

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BULLETIN

OF THE

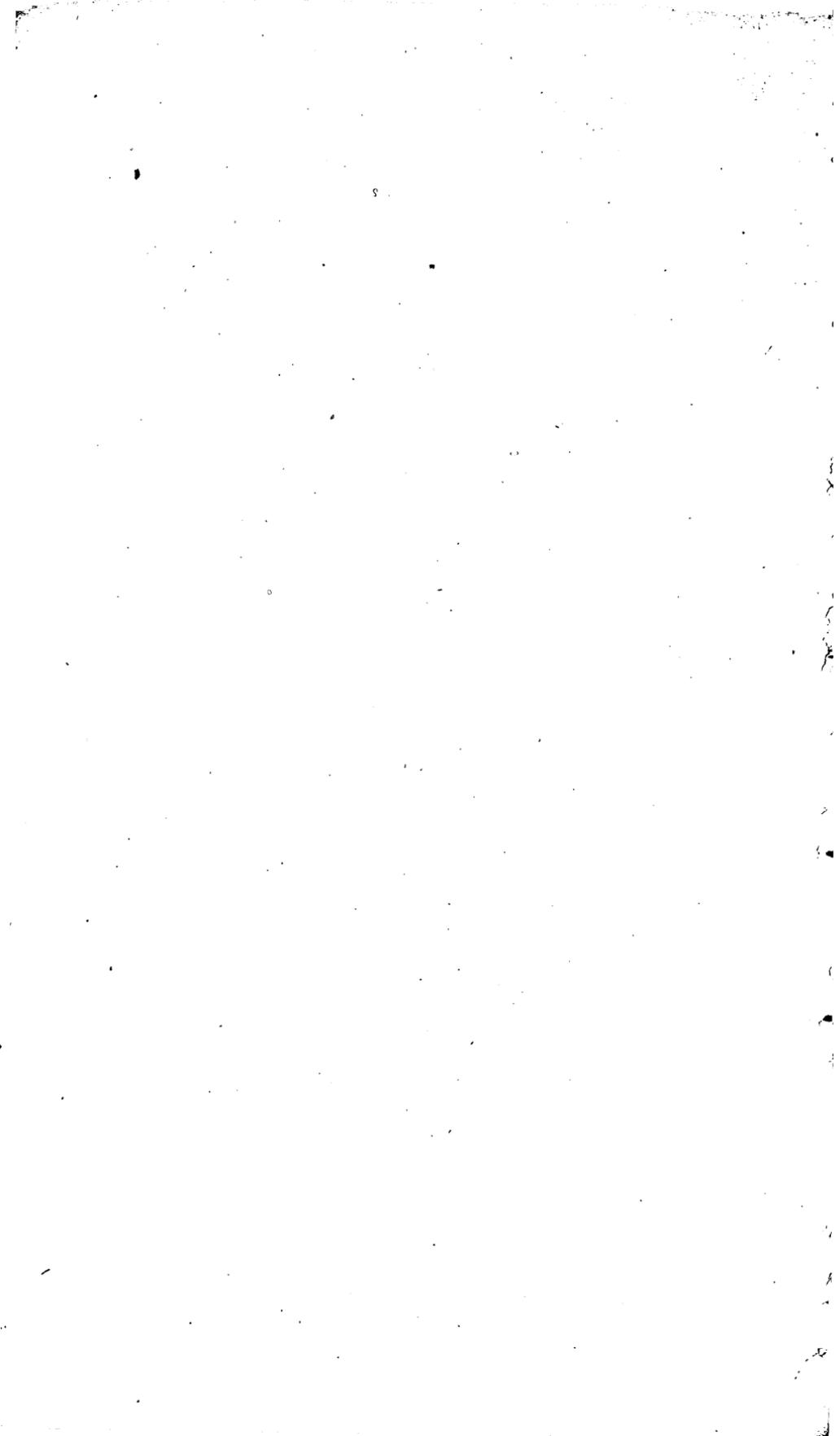
UNITED STATES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

No. 166



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1900



UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR

A

GAZETTEER OF UTAH

BY

HENRY GANNETT



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1900

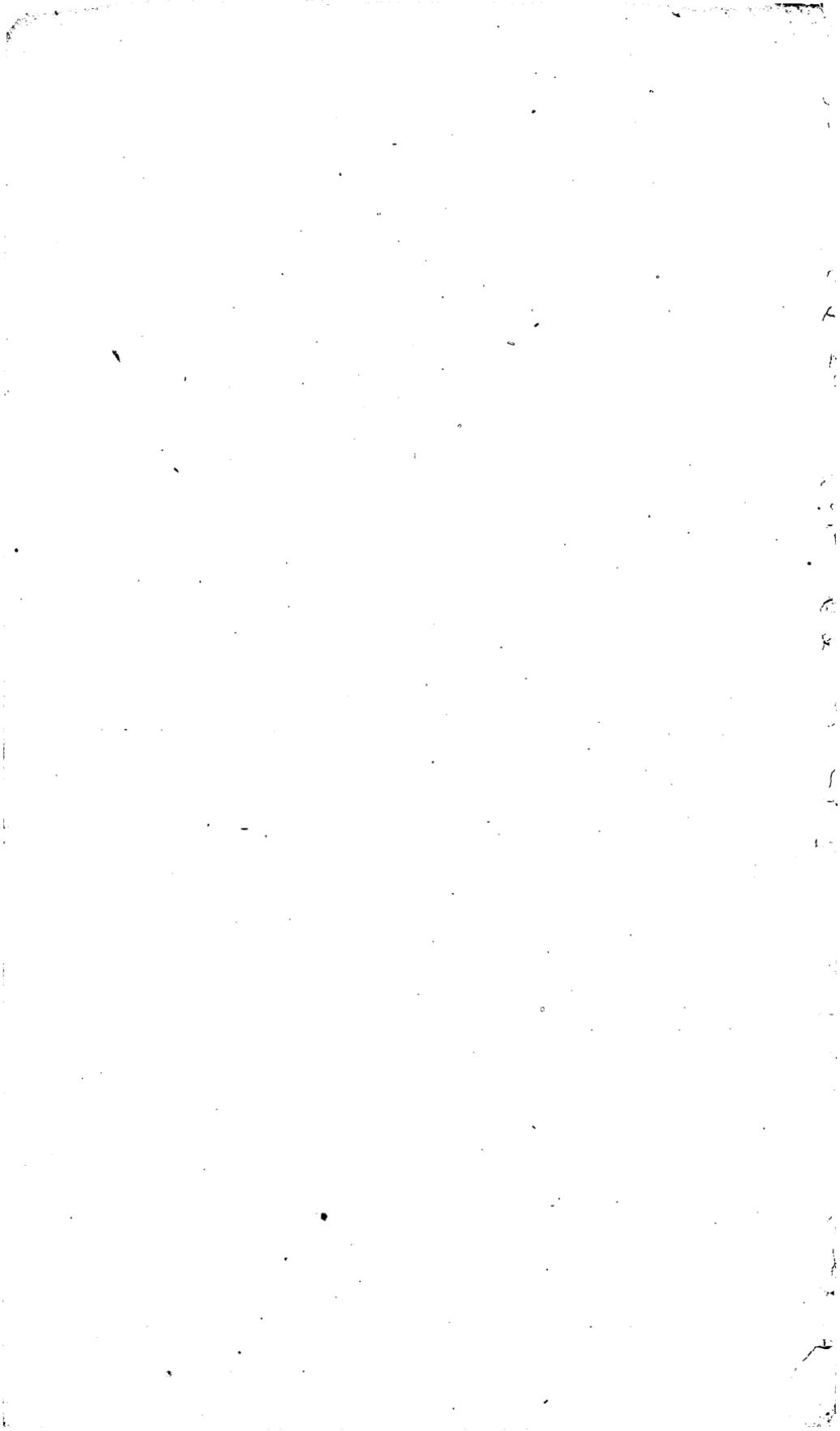


CONTENTS.

	Page.
Letter of transmittal.....	7
General description of the State.....	9
Political history and area.....	9
Exploration.....	10
Settlement.....	12
Topography.....	12
Rivers.....	13
Great Salt Lake.....	14
Elevation.....	15
Climate.....	16
Population.....	16
Industries.....	18
Counties.....	20
Gazetteer of the State.....	21

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PLATE I. Map of Utah.....	9
FIG. 1. Historical map.....	10



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

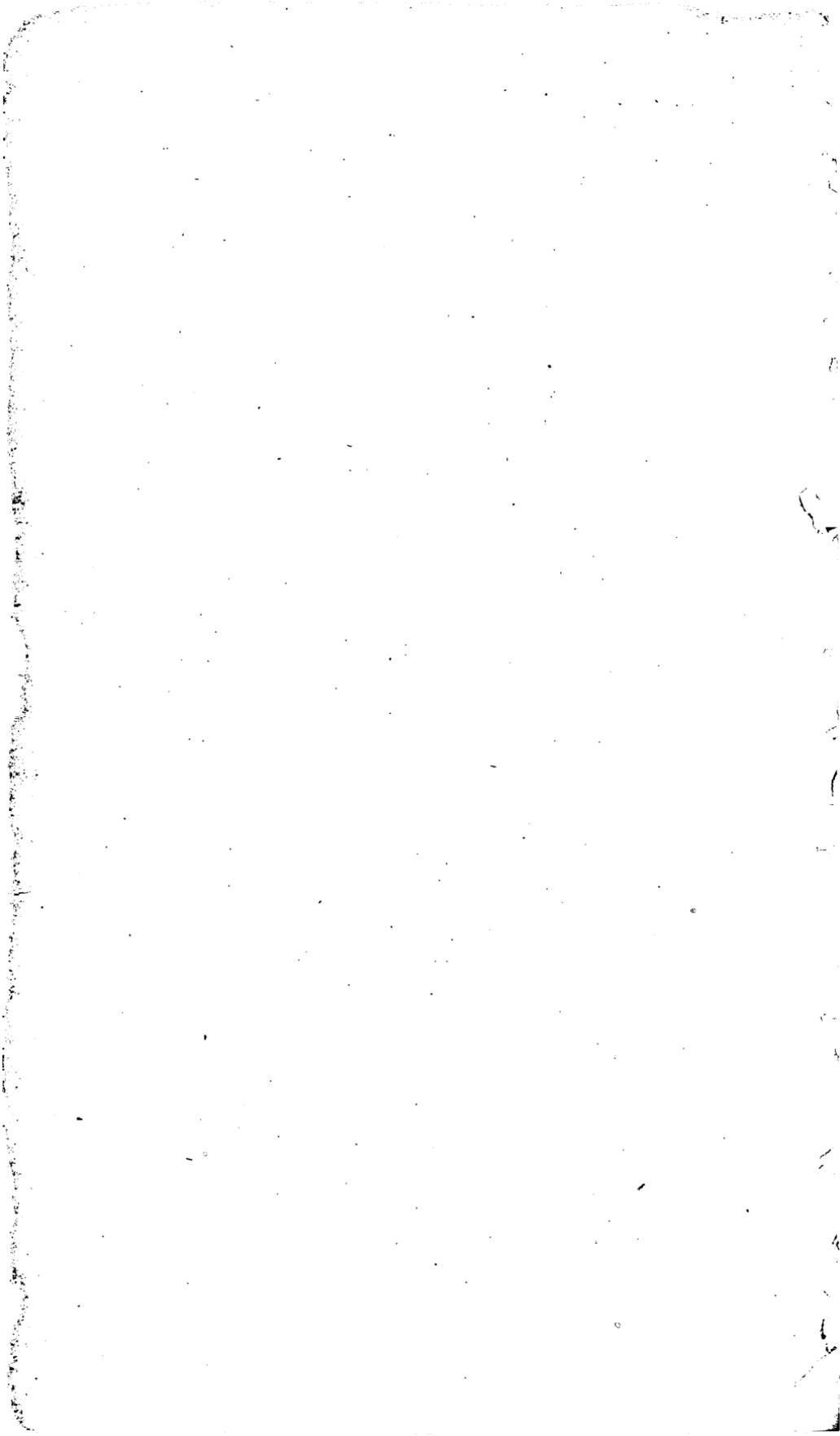
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., November 2, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for publication a Gazetteer of Utah, accompanied by a map of that State, compiled on a reduced scale from the atlas sheets of the Survey.

Very respectfully,

HENRY GANNETT,
Geographer.

Hon. C. D. WALCOTT,
Director United States Geological Survey.



MAP OF UTAH

Compiled under the direction of Henry Gannett, Geographer
by Gilbert Thompson, Topographer

1899

Scale 760320
One Inch = Twelve Miles



Contour interval 1000 feet
Datum is mean sea level



UTN BY G. HENRY CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

A GAZETTEER OF UTAH.

By HENRY GANNETT.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE.

POLITICAL HISTORY AND AREA.

The Territory of Utah was organized September 9, 1850, its area being a part of that acquired from Mexico by the United States in 1848. As originally organized it extended from the summit of the Rocky Mountains in central Colorado westward to the east boundary of California, including all the territory between the parallels of 37° and 42° north latitude. These limits are thus defined in the act creating the Territory:

All that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, to wit: Bounded on the west by the State of California, on the north by the Territory of Oregon, and on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and on the south by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Utah.

The organization of Colorado Territory, in 1861, reduced it on the east to its present eastern boundary, and the formation of the Territory of Nevada, in the same year, reduced it on the west to the meridian of 39° west of Washington. The enabling act of the State of Nevada, passed in 1864, moved the west boundary of Utah a degree farther east, placing it upon the meridian of 38° , and upon the admission of Nevada as a State, in 1866, Utah was still further diminished and Nevada increased, the eastern boundary of the latter being placed upon the meridian of 37° west of Washington. Meantime, in 1863, the northeast corner of the State was cut off and added to the Territory of Idaho, and in 1866 a square degree in the northeast was added to the Territory of Wyoming, thus reducing Utah to its present dimensions. On January 4, 1896, it was admitted as a State, its boundaries being the same as those of the Territory of Utah, as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the forty-first parallel of north latitude with the thirty-second meridian west of Washington; thence south on this meridian to the

parallel of 37° north latitude; west on this parallel to the thirty-seventh meridian west of Washington; north on this meridian to the parallel of 42° north latitude; east on this parallel to the meridian of 34° west of Washington; thence south to the forty-first parallel of latitude, and east on this parallel to the place of beginning.

The area of the State is 84,970 square miles, of which it is estimated that 2,780 square miles are water surface, including Great Salt, Utah, and other lakes, and 82,190 square miles are land surface.

EXPLORATION.

From a very early time this region was traversed by Spanish caravans, traveling from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Los Angeles, California. The old Spanish trail, which these caravans followed, entered

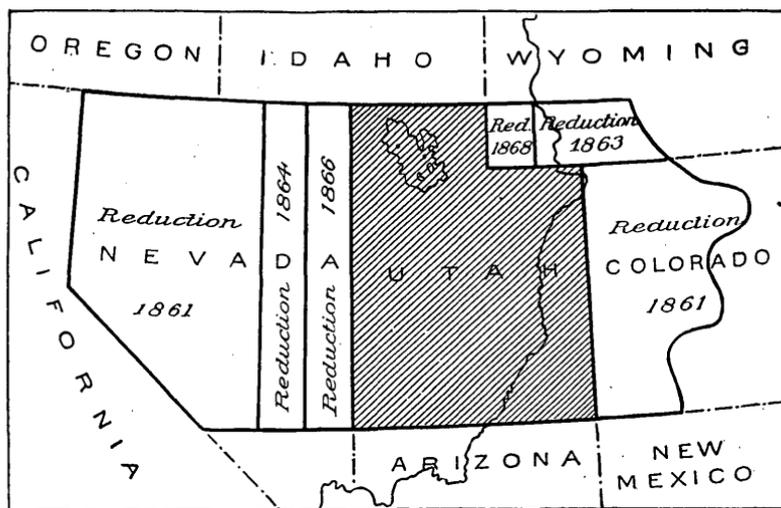


FIG. 1.—Historical map of Utah.

Utah on the east near Dolores River, crossed the Grand near the Sierra La Sal, and the Green at the present crossing of the Rio Grande Western Railway. It reached the valley of Sevier River near its bend, and turning south followed its valley to the head and down the Virgin to a point near its mouth, whence it turned westward, running out of the State near its southwest corner. This traffic, which at one time was great, left, however, no trace behind in the form of a settlement, and it was not until the hegira of the Mormons from the Mississippi Valley in 1847 that the present State of Utah received any permanent inhabitants.

The earliest recorded exploration of any part of Utah was a journey by two Franciscan fathers, Escalante and Dominguez, from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to the shores of Great Salt Lake, in 1776-77. So far as can be learned, their route followed in the main that of the old Spanish trail, and it is not at all improbable that they were the pioneers in laying out the western part of this route to Southern California. So far as known, they were the first white men to visit the eastern part of the Great Basin of Utah. This journey was not, however, fruitful

in geographical discovery, excepting the fact that it may have determined the route of travel between the Spanish settlements of New Mexico and those of California.

Between 1832 and 1836 Capt. B. L. E. Bonneville, of the United States Army, while on leave of absence, engaged in the fur trade in the West, and coupled with it a certain amount of exploration. He traveled extensively over the northeastern part of Utah, including the area drained by Bear River and its tributaries, and sent a branch expedition, under Captain Walker, to Great Salt Lake, down Humboldt River, and across the Sierra Nevada to California, returning by the route of the Spanish trail. No maps were prepared, and the only information derived from these explorations is contained in Washington Irving's narrative, which is very scanty and often erroneous.

The real exploration of Utah began in 1842, when Capt. J. C. Frémont, with an army expedition, entering the region via Bear River, explored Great Salt Lake and the adjacent region. Upon his return from California in the following year he entered the Territory again, on the south, via Virgin River and the Sevier, reaching Utah Lake, and thence proceeded northeastward down Uinta River.

Subsequent expeditions under army auspices, notably those of the Pacific Railroad explorations, Captain Stansbury's survey of Great Salt Lake, and Captain Simpson's explorations, made the main features of the Territory well known.

Green and Colorado rivers, which flow mainly within this State, were explored by a daring boat journey undertaken and carried through by Maj. J. W. Powell in 1869, and in the course of this exploration the greater features of the plateau region traversed by the rivers were delineated and their structure was explained.

The northern portion of the State, including the area of Great Salt Lake, was mapped by the United States Geological Survey of the fortieth parallel, in or about 1870, on a scale of 4 miles to an inch.

Between 1873 and 1878 nearly all of the Territory was surveyed on a scale of 4 miles to an inch by the United States Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain region, under Maj. J. W. Powell, and the resulting maps show the topographic features of the State in considerable detail.

Since 1850 most of the level portions of the State have been subdivided by the General Land Office, and plats have been made of the surveyed townships. From these, with the maps of the survey of the fortieth parallel and of the Rocky Mountain region, the existing maps of Utah have been compiled.

The atlas sheets referred to in the Gazetteer are published by the United States Geological Survey, the data borne upon them having been derived mainly from the work of the two organizations last mentioned.

SETTLEMENT.

Utah was first settled by Mormons. Driven from their homes in Illinois, under the leadership of Brigham Young they made their way across the prairies, plains, and deserts to the valley of Great Salt Lake, then as remote a region as could be found on earth. This migration numbered many thousands. Its advance guard reached the valley of Great Salt Lake in 1847, and was followed during that and the years immediately succeeding by vast numbers of saints, so that, in 1850, the census report showed a population of 11,380; in 1860 this had increased to 40,273; in 1870, to 86,786; in 1880, to 143,963, and in 1890 it was 207,905. The growth of Utah in population has throughout been steady and rapid. It has, in the main, been a solid growth, dependent principally upon the development of its agricultural resources, and to some extent upon manufactures. Although many successful mines have been discovered and are in operation, the State has never had a great mining boom which has broken up its stable conditions.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The topography of the State is extremely varied. The eastern portion consists in the main of vast plateaus in which the streams have cut enormous gorges. The western portion is a part of the Great Basin—a region whose waters flow to neither ocean, but collect in the valleys and sink or are evaporated; a region of broad, detritus-filled valleys lying between narrow mountain ranges. These two regions are separated from each other by a range of high mountains, the Wasatch, which traverses the middle of the State in a nearly north-south direction.

This range enters the State from Idaho on the north and runs southward to the mid latitude of the State. Here it loses its character as a range and assumes that of a series of high plateaus, which with a gradual descent southward extends nearly to the southern boundary. The range has the form of a monoclinical uplift, dipping east at a low angle and breaking off at the west. It therefore presents to the west an extremely broken, precipitous face, rising from 4,000 to 6,000 feet above Salt Lake Valley, which it overlooks. On the east it slopes steeply to the valleys and gently to the high plateaus which form its base on that side. Its altitude ranges from 8,000 to 11,000 feet above the sea. Many streams head in valleys or upon the plateaus east of it and cut their way through the range by immense gorges to Salt Lake Valley. Among these are Weber, Ogden, and Provo rivers, Big and Little Cottonwood creeks, American Fork and Spanish Fork. Of these streams the larger and more powerful, which head far to the east of the Wasatch, probably occupied their present courses before

the range was elevated, and have retained them by the simple process of sawing through the range as it gradually rose. The smaller ones, which head just west of the crest of the range, are doubtless consequent streams, produced by the elevation of the range itself, and which have in virtue of their rapid descent and great cutting power eroded their heads back beyond the crest of the range.

A series of plateaus which continues the range southward is probably a part of the same uplift, wherein the eastward dip has been lost, the beds lying nearly horizontal. These plateaus range in elevation up to 11,000 feet, the highest of them being quite as high as the highest peaks in the range.

In the northeastern part of the State is a range which is unique in the United States in the fact that its trend is east and west—the Uinta Range. It consists of a broad anticlinal uplift, from the summit and higher parts of which most of the stratified beds have been removed by erosion. It is the highest range in the State, its summit peaks exceeding 13,000 feet in altitude. On the west it drops off to a plateau having an elevation of about 8,000 feet, by which it is connected with the Wasatch at about its middle point.

RIVERS.

Through this great range Green River, which heads far to the north, in Wind River Mountains, flows in a series of deep canyons. This range is the first of the obstacles which Green and Grand rivers encounter in their long and troubled journey to the Gulf of California. In this case, as in the case of the Weber, Ogden, Provo, and other streams, the river had the right of way, and as the range rose slowly directly across its path it sawed its way through the barrier, retaining not only its general course southward, but even the minor details of its windings. To this fact are to be attributed many of the strange and errant movements of the river in avoiding what seems to be an easy route and going out of its way to get into trouble. The country east of the Wasatch Range and south of the Uintas is a plateau region—a region of broad, level, or slightly inclined table-lands, terminated by cliffs; a region in which the streams flow in deep, narrow gorges far below the surface. These plateaus differ greatly in elevation, ranging from 11,000 feet down to 4,000 feet. It is drained by Colorado River and its tributaries, the Green, which is its head stream, and the Grand, its great eastern branch, which has its source in Middle Park, Colorado. To it flow from the west Uinta, Price, Fremont, Escalante, and Paria rivers, and from the east White and San Juan rivers.

Green River, on emerging from a series of canyons by which it traverses the Uinta Range, crosses a broad valley, in which it is joined by the Uinta from the west and White River from the east. Below

this valley it begins to burrow into an inclined plateau or series of plateaus, which dip gently to the north, directly against its course. The canyon rapidly deepens, its depth being increased both by the slope of the river and by the rise of the plateau. In this canyon it flows for three-score miles, and suddenly emerges into the sunlight in Gunnison Valley, at the foot of the Book Cliffs, where it is crossed by the Rio Grande Western Railway. This canyon is another result of priority of occupation by the stream.

Beyond Gunnison Valley the river soon enters another canyon, in the depths of which it is joined by Grand River, which flows through a canyon in the same plateau. Thence the stream, now known as the Colorado, pursues a southwestern course through a continuous canyon 2,000 to 3,000 feet in depth. This canyon in different parts has received various names, Labyrinth and Stillwater canyons being applied to portions above the junction of the rivers, Cataract Canyon to the portion immediately below the junction of the rivers, and Glen Canyon to that near the mouth of San Juan River.

Within this plateau region are three groups of mountains of eruptive origin, the La Sal, the Henry Mountains, and Navajo Peak, the latter a single dome. These were formed by attempted outbursts of volcanic rock in a plastic condition, which, failing to reach the surface, bulged up the overlying stratified beds and forced its way between them, thus presenting the appearance of being interstratified. Subsequent erosion has laid bare the volcanic nucleus and the interstratified beds of volcanic rock.

The country west of the Wasatch and its plateaus is a region drained to neither ocean, but to the atmosphere. It forms a part of the great interior basin of the North American continent. It consists of many basins, some of which are independent, others connected, and separated by narrow mountain ranges. The ranges are for the most part short, from 20 to 100 miles in length, and consist in the main of monoclinical uplifts, with here and there a volcanic peak. The variation in altitude is great, but no point is far above the sea. Most of the valleys are broad and nearly level, and filled to a great depth with material washed from the mountains by winter rains and spring floods, since all the detritus brought into them is deposited there as the streams sink.

GREAT SALT LAKE.

The greatest of these valleys is that occupied by Great Salt Lake. This, which has almost the dimensions of an inland sea, being 80 miles in length, and ranging with irregular outlines from 25 to 50 miles in width, collects the water from all the streams draining the Wasatch Range, the Bear, Weber, Ogden, Provo, American and Spanish forks, and many smaller streams. A secondary reservoir, Utah Lake, collects

a part of these waters, discharging them through the River Jordan into Great Salt Lake. Evaporation from the surface of this lake equalizes, in the average year, the inflow to it.

The lake is naturally subject to considerable fluctuations in volume, and as the country surrounding it is very low and flat, especially on the west, a rise of a few feet in the lake surface is sufficient to extend its area greatly. This great stretch of country on the west, lying but little above the surface of the lake, is one of the most desert areas in the United States. With the exception of a few springs at the bases of mountain ranges it is without water. Its surface is one of glistening alkali and is almost wholly without vegetation. It is known as the Great Salt Lake Desert.

Sevier River rises in the southern part of the State and flows northward for 150 miles; then, turning abruptly to the southwest, it flows out into the Sevier Lake Desert, into which it sinks. At the time of high water in the spring it forms Sevier Lake, which disappears as the water supply diminishes.

Farther south, in the southwestern part of the State, is another great stretch of desert land, named Escalante, from the Franciscan explorer who, so far as known, was the first to reach the borders of this great inland basin.

ELEVATION.

The mean elevation of Utah above sea level is estimated at 6,100 feet. With the exception of Colorado and Wyoming it is the most elevated of the States and Territories. The areas lying between the different degrees of altitude are given in the following table:

Areas of Utah between different degrees of altitude.

Feet.	Area in square miles.
Between 2,000 and 3,000.....	1,000
Between 3,000 and 4,000.....	500
Between 4,000 and 5,000.....	24,900
Between 5,000 and 6,000.....	21,000
Between 6,000 and 7,000.....	15,970
Between 7,000 and 8,000.....	10,800
Between 8,000 and 9,000.....	6,200
Between 9,000 and 10,000.....	2,800
Above 10,000	1,700

Thus nearly all its area lies above 4,000 feet and three-fourths of its area has an altitude of a mile or more

CLIMATE.

A region presenting a great range of relief, like this State, naturally shows a wide range in climatic conditions. Accordingly, the mean annual temperature ranges from 65° in the valley of the Virgin, in the southwestern corner of the State, down to the freezing point on the summits of its highest peaks. In the valley of Great Salt Lake the mean annual temperature ranges from 50 to 55°, as it does upon the lower plateaus of the Colorado and its tributaries. The Uinta Valley, at the south base of the Uinta Range, has a mean annual temperature somewhat lower, ranging from 45 to 50°. In general, it may be said that the habitable regions west of the Wasatch are much warmer than those upon the Colorado east of that range. As this is for the most part an arid region, the extremes of temperature as between summer and winter, day and night, are great, and the relative humidity of the atmosphere is low.

The rainfall also is subject to wide variation within the area of the State. In most of that portion which is included within the Great Basin less than 10 inches of rain falls annually, and similar arid conditions prevail upon the lower plateaus drained by Colorado River. The west base of the Wasatch Range and the valleys within the broken plateau country which succeed it to the southward, together with the Uinta Valley, receive a larger amount of precipitation, ranging in the course of a year from 10 to 20 inches, while upon the Wasatch and Uinta ranges the rainfall is much greater, probably exceeding 30 inches annually.

The magnetic declination throughout the State is east, and ranges from 14° in the southeastern corner to nearly 18° in the northwest, the declination increasing quite regularly from southeast to northwest.

POPULATION.

The population of Utah at each census since its first settlement—that is, 1850—is given in the following table, with the rates of increase from census to census:

Population of Utah at the census years since 1850.

Year.	Population.	Per cent of increase.
1850.....	11, 380
1860.....	40, 273	254
1870.....	86, 786	116
1880.....	143, 963	66
1890.....	207, 905	45
1895.....	247, 324	19

The population in 1895 showed a considerable disproportion of males, the proportion of this sex being 51.3 to 48.7 of females, but the disproportion is by no means so great in this State as in adjoining States, which are, like this, under frontier conditions. This is doubtless due, in the main, to the fact that far the greater part of the population consists of Mormons.

Of the total population in 1895, 194,825 were born in this country and 52,499 were born in foreign lands. In 1890 the corresponding figures were 154,041 and 53,064. Of the native born, not more than two-fifths had native-born parents, while the parents of three-fifths were born in foreign lands. Thus it appears that of the total population of Utah in 1890 only 33 per cent were native born of native parents; 41 per cent were born in this country of foreign-born parents, and 26 per cent were of foreign birth.

Of the native born, 77 per cent, or more than three-fourths, were born within the State of Utah, and only 23 per cent in other States. The proportion native to the State is astonishingly large compared with the corresponding figures for adjoining States, where only a comparatively small proportion of the present inhabitants are native to the State.

Of the 53,064 persons of foreign birth found in Utah in 1890, 26,776 were born in Great Britain, i. e., England, Scotland, and Wales, and 16,883 in Scandinavian countries, i. e., Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. The natives of other countries were comparatively few in number. There were but 2,121 Germans and 2,045 Irish. When one reflects that the great bulk of the foreign element in this country in 1890 consisted of persons of the last two nationalities, he sees at once the peculiar character of the immigration to this State. In the country at large the Scandinavians and British formed less than one-fourth of the entire foreign element; here in Utah they formed more than four-fifths of it.

The negroes and Chinese formed but a trifling element of the population, there being but 588 of the former and 806 of the latter.

The statistics regarding the conjugal condition of the people are to the effect that the number of married men and women is about the same, viz, 33,823 men and 33,790 women. If these figures are to be credited, they indicate that very few persons were at that time living in polygamy.

Of the entire population 10 years of age and over, only 5.6 per cent were unable to read, and of these illiterates far the greater proportion were among the foreign born, since among the native born the illiterates formed only 2.3 per cent, while among the foreign born the proportion was no less than 10.3 per cent.

In the matter of religious belief the people of the State are, of course,

Mormon in overwhelming proportion. More than half of the total population, and three-fourths of the persons 10 years of age and over, are of this denomination; indeed, the communicants of other denominations are so few in number that it seems scarcely worth while to give any statistics in regard to them.

The population of Utah is not distributed uniformly over the State, but is grouped, forming a rather dense population in comparatively few localities, including the most fertile valleys. This is a result of the policy of the Mormon leaders, who controlled absolutely, so far as their people were concerned, the establishment of settlements and their character, with the purpose of forming a community which should be essentially agricultural, with only such manufactures and commerce as were essential to well-being. They pursued, from the beginning, a consistent plan of exploration and colonizing. Instead of scattering the people over the farm area, they built up many small towns, around which were grouped the farms of the inhabitants, thus securing to the people the advantages of social intercourse, which is so lamentably wanting among the gentile settlers upon our public lands, where each man is required to live upon his holdings. In this way they have settled the valley of Bear Lake and River, Cache, and Malade valleys, and settlements extend in a strip along the west base of the Wasatch throughout its whole extent. The valley of Sevier River is occupied, and many small settlements have been placed upon the Virgin. When the gentiles first came into the country in any numbers they found nearly all of the irrigable lands occupied in this manner.

INDUSTRIES.

Utah is preeminently an agricultural State. Of the total number of wage-earners in 1890—viz, 66,900—24,083, or 38 per cent, were engaged in agriculture or mining. The latter class are relatively few, and it is safe to say that fully one-third of the wage-earners were engaged in farming. In trade and transportation were engaged about one-sixth of all wage-earners, and in manufacturing industries about one-fifth, the remainder being engaged in personal service and in the professions.

The following statistics, from the Territorial census of 1895, show the condition of the farming industry at that time: The total number of farms was 19,816. These comprised 806,650 acres of improved land, besides a much larger area unimproved. Irrigation was practiced upon 417,455 acres, and 50,000 acres were cultivated without irrigation. The average farm comprised 90 acres, being much less in size than the average farm in the United States at large. The farms of

Utah are practically all owned by their occupants, leasing systems being almost unknown there. The value of the farm products was estimated at nearly \$7,000,000. The live stock owned in the State consisted of 100,000 horses, 300,000 cattle, and 2,400,000 sheep.

The principal crops produced are hay, of which nearly 600,000 tons were produced; wheat, of which over 3,000,000 bushels were raised; and oats, the product of which was 1,388,000 bushels. Besides these a large amount of fruit and of vegetables, principally potatoes, is produced.

The manufactures of the State are confined mainly to its two principal cities, Salt Lake and Ogden, and are extremely varied in character. The gross product of the manufactures of the State in 1890 was about \$9,000,000, or about one-tenth of 1 per cent of the manufactured product of the country. Half of this total comes from Salt Lake City.

The mineral production of Utah ranks high, especially in the precious metals and lead. Its gold production in 1896 was \$1,900,000; its silver production 8,827,600 ounces, having a coinage value of \$11,413,463; its production of lead amounted to 35,578 tons, mainly derived as a by-product from its silver ores. The mines of the precious metals are, for the most part, located in the Wasatch Range, southeast of Salt Lake City, and in the Mercur district, in Utah and Tooele counties. The last is a newly opened district and gives great promise for the future.

The copper production of the State was 3,500,000 pounds, and its production of coal 416,627 tons. The coal is mined mainly in Carbon County, just east of the Wasatch Range, on the line of the Rio Grande Western Railroad.

The latest estimate of the wealth of the State was made in 1890, in connection with the Eleventh Census, and showed \$340,400,000, or \$1,637 per capita of the population, proving Utah to be one of the wealthiest of the States in proportion to its population.

The State debt at that time was of trifling amount. The receipts from taxation on account of the State were \$2,300,000, and the expenditures \$2,254,000.

COUNTIES.

Utah is divided into 27 counties, which, with their county seats and the population, according to the State census of 1895, are given in the following table:

Population (1895) and areas of counties in Utah.

County.	County seat.	Population.	Area in square miles.
Beaver	Beaver	3, 791	2, 510
Boxelder	Brigham	8, 331	5, 630
Cache	Logan	18, 286	1, 180
Carbon	Price	3, 696	1, 480
Davis	Farmington	7, 480	290
Emery	Castledale	4, 390	4, 440
Garfield	Panguitch	2, 888	5, 120
Grand	Moab	891	3, 750
Iron	Parowan	3, 123	3, 290
Juab	Nephi	6, 466	3, 310
Kane	Kanab	1, 908	4, 270
Millard	Fillmore	5, 375	6, 600
Morgan	Morgan	2, 261	600
Piute	Junction	1, 727	740
Rich	Randolph	1, 781	1, 070
Salt Lake	Salt Lake	68, 182	760
San Juan	Monticello	500	7, 900
San Pete	Manti	15, 538	1, 560
Sevier	Richfield	7, 893	1, 920
Summit	Coalville	9, 631	1, 920
Tooele	Tooele	4, 428	7, 010
Uinta	Vernal	3, 967	5, 200
Utah	Provo	29, 229	2, 130
Wasatch	Heber	4, 408	4, 150
Washington	Saint George	4, 619	2, 440
Wayne	Loa	1, 520	2, 390
Weber	Ogden	25, 015	530

GAZETTEER OF THE STATE OF UTAH.

Atlas sheets.

Abajo ; mountains, a laccolithic group in the eastern part of the State	Abajo.
Abajo ; peak, the highest of the Abajo Mountains; altitude, 11,445 feet	Abajo.
Adams Head ; plateau summit in the southern part of the State; altitude, 10,360 feet	Kanab.
Adamsville ; post village in Beaver County; population, 174.	
Agassiz, Mount ; Uinta Range; altitude, 13,000 feet	Uinta.
Alice, Mount ; altitude, 9,540 feet	Fish Lake.
Alpine ; city in Utah County; population, 423.	
American Fork ; city in Utah County, situated in Utah Lake Valley, at the west base of the Wasatch Range. It has two railroads—the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western. Population, 2,347.	
American Fork ; stream rising in Wasatch Mountains and flowing southwest into Utah Lake	Salt Lake.
Annabella ; post village in Sevier County; population, 338.	
Antelope ; mountainous island in Great Salt Lake; altitude, 6,660 feet	Tooele Valley.
Antelope ; spring in Escalante Desert, at north base of Iron Mountains; altitude, 5,390 feet	St. George.
Antelope ; spring	Beaver.
Aquarius ; plateau; altitude, 10,000–11,000 feet	{ Fish Lake. Escalante.
Argenta ; post village in Salt Lake County.	
Arido ; creek, small left-hand branch of San Juan River	Abajo.
Asays ; post village in Garfield County.	
Ashe ; creek, right-hand tributary to Virgin River	St. George.
Ashley ; post village in Uinta County.	
Ashley ; creek, right-hand branch of Green River	Ashley.
Ashley Park ; valley on Ashley Fork, at south base of Uinta Mountains	Ashley.
Asphalt ; creek, left-hand branch of White River	East Tavaputs.
Aurora ; post village in Sevier County, situated on Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 360.	
Avon ; post village in Cache County; population, 145.	
Awapa ; inclined plateau sloping eastward, east of Grass Valley; altitude, 8,000–10,000 feet	Fish Lake.
Axtell ; post village in San Pete County.	
Bad Land ; cliffs forming south limit of inclined plateau south of White and Uinta rivers	Price River.
Bad Land ; creek, left-hand branch of Green River	Ashley.
Bald ; mountain, a peak of Uinta Range; altitude, 11,975 feet ..	Uinta.
Baldy ; peak in the Tushar Mountains; altitude, 11,730 feet ...	Beaver.

- Barrier**; creek, right-hand branch of Green River..... San Rafael.
- Bartles, Mount**; a summit of the Roan or Brown Cliffs; altitude, 10,050 feet..... Price River.
- Battle**; creek, rises in Wasatch Mountains and flows into Utah Lake..... Salt Lake.
- Bear**; lake in northeastern Utah, draining northward into Bear River; altitude, 5,900 feet.
- Bear**; river rising in the north slopes of Uinta Mountains; flows at first north, then northwest across the southwest corner of Wyoming and into southeastern Idaho. At the Soda Springs it turns to a southerly course, in which it traverses Cache Valley; then turning to the west it cuts through the valley via the Gates. It enters Salt Lake at the northeast arm, near Corinne. Length, 320 miles..... Uinta.
- Bear Lake**; plateau separating Bear Lake on the west from Bear River on the east.
- Bear River**; range of mountains separating Cache Valley on the west from the valley of Bear Lake on the east. The highest summit is North Logan Peak; altitude, 10,004 feet.
- Bear River City**; town in Boxelder County; population, 461.
- Bear**; valley in Markagunt Plateau..... Kanab.
- Bear Valley**; peak, summit of Markagunt Plateau; altitude, 10,500 feet..... Kanab.
- Beaver**; city, county seat of Beaver County; population, 2,043; magnetic declination, 14° 55'.
- Beaver**; county; area, 2,510 square miles; population, 3,791; magnetic declination, 15° 15' to 15° 45' west.
- Beaver**; creek, small, left-hand branch of Green River..... Ashley.
- Beaver**; creek, rises in Tushar Mountains, flows west a short distance, then north, and sinks..... Beaver.
- Beaver Dam**; mountains, a group in the southwestern part of the State..... St. George.
- Beaver**; mountains, range east of Sevier Lake..... {Sevier Desert.
Beaver.
- Beckwith**; plateau, a fragment cut off from the Book Cliffs by the canyon of Price River..... Price River.
- Belknap**; peak in Tushar Mountains; altitude, 12,200 feet..... Beaver.
- Benjamin**; post village in Utah County, on the Oregon Short Line; population, 605.
- Benson**; post village in Cache County; population, 221.
- Big Cottonwood**; creek, right-hand branch of Jordan River, heading in Wasatch Mountains..... Salt Lake.
- Bingham**; post village in Salt Lake County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 1,313.
- Bingham**; creek flowing from Oquirrh Range to Jordan River. Tooele Valley.
- Birch**; creek, small left-hand branch of Escalante River..... Escalante.
- Bishop**; creek, right-hand branch of Green River..... Ashley.
- Bitter Water**; creek, right-hand branch of Grand River..... East Tavaputs.
- Bitter Water**; creek, right fork of Two Water Creek..... East Tavaputs.
- Black**; creek rising in northern slopes of Uinta Mountains and flowing northward into Wyoming..... Uinta.
- Black Rock**; post village in Millard County, on the Oregon Short Line.
- Black Rock**; spring at east base of Beaver Range..... Beaver.

- Blacksmith Fork**; left-hand tributary to Bear River, heading in Bear River Range.
- Blacktail**; mountain near head of Duchesne River; altitude, 10,000 feet Uinta.
- Blaine**; post village in Davis County.
- Blue**; creek, tributary of Great Salt Lake; flows southward through a broad valley and enters the lake at its northeast border.
- Blue, Mount**; summit of Sevier Plateau Fish Lake.
- Bluff**; post village in San Juan County; population, 194.
- Book**; cliffs limiting Grand River Valley on the north Price River.
- Boulder**; creek, left-hand branch of Escalante River Escalante.
- Bountiful**; city in Davis County, situated on Salt Lake and Ogden Railway; population, 2,438.
- Bowl**; creek, right-hand branch of Fremont River San Rafael.
- Boxelder**; county; area, 5,630 square miles; population, 8,331; magnetic declination, 17° 10' east.
- Box Elder**; creek flowing from Stansbury Range and sinking in Tooele Valley Tooele Valley.
- Brian Head**; summit on the Markagunt Plateau Kanab.
- Brigham**; city, county seat of Boxelder County, situated on the Oregon Short Line and the Southern Pacific Railroad (called "Zenda" on Southern Pacific); population, 2,139 in 1890.
- Brighton**; post village in Salt Lake County, on Union Pacific Railroad; population, 148.
- Brinton**; post village in Salt Lake County.
- Brock**; post village in Carbon County.
- Browns Park**; valley on Green River in the heart of the Uinta Range Ashley.
- Bruin Point**; summit of Brown Cliffs; altitude, 10,150 feet... Price River.
- Brush**; creek, right-hand branch of Green River Ashley.
- Buckhorn**; spring in Parowan Valley Kanab.
- Burbank**; post village in Millard County; population, 115.
- Burro**; peak in Uinta Range; altitude, 12,834 feet Uinta.
- Burrville**; post village in Sevier County; population, 119.
- Butlerville**; post village in Salt Lake County; population, 475.
- Butler Wash**; right-hand branch of San Juan River Abajo.
- Butterfield**; creek flowing from Oquirrh Range and sinking in Salt Lake Valley Tooele Valley.
- Cache**; butte in Cache Valley.
- Cache**; valley, fertile and well watered, lying partly in northern Utah, partly in southeastern Idaho. It is drained by Bear River and its tributaries, and contains many small agricultural villages.
- Cache**; county; area, 1,180 square miles; population, 18,286; magnetic declination 17° 10'.
- Cache Junction**; post village in Cache County, on the Oregon Short Line.
- Caineville**; post village in Wayne County.
- Callao**; post village in Juab County.
- Canaan**; spring on the south boundary of the State St. George.
- Cannon**; post village in Cache County.
- Cannonville**; post village in Garfield County.

- Canyon**; mountains, a short range cut through by Sevier River. Sevier Desert.
- Canyon**; post village in Salt Lake County.
- Carbon**; county; organized in 1894; area, 1,480 square miles; population, 3,696; magnetic declination 16° 0'.
- Carlisle**; post village in San Juan County.
- Carrington**; island in Great Salt Lake.
- Cascade**; creek, right-hand branch of Green River..... Ashley.
- Castledale**; town, county seat of Emery County; population, 533.
- Castlegate**; post village in Carbon County, on Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 843.
- Castle**; valley at head of Curtis Creek Fish Lake.
- Castro**; canyon, right-hand branch of Sevier River..... Kanab.
- Cataract**; canyon on Colorado River, just below the junction of Green and Grand rivers La Sal.
- Cataract**; creek flowing from east side of Tintic Range and sinking in valley below Sevier Desert.
- Catherine, Mount**; summit of Pavant Mountains..... Beaver.
- Cedar**; city in Iron County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 1,208.
- Cedar**; mountains, a narrow range separating Skull Valley from Great Salt Lake Desert..... Tooele Valley.
- Cedar**; valley lying at west base of Colob Plateau, in the southern part of the State St. George.
- Cedar**; valley at the east base of Oquirrh Mountains Tooele Valley.
- Cedar Valley**; post village in Utah County.
- Center**; post village in Tooele County.
- Centerfield**; post village in San Pete County.
- Centerville**; post village in Davis County, situated on the Oregon Short Line and the Union Pacific Railroad; population, 589.
- Chalk**; creek, left-hand branch of Sevier River Beaver.
- Chalk**; creek, right-hand branch of Weber River Salt Lake.
- Charleston**; post village in Wasatch County; population, 421.
- Cherry**; creek flowing from Tintic Mountains and sinking in Sevier Desert..... Sevier Desert.
- Chester**; post village in San Pete County, on the San Pete Valley Railway; population, 286.
- Chicken**; creek, right-hand branch of Sevier River..... Manti, Sevier Desert.
- Cigale**; post village in Tooele County.
- Circle**; cliffs limiting Water Pocket Canyon on the west..... Escalante.
- Circle**; valley on Sevier River at the junction of East Fork... Beaver.
- Circleville**; post village in Piute County; population, 496.
- Cisco**; post village in Grand County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway.
- City**; creek, right-hand branch of Jordan River, flowing from Wasatch Mountains Salt Lake.
- Clarkston**; post village in Cache County; population, 535.
- Clayton**; peak in Wasatch Mountains..... Salt Lake.
- Clear**; creek, left-hand branch of Sevier River..... Beaver.
- Clear Lake**; post village in Millard County, on the Oregon Short Line; population, 66.
- Cleveland**; post village in Emery County; population, 507.
- Cliff**; creek, left-hand branch of Green River Ashley.

- Clinton**; post village in Utah County; population, 197.
- Clover**; creek flowing from Onaqui Mountains and sinking in Rush Valley Tooele Valley.
- Coal**; cliffs crossing Curtis Creek east of Castle Valley Fish Lake.
- Coal**; creek heading in Colob Plateau and sinking in Cedar Valley St. George.
- Coalville**; city, county seat of Summit County, situated on a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad; population, 1,515.
- College**; post village in Cache County; population, 209.
- Collinston**; post village in Boxelder County; population, 255.
- Colob**; plateau, rises on eastern border of Escalante Desert... {Kanab.
St. George.
- Colorado**; river, one of the great rivers of the continent. It takes its source in two main branches—Green River, which heads in the Wind River Mountains of Wyoming, and Grand River, which heads in Middle Park, Colorado. The former, after traversing Green River Basin, cuts a gorge through the Uinta Range, a great east and west anticlinal uplift. Then it crosses successively three inclined plateaus, dipping north and cliffing on the south. Below the foot of the lower of these it is joined by Grand River, which has had equally as obstructed a course. The Colorado thenceforward traverses a series of canyons, which are successively deeper, produced by monoclinal folds and faults, until the Grand Canyon is reached. Here it canyons through a plateau 8,000 feet high, the gorge being 6,000 feet deep. It leaves this region by crossing a succession of folds and faults, here descending to the westward, and reaches the level of the country again at the mouth of the Grand Wash in Arizona. It receives many large branches, among them Yampa, White, Uinta, Price, Fremont, and San Juan rivers, in this part of its course. The length of Green River, from the head of Green River Basin to its junction with Grand River, is 720 miles; that of Grand River is 348 miles, and that of the Colorado, from the junction of the Grand and Green to its mouth, is 1,080 miles.
- Colorado**; valley on Grand River below mouth of Dolores La Sal.
- Colton**; post village in Utah County, situated on the Rio Grande Western Railway.
- Comb Wash**; small right-hand branch of San Juan River.... Abajo.
- Concrete**; plateau on north slope of Uinta Range Uinta.
- Corinne**; city in Boxelder County, situated on the Southern Pacific railroad; population, 308; magnetic declination 16° 50'.
- Corn**; creek, left-hand branch of Sevier River Beaver.
- Corn**; creek, heads in Pavant Mountains and sinks in the desert. Beaver.
- Corson, Mount**; Uinta Range; altitude, 8,250 feet..... Ashley.
- Cottonwood**; canyon, left-hand branch of Paria River..... Escalante.
- Cottonwood**; creek, right-hand branch of Huntington Creek and tributary to San Rafael River. {Manti.
{Price River.
- Cottonwood**; spring near Kanab Kanab.
- Cottonwood Springs**; small right-hand tributary to Green River..... Price River.
- Cottonwood Wash**; creek, small right-hand branch of San Juan River..... Abajo.

- Cove**; post village in Cache County; population, 324.
- Coyote**; post village in Garfield County; population, 236.
- Coyote**; spring near east base of Beaver Range Beaver.
- Crafton**; post village in Millard County.
- Crescent**; creek, small right-hand branch of Colorado River. Henry Mountains.
- Crossing of the Fathers**; ford of the Colorado in Glen Canyon, reputed to be the point at which Fathers Escalante and Dominguez crossed the river Escalante.
- Croydon**; post village in Morgan County, on the Union Pacific Railroad; population, 334.
- Cub**; creek, left-hand branch of Green River..... Ashley.
- Cub**; river, left-hand branch of Bear River, heading in Bear River Range.
- Curlew**; post village in Boxelder County.
- Currant**; creek, left-hand branch of Strawberry Creek Uinta.
- Curtis**; creek, left-hand branch of Fremont River..... {San Rafael.
Fish Lake.
- Davis**; county; area, 290 square miles; population, 7,480; magnetic declination, 16° 30'.
- Deep Creek**; narrow range of mountains bordering Great Salt Lake Desert, near the west boundary of the State.
- Delano**; peak in Tushar Mountains; altitude, 12,240 feet Beaver.
- Deseret**; creek in northern Idaho, heading in Promontory Range and sinking in the desert.
- Deseret**; post village in Millard County; population, 491; magnetic declination, 15° 35'.
- Desert**; creek, small left-hand branch of San Juan River Abajo.
- Desert**; creek, right-hand branch of Grand River..... East Tavaputs.
- Desert**; hills, a narrow range in Great Salt Lake Desert, near the west boundary of the State.
- Desert Lake**; post village in Emery County.
- Desert**; spring on southwest edge of Escalante Desert St. George.
- Desolation**; canyon of Green River in Tavaputs Plateau {Price River.
East Tavaputs.
- Dewey**; post village in Grand County, on the Oregon Short Line.
- Deweyville**; post village in Boxelder County; population, 198.
- Diamond**; valley on a small branch of Santa Clara Creek..... St. George.
- Dog**; valley at west base of Pavant Range Beaver.
- Dolores**; river, left-hand branch of Grand River, heading in the San Juan Mountains, Colorado; length, 134 miles..... La Sal.
- Dome**; plateau, a rise in the plateau north of La Sal Mountains, through which Grand River cuts a canyon La Sal.
- Dove**; creek, small stream rising in Raft River Mountains and sinking in the desert.
- Draper**; post village in Salt Lake County, situated on the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western Railway (called "Riverton," on Rio Grande Western); population, 937.
- Dry Fork**; post village in Uinta County.
- Dugway**; desert valley in the western part of the State Sevier Desert.
- Dutton**; valley, summit of Sevier Plateau; altitude, 10,800 feet. Beaver.
- East Canyon**; creek, left-hand branch of Weber River..... Salt Lake.

- East**; creek, left-hand branch of Duchesne River..... Uinta.
- East Fork Sevier River**; large right-hand branch heading in the plateaus in southern Utah and flowing generally northward to its mouth. } Beaver.
Fish Lake.
Escalante.
- East Montezuma**; creek, left-hand branch of Montezuma Creek Abajo.
- East Tavaputs**; plateau, an inclined plateau sloping northward, separating Grand and White rivers..... East Tavaputs.
- Echo**; post village in Summit County, on the Union Pacific Railroad; population, 266.
- Echo**; creek, right-hand branch of Weber River.
- Eden**; post village in Weber County; population, 460.
- Eldorado**; post village in Salt Lake County, on the Oregon Short Line.
- Elenore, Mount**; hill on the western border of Escalante Desert; altitude, 7,750 feet..... St. George.
- Elgin**; post village in Grand County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway.
- Elk Ridge**; broad plateau summit west of Abajo Mountains, probably connected with their elevation..... Abajo.
- Ellen, Mount**; Henry Mountains; altitude, 11,410 feet..... San Rafael.
- Ellsworth, Mount**; Henry Mountains; altitude, 8,250 feet... Henry Mountains.
- Elsinore**; post village in Sevier County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 809.
- Emery**; county; area, 4,440 square miles; population, 4,390; magnetic declination, northeast 15° 45', southeast 15° 30', northwest 15° 50', southwest 15° 35'.
- Emery**; post village in Emery County; population, 481.
- Emigration**; creek, right-hand branch of Parley Canyon Creek and tributary to Jordan River, heading in Wasatch Mountains Salt Lake.
- Emma Park**; valley at foot of Roan Cliffs..... Price River.
- Emmons**; peak, Uinta Range; altitude, 13,694 feet..... Uinta.
- Ephraim**; city in San Pete County, situated on the Rio Grande Western and the San Pete Valley railways; population, 2,213.
- Ephraim**; creek, small left-hand branch of San Pete River.... Manti.
- Erda**; post village in Tooele County, on the Oregon Short Line.
- Escalante**; city in Garfield County; population, 866.
- Escalante**; desert, a vast stretch of nearly level desert land in the southwestern part of Utah; elevation approximately 5,000 feet. } St. George.
Beaver.
- Escalante**; river, large right-hand branch of Colorado River... } Henry Mountains.
Escalante.
- Eureka**; town, county seat of Juab County, situated on the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 1,908; magnetic declination, 17° 10'.
- Evacuation**; creek, left-hand branch of White River..... East Tavaputs.
- Fairfield**; post village in Utah County, on the Oregon Short Line; population, 170; magnetic declination, 16° 20'.
- Fairview**; city in San Pete County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 1,494.
- False**; creek, small right-hand branch of Escalante River..... Escalante.

- Farmington**; post village, county seat of Davis County, situated on the Oregon Short Line, the Rio Grande Western, and the Salt Lake and Ogden railways; population, 980; magnetic declination, $16^{\circ} 10'$.
- Farwest**; post village in Weber County; population, 240.
- Fayette**; post village in San Pete County; population, 251.
- Ferron**; creek, right fork of San Rafael River..... {Price River.
Manti.
- Ferron**; town in Emery County; population, 549.
- Fielding**; post village in Boxelder County.
- Fillmore**; city in Millard County; population, 1,077; magnetic declination, $15^{\circ} 35'$.
- Fish**; lake at head of Fremont River Fish Lake.
- Fish Lake**; plateau, a small plateau above Fish Lake; altitude, 11,500 feet Fish Lake.
- Fish Springs**; post village in Juab County; population, 296; magnetic declination, $16^{\circ} 25'$.
- Flaming Gorge**; the head of the canyon of Green River, in Uinta Range Ashley.
- Fort Douglas**; United States military post in Salt Lake County, adjoining Salt Lake City; magnetic declination, $16^{\circ} 20'$.
- Fort Duchesne**; post village in Uinta County.
- Fort Pierce**; spring near foot of Hurricane Cliffs. St. George.
- Fountain Green**; town in San Pete County, on the San Pete Valley Railway; population, 929.
- Frances**; creek, right-hand branch of Green River..... Ashley.
- Freedom**; post village in San Pete County.
- Fremont**; post village in Wayne County; population, 1,520.
- Fremont**; island in Great Salt Lake.
- Fremont**; pass in Tushar Range Beaver.
- Fremont**; river, right-hand branch of Colorado River..... {San Rafael.
Henry Mountains.
- Fremont**; spring on Antelope Island, in Great Salt Lake Tooele Valley.
- Frisco**; post village in Beaver County, on the Oregon Short Line; population, 457.
- Gale**; post village in Salt Lake County.
- Garden City**; post village in Rich County, on the Oregon Short Line; population, 262.
- Garfield**; county; organized in 1882; area, 5,120; population, 2,888; magnetic declination, $14^{\circ} 45'$ east, $15^{\circ} 15'$ west.
- Garland**; post village in Boxelder County.
- Garrison**; post village in Millard County.
- Gate of Monroe**; gorge on Monroe Creek, a branch of Sevier River Beaver.
- Geneva**; post village in Boxelder County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway.
- Georgetown**; post village in Kane County; population, 86.
- Gilbert**; peak, Uinta Range; altitude, 13,687 feet Uinta.
- Giles**; post village in Wayne County.
- Glen**; canyon on Colorado River above mouth of San Juan River..... Henry Mountains.
- Glendale**; post village in Kane County; population, 297.
- Glenwood**; post village in Sevier County; population, 452.

- Goshen**; town in Utah County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 553.
- Goshen**; valley at the head of Utah Lake..... Salt Lake.
- Gooseberry**; valley on the head waters of Price River Manti.
- Goose**; lakes, three small lakes just south of crest of Uinta Range..... Ashley.
- Grand**; river, large branch of Colorado River..... (East Tavaputs. La Sal.
- Grand**; county; area, 3,750 square miles; population, 891; magnetic declination, 15° 20'.
- Granger**; post village in Salt Lake County; population, 606.
- Granite**; creek, left-hand branch of Grand River La Sal.
- Granite**; peak, the most northern peak of Thomas Range, in western Utah.
- Grantsville**; city in Tooele County; population, 992.
- Grass**; creek, small right-hand branch of Weber River..... Salt Lake.
- Grass**; valley on Otter Creek, a tributary to Sevier River..... Fish Lake.
- Grassy Trail**; creek, left-hand branch of Price River Price River.
- Gray**; canyon of Green River in Book Plateau..... Price River.
- Great Salt Lake**; (see p. 14).
- Great Salt Lake**; desert; a name applied rather indefinitely to the low desert country lying just west of Great Salt Lake. It is but slightly raised above the lake level, and contains very little vegetation, having a strongly alkaline soil. Water is found in few localities.
- Green River**; post village in Emery County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway.
- Green**; river, large right-hand branch of Colorado River (Ashley. East Tavaputs. Price River. San Rafael. La Sal.
- Greenville**; post village in Beaver County; population, 239.
- Greenwich**; post village in Piute County.
- Grouse**; creek, small stream rising in Raft River Mountains and sinking in the desert.
- Grouse Creek**; post village in Boxelder County; population, 273.
- Grover**; post village in Wayne County.
- Gunlock**; post village in Washington County; population, 116.
- Gunnison**; post village in San Pete County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 1,367.
- Gunnison**; butte at head of Gunnison Valley; altitude, 5,250 feet Price River.
- Gunnison Plateau**; broad, plateau-like range separating San Pete River from the Sevier and Juab Valley Manti.
- Gunnison**; valley at foot of Gray Canyon; crossed by Rio Grande Western Railway Price River.
- Halahwah**; range, a narrow range of mountains extending between Preuss Valley and Sagebrush Valley.
- Hamblin**; post village in Washington County.
- Hanksville**; post village in Wayne County.
- Harrisburg**; post village in Washington County.
- Harrisville**; post village in Weber County, on the Oregon Short Line; population, 379.

- Hatton**; post village in Millard County.
- Hawkins**; peak, summit on divide between Escalante Desert and Virgin River; altitude, 7,500 feet St. George.
- Heber**; city, county seat of Wasatch County. It is situated in Provo Valley, on the river of the same name, at the east base of the Wasatch Range. Population, 1,672.
- Heber**; mountain, a hill summit southeast of Provo Valley ... Salt Lake.
- Hebron**; post village in Washington County; population, 111. ..
- Helper**; post village in Carbon County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 258.
- Henefer**; post village in Summit County; population, 347.
- Henrieville**; post village in Garfield County.
- Henry**; creek, small stream heading in Uinta Mountains and flowing north into Wyoming..... Uinta.
- Henry**; mountains, a group of laccolithic summits on the plateau west of Colorado River San Rafael.
- Henry**; river, right-hand branch of Green River..... Ashley.
- Herriman**; post village in Salt Lake County; population, 278.
- Hilgard, Mount**; plateau summit at the head of Fremont River; altitude, 11,460 feet Fish Lake.
- Hillers, Mount**; Henry Mountains; altitude, 10,500 feet..... Henry Mountains.
- Hinkley**; post village in Millard County; population, 453.
- Hite**; post village in Garfield County.
- Hobble**; creek rising in Wasatch Mountains and flowing west into Utah Lake Salt Lake.
- Holden**; town in Millard County; population, 437.
- Holliday**; post village in Salt Lake County.
- Holmes, Mount**; Henry Mountains; altitude, 8,000 feet..... Henry Mountains.
- Holyoake**; post village in San Juan County.
- Honeyville**; post village in Boxelder County, on the Oregon Short Line.
- Hooper**; post village in Weber County, situated on the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 905.
- Horseshoe**; canyon, a portion of the canyon of Green River, in Uinta Range, just below its head Ashley.
- Hot Springs**; lake without outlet in the marshes southeast of Great Salt Lake..... Salt Lake.
- House**; narrow range of mountains in western Utah, lying between Sevier Lake Desert and White Valley.
- Hoxie**; creek, small right-hand branch of Colorado River Henry Mountains.
- Hoytsville**; post village in Summit County; population, 395.
- Hunter**; post village in Salt Lake County; population, 339.
- Huntington**; town in Emery County; population, 987.
- Huntington**; creek, left fork of San Rafael River..... {Manti.
Price River.
- Huntsville**; town in Weber County; population, 1,144.
- Hurricane**; cliffs, descending westward, crossing Virgin River at Toquerville, southern Utah St. George.
- Hyde Park**; post village in Cache County, on the Oregon Short Line; population, 647.
- Hyrum**; city in Cache County, situated in Cache Valley; population, 1,800.
- Ibapah**; post village in Tooele County.

- Ibex**; post village in Millard County.
- Indian**; creek, right-hand branch of Beaver Creek Beaver.
- Indian Head**; plateau summit on Roan Cliffs; altitude, 9,810 feet Price River.
- Indianola**; post village in San Pete County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 136.
- Inverary**; post village in Sevier County.
- Iron**; county; area 3,290 square miles; population, 3,123; magnetic declination $15^{\circ} 40'$ east.
- Iron**; mountains, a short range on the southern border of Escalante Desert St. George.
- Iron**; spring in southern part of Escalante Desert St. George.
- Island Park**; small valley on Green River just above Split Mountain Canyon Ashley.
- Ivie**; creek, right-hand branch of Curtis Creek Fish Lake.
- Jensen**; post village in Uinta County.
- Joe's**; valley on the upper waters of Cottonwood Creek Manti.
- Johnson**; post village in Kane County; population, 81.
- Jordan**; river connecting Utah Lake with Great Salt Lake ... Salt Lake.
- Joseph**; post village in Sevier County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 556.
- Juab**; county; area, 3,310 square miles; population, 6,466; magnetic declination $16^{\circ} 05'$ to $16^{\circ} 30'$.
- Juab**; post village in Juab County, on the Oregon Short Line; population, 143.
- Judd**; creek, small stream sinking in the northern part of Sevier Desert Sevier Desert.
- Junction**; post village, county seat of Piute County; population, 206.
- Kaiparowits**; peak, a summit of Kaiparowits Plateau; altitude, 9,180 feet Escalante.
- Kaiparowits**; plateau, a broad table-land west of Colorado River, between Escalante and Paria rivers Escalante.
- Kamas**; post village in Summit County; population, 638.
- Kamas**; creek, left-hand branch of Weber River Salt Lake.
- Kamas**; prairie, elevated level valley on head waters of Weber River Salt Lake.
- Kanab**; town, county seat of Kane County, situated near the southern boundary of the State, on Kanab Creek; population, 613.
- Kanab**; creek, right-hand branch of Colorado River Kanab.
- Kanarraville**; post village in Iron County.
- Kane**; county; area 4,270 square miles; population, 1,908; magnetic declination $14^{\circ} 30'$.
- Kanosh**; post village in Millard County; population, 685.
- Kaysville**; city in Davis County, situated on the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 1,759.
- Kelton**; post village in Boxelder County, on the Southern Pacific Railway; magnetic declination $17^{\circ} 50'$.
- Kettle**; creek, right-hand branch of Green River Ashley.
- Kidd**; peak in Bear River Range; altitude, 9,905 feet.
- King**; post village in Cache County.
- Kingston**; post village in Piute County; population, 130.

- Koosharem**; post village in Piute County; population, 419.
- Kwechupa**; creek, left-hand branch of Curtis Creek..... Fish Lake.
- Kwiant**; creek, left-hand tributary of Green River..... East Tavaputs.
- Labyrinth**; canyon on Green River just above its junction with the Grand; maximum depth, 1,000 feet..... San Rafael.
- Lake**; creek, left-hand branch of Duchesne River..... Uinta.
- Lake**; mountains, a short range east of Utah Lake..... Salt Lake.
- Lakepoint**; post village in Tooele County, on the Oregon Short Line.
- Lakeshore**; post village in Utah County, situated on the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 643.
- Lakeside**; mountains, a narrow range on the western shore of Great Salt Lake..... Tooele Valley.
- Laketown**; post village in Rich County; population, 274.
- Lakeview**; peak, summit of Bear Lake Plateau; altitude, 7,795 feet.
- La Motte**; peak, Uinta Range; altitude, 13,000 feet..... Uinta.
- La Sal**; post village in San Juan County; population, 62.
- Last Chance**; creek, small right-hand branch of Escalante River..... Escalante.
- Lawrence**; post village in Emery County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 190.
- Layton**; post village in Davis County, situated on the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 905.
- Leamington**; post village in Millard County, on the Oregon Short Line; population, 318.
- Lee**; post village in Morgan County.
- Leeds**; post village in Washington County; population, 267.
- Lehi**; city in Utah County. It is situated near the foot of Utah Lake, and has two railroads, the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Southern. Population, 2,591.
- Leidy**; peak, Uinta Range; altitude, 12,250 feet..... Ashley.
- Lena, Mount**; Uinta Range; altitude, 9,500 feet..... Ashley.
- Levan**; post village in Juab County; population, 531.
- Le Verkin**; creek, right-hand branch of Virgin River..... St. George.
- Lewis**; creek, right-hand branch of Fremont River..... San Rafael.
- Lewiston**; post village in Cache County; population, 969.
- Liberty**; post village in Weber County; population, 270.
- Lincoln**; post village in Tooele County.
- Lindon**; post village in Utah County.
- Linnæus, Mount**; Abajo Mountains; altitude, 11,000 feet... Abajo.
- Little Bear**; river, left-hand branch of Bear River, heading in Bear River Range.
- Little Cottonwood**; creek, right-hand branch of Jordan River, heading in Wasatch Mountains..... Salt Lake.
- Little**; creek, small left-hand tributary to Sevier River..... Kanab.
- Little Creek**; peak, plateau summit between Sevier and Parowan valleys; altitude, 10,010 feet..... Kanab.
- Little Salt Lake**; sink in Parowan Valley..... Kanab.
- Loa**; post village, county seat of Wayne County.
- Logan**; city, county seat of Cache County, situated in Cache Valley on the Oregon Short Line; population, 5,756.

- Logan**; creek, left-hand fork of Bear River, heading in Bear River Range.
- Long**; valley on Virgin River near its head Kanab.
- Lost**; creek, right-hand branch of Weber River.
- Lost**; creek, small right-hand branch of Sevier River..... Fish Lake.
- Lyman**; post village in Wayne County.
- McElmo**; creek, small right-hand branch of San Juan River.. Abajo.
- Magotsu**; creek, right fork of Santa Clara Creek..... St. George.
- Malad**; river, left-hand branch of Bear River, flowing southward through a broad valley and entering Bear River near its mouth.
- Mamie**; creek, small left-hand branch of Escalante River..... Escalante.
- Mammoth**; post village in Juab County, on the Oregon Short Line; population, 389.
- Mammoth**; creek, left fork of Sevier River..... Kanab.
- Manning**; post village in Utah County.
- Manti**; city, county seat of San Pete County, situated in San Pete Valley, on the San Pete Valley Railway; population, 2,328.
- Manti**; creek, left-hand branch of San Pete River..... Manti.
- Mapleton**; post village in Utah County, situated on the Rio Grande Western and the Union Pacific railways; population, 536.
- Marion**; post village in Summit County.
- Markagunt**; plateau separating Sevier from Virgin River Kanab.
- Marmaduke**; spring in the northwestern part of Sevier Desert. Sevier Desert.
- Marriotts**; post village in Weber County; population, 309.
- Marsh**; peak, Uinta Range; altitude, 12,250 feet..... Ashley.
- Marvine, Mount**; plateau summit at head of Fremont River; altitude, 11,600 feet Fish Lake.
- Marysvale**; post village in Piute County.
- Marysvale**; peak, summit on Sevier Plateau; altitude, 10,359 feet..... Beaver.
- Mayfield**; post village in San Pete County; population, 546.
- Meadow**; town in Millard County; population, 376.
- Meadowville**; post village in Rich County; population, 141; magnetic declination, 17° 20'.
- Mendon**; city in Cache County, on the Oregon Short Line; population, 532.
- Mercur**; post village and mining town in Tooele County; population, 303.
- Mesa**; creek, small right-hand branch of East Fork of Sevier River..... Fish Lake.
- Midget Crest**; a summit of Tushar Mountains Beaver.
- Midway**; post village in Wasatch County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 944.
- Milburn**; post village in San Pete County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 223.
- Milford**; post village in Beaver County, on the Oregon Short Line; population, 277.
- Mill**; creek, right-hand branch of Jordan River, heading in Wasatch Mountains Salt Lake.
- Mill**; creek, small left-hand branch of East Canyon Creek.... Salt Lake.

- Millard**; county; area, 6,600 square miles; population, 5,375; magnetic declination, northeast, 15° 40' to 16°.
- Mill Creek**; post village in Salt Lake County; population, 2,008.
- Miller**; post village in Salt Lake County.
- Millton**; post village in Tooele County.
- Millville**; post village in Cache County; population, 576.
- Mineral**; mountains, a short isolated range in Beaver County. Beaver.
- Minersville**; post village in Beaver County; population, 523.
- Moab**; town, county seat of Grand County; population, 525.
- Molen**; post village in Emery County; population, 206.
- Mona**; post village in Juab County, on the Oregon Short Line; population, 418.
- Monroe**; town in Sevier County; population, 1,151.
- Monroe**; creek, small right-hand branch of Sevier River Beaver.
- Monroe**; peak, a summit of Sevier Plateau; altitude, 11,240 feet. Beaver.
- Montezuma**; creek, right-hand branch of San Juan River. . . . Abajo.
- Monticello**; post village, county seat of San Juan County; population, 149.
- Monument**; valley, a plateau valley south of San Juan River, in which are eroded sandstones simulating monuments. . . . Henry Mountains.
- Moraine**; creek, left-hand branch of Fremont River Fish Lake.
- Morgan**; county; area, 600 square miles; population, 2,261; magnetic declination, 16°.
- Morgan**; city, county seat of Morgan County, situated on the Rio Grande Western and the Union Pacific railways; population, 800.
- Moroni**; city in San Pete County, situated in San Pete Valley, on the San Pete Valley Railway; population, 1,406.
- Mountain Meadows**; valley or divide at the head of Santa Clara Creek; the scene of the massacre of emigrants by Mormons St. George.
- Mount Carmel**; post village in Kane County; population, 156.
- Mount Pleasant**; city in San Pete County, situated in San Pete Valley, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 2,481.
- Mousley**; post village in Salt Lake County.
- Muddy**; creek, left-hand tributary to Curtis Creek {Manti.
Fish Lake.
- Mukuntuweap**; canyon on west fork of Virgin River Kanab.
- Murray**; post village in Salt Lake County, located on the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western railways; population, 2,510.
- Musinia**; peak, a plateau summit east of Sevier River Manti.
- Naples**; post village in Uinta County.
- Navajo**; mountain, a laccolithic peak rising from the plateau at the mouth of San Juan River; altitude, 10,416 feet Henry Mountains.
- Navajo**; well, water hole at foot of Vermilion Cliffs. Kanab.
- Nebo, Mount**; Wasatch Range; altitude, 11,680 feet Manti.
- Needle**; mountains, a narrow range in western Utah.
- Nephi**; city, county seat of Juab county, situated in Juab Valley, on the Oregon Short Line and the San Pete Valley railways; population, 2,515; magnetic declination, 16°.
- New Harmony**; post village in Washington County.
- Newton**; post village in Cache County; population, 554.

- Nine Mile**; valley at head waters of Minnie Maud Creek..... Price River.
- North**; creek, right-hand branch of Beaver Creek..... Beaver.
- North**; creek, right-hand branch of Spanish Fork..... Salt Lake.
- North**; creek, small right-hand branch of Virgin River..... St. George.
- North Eden**; creek, a small tributary to Bear Lake from the east.
- North Logan**; peak in Bear River Range; altitude, 10,004 feet.
- North Ogden**; post village in Weber County; population, 787.
- Notom**; post village in Wayne County.
- Oak**; post village in Millard County; population, 245.
- Oakley**; post village in Summit County; population, 279.
- Oasis**; post village in Millard County, on the Oregon Short Line Railway; population, 237.
- Ogden**; city in Weber County. It is the second city in size in the State and an important railroad center, being the junction of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, and the Rio Grande Western railways. It is situated at the west base of the Wasatch mountains, at the junction of Weber and Ogden rivers, and near the mouth of the former. Population, 15,828; magnetic declination, 16° 15'.
- Ogden**; river, branch of Weber River and tributary to Great Salt Lake. It heads in the Bear River Range, and flowing through Ogden Hole cuts a gorge across the Wasatch.
- Ombey**; range, a narrow range of mountains on the west State line.
- Onaqui**; mountains, a range between Rush and Skull valleys. Tooele Valley.
- Ophir**; post village in Tooele County; population, 205.
- Oquirrh**; mountains, range between Salt Lake and Tooele valleys Tooele Valley.
- Orange**; cliffs, the upper line of cliffs on Stillwater Canyon of La Sal.
Green River..... San Rafael.
- Orangeville**; post village in Emery County; population, 672.
- Orderville**; town in Kane County; population, 499.
- Orejas del Oso**; buttes on the plateau southwest of Abajo Mountains; altitude, 9,040 feet Abajo.
- Orton**; post village in Garfield County.
- Otter**; creek, right-hand branch of East Fork Sevier River.... Fish Lake.
- Ouray**; post village in Uinta County.
- Pahreah (Paria)**; post village in Kane County; population, 53; magnetic declination, 13° 50'.
- Pah Ute**; canyon entering San Juan River from the south ... Henry Mountains.
- Panguitch**; post village, county seat of Garfield County; population, 977.
- Panguitch**; creek, left-hand tributary to Sevier River Kanab.
- Panguitch**; lake near head of Panguitch Creek..... Kanab.
- Paradise**; post village in Cache County; population, 530.
- Paragoonah**; post village in Iron County; population, 314.
- Paranuweep**; canyon on Virgin River..... Kanab.
- Paria**; river, right-hand branch of Colorado River..... Escalante.
Kanab.
- Park**; city in Summit County. It is a mining town situated near the summit of the Wasatch Range, at the terminus of branches of the Rio Grande Western and the Union Pacific railways. Population, 4,491.

- Park**; creek, right-hand branch of Green River Ashley.
- Park Valley**; post village in Boxelder County; population, 245.
- Parley Canyon**; creek, right-hand branch of Jordan River, flowing from Wasatch Mountains Salt Lake.
- Parley Park**; elevated, undulating valley at the head of East Canyon Creek Salt Lake.
- Parowan**; city, county seat of Iron County; population, 1,084.
- Parowan**; valley, an eastern arm of Escalante Desert Kanab.
- Patmos Head**; plateau, summit of Book Cliffs; altitude, 9,830 feet Price River.
- Paunsaugunt**; plateau at head of Sevier River Kanab.
- Pavant**; butte in Sevier Desert Sevier Desert.
- Payson**; city in Utah County. It is situated in Utah Lake Valley and has two railroads, the Rio Grande Western and the Oregon Short Line. Population, 2,644.
- Peale, Mount**; the highest of the La Sal Mountains; altitude, 12,089 feet La Sal.
- Pennell, Mount**; Henry Mountains; altitude, 11,250 feet. Henry Mountains.
- Peoa**; post village in Summit County; population, 357.
- Perry**; post village in Boxelder County.
- Petersboro**; post village in Cache County; population, 170.
- Peterson**; post village in Morgan County, on the Union Pacific Railway; population, 328.
- Picacho**; mountains, a short, narrow range east of Preuss Valley.
- Pilot Rock**; isolated peak in Skull Valley Tooele Valley.
- Pine Alcove**; creek, right-hand branch of Colorado River Henry Mountains.
- Pine**; creek, small left-hand branch of Sevier River Beaver.
- Pine Valley**; post village in Washington County; population, 243.
- Pine Valley**; mountains, a short range between heads of Virgin River and Santa Clara Creek St. George.
- Pink**; cliffs, the eastern descent from the Paunsaugunt Plateau. Kanab.
- Pinto**; post village in Washington County.
- Pinto**; creek heading in the hills to the south and sinking in Escalante Desert St. George.
- Piute**; county; area, 740 square miles; population, 1,727; magnetic declination, 15° 25'.
- Plain**; post village in Weber County; population, 818.
- Plateau**; post village in Sevier County; population, 138.
- Plateau**; valley on east fork of Sevier River Kanab.
- Pleasant**; creek, small left-hand branch of San Pete River ... Manti.
- Pleasant**; valley on upper waters of Price River Manti.
- Pleasant Grove**; city in Utah County. It is situated at the west base of the Wasatch Range and near the shore of Utah Lake. It has two railroads, the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western. Population, 2,301.
- Plymouth**; post village in Boxelder County; population, 416.
- Point Carbon**; shoulder of a southern spur from Uinta Range. Uinta.
- Point Lookout**; post village in Boxelder County.
- Portage**; post village in Boxelder County; population, 407.
- Porterville**; post village in Morgan County.
- Potato**; valley on the head waters of Escalante River Escalante.

- Preuss**; valléy, an extension of Sevier Lake Desert to the southward, between Picacho Mountains and Halahwah Range.
- Price**; post village, county seat of Carbon County, situated on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 604.
- Price**; river, large right-hand branch of Green River..... } Manti.
Price River.
- Promontory**; post village in Boxelder County, on the Southern Pacific Railway.
- Promontory**; range, a narrow range of mountains trending north and south, in part forming a promontory extending into Great Salt Lake.
- Providence**; post village in Cache County; population, 944.
- Provo**; city, county seat of Utah County. It is situated at the west base of the Wasatch Range and near the shore of Utah Lake. It has two railroads, the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western. Population, 5,992; magnetic declination 16° 0'.
- Provo**; valley, an elevated level valley on Provo River, at east base of Wasatch Range Salt Lake.
- Quartz**; mountain, Uinta Range; altitude 8,250..... Ashley.
- Rabbit**; valley on upper waters of Fremont River..... Fish Lake.
- Raft River**; mountains, a range in northwestern Utah, having apparently an east-west trend, separating the waters of Raft River on the north from those flowing toward Great Salt Lake on the south.
- Ranch**; post village in Kane County; population, 123.
- Randlett**; post village in Uinta County.
- Randolph**; post village, county seat of Rich County; population, 593.
- Randolph**; creek, left-hand branch of Bear River.
- Ransom**; post village in Cache County, on the Oregon Short Line.
- Recapture**; creek, small right-hand branch of San Juan River. Abajo.
- Red Butte**; creek, right-hand branch of Jordan River, flowing from Wasatch Mountains Salt Lake.
- Red**; canyon, that portion of the canyon of Green River in Uinta Range just above Browns Park Ashley.
- Red**; canyon, right-hand branch of Sevier River..... Kanab.
- Red**; creek, left-hand branch of Green River..... Ashley.
- Red**; creek, left-hand tributary to Strawberry Creek..... Uinta.
- Redmond**; post village in Sevier County; population, 402.
- Red**; plateau between Price and San Rafael rivers..... Price River.
- Rhodes**; plateau, small plateau south of Uinta Range Uinta.
- Rich**; county; organized in 1863; area, 1,070 square miles; population, 1,781; magnetic declination, 16° 40'.
- Richardson**; post village in Grand County.
- Richfield**; city, county seat of Sevier County, situated in Sevier Valley, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 1,817.
- Richmond**; city in Cache County, situated in Cache Valley, on the Oregon Short Line; population, 1,295.
- Riter**; post village in Salt Lake County.

- Riverdale**; post village in Weber County; population, 284.
- Riverside**; post village in Boxelder County.
- Riverton**; post village in Salt Lake County, located on the Rio Grande Western and the Union Pacific railways. (Called "Draper" on the Union Pacific.) Population, 636.
- Roan (or Brown)**; cliffs, the southern terminal cliffs of Tava-Price River.
puts Plateau East Tavaputs.
- Robinson**; post village in Juab County.
- Rockport**; post village in Summit County; population, 150.
- Rockville**; post village in Washington County; population, 242.
- Rosebud**; creek, small stream rising in Raft River Mountains and sinking in the desert.
- Rosette**; post village in Boxelder County.
- Round**; valley, isolated valley east of Pavant Mountains..... Sevier Desert.
- Roy**; post village in Weber County. It has two railroads, the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western. (Called "Hooper" on the Oregon Short Line.) Population, 113.
- Rush**; valley south of Great Salt Lake, between Oquirrh and Onaqui mountains..... Tooele Valley.
- Sagebrush**; valley in western Utah, between Halahwah and Needle ranges.
- Saint George**; city, county seat of Washington County. It is situated on Virgin River, in the southwest corner of the State. Population, 1,661; magnetic declination, 15° 45'.
- Saint John**; post village in Tooele County; population, 177.
- Salem**; town in Utah County; population, 811.
- Saleratus**; creek, left-hand branch of Bear River.
- Salina**; post village in Sevier County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 1,022.
- Salina**; creek, right-hand branch of Sevier River Fish Lake.
- Salt Lake**; city in Salt Lake County, the capital and chief city of Utah. It is situated in Salt Lake Valley, a few miles southeast of the lake, and at the west base of the Wasatch Range. The city is regularly laid out, with broad streets and large squares. Its water supply for household purposes is derived from several small creeks flowing from the Wasatch Range, and for irrigating gardens and orchards largely from Utah Lake. The city has three railroads, the Oregon Short Line, the Rio Grande Western, and the Salt Lake and Ogden. Population, 48,076; magnetic declination, 16° 20'.
- Salt Lake**; county; area, 760 square miles; population, 68,182; magnetic declination, 15° 50'.
- Salt Lake**; valley south of Great Salt Lake, between the Wasatch and Oquirrh ranges Tooele Valley.
- Sandy**; post village in Salt Lake County. It has two railroads, the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western. Population, 1,195.
- Sanford**; creek, right-hand tributary to Sevier River..... Kanab.
- San Juan**; county; organized in 1880; area, 7,900 square miles; population, 500; magnetic declination, 14° 0'.
- San Juan**; river, large left-hand branch of Colorado River, heading in the San Juan Mountains of Colorado; length, 303 miles Henry Mountains.
Abajo.

- San Pete**; county; area, 1,560 square miles; population, 15,538; magnetic declination, 15° 50' to 16° 0'.
- San Pete**; river, right-hand branch of Sevier River..... Manti.
- San Rafael**; river, right-hand branch of Green River..... {Price River.
(San Rafael.
- San Rafael Swell**; broad, gentle elevation in the plateau between Fremont and San Rafael rivers..... San Rafael.
- San Rafael**; valley on San Rafael River just below its mouth. San Rafael.
- Santa Clara**; post village in Washington County; population, 223.
- Santaquin**; post village in Utah County. It has two railroads, the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western. Population, 953; magnetic declination, 16° 45'.
- Saw Mill**; creek rising in Uinta Mountains and flowing north into Wyoming..... Uinta.
- Scipio**; post village in Millard County; population, 687; magnetic declination, 15° 35'.
- Scofield**; post village in Carbon County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 593.
- Sentinel Rock**; creek, right-hand branch of Colorado River. Escalante.
- Sevier**; canyon, gorge of Sevier River in Canyon Range..... Sevier Desert.
- Sevier**; county; area, 1,920 square miles; population, 7,893; magnetic declination, 16° 0'.
- Sevier**; lake, the sink of Sevier River, in western Utah. Owing to the fact that the waters of Sevier River are at present used in irrigation, the lake exists only in the time of high water.
- Sevier**; plateau, a high plateau east of Sevier Valley; elevation, 10,000 feet Beaver.
- Sevier**; river, 279 miles in length, rising in Iron County, in the southwestern part of the State. It flows northward, then turns to the southwest and flows into Sevier Lake in Millard County {Fish Lake.
Beaver.
Manti.
(Sevier Desert.
- Sharon**; post village in Utah County.
- Sheep**; creek, right-hand branch of Green River..... Ashley.
- Sheep Trough**; spring on the plateau south of Virgin River. St. George.
- Shirtz**; creek, right-hand tributary to Virgin River St. George.
- Shoal**; creek heading in the hills to the south and sinking in Escalante Desert St. George.
- Sigurd**; post village in Sevier County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway.
- Silver City**; post village in Juab County. It has two railroads, the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western. Population, 187.
- Sixteen Mile**; spring at foot of Vermilion Cliffs Kanab.
- Skull**; valley, a broad desert valley between Stansbury and Cedar mountains Tooele Valley.
- Slaterville**; post village in Weber County; population, 210.
- Smith**; creek rising in Uinta Mountains and flowing north into Wyoming Uinta.
- Smithfield**; city in Cache County, situated in Cache Valley, on the Oregon Short Line; population, 1,448.
- Smithville**; post village in Millard County; population, 72.
- Smyths**; post village in Millard County.

- Snake**; valley in western Utah and eastern Nevada.
- Snowville**; post village in Boxelder County.
- Soldier Fork**; creek, right fork of Spanish Fork..... Manti.
- South Eden**; creek, small tributary to Bear Lake from the east.
- South Tent**; plateau summit east of San Pete Valley; altitude, 12,300 feet Manti.
- Spanish Fork**; city in Utah County. It is situated in the valley of Utah Lake, and has two railroads, the Rio Grande Western and the Oregon Short Line. Population, 3,157.
- Spanish Fork**; river formed by junction of Soldier Fork Creek and Thistle Creek; flows into Utah Lake..... Salt Lake.
- Spanish Fork**; peak, Wasatch Range; altitude, 10,000 feet... Salt Lake.
- Spanish**; valley on a branch of Grand River from the La Sal Mountains..... La Sal.
- Split**; mountain, a fragment of Yampa Plateau, cut off by Green River, in Split Mountain Canyon; altitude, 8,000 feet..... Ashley.
- Split Mountain**; canyon, a short canyon on Green River, in Yampa Plateau..... Ashley.
- Spring**; city in San Pete County, situated in San Pete Valley, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 1,226.
- Spring**; creek, small tributary to the head of Bear Lake.
- Spring**; creek, left-hand branch of Green River..... Ashley.
- Spring**; creek, small left-hand branch of San Pete River..... Manti.
- Spring**; lake, a sink in Sevier Desert..... Sevier Desert.
- Springdale**; post village in Washington County; population, 115.
- Springville**; city in Utah County. It is situated in the valley of Utah Lake, and has two railways, the Rio Grande Western and the Oregon Short Line. Population, 3,168.
- Stansbury**; island in Great Salt Lake..... Tooele Valley.
- Stansbury**; mountains, a desert range between Tooele and Skull valleys..... Tooele Valley.
- Stateline**; post village in Iron County.
- Sterling**; post village in San Pete County. It has two railroads, the Rio Grande Western and the San Pete Valley. Population, 347.
- Stillwater**; canyon on Green River just above its junction with Grand River..... La Sal.
- Stockton**; town in Tooele County; population, 358.
- Straight**; cliffs, the northeast descent from Kaiparowits Plateau; elevation, 2,000 feet..... Escalante.
- Strawberry**; creek, right-hand branch of Duchesne River.... Uinta.
- Strawberry**; valley on the head waters of Duchesne River... Salt Lake.
- Strong Knob**; small island near the west shore of Great Salt Lake.
- Sugar**; post village in Salt Lake County; population, 1,412.
- Summit**; post village in Iron County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 134.
- Summit**; county; area 1,920 square miles; population, 9,631; magnetic declination, 16° 05' east, 16° 20' west.
- Summit**; creek, right-hand branch of Green River..... Ashley.

- Summit**; valley, an elevated valley on the summit of Uinta Range Ashley.
- Sunnyside**; post village in Carbon County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway.
- Sunshine**; post village in Tooele County.
- Swallow**; canyon, a bit of canyon on Green River, in Browns Park Ashley.
- Swallow Park**; valley on the east slopes of Paunsagunt Plateau Kanab.
- Sweet Water**; creek, left fork of Two Water Creek East Tavaputs.
- Syracuse**; post village in Davis County, on the Oregon Short Line; population, 227.
- Table Cliff**; plateau, a southern outlier of Aquarius Plateau... Escalante.
- Tantalus**; creek, right-hand branch of Fremont River Fish Lake.
- Taylorville**; town in Salt Lake County; population, 269.
- Teardale**; post village in Wayne County.
- Temple**; creek, small right-hand branch of Fremont River ... Fish Lake.
- Terrace**; post village in Boxelder County, on the Southern Pacific Railway; population, 274.
- Terrace**; range, a short narrow range of mountains along the northwest shore of Great Salt Lake.
- Terrill, Mount**; plateau summit at head of Fremont River; altitude, 11,600 feet Fish Lake.
- Thatcher**; post village in Boxelder County.
- Thistle**; post village in Utah County; population, 196.
- Thistle**; creek, left fork of Spanish Fork Manti.
- Thompson**; post village in Grand County.
- Thousand Lake**; mountain, a plateau summit near head of Fremont River Fish Lake.
- Three Lakes**; small ponds on a tributary to Kanab Creek.... Kanab.
- Thurber**; post village in Wayne County.
- Thurber, Mount**; a plateau summit east of Sevier Valley.... Fish Lake.
- Timpanogos**; peak in Wasatch Mountains Salt Lake.
- Tintic Hills**; basin range on northeastern border of Sevier Desert Sevier Desert.
- Tomasaki, Mount**; La Sal Mountains; altitude, 12,271 feet .. La Sal.
- Tooele**; city in Tooele County. It is situated in Tooele Valley, south of Great Salt Lake, on the Oregon Short Line. Population, 1,154.
- Tooele**; county; area 7,010 square miles; population, 4,428; magnetic declination, 16° 0' to 17° 0'.
- Tooele**; valley, a broad desert valley south of Great Salt Lake, between Oquirrh and Stansbury ranges Tooele Valley.
- Toquerville**; post village in Washington County; magnetic declination, 15° 30'; population, 349.
- Torrey**; post village in Wayne County.
- Trachyte**; creek, small right-hand branch of Colorado River.. Henry Mountains.
- Trenton**; post village in Cache County; population, 241.
- Tropic**; post village in Garfield County; population, 490.
- Trout Creek**; post village in Juab County.
- Tucker**; post village in Utah County; population, 187.
- Tukuhnikivat**; mountain, La Sal Mountains; altitude, 12,000 feet La Sal.

- Tushar**; mountains, short range west of Sevier Valley Beaver.
- Twelve Mile**; creek, left-hand branch of San Pete River Manti.
- Twin**; peak, Wasatch Range Salt Lake.
- Two Water**; creek, left-hand branch of White River..... East Tavaputs.
- Uinta**; post village in Weber County, on the Union Pacific Railway; population, 287.
- Uinta**; county; area 5,200 square miles; population, 3,967; magnetic declination, 15° 30' to 16° 05'.
- Uinta**; river, left-hand branch of Duchesne River..... {Uinta, Ashley.
- Union**; post village in Salt Lake County; population, 700.
- Upton**; post village in Summit County; population, 237.
- Utah**; county; area 2,130 square miles; population, 29,229; magnetic declination, 16° 0' to 16° 15'.
- Utah Hot Springs**; post village in Boxelder County.
- Valley**; mountains, a narrow range west of Sevier River..... Manti.
- Verdure**; post village in San Juan County; population, 48.
- Vernal**; post village, county seat of Uinta County; population, 471.
- Vernon**; post village in Tooele County; population, 194.
- View**; post village in Weber County.
- Vineyard**; post village in Utah County; population, 245.
- Virgin**; post village in Washington County; population, 285.
- Virgin**; river, large, right-hand branch of Colorado River. } Mount Trumbull.
It heads in southern Utah, opposite head of Sevier River, } St. Thomas.
and flows in a generally southwest course } St. George.
} Kanab.
- Waas, Mount**; La Sal Mountains, altitude 12,566 feet..... La Sal.
- Wales**; post village in San Pete County; population, 305.
- Wallsburg**; post village in Wasatch County; population, 468.
- Wanship**; post village in Summit County, on the Union Pacific Railway; population, 225.
- Warm**; creek, small right-hand branch of Colorado River.... Escalante.
- Wasatch**; post village in Salt Lake County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway.
- Wasatch**; county; organized in 1862; area, 4,150 square miles; population, 4,408; magnetic declination, 16° 0'.
- Wasatch**; mountains, a range separating in part the drainage of the Colorado from the Great Basin. It is a monoclinical uplift, dipping gently eastward, and presenting a broken fault face to the Salt Lake Valley on the west. It extends from the northern boundary of Utah southward below 40°, where its line is taken up by high plateaus. It is cut by several streams, which, heading in the country to the eastward, flow across it, cutting tremendous gorges. Among these streams are Weber, Ogden, and Provo rivers and Spanish Fork..... Salt Lake.
- Washakie**; post village in Boxelder County.
- Washington**; city in Washington County; population, 484.
- Washington**; county; area, 2,440 square miles; population, 4,619; magnetic declination, 15° 15'.
- Water Pocket Flexure**; anticlinal uplift, much dissected, crossed by Fremont River..... Fish Lake.

- Water Pocket Fold**; plateau ridge between Hoxie Creek and Escalante River Henry Mountains.
- Wayne**; county; organized in 1892; area, 2,390 square miles; population, 1,520; magnetic declination, 15° 25'.
- Weber**; post village in Weber County.
- Weber**; county; area, 530 square miles; population, 25,015; magnetic declination, 16° 40'.
- Weber**; river, large tributary to Great Salt Lake. It heads in the western end of the Uinta Range, flows northwest, and finally cuts a deep canyon through the Wasatch Range into Salt Lake Valley.
- Wellington**; post village in Carbon County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 429.
- Wellsville**; city in Cache County, situated in Cache Valley; population, 1,390.
- West Jordan**; post village in Salt Lake County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 1,561.
- West Portage**; post village in Boxelder County.
- West Tavaputs**; plateau, the second in the series of three inclined plateaus, through which Green River cuts its canyons, south of Uinta Mountains..... Price River.
- Westwater**; post village in Grand County, on the Rio Grande Western Railway; population, 63.
- Wheeler, Mount**; Uinta Range; altitude, 7,750 feet..... Ashley.
- White**; river, left-hand branch of Green River..... Ashley.
- White Rocks**; post village in Uinta County.
- White**; valley lying between House and Blank ranges, in western Utah.
- Willard**; city in Boxelder County. It has two railways, the Oregon Short Line and the Southern Pacific. Population, 936.
- Willow**; creek, small right-hand branch of Sevier River..... Manti.
- Willow**; creek, flows from Stansbury Mountains and sinks in Tooele Valley Tooele Valley.
- Wilson**; post village in Weber County; population, 418.
- Wilson**; peak, Uinta Range; altitude, 13,300 feet..... Uinta.
- Winslow**; creek, left-hand branch of Escalante River..... Escalante.
- Wonsits**; valley on Green River above mouth of White River. Ashley.
- Woodland**; post village in Summit County; population, 450.
- Woodruff**; post village in Rich County; population, 445.
- Woods Cross**; post village in Davis County, on the Oregon Short Line and the Rio Grande Western Railway.
- Woodside**; post village in Emery County; population, 132.
- Workman**; spring in the plateau south of Virgin River St. George.
- Yampa**; plateau, elevated table-land south of Yampa and Green rivers, near south base of Uinta Range..... Ashley.
- Yogowotsi**; creek, left-hand tributary to Green River East Tavaputs.
- Yost**; post village in Boxelder County.
- Young Point**; plateau summit west of Castle Valley; altitude, 8,750 feet Manti.
- Zion**; creek, right-hand branch of Virgin River {Kanab.
St. George.