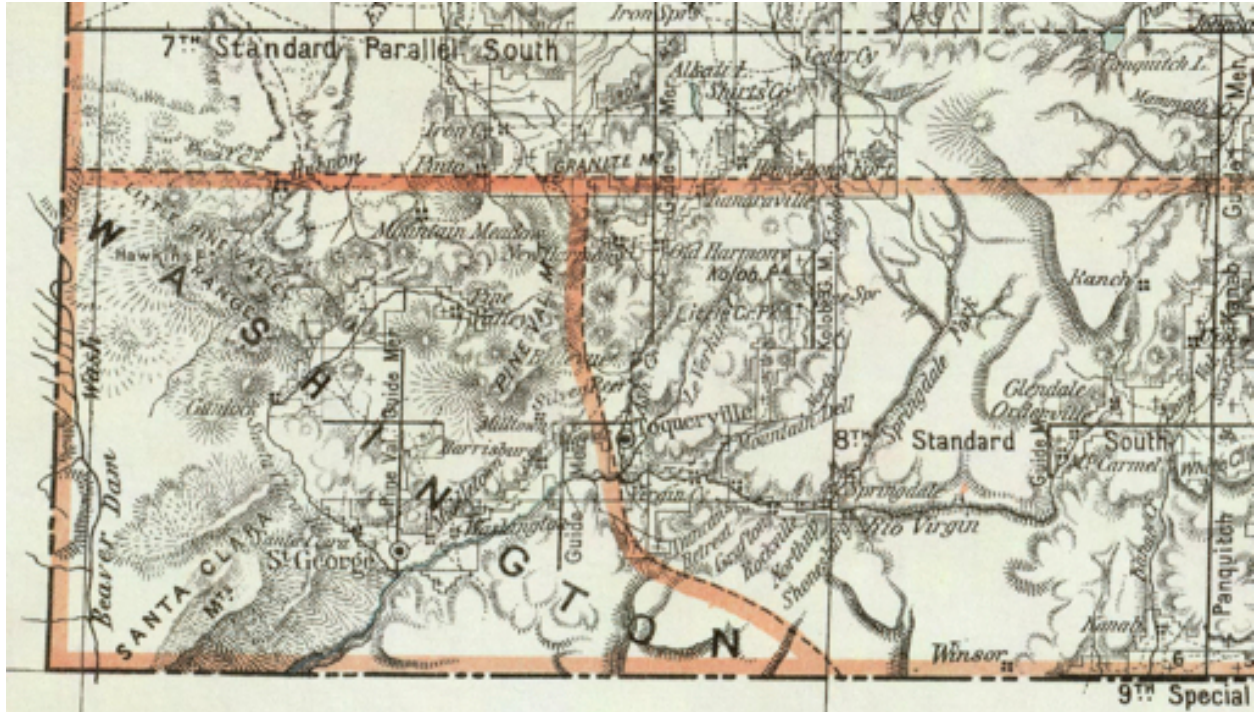


Toquerville Kane County Seat

Kane County was created by the Utah Territorial Legislature in 1864. It's first county seat was Grafton. As fears about Navajo raids increased in 1866, the county seat was moved to Rockville, and then to Toquerville in 1867.

and then persuaded Cumming to enter Utah without federal troops. Lastly, he convinced Brigham Young to accept United States military forces at Camp Floyd west of Utah Lake.



Why was it named Kane County? Colonel Thomas L. Kane was a certainly friend of United States presidents James K. Polk, Millard Fillmore, Ulysses S. Grant and James Buchanan. And he was also one of Brigham Young's best friends. <https://sites.rootsweb.com/~iapcgs/Kane.htm>

When the Mormons were forced to flee from Nauvoo, with the help of his father, Judge John K. Kane, Thomas arranged for them to stay on Indian Land along the Missouri river.

When Utah was granted territorial status by Congress, President Fillmore asked Kane to be its first Governor. He declined. He recommended Brigham Young, who was appointed.

In 1858, at the age of 35, with Utah War (or "unannounced" invasion) in a stalemate, Kane offered his diplomatic services to president Buchanan and was authorized to see what he could unofficially "work out". He induced the Mormon leaders to accept Cumming as governor,



Toquerville Kane County Seat



In the first few years of its existence the small settlement on Ash Creek was often referred to as Tokerville or just Toker.

Deseret News, May 19, 1869

Various opinions are entertained in the southern part of the Territory about the raising of the olive tree, the general impression being that it can be successfully raised. In the garden of Brother John C. Naile, at Tokerville, we saw an olive tree growing which was very thrifty. Brother Naile feels sanguine that olive trees will grow in that region, and he is making calculations on propagating them. We have seen them growing and bearing fruit at Los Angeles and vicinity, California, in a climate no more favorable than that of Southern Utah, and we share in the opinion of Bro. Naile that they can be produced in our settlements. The olive is a hardy tree and very tenacious of life; for, we read, that after the earth had been immersed in the waters of the flood, the dove, which Noah sent forth from the ark, returned bearing an olive leaf plucked off.

Probably the most well known resident of Toquerville in the late 1860s and 1870s was John Conrad Naile (Naegle).

PURE DIXIE WINE from the vineyard of John C. Nail, Toquerville, at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. j16

Naile's pure Dixie wine was a favorite purchase at Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution in Salt Lake City.

After Levi Savage was fined \$300 and imprisoned for six months. John C. Naile and his seven wives left Toquerville for Mexico in 1889 to escape prosecution for polygamy. They made a home in Colonia Oaxaca in Sonora. John died there in 1889. Many of his family members stayed until revolutionaries led by Pancho Villa, forced their exodus.

ed to reply. Your correspondent, upon the occasion of his visit to Toquerville, viewing, as he had been privileged, with an artists eye, the magnificent surroundings of our Dixie land, combined with the exhilarating influences occasioned by riding over the sands and volcanic deposits, between our northern and southern clime, probably assisted in the fertility of his imagination by that "pint of wine," at the unprecedentedly low price of "ten cents," is excusable for the assertion of thirty or forty men having suspended work and engaging in the scientific game of "Shambang," when your present correspondent, not having imbibed sufficiently to feel jolly, could but view some fifteen or twenty youth and boys in social enjoyment. A in all markets the price of an article is supposed to be in proportion to its quality, so with our Dixie wine. Had our friend S. but loosened his purse strings to the dimension of 25cts. for a pint of Toquer's best wine, himself and two friends would probably not have experienced the stupifying effects, such as are produced by drinking "laudanum tea."

Deseret News, May 5, 1875

Levi Savage, of Toquerville, charged with unlawful cohabitation, was called for sentence. He said: "According to the construction I put upon the law, and my understanding of the law against polygamy, my interpretation is that I am not guilty; yet according to the law as construed by the courts I am guilty, and I plead guilty."

Boreman made a few remarks to him as to his promises, or if he had anything further to say.

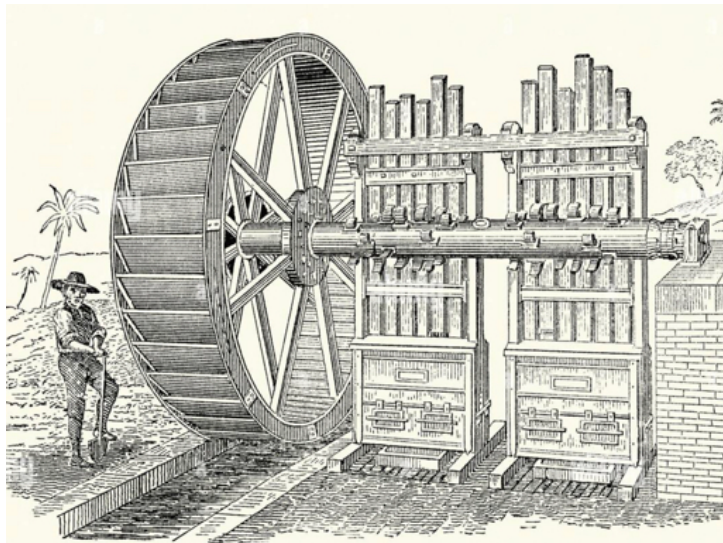
Answer—No, sir, I don't know as I have.

The judgment of the court was that he be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for six months, and be fined \$300, and be confined until the fine and costs are paid.

Salt Lake Herald, September 30, 1887



*Aerial Photograph of Distance from
Silver Reef to Toquerville mill*



Engraving of a Water Powered Stamp Mill

Wells Spicer was a mining engineer and correspondent for the Salt Lake Herald newspaper. He had interests in a number of mining ventures in Silver Reef. His plan to build an eight stamp water powered stamp mill on Ash Creek below Toquerville never came to fruition, although it might have been a sound idea.

A Rich District.

Mr. Dupaix from Toquerville is in the city making arrangements for the plans for the eight-stamp mill that he is erecting near that point, and which he hopes to have ready for work in about sixty days. He tells some remarkable stories in regard to the wealth of the Leeds mining district, and says it is the richest district he has ever seen outside of the Comstock lode during his long residence on the coast. He predicts that there will be eight or ten mills erected there within the next year, and that there will soon be a big rush towards a veritable Utah bonanza.

Salt Lake Herald, August 25, 1876

Mill in Harrisburg.

Messrs. Spicer & Dupaix are erecting an eight-stamp mill at Toquerville, six miles from Leeds. The mill is located on Ash creek, about a mile below the town of Toquerville, proper. They have an excellent water power, with forty feet fall—the only one in the vicinity. They think the power equal to a 60-horse power engine.

Salt Lake Herald, July 19, 1876

Toquerville Kane County Seat



Thomas Moran's Annotated 1873 Sketch of Toquerville

Artist's Thomas Moran and Jack Colburn had passed through Toquerville on their way to John Wesley's Powells base camp at Kanab in 1873. Moran's sketch highlights the early morning glow rising over the crimson cliffs. The narrows where Ash Creek funnels through a black lava canyon are the focal point of the composition.

The sketch may be Moran's first in southern Utah. Following Moran's annotations, a little color may suggest the scene he envisioned in 1873.



Toquerville Kane County Seat

Sixty years after Moran's pencil sketch in 1933, Maynard Dixon's *Fields of Toquerville* depicts similar subject matter at a different time of day.



Maynard Dixon, *Fields of Toquerville* 1933



Maynard Dixon, *Toquerville* 1933

The Mormon village of Toquerville's position at the edge of the Colorado Plateau inspired two well recognized American artists to capture the natural beauty of its surroundings. The middle ground of irrigated fields in *Fields of Toquerville* depicts a landscape that resulted from the Mormon ambition to redeem the arid landscape and make it "blossom like a rose".

Maynard Dixon sought to portray the real west not the imagined fantasy of western movies.
<https://www.pbs.org/video/utah-history-maynard-dixon/>

Toquerville Kane County Seat

In August of 1953, twenty years after Maynard Dixon made his foray into *modern* reality, two photographer friends, Dorothea Lange and Ansel Adams, turned their piercing gaze on *Three Mormon Towns* for LIFE Magazine. (Gunlock, Toquerville and Saint George).

Thirty-five photographs with text by Daniel Dixon appeared under the title "Three Mormon Towns" in the Sept. 6, 1954, issue of LIFE.



Dorothea Lange, Mrs. Naegle, 1953



*Dorothea Lange
with Camera on
top of Car.*



*Dorothea Lange
Mary Ann Savage,
The Savage Girls
1933*

Toquerville Kane County Seat



Ansel Adams, Toquerville Barn, 1953

*Ansel Adams with Camera
and Light Meter*



Toquerville Kane County Seat

Frances R. Burke: Toquerville Presbyterian Missionary

Silver Reef miners, U. S. marshals searching for polygamists, Protestant missionaries sent to bring Christianity to Mormons, and other outsiders discovered the little village of Toquerville. When the silver mines played out and the 1890 Manifesto resolved the polygamy question, most of the miners, lawmen and interlopers left, but one Presbyterian missionary, Francis Rosilla Burke who came to Toquerville in 1881, remained for more than forty-four years.



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