard County, the Heart of the Great Basin.

Our county seat, Fillmore, was the original capital of the Territory of Deseret which later became the State of Utah. Fillmore was geographically centered in the Territory which encompassed most of the Great Basin composed of Utah and parts of Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, California and Oregon. The Great Basin desert lies in the western United States. Over 100 smaller basins wherein no water flows to the oceans make up this unique geologic and geographic area. Millard County presents visitors with the high desert regions of the Great Basin.

Opportunities to explore and discover:

- Sweeping high desert vistas
- Mountain peaks, canyons and arroyos
- Geologic remains of an Ice Age lake, sand dunes, ancient beaches, dry lake beds
- Off-road trail systems
- Conifer forests; sunny sagebrush and greasewood ranges; shaded streams.
- Volcanic upthrusts and an extinct volcano
- Rockhounding sites—trilobites, semi-precious gems, minerals, obsidian
- Pastoral places far from civilization
- Native wildlife and plants —mustangs, pronghorn antelope, curlews and three-leaf sumac
- Museums, historic forts and sites
- Vibrant farming communities
- Thriving small cities and quaint towns

This publication has been created to make a visit to Millard County easy and enjoyable. There are places of interest marked, but not totally defined. You should find them interesting to “discover” for yourself.

We invite you to share our backyard adventures and create new memories.

www.millardcounty.com

Adventure Destinations

	Page No.
Territorial Statehouse State Park Museum	6
Cove Fort Historic Site	7
Lava Tubes and Tabernacle Hill	10
Mahogany, Snowflake and Black Obsidian	8
Pahvant Valley Heritage Trail	9
Devil's Kitchen Petroglyph Site	11
Pahvant Butte (Sugarloaf)	9
Lace Curtain	11
Clearlake Wildlife Management Area	12
Pot Mountain	12
Sunstone Knoll	12
Great Stone Face	13
Fort Deseret	13
Fathers' Dominguez & Escalante's Route	14
Great Basin Museum	16
Topaz Museum	17
Gunnison Bend Reservoir	18
DMAD Reservoir	18
Sand Dunes	19
Little Sahara Recreation Area	20
Pioneer Charcoal Kilns	20
Topaz Mountain Rockhounding Site	22
Smelter Knoll	23
Desert Mountain	23
Keg Mountain	23
Joy Mining District	23
Apache Tears Rockhounding Site	23
Antelope Springs	24
Trilobite Rockhounding Site	24
Amasa Basin Rockhounding Site	25
Miller Canyon Rockhounding Site	25
Hermit's Cabin	28
Painter Spring Rockhounding Site	28
Notch Peak	29
Ibex Hardpan	30
Fossil Mountain Rockhounding Site	30
Crystal Peak Rockhounding Site	31
Crystal Ball Cave	33
Great Basin National Park	34

Adventure Destinations, Alphabetical

	Page No.
Amasa Basin Rockhounding Site	25
Antelope Springs	24
Apache Tears Rockhounding Site	23
Clearlake Wildlife Management Area	12
Cove Fort Historic Site	7
Crystal Ball Cave	33
Crystal Peak Rockhounding Site	31
Desert Mountain	23
Devil's Kitchen Petroglyph Site	11
DMAD Reservoir	18
Fathers' Dominguez & Escalante's Route	14
Fort Deseret	13
Fossil Mountain Rockhounding Site	30
Great Basin Museum	16
Great Basin National Park	34
Great Stone Face	13
Gunnison Bend Reservoir	18
Hermit's Cabin	28
Ibex Hardpan	30
Joy Mining District	23
Keg Mountain	23
Lace Curtain	11
Lava Tubes and Tabernacle Hill	10
Little Sahara Recreation Area	20
Mahogany, Snowflake and Black Obsidian	8
Miller Canyon Rockhounding Site	25
Notch Peak	29
Pahvant Butte (Sugarloaf)	9
Pahvant Valley Heritage Trail	9
Painter Spring Rockhounding Site	28
Pioneer Charcoal Kilns	20
Pot Mountain	12
Sand Dunes	19
Smelter Knoll	23
Sunstone Knoll	12
Territorial Statehouse State Park Museum	6
Topaz Mountain Rockhounding Site	22
Topaz Museum	17
Trilobite Rockhounding Site	24

*** Day trips may take less than or more than a single day, depending on the time spent at each spot and individual preferences when exploring.**

OHV/UTV Trails

Cricket Mountains	37
Burbank Hills	37
Conger Mountains	37
Amasa Basin	37
Central Utah's Paiute ATV Trail	38
National ATV Jambree	39

GOLF COURSES

Paradise Resort Golf Course	40
Sunset View Golf Course	40

ANNUAL FESTIVALS AND EVENTS

COMMUNITIES

CAMPGROUNDS

in Fishlake National Forest	42-45
-----------------------------	-------

HOTELS

RV PARKS

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

MAPS

Fillmore	5
Delta	15
West Desert OHV/ATV Trails	36
Paiute ATV Trails	38
Millard County	26-27

Important Numbers

Emergency Calls 911

UDOT Live Help Line
801-965-4000

Millard County Sheriff
435-743-5302

Millard County Tourism
888-463-8627

Travel Wisely

Page No.		
37	▪	When driving on dirt roads it is best to have a high clearance or 4-wheel drive vehicle, especially on soft or wet ground and on rocky terrain. Come prepared with a shovel and spare tire.
37	▪	Always bring plenty of water, food, and proper clothing.
37	▪	Make sure you fuel up. Gas stations are few and far between.
38	▪	Cell phone service is limited to non-existent.
39	▪	While the GPS listings in this guide have been tested, do not solely rely on your GPS. Have a paper map handy and know your route.
	▪	Respect and protect all cultural sites. Please do not touch rock art panels or walk on fragile places.
42-45	▪	Use caution when exploring. Watch where you put your hands and feet. Rattlesnakes and scorpions live here, too.
46-47	▪	Avoid creating new trails or fire rings. All-terrain vehicles are restricted to signed routes.
48-49	▪	Respect private land.
	▪	Trash: Pack it in. Pack it out.

Rockhounding Rules

Collecting On BLM Lands

The casual rock hound or collector may take small amounts of fossils, gemstones and rocks from unrestricted federal lands in Utah without obtaining a special permit if for personal, non-commercial purposes. Petrified wood may be collected for non-commercial use only from public lands up to 25 pounds plus one piece of any size per day with a yearly limit of 250 pounds. Collection in large quantities or for commercial purposes require a permit, lease or license from the Bureau of Land Management.

Collecting On School Trust Lands

www.trustlands.utah.gov/resources/

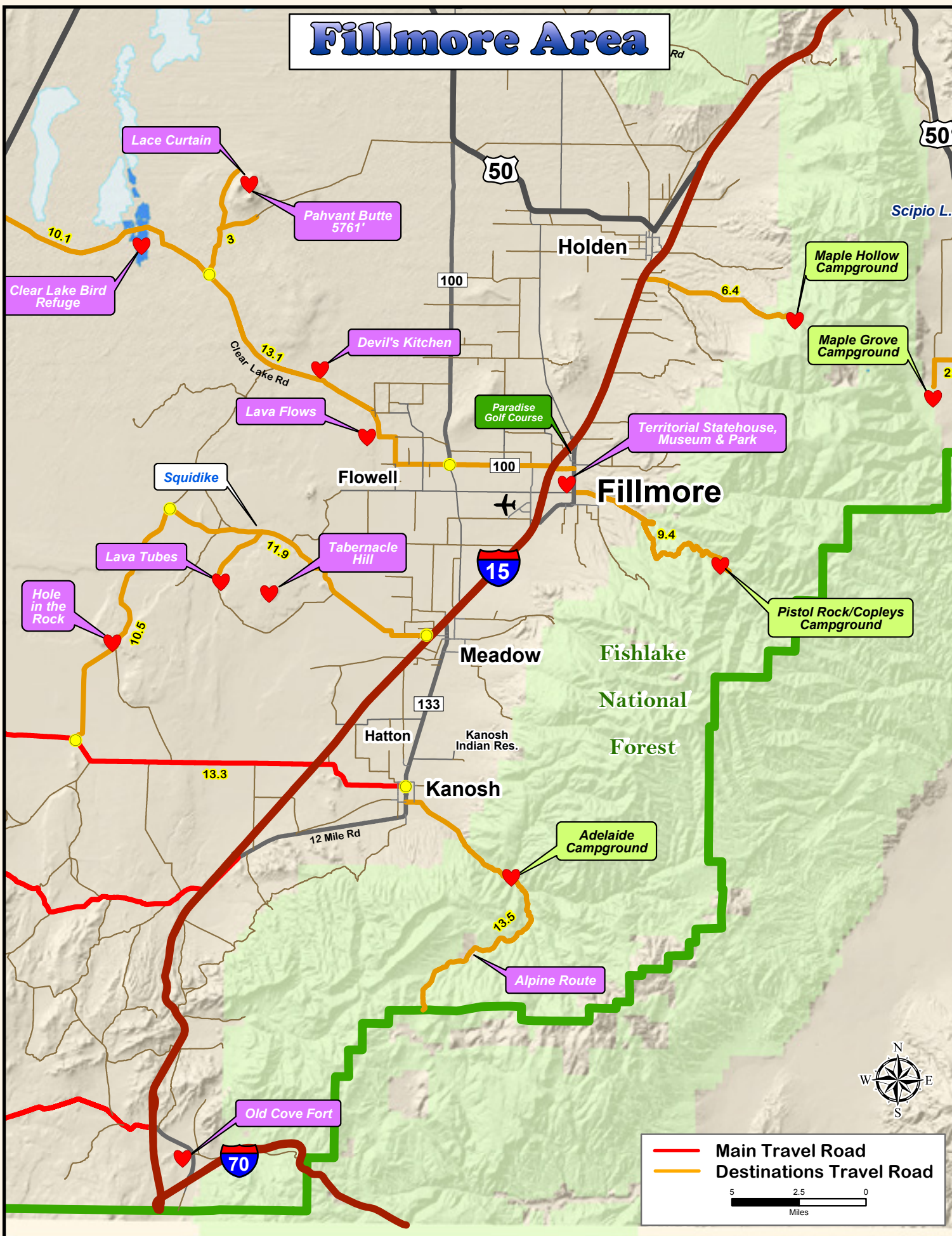
Most state lands are administered by the Schools and Institutional Trust Lands Administration. A rock hounding permit is required to collect on these lands. An annual permit is \$10.00 per person or \$200.00 per family. Up to 25 pounds per day plus one piece per person is allowed.

MILLARD COUNTY BY THE NUMBERS

Founded in 1852
Population: Approx. 14, 000
Largest City: Delta
High Temperature in January: 38°F
Average Precipitation: 14"
Lowest Elevation: 4,357'

County Seat: Fillmore
Area: 6,828 sq. mi.
Primary Industry: Agriculture
High Temperature in July: 108°F
Highest Elevation: Mine Camp Peak, 10,222'
Oldest Fossil: Trilobite, 500 million years old

Fillmore Area



Adventure 1



Territorial Statehouse State Park Museum

GPS N 38.967679 - W 112.325138
50 West Capitol Avenue, Fillmore, UT
435-743-5316

www.stateparks.utah.gov/parks/territorial-statehouse/

9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mon - Sat

Holiday Closures: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day

Accessible by: Family Car, SUVs

Founded in 1851, Fillmore was Utah's first capital. Named after President Millard Fillmore to curry favor for early statehood, Fillmore lay at the center of the proposed state of Deseret. That state stretched from San Bernardino, CA, through much of the Great Basin into Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona and Nevada.

A territorial capitol building was begun in 1852 at the center of this empire. Today's red sandstone building's original plans called for three levels and four wings, connected by a Moorish dome at the center. Only the south wing of Utah's oldest existing governmental building was completed. The existing portion was finished in time for the December 1855 meeting of the Territorial Legislature, which was the only full session held in the old statehouse. In December 1858, the seat of government was moved to Salt Lake City--long before statehood in 1896. Territorial Statehouse State Park Museum offers a museum store and auditorium. Also, an All-American Rose Society Garden and picnic areas adjoin the museum. Two restored pioneer cab-

ins and an 1867

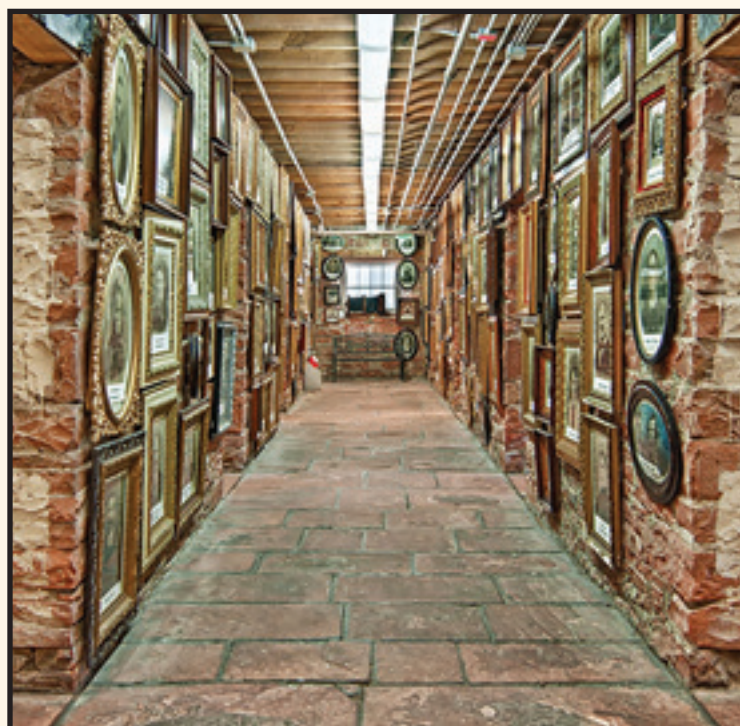
stone school-

house are also

located on the grounds. Camping and lodging facilities are

located nearby.

The park also hosts youth camps and/or family reunions, providing activities such as pioneer games, dances, swimming, etc. Contact the park for more information and to make a reservation.



Cove Fort Historic Site

GPS N 38.600661 - W112.582153

Open Daily from 9am to dusk

435-438-5547

www.history.lds.org

How to get there: Located immediately north-east of the junction of I-15 and I-70, in the south-east corner of Millard County, 30 miles south of Fillmore.

In the fall of 1849, Brigham Young sent Parley P. Pratt and a group of fifty men to explore southern Utah.

This exploring company passed through the Cove Creek area before returning home to recommend the establishment of communities north and south of Cove Creek. Within the next few years, many towns in central and southern Utah were established. The pioneers who built these towns traveled through the Cove Creek region, as did a growing number of traders, trappers and settlers. Today, visitors can take a tour of the volcanic rock fort, the Ira N. Hinckley log home, garden, blacksmith shop, corral, barn, and bunkhouse. Cove Fort Days are the first Friday and Saturday in August.



supervise the fort's construction. It was built of black volcanic rock and limestone native to the area. The walls are 100 feet long and 18 feet high. Lumber, mostly cedar and pine, was used for the roof, interior rooms and the massive fort doors. The fort contains twelve rooms. The rooms on the south were for business, domestic and entertainment purposes. The north rooms on were for overnight guests and family living quarters. For 23 years the fort bustled with activity. News of the west and the nation throbbed over the telegraph lines.

Postal riders delivered mail to Mormon settlements to the north and south. Each day two stagecoaches, with a variety of travelers, rumbled up to the fort.

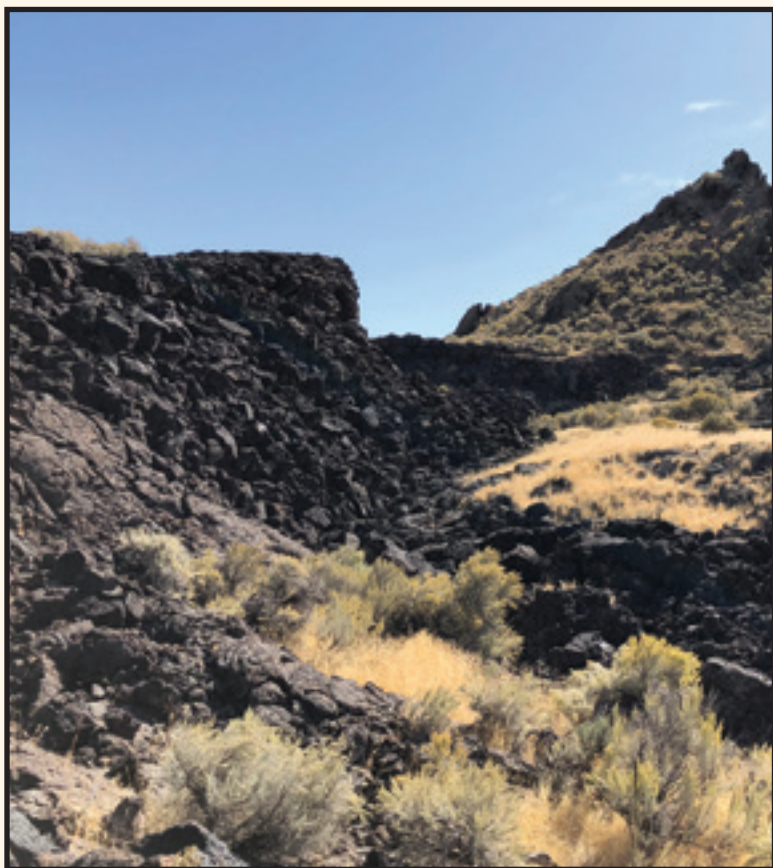
As times changed, so did the need for the fort. In 1890, the Church leased out and later sold the fort. The descendants of Ira and Arza Hinckley acquired Cove Fort in 1988. They donated it to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints as an historic site. Extensive renovation restored the fort and its accompanying outbuildings to the authentic 1867 time period.

Ira Hinckley

The Cove Creek area was the midway point between Fillmore on the north and Beaver on the south. It was an ideal location to construct a fort to provide safety and rest for weary travelers.

On April 12, 1867, Brigham Young asked Ira Hinckley to

ADVENTURE 2



Mahogany, Snowflake and Black Obsidian

GPS N 38.87149 - W 112.87537

Accessible by:

Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot

Starting in Fillmore, follow I-15 south to Exit 146 south to Kanosh. Cross the freeway to the east and turn south on the first frontage road. Travel south to a bridge crossing the freeway to the west. Follow this gravel road bearing west for approximately 26 miles. Or, take US 6&50 west of Delta to SR 257 and turn south. Travel about 43 miles, passing the Graymont lime plant, to the sign saying "Kanosh 26" (miles.) Turn east and travel on the dirt road 5.25-5.5 miles.

In the depression, one road goes east, the other goes north. Obsidian can be found on the hillsides and on the roadbeds near Coyote Spring and Black Spring. Take the north road and then turn east at about ¼ mile on the first side road going east. Drive up the hill and over the crest.

Collect your own mahogany obsidian at this community pit. Permit required for more than 250 lbs. per person per year.

Volcanic Remnants

Accessible by:

Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot, Horse

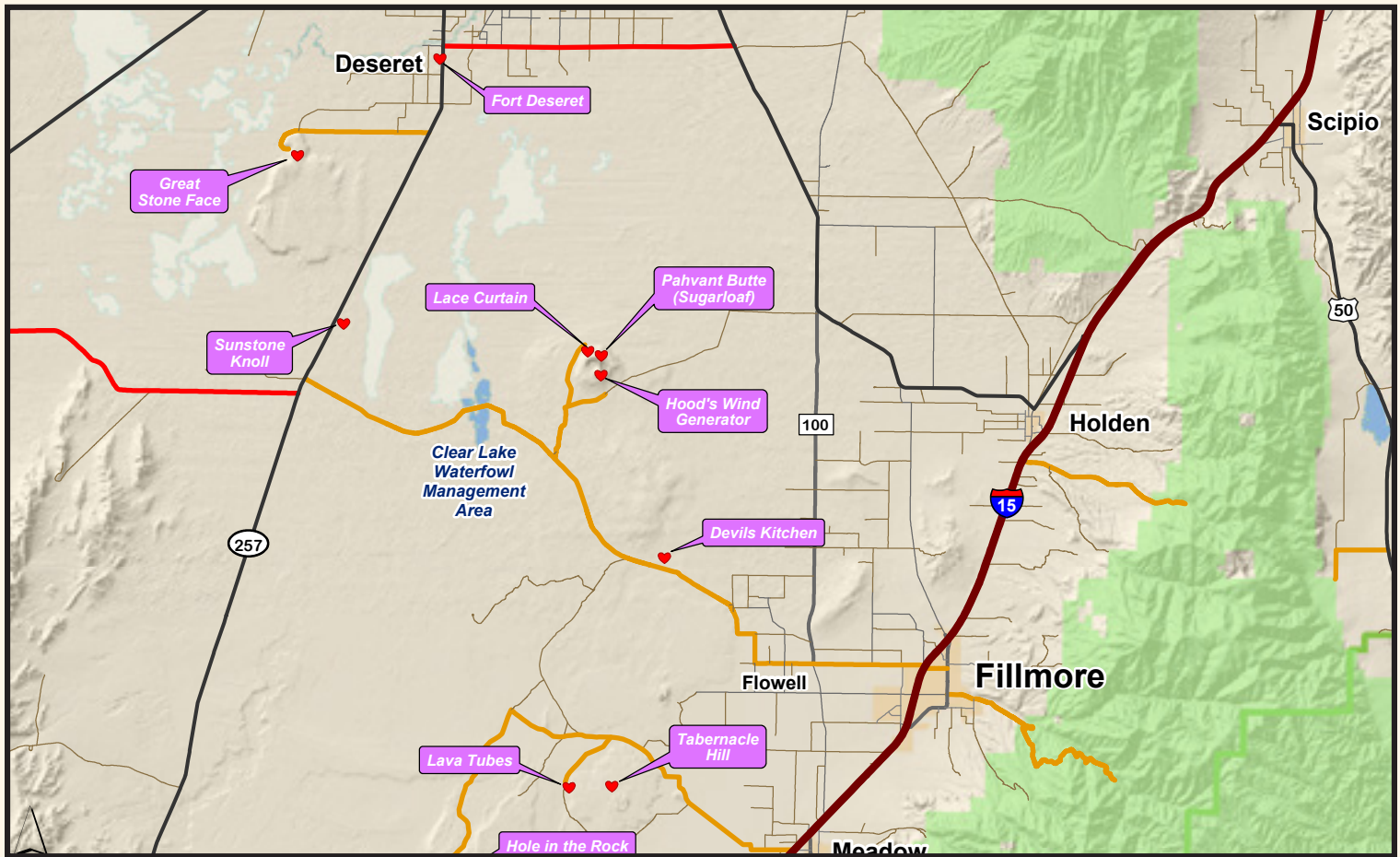
From I-15, take either Fillmore exit, then go down Main Street and turn west on 400 North (State Route 100). Cross the I-15 overpass (where 400 N turns into 500 N to Flowell) and go 5.9 miles to 4600 West (Pahvant Heritage Trail). At this intersection you can access the northern Ice Springs lava flows, Devils Kitchen, and Pahvant Butte (Sugarloaf) by turning right and going north and west to Clear Lake Road, or you can access the southern Ice Springs lava flows, Tabernacle Hill, and White Mountain by turning left and going south and west along the perimeter of the Ice Springs lava flows to 2300 South. Starting at Fillmore, this tour will follow SR 100 and gravel roads.

The Black Rock Desert is a volcanic area, or volcanic field, covering more than 700 square miles in eastern Millard County. Episodic volcanic activity has occurred here from a couple million years ago up to a few centuries ago, leaving intriguing landforms and features including volcanic cones, lava tubes, pressure ridges, and craters.

Good for scrambling and photo opportunities, but please note the road conditions and be aware of your limitations.



Pahvant Valley Heritage Trail



GPS N 39.1316 -W 112.5521

Includes: Sugarloaf Crater, Hood's Wind Generator, Lace Curtain

Accessible by: Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot, Horse

Pahvant Butte (Sugarloaf Crater)

On the west side of the butte a deep wash has eroded down and out from the volcanic crater. ATVs and four-wheel drive vehicles can ascend the two-track road up into the crater. Several acres of clay fill the bowl of the crater. To the north are the steeply sloping yellow-brown tuff walls of the crater. On a knoll to the south stand the concrete pylons left over from Hood's 1922 Wind Generator.



Photo courtesy of: Liz Woolsey



Lava Tubes and Tabernacle Hill

GPS N 38.90996 - W 112.5302

Tabernacle Hill is reached by way of Lava Tubes Road, named for the caves in the area. The lava tubes, which extend for hundreds of yards, formed as the surface of lava streams cooled, solidified, and crusted over.

The subterranean lava then vacated the tubes as the supply of lava diminished, leaving behind empty conduits. The central tuff ring, from which Tabernacle Hill gets its name, is a type of volcanic cone made of ash and grittier fragments (lapilli) created by explosive eruptions caused by the interaction of basaltic magma and shallow water.

Only two thirds of Tabernacle Hill's Original 3,000 foot diameter cone remains. The northwest side has been obliterated by eruptions.

The central caldera within the tuff ring is surfaced with pressure ridges and domes, which are elliptical mounds that commonly split lengthwise along their crest as molten lava pushes upward on the solidified crust of the flow.

(Source: Jim Davis, Utah Geological Survey)

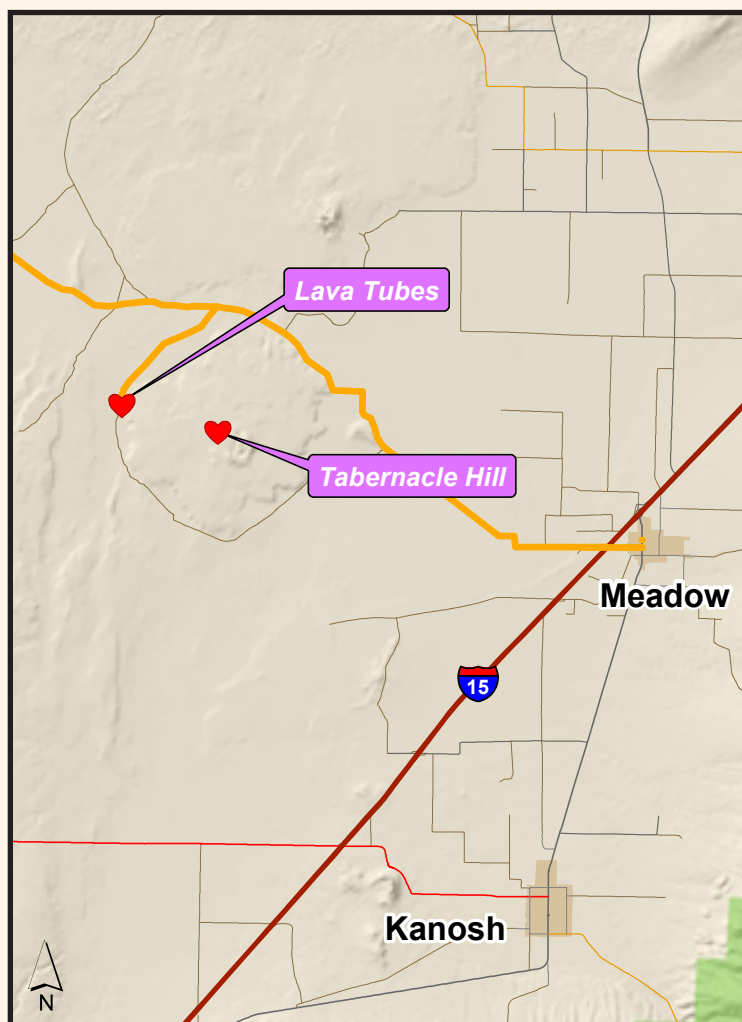




Photo courtesy of: Kyla Overson

Hood's Wind Generator

In 1922, A.H. Hood began constructing a wind-powered electric generator atop Pahvant Butte. A gigantic single turbine set on a circular track to face the wind was envisioned. It was never completed. The concrete pillars and generator house still remain.



Lace Curtain

This unique geological feature on the north side of Pahvant Butte is the perfect stop for photographs or a picnic. During the Ice Age, 15,000 years ago, molten lava erupted and flowed into Lake Bonneville. This lava, frozen in time by splashing lake waves, resembles dripping wax.



Devil's Kitchen Petroglyph Site

There are hundreds of rock art panels on a long basalt outcrop. Explore and enjoy, but please be respectful of these fragile traces of our heritage. Climbing on or touching the rock art can irrevocably damage images that have survived thousands of years.



Photo courtesy of: Gretchen Baker



Photo courtesy of: Matt Ward

Clear Lake Wildlife Management Area

GPS N 39.105128 - W 112.630918

To an early explorer, it must have looked like another desert mirage, a dream. But, Clear Lake is a genuine wetland fed by more than 100 natural springs. Active management enhances the 6,150 acres of wetland and upland habitats. It is a critical flyaway stopover point and important nesting area for waterfowl and shorebirds. Clear Lake hosts tens of thousands of birds of nearly 100 species annually. These species include Harrier hawks, Canada geese, various ducks, avocets, grebes and other species.



Pot Mountain

GPS: N 39.1294031 - W 112.7735621

Also rising about the waves of Lake Bonneville was Pot Mountain a few miles west of Pahvant Butte. Three small basalt formations rest atop a wave-flattened mesa 350 feet above the valley floor. The curved basalt outcrop on the north forms the spout of this teapot while the top formations form the lid and handle.



Sunstone Knoll

GPS N 39.147770 - W 112.713437

Accessible by: Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot, Horse

Eleven miles south of Deseret on Hwy 257 east of the railroad tracks and north of Clear Lake Road. Featuring the same semi-precious stones as Oahu's Diamond Head, Sunstone Knoll offers a chance to gather a gem as a souvenir. Collect sunstones (transparent yellowish labradorite crystals) on the flats surrounding the knoll.



Great Stone Face

GPS N 39.241376 - W 112.749050

Accessible by: Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot, Horse

Travel north on Hwy 257 from Sunstone Knoll, or south on Hwy 257 from Deseret, south and west of Delta. At mile marker 63, turn west on the marked gravel road. Travel for almost six miles to the north edge of the black lava beds. The gravel road loops around the west side of the hill ending at a small parking area. Trail leads to a 150 ft basalt pillar said to resemble Mormon prophet Joseph Smith. Also look for the Great Stone Face petroglyphs at the bottom of the hill.



Photo courtesy of: Liz Woolsey

Fort Deseret

GPS N 39.264852 - W 112.653817

Accessible by: SUV, Four-Wheel Drive, some Family Cars, ATV

Fort Deseret (the Old Mud Fort) serves as a landmark of Mormon pioneer history and is the only remaining example of the many adobe forts built in Utah. It was built during the Black Hawk War of 1865. The walls were 10 feet high, 3 feet wide at the base and 1.5-feet at the top, resting on a lava rock foundation. The fort was completed in 18 days by 98 men. It was 550 feet square with bastions at the north-east and southeast corner, and portholes giving a view of each side. The fort was never attacked during the war.



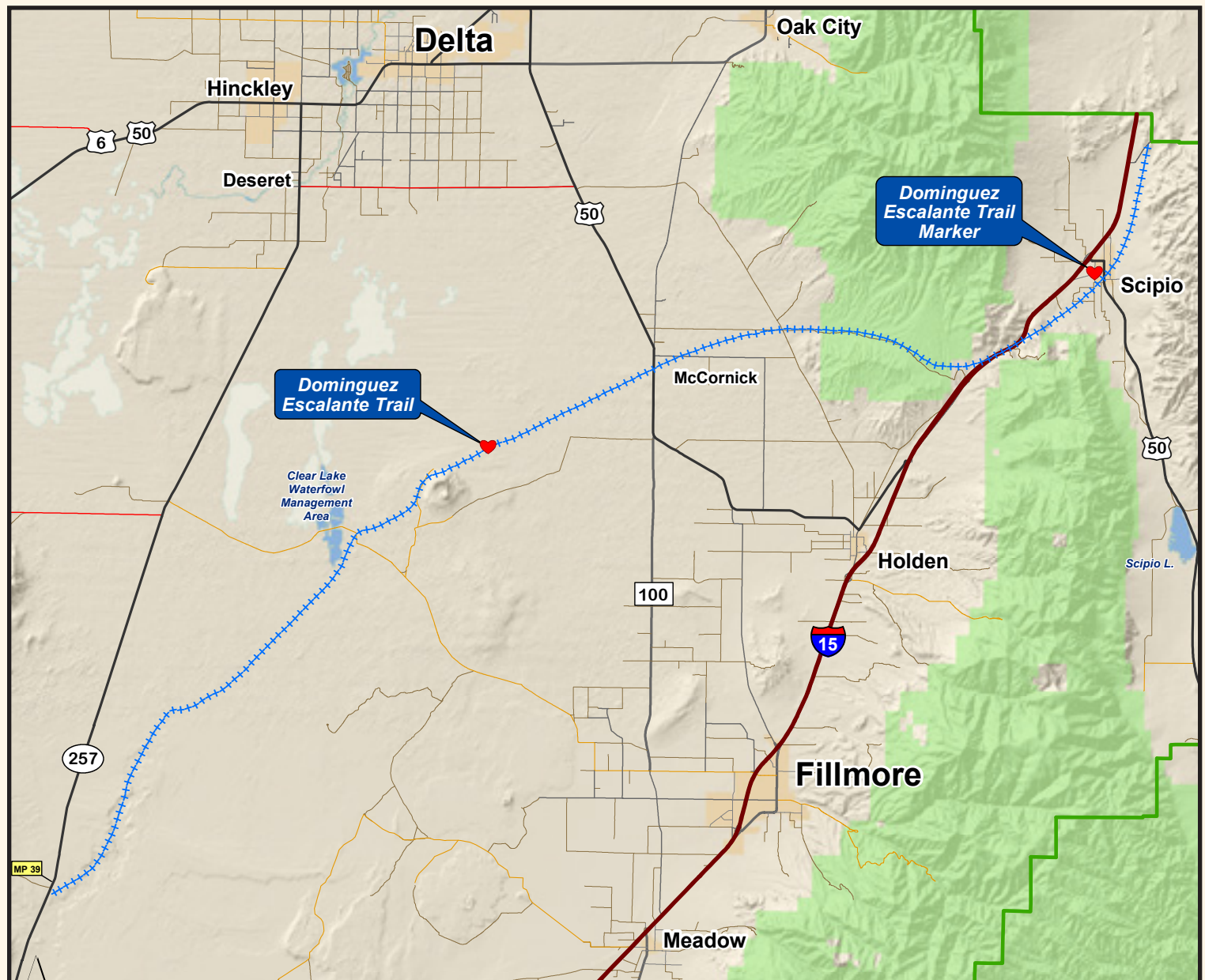
Photo courtesy of: Kyla Overson

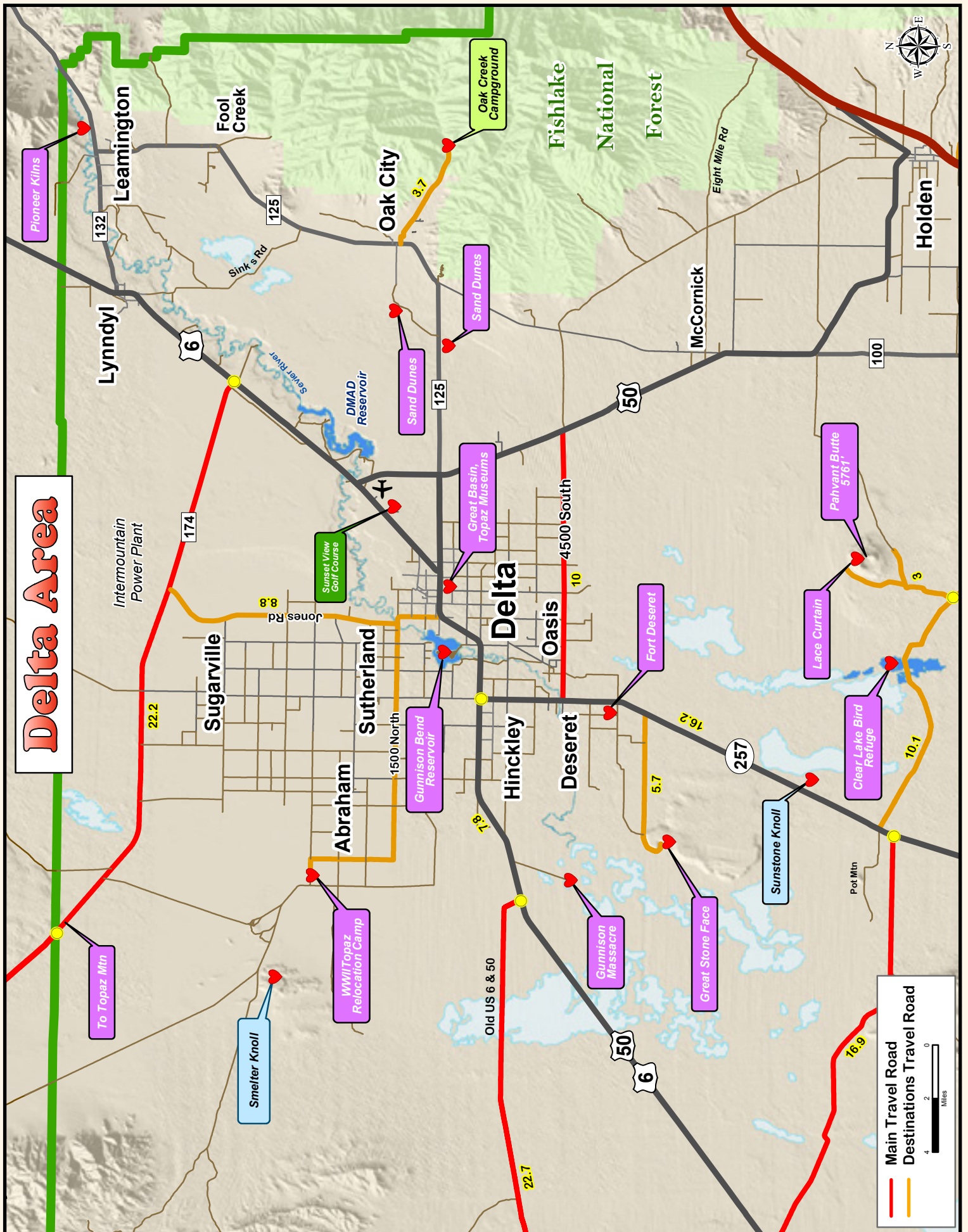
Fathers Dominguez & Esclante's 1776 Route Through Millard County

Accessible by: Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot, Horse

In October 1776, the two padres entered Millard County in their search for a direct route from Santa Fe, NM, to Monterey, CA. They came from the north near Scipio having just left the Sevier River near Mills, UT. The expedition left Round Valley (Scipio) and traveled through Eight-mile Canyon. Their route went westward toward Pahvant Butte near Clear Lake. They skirted around the marshes turning south. They followed the Beaver riverbed. They covered about 80 miles in Millard County. They exited the county near Hwy 257 on the way to Milford. Cement pylons or obelisks mark much of the route from Pahvant Butte to the Graymont Lime Plant on Hwy 257.

"...because of some delicate white shells which we found, it appears there has been a lake much larger than the present one (Ancient Lake Bonneville), we observed the latitude and found it in $39^{\circ} 34' 36''$. This observation was made by the sun almost in the middle of the plain, which from north to south must be little less than thirty leagues (90 miles), and from east to west fourteen leagues (42 miles). In most places it is very short of pasturage and although two rivers enter it, the Santa Ysabel (Sevier River near Mills) from the north, and a medium-sized one (Sevier River near Deseret or the Beaver River) whose waters are very salty, from the east, we saw no place whatever suitable for settlement." Escalante Journal, October 1, 1776.





ADVENTURE 4

Great Basin Museum

GPS N 39.354372 - W 112.582095

45 W. Main Street in Delta, Utah

(435) 864-5013

April - October: Monday - Saturday, 10am-5pm

November - March: Wednesday 1-5pm; Friday and Saturday 10am-5pm.

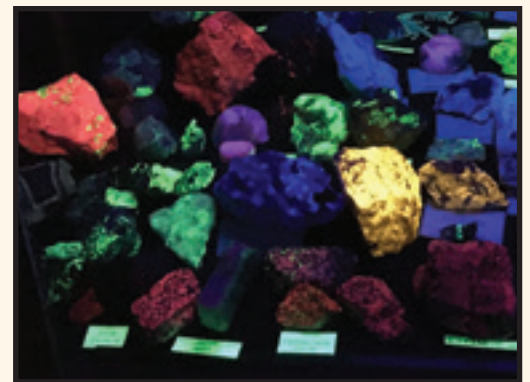
Tours and special requests for visits welcome.

www.greatbasinmuseum.com/

Accessible by: Family Car, SUVs

The museum has a superb collection of regional fossils and minerals. Ask for the black light demonstration.

Displays replicate early 20th Century local life with many donated original pieces: an entire stocked wooden general store counter; bygone household, business, and farming equipment; actual period medical and dental equipment travel, and etc. A working model railroad with a current satellite photo showing the giant imprint left of the no longer existent roundhouse at Lynndyl. Friendly docents share their personal memories.



Topaz Museum

GPS N 39.354372 - W 112.582095

55 W Main St, Delta, UT

(435) 864-2514

Monday - Saturday 10am-5pm

Closed on Christmas, Thanksgiving, and New Year's Day.

www.topazmuseum.org

After Pearl Harbor the U.S. government under the prodding of the Army citing "military necessity," rounded up people of Japanese ancestry who lived on the West Coast and put them into ten remote camps. Two-thirds of them were American citizens. Prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a lack of leadership proved to be stronger than Constitutional rights after the attack by the Japanese military. Within a few months over 110,000 people of Japanese ancestry were removed from the coast and forced into ten camps. Topaz, one of those camps, was 16 miles northwest of Delta. It held about 8,100 internees at its peak population and a total of 11,000. The entire camp was 19,800 acres that included a cattle ranch, egg and chicken farm, pig farm, and agricultural land. Internees lived in barracks on one square mile.



Topaz internees were mostly from the San Francisco Bay Area. They had been merchants, students, and domestic workers. Some were artists and began an art school that taught over 600 students. Two elementary schools, kindergartens, and a high school accommodated students. The camp closed on October 31, 1945.

For many years, few people talked about Topaz, but after the Commission on Wartime Relocation in 1983, President Ronald Reagan signed legislation to give survivors reparation, and President George H. Bush issued a formal apology and checks for \$20,000 to those who had survived the camps. The Commission concluded that the causes of internment were "race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership."



The Topaz Museum displays artwork, handicrafts, and artifacts as well as half of a recreation hall which was used for Boy Scout meetings. The Topaz Museum Board owns the one square mile of the camp which became a National Historic Landmark in 2007. The camp begins at 10000 West



4500 North, stretching one mile to the south and west. Visitors are welcome, but are asked not to remove anything from the site and to only drive on the roads. It is recommended that visitors come to the Topaz Museum before going to the site.



ADVENTURE 5

Gunnison Bend Reservoir

GPS N 39.349940 - W 112.631920

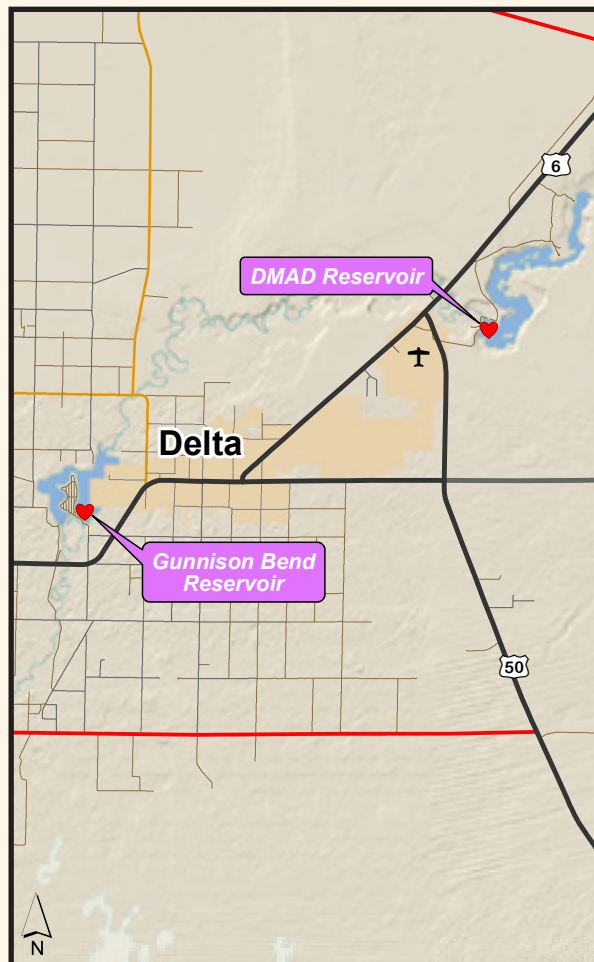
Accessible by: Family Car

Picnicking, fishing, bird watching, swimming, boating, wildlife viewing.

The last weekend of February sees the Snow Goose Festival with tens of thousands of migrating snow geese passing through the area. Enjoy watersports Spring through Fall. Spring brings hundreds of species of birds to the area.



Photo courtesy of: Shellie Dutson



DMAD Reservoir

GPS 39.394560 -112.479867

Accessible by: Family Car

Picnicking, fishing, bird watching, swimming, boating, wildlife viewing.

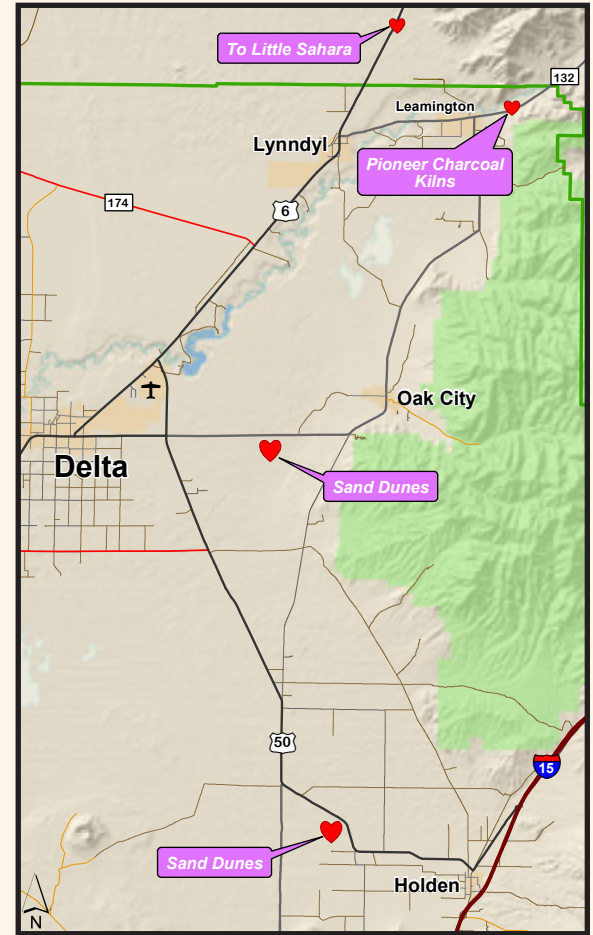


Sand Dunes

Sand dunes cover a lot of area in Millard County between Holden, McCornick, Oak City and Learnington. Several in the Oak City area are available for recreation.

The Sevier Desert was inundated by waters of prehistoric Lake Bonneville from about 20,000 to 12,500 years ago. At its greatest extent Lake Bonneville was a large freshwater lake covering most of Utah's western valleys and small parts of Idaho and Nevada. Two distinct shorelines were created while the lake occupied this area, the Bonneville (highest) and the Provo shorelines. Each formed when the level of the lake remained relatively constant for hundreds of years. A large delta formed where the Sevier River entered Lake Bonneville at the Provo level. This ancient delta extends - from the area near the mouth of Leamington Canyon to just north of the town of Delta. After Lake Bonneville receded, winds dominantly from the southwest began to transport some of the exposed deltaic sand northeasterly, eventually creating the current dune field. Most of this dune field is still active, with dunes migrating between 5 to 9 feet per year. Generally, the quantity of windblown sand in the dune field increases as one moves farther northeast. A gradual rise in elevation to the northeast and bedrock barriers within the dune field cause the moving sand to slow or stall and accumulate

Sand dunes west of Oak City.



Little Sahara Recreation Area

Located in Juab County

<https://www.blm.gov/learn/interpretive-centers/little-sahara-recreation-area>

Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Little Sahara Recreation Area is mostly devoted to off-road vehicle use. The Rockwell Natural Area located in the northwest corner of Little Sahara, is a 14-square-mile section off limits to vehicles in order to preserve and shelter desert plants and animals. The Little Sahara sand dunes, located in the north-eastern part of the Sevier Desert in western Utah, lie within the northern half of one of Utah's largest dune fields (about 220 square miles). This dune field contains both actively forming or migrating dunes and plant-stabilized dunes. Little Sahara Recreation Area is not just one type of riding. With nearly 60,000 acres of dunes, trail and sagebrush flats, you've got options - plenty of them.

Sand Mountain

A wall of sand Climbing nearly 700 feet high provides the ultimate challenge to rider and machine. This is the prime-time focal point for hill climbing.

White Sand Dunes

Easy access to dunes and plentiful riding bowls attract riders of all abilities to this spot on the north end of the recreation area.

Dunes Southwest of Black Mountain

Low-lying dunes provide good terrain for beginners or for those who just want to get away from the crowds.

Black Mountain

A network of dirt trails up, over, and around this peak offer excellent trail riding for just about any kind of off highway vehicle.

Camping

White Sands: Campsites nestled among the juniper and immediate access to dunes makes this a popular destination. 99 campsites, flush toilets (vault in winter), drinking water, fenced play area.

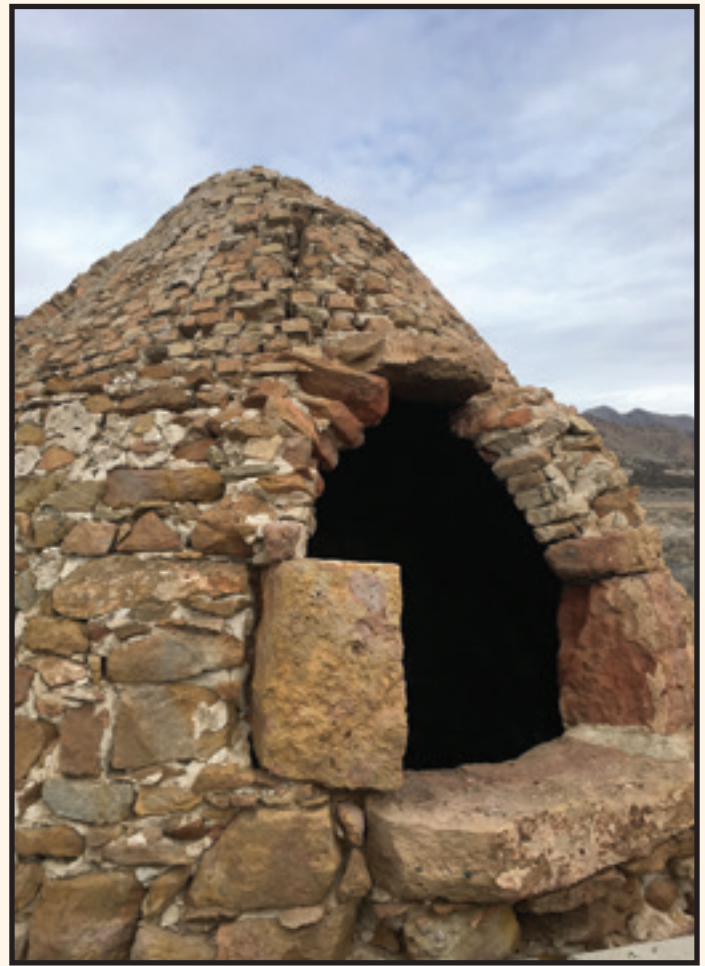


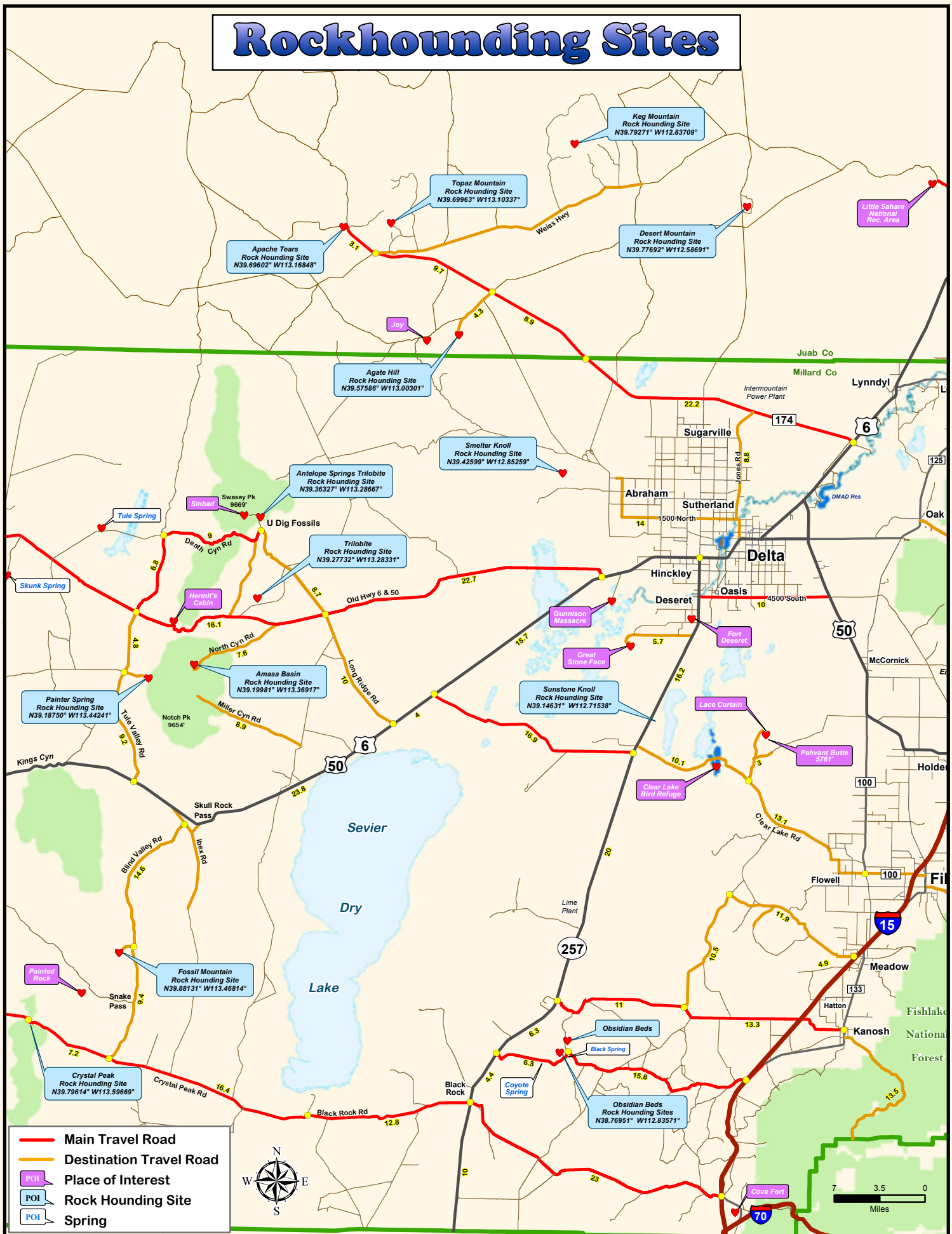
Photo courtesy of: Liz Woolsey

Pioneer Charcoal Kilns in Leamington

GPS N 39.3238 -W112.14872

Originally four stone kilns were located here. In 1882, George Morrison, hired Nicholas Paul to build the ovens. The wood was put through the charge door (the higher window), stacked on end, around and above a wooden fire place which had been built in the center of the oven, filled with chips and wood shavings to provide tinder for the later fire. The wood continued to be stacked until the oven was full (about 25 cords). A long torch was pushed through to the tinder box to light a fire. The burning fire's oxygen supply was controlled by placing or removing rocks in the two rows of holes, which can be seen around the base of the ovens. Control of the burning wood was determined by the color of the smoke. After six to eight days all the air was shut off, smothering the fire. The ovens and wood were then let cool. The charcoal was removed from the ovens and sold.

Rockhounding Sites



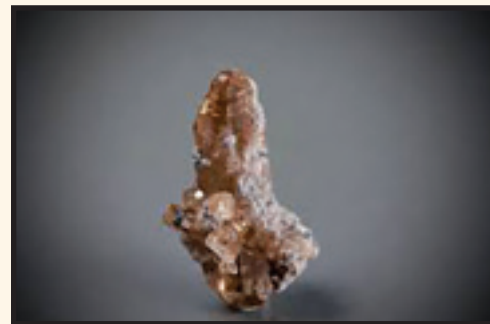
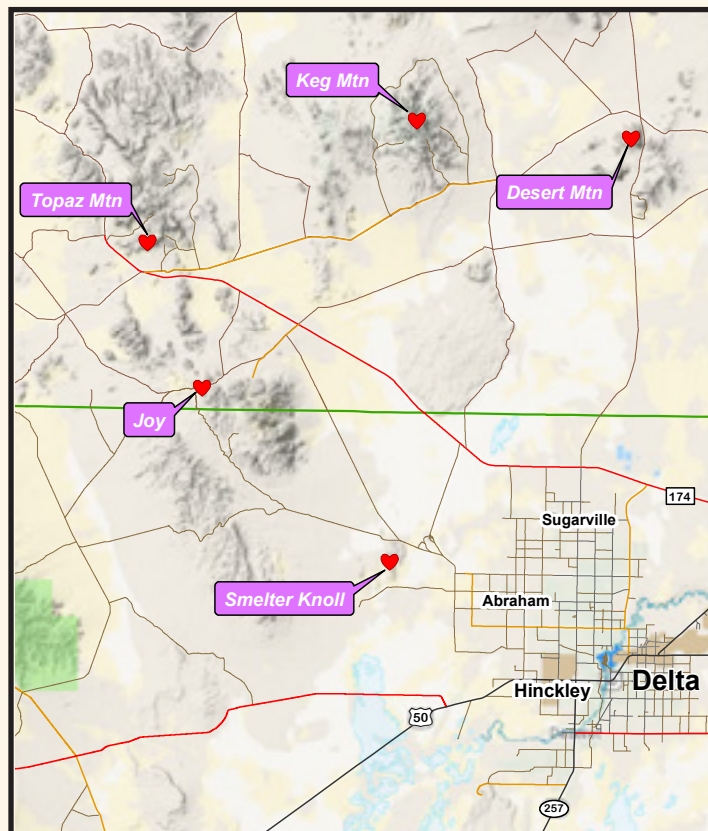
ADVENTURE 7

Topaz Mountain Rockhounding Site

GPS N 39.712721 - W 113.107856

Accessible by: Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot
Topaz, Red beryl, Apache tears, bixbyite, pseudobrookite, hematite, spessartite garnet, chalcedony amethyst.

How to get there: Starting in Delta, follow US 6 north about 11 miles to the Brush Wellman Road. Turn west and travel 38 miles until you reach the Topaz Mountain sign. Turn north on the dirt road and drive about two miles, then turn west toward Topaz Mountain. Topaz, Utah's state gem, is a semi-precious gemstone occurring as a very hard, transparent crystals in a variety of colors. The crystals at Topaz Mountain are naturally amber colored, but become colorless after exposure to sunlight. The crystals formed within cavities in the rhyolite, a volcanic rock which erupted approximately six to seven million years ago during the Tertiary period. Caves along the east side of Topaz Mountain contain garnets and other crystals. Apache tears (obsidian nodules) can be found off the southwest side of Topaz Mountain.



Smelter Knoll Desert Mountain Keg Mountain Joy Mining District Apache Tears Rockhounding Site

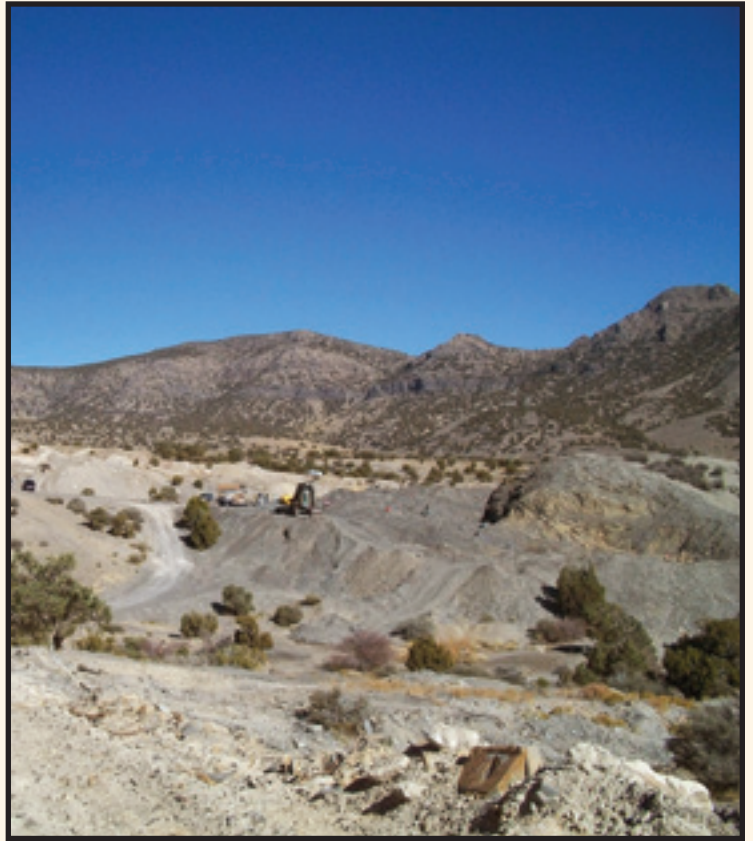


Accessible by: Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot

North and west of Delta are five areas of remote geologic sites. Rhyolite formations at Smelter Knoll offer pitted rock suitable for aquariums and flower pots. The remaining four places are located just above Millard County line in Juab County. Keg Mountain and Desert Mountain are composed chiefly of extrusive and intrusive igneous rocks of Tertiary age. Lacustrine and alluvial deposits of Quaternary age cover the older rocks and fill in the valleys. Topaz, pseudobrookite, specular hematite, and bixbyite occur in cavities in the Keg Mountains Rhyolite. Drive to the west end of the pavement passing Topaz Mountain. A gravel road will branch off of the main route to the left. Near this intersection Apache Tears (round nodules of obsidian) can be found scattered on the surface of the ground. Apache Tears form if water is present during the cooling of obsidian lava. Curved, onion-like fractures may form. If the central core does not get hydrated, the fresh obsidian core ends up being an Apache Tear.



ADVENTURE 8



Antelope Springs Trilobite Rockhounding Site

Antelope Springs Area

GPS N 39.37512 - W 113.29404

Wheeler Formation

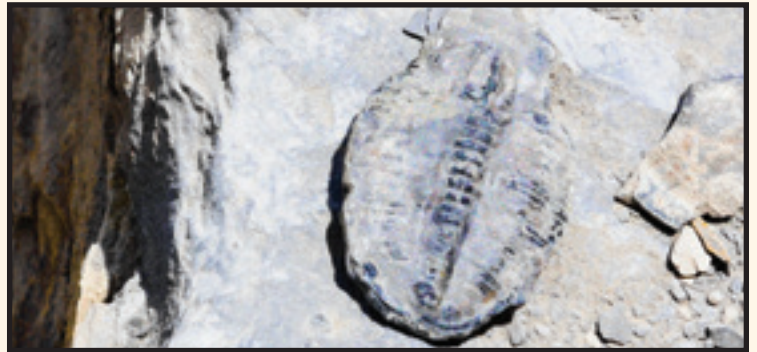
GPS 39.353120-113.279585

One of the best places on earth for trilobite fossils

Accessible by: Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot

How to get there: Take US. 6/50 west from Delta toward the Utah/Nevada border. After traveling 32 miles turn right at the sign indicating Antelope Springs and a commercial trilobite fossil site. Follow the gravel road for approximately 20 miles. The Antelope Springs area in the Wheeler Amphitheater offers both public and private quarries, so make sure you know where you are. The private quarries are well marked and charge a fee to dig, but can almost guarantee that you will find trilobites. Other sites can be found along the gravel roads to the south.

A solitary Lombardy poplar marks the old homestead at Antelope Springs. Along the main road going north of this tree is the abandoned site of the Antelope Springs Civilian Conservation Corps' (CCC) camp established in the 1930s. The road will make a right turn to the left along the north edge of the camp. Follow the road up the mountain to get to Sinbad and more trilobite hunting areas.



Amasa Basin Rockhounding Site

Miller Canyon Rockhounding Site

Old Hwy 6 Locations:

Marjum Pass GPS N 39.25439 - W 113.36136

Miller Canyon GPS N 39.18467 - W 113.37302

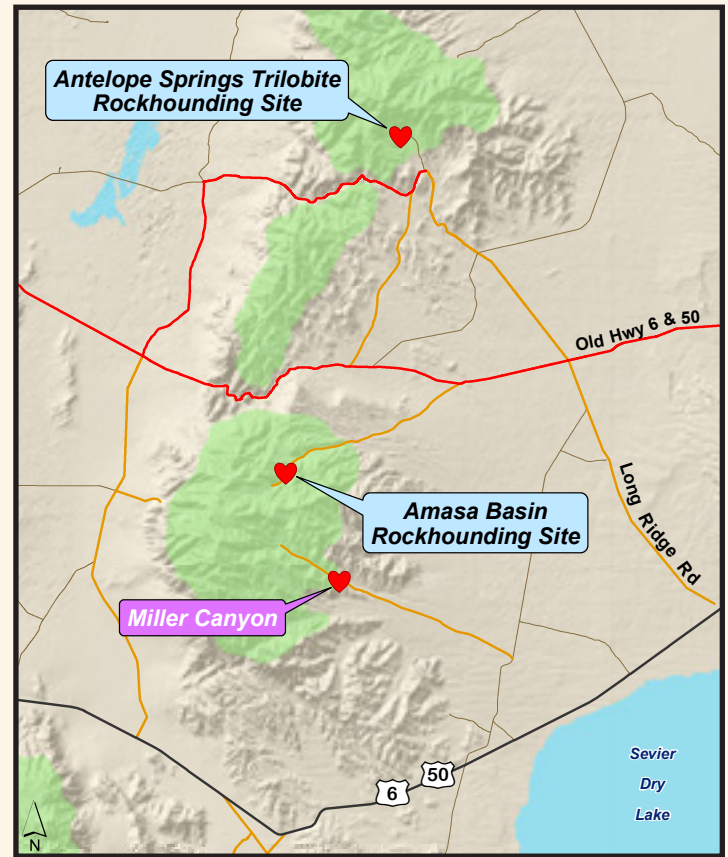
Sawtooth Canyon GPS N 39.13189 - W 113.34913

Amasa Basin GPS N 39.192963 - W 113.382343

North Canyon GPS N 39.2166 - W 113.3314

Accessible by: SUV, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot, Horse

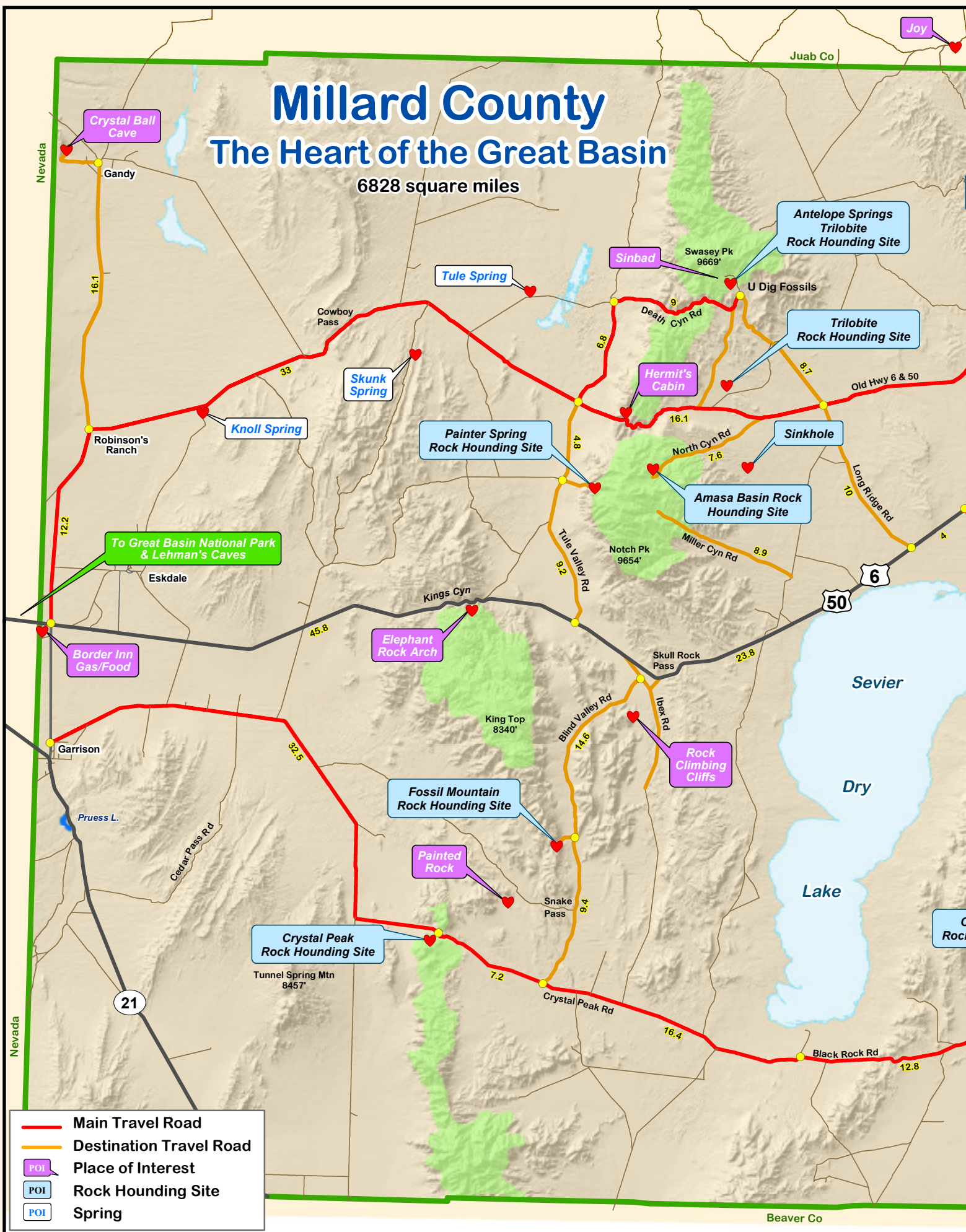
A granitic upthrust in the middle of a limestone formation provides many rockhounding opportunities, as well as scenic delights. The following can be found in the House Range from Notch Peak through the Amasa Basin (pronounced Am-uh-see): Albite, Biotite, Diopside, Garnet, Molybdenite, Gold, Pyrite, Quartz, Scheelite, Tourmaline, Tremolite, Vesuvianite, and Wollastonite. Amasa Basin also provides approximately 33 miles of ATV trails ranging from easy to very difficult. The trailhead is in Miller Canyon. Another approach is through North Canyon on the south side of Marjum Pass.

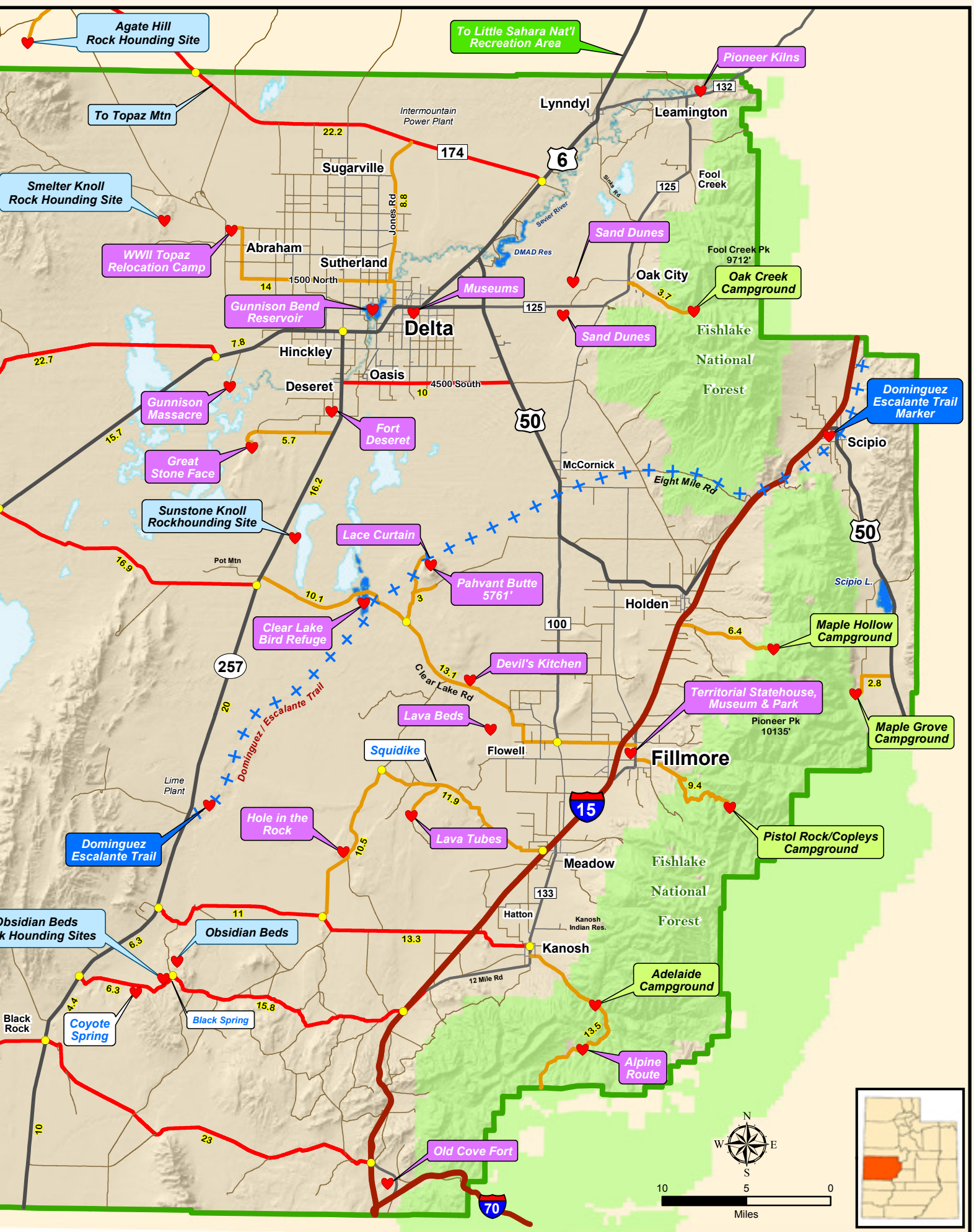


Millard County

The Heart of the Great Basin

6828 square miles





ADVENTURE 9



Hermit's Cabin

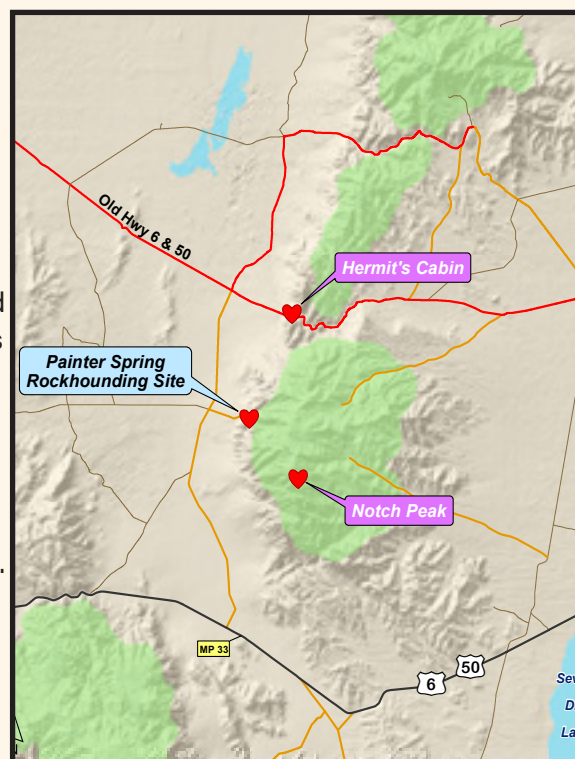
Old Hwy 6 Locations:

Marjum Pass GPS N 39.25439 - W 113.36136

Hermit's Cabin GPS N 39.2477 - W 113.4036

In 1920, Hermit's Cabin was constructed by Bob Stinson. Upon returning home from World War I, he learned that his sweetheart married another man. Heartbroken, he traveled west. While making his way through Marjum Pass just 45 miles from Delta, Bob's vehicle broke down. He located a small natural cave in a side canyon. He walled in the front of the cave thus creating the Hermit's Cave House or Hermit's Cabin. The Hermit of Marjum Pass made a living keeping the pass clear of debris on Old Highway 6 & 50. He also trapped bobcats and coyotes, mixed poisons for the government to kill grasshoppers, and raised some sheep. Some of Stinson's visitors were invited to sample his home brew. Stinson passed away in 1960, but his rustic home still stands. Please protect Hermit's Cabin. Don't lean on the walls. Don't leave your mark. Always pack out your trash.

How to get there: Travel west from Delta on Hwy. 6 & 50 for 32 miles. Turn right on the Long Ridge Reservoir Road. Travel north on the gravel road for 10.4 miles to a 4-way intersection. Turn left and drive west for 12.8 miles to Marjum Pass. Hermit's Cabin is located in the last side canyon on the north side of the road before entering Tule Valley.



Painter Spring Rockhounding Site

GPS N 39.1854 - W 113.4415

Accessible by: SUV, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot, Horse

Continue west through Marjum Pass and turn left at the intersection on Tule Valley Road. A large water tank and reservoir mark the place to turn east toward Painter Spring. This area is located on the west side of the House Range in the Tule Valley. It is located in the same pink granite upthrust as is the Amasa Basin. Large boulders are strewn across the landscape, some in fanciful forms to be seen by the eye and the imagination. The following can be found in the area: Albite, Biotite, Diopside, Garnet, Molybdenite, Gold, Pyrite, Quartz, Scheelite, Tourmaline, Tremolite, Vesuvianite, and Wollastonite.





Notch Peak

GPS N 39.142481 - W 113.409385

Notch Peak's sheer cliff juts up about 3000 feet above the desert floor. It is an amazing site—one of the most dramatic cliff faces in America. It has been called the desert equivalent of Yosemite's El Capitan.

The peak is 9,655 feet above sea level. It is in the House Range about 44 miles southwest of Delta. The 9-mile round trip from the trailhead off of Miller Canyon to the top offers solitude and spectacular views of the Great Basin in Utah and Nevada. The hike is not difficult, despite the 3000 foot climb. Only the final .25 mile to the top is relatively steep.

Thought to be some of the oldest living things on earth, a stand of ancient bristlecone pine trees is found on one side of the peak. Gnarly trees twisting out of the rock toward the desert sun spread across the slope.

Plan on an all-day hike. Bring plenty of water, as there are no water sources along the trail. Notch Peak is best hiked in the spring and fall. To drive around Notch Peak, a Loop of maintained gravel road is 44 miles west of Delta on US Highway 6 & 50. The 50-mile loop circles around peaks in the rugged House Range to Painter Springs. Take Tule Valley road northward to Dome Canyon Pass. This canyon is also known as Death Canyon. It got this name when immigrant travelers were stranded and died. Go through the pass, then south around the eastern side of the range and back to the highway. The loop will take at least 2 hours of traveling, plus any time you want to spend sightseeing.



Photo courtesy of: Jeff Brunson

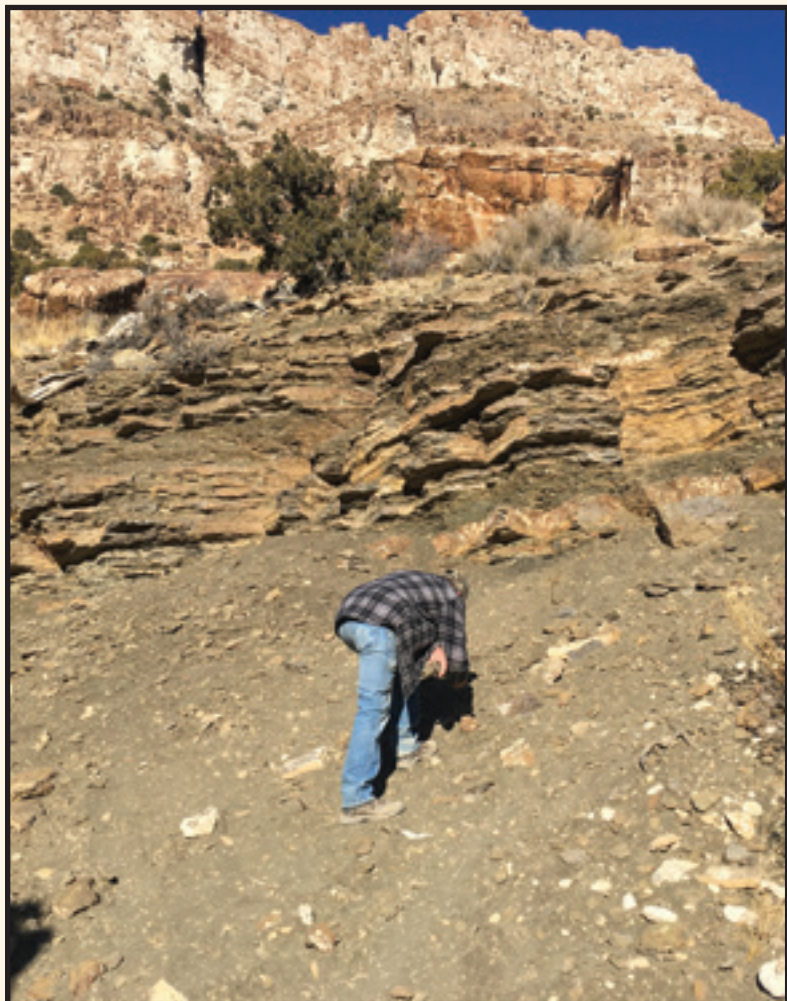
ADVENTURE 10

Rock Climbing Cliffs on Ibex Hardpan

GPS N 38.971257 - W 113.380361

Accessible by: Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot

Desert playas (hard clay surfaced basins) dot the floor of the Great Basin. An impervious layer of clay underlies the playa hence the name hardpan. Playas fill with water following desert storms. They are rendered impassible when wet. Ibex Hardpan is 50 miles west of Delta in the southern Tule Valley south of US 6&50. The area is becoming world-famous among rock climbing and aviation enthusiasts. The huge cliff composing the Ibex Crag has companion boulders and cliffs in the immediate area.



Fossil Mountain Rockhounding Site

GPS N 38.87583 - W 113.46861

Accessible by: SUV, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV

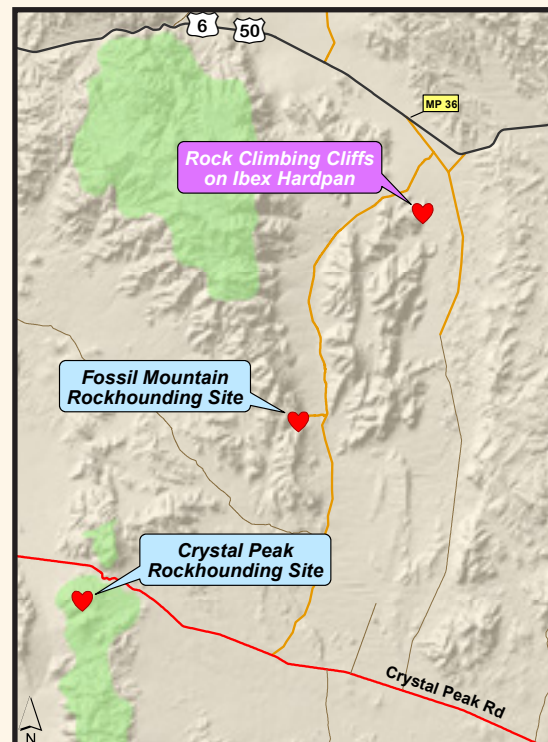
World-famous Fossil Mountain lies in western Millard County located at the southern end of the Confusion Range. Early Ordovician fossil-bearing rock from six distinct rock formations roughly 485 to 470 million years old are to be found: the House Limestone, Fillmore Formation, Wah Wah Limestone, Juab Limestone, Kanosh Shale, and Lehman Limestone. Invertebrate fossil specimens to be found include: brachiopods, bryozoans, cephalopods, conodonts, corals, echinoderms, gastropods, graptolites, ostracods (bivalved crustacean), pelecypods, trilobites, and sponges; perhaps the most diverse accumulation of fossils in one small area anywhere. Fossil Mountain lies to the west of the road passing through Blind Valley.

Crystal Peak Rockhounding Site

GPS N 38.791712 W 113.598697

Accessible by: SUV, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV

Crystal Peak in the Wah Wah Mountains is a result of a volcanic eruption from a nearby caldera around 35 million years ago. Nearly 1,000 feet of the Tunnel Spring Tuff is visible many miles away as its startling white color varies from that of the surrounding landscape. Quartz crystals and other rocks and minerals are embedded in the tuff. Pumice is present in the formation. Eroded holes in the face of the mountain attest to the forces of nature sculpting the peak by removing the softer pumice. Nearby in the Burbank Hills are Devonian to Permian



carbonate rocks, named after Margie Burbank Clay, the wife of local Judge E. W. Clay. Fossils include fusulinacea (fossil shells which can have either one or multiple chambers, some quite elaborate) and stromatoporoids (fossilized sponges).



Photo courtesy of: Skip Gordon



Photo courtesy of: Kyla Overson

Wild Horse Viewing on the West Desert

Accessible by: Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot

Wild horses still run free on Millard County's west desert. Over 500 free roaming mustangs live on approximately 500,000 acres of public lands. In 1971, the United States Congress passed the Wild Free-Roaming Wild Horse and Burro Act declaring these animals as "living symbols of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West" protecting them from capture, harassment, branding, or death.

The BLM manages four Herd Management Areas (HMAs) in the county. Wild horses are sometimes best viewed in the Swasey HMA located approximately 50 miles west of Delta at the base of Swasey Mountain. The Middle Pond, fed via a pipeline from Swasey Spring, is the primary water source for horses on the east side of the mountain. Bring a pair of field glasses and scan the flats towards the base of the mountains north and south of the Middle Pond. Best time for viewing is late afternoon as horses travel to and from the pond for a drink. Other HMAs providing viewing opportunities are the Conger HMA, near Skunk Spring, and the Confusion HMA, located north of Cowboy Pass in the Confusion Mountains.

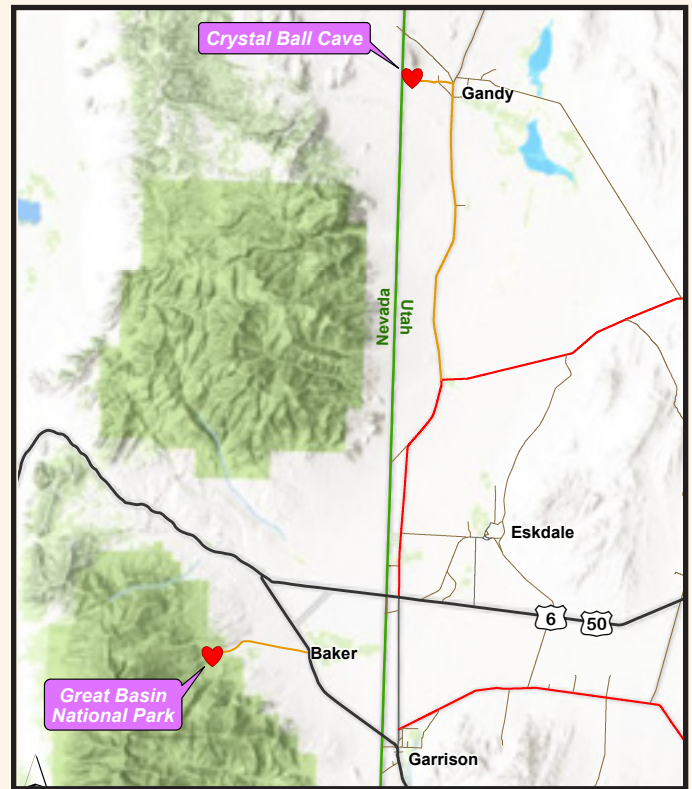


Crystal Ball Cave Gandy Warm Springs

GPS N 39.4602 - W 114.0366

Crystal Ball Cave is a natural cave located 30 miles North of US 6&50 in the North West corner of Millard County at Gandy, Utah. With beautiful formations, floors, walls and ceiling of calcite crystal, this cave is truly one of a kind. A cave like no other, think of the cave as a giant geode that you can walk through. After a short quarter mile hike, a guide will give a tour of the cave as it follows 600 feet of trail through the mountain. Expect to see stalactites, stalagmites, columns, cave coral, cave bacon and many other formations.

Everything is covered in calcite crystal. Crystal Ball Cave is operated by the Bates family as volunteer stewards for the Bureau of Land Management. Tours are available year-round (weather permitting) by appointment only. To schedule an appointment, call 801-787-6675 or go to www.crystalballcave.com.



Great Basin National Park

GPS N 39 00.356 - W 114 13.150

A few miles west of Millard County, just outside of the high desert town of Baker, Nevada, rests a place of immense horizons, dramatic light, forested peaks, and night skies dark enough to quiet the mind. Great Basin National Park is the gem of Nevada and the vast, silent Great Basin Desert. The park's 77,000 acres host many of the highest peaks in the state, adorned with some of the oldest trees on Earth. Clutching wind-raked ridges and summits above 10,000 feet, some of these ancient sentinels have experienced the carnival hues of over a million sunsets, and after death may decorate the alpine with their whimsical forms for a thousand years or more. A round-trip trail walk of about 3 miles will find you at the Wheeler Peak Bristlecone Grove, the most expansive old grove in the Snake Range. Here you can enjoy a contemplative stroll through deep, living history beneath the stoic ramparts of 13,000-foot Wheeler Peak.

When shadows stretch into evening the skies above the park broadcast a spray of stars so dense that the Big Dipper utterly succumbs. If, like most people, the Milky Way is foreign to your hometown skies, you'll want to walk away from the campfire and linger to soak up light that's travelled for eons to strain your neck. Orient your upward stare by attending one of the Ranger-hosted night sky programs at the Lehman Caves Visitor Center, which run between Memorial Day and Labor Day. But mostly, just take the time to ponder.

Beneath it all, and steeped in almost as much mystery as the cosmos itself, sleeps Lehman Caves, awaiting your personal discovery. Under the mountain, in the beating heart of the range, you can tour an other worldly void draped with all the forms and textures of a child's imagination. In the cave, time passes to the rhythm of gently falling water, and by immersing yourself in its calm isolation you can become a protector of these un-shadowed realms safe refuge and necessary shelter to bats in world rapidly becoming toxic to them.

Campgrounds often fill during peak season, but camping opportunities abound outside of the park for those willing to engage in their public land. To reserve a tour through Lehman Caves, as well as for reservations to Grey Cliffs Campground inside the park, please call 877-444-6777 or visit www.recreation.gov. For more information call Great Basin National Park at 775 -234-7331.



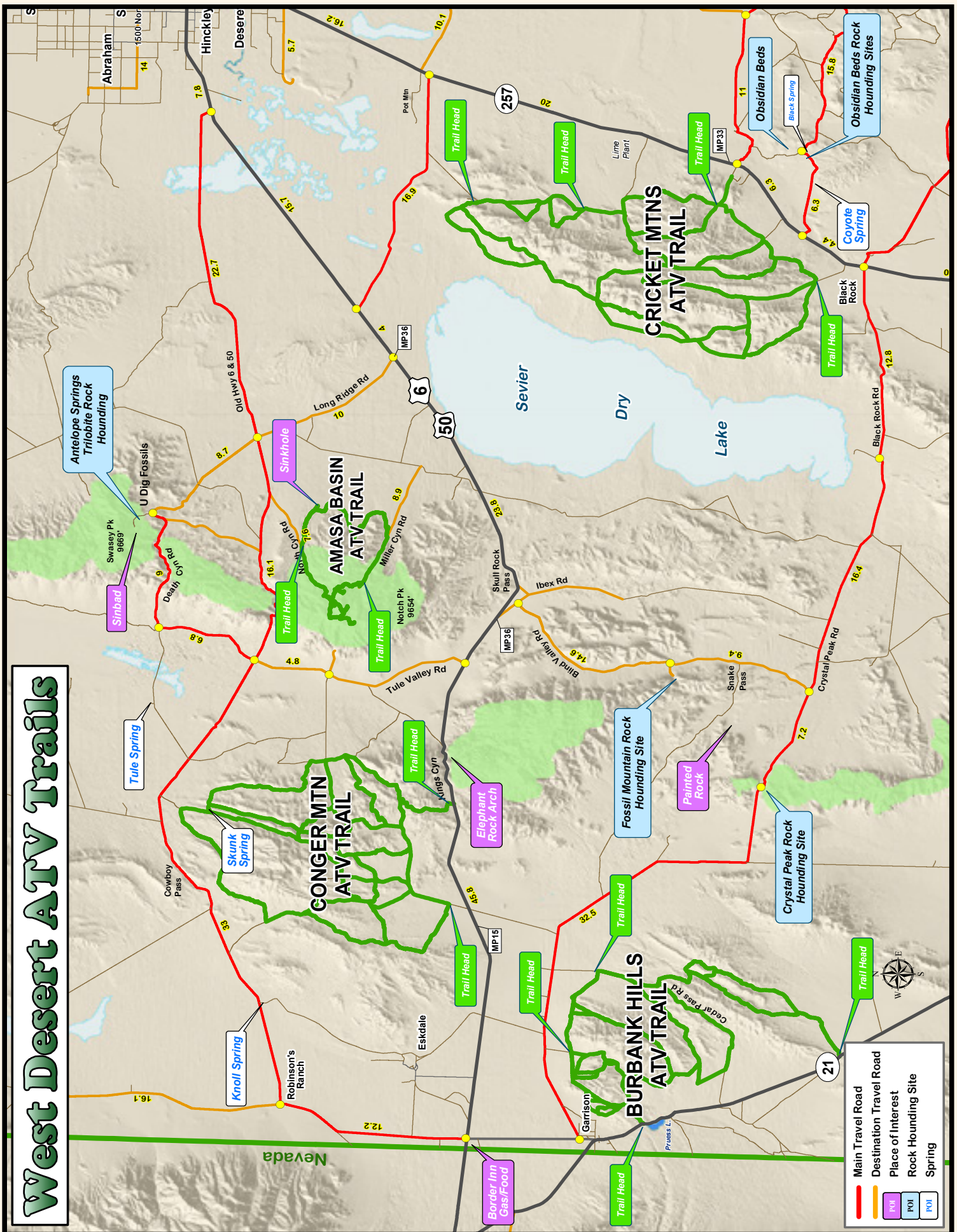


Great Basin National Heritage Area

Millard County, Utah and White Pine County, Nevada
 Headquarters in Baker, NV
 775-234-7171
www.greatbasinheritage.org

In 2006, Congress designated this 16,000 square mile area that encompasses Millard County, UT, and White Pine County, NV, in recognition of its classic western landscape: high desert valleys and biologically rich mountain ranges dotted with farms and ranches, historic mines and railroads, archeological sites, and tribal communities. The Heritage Area works with local partners to preserve, interpret and promote its history, heritage and current events. Our grants program supports locally-driven initiatives that support storytelling and living history festivals, musical and dance performances, museum exhibits, recording oral histories, restoration of historic buildings and artifacts, educational programs for school groups, and annual tribal powwows. Through projects such as these, we aim to preserve the heritage that makes this place special, while making those features central to a vibrant and sustainable local economy. In the Great Basin National Heritage Area, the natural and cultural worlds combine and create unique opportunities for recreation and reflection. Come explore our wide-open spaces, and star-filled night skies where traditions endure and a pioneering spirit prevails.

West Desert ATV Trails



OHV/ATV Trails

Each ATV trail system in Millard County provides miles of excitement in the grand settings of the Great Basin desert, forests, mountains and valleys. The ATV trails in eastern Millard County are part of the Paiute Trail system. There are four excellent ATV trail systems on public land in our western desert. They climb rugged mountains, cross deep canyons and ascend juniper covered hillsides. This area is remote - there are no services between Hinckley and the Utah / Nevada state line. The area is also very dry. You must carry any water, food and fuel you think you will need, plus a little extra just in case. Also carry tools and emergency equipment. Spring and fall months provide the best riding weather. Summers can be very hot, but it is still pleasant to ride early and late in the day. Winter nights are cold but days are often mild and riding can be enjoyable.



Cricket Mountains

Approximately 129 miles of trails ranging from easy to difficult. Trailheads are located at Johnson Pass, Little Sage Valley, Cedar Pass and Headlight Canyon.

Burbank Hills

Approximately 98 miles of trails, which range from easy to difficult. Trailheads are at Cedar Pass on the west and Red Pass on the east side. Preuss Lake and Mormon Gap Reservoir are on the west side.

Conger Mountain

Approximately 127 miles of trails, which range from easy to very difficult. Trailheads are located at Little Valley Well and Kings Canyon.

Amasa Basin

Approximately 33 miles of trails ranging from easy to very difficult. The trailhead is in Miller Canyon.

OHV/ATV Non-Resident Permit Information

Beginning January 1, 2020, Utah will no longer have reciprocity with any of the other 49 states. To obtain a non-resident OHV permit, you must provide proof of out-of-state residency and that the OHV is not owned by a Utah resident. The cost is \$30 and is good for 12 months from the time of purchase.

You can order the permit online: <https://utahstateparks.reserveamerica.com> (There is an additional \$5 charge) or pick one up in person at the Maverik gas stations in Delta or Fillmore, UT, and at Dearden Equipment, 125 S. Main Street, Fillmore, UT.

Remember to bring:

- **Proof of residency: driver's license or other state-issued identification.**
- **Proof of ownership: title, or current registration or bill of sale.**

The Non-resident OHV permit funds go directly back into our motorized recreational sport. The permit funds are directed toward trail construction, trail improvements, trail maintenance, OHV education, OHV facility development, and enforcement.

112°30'0"W

112°20'0"W

112°10'0"W

112°0'0"W

39°0'0"N

38°50'0"N

38°40'0"N

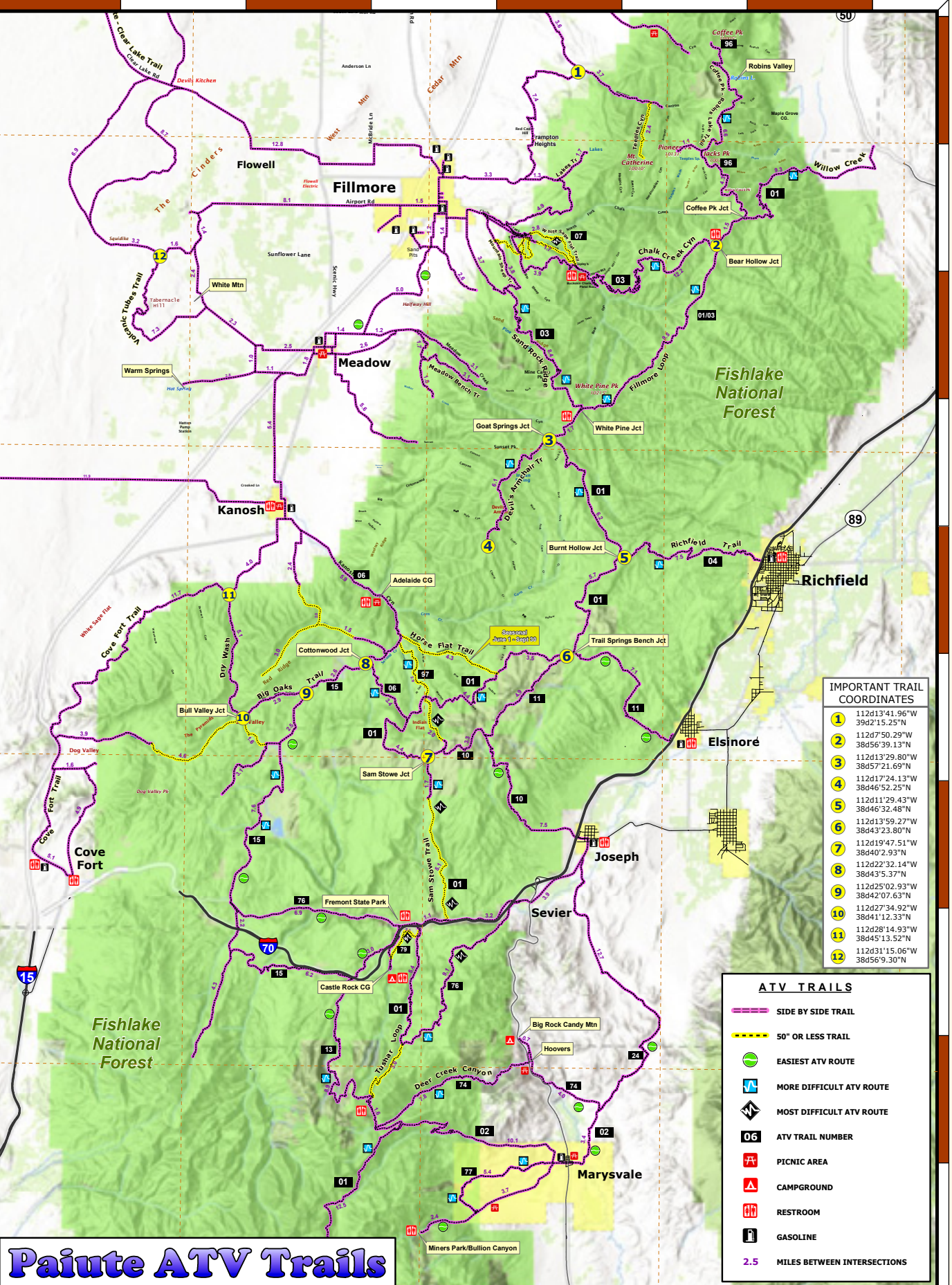
38°30'0"N

39°0'0"N

38°50'0"N

38°40'0"N

38°30'0"N



Central Utah's Paiute ATV Trail

Millard County is part of this system of trails in Fishlake National Forest which is a loop trail with no beginning and no end. It passes through several towns and has side trails leading to others. Dirt Wheels rates the Paiute ATV Trail as one of the 15 best trails in the country; while ATV Illustrated rates it as one of the top five trails in the country. The trail is designed to provide an enjoyable recreational ride through fantastic scenery. The trail was formed by connecting old roads and trails through Fishlake National Forest and BLM managed land. Several narrow sections of trail were eventually constructed to complete the loop. The main trail is 275 miles long, with over 1000 miles of marked side trails and over 1500 estimated miles of side forest roads and trails: Due to its vast size, the Paiute ATV Trail is best explored in segments. Spring through Fall offers riding opportunities, though each season brings its own experiences and adventures.



National ATV/UTV Jamboree

The National ATV Jamboree, held in June, is sponsored by Millard County Tourism and hosted by the city of Fillmore located on Interstate 15. This is a major event among ATV enthusiasts. Fillmore is one of the major trailheads for the nationally recognized Paiute ATV Trail. The Jamboree offers a wide variety of trails which can also accommodate side-by-sides. Some trails used during the ATV Jamboree will challenge even the most seasoned riders, or give the beginner a great place to start his riding experience. On the trails you can see elk, deer, wild turkeys, antelope and other wildlife inhabit the area.

Your ATV riding experience offers scenery ranging from pines and open forests to spectacular desert views and sunsets. Local guides describe the geology, history and stories that enhance your riding experience. The Jamboree registration includes breakfast and dinner, along with a "fun night" that invites the town of Fillmore to come and participate in fun games and food vendors. Sign up for special evening meals, then sit back, and listen to free entertainment. For more information contact: www.millardcounty.com/index.php/events-festivals/atv-jamboree.

ADVENTURE 14

Paradise Resort Golf Course

GPS N 38.988115 - W 112.327419
905 North Main, Fillmore, Utah
(435) 743-4439
www.paradisegoe.wixsite.com/website

This privately owned 9-hole golf course in Fillmore, features 40 acres of gorgeous playable area, a 20-station driving range, putting greens, chipping greens, and other facilities that make it a paradise for golfers. On-site facilities include a clubhouse, swimming pool, hot tub, and a full service motel and restaurant. The Paradise Golf Resort is located just off Interstate 1-15 halfway between Salt Lake City and St. George.



Sunset View Golf Course

GPS N 39.379469 - W 112.521399
1800 US-6, Delta, UT
(435) 864-2508
www.sunsetviewgsc.com

Sunset View Golf Course is located on Highway 6, four miles north of Delta. It is a par-72, 6600 yard course in the desert landscape on your way to the Great Basin National Park. Featuring a new clubhouse, big fairways, greens and three ponds that will grab any errant shot. The back nine provides a different challenge for off-centered shots with its small fairways and greens



which force golfers to choose their club with skill. The picturesque, public-owned course has views of the volcanoes that dot the Millard County landscape and the Canyon Mountain Range to the east and the Drum Mountain Range to the west. A pro-shop with a snack bar and a friendly staff make the golf experience at Sunset View complete. Sunset View Golf Course has some of the best fairways and greens in the state. The course is also highly rated for customer service. Visitors can hop on for a round at almost any time. No tee times needed. Reasonably priced, and offers 20-stall driving range and a chipping area.

Dark Skies are something to behold in Millard County.



Photo courtesy of: Skip Gordon



ANNUAL FESTIVALS AND EVENTS

Snow Goose Festival

Millard County's Snow Goose Festival, at the end of February, is the second largest wildlife festival in the State of Utah. Held annually in February at the Gunnison Bend Reservoir. Delta is on the flight path for the Lesser Snow Geese from Imperial Valley, California, to the Anderson River in northern Canada. They arrive in the Delta area about mid-February. They feed in the nearby fields and then return daily to Gunnison Bend Reservoir. Come and experience this incredible bird lovers' treat. Festival activities include the spotting scopes provided by the Division of Wildlife Resources, a 5K/10K Wild Goose Chase, Mother Goose Craft Fair, and the Quilt Show. For more detailed information, look at the festival website at www.deltagoosefestival.com or call the Delta Area Chamber of Commerce at 435-864-4316.



Photo courtesy of: Makailie Bock

Days of the Old West PRCA Rodeo

Rodeo fans can enjoy a colorful PRCA event and cheer for their favorite cowboys at the Days of the Old West Rodeo each June. World champions compete in steer wrestling, team roping, saddle bronc riding, LWPRA barrel racing, tie-down roping, and everyone's favorite - bull riding. In addition, world class specialty acts, rodeo stock, bull fighters, clowns and announcers make this a not-to-be-missed rodeo.

Join in the annual Poker Trail Ride Friday morning to receive a complimentary rodeo ticket. Bring your horse and ride along in the horse parade at 6:30 pm. Rodeo performances take place at 8:00pm on Friday and Saturday during the June event at the Millard County Fairgrounds, 150 South Pinyon Ave., Delta. For more information go to www.daysoftheoldwestrodeo.com or contact Millard County Tourism, 435-864-1400.

4th of July Celebrations

Fourth of July festivities are sponsored in Delta and Fillmore. Visitors enjoy the old fashioned fun in both communities, and many guests return year after year to recapture the feeling of belonging that can be missing in urban areas. For a complete schedule of activities, go to www.millardcountytravel.com and click on the events calendar.



Pioneer Days Celebrations

Held on or about July 24th in the communities throughout Millard County celebrating the founding of Utah.

Millard County Fair

Millard County's agricultural heritage is highlighted and its residents' accomplishments celebrated during the County Fair held in August. Experience old-fashioned fun, scrumptious food and hours of entertainment.

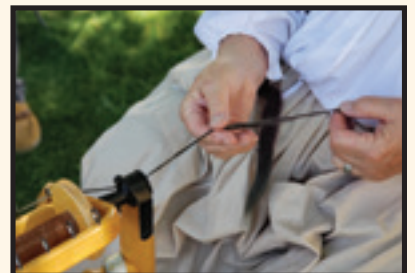
Exhibits include flowers, homemaking, quilting, crafts, photography, artwork, woodworking, garden products, and more. The Millard County Commissioners and Fair Board invite you to participate by entering exhibits, attending the many events, or just coming by to see what's new each year. We have contests, an outside movie, our traditional dinner and concerts, 4-H exhibits, and tractor pulls. The fair is held in August at the Millard County Fairgrounds, 187 South Manzanita Avenue, Delta, Utah. For more information go to www.millardcountytravel.com and click on the events tab. We look forward to seeing you at the Millard County Fair.



Old Capitol Arts & Living History Festival

Weekend after Labor Day, September

This celebration of the arts and living history provides activities for the entire family, including live entertainment, living history demonstrations, arts and crafts booths, fine art, and children's activities. In addition to the main stage where a variety of top-notch performers will entertain you, you'll also want to spend some time in the food court where you can tickle your taste buds with delicious food while enjoying a smorgasbord of quality musicians. Kick back and relax on the free wagon and stagecoach rides near the living history area. The festival is always held in the Territorial Statehouse Park in Fillmore the weekend after Labor Day. For more information see the festival's website at www.oldcapitolfestivals.org or call the Territorial Statehouse at (435)743-5316.





Old Capital Cruisers

The Fillmore Car show is put on by the Old Capital Cruisers car club. It is held every year on the last weekend of June. The show kicks off with the cruise on Friday night, followed by the car show held at the Territorial Statehouse Park on Saturday.

Registration is 8-10 a.m. on Saturday. Things get heated up with the Old Capital Cruisers annual burn-out competition. There are also raffle prizes (main prize is usually a new rifle), live DJ, trophies, food, vendors and car bash!

The show is open to everyone and all kinds of cars, bikes, and trucks. Some come and join us for a fun time with some beautiful machines.

Mud Drag Races

Millard County offers a world-class mud drag racing facility. The side by side mud/ sand pits are 15 feet wide and 150 feet long for UTVs and ATVs for all ages. Another set of pits 15-feet wide and 200-feet—wide are available with ample shut-down area. Classes available: stock, super stock, pro stock, mod, pro mod, open-unlimited. For more information, go to Millard County Mudders on Facebook.



best race tracks in the Intermountain region, and attracts racers from six different states to compete throughout the season. MCR is an extremely fast 1/4-mile semi-banked oval clay track. With events starting in April and ending in October, schedule your time off to attend the best dirt track racing in Utah. MCR is looking into different events and classes to help racing grow in this area. Current classes that race at MCR include IMCA Modified, IMCA Sport Modified, Stock Car, Hobby Stock. Races usually start at 7:00 pm for Friday races and 6:00 pm for Saturday races. Check out our website at www.millardcountyraceway.com for exact schedules and rules for each class, or follow us on Facebook and Twitter for more up to date news. See you at the races.

Millard County Raceway

GPS N 39.349859 - W 112.551292
265 Manzanita Ave, Delta, UT

If speed, cars sliding, dirt slinging, crashes and loud noise get your adrenaline pumping, then Millard County Raceway (MCR) is the place to be. MCR has grown into one of the





Delta Car Show

The Delta Car Show on the third weekend of September has more than 150 antique vehicles, classics, muscle cars and street rods displayed in the City Park. Unique games and contests, which are never divulged beforehand, are famous among car show enthusiasts. Spectators are encouraged to attend the free event, reminisce and become acquainted with vehicle owners. Rock'n'roll music is traditional at the Saturday night dance. The Delta Car Show is one of the largest in Utah. www.millardcounty.com

4x4 Rock Crawling Area

Delta Proving Grounds



Millard County offers a world class rock crawling venue for 4x4 events at the County Fairgrounds in Delta. The man-made course rivals any you may have competed on. The professional or unlimited lines will test the driver, spotter and rig to the limit. This course has been made to accommodate any type of rock crawler outfit you drive. The lines can be made from very easy to the extreme. There is something for everyone, including the teeter-totter and other fun challenges. Millard County has all the necessary items for you to put on your own corporate or personal event. If you're a rock crawling family, this would be a great place to hold your family reunion. Play on some of the best trails in the state right here in Millard County, and then return to have your own competition that night. Millard County has its own mini-rock cross course that can be used for Jeeps, Buggies, UTV/ATV races. Unlike other rock crawling areas in the state, this course is open to the public unless another event has reserved the facility first. Contact Millard County Recreation at 435-979-0950 for rates and information about this great rock crawling area, or to host your own event. For information visit: www.deltaclassicrockcrawl.com

COMMUNITIES

Fillmore City

GPS N 38.968861 - W 112.323695

Founded in 1851, Fillmore was Utah's first capital. Named after President Millard Fillmore to curry favor for early statehood, Fillmore lay at the center of the proposed state of Deseret. That state stretched from Utah, through much of the Great Basin into Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, down to San Bernardino, CA. A territorial capitol building was begun in 1852 at the center of this empire. Long before statehood in 1896 the state capital was moved to Salt Lake City. Fillmore remains the county seat of Millard County.

Camping and fishing are readily available in the Pahvant Range. ATV trails abound. Explore an extinct volcano at the Pahvant Butte (Sugarloaf as it's known to locals), and lava flows and lava tubes at Tabernacle Hill.

Delta City

GPS N 39.352361 - W 112.574730

Take U.S. 50 west from I-15 at Fillmore, Hwy 257 north from Milford, U.S. 6 west from Nephi at I-15, or U.S. 6/50 east from the Utah/Nevada border. Delta is one of Utah's few towns that was not founded as a pioneer settlement. It was founded in the first decade of the 20th century under the Carey Act of 1894. Public lands were for sale under a system much like the Homestead Act. Before finally settling on the name "Delta," this small city was known as Aiken, Burtner, and Melville. One-person could "prove up" on up to 320 acres to be put to agricultural use. Water rights on the Sevier River turned this desert area into a farming oasis. Flood irrigation beckons thousands of wading birds to the fields for visitors to enjoy.

Delta is home to the Great Basin Historical Society Museum. Next door is the Topaz Museum chronicling the events at the Topaz WWII Japanese-American Internment Camp located a few miles west of Delta. Topaz Camp remains a monument to those interned during the war. Nearby geologic activity over the eons created an outdoor paradise in the surrounding desert. Delta makes a great home—base for rock hounds, fossil hunters and gemologists. Rock, mineral and fossil specimens are short driving distances away from town. Sunstone Knoll offers the opportunity to gather a few semi—precious labradorite crystals. To the northwest is Topaz Mountain offering topaz crystals. Trilobites can be found in the House Range 50 miles west.

Abraham

Abraham began as a farm operated by the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints (LDS). Cereal grains were the primary crop. The area was settled in 1870 and was named after Abraham Cannon, a prominent member of the LDS church. Today, recreation activities, wildlife viewing, and camping are available in the ample open spaces. A visit

to the Topaz Relocation Centers provides a look into the past and history of our country. No services available.

Deseret/Oasis

Deseret and Oasis are two communities much smaller now than they were 100 years ago. Once bustling centers of trade, they are now quiet farming enclaves located 5 miles southwest of Delta. The Black Hawk War of 1865 resulted in some cattle being stolen from Deseret. Nearby settlers hastily built the adobe walls of Fort Deseret. This community is the gateway to Fort Deseret, the Great Stone Face, Sunstone Knoll, and ATV trails in the Cricket Mountains to the east of the Sevier Dry Lake. No services available.

Eskdale

The western part of Millard County is true high desert. This is home of the EskDale Community, one of three small towns in Snake Valley and has a nationally acclaimed dairy breeding program. It is situated at the base of the Confusion Mountain Range, five miles north of Highway 6 & 50.

Flowell

Flowell is a farming community west of Fillmore on Clear Lake Road. It is close to the lava flows and lava tubes as well as other volcanic features including Tabernacle Hill.

Garrison

Garrison lies at the foot of Great Basin National Park on the clay deposits of ancient Lake Bonneville. It is a cattle, sheep and crop raising settlement that flourishes this way today. The Burbank ATV trails offer solitude and scenery. Fuel, food and accommodations are 8 miles north at the Border Inn or 8 miles northwest in Baker, NV.

Hatton

Settled in 1854 as Lower Corn Creek, the town is situated where the old immigrant trail to California crossed the stream and offers views of remote farms on the east side of Pahvant Valley. An important station on the Gilmer & Salisbury Stage Line from Salt Lake City to Pioche, Nevada, was established in Hatton where drivers and horses were changed. By 1870, only a handful of families remained in Hatton. No services available.

Hinckley

Hinckley is a pioneer town first settled in 1876. Bloomington changed its name in 1891 to Hinckley in honor of the Church leader Ira N. Hinckley. The town was incorporated in 1907. Hinckley is an example of 19th century planning and settlement with its existing treelined streets. No services available.

Holden

Holden is a charming community located 6 miles north of Fillmore, just off I-15. Fort Cedar Springs was built in 1855 by Mormon pioneers near the spring-fed hills of the Pahvant Range. Mormon Church President, Brigham Young, gave permission for two families to start a settlement. The town was named in honor of Elijah Holden, who froze to death during a freak snowstorm on September 8, 1857. Visit the Holden Cemetery Trail with signs installed along the trail that interpret the history of the trail and the town of Holden. No services available.

Kanosh

Kanosh, small farming town on Highway 133 about 13 miles south of Fillmore. Kanosh was named in honor of Paiute Chief Kanosh. In 1867, Brigham Young, with the approval of Chief Kanosh, advised the pioneers to move from Hatton, UT, to the area. Today, ATV trails beckon novice and expert riders alike. Adelaide Campground east of town provides group and individual campsites.

Kanosh Indian Reservation

Between Meadow and Kanosh is the Kanosh Indian reservation. The few remaining tribal members live near their ancestral lands at Corn Creek.

Leamington

Leamington was founded in 1871 by a small group of people moving from Oak City to acquire farm land. The first permanent homes were built in 1873. East of Leamington on Highway 132 stand two battered charcoal kilns. Because of the railroad, one of the first industries in the area was processing cedar wood into charcoal for shipping to Salt Lake City. Today, Leamington is a quiet farming community on the west slope of the Canyon Mountain Range. No services available.

Lynndyl

Lynndyl, located 17 miles northeast of Delta on Highway 6, was established in 1907 as a railroad junction. It became one of the most important stops on the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad. Steam-powered trains stopped to load up on coal and water and have their engines repaired at the large roundhouse. Now part of the Union Pacific Railroad system, several trains a day still run through the community, but they no longer stop. Today, it is a close-knit community with a population of 100 people. Local famers grow alfalfa, barley and corn, and raise cattle. Lynndyl offers wide open spaces and is near the Little Sahara National Recreation Area in Juab County. No services.

McCornick

Settlers arrived in 1919, breaking ground, digging wells and planting crops. The McCornick area with its open fields once had houses, a school, a general store and a church to serve its population. The community was named after William Sylvester McCornick, a wealthy mine owner and banker. No services available.

Meadow

Meadow is five miles south of Fillmore. It was founded in early 1857 when four families settled on what is called the "Ridge" – a gravelly-remnant created by the receding waters of ancient Lake Bonneville. By the turn of the 20th century, Meadow had about 400 residents. Agriculture - farming and ranching - has been the mainstay of economic activity that continues today.

Oak City

Oak City is located 13 miles east of Delta on Highway 125. Ranchers from Deseret first brought their cattle to summer in the area in 1860 and during the winter would take them back to Deseret. In 1865, a settlement began and William Walker constructed a sawmill. The community was known as Oak Creek until a post office was established and the name officially became Oak City in 1868. The town is situated on an elevated bench – a former beach of Lake Bonneville – which commands a fine view of the Pahvant Valley lying to the west. Oak Creek Canyon and Campground offer ample recreation opportunities. No services available.

Scipio

Scipio is located 12 miles northeast of Fillmore on I-15. In 1776, Franciscan priests, Francisco Atanasio Dominguez and Silvestre Velez de Escalante, along with nine other men passed through Round Valley in search of a shorter, more direct route to Monterey, CA, from Santa Fe, NM. A small obelisk has been placed in the Scipio Town Park to mark their passage. Scipio is still home to farming and ranching activities. Several businesses near I-15 and in town cater to visitors.

Sutherland

Named in honor of U.S. Senator and U.S. Supreme Court Justice, George Sutherland, who moved to the Utah Territory in the 1860s, Sutherland and neighboring, Sugarville, formed the West Tract of lands opened for settlement under the Federal Desert Land Act (Carey Act) of 1894. This encouraged many to move to the west pursue farming enterprises. High-protein alfalfa prized by dairy farmers abounds in this area. No services.

CAMPING



Photo courtesy of: Kyla Overson

Fishlake National Forest

Accessible by: Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, SUV
Individual campsites are first-come, first-served.
For group reservations call 1-877-444-6777
or visit www.recreation.gov

Known for its beautiful aspen forests, sundry scenic drives, trails, elk hunting, and mackinaw and rainbow trout fishing, Fishlake National Forest has abundant recreational opportunities such as mountain biking, snowmobiling, hiking, camping and OHV use. The Paiute ATV Trail winds through nearly 1,000 miles of the forest's most scenic terrain, over three mountain ranges, and through desert canyons.

USFS Camp Adelaide

GPS N 38.753 -W 112.3634

The Adelaide Campground is 5 miles southeast of Kanosh, Utah. From main street in Kanosh, head east on 300 South Street and continue on FR106 for 5.0 miles.

This pack-it-in, pack-it-out campground stretches along the creek in Corn Creek Canyon at the south end of the Pahvant Mountain Range. The campsites are tucked into a grove of maple and cottonwood trees that provide shade. Nearby, pines and summer wildflowers dot the area. Brown and Rainbow trout in the stream. The campground has one group site that can be reserved but is also available to single family campers when not reserved. Ten combined Tent or RV sites with grills and tables. No horse camping. Two RV pull throughs with no waste station. Flush toilets and wheelchair friendly toilets. Three water spigots.

Hiking and biking trails begin nearby (including the Paiute ATV trail). ATVs are allowed in the campground but only for "ingress and egress." Privacy between campsites is fair. Open May 20 through September 15 - weather dependent Rate: \$12 per day, 14 days maximum stay.

USFS Picnic Areas in Chalk Creek Canyon

From Main Street in Fillmore, go east on 200 South (Canyon Road) about 2.5 miles. Take Forest Road 100 and go on to Copley's Cove, Shingle Mill and Pistol Rock Picnic Areas.



Photo courtesy of: Chris Lovell

USFS Maple Grove Campground

GPS N 39.0152392 - W 112.0896557

Open May thru October

Maple Grove Campground in the Fishlake National Forest is 6,512 feet above sea level. Travel south of Scipio, UT, on US. 50 for 16 miles. Turn west and travel four miles on the main road to the campground. This developed campground offers 22 single-family sites available on a first come, first served basis. There are three group sites available for reservation. Toilets are provided. Potable water is available. A fee of \$10 per night is charged. The towering red cliffs of Jack's Peak, streams, a magnificent waterfall, trees, birds and wildlife are here to be enjoyed at this Forest Service campground. Rock Canyon Trail climbs 3.2 miles from the campground to the top of the Pahvant Range. Rainbow trout in Ivie Creek invite fishermen to try their luck.

USFS Maple Hollow Campground

GPS 39.061656 - W 112.171783

Accessible by: Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV

Elevation: 6,000 feet

Open Memorial Day Weekend to Labor Day Weekend. Facilities: Tables, fire rings, water, restrooms, dirt road access, no garbage pickup - please pack out all trash. Restrictions: Camping is limited to 14 days; ATVs allowed in parking area. Fees: No individual unit fees. Reservations: Individual units are available on a first come basis. Reservations are not available.

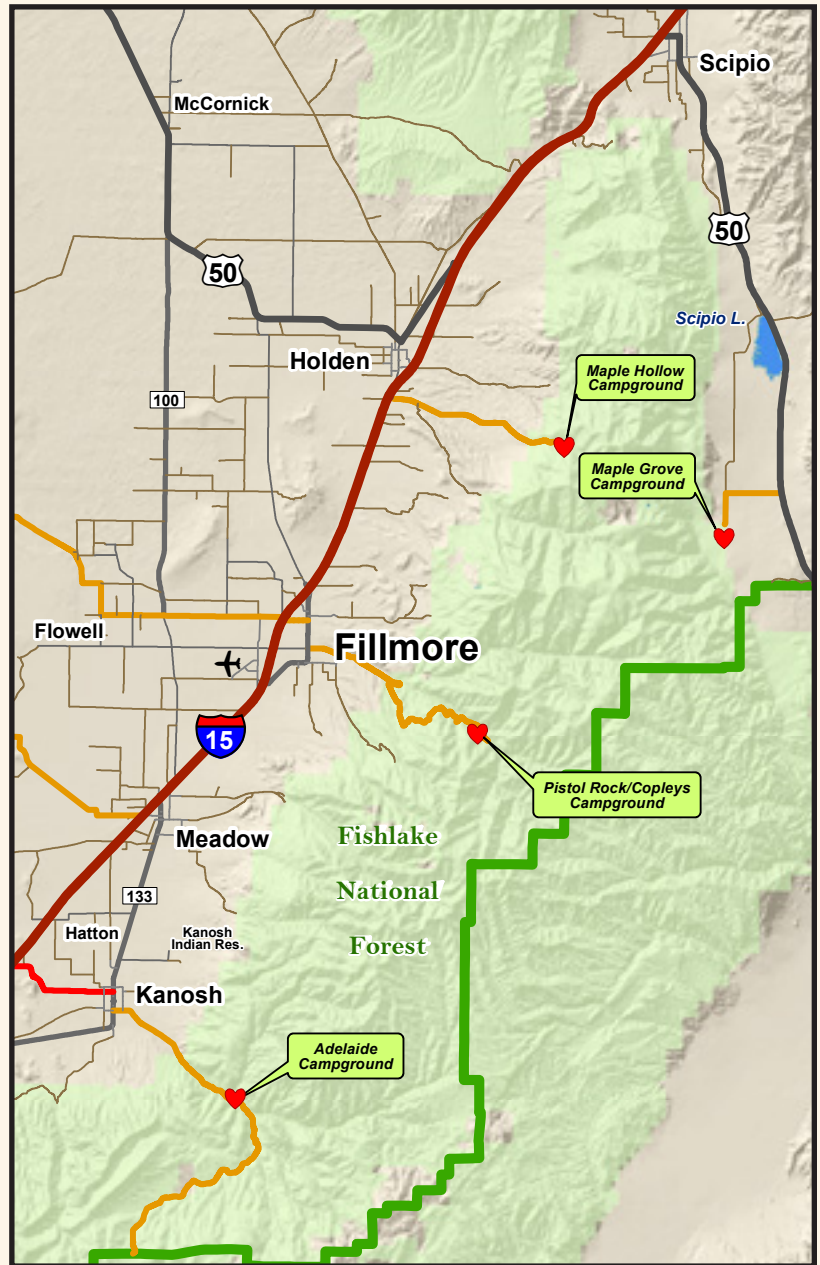
USFS Oak Creek Campground

GPS N 39.35211 - W 112.22860

Accessible by: Family Car, Four-Wheel Drive, SUV

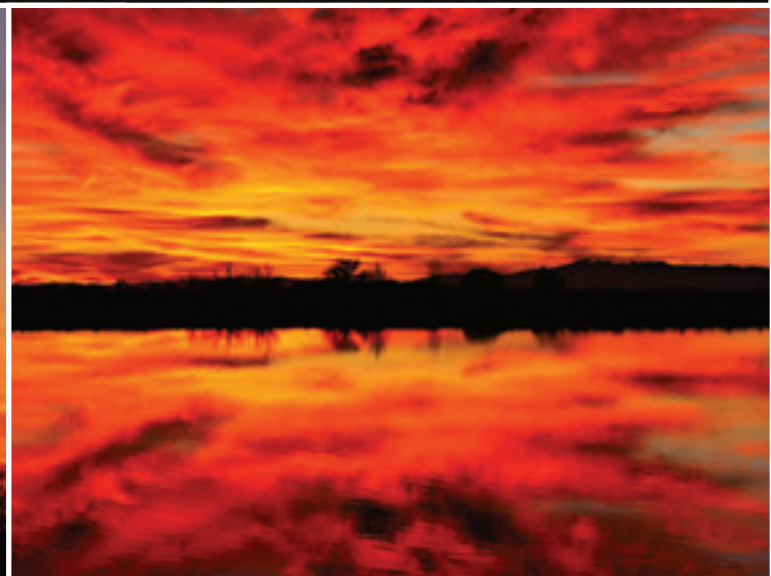
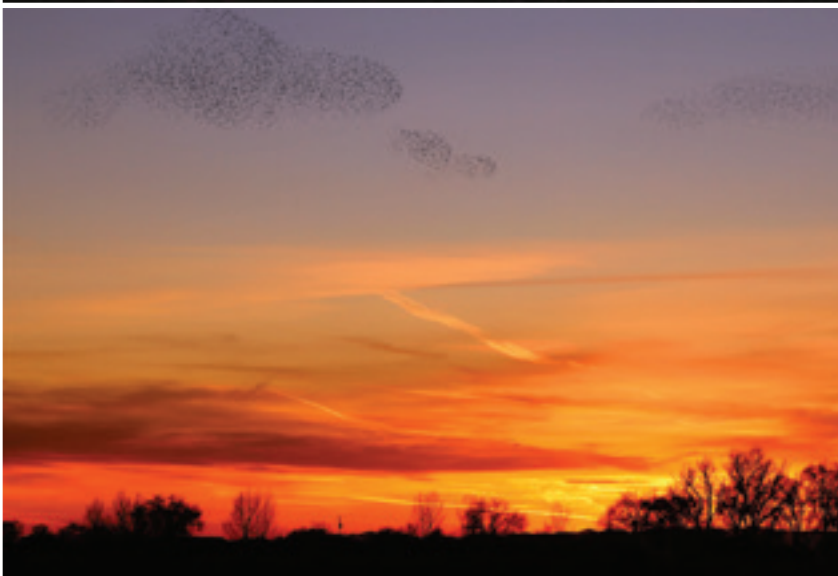
Elevation: Camping, picnicking, fishing, bird watching, hiking, wildlife viewing

Starting at Delta, travel east on US 50 to intersection. Continue East on SR 125 to Oak City. Turn East at LDS church on Canyon Road to go to Oak Creek Canyon. Oak Creek Campground is 6188 feet above sea level. This developed campground offers single-family sites available on a first come, first served basis. A fee per night is charged at the campground. Group sites accommodate large get-togethers. Toilets are provided. Portable water is available. On-site are a pavilion and amphitheater built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930's. Further up the canyon is another developed campsite known as the Ponderosas, also available on a first come, first served basis.





Spectacular Sunsets



HOTELS

Fillmore

Best Western Paradise Inn & Resort

905 North Main
435-743-6895
www.bestwestern.com
(74 rooms)

Comfort Inn & Suites

940 South Highway 99
435-864-4334
www.choicehotels.com
(56 rooms)

Capitol Motel

30 E Center Street
435-743-8415
(40 rooms)

Fillmore Motel

61 North Main
534-743-5454
(10 rooms)

Spinning Wheel

65 South Main Street
435-743-6260
(16 rooms)

Scipio

Scipio Hotel

230 West 400 North,
435-758-9188

Kanosh

Kanosh Motel

135 South Main
435-759-2652
(6 rooms)

Delta

Days Inn

527 East Topaz Blvd.
435-864-3882
www.wyndhamhotels.com/days-inn
(82 rooms)

Budget Motel

75 South 350 East
435-864-4533
www.budgethoteldeltaut.com/
(33 rooms)

Rancher Motel & Café

171 West Main
435-864-2741
(15 rooms)

Deltan Inn

347 East Main
435-864-5318
(14 rooms)

Diamond D Motel

234 West Main
435-864-2041
(16 rooms)

Gandy

Bates Family Ranch

29 Miles North of US Highway 6/50
on the UT/NV border.
801-787-6675
www.batesfamilyranch.com

Baker, NV

Border Inn

Hotel, RV Park, Café
Utah/Nevada Border on Highway
6/50
775-234-7300
www.borderinncasino.com
(29 rooms, 19 RV spaces)

More Accommodations
in Baker, NV:
www.greatbasinpark.com

RV PARKS

Fillmore KOA

410 West 900 South
Fillmore, UT
435-743-4420 – information
1-800-562-1516 – Reservations
www.koa.com/campgrounds/fill-
more
(49 RV sites, 7 tent site, 5 cabins)

Wagons West RV Campground

545 North Main
Fillmore, UT
435-743-6188
www.wagonswestrv.weebly.com
(55 spaces)

Antelope Valley RV Park

776 West Main
Delta, UT
435-864-1813
www.antelopevalleyrvpark.com
(95 spaces)

Border Inn

Hotel, RV Park, Café, Gas Station
Utah/Nevada Border on Highway
6/50
775-234-7300
www.borderinncasino.com

Cove Fort RV Park

I-15/Cove Fort
801-608-1587
covefortrv@gmail.com



Photo courtesy of: Kyla Overson



REMOTE. RUGGED. REAL.

MILLARDCOUNTY.COM

