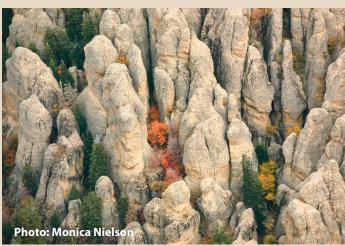


Sanpitch OHV Trail



Maple Canyon



Maple Canyon Pipe Dream Cave



Fountain Green Fish Hatchery



Maple Canyon Campground

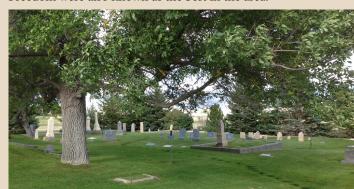
Points of Interest

Maple Canyon: Maple Canyon is one of Utah's most unique rock climbing areas. Climbers from around the world come to test their skills on the unique cobblestone cliffs. There are more than 550 routes with climbing grades from 5.4 to 5.14 in difficulty.



Box Canyon: Box Canyon is a narrow slot canyon located 0.8 miles up Maple Canyon on the north side of the road. Watch carefully or you'll miss the entrance. Box Canyon is a MUST SEE along the trail. You only need to hike a few hundred yards up the slot to experience its' grandeur. The upper reaches of the canyon will require scrambling and good footwear. The canyon is privately owned so please be respectful.

Freedom Settlement: Established in 1870 by William Draper. It was originally called Draper, but changed to Freedom because there was already a town called Draper near Salt Lake City. "Freedom" was what the settlers wanted. Eventually the village had a population of nearly 200. Although it was never incorporated as a city, it had a school, church, store, city hall, post office, and train depot. Most of the families were polygamist, which made for a very tight-knit community. Pioneer fruit orchards in Freedom were also known as the best in the area.



Old Freedom Cemetery: It began as the Draper family cemetery, but eventually included other residents, including "Indian Jim" (James Onumt)- a respected Native American citizen of Freedom. Jim did much scouting during the Black Hawk war and warned settlers when Indians were going to attack. He was a gentlemanly Indian who owned an old black horse and buggy and dressed up when traveling to Moroni. Residents built him a dugout to live in on the west side of town. The cemetery has around eighty graves, many of them for children who died in a diphtheria epidemic.

Fountain Green Fish Hatchery: The fish hatchery is owned and operated by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. It produces approximately 1.5 million fish each year which are stocked in various lakes in Utah. It takes 16 months for the fish to reach 8-10", the size for planting. The facility is open for self-guided tours 8am to 4pm, 7 Days a week. Please call ahead if you would like a guided tour.

Address: 1600 West Fish Hatchery Road Fountain Green, UT 84632 (435) 445-3472

Moroni Guard Station: The only National Forest historic administrative site on the San Pitch Division. The Cabin was built c. 1920 and was last used by forest crews in 1985.

Maple Canyon Campground 15 single-family sites and 1 group site. Amenities: campfire rings, grills, tables, vault toilets- No potable water. Reservations recommended 6 months in advance at www.recreation.gov . This is primarily a tent campground-RVs are not recommended.

Dispersed Camping is allowed on the forest. Motor vehicles must remain within 150' of designated routes. RVs are not recommended along the Sanpitch Trail.



Historical Markers

UINTA SPRINGS MONUMENT- 300 West Center Street Fountain Green, UT. This location, later called Fountain Green, was a favorite camping place for travelers. On Sept. 30, 1853 J. Nelson, W. Luke, W. Reed, and T. Clark were killed by indians while camping here with their ox teams.

Under direction of Brigham Young in July 1859, a group of pioneers established a settlement, Big Spring, one mile to the west.

DAUGHTERS OF THE UTAH PIONEER MUSEUM - 10 S Main Street, Fountain Green, UT

FOUNTAIN GREEN MONUMENT- Fountain Green was settled in 1859 when pioneers built homes and erected a log meetinghouse. In 1861, Bishop Robert L. Johnson opened the first store and hotel. Although the Black Hawk War temporarily forced settlers to move to Moroni for safety in 1866, they returned and built a fort in the fall of that year.

LEWIS LUND MONUMENT- On June 1, 1867 Lewis Lund, an eighteen year-old herdsman, and four other men were guarding the Fountain Green settlement's stock north of town. Native Americans swooped down upon the herdsmen, shooting and driving off the cattle and horses. They shot and killed Lewis Lund. The other herdsmen escaped.

MORONI FORT AND BASTION- 100 S 200 W, Moroni, UT Erected in 1865 on order of General D.H. Wells to protect the settlers during the Black Hawk War. The fort covered the present City Hall Block and westward with 12 ft. rock walls supporting cabins along the inside.

The bastion was located north of the fort near the present elementary school. Its walls 3×16 ft. held port holes which gave a view of the entire valley. In 1866, when nearby settlers were ordered to move into the fort, Fountain Green occupied the Northeast section; Wales, the West side; and Moroni, the remainder.

Who was Sanpitch?

Chief Sanpitch was a leader of the Sanpits tribe of Native Americans who lived in what is now the Sanpete Valley, before and during settlement by Mormon Pioneers. The Sanpits are generally considered to be part of the Timpanogos or Utah Indians.

Sanpitch was the brother and successor of famed Chiefs Walkara and Arapeen; and the father of Black Hawk, for whom the Black Hawk War (1865–72) in Utah is named. In March 1866, Chief Sanpitch was imprisoned in Manti in an attempt to bring Black Hawk to the bargaining table to end the war. On April 14th, while he and other jailed Indians were escaping, Sanpitch was shot and wounded. On April 18, 1866, Chief Sanpitch was killed and buried by a posse near Birch Creek Canyon, between Fountain Green and Moroni.

Some sources indicate that he, or his grandfather of the same name, is the namesake of the Sanpete Valley, the San Pitch Mountains, and the Sanpitch River. However, all of them share the origin of their names: the Sanpits people. Sanpete, Sanpitch, Sanpits, Sawmpeets are all variants of the same root meaning of "tule" or "bulrush."



Chief Sanpitch is buried next to this rock

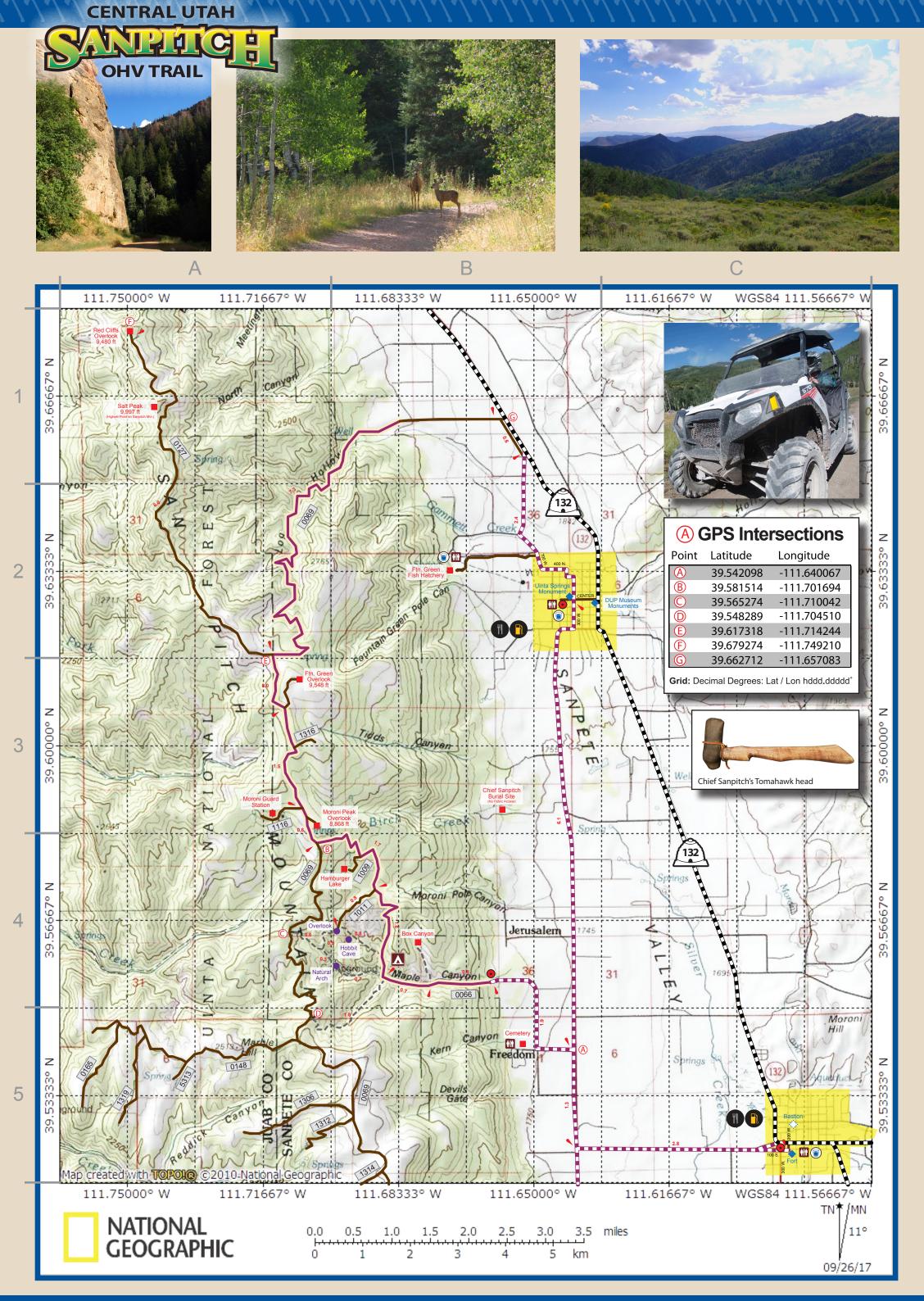
Other Area Attractions

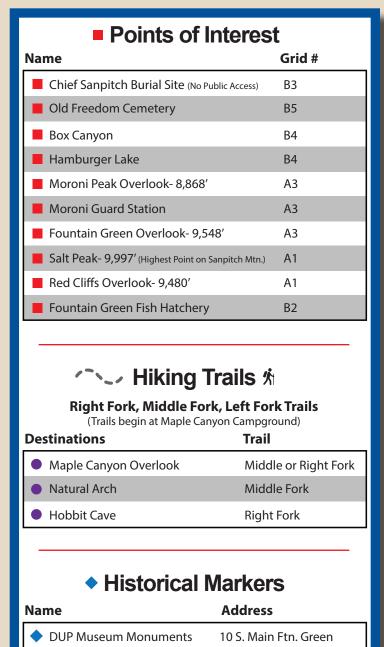
Mt. Nebo National Scenic Byway- Winding 38 miles through national forest, the Byway gets its name from 11,928' Mount Nebo. The paved mountain road begins 8 miles northwest of Fountain Green on Highway 132 and ends in Payson, UT.

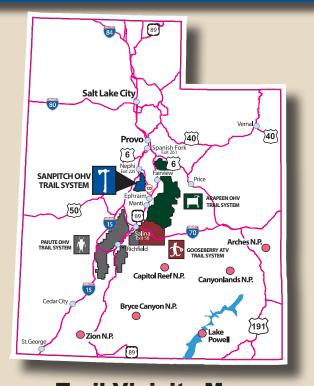
Arapeen OHV Trail System- A 600+ mile OHV trail system named after Chief Arapeen, the brother and predecessor of Chief Sanpitch. Located in the opposing mountains to the east- near the towns of Mt. Pleasant, Ephraim, and Manti, UT.

Salt Creek Canyon Monument- In memory of the following pioneers: Jens Jergensen and wife, Jens Terkelsen, and Christian E. Kjerulf- who were killed by Indians, June 4, 1858, near this spot while traveling unarmed on their way to the Sanpete Valley. Located 6 miles northwest of Fountain Green on Highway 132.









300 W. Center Ftn. Green

100 S. 200 W. Moroni

Uinta Springs Monument

Moroni Fort & Bastion

Trail Vicinity Map

