

Kent Frost

ORIGINS
OF
UTAH PLACE NAMES

(THIRD EDITION)

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INTRODUCTION

The enthusiastic reception accorded the first and second editions of ORIGINS OF UTAH PLACE NAMES has been necessary this third revised and enlarged edition. Considerable new material has been added, all known errors have been corrected, and the new manuscript has been carefully edited to insure utmost accuracy.

The name origins of a number of places are still unknown or uncertain. Readers are invited to cooperate in making this compilation complete by submitting any information they may have regarding these places.

Assistance on this publication has been received from many individuals and organizations. The project is especially indebted to the following consultants, without whose cooperation the degree of completeness and accuracy attained by this publication would certainly have been impossible: Mr. Alvin Smith, Librarian, and Mr. Andrew Jenson, Assistant Historian, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; Mr. Dee R. Bramwell, State Director, and Mr. Dale L. Morgan, Historical Editor, WPA Historical Records Survey; and Mr. Richard A. Hart, Assistant Director of Public Relations, Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company.

ORIGINS OF UTAH PLACE NAMES was compiled and written by the Utah Writers' Project and by its predecessor, the Federal Writers' Project, and was mimeographed, for free distribution, under the cooperative sponsorship of the Utah State Department of Public Instruction.

The 3rd Edition was originally released in March, 1940. The supply of that edition has been exhausted, and, owing to continuing demand which cannot be met for some time by a fourth revised edition, the 3rd Edition has been reprinted without change. Supply difficulties owing to priority regulations of the National Defense program has necessitated use of a multigraphed cover rather than the more substantial silk-screen process cover previously used.

DALE L. MORGAN, Asst. State Supervisor

WADE W. KADLECK, Editor

U T A H

"THE BEEHIVE STATE"

THE STATE OF UTAH lies west of the Rocky Mountains, midway between Canada and Mexico. It has no natural boundaries, but is bordered on the north by Idaho and Wyoming, on the east by Wyoming and Colorado, on the south by Arizona, and on the west by Nevada. It is the tenth largest State in the Union.

ORIGIN OF STATE NAME: The Mormon settlers first called their new home "Deseret," a Book of Mormon word meaning "honey-bee." When the region became a Territory, in 1850, the Mormons were unsuccessful in their attempt to have this name retained. Instead, Congress called the new Territory, "Utah," a name coined from the nickname of a tribe of Shoshone Indians who inhabited much of this region. The Navajo and Apache Indians called these Indians "Utes," a term meaning "the upper people" or "the hill-dwellers." This nickname was used in much the same manner as the English term "highlanders" is used to designate the people in the Scotch Mountains. Early journals spelled the name a number of different ways, including Yuta, Eutaw, Uta, etc. When the Territory became a State, in 1896, the name "Utah" was retained.

ALTITUDE: Average elevation of cities and towns, 4,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level. Lowest elevation, 2,250 feet, where the Virgin River flows into Arizona. Highest elevation, 13,449 feet, on the summit of Kings Peak in the Uinta Mountains.

POPULATION: 1930 United States Census, 507,847; 1940 estimate, 533,000.

AREA: 84,990 square miles.

FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT: Salt Lake City, July 1847.

ESTABLISHED AS A TERRITORY: September 9, 1850.

ACHIEVED STATEHOOD: January 6, 1896.

STATE CAPITAL: Salt Lake City.

STATE SEAL: Adopted April 3, 1896. The design of the Seal centers around a shield upon which appear the State emblem (a beehive), the State flower (the sego lily), the State motto ("Industry"), and the date of settlement (1847). Above the shield is an American eagle with outspread wings; and on either side is draped an American Flag. Below the shield is the date Utah achieved Statehood (1896); and encircling the entire design are the words: "The Great Seal of the State of Utah."

STATE FLAG: Adopted March 11, 1913. The design of the Flag consists of the State insignia, in natural colors, in the center of a field of blue, fringed with gold.

STATE EMBLEM: The Beehive, symbol of industry.

STATE FLOWER: The Sego Lily (Spanish mariposa), adopted March 18, 1911. (*Calochortus nuttallii*)

STATE TREE: The Blue Spruce, adopted February 5, 1935.

STATE BIRD: The Sea Gull (unofficial). *Larus californicus*

STATE SONG: "Utah, We Love Thee," composed by Evan Stephens. First sung January 6, 1896 during celebration of Utah's admission to the Union. Officially adopted February 21, 1917; accidentally omitted from Revised Statutes of 1933; readopted February 24, 1937.

NAME ORIGINS OF UTAH COUNTIES

- BEAVER COUNTY:** (Created 1856. Area: 2,660 Sq. M. County seat: Beaver.)
So named because of the large colonies of beaver that formerly inhabited the streams of this vicinity.
- BOX ELDER COUNTY:** (Created 1856. Area: 5,444 Sq. M. County seat: Brigham City.) So named because of the profuse growth of box elder trees near Brigham City.
- CACHE (CASH) COUNTY:** (Created 1856. Area: 1,164 Sq. M. County seat: Logan.) Derived its name from a French word meaning "to hide," and was so named because early trappers cached their furs, traps, ammunition and supplies in this region.
- CARBON COUNTY:** (Created 1894. Area: 1,427 Sq. M. County seat: Price.)
So named because of the immense deposits of coal and hydrocarbon shale in this area.
- DAGGETT COUNTY:** (Created 1918. Area: 950 Sq. M. County seat: Manila.)
Named for Ellsworth Daggett, surveyor of the canal system for this section of the State.
- DAVIS COUNTY:** (Created 1850. Area: 275 Sq. M. County seat: Farmington.)
Named for Captain Daniel C. Davis of the Mormon Battalion.
- DUCHESNE (doo-SHAYN) COUNTY:** (Created 1914. Area: 3,266 Sq. M. County seat: Duchesne.) Origin of name uncertain. Some believe the county was named for a French-Canadian trapper of the 1830's and 1840's. Others maintain that it derived its name from Fort Duquesne, built by the French in 1754 on the present site of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- EMERY COUNTY:** (Created 1880. Area: 5,453 Sq. M. County seat: Castle Dale.) Named in honor of George W. Emery, Territorial Governor of Utah, 1875-1880. The name originally proposed was Castle County.
- GARFIELD COUNTY:** (Created 1862. Area: 5,234 Sq. M. County seat: Panguitch.) Named in honor of James A. Garfield, twentieth President of the United States.
- GRAND COUNTY:** (Created 1890. Area: 3,692 Sq. M. County seat: Moab.)
Derived its name from Grand River (since renamed Colorado River), which flows through the county. The river was first named Grand because of its great size, and later renamed Colorado because of the remarkable colorings throughout its channel.
- GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY:** Renamed (see Salt Lake County).
- IRON COUNTY:** (Created 1850. Area: 3,256 Sq. M. County seat: Parowan.)
So named because of the early discovery of iron ore in this region. Prior to actual settlement it was called Little Salt Lake County.

- (Joo-ab!)
- JUAB (joo-AB) COUNTY:** (Created 1852. Area: 3,401 Sq. M. County seat: Nephi.) Origin of name is uncertain. The county is believed to have derived its name from an Indian word "jyooab" meaning "thirsty plain," because much of this area is flat arid land.
- KANE COUNTY:** (Created 1864. Area: 4,215 Sq. M. County seat: Kanab.) Named in honor of Col. Thomas L. Kane, of Philadelphia, who was very friendly with the Mormons and interceded for them in their early difficulties with the Federal Government.
- LITTLE SALT LAKE COUNTY:** Renamed (see Iron County).
- MILLARD COUNTY:** (Created 1852. Area: 6,561 Sq. M. County seat: Fillmore.) Named in honor of Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President of the United States.
- MORGAN COUNTY:** (Created 1862. Area: 626 Sq. M. County seat: Morgan.) Named for Jedediah Morgan Grant, Mormon pioneer, counselor to Brigham Young, and father of Heber J. Grant, president of the Latter-day Saints Church (1940).
- PIUTE (pie-YUTE) COUNTY:** (Created 1865. Area: 763 Sq. M. County seat: Junction.) Derived its name from the Paiute Indians. "Pai" means "water," and "Ute" is the name of an Indian tribe. The Paiutes were groups of the Utes who lived near streams and lakes.
- RICH COUNTY:** (Created 1864. Area: 1,631 Sq. M. County seat: Randolph.) Named for Charles Coulson Rich, early Mormon apostle, who was a prominent leader in the settlement of the Bear Lake region. First called Richland County.
- RICHLAND COUNTY:** Renamed (see Rich County).
- SALT LAKE COUNTY:** (Created 1850. Area: 756 Sq. M. County seat: Salt Lake City.) Derived its name from Great Salt Lake, the water of which is exceeded in salinity by only the Dead Sea. Until 1868 it was called Great Salt Lake County.
- SAN JUAN (san-WAHN) COUNTY:** (Created 1880. Area: 7,761 Sq. M. County seat: Monticello.) Derived its name from San Juan River, named by the Spanish priests who discovered it late in the eighteenth century. "San Juan" is the Spanish rendering of the English "Saint John." Three counties in the San Juan River basin carry the same name, one in Utah, one in Colorado, and one in New Mexico.
- SANPETE COUNTY:** (Created 1850. Area: 1,616 Sq. M. County seat: Manti.) Its name is a corruption of San Pitch, which was the name of a Ute Indian chief who lived in this region during its early settlement.

SEVIER (se-VERE) COUNTY: (Created 1865. Area: 1,978 Sq. M. County seat: Richfield.) Origin of name is uncertain. The county derived its name from Sevier River, along the banks of which are almost all the settlements. Historians disagree concerning the naming of the stream. Some maintain that it was named for Brig. Gen. John Sevier, first Governor of the State of Tennessee, although Sevier apparently never saw the river. Others believe its name is a corruption of an earlier appellation, "Rio Sebrero," applied by early Spanish explorers.

SUMMIT COUNTY: (Created 1854. Area: 1,870 Sq. M. County seat: Coalville.) So named because the county occupies the summit of the watershed between Green River Valley (Colorado River drainage) and Salt Lake Valley (Great Basin drainage).

TOOELE (too-YLL-uh) COUNTY: (Created 1850. Area: 6,849 Sq. M. County seat: Tooele.) Origin of name is uncertain. The following theories have been advanced: 1. That it derived its name from a Gosiute Indian word "tuilla" used to designate a species of flag that grew near the springs in this region. 2. That the name is a corruption of the Spanish word "tule" for rushes, said to have grown here in abundance. 3. That it was named for an Indian chief, Tuilla, who is said to have lived here many years before the white man came. 4. That it was named for the Mattuglio Valley in Southern Europe because of its topographical similarity.

UINTAH (you-IN-tah) COUNTY: (Created 1850. Area: 4,294 Sq. M. County seat: Vernal.) Derived its name from a Ute Indian tribe that roamed the basin when white men arrived in the region. The Indians called themselves "Yugwintats." The first portion of this word (Yugwi) means to sit, but the remainder of the name is of indeterminate meaning.

UTAH COUNTY: (Created 1850. Area: 2,034 Sq. M. County seat: Provo.) It is an interesting fact that this name was given to the county before it was given to the Territory or to the State. (See Origin of State Name.)

WASATCH (WAH-satch) COUNTY: (Created 1862. Area: 1,167 Sq. M. County seat: Heber.) Derived its name from the Wasatch Mountains. Wasatch is a Ute Indian word meaning a mountain pass, or a low pass over a high range.

WASHINGTON COUNTY: (Created 1852. Area: 2,465 Sq. M. County seat: St. George.) Named in honor of George Washington, first President of the United States. This name was probably selected because of the fact that at the time the State legislature created this county, it was also considering a bill to provide a block of Utah marble to be placed in the Washington Monument in Washington, D. C.

WAYNE COUNTY: (Created 1892. Area: 2,475 Sq. M. County seat: Loa.) Said to have been so named by Willis E. Robinson, member of the State legislature, in honor of his son, Wayne.

WEBER (WEE-ber) COUNTY: (Created 1850. Area: 541 Sq. M. County seat: Ogden.) Origin of name is uncertain. The county derived its name from Weber River, but historians disagree concerning the name of the stream. One version is that it was named for John Weber, one of the early fur trappers with William Sublette. It is believed that Weber was killed by Indians near this river in the winter of 1828-29. Another version is that the stream was named for Pauline Weaver, another early trapper who was a frontiersman in Arizona. Some early writers mention the stream as Weaver's Fork.

EXTINCT UTAH COUNTIES

- CARSON COUNTY:** (Created 1854; transferred to Nevada Territory, 1861.)
Named for Christopher "Kit" Carson, one of the frontiersmen with John C. Fremont in 1845.
- CEDAR COUNTY:** (Created 1856; absorbed by Utah County, 1862.) So named because of the abundant growth of cedar (juniper) trees in this region.
- DESERT COUNTY:** (Created 1852; absorbed by Tooele County, 1862.)
Derived its name from the Great Salt Lake Desert. Early law books sometimes mention it as "Deseret" County, but this is a printer's error.
- GREASEWOOD COUNTY:** (Created 1856; absorbed by Box Elder County, 1862.)
So named because of the prolific growth of greasewood in this region. This brush is one of the few plants that thrive in alkali soil.
- GREEN RIVER COUNTY:** (Created 1852; transferred to Wyoming Territory, 1868.) Derived its name from the Green River, which was so named because of its green appearance.
- HUMBOLDT COUNTY:** (Created 1856; transferred to Nevada Territory, 1861.)
Derived its name from the Humboldt River, which was so named by John C. Fremont for Baron Alexander von Humboldt, early scientist.
- MALAD (muh-LAD) COUNTY:** (Created 1856; absorbed by Box Elder County, 1862.) Derived its name from the Malad River. The name is a French word meaning "ill," and was applied to the stream by a party of French-Canadian trappers who became ill while trapping in this vicinity.
- RIO VIRGIN (REE-oh VUR-jin) COUNTY:** (Created 1869; absorbed by Washington County, 1872.) Derived its name from the Virgin River (see Virgin).
- SAINT MARYS COUNTY:** (Created 1856; transferred to Nevada Territory, 1861.)
Derived its name from the Mary (Humboldt) River, said to have been named for the Indian wife of Peter Skene Ogden, early western fur trapper.
- SHAMBIP COUNTY:** (Created 1856; absorbed by Tooele County, 1862.) The name is believed to be a Gosiute Indian word, but its meaning is uncertain, although some informants say that it may have been a term used to designate the species of rush which grew in this region.

NAME ORIGINS OF UTAH CITIES AND TOWNS

(Asterisk (*) indicates approximate elevation)

ABRAHAM, Millard County: (Alt. 4,700*; Pop. 114; Settled 1890.)
Named for Abraham H. Cannon, Mormon Church official, one of its first settlers.

ADAMSVILLE, Beaver County: (Alt. 5,600; Pop. 125; Settled 1862.)
Named for David B. Adams, early settler.

ADVENTURE, Washington County: Renamed (see Rockville).

ALFALFA, Millard County: Renamed (see Sugarville).

ALMA, Weber County: Renamed (see West Weber).

ALPINE, Utah County: (Alt. 4,957; Pop. 509; Settled 1851.) So named because of its mountainous location. Formerly called Mountainville for the same reason.

ALTA, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 8,583; Pop. 390; Settled 1867.) So named because of its altitude.

ALTON, Kane County: (Alt. 6,875*; Pop. 174; Settled 1865; vacated during Indian troubles, resettled 1872.) So named because of its altitude. Formerly called Graham, probably for a pioneer family.

ALTOWAH, Duchesne County: (Alt. 6,681; Pop. 224; Settled 1906.) So named because of its altitude.

ALTUS, Summit County: (Settled 1900; now abandoned.) So named because its altitude is the highest along the highway between Salt Lake City and Park City.

AMALGA, Cache County: (Alt. 4,425; Pop. 229; Settled 1860.) Derived its name from the Amalgamated Sugar Company, which operates a sugar beet factory here.

AMERICAN FORK, Utah County: (Alt. 4,566; Pop. 3,047; Settled 1850.) Derived its name from American Fork Creek, which flows through the town. The stream was so named in contrast to Spanish Fork River, 30 miles farther south. The town was formerly called Lake City because of its proximity to Utah Lake; and McArthurville, probably for an early settler.

ANDERSON, Washington County: (Alt. 3,700*; Pop. 8; Settled 1868.)
Named for Peter Anderson who settled here in 1869. Formerly called McPhersons Flat for an early settler.

- ANNABELLA, Sevier County: (Alt. 5,250*; Pop. 180; Settled 1871.) Named for two of the first women settlers of the town, Ann S. Roberts and Isabella Dalton. The name was first applied to a near-by spring, and later transferred to the settlement.
- ANTIMONY, Garfield County: (Alt. 6,500*; Pop. 283.) So named because of a near-by deposit of antimony ore. Formerly called Coyote because of the large number of coyotes in this region.
- APPLEDALE, Box Elder County: (Settled 1895.) So named because of the numerous apple orchards in this vicinity.
- ARCADIA, Duchesne County: (Alt. 5,403; Pop. 25; Settled 1908.) So called because of its isolated location and the high bluffs surrounding the town.
- ARRAPENE (AIR-uh-peen), Sanpete County: Renamed (see Mayfield).
- ARTHUR, Salt Lake County: Origin of name unknown.
- ASHLEY, Uintah County: (Settled 1872, county seat of Uintah County until 1893.) Named for General William H. Ashley who explored the region in 1825.
- ASHLEY CENTER, Uintah County: Renamed (see Vernal).
- AURORA, Sevier County: (Alt. 5,100; Pop. 536; Settled 1875.) Named for the Roman Goddess of Dawn, because of the tinted hills surrounding the valley. First called Willow Bend because it is situated near a willowed bend of the Sevier River.
- AUSTEN, Sevier County: (Alt. 5,300*; Pop. 160; Settled 1874.) Origin of name unknown.
- AVON, Cache County: (Alt. 4,950*; Pop. 160; Settled 1860.) Named for Stratford-on-Avon, birthplace of William Shakespeare.
- AXTELL, Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,180; Pop. 251.) Named for Axel Einerson, early settler.
- BACCHUS (BAK-kus), Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,910.) Named for T. W. Bacchus, manager of the Hercules Powder Company. Formerly called Coonville for a family of early residents.
- BANNER, Duchesne County: Renamed (see Mt. Emmons).
- BATTLE CREEK, Utah County: Renamed (see Pleasant Grove).
- BAUER, Tooele County: (Alt. 5,050*; Pop. 50; Settled 1855.) Named for B. F. Bauer, local mine operator. Formerly called Buhl.
- BEAR RIVER CITY, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,253; Pop. 436; Settled 1866.) Derived its name from the Bear River, near which it is situated. The stream acquired this name because of the numerous black bears which formerly inhabited the region surrounding its headwaters.

BEAVER, County seat of Beaver County: (Alt. 5,970; Pop. 1,673; Settled 1856.) Derived its name from the Beaver River, which flows through the town. The stream was so named because of the numerous colonies of beaver along its course.

BEAVER DAM, Box Elder County: (Settled 1863.) So named because of the beaver dams along the stream near which the settlement was established.

BELLEVIEW, Washington County: Renamed (see Pintura).

BENJAMIN, Utah County: (Alt. 4,543; Pop. 405; Settled 1860.) Named for Benjamin F. Stewart, one of its founders.

BENMORE, Tooele County: (Alt. 5,700; Settled 1905.) Outgrowth of Vernon. Named "Ben" for Israel Bennion, and "More" for Charles H. Skidmore, who surveyed the settlement site.

BENNETT, Uintah County: (Alt. 5,400; Settled 1904.) Named for John E. Bennett, early settler. Formerly called Cuneal.

BENNINGTON, Washington County: Renamed (see Leeds).

BERRYVILLE, Kane County: Renamed (see Glendale).

BERYL, Iron County: (Alt. 5,152; Pop. 50; Settled 1901.) So called because of the semi-precious beryl stone said to have been found in this vicinity.

BICKNELL, Wayne County: (Alt. 7,125*; Pop. 223; Settled 1879.) Named for Thomas W. Bicknell, who, in 1914, offered a library to any town in Utah that would take his name. Two towns accepted--Thurber (Wayne County) and Grayson (San Juan County). A compromise was effected: Thurber became Bicknell, and Grayson became Blanding, taking the maiden name of Bicknell's wife.

BINGHAM, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 3,100; Pop. 3,248.) Named for Sanford and Thomas Bingham, early Mormon stockmen, who grazed livestock in the canyon, 1843-50.

BINGHAM FORT, Weber County: Renamed (see Lynne).

BINGHAM JUNCTION, Salt Lake County: Renamed (see Midvale).

BIRDSEYE, Utah County: Derived its name from the near-by quarries of bird's-eye marble.

BLACK ROCK, Millard County: (Alt. 4,852; Pop. 75; Settled 1874.) So named because of the black lava beds surrounding the town.

BLAKE, Emery County: Renamed (see Greenriver).

BLANDING, San Juan County: (Alt. 6,105; Pop. 555; Settled 1905.) Named for the wife of Thomas W. Bicknell (see Bicknell). Formerly called Grayson, in honor of Nellie Lyman Grayson, pioneer settler.

BLUEBELL, Duchesne County: (Alt. 6,200; Pop. 228; Settled 1909.) So named because of the prolific growth of bluebells in this region.

BLUE CREEK, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,660; Pop. 25; Settled 1890.) Derived its name from a spring of very blue water.

BLUFF, San Juan County: (Alt. 4,320; Pop. 70; Settled 1880.) So named because of a long bluff south of the settlement, across the San Juan River.

BLUFFDALE, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,435; Settled 1865.) So named because of the high bluffs near the Jordan Barrows, not far from the settlement.

BLUEMESA (BLUE-MAY-sa), Duchesne County: (Alt. 5,370; Pop. 25; Settled 1915.) Name derived from a near-by mesa known as Blue Bench.

BONANZA, Uintah County: (Alt. 5,456; Settled 1888.) So named because of the discovery of a rich deposit of gilsonite near the settlement.

BONITA, Duchesne County: (Alt. 6,465; Pop. 240; Settled 1907.) A variation of the Spanish word "bonita," meaning pretty or beautiful. The town was so named by Peter B. Madsen, one of its founders.

BOOTH VALLEY, Box Elder County: (Pop. 50; Settled 1890.) Probably named for Henry Booth, an early settler.

BOTHWELL, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,304; Pop. 300; Settled 1894.) Named in honor of the builders of the Bothwell Canal, by which water was diverted from Bear River, making possible the cultivation of many additional acres of land. Formerly called Roweville, probably for a pioneer family.

BOULDER, Garfield County: (Alt. 6,675; Pop. 96; Settled 1889.) So called because of the large vari-colored boulders surrounding the town.

BOUNTIFUL, Davis County: (Alt. 4,408; Pop. 2,571; Settled 1847.) Named for a Book of Mormon city. Formerly called Sessions Settlement, in honor of Ferrigrine Sessions, its founder.

BOX ELDER, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Brigham City).

BRIDGELAND, Duchesne County: (Alt. 5,297; Pop. 200; Settled 1903.) So named because of the steel bridge which spans the Duchesne River at this point.

BRIGHAM CITY, County seat of Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,439; Pop. 5,093; Settled 1851.) Named in honor of Brigham Young. First called Box Elder (see Box Elder County).

BROWNSVILLE, Weber County: Renamed (see Ogden).

BUHL (BULE), Tooele County: Renamed (see Bauer).

BRIGHTON (Silverlake), Salt Lake County: (Alt. 8,730.) A mountain resort named for Thomas W. Brighton who built some of the first houses here.

BULLION CITY, Piute County: (Now abandoned; first county seat of Piute County.) So named because of the quantity of gold and silver ore formerly mined in a near-by canyon.

BULLIONVILLE, Uintah County: (Alt. 8,500*; Ghost town.) So named because it was hoped it would become a large producer of gold ore.

BURCH CREEK, Weber County: Renamed (see South Ogden).

BURMESTER, Tooele County: (Alt. 4,210; Pop. 50; Settled 1906.) Named for Frank T. Burmester, large land owner in this district. Formerly known as Grants Station.

BUNCETOWN, Sanpete County: Renamed (see Sterling).

BURRVILLE, Sevier County: (Alt. 7,000*; Settled 1875.) Named for the Burr family, its first settlers.

CACHE JUNCTION, Cache County: (Alt. 4,449; Pop. 154; Settled 1890.) Outgrowth of Benson. So named because it is an important railroad junction in Cache County.

CAINEVILLE, Wayne County: Origin of name unknown.

CALLAO, Juab County: (Alt. 4,329; Pop. 50.) Named for Callao, Peru, by one of the town's residents who had visited South America. First called Willow Springs because of the numerous willows growing around near-by springs.

CALLS FORT, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,244.) Named for Anson V. Call, who built a fort here in 1854.

CAMERON, Carbon County: Renamed (see Royal).

CAMP FLOYD, Utah County: Renamed (see Fairfield).

CANAL CREEK, Sanpete County: Renamed (see Chester).

CANNON, Cache County: Renamed (see Cornish).

CANNONVILLE, Garfield County: (Alt. 6,000*; Pop. 329; Settled 1874.) Named in honor of George Q. Cannon, Mormon Church official. First called Clifton because of near-by cliffs.

CARBON, Carbon County: Renamed (see Heiner).

CARCASS CREEK, Wayne County: Renamed (see Grover).

CARSON, Emery County: Renamed (see Elmo).

- CASTLE DALE, County seat of Emery County: (Alt. 5,771; Pop. 713; Settled 1879.) So named because of the castle-like rock formations surrounding the valley. This name was selected by the Post Office Department in preference to the name, Castle Vale, suggested by the town's residents.
- CASTLE ROCK, Summit County: (Alt. 6,233; Pop. 40.) So named because of a near-by rock formation which resembles a ruined castle.
- CASTLEGATE, Carbon County: (Alt. 6,147; Pop. 923; Settled 1888.) Derived its name from the castellated cliffs that form the western gateway to Castle Valley.
- CEDAR CITY, Iron County: (Alt. 5,805; Pop. 3,615; Settled 1851.) So named because of the abundance of cedar (juniper) trees in the vicinity. First called Coal Creek, taking the name of the stream on which the first settlement was made. The creek derived its name from near-by deposits of coal.
- CEDAR FORT, Utah County: Renamed (see Cedar Valley).
- CEDAR MESA RANCH, Carbon County: Renamed (see Coal City).
- CEDAR SPRINGS, Millard County: Renamed (see Holden).
- CEDAR VALLEY, Utah County: (Alt. 5,125*; Pop. 233.) So named because of the prolific growth of cedars in the valley.
- CEDARVIEW, Duchesne County: (Alt. 5,400; Pop. 477; Settled 1907.) So named because of its situation on a mesa overlooking the surrounding cedar-covered ridges.
- CENTER, Tooele County: (Alt. 5,040; Settled 1863.) So called because it is centrally located between St. John and Vernon.
- CENTER CREEK, Wasatch County: (Alt. 5,917; Settled 1860.) Derived its name from the creek that flows from the central part of the mountains near the settlement.
- CENTERFIELD, Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,125*; Pop. 554.) Outgrowth of Gunnison. So named because it is situated in the center of an open valley.
- CENTERVILLE, Davis County: (Alt. 4,246; Pop. 670; Settled 1848.) So named because it is centrally located between Farmington and Bountiful.
- CENTRAL, Sevier County: (Alt. 5,345; Pop. 255.) Origin of name unknown.
- CENTRAL, Washington County: (Alt. 5,500*; Pop. 125.) So called because it occupies a central location from Enterprise, Gunlock, Veyo and Pine Valley.
- CENTRAL PARK, Salt Lake County: Renamed (see South Salt Lake).

- CHAMBERS, Daggett County: Renamed (see Manila).
- CHARLESTON, Wasatch County: (Alt. 5,453; Pop. 343; Settled 1956.) Named for Charles Shelton, who surveyed the town for settlement.
- CHESTER, Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,500*; Pop. 191; Settled 1860.) Named for a town in England. First called Canal Creek, taking the name of the stream from which the settlement obtained irrigation water.
- CRYSTAL, Millard County: Renamed (see Flowell).
- CHICKEN CREEK, Juab County: Vacated (see Levan).
- CIRCLEVILLE, Piute County: (Alt. 6,061; Pop. 436; Settled 1864.) So named because of the circular-shaped valley in which it is situated.
- CISCO (SIS-ko), Grand County: (Alt. 4,352; Pop. 436.) Origin of name is uncertain. Some believe the name to be a corruption of a Spanish word; others believe it to be an Indian name for a kind of fish.
- CLARKSTON, Cache County: (Alt. 4,930; Pop. 570; Settled 1864.) Named for Israel J. Clark, its first presiding Mormon official.
- CLAWSON, Emery County: (Alt. 5,944; Pop. 12.) Outgrowth of Ferron. Named for Rudger Clawson, Mormon Church official. Formerly called North Flat; and later temporarily named Kingsville for Guy King, first settler.
- CLEAR CREEK, Carbon County: (Alt. 8,303; Pop. 153; Settled 1880.) So named, paradoxically, because the water is extremely muddy.
- CLEARFIELD, Davis County: (Alt. 4,487; Pop. 799.) Outgrowth of Syracuse. So named because it is situated in clear and open country.
- CLEAR LAKE, Millard County: (Alt. 4,579; Pop. 14.) Named for a near-by lake.
- CLEVELAND, Emery County: (Alt. 6,000*; Pop. 294; Settled 1885.) Named in honor of Grover Cleveland, twenty-second President of the United States.
- CLEVELAND, Garfield County: Renamed (see Spry).
- CLINTON, Davis County: Origin of present name unknown. Formerly called Summit because of its location on the high Sand Ridge.
- CLINTON, Garfield County: Renamed (see Cannonville).
- CLINTON, Utah County: (Alt. 5,410; Pop. 100; Settled 1878.) Origin of name unknown.

CLOVER, Tooele County: (Alt. 5,180; Pop. 167; Settled 1854.) First called Johnsons Settlement for Luke S. Johnson, early settler and one of the original witnesses to the authenticity of the Book of Mormon. Johnson apostatized, but later rejoined the church and settled in this locality. In 1856, when the settlement became the county seat of Shambip County (now extinct), it was temporarily renamed Shambip, a Gosiute Indian word of unknown meaning. Later it was renamed Johnson, and finally it received its present name because of the clover-covered flats on which the town is situated.

COAL CITY, Carbon County: (Alt. 8,000; Pop. 70; Settled 1885.) So named because of the surrounding coal deposits. First called Oak Springs Bench, and later known as Cedar Mesa Ranch. In 1921 it was called Great Western.

COAL CREEK, Iron County: Renamed (see Cedar City).

COALVILLE, Sanpete County: Renamed (see Wales).

COALVILLE, County seat of Summit County: (Alt. 5,571; Pop. 938; Settled 1859.) So named because of near-by coal deposits.

COLLINSTON, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,460; Settled 1879.) Named for Collins Fullmer, Utah Northern Railroad conductor. Formerly called Hampton for Ben Hampton, operator of an early toll ferry across Bear River.

COLTON, Utah County: (Alt. 7,188; Pop. 327; Settled 1883.) Named for an early resident. Earlier called Pleasant Valley Junction, because it is at the junction of the road into Pleasant Valley with the main highway between Salt Lake and Price.

COLUMBIA, Carbon County: Origin of name unknown.

CONSUMERS, Carbon County: (Alt. 7,500; Pop. 316; Settled 1920.) Named for the Consumers Coal Company. First called Gibson for A. E. Gibson.

COOKESVILLE, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Grouse Creek).

COONVILLE, Salt Lake County: Renamed (see Bacchus).

COPPERFIELD, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 6,700; Settled 1929.) So named because it is located in a copper mining district. Sometimes called Upper Bingham.

COPPERTON, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 5,617; Pop. 300; Settled 1927.) So named by the Utah Copper Company, which built and owns the town.

CORINNE (ko-RIN), Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,229; Pop. 352; Settled 1869.) Probably named for J. A. Williamson's daughter, first white child born here. Formerly called "Burg on the Bear" because of its proximity to the Bear River.

CORNISH, Cache County: (Alt. 4,524; Pop. 296; Settled 1869.) Named by the railroad which runs through the town. Known as Cannon until 1907.

CORN CREEK, Millard County: Renamed (see Kanosh).

COTTONWOOD, Washington County: Renamed (see Harrisburg).

COVE, Cache County: (Alt. 4,532; Pop. 250; Settled 1871.) Origin of name unknown. First called Coveville. Later the name was shortened to avoid confusion with Coalville.

COVE FORT, Millard County: (Alt. 6,000; Pop. 10; Settled 1860.) Built during the Indian wars of the 1860's. Believed to have received its name because of the protection and shelter of the surrounding mountains.

COVEVILLE, Cache County: Renamed (see Cove).

CRESCENT, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,423.) Outgrowth of Draper. Named by Nils August Nilson, who may have been influenced by the crescent curve of the Wasatch Mountains east of the valley.

CROYDEN, Morgan County: (Alt. 5,238; Pop. 104; Settled 1862.) Named for Croyden, County of Surrey, England. First called Lost Creek, taking the name of a tributary of the Weber River. The creek was so named by Moses Tracy and Sidney Kelly who became lost here in 1855, during a snowstorm.

CUNEAL, Uintah County: Renamed (see Bennett).

DEEP CREEK, Tooele County: Renamed (see Ibapah).

DELTA, Millard County: (Alt. 4,649; Pop. 1,183; Settled 1906.) So named because it is situated at the delta of the Sevier River.

DESERET (dez-er-ET), Millard County: (Alt. 4,586; Pop. 523; Settled 1860; vacated 1868 because of Indian troubles, resettled 1874.) (See Deseret, under Origin of State Name).

DESERT LAKE, Emery County: Renamed (see Victor).

DEVILS SLIDE, Morgan County: (Alt. 5,251; Pop. 322; Settled 1914.) Derived its name from a near-by geological formation--twin vertical dikes of limestone on the mountainside.

DEWEYVILLE, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,323; Pop. 181; Settled 1864.) Named for John C. Dewey, one of its first settlers.

DIVIDEND, Utah County: (Alt. 5,952; Pop. 400; Settled 1916.) So named by E. J. Raddatz because of the dividends and profits derived from near-by mines.

DRAGON, Uintah County: (Alt. 5,757; Pop. 153; Settled 1904.) So called because of a near-by geological formation resembling a huge black dragon.

Dragon - Named for a man Dragon, an Englishman

DRAPER, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,525; Pop. 1,128; Settled 1849.)
Named for William Draper, early Mormon settler. Formerly called South Willow Creek, taking the name of the stream near which it is situated.

DRAPER, Sanpete County: Renamed (see Freedom).

DRY FORK, Duchesne County: Renamed (see Mountain Dell).

DUCHESNE (doo-SHAYN), County seat of Duchesne County: (Alt. 5,517; Pop. 590; Settled 1904.) This town was founded when the Uinta Indian Reservation was first opened to white settlers. First called Dora for one of the women settlers. Later temporarily renamed Theodore in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-fifth President of the United States (for origin of present name, see Duchesne County).

DYER, Uintah County: (Settled 1887; ghost town.) Named for Lewis B. Dyer who once operated a mine here.

EAST JORDAN, Salt Lake County: Renamed (see Midvale).

EAST WEBER, Weber County: Renamed (see Uintah).

EASTON, Weber County: Renamed (see Uintah).

ECHO, Summit County: (Alt. 5,460; Pop. 153; Settled 1861.) Derived its name from Echo Canyon, which received its name because of the resonance of the cliffs that form its walls.

EDEN, Weber County: (Alt. 4,950; Pop. 524; Settled 1860.) So named because of its beautiful location in Ogden Valley.

ELBERTA, Utah County: (Alt. 4,657; Pop. 240; Settled 1895.) Formerly called Mount Nebo for a near-by mountain peak. In 1905 it was changed to Elberta because many orchards of Elberta peaches were planted here.

ELGIN, Grand County: (Alt. 4,080.) Origin of name unknown.

ELK HORN SPRINGS, Iron County: Renamed (see Enoch).

ELK MOUNTAIN MISSION, Grand County: Renamed (see Moab).

ELMO, Emery County: (Alt. 5,750*; Pop. 207; Settled 1902.) Origin of name uncertain. The name first suggested was Carson, but residents of the community adopted, instead, the name St. Elmo, and later shortened it to Elmo.

ELSINORE, Sevier County: (Alt. 5,335; Pop. 654; Settled 1874.) Named for a Danish city by Joseph A. Young, early Mormon settler.

EMERY, Emery County: (Alt. 6,247; Pop. 637; Settled 1881.) First called Mudiy Creek, taking the name of the near-by stream (for origin of present name, see Emery County).

ELWOOD, Box Elder County: Origin of name unknown.

ENOCH (EE-nok), Iron County: (Alt. 5,500; Pop. 161; Settled 1852.) Received its present name in 1884 because some of the settlers were living under the "Order of Enoch" (the United Order). First called Elk Horn Springs; and later renamed Johnsons Settlement for Joel E. Johnson, early settler.

ENTERPRISE, Washington County: (Alt. 5,500*; Pop. 464; Settled 1895.) So named by early residents from Hebron who considered their new settlement an enterprising community.

EPHRAIM (EE-frum), Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,543; Pop. 1,966; Settled 1854.) Named for a Biblical character. First called Pine Creek because of the evergreens bordering the canyon stream east of the settlement.

ESCALANTE (es-ka-LAN-tee), Garfield County: (Alt. 5,303; Pop. 862; Settled 1875.) Named in honor of Francisco Silvestre Velez de Escalante, Spanish priest, who explored Utah in 1776, although the route he traveled was 150 miles to the west. First called Spud Valley.

E. T. CITY, Tooele County: Named for E. T. Benson, an early miller and Mormon Church official.

EUREKA, Juab County: (Alt. 6,396; Pop. 3,041; Settled 1870.) Derived its name from the Greek word meaning "I have found it," and was so named because of important ore discoveries in the vicinity.

FAIRFIELD, Utah County: (Alt. 4,876; Pop. 170; Settled 1855.) So named because of its pleasant surroundings. It was here that Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston established Camp Floyd, which he named in honor of John B. Floyd, Secretary of War under President Buchanan. The camp was later renamed Fort Crittenden, for John Jordan Crittenden, U. S. Senator from Kentucky. The town received its present name in 1861, after the troops were withdrawn to Civil War battlefields.

FAIRMONT, Weber County: (Alt. 4,259; Pop. 271; Settled 1852.) Organized from parts of Kaneshville, Riverdale, Roy, and Wilson in 1923. Origin of name unknown.

FAIRVIEW, Sanpete County: (Alt. 6,033; Pop. 1,120; Settled 1859.) So named because it commands a picturesque view of Sanpete Valley. Formerly called North Bend because it is situated on a bend of the San Fitch River.

FARMINGTON, County seat of Davis County: (Alt. 4,261; Pop. 1,339; Settled 1843.) Received its present name because of the farming activities of its residents. First called North Cottonwood because of the cottonwood trees that grew along the stream from which the settlers obtained water. Also formerly called Miller's Settlement for Daniel A. Miller, early settler.

FARMHAM, Carbon County: (Alt. 5,319.) Origin of name unknown.

FARRS FORT, Weber County: Named by Lorin Farr who established a mill at this site.

FARR WEST, Weber County: (Alt. 4,261; Pop. 368; Settled 1851.) So named because it was west of Farr's Fort. Formerly known as West Harrisville.

FAUST, Tooele County: (Alt. 5,252; Settled 1850; now deserted.) Named for Dr. H. J. Faust who operated a mail station here on the Overland Trail.

FAYETTE, Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,000*; Pop. 260; Settled 1861; vacated 1866 due to Indian troubles, but soon resettled.) Named for Fayette, Seneca County, New York, where the Mormon Church was organized by Joseph Smith. First called Warm Creek.

FERRON, Emery County: (Alt. 5,949; Pop. 503; Settled 1877.) Named in honor of A. D. Ferron, pioneer surveyor of Castle Valley.

FIELDING, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,389; Pop. 333; Settled 1892.) Named in honor of Joseph Fielding Smith, sixth president of the Mormon Church. Formerly called South Plymouth because it is south of the older settlement of Plymouth.

FILLMORE, County seat of Millard County: (Alt. 4,997; Pop. 1,374; Settled 1851.) Named in honor of Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President of the United States. Fillmore was the Territorial capital of Utah, 1851-56.

FLAXVILLE, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Mantua).

FLOWELL, Millard County: So named because of a large number of flowing wells in the town. The local church and most of the homes are constructed of black volcanic rock. First known as Crystal.

FORT BUENAVENTURA (BWAY-na-ven-TOO-ra), Weber County: Renamed (see Ogden).

FORT CRITTENDEN, Utah County: Renamed (see Fairfield).

FORT DOUGLAS, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,900; Pop. 1,217; Established 1862.) Named for Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois at the time the post was established.

FORT DUCHESNE (doo-SHAYN), Uintah County: (Alt. 4,991; Pop. 102; Settled 1886.) Probably so named by General Crook, noted Indian fighter, because the site overlooked the Duchesne River basin.

FORT HAMILTON, Sanpete County: Renamed (see Mount Pleasant).

FORT UTAH, Utah County: Renamed (see Provo).

FOUNTAIN GREEN, Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,994; Pop. 982; Settled 1850.) So named because of the green meadows and a large spring on the town site. Formerly called Uintah Springs.

FRANCIS, Summit County: (Alt. 6,525; Pop. 102.) Named for Francis M. Lyman, Mormon Church official.

FREEDOM, Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,713; Settled 1871.) Name is of patriotic origin. First called Draper for a family of early settlers.

FREMONT, Wayne County: (Alt. 7,000*; Pop. 244; Settled 1875.) Named for John C. Fremont, U. S. Army officer, who explored Utah in the 1840's.

FRISCO, Beaver County: (Alt. 7,318; ghost town.) Derived its name from the Frisco Mining and Smelting Company. Frisco is a contraction of San Francisco, Spanish for Saint Francis, patron saint of wild life. The name was probably suggested by the near-by San Francisco Mountains.

FRUITA, Wayne County: (Alt. 6,000*; Settled 1885.) So named because of the suitability of the soil and climate for raising fruit.

FRUITLAND, Duchesne County: (Alt. 6,609; Pop. 121; Settled 1907.) So named by promoters to induce settlers to come into the area. Conditions, however, proved unsuitable for fruit raising, and the land is now used principally for grazing of livestock.

GANDY, Millard County: (Alt. 5,050*.) Origin of name unknown.

GARDEN CITY, Rich County: (Alt. 5,950*; Pop. 331; Settled 1877.) So named because its settlers considered it a garden spot in Bear Lake Valley.

GARFIELD, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,240; Pop. 2,040; Settled 1880.) Derived its name from the "General Garfield," a large steamboat which was used briefly on Great Salt Lake. The boat was beached on the shore of the lake, near the town, and was converted into a pavilion for dancers and bathers. It was named in honor of James A. Garfield, Civil War general and, later, twentieth President of the United States.

GARLAND, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,344; Pop. 824; Settled 1890.) Named for William Garland, who led in construction of Bothwell Canal and establishment of the local sugar beet industry.

GARLAND, Weber County: Renamed (see West Weber).

GARRISON, Millard County: (Alt. 5,000*; Pop. 65.) Named for an early settler who owned a sheep and cattle ranch here.

GARRISON MONSTER, Tooele County: Named for a mine operated by John H. Garrison. Local residents called the mine "Garrison's Monster."

GENEVA, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Mantua).

GEORGE (YOST), Box Elder County: Renamed (see Yost).

GIBSON, Carbon County: Renamed (see Consumers).

GISBORN, Tooele County: (Alt. 7,750; Settled 1870.) Named for its first settler, "Mac" Gisborn.

(Matt)

GLENCOVE, Sevier County: Renamed (see Glenwood).

GLENCOVE, Washington County: Renamed (see Veyo).

GLENDALE, Kane County: (Alt. 5,824; Pop. 446; Settled 1864; vacated 1865 because of Indian troubles, resettled 1871.) Named by Bishop James Leathead for his home in Scotland.

GLENWOOD, Sevier County: (Alt. 5,300; Pop. 350; Settled 1864.) Named for Robert Wilson Glenn, early pioneer. First called Glencove.

GOLD HILL, Tooele County: (Alt. 5,321; Pop. 214; Settled 1871.) Named for adjacent gold deposits.

GOODRICH, San Juan County: Origin of name unknown.

GOOSEBERRY, Sevier County: (Alt. 5,710; Settled 1865.) Name suggested by the prolific growth of wild gooseberries.

GORGOZA, Summit County: (Alt. 6,323; Pop. 20; Settled 1889.) Named for Rodriquez Velasquez de la Gorgozada, a Spaniard, who is said to have invested almost a million dollars in a narrow-gauge railroad extending from Park City to Salt Lake City. John W. Young, son of Brigham Young, after failing to raise money in the United States for construction of the railroad, traveled to France and solicited the financial support of Gorgozada. The Spaniard, at first reluctant, was eventually persuaded to sponsor the project after Young drew the picture of a large city and offered to name it for the financier.

GOSHEN, Utah County: (Alt. 4,530; Pop. 668; Settled 1857.) Named for Goshen, Connecticut, birthplace of Phineas W. Cook, first Mormon bishop of the community. Formerly called Sodom, Sandtown, and Mechanicsville.

GRAFTON, Washington County: (Alt. 3,660*; Pop. 20; Settled 1859.) Named for a town in Massachusetts.

GRAHAM, Kane County: Renamed (see Alton).

GRANGER, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,262; Settled 1849.) So named because of the many grain fields in this area.

GRANTS STATION, Tooele County: Renamed (see Burmester).

GRANTSVILLE, Tooele County: (Alt. 4,304; Pop. 1,201; Settled 1850.) Named for George D. Grant, Nauvoo Legion military officer and early Mormon settler. Known as Twenty Wells prior to Mormon settlement. Later known as Willow Creek, taking the name of the stream from which the settlers obtained water.

GRASS CREEK JUNCTION, Summit County: (Alt. 5,574; Pop. 188; Settled 1869.) A townsite was granted in 1869, and the town was called Grass Creek because of the surrounding grassy hills.

GRAYSON, San Juan County: Renamed (see Blanding).

GREAT WESTERN, Carbon County: Renamed (see Coal City).

GREENDALE, Daggett County: (Alt. 6,800*.) Named for the Green family, early settlers.

GREENRIVER, Emery County: (Alt. 4,079; Pop. 474; Settled 1879.) Derived its name from the Green River, near which it is situated. The stream received its name because of its color.

GREENVILLE, Beaver County: (Alt. 6,125*; Pop. 89; Settled 1860.) So named because of the heavy growth of green grass on the site of the settlement. Sometimes called Pancake by local residents.

GREENWOOD, Millard County: Origin of name unknown.

GROUSE CREEK, Box Elder County: (Alt. 5,324; Pop. 307; Settled 1876.) Derived its name from the stream near which it is situated. The creek was so named by early travelers, who found an abundance of grouse in the valley. The settlement was first called Cookesville for a family of early settlers.

GROVER, Wayne County: (Alt. 6,750*; Pop. 100; Settled 1880.) Named in 1888 in honor of Grover Cleveland, then President of the United States. First known as Carcass Creek because of the many animal carcasses found strewn along the creek banks.

GUNLOCK, Washington County: (Alt. 3,550*; Settled 1857.) Named for William Hamblin, early settler, who, because of his ability as a hunter, had acquired the nickname "Gunlock Will."

GUNNISON, Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,215; Pop. 1,037; Settled 1859.) Named in honor of Captain John W. Gunnison, army topographical engineer, who was killed by Indians near Sevier Lake in 1853.

HAILSTONE, Wasatch County: (Alt. 5,959; Pop. 30.) Origin of name unknown.

HAMBLIN, Washington County: (Alt. 5,750*; Settled 1856.) Founded by Jacob Hamblin and named in his honor.

HAMMOND, San Juan County: Renamed (see Monticello).

HAMPTON, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Collinston).

HANKSVILLE, Wayne County: (Alt. 4,125*; Settled 1883.) Founded by Ebenezer Hanks, and named in his honor.

HAUNA, Duchesne County: (Alt. 7,250*; Pop. 115; Settled 1906.) Unplatted townsite, named for William P. Hanna, its first postmaster.

HARRISBURG, Washington County: (Alt. 3,000*; Settled 1859.) Named for Moses Harris, early settler. Variouslly known as Cottonwood and Harrisville. In 1862 it was given its present name by Brigham Young.

HARRISVILLE, Washington County: Renamed (see Harrisburg).

HARRISVILLE, Weber County: (Alt. 4,290; Pop. 509; Settled 1850.) Named for Martin Harris, witness to the "Book of Mormon," and uncle of William H. Harris, one of the first settlers of this community.

HATCH, Garfield County: (Alt. 7,000*; Pop. 212; Settled 1872.) Named for Meltier Hatch, early settler.

HATTON, Millard County: (Alt. 5,000*; Settled 1851.) Origin of present name unknown. Formerly named Petersburg for Peter Robinson, one of the first settlers of this region.

HAYDEN, Uintah County: (Alt. 5,875*; Pop. 93; Settled 1905.) Named of Hayden Peak which in turn was named for F. V. Hayden, government topographic engineer, who surveyed much of this region.

HAY TOWN, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Portage).

HEBER, County seat of Wasatch County: (Alt. 5,595; Pop. 2,477; Settled 1859.) Named for Heber C. Kimball, early pioneer and counselor to Brigham Young.

HEERON, Washington County: Named for a city in Palestine. Vacated in 1905, when its inhabitants moved to a better location, where they established the town of Enterprise (see Enterprise).

HEINER, (HY-ner), Carbon County: (Alt. 5,975; ghost town.) Named for Moroni Heiner, former vice-president of the United States Fuel Company. First called Panther, taking the name of a local coal mine. Later named Carbon (see Carbon County).

HELPER, Carbon County: (Alt. 5,829; Pop. 2,707; Settled 1883.) So named by the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad because at this point additional locomotives are necessary to help trains westward over the Soldier Summit divide. Earlier known as Fratts Siding.

HENDERSON, Garfield County: (Settled 1910; abandoned.) Named for W. J. Henderson of Panguitch, who donated the land for the townsite.

HENEFER, Summit County: (Alt. 5,337; Pop. 436; Settled 1859.) Named for two brothers, James and Richard Henefer, early settlers, who established a blacksmith shop here in 1859.

HENRIEVILLE, Garfield County: (Alt. 6,900*; Pop. 207; Settled 1878.) Named for James Henric, early Mormon settler.

HERRIMAN, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,500*; Pop. 239; Settled 1851.) First called Butterfield for Thomas Butterfield, early settler. Later renamed Herriman for Henry Herriman, prominent resident.

HIAMATHA, Carbon County: (Alt. 7,050*; Pop. 939.) Derived its name from a local coal mine which, for no apparent reason, was named for the Indian hero of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's famous poem.

HILLSDALE, Garfield County: (Alt. 6,750*; Pop. 25; Settled 1871.) Two theories exist as to the origin of the name Hillsdale: 1. That it was so named because it is situated in a small valley surrounded by hills. 2. That it was named for Joel Hills Johnson, an early settler.

HINCKLEY, Millard County: (Alt. 4,600*; Pop. 678.) Outgrowth of Deseret. Named for Ira N. Hinckley, one of its first settlers.

HOBBLE CREEK, Utah County: Renamed (see Springville).

HOLDEN, Millard County: (Alt. 5,115; Pop. 485; Settled 1854.) Named in honor of Elijah E. Holden, early settler and member of the Mormon Battalion, who is said to have frozen to death in the mountains near-by. Formerly called Cedar Springs.

HOLLADAY, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,500; Pop. 816.) So named in 1911 for John Holladay, early settler on Cottonwood Creek.

HONEYVILLE, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,269; Pop. 494; Settled 1866.) Two theories exist regarding the origin of this name. 1. That it was named by a beekeeper, Abraham Hunsaker, because of his interest in the honey industry. 2. That it was named by its Mormon settlers as a reminder of the Biblical land of Canaan, a land "flowing with milk and honey."

HOOPER, Weber County: (Alt. 4,240; Pop. 1,326.) Named for William H. Hooper, early Utah delegate to Congress. Formerly called Muskrat Springs and Hooperville.

HOOPERVILLE, Weber County: Renamed (see Hooper).

HOT SPRINGS, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,271.) Named for the several warm mineral springs found here. (*new madison*)

HOUSTON, Garfield County: Renamed (see Widstoe).

HOWELL, Box Elder County: (Settled 1910.) Named in honor of U. S. Congressman Joseph Howell.

HOYTSTVILLE, Summit County: (Alt. 5,663; Pop. 394; Settled 1859.) Named for Samuel P. Hoyt, prominent resident. Formerly called Unionville.

HUFFVILLE, Summit County: Renamed (see Upton).

HUNTINGTON, Emery County: (Alt. 5,900*; Pop. 520; Settled 1878.) Derived its name from Huntington Creek, which is believed to have been named for an early explorer, William Huntington.

HUNTSVILLE, Weber County: (Alt. 4,920; Pop. 520; Settled 1860.) Named for Captain Jefferson Hunt of the Mormon Battalion.

HURRICANE, Washington County: (Alt. 3,250; Pop. 1,197; Settled 1906.) Derived its name from Hurricane fault, which was so named by Erastus Snow, Mormon Church official, because he was caught here in a storm.

HYDE PARK, Cache County: (Alt. 4,449; Pop. 723; Settled 1860.) Named for William Hyde, early settler.

HYRUM, Cache County: (Alt. 4,706; Pop. 1,869; Settled 1860.) Named for Hyrum Smith, brother of Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church.

IBAPAH (EYE-ba-pah), Tooele County: (Alt. 5,288; Pop. 219; Settled 1860.) Derived its name from the Gosiute Indian word "Avin-pa." "Avin" means "white clay," and "pa" means "water." Also known as Deep Creek.

INDEPENDENCE, Uintah County: (Settled 1906; abandoned 1912.) Origin of name unknown.

INDIANOLA, Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,917; Pop. 142; Settled 1871.) So named because the site was selected for the farms of Indians protected by the Mormon Church.

INDIAN SPRINGS, Tooele County: (Alt. 5,284.) Derived its name from a group of springs from which the Indians of Skull Valley sometimes obtained water.

IOKA (eye-OH-ka), Duchesne County: (Alt. 5,550; Pop. 307; Settled 1907.) Named for a Ute Indian chief.

IOSEPA (yo-SEP-uh), Tooele County: (Alt. 4,500*; Pop. 91; Settled 1889.) Named for a group of Mormon converts from the Hawaiian Islands who attempted to establish a settlement here. Iosepa is Hawaiian for "Joseph" and was selected as a name in honor of Joseph F. Smith, who served several missions to the islands and who later became president of the Mormon Church.

IRONTON, Utah County: (Alt. 4,525*; Pop. 50; Settled 1921.) So named because the Columbia Steel Company operates a blast furnace here for the manufacture of pig iron.

IVINS, Washington County: (Alt. 3,500*.) Named for Anthony W. Ivins, Mormon Church official.

JACK THOMPSONS SETTLEMENT, Weber County: Renamed (see Riverdale).

JENSEN, Uintah County: (Alt. 4,739; Pop. 149; Settled 1877.) Named for Lars Jensen, who settled here in 1877 and began operation of a ferry on the Green River in 1885.

JOHNSON, Kane County: (Alt. 5,000*; Pop. 36; Settled 1871.) Named for a family of early settlers.

JOHNSONS SETTLEMENT, Iron County: Renamed (see Enoch).

JOHNSONS SETTLEMENT, Tooele County: Renamed (see Clover).

JOSEPH, Sevier County: (Alt. 5,435; Pop. 373; Settled 1877.) Named for Joseph A. Young, first president of Sevier Stake of the Mormon Church.

JUAB, Juab County: (Alt. 5,000*; Settled 1860.) Abandoned (see Juab County).

JUNCTION, County seat of Piute County: (Alt. 6,250*; Pop. 339; Settled 1880.) So named because of its location at the junction of the east and south forks of the Sevier River.

- KAMAS** (KAM-us), Summit County: (Alt. 8,473; Pop. 491; Settled 1857.)
Derived its name from a Nootka Indian word "chamas" which, through a series of changes, became "camass," a word used to identify several plants, the bulbs of which were staple food for the Indians of western United States. In a broader sense, the word is used to designate "a small grassy plain among hills," which is a good description of the topography of this region. It was first called Rhoades Valley, for Thomas Rhoades, early settler; later renamed Kamas Prairie, and finally Kamas.
- KAMAS PRAIRIE**, Summit County: Renamed (see Kamas).
- KANAB** (ka-NAB), County seat of Kane County: (Alt. 4,973; Pop. 1,195; Settled 1864; vacated 1866 because of Indian troubles, resettled 1871.)
Derived its name from Kanab Creek, which received its name from a Paiute Indian word meaning willow.
- KANARRAVILLE**, Iron County: (Alt. 5,750*; Pop. 296; Settled 1861.) Named for Kanarra, leader of a Paiute Indian tribe.
- KANESVILLE**, Weber County: (Alt. 4,259; Settled 1852.) (see Kane County.)
- KANOSH** (ka-NOSH), Millard County: (Alt. 5,125*; Pop. 570; Settled 1859.)
Named for Kanosh, a Pahvant Indian chief whose tribe was converted to Mormonism. The settlement was first called Corn Creek because the Indians raised corn here.
- KAYSVILLE**, Davis County: (Alt. 4,294; Pop. 992; Settled 1849.) Received its present name following a consultation with Brigham Young, when he objected to the suggested name of Freedom, exclaiming, "When did Kay's Ward get its freedom?" It was originally called Kays Ward in honor of William Kay, Mormon bishop.
- KAYS WARD**, Davis County: Renamed (see Kaysville).
- KEETLEY**, Wasatch County: (Alt. 6,302; Pop. 50.) Named for John Keetley, who operated some of the early mines in this vicinity.
- KELTON**, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,222; Pop. 47; Settled 1869.) Named for an early settler.
- KENILWORTH**, Carbon County: (Alt. 6,604; Pop. 357; Settled 1904.) Said to have been so named because the topography of the surrounding country resembles that of the country around the Kenilworth Castle in Scotland.
- KIMBALLS**, Summit County: (Alt. 6,366; Pop. 30.) Named for George Kimball, who owned a ranch and operated a stage station here.
- KINGSTON**, Piute County: (Alt. 6,000*; Pop. 153; Settled 1876.) Named for the King family, its first settlers.
- KINGSVILLE**, Emery County: Renamed (see Clawson).
- KNIGHTSVILLE**, Juab County: (Alt. 6,572; Settled 1891; abandoned 1932.)
Named for Jesse Knight, who owned considerable mining property in this region.

KOOSHAREM (koo-SHARE-em), Sevier County: (Alt. 6,850; Pop. 319.)

Believed to have derived its name from a carrot-like plant, the roots of which were eaten by the Indians.

KOSMOS (KOZ-mo), Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,222.) Origin of name unknown.

LA SAL, San Juan County: (Alt. 7,125*; Pop. 175; Settled 1889.) Derived its name from the La Sal Mountains, so named by F. V. Hayden, government surveyor.

LA VERAIN, Washington County: (Alt. 3,313; Pop. 390; Settled 1894.) Derived its name from a near-by creek, the name of which is of unknown origin.

LAKE CITY, Utah County: Renamed (see American Fork).

LAPoint, Uintah County: (Alt. 5,500; Pop. 153; Settled 1905.) So named because of a spur projecting from the Uinta Mountains.

LAKE POINT, Tooele County: (Alt. 4,273.) So named because of its location on a point overlooking Great Salt Lake.

LAKE VIEW, Utah County: (Alt. 4,544; Pop. 400; Settled 1849.) So named because it is on the shore of Utah Lake.

LAKE SIDE, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,216; Pop. 104.) So named because it is adjacent to Great Salt Lake.

LAKE TOWN, Rich County: (Alt. 5,989; Pop. 278; Settled 1864.) So named because of its proximity to Bear Lake.

LARK, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 5,460; Pop. 500; Settled 1900.) Origin of name unknown.

LATUDA (luh-TOO-da), Carbon County: (Alt. 6,750; Pop. 400; Settled 1917.) Named for Frank Latuda, mine owner. Formerly called Liberty.

LAYTON, Davis County: (Alt. 4,356; Pop. 597; Settled 1885.) Outgrowth of Kayville. Named for Christopher Layton, member of the Mormon Battalion and early bishop of Kayville.

LEAMINGTON, Millard County: (Alt. 4,738; Pop. 321; Settled 1871.) Named for a city in England.

LEAMINGTON HILL JUNCTION, Millard County: Renamed (see Lynndyl).

LEEDS, Washington County: (Alt. 2,750*; Pop. 223.) Outgrowth of Harrisburg. Named for Leeds, England, by Mormon converts from that locality. First called Bennington, in honor of Benjamin Stringham.

LEESBURG, Sanpete County: Renamed (see Sterling).

LEETON, Uintah County: (Alt. 5,500; Pop. 20; Settled 1908.) Named for Henry Lee, who established a store here in 1910.

LEHI (LEE-hie), Utah County: (Alt. 4,550; Pop. 2,826; Settled 1850.)
Named for a Book of Mormon leader who is said to have brought his people from Jerusalem to colonize America.

LEOTA, Uintah County: (Alt. 4,900; Pop. 153.) Outgrowth of Randlett.
Origin of name is unknown.

LEVAN, (le-VAN), Juab County: (Alt. 5,163; Pop. 611; Settled 1868.)
Derived its name from the Latin word "Levant," which designates the point where the sun rises--the East. Many of its first settlers came here from the abandoned settlement of Chicken Creek.

LEWISALLEN, Daggett County: Renamed (see Manila).

LEWISTON, Cache County: (Alt. 4,305; Pop. 1,783; Settled 1870.) Named for William H. Lewis, first Mormon bishop of the town.

LIBERTY, Carbon County: Renamed (see Latuda).

LIBERTY, Uintah County: Renamed (see Tridell).

LIBERTY, Weber County: (Alt. 5,113; Pop. 288.) Outgrowth of Eden. Name is of patriotic origin.

LINDON, Utah County: (Alt. 4,640; Pop. 589; Settled 1850.) Origin of name unknown.

LINWOOD, Daggett County: (Alt. 6,024; Pop. 80; Settled 1900.) Origin of name unknown.

LITTLE VALLEY, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Mantua).

LOA, County seat of Wayne County: (Alt. 7,000*; Pop. 343.) So named because of the volcano-like appearance of a mountain near the settlement. Franklin B. Young, who had served as a Mormon missionary in the Hawaiian Island, suggested that the town be named for the volcano Mauna Loa.

LOCKERBY, San Juan County: (Alt. 6,500*; Pop. 114.) Named for an early resident.

LOFGREEN, Tooele County: (Alt. 5,803; Pop. 30; Settled 1898.) Settled by Herman Lofgreen and named in his honor.

LOGAN, County seat of Cache County: (Alt. 4,535; Pop. 9,979; Settled 1859.) It derived its name from Logan's Fort, which in turn received its name from the river near which it was built. The river is said to have been named for Ephraim Logan, early trapper, who explored this region in the 1820's.

LOST CREEK, Morgan County: Renamed (see Croydon).

LOUISA, Iron County: Renamed (see Parowan).

LOWER FERRON, Emery County: Renamed (see Molen).

Lucina Madson
for
Naming
Box Elder Co.
Madson

LUCERNE, Millard County: (Alt. 4,700.) Probably so named because lucerne (alfalfa) is an important crop of this community.

LUCIN (loo-SHEN), Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,471; Pop. 56.) Origin of name unknown. May have received its name because of the large deposits of lucina subanta (a species of water fossils) left in this vicinity when ancient Lake Bonneville receded. The town was formerly called Pilot Peak, taking the name of a near-by mountain which was an important landmark for early western travelers.

LUND, Iron County: (Alt. 5,084; Pop. 191; Settled 1901.) Named for R. C. Lund, state legislator and local mine owner.

LYMAN, Wayne County: (Alt. 7,125*.) Named for Francis M. Lyman, Mormon Church official, one of its early settlers. First called Wilmoth.

LYN, Millard County: Renamed (see Lynndyl).

LYNN, Box Elder County: (Alt. 5,919; Pop. 60.) Corruption of Lind, the family name of a group of Swedish immigrants who were early settlers here.

LYNDYL, Millard County: (Alt. 4,785; Pop. 372.) Origin of present name is unknown. Previously called Leamington Hill Junction and Lyn.

LYNNE, Weber County: (Alt. 4,283; Pop. 60; Settled 1849.) So named for a town in Scotland. Formerly called Bingham's Fort for Erastus Bingham, who settled here in 1850.

MAESER, (MAY-zer), Uintah County: (Alt. 5,525*; Pop. 204; Settled 1878.) Named in honor of Dr. Karl G. Maeser, early president of Brigham Young University.

MAGNA, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,278; Pop. 1,604.) Derived its name from a near-by mine. *Originally called Pleasant Green (See 179.22 M276) (until 1917)*

MAMMOTH, Juab County: (Alt. 6,026; Pop. 970; Settled 1870.) Received its name in 1870 following the discovery of rich ore in the Mammoth mine in the near-by mountains.

MANILA, County seat of Daggett County: (Alt. 6,375; Pop. 161.) Named in 1898 by Adolph Jessen, surveyor, in commemoration of Admiral Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet at Manila, Philippine Islands. First called Chambers, for an associate of Jessen. Also called Lewisallen.

MANTI (MAN-tie), County seat of Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,530; Pop. 2,200.) Named for a Book of Mormon town, at the suggestion of Isaac Morley and Brigham Young.

MANTUA (MAN-tuh-way), Box Elder County: (Alt. 5,175*; Pop. 314; Settled 1863.) Named by Lorenzo Snow, fifth president of the Mormon Church, for the town of his nativity, Mantua, Ohio. It had a number of earlier names, including Little Valley, Flaxville, and Geneva.

MAPLETON, Utah County: (Alt. 4,724; Pop. 663.) Outgrowth of Springville. So named because of the wild maples in the near-by mountains.

MARION, Summit County: (Alt. 6,451.) Named for Francis Marion Lyman, Mormon Church official, for whom the town Lyman was also named.

MARRIOTT, Weber County: (Alt. 4,250; Pop. 294; Settled 1854.) Named for John Marriott who owned considerable property here.

MARYSVALE, Piute County: (Alt. 5,866; Pop. 471; Settled 1863.) Named for the Virgin Mary by a group of Catholic miners.

MAYFIELD, Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,500*; Pop. 467; Settled 1873.) So named because of the pleasing appearance of the settlement. First called Arrapene, for a friendly Ute Indian chief who lived here.

MCCORNICK, Millard County: (Alt. 4,762.) Named for William S. McCornick, Salt Lake City banker.

MCFHERSONS FLAT, Washington County: Renamed (see Anderson).

MEADOW, Millard County: (Alt. 5,000*; Pop. 395; Settled 1857.) So named because the site of the settlement was covered with rich meadowland.

MEADOWVILLE, Rich County: (Alt. 5,950; Pop. 10; Settled 1870.) So named because of the lush meadows surrounding the settlement.

MECHANICSVILLE, Utah County: Renamed (see Goshen).

MEGO, (MAY-go), Sanpete County: Renamed (see Moroni).

MENDON, Cache County: (Alt. 4,435; Pop. 434; Settled 1859.) Named for Mendon, Worcester County, Massachusetts, birthplace of Ezra T. Benson, first Mormon apostle to live in Cache Valley.

MERCUR, Tooele County: (Alt. 6,700; Pop. 100; Settled 1870.) Named for a near-by mine; earlier known as Lewiston.

MERRILL (MARE-rill), Uintah County: Renamed (see Naples).

MEXICAN HAT, San Juan County: (Alt. 4,244.) Derived its name from a balanced boulder resembling a Mexican sombrero. The "hat" is more than 60 feet in diameter, 12 feet thick, and weighs 2,500 tons. It rests on a pedestal 200 feet above the valley floor.

~~Middle Fork Between Washington and St. George -~~
MIDVALE, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,354; Pop. 2,750; Settled 1859.) Formerly called Bingham Junction and East Jordan; renamed Midvale in 1909 because it is a trading center for several small surrounding towns.

MIDVIEW, Duchesne County: (Alt. 5,225*; Pop. 40.) So named because of the view of Duchesne River Valley.

MIDWAY, Wasatch County: (Alt. 5,567; Pop. 745; Settled 1859.) So named because it merged two small colonies at a new site midway between the former settlements.

MILBURN, Sanpete County: (Alt. 6,268; Pop. 137; Settled 1838.) Outgrowth of Fairview. So named because of the mills built at the mouth of a near-by canyon.

MILFORD, Beaver County: (Alt. 4,968; Pop. 1,518; Settled 1880.) Derived its name from the fact that the early settlers forded Beaver River at a mill that stood near the town site.

MILLCREEK, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,975; Pop. 2,300.) Derived its name from the stream on which it is situated.

MILLERS SETTLEMENT, Davis County: Renamed (see Farmington).

MILL CREEK, Weber County: Renamed (see Slaterville).

MILLS, Juab County: (Alt. 4,931; Pop. 123.) So named because of the mills operated near-by.

MILLS, Tooele County: (Alt. 4,330; Pop. 116; Settled 1856.) Derived its name from the near-by wool and flour mills bought by Brigham Young. Formerly known as Richville. Designated as county seat in 1856, but never became a major settlement. County seat was moved to Tooele in 1861.

MILLVILLE, Cache County: (Alt. 4,542; Pop. 409; Settled 1859.) So named because the first sawmill in Cache Valley was operated here.

MILL WARD, Uintah County: Renamed (see Mieser).

MILTON, Morgan County: So named because of a grist mill built here in 1864 by George W. Taggart and the Hinman brothers.

MINERSVILLE, Beaver County: (Alt. 5,625; Pop. 537; Settled 1859.) So named because of the mines nearby.

MOAB (MOE-ab), County seat of Grand County: (Alt. 4,042; Pop. 853; Settled 1855; vacated during Indian troubles, resettled 1876.) There are two versions concerning the origin of the name: 1. That the settlement was named for a region in Palestine mentioned in the Bible. 2. That the name is a corruption of a Paiute² Indian name "Mohapa," meaning mosquito water, applied to this region because of the great number of mosquitoes along the Colorado River bottoms. First known as Elk Mountain Mission.

MODENA, Iron County: (Alt. 5,462; Pop. 75; Settled 1899.) Origin of name unknown.

MOHRLAND, Emery County: (Settled 1909.) Origin of name unknown.

MOLEN, Emery County: Named for Michael W. Molen, early settler. Formerly called Lower Ferron.

MONA, Juab County: (Alt. 4,917; Pop. 338; Settled 1852.) Origin uncertain, but it is believed that the name is a contraction of the Italian word, Madonna.

- MONROE, Sevier County: (Alt. 4,375*; Pop. 1,247; Settled 1863; vacated during Indian troubles, resettled 1870.) Named in honor of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States.
- MONTICELLO, County seat of San Juan County: (Alt. 7,066; Pop. 496; Settled 1888.) Named for President Thomas Jefferson's summer residence in Virginia. Formerly called Hammond.
- MOORE, Emery County: (Alt. 6,250; Pop. 50; Settled 1894.) Named in 1940 for L. C. Moore, who became manager of a land development project here in 1907. Formerly called Rochester for the New York home-town of M. B. Whitney, promoter of the Independent Canal and Reservoir Company, which was incorporated in 1894 to develop the land in this vicinity.
- MORGAN, County seat of Morgan County: (Alt. 5,063; Pop. 953; Settled 1860.) (see Morgan County.)
- MORONI (moe-ROE-nie), Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,519; Pop. 1,218.) Named for the Angel Moroni, who is credited with appearing to Joseph Smith in connection with establishment of the Mormon Church. First called Mego for a friendly Indian, but renamed in 1859.
- MORRISSEY, Beaver County: Renamed (see Sulphurdale).
- MORRISTOWN, Weber County: Renamed (see South Weber).
- MOSIDA, Utah County: (Alt. 4,500*.) A name coined from the first two letters of the surnames of three promoters, Moore, Simpson and Davis.
- MOUNT CARMEL, Kane County: (Alt. 5,197; Settled 1864; vacated 1866 because of Indian troubles, resettled 1871.) Named for a mountain in Palestine. Formerly called Winsor for Anson P. Winsor.
- MOUNT ELMONS, Duchesne County: (Alt. 6,270; Pop. 314; Settled 1906.) Derived its name from a high peak in the Uinta Mountains, north of the settlement. First called Banner.
- MOUNT ESBY, Utah County: Renamed (see Elberta).
- MOUNT PLEASANT, Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,857; Pop. 2,284; Settled 1852; vacated 1853 because of Indian troubles, resettled 1859.) So named because it is situated on an eminence, commanding a pleasant view of the surrounding country. Formerly called Fort Hamilton.
- MOUNTAIN DELL, Uintah County: So named because of its topographic surroundings. Formerly called Dry Fork.
- MOUNTAIN HOME, Duchesne County: (Alt. 6,994; Pop. 333.) So named because of its mountainous location.
- MOUNTAINVILLE, Utah County: Renamed (see Alpine).
- MUDDY CREEK, Emery County: Renamed (see Emery).
- MURRAY, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,350; Pop. 5,172.) Named in honor of Eli H. Murray, Territorial Governor of Utah, 1880-86.

- MUSARAT, Weber County: Renamed (see Hooper).
 MUTUAL, Carbon County: (Alt. 7,150; Pop. 204.) Derived its name from the Mutual Coal Company, which mines coal here.
 MYTON, Duchesne County: (Alt. 5,084; Pop. 789; Settled 1890.) Named for a former post commander at Fort Duchesne.
 NADA, Beaver County: (Alt. 5,063; Pop. 16.) Origin of name unknown.
 NAPLES, Uintah County: (Alt. 5,260*.) Named for Naples, England. Formerly called Merrill for Porter William Merrill, local church official.
 NATIONAL, Carbon County: (Alt. 7,200; Pop. 357; Settled 1926.) Named for the National Coal Company, which owns land and mines in the vicinity.
 NEOLA, Duchesne County: (Alt. 6,017; Pop. 959; Settled 1910.) Origin of name unknown.
 NEPHE (NEE-fie), County seat of Juab County: (Alt. 5,096; Pop. 2,573; Settled 1851.) Named for a Book of Mormon character. First called Salt Creek, taking the name of the stream near which it is situated. The stream was so named because of near-by salt deposits.
 NELSON, Grand County: Renamed (see Sego).
 NEVERSWEAT, Sevier County: Renamed (see Vermilion).
 NEW HARMONY, Washington County: (Alt. 5,250*; Pop. 190; Settled 1860.) Origin of name unknown.
 NEW CASTLE, Iron County: (Alt. 5,000*; Pop. 141; Settled 1910.) So named because of the castle-like formation of the mountains near the town.
 NEWHOUSE, Beaver County: (Alt. 5,250*.) Named for Samuel Newhouse, a prominent mining man, who once owned the entire town.
 NEWTON, Cache County: (Alt. 4,523; Settled 1869.) Outgrowth of Clarkston. So named to distinguish it from the older settlement.
 NORTH BEND, Sanpete County: Renamed (see Fairview).
 NORTH COTTONWOOD CREEK, Davis County: Renamed (see Farmington).
 NORTH OGDEN, Weber County: (Alt. 4,275; Pop. 1,045; Settled 1850; vacated because of Indian uprising, resettled in 1861.) Outgrowth of Ogden. So named because it is north of this city.
 NORTH SALT LAKE, Davis County: (Alt. 4,255.) So named because it is north of Salt Lake City. *Name changed to Orchard City Oct. 1, 1962.*
 NORTH WILLOW CREEK, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Willard).

NOTOM, Wayne County: (Alt. 5,250*.) First called Pleasant Creek, but because there were several towns of that name, Postmaster Jergen Smith was instructed by the U. S. Post Office Department to find another name. Several names were submitted and Notom was selected. The origin of the name is unknown.

OAK CITY, Millard County: (Alt. 4,700*; Pop. 340; Settled 1868.) Derived its name from the creek near which the town is situated.

OAK CREEK, Washington County: Renamed (see Springdale).

OAKLEY, Summit County: (Alt. 6,517; Pop. 511; Settled 1868.) Believed to have derived its name from the profuse growth of oak brush in the vicinity.

OAK SPRINGS BENCH, Carbon County: Renamed (see Coal City).

OASIS, Millard County: (Alt. 4,594; Pop. 491.) Outgrowth of Deseret. So named because its green fields and orchards seem like an oasis in this desert country.

OGDEN, County seat of Weber County: (Alt. 4,299; Pop. 41,500; Settled 1848.) Derived its name from Ogden River, which in turn was named for Peter Skene Ogden, Hudson's Bay Company brigade leader, who was in this vicinity in the 1820's. Miles Goodyear, about the winter of 1844-45, established a post here which he called Fort Buenaventura, taking the name of a mythical stream which was thought by early explorers to drain the Great Basin region, emptying into San Francisco Bay. Colonization of the area, however, did not begin until 1848, after Goodyear sold his property to the Mormon Church. The settlement was first called Brownsville for James Brown, early settler, who represented the Mormon Church in purchasing Goodyear's land and livestock. The name was changed to Ogden in 1850 when the General Assembly of Deseret created Weber County.

OLJATO (ole-JAY-toe), San Juan County: Derived its name from a Navajo Indian word meaning "moonlight water."

OMAHA, Millard County: Renamed (see Sugarville).

ORENI, Sevier County: Renamed (see Richfield).

OPHIR, Tooele County: (Alt. 6,498; Pop. 170; Settled 1870.) Probably named for the region frequently mentioned in the Old Testament as the source of gold.

ORANGEVILLE, Emery County: (Alt. 5,772; Pop. 532; Settled 1877.) Named for Orange Seely, early settler in Castle Valley. First called Upper Castle Dale.

Orchard City, formerly No. Salt Lake
ORDERVILLE, Kane County: (Alt. 5,250*; Pop. 346; Settled 1875.) So named because its Mormon settlers sought to establish the United Order, an experiment in communal life.

OREM, Utah County: (Alt. 4,756; Pop. 1,915.) Named for W. C. Orem, the builder of the electric interurban railroad which runs through the town.

CORTON, Garfield County: Renamed (see Spry).

COURAY (OO-ray), Uintah County: (Alt. 4,655; Settled 1881.) Named for the Peace Chief of the White River Indians.

FAHREAH (pa-REE-uh), Kane County: (see Paria).

FALMYRA, Utah County: Named for Falmyra, New York, birthplace of Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church.

PANGUITCH, County seat of Garfield County: (Alt. 6,624; Pop. 1,541; Settled 1866; vacated 1867 because of Indian troubles, resettled 1871.) Derived its name from Panguitch Lake, which received its name from the Paiute Indian words meaning "water" and "fish."

PANTHER, Carbon County: Renamed (see Heiner).

PARADISE, Cache County: (Alt. 4,860; Pop. 433; Settled 1860.) So named because of the beauty of its surroundings.

PARAGONAH (pare-uh-GO-nuh), Iron County: (Alt. 5,897; Pop. 384; Settled 1852.) Derived its name from Paiute Indian words meaning "many springs" or "marshes." *(Was called Red Creek)*

PARIA (pa-REE-uh), Kane County: (Alt. 4,625*; Pop. 5; Settled 1872.) Derived its name from the Indian word meaning "dirty water," first applied to the muddy Paria River, which flows near the settlement. Formerly spelled "Fahreah."

PARK CITY, Summit County: (Alt. 6,980; Pop. 4,281.) Derived its name from Farleys Park, a near-by tract of land developed by Farley P. Pratt, Mormon pioneer and church official, who built a toll road from Park City through Farleys Canyon to Salt Lake City.

PARK VALLEY, Box Elder County: (Alt. 5,600*; Pop. 173; Settled 1850.) So named because of the foliage surrounding the area, giving it a park-like appearance.

PAROWAN (PARE-o-wahn), County seat of Iron County: (Alt. 5,990; Pop. 1,474; Settled 1851.) Derived its name from an Indian word meaning "evil water." First named Louisa for Louisa Eeeman, one of the first Mormon women to consent to plural marriage. Although the valley was called Little Salt Lake by a band of Mormon explorers, this name was seldom used.

PAYSON, Utah County: (Alt. 4,700; Pop. 3,045; Settled 1850.) Named for James Pace, one of its founders. First called Feetetneet for an Indian chief.

PEERLESS, Carbon County: (Alt. 6,406; Pop. 207; Settled 1912.) Derived its name from the Peerless Coal mine.

FEETETNEET, Utah County: Renamed (see Payson).

PENROSE, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,300*; Pop. 15.) Named for Charles W. Penrose, editor, poet, composer, and Mormon Church official.

PEOA (pee-O-uh), Summit County: (Alt. 6,191; Pop. 246; Settled 1860.) Said to have derived its name from an Indian word meaning "marry."

PERRY, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,353; Pop. 291; Settled 1853.) Named for the Perry family, early settlers. First called Porter Springs for Crin Porter Rockwell, early land owner. Later called Three-Mile Creek because it is near a stream three miles south of Brigham City.

PETERSBURG, Millard County: Renamed (see Hatton).

PETERSON, Morgan County: (Alt. 4,839; Pop. 306; Settled 1855.) Named for Charles Shreeve Peterson, early settler. First called Weber City because of its proximity to Weber River.

PETTYTOWN, Sanpete County: Renamed (see Sterling).

PETTYVILLE, Sanpete County: Renamed (see Sterling).

PICKELVILLE, Rich County: (Alt. 5,950; Pop. 115.) Named for Charles O. Pickel, an engineer who supervised improvement of the town's water supply system.

PILOT PEAK, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Lucin).

PINE CREEK, Sanpete County: Renamed (see Ephraim).

PINE VALLEY, Washington County: (Alt. 6,000*; Settled 1859.) So named because of the pine forests surrounding the settlement.

PINTO, Washington County: (Alt. 6,000*; Pop. 40; Settled 1854.) Spanish word for "painted" or "mottled." So named because of the vari-colored geologic formations around the area.

PINTURA, Washington County: (Alt. 4,000*; Pop. 30; Settled 1853.) Derived its name from a Spanish word meaning painting. So named because of the bright colored hills near the townsite. Formerly called Belleview because of the beautiful view presented from the dugway on the old Black Ridge wagon road.

PLAIN CITY, Weber County: (Alt. 4,237; Pop. 806; Settled 1859.) So named because it is situated on an open plain. A consolidation of Skeen, North Weber, and Poplar.

PLEASANT CREEK, Wayne County: Renamed (see Notom).

PLEASANT GROVE, Utah County: (Alt. 4,621; Pop. 1,754; Settled 1849.) So named because of the cottonwood grove on the settlement site. Formerly called Battle Creek because it was the scene of the first battle in Utah between the Indians and the Mormon settlers.

PLEASANT VALLEY, Carbon County: Renamed (see Winter Quarters).

PLEASANT VALLEY JUNCTION, Utah County: Renamed (see Colton).

PLEASANT VIEW, Weber County: (Alt. 4,300; Pop. 430; Settled 1851.) Outgrowth of North Ogden. So named because it is situated on the foothills of the Wasatch Mountains and commands an excellent view of Great Salt Lake and the surrounding valley.

PLYMOUTH, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,400; Pop. 315; Settled 1869.) Named for Plymouth, Massachusetts. Formerly called Squaretown, because the first four families of settlers built their houses on the adjoining corners of four sections of land.

POCKETVILLE, Washington County: Renamed (see Virgin).

POND TOWN, Utah County: Renamed (see Salem).

PORTAGE, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,370; Pop. 331; Settled 1867.) Named for Portage County, Ohio, birthplace of Lorenzo Snow, fifth president of the Mormon Church. Formerly called Hay Town because of the large fields of hay grown by the early settlers.

PORTERVILLE, Morgan County: (Alt. 5,239; Pop. 266; Settled 1861.) Named for Sanford Porter, one of the first settlers.

PORTER SPRINGS, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Ferry).

POVERTY FLAT, Wayne County: Renamed (see Torrey).

PRATTS SIDING, Carbon County: Renamed (see Helper).

PRICE, County seat of Carbon County: (Alt. 5,566; Pop. 4,084; Settled 1877.) Named for William Price, a Mormon leader.

PROMONTORY, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,902; Pop. 132; Settled 1839.) So named because it is situated on a high point of land projecting into Great Salt Lake.

PROMONTORY POINT, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,217; Settled 1900.) So named because it is situated on the point of the promontory projecting into the north end of Great Salt Lake.

PROVIDENCE, Cache County: (Alt. 4,600; Pop. 1,088; Settled 1859.) So named because the early settlers felt that this section of the country had been divinely blessed. Formerly called Spring Creek, taking the early name of Providence Creek, near which the settlement is situated.

PROVO, County seat of Utah County: (Alt. 4,549; Pop. 15,000; Settled 1849.) Named for Etienne Provot, French-Canadian trapper, who visited this region in the 1820's. First called Fort Utah.

RAINBOW, Uintah County: (Alt. 5,350*; Settled 1920.) Origin of name unknown.

RAINS, Carbon County: (Alt. 7,042; Pop. 430.) Named for L. F. Rains, prominent mining engineer.

RANDALL, Weber County: (Alt. 4,200; Pop. 155; Settled 1859.) Named for Harvey Randall, local cattleman.

RANDLETT, Uintah County: (Alt. 4,799; Pop. 350; Settled 1892; abandoned temporarily, resettled 1905.) Named for an Indian agent.

RANDOLPH, County seat of Rich County: (Alt. 6,287; Pop. 447; Settled 1870.)
Named for Randolph H. Stewart, who supervised the founding of the community.

REDMOND, Sevier County: (Alt. 5,155; Pop. 577; Settled 1876.) So named because of red-colored mounds west of the town.

RHOADES VALLEY, Summit County: Renamed (see Kamas).

RICHFIELD, County seat of Sevier County: (Alt. 5,308; Pop. 3,067; Settled 1863; vacated 1867 because of Indian troubles, resettled 1870.) So named because of the richness of the soil. First called Omni for a Book of Mormon character.

RICHMOND, Cache County: (Alt. 4,608; Pop. 1,140; Settled 1859.) There are two theories as to the origin of this name: 1. That it was named for Charles Coulson Rich, early settler and Mormon Church official. 2. That it was so named because of the rich loamy soil.

RICHVILLE, Tooele County: Renamed (see Mills).

RIVERDALE, Weber County: (Alt. 4,355; Pop. 316; Settled 1852.) Outgrowth of Ogden. So named because of its proximity to Weber River. Formerly called Stringtown because the first houses were built principally along a single road in a long "string" extending southeast from Ogden. First called Jack Thompson's Settlement, for John C. Thompson, early settler. Also temporarily called Union.

RIVERSIDE, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,400*; Pop. 252.) Outgrowth of Fielding. So named because it is situated on the bank of the Bear River.

RIVERTON, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,435.) Outgrowth of South Jordan. So named because of its proximity to the Jordan River.

ROCHESTER, Emery County: Renamed (see Moore).

ROCKFORT, Summit County: Renamed (see Rockport).

ROCKPORT, Summit County: (Alt. 6,009; Pop. 200; Settled 1860.) So named because it is situated on a rocky hillside. Formerly called Rockfort because of a rock wall built around the settlement.

ROCKVILLE, Washington County: (Alt. 3,746; Pop. 250; Settled 1861.) So named because of the rocky nature of the soil. First called Adventure.

ROLAPP (ROW-lap), Carbon County: Renamed (see Royal).

ROOSEVELT, Duchesne County: (Alt. 5,084; Pop. 1,051; Settled 1908.)
Named in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-fifth President of the United States.

ROSETTE, Box Elder County: (Alt. 6,000; Pop. 72; Settled 1871.) So named because of the abundance of wild roses in this vicinity.

ROUND VALLEY, Millard County: Renamed (see Scipio).

ROBEVILLE, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Bothwell).

ROY, Weber County: (Alt. 4,436; Pop. 275; Settled 1876.) Outgrowth of Hooper. Named by an early settler, David P. Peeples, for his son, Roy, who died here in pioneer days.

ROYAL, Carbon County: (Alt. 6,344; Pop. 355; Settled 1920.) Named for the Royal Coal Company, which operates the coal mines here. Formerly called Rolapp, for Henry H. Rolapp, mine owner. Changed to its present name in 1936.

SAHARA, Iron County: Renamed (see Zane).

ST. GEORGE, County seat of Washington County: (Alt. 2,760; Pop. 2,434; Settled 1861.) Named for George A. Smith, counselor to Brigham Young.

ST. JOHN, Tooele County: (Alt. 5,050; Pop. 135; Settled 1867.) Named for John Rowberry, Mormon Church official.

SALDORO, Tooele County: (Alt. 4,222; Pop. 13.) Origin of name unknown.

SALEM, Utah County: (Alt. 4,600; Pop. 610; Settled 1856.) Named for Salem, (Jerusalem) Palestine. First called Pond Town because of a large natural pond near the settlement.

SALINA (suh-LINE-uh), Sevier County: (Alt. 5,160; Pop. 1,535; Settled 1863; vacated 1866 because of Indian troubles, resettled 1871.) Derived its name from Salina Creek, which received its name from the Spanish word meaning salt, because of the large deposits of rock salt in the vicinity.

SALINE (SAY-line), Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,219.) A Southern Pacific Railroad station on Promontory Point. Derived its name from the near-by salt works.

SALT CREEK, Juab County: Renamed (see Nephi).

SALT CREEK, Weber County: Renamed (see Warren).

SALT LAKE CITY, State Capital of Utah, County seat of Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,266; Pop. 144,200; Settled 1847.) Derived its name from Great Salt Lake, which was so named because of the extreme salinity of its water. Until 1868 the settlement was called Great Salt Lake City.

SANDTOWN, Utah County: Renamed (see Goshen).

SANDY, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,450; Pop. 1,436; Settled 1871.) So named because of the sandy nature of the soil.

SANTA CLARA, Washington County: (Alt. 2,625*; Pop. 280; Settled 1861.) Derived its name from a near-by stream, which was so named by early travelers on the Old Spanish Trail.

SANTAQUIN, Utah County: (Alt. 4,887; Pop. 1,115; Settled 1851.) Named for a Ute Indian leader. Formerly called Summit Creek, taking the name of the stream that flows through the settlement.

SCITIO (SIP-ee-oh), Millard County: (Alt. 5,300*; Pop. 544; Settled 1361.) Named for a famous Roman warrior, at the suggestion of Brigham Young. First called Round Valley, because it is situated in a circular-shaped valley.

SCOFIELD, Carbon County: (Alt. 7,702; Pop. 254; Settled 1879.) Named for General Charles W. Scofield.

SEGO (SAY-go), Grand County: (Alt. 6,000*; Pop. 169.) So named because of the abundance of sego lilies. Formerly called Heslen for an early settler.

SESSIONS SETTLEMENT, Davis County: Renamed (see Bountiful).

SEVIER, Sevier County: (Alt. 5,542; Pop. 198; Settled 1875.) So called because it is situated on the Sevier River and at the mouth of Sevier Canyon (see Sevier County).

SHAMBIP, Tooele County: Renamed (see Clover).

SIGURD, Sevier County: (Alt. 5,270; Pop. 293; Settled 1874.) Outgrowth of Vermilion. Origin of name unknown.

SILVER CITY, Juab County: (Alt. 6,100; Pop. 536; Settled 1870.) So named because of its proximity to large deposits of silver ore.

SILVER REEF, Washington County: Derived its name from a sandstone reef in which deposits of native silver were discovered in 1866. This was a geologic phenomenon inasmuch as silver had never previously been found in sandstone.

SILVERLAKE, Salt Lake County: Named for a near-by lake (see E Brighton).

SLATERVILLE, Weber County: (Alt. 4,240; Pop. 307; Settled 1850.) Named in honor of Richard Slater, a pioneer settler. Formerly called Mill Creek.

SMITHFIELD, Cache County: (Alt. 4,695; Pop. 588; Settled 1859.) Named for John G. Smith, early settler.

SNOWVILLE, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,644; Pop. 168; Settled 1871.) Named for Lorenzo Snow, fifth president of the Mormon Church.

SNYDERVILLE, Summit County: (Alt. 6,554; Pop. 230; Settled 1865.) Named for G. G. Snyder, who shipped the first ore from the Park City mining district.

SODOM, Utah County: Renamed (see Goshen).

SOLDIER SUMMIT, Wasatch County: (Alt. 7,440; Pop. 319.) Origin of name unknown.

SOUTH JORDAN, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,300*.) Outgrowth of West Jordan. So named to distinguish it from the older settlement.

SOUTH OGDEN, Weber County: (Alt. 4,300; Pop. 1,383; Settled 1848.) Outgrowth of Ogden. So named because it is south of Ogden. Formerly called Burch Creek for a pioneer family which settled here in 1848.

SOUTH PLYMOUTH, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Fielding).

SOUTH SALT LAKE, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,253; Pop. 3,200.) So named because it is south of Salt Lake City. Known briefly as Central Park.

SOUTH WEBER, Davis County: So named because it is on the south side of the Weber River.

SOUTH WILLOW CREEK, Salt Lake County: Renamed (see Draper).

SPANISH FORK, Utah County: (Alt. 4,549; Pop. 3,730; Settled 1850.) Derived its name from Spanish Fork Creek, which was so named because the Old Spanish Trail followed by Father Escalante in 1776 closely paralleled it.

SPRING CANYON, Carbon County: (Alt. 6,513.) Origin of present name uncertain. Formerly called Storrs for George Storrs, prominent mining man.

SPRING CITY, Sanpete County: (Alt. 3,696; Settled 1852; vacated 1853, resettled 1859.) So named because of the springs on the settlement site.

SPRING CREEK, Cache County: Renamed (see Providence).

SPRING GLEN, Carbon County: (Alt. 6,396; Pop. 3,041; Settled 1870.) So named by J. G. Gay of Spanish Fork because of its verdant appearance.

SPRING LAKE, Utah County: (Alt. 4,730; Pop. 350; Settled 1850.) So named because of a near-by small lake formed by several springs. Known as Spring Lake Villa prior to 1862.

SPRING LAKE VILLA, Utah County: Renamed (see Spring Lake).

SPRINGDALE, Washington County: (Alt. 3,915; Pop. 351; Settled 1862.) So named because it is situated near three springs. Formerly called Oak Creek.

SPRINGVILLE, Utah County: (Alt. 4,515; Pop. 3,748; Settled 1850.) So named because of a large spring near the townsite. First called Hobble Creek for a near-by stream which was so named by a group of traders who, while camped near the creek, lost a pair of hobbles from their bell horse.

SPRY, Garfield County: (Alt. 6,400*; Pop. 150; Settled 1872.) Named in honor of William Spry, Governor of Utah, 1909-17. Formerly called Tebbsville, Orton, and Cleveland.

SPUD VALLEY, Garfield County: Renamed (see Escalante).

SQUARETOWN, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Plymouth).

- STANDARDVILLE, Carbon County: (Alt. 8,721; Pop. 545; Settled 1911.)
Derived its name from the Standard Coal Company, which operates the mines in this vicinity.
- STERLING, Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,414; Pop. 311; Settled 1873.) Origin of present name unknown. First named Pettyville for the Petty family, early settlers. Later called Leesburg, Buncetown, and Pettytown.
- STOCKMORE, Duchesne County: (Alt. 7,250*; Pop. 75; Settled 1906.) Origin of name uncertain.
- STOCKTON, Tooele County: (Alt. 5,068; Pop. 551; Settled 1863.) Named for Stockton, California, by soldiers from Colonel Patrick Edward Conner's California Volunteers, who established Camp Douglas (now Fort Douglas), near Salt Lake City.
- STODDARD, Morgan County: (Alt. 5,100; Pop. 75; Settled 1860.) Named for Judson L. Stoddard, who purchased the land from an Indian.
- STORRS, Carbon County: Renamed (see Spring Canyon).
- SPRINGTOWN, Weber County: Renamed (see Riverdale).
- SUGARVILLE, Millard County: (Alt. 4,559; Pop. 240.) So named because of the importance of the sugar beet industry. First called Omaha for Omaha, Nebraska. Later renamed Alfalfa because alfalfa was the most important crop raised by the settlers.
- SULPHURDALE, Beaver County: (Alt. 5,825*; Pop. 25.) Derived its name from the sulphur mines in the vicinity. In 1918 the name was temporarily changed to Morrissey, for the man who operated the mines here for a few years.
- SUMMIT, Davis County: Renamed (see Clinton).
- SUMMIT, Iron County: (Alt. 5,950*; Pop. 115; Settled 1858.) So named because it is situated at the top of a mountain pass.
- SUMMIT CREEK, Utah County: Renamed (see Santaguin).
- SUNNYSIDE, Carbon County: (Alt. 6,710; Pop. 749; Settled 1912.) So named because it is situated on the south slope of the Book Cliff Mountains. First called Verdi.
- SUNSET, Davis County: So named because it commands a view of the sunset on Great Salt Lake.
- SUTHERLAND, Millard County: (Alt. 4,700*; Pop. 513.) Named for George Sutherland, former Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.
- SYRACUSE, Davis County: (Alt. 4,241; Pop. 709; Settled 1878.) Outgrowth of Hooper and Kaysville. Named for Syracuse, New York.
- TABIONA (tab-ee-O-na), Duchesne County: (Alt. 6,750*; Pop. 170.) Named for an Indian.

TALMAGE, Duchesne County: (Alt. 6,830; Pop. 222; Settled 1907.) Named for James E. Talmage, Mormon Church official and former president of the University of Utah. Formerly known as Winn.

TAYLOR, Weber County: (Alt. 4,237; Pop. 334; Settled 1854.) Named for the John Taylor family, its first settlers.

TAYLORSVILLE, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,299; Pop. 918; Settled 1848.) Named in honor of the Taylor family, early settlers.

TAYLORSVILLE, Weber County: Renamed (see West Weber).

TEASDALE, Wayne County: (Alt. 7,000*; Pop. 323; Settled 1879.) Named for George Teasdale, Mormon Church official and early pioneer.

TEBBSVILLE, Garfield County: Renamed (see Spry).

THATCHER, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,300; Pop. 639; Settled 1890.) Named for Moses Thatcher, Mormon Church official.

THISTLE, Utah County: (Alt. 5,033; Pop. 217.) So named because of the prolific growth of wild thistles in this region. ^{was}

THOMPSONS, Grand County: (Alt. 5,134; Pop. 134.) Origin of name unknown.

THREE-MILE CREEK, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Perry).

THURBER, Wayne County: Renamed (see Bicknell).

TIMPIE (TIM-pee), Tooele County: (Alt. 4,226.) Derived its name from a Gosiute Indian word meaning "rock."

TINTIC, Juab County: (Alt. 5,859; Pop. 37; Settled 1903.) Named for an Indian chief.

TOOELE, County seat of Tooele County: (Alt. 4,923; Pop. 5,135; Settled 1852.) (see Tooele County).

TOPLIFF, Tooele County: (Alt. 4,936; Settled 1904.) Origin of name unknown.

TOQUERVILLE (TOE-ker-vil), Washington County: (Alt. 3,200*; Pop. 375; Settled 1858.) Named for Chief Toquer. Toquer is a Ute Indian word meaning "black."

TORREY, Wayne County: (Alt. 7,000*; Pop. 217.) Named in honor of Colonel Torrey of Wyoming, who fought in the Spanish-American War. First called Poverty Flat.

TREMONT, Box Elder County: Renamed (see Tremonton).

TREMONTON, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,322; Pop. 1,009; Settled 1903.) Named for Tremont, Illinois. Later renamed to avoid confusion with the town of Fremont, Wayne County.

TRENTON, Cache County: (Alt. 4,461; Pop. 256; Settled 1872.) Named for Trenton, New Jersey, former residence of Bishop William B. Preston.

- TRIDELL, Uintah County: (Alt. 5,550*; Pop. 375; Settled 1908.) So named because it is situated at the confluence of three mountain dells. First known as Liberty.
- TROFIC, Garfield County: (Alt. 6,298; Pop. 430; Settled 1891.) So named because of its warm climate as compared to that of Panguitch from which its first settlers came.
- TRIBUT CREEK, Juab County: (Alt. 4,675*; Pop. 63.) Derived its name from a near-by creek.
- TWENTY WELLS, Tooele County: Renamed (see Grantsville).
- UINTAH (you-IN-tah), Weber County: (Alt. 4,497; Pop. 304; Settled 1850.) Named for a Ute Indian tribe (see Uintah County). First called East Weber, and later, Easton, because it was settled on the east bank of the Weber River. At first the railroad called the local station Deseret, but later changed the name to Uintah, and the town subsequently adopted the same name.
- UNION SPRINGS, Juab County: Renamed (see Fountain Green).
- UNION, Salt Lake County: Origin of name unknown.
- UNION, Weber County: Renamed (see Riverdale).
- UNIONVILLE, Summit County: Renamed (see Hoytsville).
- UPALCO (you-FAL-ko), Duchesne County: (Alt. 5,760; Pop. 324; Settled 1908.) Name coined from the initial letters of the Uintah Power and Light Company, which furnished power for the district.
- UPPER BINGHAM, Salt Lake County: (See Copperfield).
- UPPER CASTLEDALE, Emery County: Renamed (see Orangeville).
- UPPON, Summit County: (Alt. 5,182; Settled 1861.) So named because it was "up the creek" from Coalville. Formerly known as Huffville.
- VENICE, Sevier County: (Alt. 5,230; Pop. 807; Settled 1875.) Outgrowth of Glenwood. Named for Venice, Italy. First called Wallsville in honor of William Wall, early settler.
- VERDI, Carbon County: Renamed (see Sunnyside).
- VERMILION, Sevier County: (Alt. 5,270; Pop. 113; Settled 1874.) So named by Brigham Young because of the vermilion-colored mountains near-by. First called Neversweat.
- VERMIL, County seat of Uintah County: (Alt. 5,522; Pop. 1,744; Settled 1879.) Received its present name in 1893 because the vegetation made it a green oasis in this arid valley. Formerly called Ashley Center for General William H. Ashley, early fur trader, whose men were in this region in the 1820's.

VERNON, Tooele County: (Alt. 5,511; Pop. 167; Settled 1862.) Named for Joseph Vernon, early settler, who was killed by Indians.

VEYO, Washington County: (Alt. 4,025*; Pop. 170; Settled 1911.) Name coined from the words "verdure" and "youth" by a group of Mormon Beehive Girls.

VICTOR, Emery County: (Settled 1835.) Origin of name unknown. First called Desert Lake because it is near a small reservoir amid desolate surroundings.

VINEYARD, Utah County: (Alt. 4,355.) Outgrowth of Lakeview. So named because early settlers devoted many acres to the raising of grapes.

VIRGIN, Washington County: (Alt. 3,400*; Pop. 200; Settled 1857.) Derived its name from the Virgin River, which early Spaniards called the "Rio Virgen." Jedediah Smith, who visited this region in 1826, attempted to rename the stream in honor of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, but the older name prevailed. The settlement was first known as Pocketville because the Indians called the valley by a name meaning "hole" or "pocket."

WALES, Sanpete County: (Alt. 5,500*; Pop. 270; Settled 1859.) Named for the British principality. Formerly called Coalville because of the early discovery of coal in this vicinity.

WALLSBURG, Wasatch County: (Alt. 5,301; Pop. 240; Settled 1861.) Named for William W. Wall, early settler.

WALLSVILLE, Sevier County: Renamed (see Venice).

WANSHIP, Summit County: (Alt. 5,862; Pop. 650; Settled 1859.) Named for a friendly Indian chief.

WARM CREEK, Sanpete County: Renamed (see Fayette).

WARREN, Weber County: (Alt. 4,219; Pop. 360; Settled 1864.) Named for Lewis Warren Shurtliff, early settler. First known as Salt Creek.

WASATCH (WAH-satch), Salt Lake County: (Alt. 5,596.) Named for the mountains on the eastern slope of the valley (see Wasatch County).

WASATCH (WAH-satch), Summit County: (Alt. 6,816; Pop. 20.) Named by the Union Pacific Railroad (see Wasatch County).

WASHAKIE (WASH-uh-key), Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,373; Settled 1877.) Named for a Shoshone leader who was friendly to the early settlers of northern Utah.

WASHINGTON, Washington County: (Alt. 2,800*; Pop. 435; Settled 1857.) Named in honor of George Washington, first President of the United States.

WATSON, Uintah County: (Alt. 5,346; Pop. 12; Settled 1905.) Named for an early settler.

- WATTIS, Carbon County: (Alt. 7,600; Pop. 262; Settled 1912.) Origin of name unknown.
- WEBER CITY, Morgan County: County seat of Morgan County from 1862-67. Renamed (see Peterson).
- WELLINGTON, Carbon County: (Alt. 5,402; Pop. 348; Settled 1880.) Named for Justus Wellington Seeley, Jr., of the Emery County Court.
- WELLSVILLE, Cache County: (Alt. 4,495; Pop. 1,270; Settled 1856.) Named for Daniel H. Wells, pioneer settler.
- WENDOVER, Tooele County: (Alt. 4,246; Pop. 192; Settled 1906.) Derived its name from the old Anglo-Saxon verb "wenden," meaning "to go" or "to wind." This name was chosen because the Western Pacific Railroad, at this point, begins winding westward over the Desert Range.
- WEST HARRISVILLE, Weber County: Renamed (see Farr West).
- WEST JORDAN, Salt Lake County: (Alt. 4,370*; Settled 1849.) So named because it is situated on the west bank of the Jordan River.
- WEST POINT, Davis County: (Pop. 102.) So named because it is situated on a small peninsula extending into Great Salt Lake.
- WEST WARREN, Weber County: (Alt. 4,219; Pop. 360; Settled 1865.) Outgrowth of Warren, and so named because it is west of the older settlement.
- WEST WEBER, Weber County: (Alt. 4,240; Pop. 409; Settled 1859.) So named to distinguish it from East Weber and South Weber, near-by settlements. Composed of the older settlements of Alma, Weston, Taylorsville and Garland.
- WESTON, Weber County: Renamed (see West Weber).
- WESTWATER, Grand County: (Alt. 4,320.) Origin of name unknown.
- WHEELON, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,499.) Named for John C. Wheelon.
- WHITEROCKS, Uintah County: (Alt. 6,050*; Pop. 200; Settled 1868.) Derived its name from Whiterocks River, which was so named by Indians of the vicinity because of the many white rocks along its course.
- WIDTSOE (WIT-so), Garfield County: (Alt. 7,625; Settled 1876; vacated.) Named in honor of John A. Widtsoe, Mormon Church official and former president of the University of Utah. First called Windor, and later Houston.
- WILLARD, Box Elder County: (Alt. 4,266; Pop. 561; Settled 1876.) Named for Willard Richards, counselor to Brigham Young. First called North Willow Creek, taking the early name of the stream near which the first settlement was made.
- WILLOW CREEK, Tooele County: Renamed (see Grantsville).

- WILLOW SPRINGS, Juab County: Renamed (see Callao).
- WILMOTH, Wayne County: Renamed (see Lyman).
- WILSON, Grand County: (Alt. 4,295; Settled 1854.) Named for Lewis D., George C., and Bradley B. Wilson, early settlers.
- WILSONVILLE, Emery County: (Alt. 5,250*; Settled 1878.) Named for Sylvester Wilson, first settler.
- WINDSOR, Garfield County: Renamed (see Widtsoe).
- WINN, Duchesne County: Renamed (see Talmage).
- WINSOR, Kane County: Renamed (see Mount Carmel).
- WINTER QUARTERS, Carbon County: (Alt. 8,029; Pop. 623; Settled 1878.)
So named because, during the winter of 1879, a party of coal miners were trapped here for several months by the deep snow. Formerly known as Pleasant Valley.
- WOODENSHOE, Summit County: Origin of name unknown.
- WOODLAND, Summit County: (Alt. 6,804; Pop. 153.) So named because it is situated in a wooden area bordering the Provo River.
- WOODROW, Millard County: (Alt. 4,600*.) Named in honor of Woodrow Wilson, twenty-seventh President of the United States.
- WOODRUFF, Rich County: (Alt. 6,344; Pop. 532; Settled 1865.) Named for Wilford Woodruff, fourth president of the Mormon Church.
- WOODS CROSS, Davis County: (Alt. 4,293; Pop. 1,020; Settled 1865.)
Derived its name from a railroad crossing near the farm of Daniel C. Wood. From Woods Crossing, the name was shortened to Woods Cross.
- WOODSIDE, Emery County: (Alt. 4,633; Pop. 104; Settled 1861.) So named because it is situated near a grove of cottonwood trees along Price River.
- YOST, Box Elder County: (Alt. 5,879; Pop. 180; Settled 1880.) Named for Charles Yost, first settler. Formerly called George Creek.
- ZANE, Iron County: (Alt. 5,213; Pop. 12; Settled 1900.) Probably named for the author, Zane Grey, because southern Utah was the locale of many of his western novels. Formerly called Sahara because it is situated in a desert country.

UTAH WE LOVE THEE

EVAN STEPHENS

1. Land of the mountains high, U - tah, we love thee!
2. Co - lum-bia's new - est star, U - tah, we love thee!
3. Land of the Pi - o - neers, U - tah, we love thee!

Land of the sun - ny sky, U - tah, we love thee!
Thy lus - tre shines a - far, U - tah, we love thee!
Grow with the com - ing years, U - tah, we love thee!

Far in the glo - rious west, Throned on the moun - tain's crest,
Bright in our ban - ner's blue, A - mong her sis - ters true,
With wealth and peace in store, To fame and glo - ry soar,

In robes of State-hood dressed, U - tah, we love thee!
She proud - ly comes to view, U - tah, we love thee!
God - guard - ed ev - er - more, U - tah, we love thee!