The auto tour route interpretive guide for Utah provides a brief history of the three national historic trails in northern Utah, directions for getting around, and a listing of interpretive sites on the trails. Other guides for nearby states include Nevada, Idaho, & Wyoming. Chuck Milliken

**GENERAL HISTORIES OF UTAH AND HER TRAILS**


**NATIVE POPULATIONS**, including pre-Fremont, Fremont, Shoshones, Utes


*Prehistory of Echo Canyon, Summit County Utah.* This unwritten history has been documented by over 25 known prehistoric sites in the Echo Canyon area. By Mark Stuart

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Salt Lake Valley has often been called the “Cross Roads of the West” and rightly so. It is a place where people and cultures of all Nations and have come together and mingled. If Salt Lake is the Cross Roads of the West then Echo Canyon is the “Gateway to the West” as most who came to the Valley traversed it’s path.

Echo Canyon has a long and fascinating history beginning with the Fur trade, The Immigrants, the Pony Express, the Telegraph, the Railroad and finally the modern Interstate Highway. It still plays an important transportation and communications route today (Figure 1).

This story begins ca. 12,000 years ago at the end of the Pleistocene Ice age as ancient Lake Bonneville was slowly shrinking to become the modern Great Salt Lake. Herds of Wooley Mammoths, Giant Bison, Musk Ox, Saber Tooth Tigers, Camels and Horses regularly moved between Lake Bonneville and the Wyoming Plains via Echo Canyon. Following these animals were nomadic Paleo Indians who hunted these animals for food. Only one Paleo-Archaic site has been recorded in Echo Canyon. It is a small scatter of lithic flakes containing a biface knife and a large Great Basin Stemmed Projectile point (Figure 2 top row). Paleo Indian sites are identified by large un-notched fluted and/or stemmed lanceolate projectile points used as spears and knives. The Paleo period lasts from ca. 11,000 to 8,000 BC. Numerous Paleo sites are known along the Old River Bed and the Gilbert shoreline of Lake Bonneville 50 miles to the west.

By 10,000 years ago all of the mega fauna of the Ice Age had become extinct and the climate was much like todays. This led to major adaptive shifts in settlement, subsistence and technology of the Native Americans. Food choices expanded as seeds become important indicated by the presence of grinding stones. Fluted and Stemmed projectile points are replaced with large side-notched (early) and corner-notched dart points. Baskets used for containers also are common. This time is known as the Archaic which lasts from ca. 8,000 BC to 200 AD. Seven Archaic sites have been found in Echo Canyon and are marked by the presence of grinding stones, roasting hearths and large side-notched (Figure 2 middle row) and corner-notched (Figure 2 bottom row) projectile points used with an Atlatl or throwing stick. Many of the large butchering tools (Figure 4) made of local quartzite may belong to this period. Archaic sites in Echo Canyon have been found in both rock shelters and open sites.

The Formative period (200-1350 AD) is marked by the widespread adoption by Archaic peoples of corn horticulture, pottery and bow and arrow technology. The adoption of horticulture led to a more sedentary lifestyle with pit house villages occupying good agricultural lands on the eastern shores of the Great Salt Lake. The Formative or Fremont as it is called in Northern Utah also marks an increase in long distance trade with Pacific Ocean shells and lithic materials being widely circulated. Large amounts of obsidian from Southeast Idaho and Wyoming are found on Great Salt Lake Fremont sites west of the Wasatch Mountains. It appears from archaeological evidence that much of this chert was obtained via Echo Canyon. The Great Salt Lake Fremont also marks an increase in buffalo hunting. The only known Buffalo Jump in the State of Utah is just over the ridge from the head of Echo Canyon. This site known as the Woodruff Buffalo Jump is a 30’ foot cliff
with an additional fall of 45 of talus slope. At least 85 buffalo were killed and butchered at the site. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from scientific excavations but hide scrapers of Wyoming tiger chert were found. A radio carbon date of 1335 +/- 90 BP. (615 AD) was obtained from a sample of buffalo bone which places the site in the Fremont period. A second date of 1137 AD. was recently reported by Cannon (2015). Only a small portion of this important site has been excavated with much scientific information remaining (Shields 1978). A second Buffalo Jump is rumored to be in Echo Canyon or one of its tributaries but has not yet been located and awaits confirmation. A total of 11 Fremont sites have been located in the Echo Canyon area in rock shelters and open sites. In addition to diagnostic Fremont arrow points (Figure 3 top) 3 sites contained Great Salt Lake Gray pottery. Four Fremont rock art sites have been also identified in the area.

One site near Echo Canyon contains diagnostic Promontory pottery mixed with Fremont Great Salt Lake gray. The Promontory complex represents an Athabascan (Apache/Navaho) group of Buffalo hunters who occupied portions of Northern Utah from ca.1200-1500 AD. corresponding to the end of the Fremont period and the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period (1400-1800 AD). Although animal bone is rare on surface sites, not surprisingly the site Promontory contains buffalo remains.

The Late Prehistoric period marks the end of farming and a return to a nomadic Archaic subsistence pattern of hunting and gathering. It is also the time of the historic Shoshoni peoples who occupied the area at the arrival of Anglo-Europeans. The Late prehistoric period is defined by diagnostic Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood Triangular arrow points (Figure 3 bottom) and Intermountain Brown ware pottery. Sometime after 1680 AD the introduction of the horse to Native peoples in the area from the Spanish southwest marks another cultural change. The adoption of the horse facilitated easier movement of Native Americans and an increase use of the well- worn trail in Echo Canyon between the Great Salt Lake and the plains of Wyoming. This lead to the adoption of many Plains cultural features by the local Shoshoni. Although Echo Canyon is Shoshoni territory, it is known that other Indian groups such as Ute, Crow, Flathead, Arapaho, Sioux, Cheyenne, Blackfeet, Goshute and Bannock were frequent users of the Echo Canyon trail. David Hampshire (1998:118) describes a battle between Shoshoni and Ute near the head of Echo Canyon indicating that tribal interactions were not always peaceful. Twelve Late Prehistoric sites have been documented in the Echo Canyon area. Most are small lithic scatters although 4 sites contained Intermountain Brown ware pottery marking temporary campsites. One Late Prehistoric site has been professionally excavated. Known as the Parsnip Canyon site, it is a small open kill of 3-4 buffalo containing butchering tools and small side notched arrow points. A radio carbon date of 550 +/- 80 years (1400 AD) was obtained placing occupation of the site at the Promontory/Numic transition. Obsidian at the site was sourced to Malad and Browns Bench sources in southeastern Idaho. Parsnip Canyon was excavated by Western Wyoming College in advance of pipe line construction (Darlington 2000). One Late Prehistoric line and Groove Plains style rock art site is in the Echo area and is of probable Shoshoni origin.

In summary, Echo Canyon has been used as a transportation corridor for thousands of years beginning with the trails of large Pleistocene mega fauna and then by the Paleo Indians who hunted them. Next the Archaic peoples used the Echo corridor and hunted game in its numerous tributary side canyons. About the time of Christ, the Formative Fremont peoples were frequent visitors to the canyon using it as a passage way between their farming villages on the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake and the Buffalo plains of Wyoming. Fremont and Late Prehistoric sites in Echo Canyon show both Great Basin and Plains cultural features. The greatest use of Echo Canyon was during the Late Prehistoric period as both Great Basin and Plains tribes used the corridor. Most of the prehistoric sites in Echo Canyon are lithic scatters and short-term hunting camps used during Native American movement through the canyon. Beginning in the 1820’s Anglo Europeans simply followed what was then a well -used trail through the canyon.

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The auto tour route interpretive guide for Utah provides a brief background history of the three national historic trails in northern Utah, directions for getting around, and a listing of interpretive sites on the trails. Other guides for nearby states include Nevada, Idaho, & Wyoming. Chuck Milliken

**The native populations which will cover pre-Fremont, Fremont, Shoshone**

*Ancient Peoples of the Great Basin & Colorado Plateau,* by Steven R. Simms. This isn't a heavily academic tome; it's engaging and easy to read. Lee Kreutzer

*Prehistory of Echo Canyon, Summit County Utah.* This unwritten history has been documented by over 25 known prehistoric sites in the Echo Canyon area. By Mark Stuart


*Traces of the Fremont* by Dr. Steven R. Simms and a UofU Anthropological. the University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. By Mark Stuart


*Newe Hupia: Shoshoni Poetry Songs,* Crum, Beverly and Earl; Dayley, Jon P. (2001) by Paula Watkins


**Railroad and aspects of the Transcontinental Railroad.**

*The Archaeology of Chinese Railroad Workers in Utah: Results of Surveys in Box Elder and Emery Counties,* Kenneth P. Cannon et.al. USUAS Special Report Number 2 Utah State Project Report Number U15UJ0417 b September 2016

*The Un-Driving of the Golden Spike,* 80 pages South Platte Press, P.O. Box 163, David City, NE 68632
In Search of Lehi’s Trail. Part 1: The Preparation. By Lynn M. and Hope A. Hilton. For 146 years, readers of the Book of Mormon have in their mind’s eye traveled and camped with Lehi as he solemnly led his family from Jerusalem, trudged southward to the Red Sea, and moved periodically down the Red Sea coast until the group turned inland and crossed through much affliction before coming to a coastal area they said was bountiful. The idea to investigate the general area of Lehi’s journey soon presented itself, and in 1972 we started to discuss the likelihood of such a venture. Interviews with Middle East scholars of both the University of Utah and Brigham Young University prepared our minds for the task ahead. Attribution to Defoe is based on internal textual relationship to his works of proven authorship together with supporting external evidence. Cf. J.H. Moore. Defoe in the pillory. Bloomington, Ind., 1939, p. 126-188. First ed. was printed for C. Rivington in 1724 under title: A general history of the robberies and murders of the most notorious pyrates By Captain Charles Johnson. Boston Public Library (Rare Book Dept.) copy: errors in pagination: 329,248 and 349 misnumbered 229, 48 and 3; verso and recto of the 9th prelim. leaf have been transposed in imposition.