

REDD ROAD TOUR

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Use the addresses listed below to find each site. For more precise locations, refer to the GPS coordinates provided in the descriptive paragraphs on the back of this page. To use the GPS coordinates, type the numbers (including periods and dashes) directly into your search bar. Do not include the letters "GPS" when typing. For an interactive experience, scan the QR code at the top of this page to open a Google Map with all the sites and descriptions. Have fun exploring!

- 1 REDD FARMLAND** (no formal address)
use GPS 40.075731, -111.628497
or search "Poplar Lane Trailhead" in
Google Maps (Apple Maps may misroute)

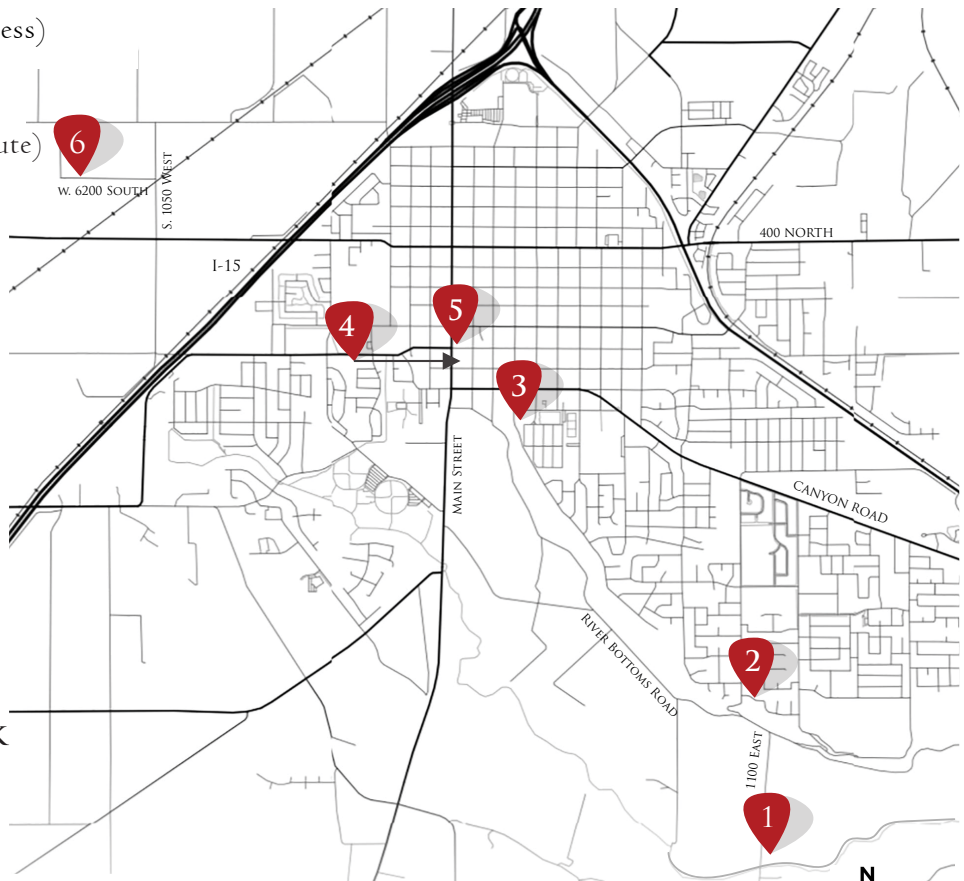
- 2 PIONEER HERITAGE
CEMETERY**
1530 East 1900 South

- 3 SPANISH FORK
CEMETERY**
420 South 400 East

- 4 JONES-HUGHES
HERITAGE PARK**
143 South Main Street

- 5 OLD FORT MONUMENT
AT THE SPANISH FORK CITY PARK**
49 South Main Street

- 6 PALMYRA FORT
MONUMENT** (no formal address)
use GPS 40.11943, -111.686049



SPANISH FORK



1 THE REDD FARMLAND In the spring of 1851, John H. Redd and other early settlers broke land and the following summer were successfully raising crops. According to the earliest Spanish Fork land surveys, it appears that the land may have been near this site by the Spanish Fork River. They built a “primitive” irrigation system that included the “South Ditch” to bring water to the newly broken farm acreage. The exact location of the Reese and Redd Company sawmill which burned in 1853 may have been upriver closer to timber, however, the exact location is unknown. There is a paved footpath today that follows the river with stunning views and beautiful scenery if you’re feeling the need to stretch your legs.

2 THE PIONEER HERITAGE CEMETERY which was originally called “Redd Cemetery” sits on the bluff overlooking the Spanish Fork river bottoms surrounded today by a modern subdivision. Newly restored through a cooperative effort between the City of Spanish Fork, the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, and the developers of the subdivision, it was dedicated on July 21, 2009. The project took four years to complete. The original grave markers were washed out, and since there was no way to identify location and occupant of a grave, the new markers are without engraving; the stones are only representative of those who may be buried here. This hallowed spot is the final resting place of many of the Redd family and household: John Hardison Redd, Elizabeth Hancock Redd, Mary Catherine Redd, John Holt Redd, and Amy, Chaney’s daughter. Luke Redd is buried in Auburn, California, and Chaney in St. George, Utah.

Take a moment to walk out to the edge of the bluff and look into the Spanish Fork river bottoms below. Today it takes only a little imagination to envision what the early Redds saw here upon their arrival. Not a lot has changed. The floodplain would have appeared spare - compared to today’s cultivated fields made green with irrigation water - but promising. Nonetheless, the stark contrast to the home the Redds left behind must have felt shocking.

3 THE SPANISH FORK CEMETERY was officially established in 1868. In this 32-acre green space in the heart of Spanish Fork, Venus’s headstone was placed in 2021 with contributions from the Redd family organization (GPS 40.103532, -111.649305). Other notable family members include John Lowe Butler, father of Lemuel Hardison Redd’s wife Keziah. Marinda, and her husband, Alexander Bankhead, are also buried here.

4 THE JONES-HUGHES HERITAGE PARK is a private park created by J.P. and Elaine Hughes as a “retirement enterprise.” The authentic cabins were constructed all around the state by early pioneers and transported to their current site. Structures include many of the housing options available to the pioneers and settlers of the 1800s. One such dwelling is the humble dugout. A replica was constructed here and was used for scenes in the film. George A. Hicks described the dugouts as “quite warm and comfortable during the winter, there being a fire-place in the end opposite the entrance. They were generally without windows, so in order to get light, the door must be left open, or the open fire depended upon for illumination. Some of the settlers were able to provide candles.” Enter the property through a gate at the front of the large mustard-yellow house and wander toward the back of the property to find the dugout surrounded by sagebrush (GPS 40.107852, -111.653828).

5 THE OLD FORT MONUMENT at the Spanish Fork City Park (GPS 40.108797, -111.654542) commemorates Fort St. Luke which was built in the fall of 1854 after a few families, including the Redds, wanted to be closer to their farms located up river. The fort was actually located on the east side of present-day Spanish Fork’s Main Street, between Second and Third South, fronting on Third South, not at the Spanish Fork City Park where the monument is found. A good description of the adobe fort is found in the diary of John Lowe Butler who wrote: “The outside wall was two feet thick and twenty feet high. It was one hundred feet long running north and south and sixty feet wide east and west. There was only one entrance, and that was a large gate, large enough to admit a wagon.” Later, John and his son, Lemuel, built homes at 300 South 600 East and 50 West 400 South, respectively, but nothing original remains today.

6 THE PALMYRA FORT MONUMENT marks the southwest corner of Fort Palmyra where the early settlers gathered for protection from the local Indians. The early settlers enclosed a 10-acre square with 10-foot walls. The task of cutting mud blocks, making adobe bricks and building the fort was a huge effort. Each family had a small house made with the bricks, which formed the outer walls of the fort; the doors faced the center. Inside, the corral stockade kept the livestock safe. During the winter of 1853-54, the population at Fort Palmyra numbered 404. John H. Redd and others wanted a fort closer to their farms. As the film illustrates, Apostle George A. Smith objected, so the matter was turned over to President Brigham Young who agreed with John that the fort should have been built there in the first place. In the fall of 1854, nineteen families, including the Redds moved three miles east to Fort Saint Luke near present-day Spanish Fork.