

Middleton Limestone Kiln

Option 4

- * 4.5 miles round trip
- * 400 feet new trail
- * Use existing trailhead
- * Follows mostly paved trail

Option 3

- * 4.7 miles round trip
- * 400 feet new trail
- * Expand existing trailhead

Option 2

- * 2 miles round trip
- * 1 mile of new trail
- * Use existing trailhead

Option 1

- * 2 miles round trip
- * 600 ft new trail
- * Build new trailhead
- * UDOT approval for underpass

Access Alternatives

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Northern Corridor

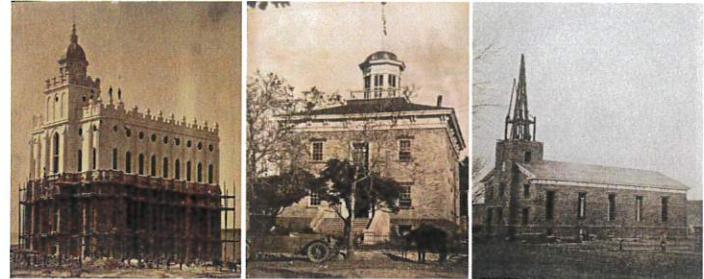
Red Cliffs Desert Reserve



Samuel D. Judd Sr. and Catherine Hines Judd

Left: <https://wchsutah.org/people/samuel-catherine-judd.php>

Right: <https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/memories/KWJT-1L7>



L: St. George Temple, <https://www.stgeorgepioneercorner.com/historic-buildings/st-george-temple>

M: Pioneer Courthouse, <https://www.stgeorgepioneercorner.com/>

R: St. George Tabernacle, <https://www.thechurchnews.com/2018/07/25/2315210/painkpatrick-and-al-hill-removing-what-4-blocks-of-split-up-the-st-george-tabernacle-for-relocation/>



Middleton Limestone Kiln as featured in the book, *All That Was Promised* by Blaine Yorgason and others. p. 278a.

Blaine M. Yorgason, Richard A. Schmutz and Douglas A. Alder, *All That Was Promised: The St. George Temple and the Unfolding of the Restoration*, Deseret Book, Salt Lake City, Utah, 2013.



Middleton Kiln Site. Photo by Loren Webb, 2023.



Proposed site in cul de sac on 1200 North (1/2 mile west of 1900 East) for Middleton parking lot and monument marker to memorialize Middleton limestone kiln site. Photo by Loren Webb

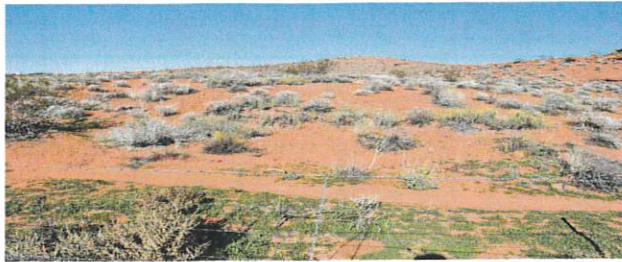
Samuel Judd, an experienced brick and lime burner, and a convert to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, arrived in St. George, Utah from England in 1862. He was joined by his family in 1864. Shortly afterwards, the family erected a lime kiln at Middleton to supply the needed lime for buildings in town being erected. He and his sons were to play an important part in the building of the St. George Tabernacle, the (Pioneer) Courthouse, and later the St. George Temple.

"Through the cooperative assistance of young men who joined them in burning lime and brick, it was possible to complete these buildings. When they were completed the supply of lime rock was exhausted and it looked like as if an unseen hand had provided the lime rock for use in these structures." *Under the Dixie Sun*, p. 327, 329-330.

Historian Andrew Karl Larson states that master builder Miles Romney, plasterer William Burt, painter David Milne, quarryer Archibald McNeil, mason Edward L. Parry and Samuel Judd, lime burner, comprised "a brilliant array of artisans and craftsmen who built the Tabernacle." *I Was Called to Dixie: The Virgin River Basin: Unique Experiences in Mormon Pioneering*, p. 575.

"A limestone deposit had been discovered at Middleton by teenager Albert C. Foremaster. The limestone, after being burned in a kiln built by Samuel Judd and his sons and combined with sand from the river, would become mortar for the temple." Blaine M. Yorgason, et. al, *All That Was Promised*, p. 83. See Footnote 11.

Draft of text for Middleton Limestone Kiln monument marker



Proposed site for a gravel parking lot. Would request removal of fence and rebuilding fence around a new parking lot/trailhead/monument marker site. Photo by Loren Webb



L: Proposed pedestrian route northeast from kiln site to power poles and deadend 2-track road.

M: Proposed pedestrian route looking southwest from power poles to kiln site.

R: View of proposed pedestrian route north toward power poles and dead end 2-track road. Photos by Loren Webb



Old City Dump Road gates and parking lot. Pedestrian access to the Middleton limestone kiln site could come from a proposed third access point. Photo by Loren Webb



Dump Road slopes down toward Middleton Wash and beyond, slightly northwest $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile is the Middleton limestone kiln site. Photo by Loren Webb



L: View looking northeast towards white domed knoll where Middleton limestone kiln is located.

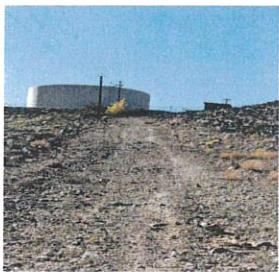


R: View looking west from Middleton limestone kiln site toward Old City Dump and dump road.

Photos by Loren Webb



T-Bone Mesa trailhead, north of fenced off St. George-owned water tank.



Slope of road/trail coming down off the T-Bone Mesa hill.



L: Looking west on T-Bone Mesa Road/Trail from junction with Middleton powerline road.



R: Looking south on two-track Middleton Road from junction with T-Bone Mesa Road/trail. Photo by Loren Webb



L: An east-west dirt road 802 feet west of the north-south Middleton road, dead ends directly east of two power line poles. From this location, it is about 813 feet southwest to the Middleton limestone kiln road.



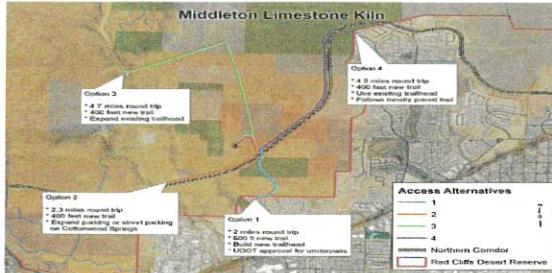
R: View looking west toward dead-end of 2-track dirt road at base of 2 power poles from east to west service road. Photos by Loren Webb



L: Cottontail Trailhead near Reserve Parkway (2005 N) & Habitat Drive (1475 W) in Washington City.

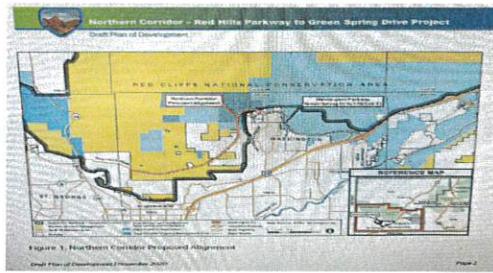
M: Junction of Cottontail Trail with Middleton Powerline Road.

R: Top of Middleton Powerline Road, looking southwest toward T-Bone Mesa. Turning north on this road is an 85 foot drop down to the junction with the Cottontail Trail. Photos by Loren Webb



Middleton Limestone Kiln Access Alternatives Map

Source: Cameron Rognan, Washington County HCP Administrator



Northern Corridor Project map, Draft Plan of Development Northern Corridor Red Hills Parkway to Green Spring Drive Project, 2020, submitted to U.S. Bureau of Management by Utah Department of Transportation.
https://eplanning.blm.gov/public_projects.pdf

To: Red Cliffs Desert Reserve Habitat Conservation Advisory Committee
From: Loren Webb, board member, Washington County Historical Society,
and Sons of Utah Pioneers Cotton Mission Chapter board member

Historical information on the Middleton Limestone Kiln and request for permission to build a proposed parking lot, trailhead, and monument marker on east 1200 North near 1900 East in Middleton, and memorialize the kiln site with a monument marker located $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of the Middleton Water Tank.

Historical background

(SLIDE 1) Samuel Judd had arrived from England [to St. George] in 1862 and was joined by his family in St. George in 1864. They erected a lime kiln at Middleton to supply the needed lime for the buildings then being erected, and later to provide all lime for (SLIDE 2) building the St. George Temple. They made and burned brick in the south west part of the valley which was used in the building of the two upper stories of the court house, with the use of rock trimmings at the openings. By the use of this brick material the building could be completed at a reduction in cost, and less time in the erection. The building was commenced in 1866 and completed by 1870."

Under the Dixie Sun; A History of Washington County By Those Who Loved Their Forebears, Washington County Chapter Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Garfield County News, Panguitch, Utah, 1950, p. 327.

Background to provide memorialization of the Middleton Limestone Kiln site

In December 2023, I was reading in the book (SLIDE 3) *All That was Promised; The St. George Temple and the Unfolding of the Restoration* by Blaine M. Yorgason, Richard A. Schmutz and Douglas A. Alder (See p. 83, 96-97, 120-121, 278a) where I learned about the significance the Middleton Limestone Kiln played in construction of the St. George Temple, the St. George Tabernacle and what is now known as the Pioneer Courthouse. The location of the kiln was provided in the book by Stanford S. McConkie as Google Earth north latitude 3708.272 by west longitude 1133.029. I wanted to see the site for myself, so with the assistance of a lifelong friend Kim Prisbrey who grew up in Middleton, Kim took me to the (SLIDE 4) site on Dec. 12, 2023. I was impressed that the site was still in very good condition.

In preparation for this request and proposal, I have visited the kiln site many times since then. My desire on behalf of the WCHS and SUPCMC is

to provide a memorial marker at a (**SLIDE 5**) small gravel parking lot located north of Middleton, along with a second memorial marker at the kiln site, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north of the Middleton Water Tank via a two-track power line dirt road, to memorialize and help the public to remember the part played by (**SLIDE 6**) St. George pioneer Samuel Judd and Sons when they constructed the limestone kiln north of Middleton as part of three major public works projects in St. George that ranged from 1866 to 1877.

Preferred location for 5 or more vehicle gravel parking lot/monument marker/pedestrian/bicycle trailhead.

The most direct and easiest access to the Middleton Kiln site is by driving north on 1900 East to 1200 North, west $\frac{1}{2}$ mile past the Middleton Water Tank to a cul de sac where I would request permission (**SLIDE 7**) to have a vehicle gravel parking lot constructed on the northern end of the cul de sac where it meets the Red Cliffs Desert Reserve boundary line. This would entail removing about a 50 to 60-foot section of existing tortoise and barbed wire fencing.

In addition to the parking lot, I would assume a combination of barbed wire and tortoise fence would need to be constructed around the perimeter of the parking lot. A low-lying pedestrian access walk-over feature would also need to be constructed, to provide access to an existing dirt pedestrian/bicycle trail heading east toward the Middleton Water Tank. It's about 3,300 feet from this location to the Middleton Limestone Kiln site.

As part of the first option(SLIDE 8**)** would be to make minor improvements for pedestrian/bicycle access from the kiln site heading northeast on an historic roadway 813 feet to the dead-end junction of a west and east 2-track dirt (powerline) road and an overhead power line. Then erect a monument marker at the base of the kiln site.

The advantage of this location is that it requires very little disturbance to existing ground cover.

If the Northern Corridor Road is constructed, I would ask that UDOT provide at the very least, a pedestrian/bicycle underpass (as previously done on Highway 18 or Red Canyon Parkway) on the Middleton

north-south dirt service road to provide access from the Middleton culdesac trailhead to the Middleton Limestone Kiln site.

If the Northern Corridor Highway goes in and the paved trail (believed to be constructed by UDOT) is on the northern side of the NCH, then access along the paved trail could start at Cottonwood Springs Road, moving east until it intersects with the Middleton Waterline Road.

Second Access Option

(SLIDE 9) From the North Cottonwood Road (Old Dump Road), $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the Red Cliffs National Conservation sign, is the old entrance to the old St. George City dump. After parking at the double gate, you can walk along the still existing 2-track (one-lane) dirt road northeast for about 100 feet to a fork in the road. Taking the left or north fork you can walk another 250 feet before coming to another fork in the road. Either fork leads down off the lava strewn hill to what I believe is Middleton Wash. From there, a hiker can walk up a gently sloping hill and then down into another wash and then begin a gradual hill climb toward a white-colored knoll where the kiln site is located.

(SLIDE 10) The walking distance from the Old Dump Road parking area to the kiln site is about 1,164 yards or 3,492 feet. From the Middleton Wash, rock cairns could be placed every 25 feet up a wash. Then once the wash ended, a 4-foot wide pedestrian/bicycle trail would need to be created for about a half mile (with a few more cairns placed after crossing a second smaller wash) to the kiln site.

(SLIDE 11) This location would require dropping 500 feet down off a sloping hill, then crossing two washes and walking up two gradual hill inclines before reaching the kiln site, a distance of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile one way or 1.5 miles roundtrip. It would require about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of new trail construction.

Third Access Option

(SLIDE 12) From the Red Cliffs National Conservation sign, drive two to three miles north to the St. George City-owned water tank at T-Bone Mesa. The Red Cliffs Desert Reserve has a 2-vehicle parking lot, just north of the

fenced off area of the tank and well house. (**SLIDE 13**) From this trailhead, a pedestrian or bicyclist would walk down off the hill following a power line road about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the (**SLIDE 14**) junction of another 2-track power line road and head south one mile to the junction of an west-east 2-track dirt power line road. Walk about 802 feet to where the road dead ends next to two large power line poles. It is then 813 feet from that location on remains of a historic roadway southwest along the white-colored knoll to the kiln site.

This access option involves dropping down a fairly steep 500 foot slope (and then returning to climb back up this steep slope) and walking 2.6 miles to the kiln site.

Total roundtrip distance is 5.25 miles, which is too far away for most senior citizens (who comprise a large majority of those most interested in visiting the historic site) to want to make the trek to the kiln site.

(Slide 15) No construction work would be required at the trailhead, nor on the existing east-west and north and south access road or from the smaller west and east powerline road to the powerline poles. A small amount of trail improvement would be required along about 802 feet of the old historic roadway to the kiln site.

Fourth Access Option

This access would come from the Cottontail Trailhead in a northeast section of Washington City off Green Springs Drive. (**Slide 16**) The roundtrip distance would be 4.7 miles or more.

If the Northern Corridor road is constructed, I would request an underpass from the trailhead through the highway to provide access on the northeastern side of the highway to connect to a paved trail that would parallel the highway going south. From all appearances, this would be another long walk to reach the kiln site. No trail work would be required until you reach the dead-end section of the east to west 2 track powerline where the 802 foot long historic trail to the southwest intersects with the dirt road. Minor improvement work would be required here.

Review of all four options showing Middleton Limestone Kiln access alternatives. (**Slide 17**)

Access issues if Northern Corridor is approved across the Red Cliffs

Desert Reserve between Red Hills Parkway to Green Spring Drive

(SLIDE 18) In Section 4.2.1.6 Intersection Locations and Design of the Northern Corridor Plan of Development submitted to the Bureau of Land Management, it states:

"The only full access intersection between Red Hills Parkway and Green Spring Drive would be located at Cottonwood Spring Road (also known as Old Dump Road or Turkey Farm Road), which would be constructed as an at-grade intersection.

If proposed at a future date, additional intersections connecting to the roadway in the future would be considered based on the criteria described in Section 4.2.1.6.1 (Access Management)."

I would think, however, that at a minimum, if the Northern Corridor is approved and is constructed, that at least an underpass would be provided for the existing north-south powerline road (2-track dirt road) originating from just north of the Middleton Water Tank to its intersection with the T-Bone Mesa road. If an underpass is granted, I still believe the best access to the historic Middleton Limestone Kiln site would be from my proposed 1200 North parking lot trailhead.

If the underpass is not allowed, I believe the T-Bone Mesa would be my next preferred option although it is 5.25 miles round trip to the kiln site and involves strenuous hiking down and up a 500-foot hill. The Cottontail Trailhead would be my next preferred option, but it appears to be an even longer walk than the T-Bone Mesa since it starts from a location on the furthest north location off Green Springs Drive in Washington. The trailhead connects $\frac{1}{4}$ mile away from the Middleton Powerline Road, then it would be about 2.6 miles one way to the kiln site, including an 85-foot incline and about 5.25 miles roundtrip.

BLM archaeological site assessment/evaluation

Regarding UDOT official Liz Robinson's statement that the Bureau of Land Management has not conducted an archaeological evaluation of the kiln site and that the WCHS/SUPCMC should consider requesting a site evaluation, we are certainly not opposed to the BLM conducting its own archaeological evaluation of the kiln site.

However, it is our belief that the kiln site has been well known to long-time residents of Middleton and other historians, and we as non-profit

organizations would not want to be held up in a government approval process by having to wait for a BLM archaeological assessment, which could take several years to complete. Nevertheless, we are willing to request a BLM archaeological assessment if it would be required. However, if obtaining the assessment would be de minimis because of the known history and research on the site, we would request a waiver if possible, to advance work and completion of preservation at this historic site.

Utah State Site Stewardship Program

I am well acquainted with the State Site Stewardship Program. My understanding of the program, having worked with Site Stewards when I was employed as a seasonal employee at Gunlock State Park, is that stewards would check about once a year on a designated site to make sure the site has not been vandalized. That program could be beneficial down the road, and we would certainly review that as an option.

Thank you for your consideration of the WCHS/SUPCMC sponsored Middleton Limestone Kiln monument marker project.

Loren Webb
WCHS/SUPCMC Board member
lorenrwebb1980@gmail.com
814 East 1070 South
St. George, Utah 84790
435-632-0774

Factual information to support the erection of a Washington County Historical Society/Sons of Utah Pioneers sponsored monument to memorialize Samuel Judd and the Middleton Limestone Kiln.

Compiled by Loren Webb

Washington County Historical Society Board member

Presented to WCHS Board on Nov. 12, 2025

Presented to Sons of Utah Pioneers Cotton Mission Chapter Board on Dec. 3, 2025

Presented to Red Cliffs Desert Reserve Habitat Conservation Advisory Committee on Jan. 28, 2026

"Samuel Judd, an experienced brick and lime burner, had joined in the building work. The Judd family had for generations been brick and lime burners in England. With the ability and knowledge acquired in their homeland, they soon became factors in the building program of St. George. Samuel Judd had arrived from England in 1862 and was joined by his family in St. George in 1864. They erected a lime kiln at Middleton to supply the needed lime for the buildings then being erected, and later to provide all lime for building the St. George Temple.

They made and burned brick in the south west part of the valley which was used in the building of the two upper stories of the court house, with the use of rock trimmings at the openings. By the use of this brick material the building could be completed at a reduction in cost, and less time in the erection.

The building was commenced in 1866 and completed by 1870."

Under the Dixie Sun; A History of Washington County By Those Who Loved Their Forebears, Washington County Chapter Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Garfield County News, Panguitch, Utah, 1950, p. 327.

"Here was beautiful building rock, timber waiting the sawmill, or the skilled mechanic, gypsum to prepare for the interior finish, and on a round red rock knoll just west of Middleton was a great collection of suitable lime rock laying scattered over the surface of the hill. Where it came from no one knew. All this needed material was waiting for the work of the skilled workmen.

There had arrived from England, a man whose family, for generations had been brick and lime burners, Samuel Judd. He and his sons were to play an important part in the building of the Tabernacle, Temple and Court House.

Through the cooperative assistance of young men who joined them in burning lime and brick, it was possible to complete these buildings. When they were completed the supply of lime rock was exhausted and it looked as if an unseen hand had provided the lime rock for use in these structures."

Under the Dixie Sun, p. 329-330.

"It was not until 1875 that the interior of the Tabernacle was finished. Contributing to its simple but striking beauty were the many who had brought it to completion. There was Miles Romney, master builder and architect and designer of the famed circulator stairways, who had general charge of its construction; William Burt who with his sons did the plastering and decorations in plaster of paris and gold leaf which included artistic circles of acanthus leaves, wreathes [sic] of florelettes, grape clusters and rosettes that adorned the walls and ceiling; David Milne who brought to Dixie his painting skill; Archibald McNeil, expert quarryman; Edward L. Parry, chief mason; Samuel Judd, lime burner and many others. It was a brilliant array of artisans and craftsmen who built the Tabernacle."

Andrew Karl Larson, *I Was Called to Dixie; The Virgin River Basin: Unique Experiences in Mormon Pioneering*, The Deseret News Press, 1961, p. 575, citing Albert E. Miller, *The Immortal Pioneers*, p. 91-95.

"The same craftsmen who worked on the Tabernacle worked on the Courthouse. Samuel Judd burned the lime at his kiln in Middleton." *I Was Called To Dixie*, p. 579.

"A limestone deposit had been discovered at Middleton by teenager Albert C. Foremaster.¹¹ The limestone, after being burned in a kiln built by Samuel Judd and his sons and combined with sand from the river, would become mortar for the temple."

Blaine M. Yorgason, Richard A. Schmutz and Douglas A. Alder. *All That Was Promised; The St. George Temple and the Unfolding of the Restoration*, Deseret Book, Salt Lake City, Utah, 2013, p. 83.

Footnote 11: Spencer Truman, "Albert Charles Foremaster, My Grandfather," n.d., n.p., typescript, Daughters of Utah Pioneers McQuarrie Memorial Museum, St. George, Utah.

"Samuel Judd and his sons, converts from England, had built the lime kiln in Middleton where the lime for both mortar and plaster would be burned." *All That Was Promised*, p. 96.

"As for the mortar, one day in the mid-1860s, as young Albert Foremaster was riding through the hills west of Middleton he noticed a ledge of limestone that seemed out of place "on a round knoll [near] ... the east portal of the water tunnel west of Middleton."¹⁷ This information was passed along to Samuel Judd, who with his sons soon built a lime kiln on the site¹⁸ and began burning lime from the limestone.¹⁹ The lime was mixed with sand from the Virgin River and made into a very durable mortar, which was used on the tabernacle, courthouse, and temple, as well as many homes then being built in the area.

Interestingly, as the temple project came to an end, "the supply of limerock was exhausted and there was no other section in the [St. George] valley where good limerock could be found, as it all had too much [additional mineral] formation and would not make lime."²⁰

Albert and his uncle Ett Wiltbank not only hauled the burnt lime from Judd's kiln to the temple but also hauled to the temple many of the heavy lava stones from behind the Black Ridge.²¹

All That Was Promised, p. 120-121.

Footnote 17. Spencer Truman, "Albert Charles Foremaster, Grandfather of Spencer Truman," n.d., n.p. Typescript, Daughters of Utah Pioneers McQuarrie Memorial Museum, St. George, Utah. See also Kate B. Carter, comp., *Heart Throbs of the West* (Salt Lake City: Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1941), 3:203, 230-231.

Footnote 18. The remnants of this kiln were located, probably for the first time in many years, by Stanford S. McConkie in the present-day St. George Tortoise Reserve and can be reached only after approximately a mile of quite strenuous hiking. To more easily see the remnants of the kiln, on **Google Earth** enter **north latitude 3708.272 by west longitude 1133.029**, and you will find yourself looking down at the level area directly in front of the old kiln. Location information, including coordinates, was provided by Stanford S. McConkie.

Footnote 19. An undated description of this process has been left by Lewis Earl Christian, who wrote: "We would haul wagonloads of lime rock to the kiln site [and] stack the kiln full and shut the oven door. A fire would then be kindled in the fire box and kept roaring hot for about 72 hours. This meant someone had to tend the kiln night and day to keep the fire going After 72 hours of steady firing, the kiln would be sealed up or 'muddled' in, to allow the lime to finish cooking and the kiln to cool down. When all ... the heat was gone, the kiln would be opened up. Some of the lime would crumble into powder as soon as the air hit it. Other would stay in chunks. Also, some would be real white, while some would be almost gray. The white lime was used to whitewash walls of dwellings, picket fences, and chicken coops ... where it served as a cleansing and disinfectant agent. The darker lime was used for plastering and masonry work.... The buyers would slack this lime themselves before using [which] meant the adding of water and stirring it until it made a smooth thick mixture which could be applied with a brush... [When slackened] the lime would boil and bubble and heat up as soon as water touched it. With large mud hoes we had to keep stirring this mixture until it was thin and well mixed. If any of it should splash... onto our skin it could burn immediately unless we washed it off. If it ever splashed into our eyes, we really suffered.... All rock masonry was laid up with this lime to which sand was added... at the temple [and tabernacle], the Jacob Hamblin home, and all the black rock walls and ... foundations were laid up with this kind of mortar."

Lewis Earl Christian, "Sandstone, Blackrock, and a Few Other Solid Matters," unpublished manuscript, 47-49; in possession of George Peacock, St. George, Utah.

Footnote 20. Carter, *Heart Throbs*, 230-231. See also Kate B. Carter, comp., *Chronicles of Courage* (Salt Lake City: Daughters of Utah Pioneers), 1:379.

Two pictures of the Old Middleton lime kiln are contained in *All That Was Promised*, p. 279. No photo credit is listed for either photo.

Sources providing information about Samuel Judd.

"Samuel Judd 1st, son of Thomas and Mary Dowler Judd; b. July 10, 1820, Cubbington, Warwickshire, Eng. Came to St. George, 1862, family came, 1864. Lime and brick burner, adobe maker. Home S.E. corner Tabernacle, 2nd East D. April 17, 1869.

Catherine Hindes Judd, wife of Samuel Judd I, dtr. Of David and Elizabeth Lunt Hindes; b. May 10, 1821, Manchester, Eng. Came to S.L.C. Oct. 4, 1864 with children, Came to St. George to join her husband. Nurse. Children: five d., Thomas, Joseph Samuel, Samuel II, Elizabeth, Catherine. After her husband's death she md. John Hyatt and moved to the Muddy, then to Glendale, Kane Co., where she d. 1896. A.K. Hafen, *Devoted Empire Builders (Pioneers of St. George)*, published privately, St. George, Utah, 1969. Lithographed by Sun Publishing Company, St. George, Utah, p. 65.

Samuel and Catherine Hines Judd Sr.

1862 St. George Pioneers-Stayed

"Samuel Judd was born 10 July 1820 at Cubbington, Warwick, England to Thomas Judd and Mary Dowler. He met Catharine Hines, who was born 10 May 1821 at Manchester, Lancastershire, England to David Hines and Elizabeth Lunt. They were married 18 Mar 1843 in St. Mary, Cubbington, Warwick, England.

Samuel and Catharine were converted to the Mormon Church in England. Samuel came to America two years before his wife Catharine and eight children could come. They arrived in Utah two years after in 1864.

In 1864, another call was made to go from St. George to the Missouri River for immigrants.... One of the teams furnished by Santa Clara had Samuel Wittwer as the teamster. On the return he brought to St. George the family of Samuel Judd, Who [sic] with his sons was to play an important roll [sic] in the development of Southern Utah's Dixie.

The Judd family for generations had been lime and brick burners in England. With the ability and knowledge and soon became a factor in the building program of St. George.

Samuel Judd and sons burned the lime in the kiln they had erected at Middleton. On a round, red rock knoll just west of Middleton, there was a great collection of lime rock laying scattered over the surface. Where it came from, no one knew. It was at that place Samuel Judd and sons built a limekiln and burned lime for the St. George Tabernacle, Washington County Courthouse and the Temple. When these three buildings were completed, the supply was exhausted, and it looked as if an unseen hand had provided the lime rock. They made brick, which they burned in the southwest part of the valley. These brick were used in the building of the two upper stories of the courthouse, with the use of rock trimmings at the openings.

It was in these buildings that the young learned their skills as stonecutter, mason, carpenter, painter, and artistic plaster plastering and paris decoration.

....Samuel and Catherine Judd's home in St. George was on the South East corner of Tabernacle, 2nd East. He passed away 17 April 1869 at age 49 years and is buried in the St. George cemetery.

Catherine remarried after Samuel's death to John Hyatt and they moved to the Muddy, then to Glendale, Kane County, where she passed away in 1896 at the age of 76 years of age."

Roberta Blake Barnum & Paul Peine, *Saint George, Utah Original Pioneers, December 1, 1861 - May 10, 1869 Histories & Pictures*; n.p. 1999, p. 334.