



# *OCTA at the Crossroads*

12th Annual Convention

## **Tour E Salt Lake Valley Historical**

Sponsored by  
**Oregon-California Trails Association  
Crossroads Chapter**

**Thursday, August 11, 1994  
and  
Saturday, August 13, 1994**

**8:00 - 12:00 a.m.**



## Salt Lake City - Points of Interest

(Underlined locations indicate free guided or self-guided tours available)  
(For more information, see *Salt Lake City Underfoot, 1993*, by Mark Angus,  
in whose book much of this information is found)

**1. PIONEER PARK.** August 1, 1847, a proposal to erect a stockade of "adobes" to house the emigrating Saints the following winter was accepted. Veterans of the Mormon Battalion, who had served in New Mexico, and Sam Brannan, who had seen the technique used in California, recommended the use of adobe. The decision was made that the temporary stockade should be erected near a convenient clay deposit which promptly became known as the Adobe Yard. Orson Pratt and Henry G. Sherwood chained off three blocks south and three blocks west from the Temple Block, and on the site now called Pioneer Park the camp began to lay the outer stockade wall, intended to be nine feet high. Within this adobe stockade log houses were commenced, using green timber cut in the adjacent canyons. In three weeks the Saints had built twenty-nine log houses "between 8 and 9 feet high, 16 or 17 feet long by 14 feet wide," and roofed eleven of them with poles and dirt.

Nine wagon companies arrived in 1847 (the last, Oct. 2) with almost 2,000 persons. This was many more than was planned that spring. Additions were made to the south and north of the fort, which were called South and North Forts. They were connected with the Old Fort by gates, and each of them had gates through which the people went to and from their fields and work outside. Most of the houses were built close together as lean-tos, with the wall of the fort being the highest wall. The roofs sloped towards the inside, and all the doors and windows were on the inside, so as to make the houses more secure against attack in case any were made. A few houses were not lean-tos. The roofs on the houses were made rather flat. The result was that nearly every house leaked during the first winter. Field mice by the hundreds also invaded their privacy.

On the 20th, Harriet P. Young, wife of Lorenzo D. Young, gave birth to a male child, which was subsequently named Lorenzo Dow. He died March 22, 1848. This was the first white male child born in G.S.L. Valley. Harriet was not impressed with the Valley. She told Lorenzo, "We have traveled 1,500 miles to get here, and I would willingly travel a thousand miles farther (she was 9 month's pregnant) to get where it looked as though a white man could live." Lorenzo, Brigham's brother, sold out his interest in the fort and constructed the first house (hewn log) on a city lot, where the Beehive House is

now located (northwest corner of State and South Temple Streets). He was called on the carpet by local authorities but his wife was adamant for health and other reasons. Lorenzo's explanation satisfied the authorities, and he was allowed to live outside the fort that winter. The other 1,671 were packed into the 423 houses they had contrived to build within the forts. One night Lorenzo put strychnine around the cabin and the next morning fourteen white wolves were found dead.

A few of the approximately twelve thousand American Indians who inhabited the Great Basin in 1847 lived in the Salt Lake Valley. In the fall a group of Ute Indians came to the fort. One of them offered to sell two young Indians who had been captured in a raid. When the Saints recoiled at the suggestion, the Indian threatened to kill the children. After another refusal, one was killed. Then Charles Decker, Brigham Young's brother-in-law, purchased the other and gave her to Lucy Decker Young to raise. Sally, as she was named, later became chief cook in the Beehive House and eventually married the Pauvant Ute chief Kanosh from southern Utah.

Most forty-niners passing through Great Salt Lake City camped at the site, and 1850 emigrant George Shepard reported that he "encamped at the old fort and put our horses in a pasture at fifteen cents a head per twenty four hours." The structure did not stand up well to the elements, and had outlived its usefulness when the city council ordered its crumbling walls torn down in 1851.

Adobe expert and building restorationist Russ Bezette claims that Mormon pioneers were the first Anglo-Americans to incorporate adobe into their culture.

## **2. FIRST PIONEER CEMETERY (1847-48).**

This cemetery just happened. Milton Howard Therlkill, aged 3, drowned in City Creek, Aug. 11, 1847, and was buried here on the side of a Fremont Indian mound (garbage dump) the next day. He was part of the Mississippi Saints group that caught up with Brigham's advance group at Ft. Laramie, June 2, and came into the Valley, July 22. Caroline Van Dyke Grant (age 29) wife of Jedediah M. Grant, died at Bear River., Sept. 30, of cholera. Jedediah drove the 75 miles to Salt Lake as quickly as possible in order to bury her in the Valley. She was laid next to Milton

Therlkill on the 30th. The rest of Grant's group arrived Oct. 2nd. Nancy O'Neal Rich, age 65, a member of that group died 3 days later of exposure and pneumonia and was buried next to Caroline.

Excavations in 1986 uncovered 32 bodies (9 adults, the rest young persons and babies) which were later reinterred at Pioneer Trail State Park. The city cemetery was begun in 1848 at its present location. In 1856, a city ordinance ended interments in locations other than the city cemetery, unless special permission was granted. Bodies previously buried elsewhere were required to be relocated except for special dispensations. A motion passed to allow the bodies buried here at the Indian Mound on the Shurtleff property to remain. The cemetery was never well marked, permanent head stones had not been used, and the cemetery disappeared from consciousness until construction was begun in 1985. The graves were located 30 feet west and 200 feet south of the commemorative marker at the northeast corner of this block.

### 3. RIO GRANDE RAILROAD DEPOT.

Constructed in 1909 to service the Western Pacific Railroad, it is currently headquarters of the Utah Historical Society. On the main floor is a nice museum, free to the public, which depicts Utah's history and diverse cultures with displays, pictures, and artifacts, a "prairie schooner," and handcart. The society operates a gift and bookstore, which includes copies of their magazines, on the main floor and a research library on the second floor. The depot is said to be haunted by a black-haired woman in purple velvet who was killed while retrieving an engagement ring her boyfriend had thrown onto the tracks.

4. **DELTA CENTER.** Home of the Utah Jazz basketball team.

5. **UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD DEPOT.** This \$500,000 depot was completed in 1909 by the Oregon Short Line. The structure is built on piles because engineers believed the site was an old river bed. The monument in front explains how Brigham was paid in train rails and rolling stock as partial payment done by Mormon laborers on the transcontinental railroad in 1869. This was used in extending a spur from Ogden towards Salt Lake City for the newly formed Utah Central Railroad. Since the debt was never completely settled, William Staines was able to secure reduced passage of \$40 for Mormons

emigrating to Salt Lake City as a concession.

6. **DEVEREAUX HOUSE.** This began as a spacious cottage, built in 1857, by William Staines, the most respected horticulturist in the Valley, Brigham Young's landscaper, and territorial librarian. He brought hundreds of trees to the Valley, many of which died early on, and had quite an orchard on this property. His house was the site of truce negotiations between territorial governor Alfred Cumming and Brigham Young during the Utah War. Staines also hosted Sir Richard Burton (British author of *City of the Saints*) in 1860.

The house was purchased by a son of Brigham Young in 1865, and then by Utah's first millionaire, William Jennings, in 1868. Jennings made his fortune transporting goods and with his Eagle Emporium store (SW corner of First South and Main), which became the first store in the Z.C.M.I. chain. He was the mayor of Salt Lake City, 1882-1885, and a devout Mormon with two wives. He expanded the house in 1868, adding the west pavilion, then replacing the cottage with a matching east pavilion in the late 1870's to give the house a Second Empire architectural look. He named the house after the Devereaux Estate in England where he was born. He entertained such dignitaries as U.S. presidents Ulysses Grant and Rutherford Hayes. Following his death, the mansion became an office building as well as a rehabilitation center for alcoholics. It is presently the Chart House Restaurant. Restoration was required as part of the Triad Center development on this block.

7. **TRIAD BUSINESS CENTER.** Begun in the early 1980s, the \$600 million redevelopment complex originally planned to cover 24 acres (2 1/2 complete blocks). It would have included a 4-level shopping center, three 25-story residential condominium towers, and a 600-room, 30-story hotel. In 1987 Triad America, the holding company for Saudi businessman and arms merchant, Adnan Khashoggi, filed bankruptcy and construction stopped after completion of the initial four buildings. The grounds are used for summer concerts and winter ice skating. Notice the fountains and sculpture by Janet Shapero with petroglyph designs etched in glass.

8. **CAPITOL THEATER.** The second theater built in Salt Lake City by the Orpheum vaudeville theater chain in 1913, eight years after opening its sister theater two blocks east on State Street. Notice the

polished granite and polychromatic terra-cotta façade. In 1927 the interior was renovated for motion pictures, then restored in 1976 to house the Utah Opera Company, Ballet West, Ririe-Woodbury Modern Dance Company, and Repertory Dance Theatre. An underground tunnel connected the two theaters and performers sometimes played both theaters the same night.

**9. FIRST TRAFFIC LIGHT INTERSECTION IN AMERICA.** Prior to World War I, Lester Wire became a policeman in Salt Lake City. Being young and a junior member of the force, he was assigned to the dreaded duty of traffic control. His station was the intersection of Second South and Main Streets. Electricity was available on poles running down Main Street, so he stuck a pipe in the center of the intersection, cut holes for his lights (he chose green and red because of similar lights he had seen on his sister's Christmas tree), built a roof over the contraption (it looked like a bird house), and ran wires to one of the corners, where he operated the device manually. Shortly after he enlisted for service in WW I. By the time of his discharge someone else had patented his idea and gone into production. Lester received nothing for the invention.

**Gallivan Plaza.** J.W. Gallivan was publisher of the Salt Lake Tribune newspaper. Notice the 15-ton sandstone, copper, and glass sundial by artist Kazuo Matsubayashi, called "Asteroid Landed Softly."

**10. HOLMES BROTHEL (165 Regent Street).** One of the city's few remaining 19th-century bordellos. A late-comer on the block, it was built in 1893 and operated as a brothel until about 1920. Most houses of ill-repute were contained within this area. In 1908 there were thirty-five brothels and 150 prostitutes in this area of town. Women-for-hire paid the city a ten-dollar monthly registration fee. The end of institutionalized *amour* began in 1938 when mayor E.B. Erwin and police chief, Harry Finch, spent 8 months in jail for receiving payoffs from sixteen brothels.

**11. WESTERN IRRIGATION BEGAN HERE.**

The south branch of City Creek was dammed up at 2 p.m. on July 23, 1847, and water diverted to soften the ground that had broken plows of the first pioneers. By noon the next day, the ground had been plowed and 5 acres had been plowed and readied for planting potatoes, corn, beans, buckwheat, and turnips. Ditches were completed by afternoon and water turned loose on the potato patch.

**12. CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. MARKS.**

This episcopal church was designed in 1871 by renowned New York City architect Richard Upjohn, who designed Trinity Church in Manhattan. It is the oldest non-Mormon church in Salt Lake City. Inside, the 1857 pipe organ, built in Glasgow, Scotland, is the oldest in Utah.

**Wells Fargo** had its stables across the street and a little east.

**13. OLD CITY HALL (see #32).** (Moved to present location on Capitol Hill, 1962.) Notice the Hupmobile sign on the brick building to the right.

**14. OLD SALT LAKE THEATER LOCATION.**

This structure was added to the city when it became obvious that the Social Hall was much too small to handle theater goers. Church architect Truman Angell's protégé, William Folsom, designed the stately theater in 1862, using the Drury Lane Theatre in London as a model. The previous year he had helped design the Tabernacle on Temple Square. Like the Tabernacle, the bell-shaped interior created an echo which had to be corrected in this case with a flat ceiling. Folsom, like Angell, had no formal architectural training. (Both were also father-in-laws to Brigham Young.)

Like the Social Hall, entrance was paid in grain, eggs, and even needlework. A front-row-center rocking chair was reserved for Brigham Young. He once said: "A people need amusement as well as religion."

Unfortunately, the newer Orpheum theaters were more popular. The adobe theater was torn down in 1929 to make way for a gas station. Public sentiment wanted the building preserved, but money was not available. The D.U.P. museum (see #35), completed in 1950, was designed inside and out to replicate this piece of pioneer history.

**15. SOCIAL HALL.** Beneath the glass frame, which is the size and shape of the original structure,

are the stone foundation walls of the first theater west of the Missouri River. There is also a small historical exhibit showing construction tools, building techniques, and old photographs. Built in 1852, this Greek Revival playhouse seated 350. Tickets were purchased with gold dust, tithing scrip, and produce. City dances were held here and the entrance fees included a discount for additional wives.

The hall later housed the Latter-day Saint College, which evolved into the LDS Business College now located on South Temple (see #82). The hall was razed in 1922 as part of a \$1 million commercial project featuring twenty-five automobile garages, showrooms, and workshops, which lined Social Hall Avenue through the 1950s. Automobile advertisements can still be seen painted on surrounding brick structures. (Pioneer Trail State Park has a replica of this building in use today.)

Clara Decker, Brigham's fourth polygamous wife and the one who came west with him in 1847, lived in a cottage just to the north.

**16. OLD SALT LAKE CITY LIBRARY (now, Hansen Planetarium and Space Science Museum).** This 1905 structure housed the territory's 1,000 volume library funded by the U.S. Congress. The city library was open one day per week. Today, science, star, and laser shows are presented mornings, afternoons, and evenings in a domed theater.

**17. ALTA CLUB.** Until recently a males-only club, this exclusive establishment was founded in 1883 by prominent non-Mormon businessmen and excluded Mormons, though William Jennings (Eagle Emporium and Devereaux fame) was allowed membership. The property was acquired from a daughter of Brigham. The building was built in 1897 and was accessed from State Street. Twelve years later, the east wing was added and the entrance changed to South Temple Street. Across the street to the west was the location of the old "Gardo" house.

**18. BEEHIVE HOUSE (Brigham Young's Residence).** Completed in 1854 of adobe block by church builders, this was Brigham Young's official residence where he lived with his second wife, Mary Ann Angell, and later with Lucy Decker, his first polygamous wife. Previous to this, he lived in a log house and then in the "White House," located across the street to the east. The little wing to the west served as a reception center and office. A north wing

was added in the 1890s. The house also served as the residence of four subsequent church presidents.

The beehive is the state's symbol and represents industry. Notice the widow's walk (northeastern heritage) and the two-story veranda, a southern-colonial accommodation to Utah's long, dry summers. Inside, the pine woodwork has been stained to look like hardwood and marble. Half-hour guided tours are available daily, 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. (10:30 - 1:00 Sundays).

**19. LION HOUSE.** Completed in the drought year of 1856, two years after the Beehive House, this 2.5-story adobe structure takes its name from the couchant lion on top of the front porch (sculpted by young assistant church architect William Ward) and Brigham Young's epithet "Lion of the Lord." Note the shuttered windows, tall chimneys, and tile roof; east and west exposures are topped with ten steep-roofed gables.

Young, who had fifty-five wives, intended the house as an example of the way such marital arrangements could be managed, though only a few of his wives lived here. The main floor contained bedrooms and parlors for twelve wives and young children, the second floor bedrooms for childless wives, the upper floor twenty children's bedrooms. A spacious, enclosed west porch served as a recreation area. A dining room seated seventy-five people. Wooden pipes carried waste water from the sinks to the outside, a big help to the kitchen workers. Separate privies for males and females were attached to the rear. A large laundry room with an open fire and cauldrons operated twenty-four hours a day. Brigham didn't allow pets in the house, but did build small portals in the foundation for cats to go under and "mouse." A dumb waiter was fun to ride (1 large, or 3 small children) if not caught.

Lucy Bigelow became wife #42 in 1947 when she was 17. She was both fun and clever. She converted one of the rooms into a classroom and taught the children school until Brigham built his own private school house across the street to the east. Her daughter was Susa Young, mentioned in #20. Notice the rough-faced stone foundation. Brigham died here, August 29, 1877. The building is now two restaurants.

**20. L.D.S. CHURCH ADMINISTRATION OFFICE.** This building, completed in 1917 at a cost of more than \$1 million, houses the presiding officers of the Mormon church and their staffs. It sits near the

site of Brigham's first home. It is an example of Neo-Classical Revival architecture, with twenty-four Greek Ionic columns weighing eight tons each. The building is constructed of steel and concrete faced with Utah granite. The interior is adorned with Russian walnut, marble, onyx, and oriental rugs. Admission is restricted to church officers and their guests.

Only one woman has been officed in this building, sometimes referred to as the "thirteenth apostle." This was Susa Young Gates, Brigham Young's daughter by wife #42, Lucy Bigelow, whom he married while crossing the plains the second time. Susa married Alma Dunford, a dentist, divorced him, and married Jacob Gates. During the 1910-20's she was on the women's Relief Society general board, founded the *Relief Society Magazine* and the *Young Woman's Journal*, and was a delegate to the International Council of Women in London and Copenhagen.

In back (facing North Temple Street) is the **Church Office Building**. This 28-story highrise is the city's tallest building. It was constructed in 1972 for \$38 million. The history department of the church and library are located in the east wing, while the genealogical department is located in the west wing. Tours begin in the main lobby or on the 26th-floor observation deck (nice view of the city).

**21. JOSEPH SMITH MEMORIAL BUILDING (formerly the Hotel Utah).** Located on ground where the original tithing house and Deseret Store (bishop's storehouse) and Deseret News newspaper (second floor) were located. Deseret (pronounced dez'-er-et') is a term taken from Mormon scripture, the *Book of Mormon*, and means "honey bee." This 10-story hotel was operated by the church from 1911 until 1987 when it was remodeled as church office space. It reopened in 1993. In the lobby is a large statue of Joseph Smith, a copy of a Mahonri Young bronze.

On east side of the mezzanine level is a chapel (formerly the Lafayette Ballroom) which services three downtown L.D.S. congregations.

From the lobby the hallway west leads to the north end of the building and a wide-screen theater for about 700 persons. The movie *Legacy* is based loosely on the diary and experiences of a frontier woman, Mary Elizabeth Rollins Lightner, a polygamous wife of Joseph Smith and, after his death, the 21st wife of Brigham Young. Tickets are free but

necessary.

Below the lobby to the north is the **Family Search Center**. A staff of 200 volunteers and 130 computer workstations will help you construct your "pedigree" or family tree through the world's largest genealogical data base and provide you with a printout.

**22. BRIGHAM YOUNG MONUMENT.** This statue was created by Springville, Utah, sculptor Cyrus Dallin. This and the angel Moroni atop the LDS Temple were commissioned by church president, Wilford Woodruff. Cyrus also did the statue of Massasoit, the Iroquois Indian in front of the state capitol building (see #33). On the west is the Hudson Bay trapper, Peter Skene Ogden, and on the east is the Shoshone Indian Chief, Washakie, a friend to the early settlers. This monument was first displayed at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair and then stood on Temple Square until 1897. It was then moved to the center of the intersection of Main and South Temple Streets. Ogden and Washakie were added to the monument. Up to this time, Brigham was alone. It was moved to its current location in 1994 to relieve congestion and allow pedestrians a closer look. The names of the vanguard company are listed on the north side. They include 140 free men, three women, two children (Harriet Wheeler Young's), and three "colored servants." One of the servants, Green Flake, drove Young's carriage into the valley (Brigham was riding in Wilford Woodruff's wagon).

**23. MERIDIAN MARKER.** This marker, fixed by Orson Pratt less than two weeks after the pioneers first arrived in the Valley, defines the boundaries of Temple Square and serves as the originating point for the city's street numbering system. The stone marker was later set by U.S. surveyor general David Burr. The numbering may be confusing at first, but, when oriented, maps are practically unnecessary and inner-city congestion, typical of eastern cities, is virtually non-existent.

Due north is Ensign Peak (see #34).

**24. C.R. SAVAGE MONUMENT.** On the same corner is a bust of C.R. Savage, pioneer photographer, whose studio was the first commercial building south of here (the old City Hall, which burned down was on the corner). Savage organized the popular "Old Folks Day," an annual event to get lonely, elderly people out to a major social event.

The 13-foot high adobe wall around the temple rests on a red sandstone base and was stuccoed to preserve and enhance its appearance. Its construction provided security as well as something new emigrants could do in trade for food until they could get established.

**Abravanel Hall (Home of the Utah Symphony)** was named after a former conductor. The hall is part of a 1976 bicentennial arts complex and is located where Wilford Woodruff, former president of the Mormon church, operated his Valley House Hotel. The church collects rent on the property of \$1 per year.

**25. FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY (Genealogical Research).** Open to the public, this 5-story building houses one of the largest book and microfilm libraries in the world regarding genealogical information from various countries. Numerous volunteers are available to answer questions. Open 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.

**26. DEUEL-CARRINGTON CABIN (1847).** One of two surviving log cabins built by Mormon pioneers their first year in the valley (the other is located at Pioneer Trail State Park). Built by Osmyn Deuel, a blacksmith, as part of the north extension of the original fort, it was sold two years later to Albert Carrington (apostle from 1870 to his excommunication in 1885) who removed it to the southeast corner of 100 North and West Temple Streets. It was subsequently relocated to the southeast corner of Temple Square and finally to its current location when the buildings north and south of it were completed.

**27. MUSEUM OF (LDS) CHURCH HISTORY AND ART.** The museum boasts a variety of changing displays featuring samples from its 10,000-artifact collection. The main floor features artifacts from the church's beginning in 1820 through the 19th-Century in Utah and a bookstore. A cassette tape, self-guided tour is available at the front desk. This and the second-floor exhibit on church prophets from Joseph Smith remain constant. The basement has a film auditorium and some art work. The main art display area is on the second floor and changes every few months. This is also where special events are commemorated, like the 100th anniversary of the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple, the 150th anniversary of Joseph and Hyrum Smith's martyrdom,

the annual art contest, etc. Open weekdays from 9 a.m. - 9 p.m. weekends 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

**28. TEMPLE SQUARE.** On this 10-acre block are located the temple, a 10,000 seat tabernacle and organ, the Assembly Hall (used for tabernacle overflow or for smaller gatherings), two visitor's centers (where film and displays help explain Mormon beliefs), exquisite flower gardens, and public rest rooms. Notice the small arch at the base of the wall, north of the west entrance, which at one time was open to allow water from City Creek, used in powering equipment on the premises, to exit.

**29. MARMALADE HISTORIC DISTRICT.** This quaint section west of Capitol Hill is a national historic district and once contained orchards. Water was brought from City Creek across the top southern end of this old delta in what was called the 19th Ward ditch. Because the streets are named after fruits, this section of town was called Marmalade Hill.

**John Pack home.** Located on the southwest corner of 100 North and West Temple Streets. First commercial store in Salt Lake City was operated out of his house by Livingston and Kinkead with \$10,000 worth of inventory. The house was a convenient two blocks away from Union Square (now West High School) where emigrants, on arriving in the valley, would go until relatives came and got them or they found out where they could settle. Livingston and Kinkead relocated to Main Street a short time later and Bell replaced Kinkead as a partner.

The University of Deseret (later University of Utah) was founded in Pack's home in 1850. Turn left to 200 West and then north to 500 North. Turn right.

**LDS 19th Ward Chapel.** Built in 1890 on the site of an adobe school, this Byzantine-inspired architecture reflects the "gay nineties." Church services for this congregation were previously held in the Warm Springs Bath House (300 West, 800 North). The Relief Society building was erected in 1908 and the social hall in the back in 1929. Today, it houses the Salt Lake Acting Company and the Utah Arts Festival directors. Turn south on Quince Street.

**Cross House.** This stuccoed adobe saltbox house on the east corner was constructed about 1884 for Daniel Cross from Banbury, England. A plaque on the north reads "Banbury Cross," a play on the nursery rhyme.

**William Morrow - John W. Taylor House**

**(390 Quince Street).** William Morrow built this house in 1880 with some sophisticated Italianate touches - a flat roof and molded eaves, segmented window arches, a prominent bay, and an entrance to one side rather than front-center. When his wife died in 1884, he sold the house to newly ordained apostle John Whitaker Taylor. His father, church president, John Taylor, once hid here from federal authorities behind a false wall. Apostle Taylor had fifteen wives and lived here with one of them, May, whose name is inscribed in stone on the front of the house.

In 1904, Mormon apostle Reed Smoot was elected to the U.S. Senate and a senate ethics committee probed his affiliation with ongoing, secret polygamy. Church president Joseph F. Smith testified that the practice had been abolished, but Taylor and fellow apostle Matthias Cowley, against the wishes of Smith, said they would not appear before the committee and perjure themselves. In a face-saving move, they were asked to resign their church positions, and Taylor was subsequently excommunicated. Smoot served in the Senate for many years.

**August Carlson House (378 Quince Street).** Built in 1885 by Swedish emigrant August Carlson, this is one of the best examples (along with the Quayle House, 355 Quince) of Carpenter's Gothic Style. Notice the quoined wood corners and the bay window topped by a small wood balustrade with one of the ubiquitous second-story doors. Carlson became a bank director, university regent, and member of the city council.

**John Platts House (364 Quince Street).** The John Platts house is one of the oldest on Capitol Hill, dating from the mid 1850s. This vernacular house employs four external building materials. The cottage received an 1860s T-shape addition. The two chimneys on the original structure recall an "I House," patterned after Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa houses which had a central passageway and a room on either side instead of a single internal wall.

John and his wife emigrated from England in 1854. He was a stonemason who also served as Brigham Young's carriage driver. He settled on the hill to raise peaches with which he paid church tithing. Difficulties over the Mormon practice of polygamy subsequently led the Platts to disassociate themselves from the LDS church. Emily Platts became especially bitter, forbidding her children any affiliation with Mormons.

**Thomas Quayle House (355 Quince).**

Thomas Quayle came to Utah in 1847. Thomas was twelve and his brother John was fourteen. Two years later they ran away to the California gold fields where they began freighting supplies from Sacramento to mining camps. They later returned to Utah to establish a freighting company, including a stint carrying gold for Wells Fargo Company. This quaint frame house with wood gingerbread trim was built as a rental property between 1884-89 as a rental unit on the north end of the block where the Hilton Hotel is now located. It was moved here by the Heritage Foundation in 1975 and became its headquarters. Turn east on 300 North, then south on Almond.

**Ebenezer Beesley House (80 West 300 North).** To your left (northeast corner of the next street east) is the T-shaped stuccoed adobe manor of musician Ebenezer Beesley. Beesley was a handcart pioneer who supported himself initially as a shoemaker. He played the violin, became conductor of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir and Salt Lake Theater Orchestra, founded the Beesley Music Company, was a polygamist and had sixteen children. Notice in the front that Beesley's house features another superfluous second-story door leading to a superficial portico.

**30. ALFRED McCUNE MANSION.** This magnificent 3-story, 21-room Shingle Style house was designed by S.C. Dallas and completed in 1901. It was the first \$1 million house in Utah. McCune was born in Calcutta, India, which is reflected in the distinctive Asian flair to the mansion, although the house is a replica of an estate he encountered on Riverside Drive in New York City. The interior includes liberal use of imported materials such as Russian mahogany. The top floor is a ballroom.

At age twenty-one McCune contracted to build portions of the Utah Southern Railroad, becoming one of the largest railroad contractors in the rocky Mountain region. He also purchased the city trolleys. He then became partner with J.P. Morgan, William Hearst, and F. Vanderbilt in the fabulously wealthy Peruvian Cero de Pasco mines (McCune built the railroad over difficult terrain to the mine).

Alfred had a large family. His wife devoted most of her time helping the youth in the church. When the family left Utah, she gave the house to the now defunct LDS University, which used it for the McCune School of Music and Art. It served as a social center for receptions and seminars. It is currently owned by a doctor and is in the process of

renovation.

**J. Golden Kimball House (36 East 200 North).** Kimball, son of Heber C. Kimball, built this stuccoed adobe on the north end of his father's property. He is remembered for his earthy metaphors and "colorful" language, reflecting his occupation as a mule skinner in Rich County.

**Kimball-Whitney Cemetery (center of block, south of Golden's house).** Enter from State Street. Newell K. Whitney, second bishop in the church, and his wife, Ann Houston Whitney, Vilate Kimball, first wife of Heber, and Ellen Sanders Kimball (one of the first three women to enter the valley) are buried here. Fifty-six persons were buried here, 33 Kimballs, 13 Whitneys, and 10 others, including hired help, friends, and 2 Indians.

**Seckels House (45 East 200 North).** Louis Seckels and wife Sara, daughter of Heber C. Kimball, built this edifice in 1889. The windows, designed for a view of the Salt Lake Temple, were set behind twelve columns which represent the twelve Mormon apostles.

**31. WHITE CHAPEL (Old 18th Ward Chapel).** Originally situated further down the hill and on the other side of City Creek, the LDS 18th Ward (essentially the families of Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, and Newell K. Whitney) chapel was among the first in the valley to feature a steeple, reflecting the New England ancestry of Utah's early immigrants. The chapel was dismantled in 1973 and reconstructed at its present location seven years later with new brick. The doors, pews, pulpit, and stained glass windows are preserved. Now owned by the state, the chapel is available for non-denominational community functions. Open by appointment only.

**32. OLD CITY HALL.** This building was completed in 1866 and served as city hall and territorial capitol until 1894. The legislature met upstairs in the Rose Room. It was designed by William Folsom (Salt Lake Theater, Gardo House, Tabernacle, Manti Temple). The 60-foot square building was originally located at 120 East 100 North (where the Federal building is now) and was dismantled, coded, and moved block by block in 1962 to its present location. Now used by the Utah Travel Council, maps, books, pictures, and free information is available regarding all of Utah's parks and forests. When women became enfranchised in 1870, women rang the bell in the belfry and hung over the

balustrade shouting, "We have the vote!"

**33. STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.** German-born and European trained architect, Richard Kletting, won a contest in 1911 for his design of this building. Three million dollars was allocated and when completed in 1915, it came in under budget at \$2.7 million. Architectural fees amounted to fifteen percent. The design was inspired by the Maryland and US capitol buildings and is considered one of the top three state capitol buildings in the United States. This cement building has a quartzite veneer, a copper-leaf dome, which has been shredded twice in hurricane-strength gales and will oxidize to a green color, and twenty-four Corinthian columns.

The 165-foot high interior rotunda is of Georgian marble, which was preferred over Utah marble because of its lighter color. Between the arches the walls are painted with murals of Utah's past, Sylvester Velez de Escalante discovering Utah Lake in 1776, Peter Skene Ogden discovering the Ogden River in 1826, John C. Fremont exploring the Great Salt Lake in 1843, and Brigham Young entering the valley in 1847. The other two murals show the valley from the perspective of the pioneers as they entered and as they began building a settlement.

There are statues of Brigham Young, Brigadier General Thomas L. Kane (crucial non-Mormon friend), Utah copper magnate and playboy Daniel Jackling, and television inventor Philo T. Farnsworth. The Gold Room cost \$65,000 to furnish. Notice the Russian walnut table, the Travis marble (18 colors), gold leaf, and the chandeliers.

On the lower floor are various displays, historical information, Ab Jenkins "Mormon Meteor" of Salt Flats fame, and a nice relief map of the state. Free tours begin at the map.

**Grounds.** The statue of Massasoit was made from the mold belonging to the Cyrus Dallin family. Dallin, a Utah artist, was commissioned to do the original that stands today on a hill in Plymouth, Massachusetts, overlooking the famous Plymouth Rock.

The **Mormon Battalion Monument** to the east commemorates the battalion of volunteers that participated in the war with Mexico in 1846. Notice the garden with a constantly changing date.

**Entrance.** West of the front steps is a monument to Union Pacific Railroad president Edward Harriman. Estate taxes on Harriman's estate

helped finance construction of the capitol building. On either side of the flagpole, between two spruces (Utah's state tree) are two copper beehives complete with bees.

**Vietnam Memorial.** Located on the west side of the building, the 1989 sculpture by Clyde Morgan depicts a soldier carrying his dead friend's rifle. The wall behind lists Utahns who died in southeast Asia. Other war monuments lie further west.

Tours begin on the lower floor every 30 minutes, 9 - 4:30.

**34. ENSIGN PEAK.** This peak offers the best view of the valley. This is the first place Brigham Young came to after entering the valley. According to Pres. George A. Smith, speaking in the Tabernacle, June 20, 1869, [in the Nauvoo Temple, prior to leaving for the west] "President Young had a vision of Joseph Smith, who showed him the mountain that we now call Ensign Peak, immediately north of Salt Lake City, and there was an ensign [that] fell upon that peak, and Joseph said, 'Build under that point where the colors fall and you will prosper and have peace.'" He brought all the apostles that were in the valley, Albert Carrington, and his scribe, William Clayton, to this spot, confirmed his statement that this was indeed the place where the Mormons would settle and build a temple and a city.

From here the visitor can see what the pioneers saw (subtract the greenery and buildings from your mind's eye), the canyons, the streams, the lake, the canyons, and the mountains. Numerous pioneer trails cross here and about one-third of all western pioneers came to or through this valley. The Pony Express, Wells Fargo, the telegraph, and the Lincoln Highway (first coast to coast highway) went through Salt Lake. Promontory Point (connecting point of the transcontinental railroad) is less than 100 miles north of here. Notice the geologic formations and the various shore lines of ancient lake Bonneville. Salt Lake City owns the peak, itself. Many foreign visitors to Salt Lake hike to the summit.

### **35. PIONEER MEMORIAL MUSEUM.**

Completed in 1950 by the Daughters of Utah Pioneers (DUP) and the state of Utah, this 4-story edifice built on land leased to the DUP by the state is a loose replica of the old Salt Lake Theatre. During its nearly thirty years' planning and construction, the museum was the subject of some controversy regarding its placement at the top of Main Street in a residential

area without parking. In front is a statue of Eliza R. Snow, eulogized here as a Mormon "priestess" and remembered for her poem, "O My Father," which acknowledges a heavenly mother. She was also one of the presidents of the women's Relief Society organization.

Within the museum (no fee but contributions are welcome) are some 37 rooms featuring a wide variety of artifacts from Utah's pioneer past, including thousands of photographs, furniture, clothing, musical instruments, quilts, stitchery, personal items, tools for the home and work, conveyances, maps, documents, etc. DUP publications and souvenirs are available. Open daily except on Sunday, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. (Sunday afternoons only in the summer.) Tours are either self-guided or with docents. The DUP operate museums in historic buildings throughout the state and maintain perhaps the largest collection of pioneer artifacts in the United States.

**36. MORMON HANDICRAFT STORE.** This store accepts articles made at home on consignment. Quilt-making materials and craft supplies are also available. The store allows persons who prefer to work at home an outlet to market their creations. It is a fun store to browse even if you are not purchasing anything.

**37. SALT LAKE TEMPLE.** Begun in 1853, it was completed in 1893 at a cost of \$4 million. The granite blocks, 3 tons each, were transported from Little Cottonwood Canyon, 20 miles to the south, by ox teams and later by railroad. Architect, Truman Angell, had no formal education as an architect and only two years of formal schooling. The basic structure was dictated by Brigham Young based on revelation regarding the matter. Construction was stopped during the Utah War of 1857, during the building of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific rail lines, which diverted laborers, and again in the 1880s when church property was confiscated by the federal government (Edmunds-Tucker Act) because of the practice of polygamy.

The 12.5 foot Cyrus Dallin statue of Moroni (a Book of Mormon prophet) weighs 1.5 tons, is gold-leafed, stands 210 feet in the air.

**38. FAÇADE FROM 1869 AMUSSEN JEWELRY COMPANY.** This Key Bank façade was partially salvaged from the Amussen's jewelry building, designed by William Folsom, that stood a

little south. The building had a balcony which was used as a bandstand for afternoon concerts. The second floor was the residence of Carl Amussen and his three wives. Of 18 children, the youngest, Flora, became wife of Mormon church president Ezra Taft Benson.

**39. ZION'S COOPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION (ZCMI).** ZCMI was created in 1868 by the LDS church to facilitate self-sufficiency, get a better financial return for the small businessman or farmer by cutting down on middlemen and overhead, coupled with a boycott of non-Mormon merchants. Eventually there were 146 cooperative branches throughout the territory, making ZCMI the oldest quasi-department store chain in the United States. Part of the 1876 cast iron façade has been retained.

**40. EAGLE EMPORIUM (now Zion's First National Bank).** This is the oldest commercial building in downtown Salt Lake City. It was constructed in 1863 to house William Jennings's mercantile business (see his Devereaux House, #8). It became the original home of ZCMI in 1868 when still a single story, then Zion's First National Bank in 1890. In 1916 the bank had the stone building refaced with a Neo-Classical veneer of terra-cotta. Notice the terra-cotta eagle over the entrance and a four-faced, 120-year-old brass clock in front.

Jennings immigrated from England when he was twenty-six years old, working as a butcher (his father's trade) and tanner before earning his first million. He made his fortune as a freighter and then supplying grain to the Overland Stage Company, investing profits in railroading and banking. He became a director of Deseret National Bank.

**41. KEARNS BUILDING.** A magnificent building completed in 1911 for Thomas Kearns, this 10-story "skyscraper" is the best preserved Sullivanesque (style developed by Louis Sullivan) highrise in the intermountain west. It was built of concrete with a terra-cotta façade facing the street and brick façades on the sides. Most striking are the 7 life-size female figurines supporting lanterns at the second-story level. They are said to bear the face of Kearns's daughter. Kearns built a magnificent house on South Temple Streets now used as the Governor's Mansion (see #77).

Kearns was a Utah mining entrepreneur,

U.S. senator, and part-owner (with David Keith, see #49) of the *Mormon Tribune* (anti-Mormon newspaper), beginning in 1905. He contributed toward construction of the Cathedral of the Madeleine (see # 72) and St. Ann's Orphanage. From 1911 until his death (he was killed when hit by a car here on Main Street in 1918) he served on the board of trustees of Catholic University of America. His son, Thomas, Jr., founded Utah's chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous.

**42. MORMON TRIBUNE BUILDING.** The *Mormon Tribune*, now the *Salt Lake Tribune*, was founded in 1870 by Mormons unhappy with Brigham Young's blending of church and state. They employed *New York Herald* reporter Oscar Sawyer as chief editor, and the paper turned a critical eye on local culture. This was a hit among sophisticates but loathed by rank and file Mormons. The original offices were on 100 South Street (just west of the Dinwoody Cabinet Shop, (37 West 100 South).

This structure, built in 1937, is located on ground once occupied by the **Salt Lake House**, one of Salt Lake City's oldest hotels. The Pony Express and Overland Stage offices were immediately south. At this hotel in 1859 a member of cattle-rustler Cub Johnson's gang shot and maimed rival outlaw **Bill Hickman**. When an accomplice stormed Hickman's room, a revolver in each hand, Hickman's guard stabbed him eleven times with a bowie knife. (On Christmas Day of the same year, Hickman was severely wounded in the thigh in a shootout with Lot Huntington in front of the Townsend House hotel the next block west, where the Salt Palace arena once stood.) Four years later at the same hotel, the same guard fatally stabbed one of Johnson's group, this time in the presence of witnesses. He was arrested and executed, signaling the demise of Hickman's "hounds."

During the Utah War, two "spies" were held at the Salt Lake House until shot. This is also where Sir Richard Burton (*City of the Saints*) stopped after arriving in the valley in 1860 and where *Atlantic Monthly* correspondent Fritz Ludlow interviewed gunslinger Orrin Porter Rockwell in 1862.

**43. SITE OF THE PONY EXPRESS STATION.**

**44. HERALD BUILDING.** This 5-story building was constructed in 1905 for the *Salt Lake Herald*, a now-defunct newspaper founded in 1870 (same year

as the *Mormon Tribune*) that was pro-Mormon and sympathetic to Democrats. It ceased publication in 1920. Lamb's Cafe has occupied the ground floor since 1919.

**45. WALKER CENTER.** When completed in 1912, this 16-story commercial style building was the tallest between Chicago and San Francisco (built a year after Salt Lake's first "skyscrapers," the 11-story Boston and Newhouse buildings, 1 1/2 blocks south). Built of steel, concrete, and brick, it also features considerable terra-cotta ornamentation. Walker Brothers Bankers was the first banking establishment in Utah Territory.

The four Walker brothers established the Walker Brothers Dry Goods mercantile business in 1859, selling provisions to Johnston's Army (Utah War) stationed at Camp Floyd, 40 miles southwest of the city. When Brigham Young founded ZCMI, the Walkers sided with others who disagreed with church policies and were excommunicated.

The Walker brothers began negotiating loans in a back room where their iron safe held gold dust and coins. They eventually owned mines, hotels, an opera house, and interest in railroads and factories. The dry goods declined, but the bank thrived.

The rooftop cupola is illuminated at night to indicate the weather forecast, blue when the weather is fair, flashing blue for a fair-weather forecast, red during a storm, and flashing red when a storm approaches.

**46. NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC (now West One Bank).** Constructed in 1923 on the site of the "White House Hotel", an early hotel popular with visitors at the turn of the century, this bank financed many of the brothels, saloons, and gambling halls in town, including the most opulent of the group, Karrick Hall, for the founder of the bank, Lewis Karrick.

**47. KARRICK HALL.** Lewis Karrick, founder of the bank, previously mentioned, built this gambling hall in 1887. Upstairs were apartments for 8 prostitutes, several of whose names remain on their doors (not open to the public). He also headed the local vigilante Karrick Guards. He made an unsuccessful bid for mayor on the Liberal Party (anti-Mormon) ticket. When his fortune dwindled, and following a series of illnesses, he committed suicide.

This and the building to the south were both

designed by Richard Kletting.

**48. LOLLIN BUILDING.** John Lollin, a Danish immigrant, operated the popular saloon. He financed this building in 1894 to house the Hudson Bay Fur Company and Ella Becker Millinery. He lived in a third-floor apartment.

**49. KEITH BUILDING.** Built in 1902 at a cost of \$150,000, this 3-story building first housed the Keith-O'Brien Company dry goods store. David Keith and lifelong friend Thomas Kearns discovered the Silver King vein in Park City which produced \$10 million in gold, silver, and lead. Keith and Kearns purchased the *Salt Lake Tribune* in 1905, and Keith was president of numerous banks, railroads, and fraternities, and a member of Utah's constitutional convention. His house (see #76) was also close to his friend, Kearns. (Begun in 1928, Sam Weller's Bookstore, perhaps the best in the city, has occupied this location since 1961.)

**50. JUDGE BUILDING (Railroad Exchange).** Mary Judge constructed this 7-story "fire-proof" building in 1907 as offices for 22 railroad companies. Mary Harney, of Irish descent, married Irish immigrant John McBrehoney, who changed his name to Judge when he arrived in the United States. John was a partner with Thomas Kearns and David Keith in the Silver King Mine in Park City and worked six days a week, seeing Mary only on Sundays, dying of dust inhalation in 1892. Mary subsequently invested dividends in real estate, endowed the Catholic high school on 1100 East Street which bears her name, and contributed toward construction of the Cathedral of the Madeleine.

On the sixth floor in 1985, Mormon document dealer Mark Hoffman killed collector Steven Christensen with a pipe bomb to prevent exposure as a forger.

**51. and 52. BOSTON AND NEWHOUSE BUILDINGS.** Designed by famous New York architect Henry Ives Cobb, these 11-story highrise buildings, built in 1911, have a distinctive eastern urban look. Financed by Samuel Newhouse and named after his Boston Consolidated Mine Company, and his own name, they contributed to his dream of a miniature Wall Street in Salt Lake City. Notice the three-part design - main floors, vertical office floors, and massive cornice - which imitate the base, shaft,

and capital of a classical column. On the Boston building notice that the huge coat-of-arms shields (cartouches) under the second-story dentiled cornice are replicated at the top of the building. Like the Boston building, the Newhouse is a stone-faced, steel structure with classical details. Notice the carved stonework at the upper level, especially the industrial and agricultural symbols including a garland of corn stocks. Inside is a marble staircase and copper mail drop.

Samuel Newhouse made his multi-million-dollar fortune in freighting and mining. Son of Russian-Jewish immigrants, he grew up in New York City and earned a law degree there before heading west and is said to have been successful in part because of his flamboyance. He and his wife, Ida, typified the frenetic 1890s, shuttling between mansions in Salt Lake City, Long Island, London, and Paris. After a number of financial reversals, Newhouse was forced into bankruptcy, and he and Ida separated in 1915. Newhouse then lived for a few years in his nearby Newhouse Hotel but eventually left for Paris where he died in 1930. (The Newhouse Hotel, also 11-stories, was a 300-room hotel with a replica of the Louis XV Room at Versailles, located on the southwest corner of Main and 400 South. It went into gradual decline and was demolished in the 1980s. It is now a parking lot.) Ida lived in the Belvedere Apartments (next to the Social Hall, #15, built in 1919) before she moved to the Beverly Hills Hotel.

**54. COMMERCIAL CLUB.** This impressive 6-story Second Renaissance Revival building was constructed in 1909 at a cost of nearly \$400,000 and was intended by its architects as a smaller version of the New York City Athletic Club. Its polychromatic terra-cotta panels of colorful mosaics make it easily one of the most attractive commercial structures in the downtown area. A basement swimming pool is no longer used. Today the building houses a private nightclub and offices.

**55. SALT LAKE STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE.** This Neo-Classical Revival, 2-story, T-shaped, sandstone building was constructed in 1908 to house a stock exchange. Organized in 1888, the exchange dealt almost exclusively in mining and petroleum stock and operated by open auction system. In 1897 seats sold for \$16; two years later they sold for \$400. The exchange was busy trading uranium

stocks through the 1950s. The building, designed by Mormon architects, Lewis Cannon and John Fetzer, now accommodates attorneys and architects.

**56. CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING (and Utah's First Capitol Building).** December 18, 1888, mention is first made that there was a need for a new government building. The Mormon-dominated People's Party was in power, as usual, but was being seriously challenged by the non-Mormon Liberal Party. The mayor and council chose to build on the vacant corner west of City Hall, where the Federal Building is now, and estimated the building to cost \$150,000. By the time the foundation was in place, \$22,000 had been spent. The Liberal Party candidates for mayor and the City Council in 1990 blasted the project as an extravagant waste of taxpayers' money. Voters agreed and Salt Lake City had its first non-Mormon mayor and city council. Once in office they reversed themselves for a time and work continued. Then the work stopped. Cost estimates had doubled to \$300,000. The architect was fired and work stopped for five months. Influential persons wanted the building moved to its present location, and they had allies in the Liberal Party. Now it was the People's Party's turn to rail against lavish spending.

New architectural competition was announced and a local firm won with a Richardsonian Romanesque design. The current site was selected by March, 1991. The foundation at First South remained for years and was a source of derision against local government. The estimated cost of construction had risen to \$377,978. Trouble started immediately. The ground was too soft, filled with clay and quicksand. The footings cost \$40,000 more than expected. The city preferred hiring married men, paying \$2.25 for laborers and \$4.50 for stone cutters per day. One city councilman charged discrimination against single men. Arguments erupted over pay and workers often went on strike. No Mormon dignitary was invited to the cornerstone laying in 1892. The depression of 1893 complicated matters. Unemployment in Utah was 20 percent. Workers were sometimes paid in script and worked reduced hours so more workers could find could work. Two elaborate fountains and eighteen stained glass windows were scrapped. The building was dedicated Dec. 28, 1894. The city and county both bonded in order to pay off the final costs amounting to more than \$900,000 and Wilford Woodruff, Mormon president, was invited to offer a prayer. The county retired its bonds in 1926, paying a

total of \$852,000. The city didn't finish paying its portion until 1954. By then it had spent \$1.5 million.

On March 13, 1934, an earthquake of magnitude 6.1 shook northern Utah and severely damaged the City/County Building. It was during the depression; minor repairs were made and business continued. A courageous decision was made in the 1970s to spend the \$30 million necessary to extensively renovate the building and retrofit it on base-isolation springs to minimize future earthquake damage. Work was finally completed in 1989.

The faces and figures of men and women important to Utah's history can be found in the exterior stone work, as well as Masonic symbols of brotherhood, sacrifice, and eternity. Nearly 300 trees of forty-five varieties enhance the 10-acre grounds that at various times served as a stopping place for emigrants, a hay market, a roundup point for cattle drives, and a baseball diamond. Free tours are available twice a week (call ahead for times) or guide yourself around.

**57. PROMISED VALLEY PLAYHOUSE (First Orpheum Theater, 1905).** This was the city's first quality vaudeville theater and was connected to the second (see #8) by tunnels underground. Notice the 12-foot statue of Venus on top and relief male and female heads over the entrance. The façade was designed by architect Carl Neuhausen who also designed the Kearns mansion (see #77) and the Cathedral of the Madeleine (see # 73). The interior is equally festive. The LDS church restored this theater as a 1,100 seat playhouse for semi-professional and amateur church drama.

**58. EAGLE GATE APARTMENTS.** Originally the site of Brigham Young's wood-frame "White House." where his wife, Mary Ann Angell, lived until the Beehive House was completed, this corner was later developed by renowned "Silver Queen" Susanna Bransford. Her Bransford Apartments, which cost \$150,000 to build, included an elegant dining room, live-in cooks, and servants' quarters above every apartment. Bransford inherited her first husband Albion Emery's mining fortune and went on to marry Chicago millionaire Edwin Holmes, Serbian doctor Radovan Delitch, and Russian prince Nicholas Engalitcheff. Her apartments were demolished in 1984 and the current structure erected in the 1980s, based loosely on the original design. Church presidents Kimball and Benson lived here.

Underground tunnels connect the apartments with Temple Square and the church's Administration Building.

Notice a portion of the original wall surrounding Brigham Young's compound on your left.

**59. PIONEER MEMORIAL CEMETERY (Brigham Young's Grave).** Ten persons are buried here, including five wives, a son, a daughter, and two grandchildren. Two popular Mormon hymns, "O My Father" and "Come, Come Ye Saints," and their authors are remembered, also. Both hymns reflect Mormon beliefs and attitudes.

**60. JOSEPH RAWLINS HOUSE.** Joseph Rawlins was a "Jack Mormon" (lapsed) son of a Mormon bishop who had a successful law practice and was elected a U.S. congressman in 1892. He is credited with having achieved statehood for Utah (1896). His Victorian Italianate home is best known for its 2-story, slanted bay windows with bowed eave. Notice also the oxbow lintels. The retaining wall outside the home is original and helps to enclose the campus of Rowland Hall - St. Marks Episcopal school.

**61. PRISCILLA JENNINGS HOUSE.** After her millionaire husband and mayor William passed away, Priscilla, a polygamous wife and prominent leader in the women's Relief Society organization, had this Neo-Classical Revival Style house built about 1901. Note the two gabled bays, the pediments with modillions, the heavy cornice and dentil molding, and the enclosed porch.

**62. DR. ELLEN BROOK FERGUSON HOUSE (121 B Street).** She was a house physician at the old Deseret Hospital and a leading suffragette. She was the only female delegate at the 1896 Democratic National Convention.

**63. THOMAS ELLERBECK MANSION (140 B Street).** Thomas died three years after building this house for his polygamous wife, Henrietta, in 1892. Notice the fan window over the north entrance, the widow's walk, ornate brackets, and dual front entrances. This spacious house represents the transition from Victorianism to more restrained Neo-Classicism.

**64. WATTERS HOUSE.** Watters was a Jewish merchant who was beaten with brass knuckles during

the boycott on non-Mormon commerce. He refused to leave the territory and not only survived but thrived both in retail and as a leader in the rabbi-less B'Nai Israel congregation where he provided encouragement and support to other Jewish immigrants.

**RICHARD KLETING PARK.** The park was built in honor of Richard Kletting, best known of early Utah architects. He served on the city's planning and zoning commission is credited with promoting park landscaping throughout the city. He was killed by a car in 1943. He designed the State Capitol Building, Saltair Resort, the Wall mansion, Karrick Hall, the Lollin building, University of Utah, three homes in this neighborhood, among others.

**65. WILLIAM BELL BARTON HOUSE (157 B Street).** This Gothic Revival relic with the spear-tipped finial is one of the oldest houses in the Avenues, built in the 1860s. Barton was a polygamist and clerk in the church's Presiding Bishop's office.

**66. ROBERT PATRICK HOUSE (167 and 169 B Street).** Patrick was owner of Patrick Dry Goods and was a Mormon bishop for 28 years.

**67. JOHN EVANS HOUSE (174 B Street).** This Kletting-designed Queen Anne home was built in 1889. John was the general manager of the Mormon-owned *Deseret News* newspaper. His son, Richard L. Evans, a Mormon apostle, is remembered for Sunday sermons delivered as part of the weekly Mormon Tabernacle Choir broadcast.

**68. DR. WILLIAM BEER HOUSE (181 B Street).** Dr. Beer was a respected physician who attended to German prisoners of war at Ft. Douglas during World War I. This Victorian Eclectic home was designed by Kletting in 1899. Notice the brightly colored bowling-pin balustrades and etched leaded-glass transoms.

**69. WILLIAM ROBINSON HOUSES (185, 181, 179, 177 C Street).** Begun in 1873, this row of houses was built by polygamist carpenter William Robinson.

**70. WILLIAM DINWOODY HOUSE (153 C Street).** This house was also designed by Kletting in 1895. As a young man William worked in his father Henry's furniture store. Later, he formed the mining stock brokerage of Lawrence and Dinwoody. Notice

the distinctive round tower is upstaged only by the later grasshopper weather vane.

**71. WILLARD YOUNG - ANTHONY W. IVINS HOUSE (299 Second Ave).** Brigham's son, Willard, built this house in 1907. He was president of LDS University. It was later acquired by Anthony Ivins. As president of the Juarez, Mexico, congregation, Ivins harbored polygamist fugitives in exile for more than a decade at the turn of the century. He was subsequently appointed an LDS apostle and later a counselor to Mormon church president Heber J. Grant.

**72. B. H. ROBERTS HOUSE (77 C Street).** Brigham H. Roberts is noted for his historical work for the Mormon church. He also wrote the first instructional manuals for the lay priesthood. He spent four months in prison in 1889 for polygamy and, in 1898 when elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, was denied his seat because he had two wives. Notice the Dutch-stepped front gable, reminiscent of Brigham Young's Nauvoo, Illinois home.

**73. CATHEDRAL OF THE MADELEINE.** The exterior of this Romanesque sandstone masterpiece took ten years to build, 1899-1909, and the interior was completed seventeen years later in 1926. It was through the efforts of Bishop Lawrence Scanlan, an Irish immigrant educated at All Hallows College in Dublin, and prominent parishioners who made their fortunes in mining, that this dream became a reality. Joseph A. Young sold Bishop Scanlan the property for \$20,000. Bishop Scanlan maintained a benevolent attitude towards the Mormon church and the Mormon church reciprocated in kind. The body of Bishop Scanlan lies under the altar; a bronze plaque memorializes him at the foot of the cathedral steps. Carl Neuhausen designed the cathedral. Notice the bat gargoyles on the exterior.

The magnificent stained glass windows were made in Munich, and the recent \$10 million renovation (the LDS church contributed a portion) restored the original brilliance of the frescoes, painted columns, and colorful vaulted ceiling ribs. Behind the marble altar and ornate tabernacle, on the apse wall to the right of the crucified Jesus, is a judgment mural by Felix Liefstuchter. Among the figures portrayed are Salome carrying John the Baptist's head and a 6-toed Eve evidencing her fallen state. Open daily 8 a.m. -

5:30 p.m.; tours 1:00 p.m.

**74. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.** Built in 1906, this Scottish-influenced Gothic Revival church is noted for its red sandstone exterior, quarried from Red Butte Canyon, its prominent rectangular tower, and stained glass windows. It was designed after the medieval cathedral at Carlisle, complete with crenelated bastions. It has an artesian well in the basement. Construction was overseen by Utah architect Walter Ware. Open for services only, Sundays 8:30 a.m. and 11:00 a.m.

The Presbyterian church started schools wherever they could and staffed them with teacher/missionaries. Mormons attended in large numbers as they frequently had better teachers or curriculum. Presbyterians also established Westminster College on 1300 East and 1900 South and provided funding and control until recently. Actress Maude Adams was a student here.

**75. ENOS WALL MANSION (411).** Enos, a mining magnate who helped develop an ore reduction process at the Bingham Copper Mine, was non-Mormon and opposed to polygamy. As a Mason and president of the Alta Club, he saw to it that Mormons were excluded from these institutions. Ironically, his mansion now houses the LDS Business College. Daniel Jackling (see #82) bettered him in processing low-grade ore successfully and became his enemy in the process.

Designed by Richard Kletting and constructed around an existing brick house built by Mormon Abraham Smoot before he became a U.S. senator, Wall's \$300,000 renaissance villa contained fireplaces in all six bedrooms, a ballroom on the third floor, and a rooftop promenade. Unnoticeable behind the veneer is reinforced concrete - the first residence in Utah to utilize this medium. Wall's mansion was sold to the Jewish Community Center in 1926, resold in 1950 to an insurance agency, and finally purchased by the LDS church in 1961. Other buildings were added in 1962 when it became LDS Business College. Through the efforts of a recent president the mansion itself has been restored.

**76. DAVID KEITH MANSION (529).** This Neo-Classical REVIVAL limestone masterpiece recalls a Greek temple with its central block and symmetrical wings, massive columns supporting a broad pediment, double portico, and stone foundation and balustrades.

Notice the etched window transoms and wrought iron doors. This showpiece was designed by Frederic Hale and built in 1900 for David Keith, an immigrant from Nova Scotia, who was partner with Thomas Kearns (his neighbor and fellow Canadian in the next block) in Park City's Silver King mine.

The interior is equally impressive. The original skylight on the second floor mezzanine came from Tiffany's of New York City, as did most of the chandeliers. Other features include a cathedral-like octagonal rotunda, a ballroom, and a wine cellar. The butler's pantry was equipped with a warming table through which hot water circulated. A walk-in refrigerator was cooled by one ton of ice. In the laundry, wet clothes were hung in a closet through which hot air circulated.

At the street curb in front of the mansion are well preserved stone carriage steps and a horse hitch. A grand carriage house to the east, set back from the street behind an entrance bracketed by stone bowl-shaped planters, was built to include a bowling alley, shooting gallery, and servant's quarters.

While Keith and Kearns were employed by the Woodside Mine in Park City, they noticed that the vein of ore extended to a neighboring property, which they purchased and developed on their own. Not as successful in his personal life as in business, Keith's first wife reportedly left him for another man, and his youngest daughter bore his adopted son's child. For the rest of her life she wore a heavy black veil and rarely left the house, eventually committing suicide. The house was bought in 1914 by Mayor Ezra Thompson, later renovated by Terracor land developers.

**77. THOMAS KEARNS (GOVERNOR'S) MANSION (603).** This French-inspired Chateausque mansion was designed by Carl Neuhausen (also Cathedral of the Madeleine) and built in 1902 with a limestone exterior and exotic imported wood interior. Chateausque prevailed among the wealthy during the gilded age of "robber barons," beginning with William Vanderbilt. Highlights include the three-story, round, corner towers, the front portico supported by marble columns, rounded dormers, and oolitic chimneys. On the south side notice the balcony colonnade and rococo window trim. On the east side, two relief images of Atlas appear to support the weight of the cornice.

On the interior, a large reception hall in

French oak boasts a mosaic floor of hand-cut marble, and the dining room exhibits Russian mahogany walls and ceiling. A multi-headed shower closet was among the technical innovations in the mansion, which also included three vaults for jewels, silver, and wine. Neighbors commented that a ton of coal was required daily in winter for heat. Faulty wiring of a Christmas tree in 1993 led to a tragic fire that caused millions of dollars in damage. Normally open to the public Tuesday afternoons, June through October.

Thomas Kearns immigrated from Canada and married his partner John Judge's niece (see #50). Kearns's wife and children lived several years in Switzerland after a kidnapping threat. After a visit to the mansion in 1903, Theodore Roosevelt - whom Kearns resembled in appearance - commented to a friend that the guest list at Kearns's home included a Catholic bishop and a Mormon polygamist apostle with a plural wife. In addition to Kearns's mining fortune, he served as a U.S. senator and publisher of the *Salt Lake Tribune* newspaper. In 1918 he was fatally hit by a car on Main Street.

#### **78. MATTHEW WALKER MANSION (610).**

This mansion was built in 1904 for Matthew, co-founder with his brothers of Walker Bank, by Frederic Hale, who also designed the Keith Mansion across the street. Notice the mansion's red tile roof, arched colonnade, cream-colored stucco exterior, and broad balcony. In the foyer, Walker had an Aeolian organ with pipes extending to the third floor where a Tiffany's skylight and chandelier graced the ceiling. Other luxuries included a wine cellar, bowling alley, and stable.

**79. MASONIC TEMPLE (650).** Built in 1926 the architectural style - evident in the massive rectangular form, the pair of sphinx at the entrance, the papyrus blossom columns, rope molding, and winged solar disk of Horus - is Egyptian Revival. Even the flagpole bases bear papyriform embellishment. Also notice the Masonic compass and square in the frieze. To the right of the entrance, behind papyrus blossom vases, a ramp leads to a small door with Horus and scarab reliefs through which caskets are passed after funerals. The interior includes a 1,400-seat auditorium, an Aztec banquet hall, and fraternal lodge rooms in Gothic, Egyptian, Moorish, and American Colonial styles.

**80. EMMANUEL KAHN HOUSE (678).** Kahn, a

Prussian immigrant, owned a downtown shop that sold "groceries, cigars, and tobacco." He was a founder of Congregation B'Nai Israel and helped organize the Liberal Party. He built this 2.5-story brick Victorian Queen Anne with rusticated stone trim in 1889. It is known for its fancy woodwork. It has been recently renovated into an inn favored by newly-weds. Each room has its own sauna, king-size bed, large-screen TV, and is uniquely decorated (train room, modern, carriage, sea, etc.).

**81. MORRIS EVANS HOUSE (701).** This ivy-covered English Tudor Revival house, with a water tank in the attic for indoor flushing toilets, was built in 1911 for Morris Evans. The house has two marble bathrooms. Evans made his fortune in cattle and coal, but his passion was sports. He owned a sporting goods store, sponsored bicycle races, and helped underwrite the Salt Lake Bees, the city's first baseball team (Triple A, Pacific Coast League). The Bees moved to California to become the Hollywood Stars in 1925 but returned in 1958 to be managed by Enid Cosgriff, the country's first female manager.

**82. DANIEL JACKLING HOUSE.** This surprisingly modest Colonial Revival house, designed by Walter Ware and built in the 1890s for William Sherman, was acquired in 1904 by Daniel Jackling, one of the wealthiest men in the state. The house was reportedly acquired for his mistress. The "Copper Prince," as Jackling was known, became a multi-millionaire developing Bingham Canyon after Enos Wall, discoverer, was unable to extract the mineral from low-grade ore. A graduate of Missouri School of Mines, Jackling invented a successful separation process (making a life-long enemy of Wall, see #75). A statue of Jackling stands in the state capitol rotunda.

Jackling was Utah's most famous playboy. He reportedly courted several life-long lovers, financed a Commercial (now Regent) Street brothel, and hosted extravagant parties on his private railroad cars and luxury yachts. Jackling divided his evenings between this house and Hotel Utah, which he helped fund. He later moved to San Francisco, where he occupied the Mark Hopkins penthouse.

#### **83. UNIVERSITY OF UTAH AND FORT DOUGLAS.**

The University of Utah was chartered in 1850 as the University of Deseret, though lack of

funds kept the school closed from 1852 until 1869 when John Park was named the first president. Park held an M.D. from New York University and under his leadership the school became a legitimate institution of higher learning. He retired before the school changed its name or moved to its current location. The first library was completed in 1900 and contained 13,000 volumes. The first two buildings on the hill (President's Circle) were designed by Richard Kletting in 1899 and 1901.

**Fort Douglas** - originally Camp Douglas, named in honor of Stephen A. Douglas - is a 120-acre Civil War garrison founded in 1862 by the Third California Volunteer Infantry ordered here to defend mail routes and telegraph lines and assure that Utah remain in the Union. They had been ordered to Ft. Crittenden (previously Camp Floyd, Utah War), but Conner said conditions there were unacceptable (too run-down, too far from Salt Lake City). He moved his troops to the east bench of Salt Lake City, claiming a section of land two miles square with headquarters in the exact middle. At first troops were quartered in tents and dugouts, but these were quickly replaced by log and adobe structures.

Later the fort held "prisoners of war" - 300 German nationals found living in the United States at the outbreak of World War I, along with socialists, pacifists, and an assortment of "radicals." During World War II, Germans, Italians, and Japanese were confined, some of whom are interred in the fort cemetery. After Pearl Harbor, the U.S. Army's Ninth Service Command transferred here from the San Francisco Presidio for greater security. Much of this history is captured in museum presentations. **Free museum tours:** Tuesday - Saturday, 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. (closed for lunch).

**Patrick Connor.** Patrick Edward Conner was born in Kerry, Ireland, immigrated, and enlisted in the U.S. army at age nineteen. In the war with Mexico (1846) he became a captain, was wounded, and discharged to join the "California gold rush, later becoming postmaster of Stockton, California. In May, 1852, he was one of twenty select men (Calif. Rangers) chosen to apprehend Mexican bandit, Joaquin Murietta. Murietta suffered ten or eleven wounds before Conner delivered the fatal shot.

When the Civil War erupted in 1861, Conner reenlisted. Arriving in Utah, Colonel Connor's first report to his commanding officer in San Francisco foreshadowed hostility: "It would be impossible for me to describe what I saw and heard in Salt Lake. So

as to make you realize the enormity of Mormonism, suffice it that I found them a community of traitors, murderers, fanatics, and whores. The people publicly rejoice at the reverse to our arms and thank God that the American government is gone, as they term it, while their prophet and bishops preach treason from the pulpit. Federal officers are entirely powerless and talk in whispers for fear of being overheard by Brigham's spies. Brigham Young rules with despotic sway and death by assassination is the penalty of disobedience to his command."

Conner wanted to arrest Young but could not receive permission from San Francisco. Undeterred, he trained his cannons on Young's house downtown and temporarily stationed guards a block away from Young's house. Connor began the first daily newspaper in the territory, the *Union Vedette*, which propagandized the northern view of the war and encouraged non-Mormons to immigrate to Utah to exploit mineral wealth, which Conner felt would "revolutionize the odious system of church domination which has so long bound down a deluded and ignorant community." Connor's troops were assigned prospecting missions, and they found rich silver veins in Little Cottonwood Canyon (Alta) to the east and Bingham Canyon (Kennebecott Copper) to the west.

Meanwhile Brigham Young ordered the mayor to declare the camp a nuisance because of its proximity to the city water supply (water from Red Butte Creek was preempted leaving the north and east end of the city without water), but this scheme failed. Demonstrating the contempt Conner felt for Young, Conner had his soldiers break into the city jail to release a comrade who had been arrested for assault. Meanwhile Young established a ring of informers to monitor activity at the fort and report church members suspected of conducting business with Connor. Women seen near the camp were excommunicated. Ironically, like Col. Albert S. Johnston before him, Connor and Young never met.

That Conner and his troops were trigger-happy is indicated by the murder of four Shoshone Indians caught stealing horses in 1862, their first year in the territory. The Indians returned the favor, murdering a group of miners. Connor retaliated by leading his troops on a midnight march to Bear River, attacking an Indian encampment there and leaving 300 men, women, and children dead and seventy tepees destroyed. This action resulted in Connor's [brevet] promotion to brigadier general.

He was offered the rank of Colonel, turned it down, and mustered out of the military to pursue mining interests. He founded the town of Stockton (Tooele County, named after his previous hometown of Stockton, Calif.), made a pretty good living, died in Utah, and is buried in the Ft. Douglas cemetery in a prominent spot.

**Cemetery.** The cemetery contains the remains of Patrick Conner, those killed in the Battle of Bear River, along with hundreds of other veterans, past and present. There is also an impressive monument to the German prisoners of World Wars I and II that died or were killed here.

**Research Park.** Used for research in computer graphics, bio-medicine, and bio-chemistry. Land is leased by the University of Utah to any company willing to conduct on-going research. Snake venom, artificial heart, cold fusion, and research on the perfect tree is or has been done here. Northwest Pipeline built such an energy efficient building that the air-conditioning must be turned on in winter, sometimes, because of the heat buildup from ordinary light.

**Tenth Ward Chapel** (800 East between 400 and 500 South). This is the oldest chapel in continuous use in the city.

**84. WILFORD WOODRUFF FARMHOUSE AND VILLA (1604, 1622 S 500 E).** The Wilford Woodruff family compound began in 1860 as a 2-room log cabin, which expanded as more children were born to become this 2-story stuccoed structure with a rear saltbox extension. It was built on the bank of Parley's Creek, almost exactly where the first group of pioneers on July 22, 1847, camped before moving two miles north to plant crops. Woodruff, a Mormon apostle and later church president, served as president of the Utah Horticultural Society and the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society. It was here on twenty acres of ground (four 10-acre plots) that he planted and experimented with a variety of crops.

Next door to the south, more than thirty years later, Pres. Woodruff built his Victorian Queen Ann villa. A stone in the front gable façade is carved with his name and the year, 1891. He died two years later. The Box Style house to the south was built by his son, Asahel Hart Woodruff, in 1907. Woodruff property extended west to 300 East Street.

## **85. LIBERTY PARK, MILL, CHASE HOUSE.**

City blocks were ten acres in size, divided up into eight lots, each lot being 1.25 acres in size. City lots stopped at 900 South. Further south was considered "The Big Field" and was agricultural, not residential property. The first blocks south were divided into 5-acre plots, 100 acres to the block. Still further south were 10-acre plots. Five-acre plots extended 2100 South. Blocks were 2-streets wide and 4-streets long. The lone surviving block, intact, is now Liberty Park, which was purchased by Salt Lake City from Brigham Young's estate, which had title to the full 100 acres.

**The Chase Mill.** The pond in the park is fed by Emigration Creek and, in pioneer times, a branch of Red Butte Creek. At their confluence the "old Chase Mill" was built in 1852. This adobe and lime mortar mill is the oldest surviving mill in the valley. Brigham Young was a partner in the mill.

**Isaac Chase House.** Built in 1854 and badly in need of repairs, this home belonged to mill foreman, Isaac Chase. The original baking ovens in the basement are especially interesting. It is now houses the museum of Utah Folk Art. Open daily in summer, 12:00 - 5:00 p.m.

**Seven Canyons Fountain.** Philanthropist O.C. Tanner offered the city \$250,000 on a matching basis to build this unique fountain that has Utah Lake on one end, the Great Salt Lake on the other, connected by the Jordan River. Into the Jordan flow the seven creeks that flow from the mountains to the east. Where possible, native vegetation and rock from those seven canyons was used in the fountain. Mr. Tanner remembered playing in the streams as a child in the valley and wanted to provide the same experience for future generations. His creation did exactly what he envisioned. You will see children having a wonderful time playing in the various streams and lakes.

## SALT LAKE CITY - "This is the Place!"

(Background Information, Dale Morgan's *The Great Salt Lake*)

### Significant Events in or around the Salt Lake Valley

- 1776 Catholic Fathers **Dominguez and Escalante** follow the Old Spanish Trail. Miera's map indicated a Buenaventura River draining the Great Basin to the Pacific Ocean.
- 1823 **John H. Weber**, one of Ashley's group, discovered Weber Canyon and River.
- 1824 Provost entered the valley from Taos (New Mexico).
- 1824 (Late fall) **Jim Bridger** followed the Bear River from Cache Valley to the Salt Lake Valley.
- 1825 (May 20) **Peter Skene Ogden** entered valley from north as head of the Snake River Expedition for the Hudson's Bay Company.
- 1826 Four of Ashley's men (**James Clyman, Louis Vasquez, Henry Fraeb, and possibly Black Harris**) circumnavigate the Great Salt Lake in 40 days. No outlet from the lake found.
- 1827 **Jedediah Smith**, coming back from Southern California came through Skull Valley with Evans and Gobel.  
(1828) **Ogden** located, followed and named the Marys River after his Indian wife. Frémont, in 1845, went down the same river and named it the Humboldt after a famous German scientist.  
(1832) **Nathaniel Wyeth** (later established Fort Hall) met Army Captain Bonneville by the Salmon River. Bonneville had taken 20 wagons over South Pass to the Green River and built a fort that the mountain men named "Fort Nonsense."  
(1833) **Bonneville** got as close to the Great Salt Lake as the Bear Lake rendezvous. He sent a group under Joe Walker to explore the lake, but they ended up in California and returned along Marys River and never saw the lake. Nevertheless, the captain identified the lake on subsequent maps with his name. (Self advertising paid off; at least the ancient lake now bears his name.)  
(1834) **Wyeth** established Fort Hall (named after one of his backers, Henry Hall).
- 1840 (Dec) **Osborne Russel**, who helped Wyeth build Fort Hall in 1834, camped with a few French Canadians and half-breeds below the confluence of the Weber and Ogden Rivers.
- 1841 (Feb-Mar) **Russel** spent time with the Indian, **Wanship**, where Salt Lake City is. They chatted and hunted together. Wanship's son spent the winter on Antelope Island.
- 1841 (Aug) The **Bidwell-Bartleson** company with 32 men, including Benjamin Kelsey, with his wife and baby and nine wagons, came down the Bear River to the Great Salt Lake. They went north of the lake. Two days before the springs at Pilot Peak, Kelsey abandoned his wagon. The rest of the company abandoned their wagons at the base of the Pequops mountains in Nevada.
- 1841 (Fall) **Osborne Russel**, with two friends, returned to Bear River delta to hunt. Then returned to Fort Hall.
- 1842 (Spring) **Russel** made his last visit to the Great Salt Lake. Hunting had changed. The beaver were gone. Only the bones of dead buffalo remained of this once plentiful beast. He would no longer come here to hunt.
- 1843 **Frémont** boated to Frémont Island (he called it "Disappointment Island"). He was following the Oregon Trail and took a detour to see the Great Salt Lake.
- 1844 Returning from Southern California, **Frémont** followed the Spanish Trail to Utah Lake but failed to far enough north to realize the relationship between Utah and Great Salt Lakes. He traveled 3,500 miles and found no Buenaventura River.
- 1845 **Frémont** entered Utah from the south along the White River (south of the Colorado), through Spanish Fork Canyon, the Salt Lake Valley, and pioneered the trail to the Humboldt River that became known as the "Hastings Cutoff."
- 1846 **Miles Goodyear**, the red-haired, independent mountain man, established Fort Buenaventura in a grove of trees just above the confluence of the Ogden and Weber Rivers.
- 1846 (Spring) **Hastings, Hudspeth, Clyman**, and a few others follow Frémont's trail east.
- 1846 **John McBride's father's group** was told by **Joe Walker** at Fort Bridger (Joe was driving 400-500 Calif. horses east) that the Salt Lake Valley would be an excellent place to settle because of good land, good water, good climate, and no Indians. A few curious ones in the group detoured at Soda Springs and followed the Bear River to the Great Salt Lake. They saw Ft. Buenaventura and City Creek before catching up to their group at Ft. Hall. Walker said he did not have a good opinion of the new Salt Lake cutoff.
- 1846 (July 17) With Hudspeth as guide the **Bryant-Russel** pack train, including three men from the Harlan-Young wagon train, leave Ft. Bridger and head for the Weber River. They are the first to take the "Hastings Cutoff. They follow Lost Creek Canyon west to the Weber River by Croyden, detour to East Canyon, north to Morgan, and down the Weber River past Devil's Gate. Once in the valley they do not see Goodyear's fort hidden in the trees.

- 1846 (Hours later) The **Harlan-Young** wagon train, numbering 40 wagons, was led by Hastings from Ft. Bridger down Echo Canyon to the Weber River. Hudspeth returned from the valley with two men and meet Hastings at the mouth of Echo Canyon. They proceed down the Weber River.
- 1846 (A few days later) The **Hoppe-Lienhard** group of young men and light wagons left the Ft. and followed the tracks left by the Harlan-Young train all the way to Ogden and Salt Lake with little difficulty.
- 1846 (July 27) **T.H. Jefferson's group** left the Ft. and followed everyone ahead. By forced marching they caught the proceeding trains at Adobe Rock in Tooele Valley, Aug. 8th. All the wagons that would follow Hastings Cutoff this year, except the Donner-Reed party, were now together, perhaps 66 in number.
- 1846 (July 31) After resting at Ft. Bridger three days, the **Donner-Reed** party with 23 wagons, including the "Palace," headed for Echo Canyon and the Weber River.
- (Aug 6) They find a note in a cleft stick by the side of the trail on the Weber River. Hastings advised against going down the river, especially with Reed's wagon.
- (Aug 8) Riding hard enough to almost kill their horses, **Reed, Pike, and Stanton** catch up to Hastings at Adobe Rock after 10 p.m.
- (Aug 9) Hastings returned to Parley's Canyon with Reed.
- (Aug 10) Hastings wanted to return to his group but is persuaded to climb to the top of the hill (Big Mountain). He explained as best he could which way Reed's group should go.
- 1 day They travel up Main Canyon to the head of Dixie Hollow (6 miles).
- 2 days They travel down Dixie Hollow, around Broad Hollow, to East Canyon Creek.
- 8 days Cross East Canyon Creek 13 times in 8 miles and climb 4 miles up Big Mountain to the summit (Aug 21). They are overtaken on the 6th day by the 3 wagons of the Graves family.
- 8 days They can't get through Parley's Canyon. They ascend over Little Mountain and, at the mouth of Emigration Canyon, they climb the brutal Donner Hill rather than cut more trees and bushes in the mouth of the canyon. They camp in future Salt Lake City, Aug. 29. They left Ft. Bridger 14 days behind Hastings. They are now 23 days behind and exhausted.

### Mormon Settlement in Utah

(Yearly Summaries in bold print follow yearly dates)

(B.H. Robert's *L.D.S. Chronology* and Dale Morgan, *Utah Historical Quarterly*, July, 1959)

#### 1846

**Early in the year the Saints commenced to leave Nauvoo, fleeing from the mob, which later drove the remnants out and took forcible possession of the city. Plans call for removal to the Rocky Mountains. The Nauvoo Temple was dedicated. While traveling through Iowa, the exiled Mormons were called upon to raise five hundred men to participate in the war with Mexico. Slow travel through Iowa kept them from pushing further west. Winter Quarters is established on the Missouri River.**

**January 13** 140 horses and 70 wagons were reported ready for immediate service.

**February 4** The Mormons, also referred to as Saints (a contraction from "Latter Day Saints," which itself derives from the real name of the church "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints"), commenced crossing the Mississippi River at Nauvoo for the purpose of moving west.

15 Apostles Brigham Young, Willard Richards, and Apostle Geo. A. Smith, with their families, crossed the Mississippi River. They traveled nine miles, and camped on Sugar Creek, where Pres. Young spent the following

day organizing the camps of the Saints. At this time the camp consisted of four hundred wagons, very heavily loaded. The teams were too weak for rapid journeying. Most of the families had provisions for several months, some were quite destitute.

**March 1846** During the month the camps of the Saints in Iowa traveled about one hundred miles. The roads were almost impassable most of the way, and the Saints suffered much from cold and exposure, the weather being very windy and stormy.

**June 14** Pres. Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Geo. Miller and Parley P. Pratt arrived on the banks of the Missouri River, with their respective companies. A ferry boat was built.

30 U.S. Army Capt. Allen arrived at Council Bluffs, and on the following day he met with the authorities of the church, showing his authority for raising five hundred volunteers from the camps of the Saints. The same day Pres. Young and Capt. Allen addressed the brethren who had assembled, and the general council voted unanimously to comply with the requisition from the government.

**July** Fourteen companies encamped on the bluffs

near the Missouri River.

**16** Four companies of the volunteers were brought together in a hollow square and mustered into service by their respective captains. July 20, they commenced their march towards Fort Leavenworth. On the 22nd the fifth and last company of the Mormon Battalion left.

**August 1** The Battalion, numbering 549 souls, including officers, privates and servants, arrived at Fort Leavenworth.

**September 10** The battle of Nauvoo began. The few remaining Saints at Nauvoo, of whom only about one hundred and twenty-five were able to bear arms, were attacked by about eighteen hundred men, who with five pieces of artillery bombarded the city for several days. The attackers were prevented from entering Nauvoo by the defenders who fired on the enemy with cannons made of steamboat shafts.

**October 7** The teams which were sent back to help the poor away from Nauvoo, arrived at the Mississippi River, opposite Nauvoo. The camp of the poor was organized and started West. Flocks of quails, a providential supply of food, visited the camp and were easily caught.

**13** Capt. P. St. George Cooke assumed command of the Mormon Battalion at Santa Fe, by order of General Kearney.

**December** Winter Quarters, afterwards known as Florence, Nebraska, consisted at this time of 538 log houses and 83 sod houses, inhabited by 3,483 souls, of whom 334 were sick and 75 were widows. There were 814 wagons, 145 horses, 29 mules, 388 yoke of oxen and 463 cows. The place was divided in 22 Wards, each presided over by a Bishop. The Ward on the east side of the river contained 210 souls.

#### 1847

**The Mormon Battalion arrived in California.** The vanguard company of pioneers, under the leadership of Pres. Brigham Young, crossed the plains and mountains to the valley of the Great Salt Lake, where they founded Great Salt Lake City. After the return to the Missouri River the First Presidency of the Church was reorganized. About two thousand souls and nearly six hundred wagons arrived in G. S. L. Valley in the fall.

**April 16** The pioneer company was organized with 73 wagons, 143 men, 3 women and 2 children--148 souls.

**16** Capt. Brown's sick detachment of the Mormon Battalion reached Ft. Laramie, and continued the following day westward, intending, if possible, to overtake the pioneers, who had passed twelve days before.

**June 27** The pioneers crossed the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. On the following day they met Capt.

James Bridger who considered it imprudent to bring a large population into the Great Basin, until it could be ascertained that grain could be raised there.

**July 20** Eighty-one members of the Battalion re-enlisted for six months at Los Angeles. They were ordered to San Diego as a provost guard to protect the citizens from Indian raids, etc. Those who did not re-enlist, organized into companies for traveling, and marched northeast.

**21** Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow went into the valley, and a circuit of about twelve miles was made before they got back to camp at 9 p.m. Wrote Orson Pratt, "Mr. Snow and myself ascended this hill (Donner Hill at the mouth of Emigration Canyon), from the top of which a broad open valley, about twenty miles wide and thirty long, lay stretched out before us, at the north end of which the broad water of Great Salt Lake glistened in the sunbeams, containing high mountainous islands from twenty-five to thirty miles in extent. After issuing from the mountains among which we had been shut up for many days, and beholding in a moment such an extensive scenery open before us, we could not refrain from a shout of joy which almost involuntarily escaped from our lips the moment this grand and lovely scenery was within our view."

The two pioneers descended the butte at the mouth of the canyon, and proceeded over the gentle declivity of the east slopes of the valley to a point on one of the several streams that enter from the east range of mountains, where tall canes were growing, "which looked like waving grain." The course they had followed bore a little southwestward, and on reaching the stream (Parley's Creek) they remembered that the instructions of President Young had been to turn to the north on emerging into the valley and there plant their seeds.

Accordingly they turned northward from this point, designing to reach another stream that they could see emerging from a canyon into the valley, along the course of which a few scattered cottonwood trees and underbrush grew. The two pioneers had but one horse between them, so that they walked and rode in turns. Orson Pratt walked northward alone until he arrived at the south branch of City Creek and thus became the first of the pioneers to stand upon the present site of Salt Lake City. He later described his feelings: "I gazed on the surrounding scenery with peculiar feelings in my heart. I felt as though it was the place for which we had so long sought."

**22** Two groups entered the valley this day. A party of nine, headed this time by Orson Pratt and Geo. A. Smith rode out into the valley to explore it, directing the main camp to proceed with the road making down into the valley.

Arriving at the gorge at the entrance of the valley, Pratt's exploring party concluded that by cutting away the thick timber and underbrush, together with some digging, a better and safer road could be made than the one leading over the steep and dangerous hill passed over by the Donner party the previous year. A note calling the attention of the working camp to this fact was left in a conspicuous place, and the explorers moved on. "For three or four miles north," writes Orson Pratt, "we found the soil of a most excellent quality. Streams from the mountains and springs were very abundant, the water excellent, and generally with gravel bottoms. A very great variety of green grass, and very luxuriant, covered the bottoms for miles where the soil was sufficiently damp, but in other places, although the soil was good, the grass had nearly dried up for want of moisture. We found the drier places swarming with very large crickets, about the size of a man's thumb. This valley is surrounded with mountains, except on the north: the tops of some of the highest being covered with snow. Every one or two miles streams were emptying into it from the mountains on the east, many of which were sufficiently large to carry mills and other machinery. As we proceeded towards the Salt Lake (northwest) the soil began to assume a more sterile appearance, being probably at some seasons of the year overflowed with water. We found as we proceeded on, great numbers of hot springs issuing from or near the base of the mountains. These Springs were highly impregnated with salt and sulphur: the temperature of some was nearly raised to the boiling point. We traveled for about 15 miles after coming down into the valley the latter part of the distance the soil being unfit for agricultural purposes. We returned and found our wagons encamped in the valley, about five miles from where they left the canon [canyon]." (The main group camped on the north side of Parley's Creek, between 1300 and 1700 South and 300 and 600 East.)

23 The camp was moved two miles north and camped where the present city/county building is located. Orson Pratt offered a prayer of thanksgiving and of dedication. After this there was reenacted the scenes of organized industry we have witnessed at Mt. Pisgah and Garden Grove in Iowa, and at the founding of Winter Quarters--men divided into groups--some to clear the land preparatory to plowing; others to unpack and get ready the plows; others to care for the stock and perfect the camp arrangements. At the first attempt at plowing the ground was found hard and dry, and several plows were broken in the effort. A company was set at work to put a dam in the creek and flood the land--the beginning of Utah irrigation. Several acres were plowed that afternoon, and towards evening the valley was visited by

a light thunder shower.

24 **Brigham Young's Group.** On the 22nd this rear division of the camp (15 wagons) made but four miles, which Elder Woodruff declares to be the worst four miles of the journey. The next day President Young passed over Big Mountain and from its summit he had a view of part of Salt Lake Valley. "I ascended and crossed over the Big Mountain, when on its summit I directed Elder Woodruff, who kindly tendered me the use of his carriage, to turn the same half way round, so that I could have a view of a portion of Salt Lake Valley. The Spirit of Light rested upon me, and hovered over the valley, and I felt that there the saints would find protection and safety. We descended and encamped at the foot of the Little Mountain.

"I started early this morning (24th) and after crossing Emigration Canyon Creek eighteen times, emerged from the canyon. Encamped with the main body at 2 p. m. About noon, the five-acre potato patch was plowed, when the brethren commenced planting their seed potatoes. At five, a light shower accompanied by thunder and a stiff breeze."

25 Religious services were held.

26 Brigham Young, with apostles Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards, Wilford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Ezra T. Benson, future apostle Albert Carrington, and company scribe William Clayton, climbed to the top of the knob hill, "Ensign Peak."

There were two reasons. First, the leader of the Church wanted to walk the land that he had seen in vision in the Nauvoo Temple prior to coming west, according to George A. Smith, counselor to President Young. Young believed that the peak he now stood on was the hill of his dream.

Second, Brigham wanted to get a view of the countryside. To the north, they saw an arm of the lake and mountains stretching nearly a hundred miles. The west had the towering peaks rising near the Utah and Nevada border. To the south the pioneers saw the Salt Lake Valley, hemmed by the Wasatch and Oquirrh ranges. This hike confirmed President Young's belief that this "was the right place" for the pioneers to stop and stay.

That day the pioneers flew a banner (or using Isaiah's word an "ensign"), and in the process the hill came by its name. Some people later said it was an American flag. More likely the make-shift banner was Elder Kimball's yellow bandanna attached to Willard Richard's walking cane. The emblem was not so important as what it symbolized. The hill became known as "Ensign Peak" and has taken part of many annual celebrations. (A nonprofit organization is trying to raise over \$300,000 to restore the peak to its original appearance and make it a

first class interpretive site by the state's Centennial celebration in 1996.)

27 Some Ute Indians visited the pioneer camp. The Twelve and a few others started west from the pioneer camp on an exploring expedition. Crossing the stream which forms the outlet of Utah lake, they named it the Jordan River, and then proceeded to Black Rock, eighteen miles further, where the company took a bath in the lake.

28 The exploring party returned to camp, a council was held and the Temple Block located. Brigham designated the spot where the pioneers would build another temple. That night Brigham inquired of the assembled camp: "Shall we look further to make a location upon this spot and lay out and build a city?" It was voted that the city be erected where the camp now stood, and that Brigham and his brethren among the Quorum of the Twelve should be a committee to lay out the city and to apportion the "inheritances" (lots). Young then said: "We propose to have the temple lot contain 40 acres (later reduced to the current 10), to include the ground we are now on - what do you say to that? All right?"

29 The sick detachment of the Mormon Battalion, which had wintered at Pueblo, arrived in G.S.L. Valley, accompanied by the Saints from Mississippi. This increased the number in camp to about four hundred souls.

**August 1** A proposal to erect a stockade of "adobes" to house the emigrating Saints the following winter was accepted.

2 A survey of the city was commenced.

There was nothing haphazard about the origins of Salt Lake City. If ever there was a planned community, it was this one. The plat itself was patterned after one originated in 1833 by Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet. Streets, as provided by this plat, were eight rods (132 feet) wide, made to run with the cardinal directions and to cross at right angles, while the square blocks into which the land was divided were ten acres each, exclusive of the streets. The southeast corner of this block was fixed as zero point for beginning the survey of the city. (It was also used for subsequent U.S. Land Office surveys, becoming the Salt Lake Prime Meridian.) Street names were ordinal numbers as they emanated out following compass directions from this meridian.

Some of the apostles had been allowed, in the summer of 1847, to select their own "inheritances," mostly property fronting on the Temple Block, and at that time Young had picked out for himself and family the block immediately east of the Temple Square.

The structure thus given Salt Lake City lastingly influenced its development. To treat land indefinitely as

"inheritances" was not practical in terms of the American political and economic system; the settlers upon it could have no valid title until the Indian tide had been extinguished, formal surveys made, and the land placed upon the market by the U.S. government. These things did not come to pass for several decades, and meanwhile squatter titles developed in Utah as elsewhere.

3 Orson Pratt and Henry G. Sherwood chained off three blocks south and three blocks west from the Temple Block, and on the site now called Pioneer Park the camp began to lay the outer stockade wall, intended to be nine feet high.

10 Within this adobe stockade log houses were commenced, using green timber cut in the adjacent canyons.

18 Nearly half of the pioneers left G.S.L. Valley with ox teams, on their return to Winter Quarters for their families.

26 The second company of returning pioneers left for Winter Quarters.

**September 3** The returning Battalion boys, having crossed the Sierra Nevada Mountains, reached the place where the unfortunate Hastings company had perished the previous winter. A number of human bodies were yet lying unburied on top of the ground. A few days later the soldiers were met by Samuel Brannan, James Brown and others, on the Truckee River. Brannan brought word from Pres. Brigham Young for those who had no means of subsistence to remain in California and work during the winter, and come to the valley in the spring. About half of the company then returned to California, got work at Sutter's Fort.

20 Harriet P. Young, Lorenzo's wife, gave birth to a male child, named Lorenzo Dow. He died March 22, 1848. This was the first white male child born in G.S.L. Valley. Harriet was not impressed with the Salt Lake Valley. Lorenzo sold out his interest in the fort and constructed the first house (hewn log) on a city lot, where the Beehive House is now located (northwest corner of State and South Temple Streets). He was called on the carpet by local authorities but his wife was adamant for health and other reasons. Lorenzo's explanation satisfied the authorities and he was allowed to live outside the fort that winter.

## 1848

**Gold was discovered in California by members of the Mormon Battalion. Winter Quarters was vacated and most of the Saints who had spent the winter there removed to Great Salt Lake Valley. About one thousand wagons arrived in the valley during the year. Ogden was founded by Capt. James Brown and others.**

**January 24** Gold (about \$40 worth that day) was

discovered in Sutter's mill race, which had been dug by the Mormon Battalion boys.

**February 2** By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico, Upper California, including what is now Utah, was ceded to the United States.

**March 6** The G.S.L. City fort contained 423 houses and 1,671 souls. The adjoining farming field consisted of 5,133 acres of land, of which 875 acres were sown with winter wheat.

**June** Pres. Young started for G.S.L. Valley, with a company consisting of 1,229 souls and 397 wagons. He was followed by Heber C. Kimball's company of 662 souls and 226 wagons, and Willard Richard's company, consisting of 526 souls and 169 wagons. The last wagons left Winter Quarters July 3rd, leaving that place almost destitute of inhabitants.

Myriads of big crickets came down from the mountains into G.S.L. Valley, and began to sweep away fields of grain and corn. The grain, however, was mostly saved by the arrival of immense flocks of sea gulls, which devoured the crickets.

**6** Capt. James Brown entered into negotiations with Miles M. Goodyear, an Indian trader, located on the present site of Ogden City, for the purchase of all the lands, claims and improvements, owned by Goodyear, by virtue of a [alleged] Spanish grant. Brown paid \$3,000 (he brought \$5,000 in Mormon Battalion money from Calif. in January) for the improvements, and soon after located himself there.

**August 9** The G.S.L. fort contained 450 buildings and 1,800 inhabitants. There were three saw mills and one temporary flouring mill running, and others in course of construction.

**October 1** At a public meeting, it was voted to build a council house by tithing labor, and Daniel H. Wells was appointed superintendent of its erection.

#### 1849

Utah Valley and Sanpete Valley were settled. Ditches were dug. The cemetery laid out. G.S.L. Valley was surveyed by Capt. Howard Stansbury and Lieutenant John W. Gunnison, according to order from the government. The Perpetual Emigration Fund established. About five hundred wagons and fourteen hundred immigrating Saints, in five different companies, arrived in the valley, besides a number of California emigrants who, during their sojourn among the Saints, were converted to "Mormonism" and remained in the valley. In consequence of the scanty harvest of 1848, breadstuff and other provisions became very scarce in the valley, and many of the people were compelled to eat raw hides and to dig sego and thistle roots, for months, upon which to subsist.

The winter was severe. The heavy snow made it impossible to get fire wood and animals could not forage. People ate wolves, hawks, crows, dogs, and animals that had been dead some time. Those with surplus food were asked to give to the bishops to impart to the poor. The harshness of winter, constant hunger, and a meager harvest the previous year and the pull of what some called "California fever" created discontent and some loaded their wagons and prepared to leave in spring. Heber C. Kimball was moved upon to prophesy, "Never mind, boys, in less than one year there will be plenty of clothes and everything that we shall want sold at less than St. Louis prices." Brigham Young also encouraged the people, "God has appointed this place for the gathering of His Saints, and you will do better right here than you will by going to the gold mines.... We have been kicked out of the frying-pan into the fire, out of the fire into the middle of the floor, and here we are and here we will stay.... As the Saints gather here and get strong enough to possess the land, God will temper the climate, and we shall build a city and a temple to the Most High God in this place. We will extend our settlements to the east and west, to the north and to the south, and we will build towns and cities by the hundreds, and thousands of the Saints will gather in from the nations of the earth.... We have the finest climate, the best water, and the purest air that can be found on the earth; there is no healthier climate anywhere. As for gold and silver, and the rich minerals of the earth, there is no other country that equals this; but let them alone; let others seek them, and we will cultivate the soil."

Main Street began to take shape, with stores built on corners or anywhere else, on small and large plots of land, and not twenty feet back from the sidewalk. Still the ten acre blocks remained as the basic structure of the city, and until the pressure of population forced the expansion of Salt Lake into fringe areas, first in the late 1860's and 1870's, up on the sloping north benches that were carved into the small squares familiarly called the "Avenues," and later out beyond Ninth South Street, where blocks were laid out as oblongs (100 acre blocks, Liberty Park, for example).

As early as the spring of 1849, ditches were dug along both sides of all streets to convey water diverted from the creeks, primarily, City and Red Butte Creeks. This water served alike for drinking, culinary, and irrigation purposes. Not for some years did the settlers generally begin to put down wells, and it was many years before the increasing growth of Salt Lake City impelled the development of municipal (and ultimately sanitary) water supplies. Fencing, ditching, and the building and maintenance of bridges across the ditches became a main preoccupation of bishops of the nineteen wards

(ecclesiastical districts similar to parishes, use of the word actually began in Illinois where cities are divided into political wards) into which Salt Lake City was initially divided - these bishops being invested with the civil powers of magistrates - and that these bishops had their troubles is abundantly reflected in the scoldings periodically incorporated into the sermons of Brigham Young.

During the winter and spring of 1849, the city cemetery was laid out, an armory built on the hill north of the Brigham Young's property, and construction begun on the Council House, the city's first public building situated at the southwest corner of South Temple and Main Streets. Upon foundation and first story walls constructed of red sandstone, it had a second story of adobe, surmounted by a cupola which makes it instantly recognizable in any early view of Salt Lake City. A fire on June 21, 1883, destroyed not only this building, which had served every public purpose, but the collection of the great pioneer photographer, Charles R. Savage, in his studio to the south.

It will now be appreciated how young a settlement was that City of the Great Salt Lake into which poured a host of California goldseekers beginning in June, 1849.

Among those recording their impressions was a Pittsburgher who, on July 22, 1849, spoke for a great many who would share his sentiments in time to come: "I shall never forget the first sight of this valley. It shall ever remain on my mind as the most beautiful spectacle I ever beheld...The Whole valley is surrounded by snow-capped mountains, forming a complete basin ...occupied by the Mormons, who build their houses entirely of sun dried bricks. Their city occupies more ground than Pittsburgh, but each man has a large piece of ground around his dwelling. The bridges are all good, the streets and roads wide, and the fences very regular.

George Q. Cannon, who became a Mormon apostle in 1860, recalled the early city, "A united effort was made to fence the city. Instead of fencing each lot separately, each ward [an area of nine square blocks] was fenced in one field, and each owner of a lot in a ward built his proportion of the fence. This made the work of fencing the lots comparatively easy, and it answered every purpose for several seasons. The streets were all kept open, but not at their present width. The owners of lots cultivated the streets in front of their premises, leaving no more than a sufficient space for travel. At the end of each street leading out of the ward into the main thoroughfares which ran around each ward, there were bars, which every one who passed in or out with a team or on horseback was required to be careful in putting up. There was no monopoly of land allowed. No man was permitted to take up a city lot or farming land for purposes of

speculation....Farming land was divided and given out in small parcels, so that all could have a proper proportion, ...The enforcement of this rule made the settlement of the city and the farming lands very compact, and created a community of interest which would not have been felt under other circumstances.

...Farming land south of the city was surveyed into five acre lots to accommodate mechanics and others who would reside in the city. Next to the five acre lots the ten acre lots were laid out; then the twenty acres followed by the forty and eighty acre lots, upon which farmers could build and reside. All these were, for safety and present convenience, enclosed in one common fence, each owner of land building in proportion to the amount he had in his field, and the fence to be erected in such a manner as to be satisfactory to men appointed to inspect and accept of it when completed."

#### MAIN STREET

The very first stores to be built in Salt Lake City were not located on Main Street, but it was not long before this street became the chief commercial center of the city. Not until 1849 was the first regular stock of goods brought to Utah. James M. Livingston and Charles A. Kinkead with goods valued at \$20,000 established their store in the adobe house of John Pack in the Seventeenth Ward at the southwest corner of First North and West Temple. The location was convenient to Union Square [West High School] where many of the immigrants stopped temporarily upon their arrival in the valley. During 1850 they erected the first store building on Main Street, about a third of a block south of the Council House then being built on the southwest corner of Main and South Temple. The firm of Livingston and Bell, successors to the firm of Livingston and Kinkead, built the old Constitution Building, the first two-story commercial building in the city.

That same year, 1850, the second mercantile firm, Holliday and Warner, set up business in Salt Lake City. By the year 1854, as many as 8 stores were built on Main Street and 6 more in other parts of the city.

For a number of years the east side of Main between South Temple and First South was occupied by residences, including that of Bishop Edward Hunter, Jedediah M. Grant, first mayor of Salt Lake and counselor to Brigham Young, and Ezra T. Benson [grandfather of the Church President by the same name]. Daniel H. Wells [second mayor of Salt Lake City, counselor to Brigham Young, and Lt. General in the Nauvoo Legion or Territorial Militia-he was in charge of 3,000 Mormon militia during the Utah War, 1857-58] soon purchased the Benson home, thereafter known as the "Wells Mansion," where he lived for many years. Later, on that same property, was built the Templeton

Hotel, then converted to office space, and is the current location of Zion's First National Bank.

It was on the Grant property that Z.C.M.I. [Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution], America's first department store, was built in 1869. William Jennings, Utah's first millionaire, built his Eagle Emporium on the southwest corner of Main and First South. When Z.C.M.I. opened, Jennings purchased stock in the new institution, and his Emporium became the first home of the Z.C.M.I.

William S. Godbe, another extremely successful merchant, opened business on the southeast corner of the same intersection. Soon the Walker brothers opened shop south on the same block.

For the first several decades Main Street was definitely "small town." The unpaved roadway was dusty in summer and muddy in winter.

**January 1** The first \$1 bill of "Valley Currency" was signed by B. Young, H. C. Kimball and T. Bullock.

**February 14** G.S.L. City was divided into nineteen ecclesiastical Wards of nine blocks each. The country lying south of G.S.L. City into four Bishop's Wards, namely, Canyon Creek (afterwards Sugar House), Mill Creek, Holladay (afterwards Big Cottonwood) and South Cottonwood.

**March 8** A convention, which was held for three days, a State constitution for the proposed State of Deseret was adopted. Almon W. Babbitt was soon after sent as delegate to Congress, with a petition asking for admission into the Union.

15 John Van Cott sold a peck of potatoes for \$5 in G.S.L. City, which was considered cheap.

**April 9** By this time the people in the fort had commenced to move out to their city lots.

**June 16** Parties from the east en route for the California gold mines began to arrive in the valley, and during the summer they traveled through by thousands. (10,000 passed by the 6,000 living here.) They brought all kinds of merchandise, wagons, tools and farming implements, etc., which were sold to the Saints below original cost, in exchange for provisions.

**July 21** The first endowment in G.S.L. Valley was given to Addison Pratt on Ensign Peak.

28 Captain Howard Stansbury and party of surveyors arrived in the valley, accompanied by Lt. John W. Gunnison.

**October 6** The Perpetual Emigration Fund, P.E.F. (poor people were assisted with expenses and were supposed to pay the loan back, without interest, as soon as possible) was commenced. A "Carrying Company" for carrying goods and passengers from the Missouri River to the valley was organized.

## 1850

**In Utah Valley, where a number of new settlements were founded during the year, the Saints had trouble with the Indians. The first missions of the church were opened in France, Italy and Denmark, Switzerland and in Hawaii (Sandwich Islands). The Territory of Utah was created by act of Congress.**

**January** The British Mission contained about 28,000 Saints, having increased more than ten thousand during the last sixteen months. Apostle Parley P. Pratt's company explored the southern country as far south as the mouth of the Santa Clara River, beyond the Rim of the Basin.

8 On this and the following day a battle was fought between the "minute men" (Nauvoo Legion - Mormon militia) and about seventy Indian warriors under Big Elk, close to Utah Fort (now Provo), in which several were killed and wounded on both sides. The Indians retreated to the mountains.

**June** The water was higher in G.S.L. Valley than ever before since the pioneers arrived. A number of bridges were washed away and other damage done. Emigrants en route to California passed through G.S.L. City almost daily.

4 Parley's Canyon, Utah, was opened for travel under the name of the "Golden Pass;" Parley P. Pratt, proprietor. The toll was 75 cts. for each conveyance drawn by two animals, and 10 cents for each additional draught, pack or saddle animal, etc. The Newark Rangers, of Kendall County, Ill., was the first company to follow Apostle Pratt through the pass, which opened a new road through the mountains from the Weber River to G.S.L. Valley.

15 Apostle Orson Hyde arrived from Kanesville, Iowa, and reported eight hundred wagons with "Mormon" emigrants organized for crossing the plains.

28 Capt. Howard Stansbury and suite, having completed their surveys, left the City, on their return to Washington, D.C.

**September 9** The act of Congress providing for the organization of the Territory of Utah was approved. The original size was about 225,000 square miles, being bounded on the north by Oregon, east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, south by the 37th parallel of north latitude, and west by California.

20 Brigham Young was appointed governor of Utah Territory; Benjamin D. Harris, of Vermont, secretary; Joseph Buffington, of Pennsylvania, chief justice; Perry C. Broccus, of Alabama, and Zerubbabel Snow, of Ohio, associate justices; Seth M. Blair, of Utah, U.S. attorney, and Joseph L. Heywood, of Utah, U.S. marshal.

**October 13** Bishop Edward Hunter arrived with the first company of P.E. Fund emigrants from the United

States.

**November 27** The Warm Springs bath-house, north of the City, was opened.

### 1851

**Great Salt Lake City, Utah, was incorporated and the first officers elected. The first territorial legislature convened in G.S.L. City and passed important laws. In the spring of the year school houses were built in most of the wards in the city, and also in the country wards. A railroad (with wooden rails) was built from town to Red Butte Canyon, to bring rocks to the Temple Block. Cedar City, Iron Co., North Willow Creek (now Willard City), Box Elder Co., and Nephi, Juab Co., North Ogden, Weber Co., Santaquin, Utah Co., and Carson County (now in the State of Nevada) were settled this year. San Bernardino was founded in southern California. Missions were opened in New South Wales and India.**

**January 9** The bill incorporating G.S.L. City was passed by the general assembly of Deseret. Jedediah M. Grant was appointed mayor by Governor Brigham Young.

**27** Official news of the organization of the Territory of Utah first reached G.S.L. City. Brigham Young took the oath of office as governor of the Territory of Utah.

**September** Chief Justice Brandenbury, Associate Judge Perry E. Brocchus and Secretary Benjamin D. Harris deserted their official posts in Utah and went to the States, taking with them the \$24,000 which had been appropriated by Congress for the legislature.

**29 Fillmore, Millard Co., Utah, which had just been settled by Anson Call and thirty families, was selected for the capitol of the Territory. (It is in the middle of the state.)**

**November 11** The "University of the State of Deseret" (later the Univ. of Utah) was opened in G.S.L. City.

**December 1** The British mission consisted of 44 conferences and 679 branches, with 32,894 members about twice the number on this continent.). This is the greatest number of Saints ever reported in that mission.

### 1852

**First public announcement regarding plural marriage. About twenty companies of emigrating Saints (10,000 persons) arrived in the valley which included most of the Saints who had been located temporarily in and about Kanessville (Council Bluffs), Iowa.**

**February** The Territorial Library was opened in the Council House, with Wm. C. Staines, as librarian. Congress had appropriated \$5,000 towards the purchase of books, which were selected by Delegate, Dr. John Bernhisel.

**14** The legislative assembly of Utah Territory memorialized Congress for the construction of a great national central railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast. At the same session, the legislature petitioned Congress for the establishment of a telegraph line across the continent.

**July 27** It was 127 degrees F. in the sun, in G.S.L. City.

**August 29 (Sunday)** The revelation on celestial marriage was first made public. It was read in conference. Apostle Orson Pratt, who was dropped from the Twelve for disagreeing with the principle at first, delivered the first public discourse on that principle.

**September 3** The first company of P.E. Fund emigrants arrived at G.S.L. City from Europe with 31 wagons.

### 1853

**This year the Indians under Chief Walker waged war against the citizens of Utah, of whom a number were killed. The "Spanish wall" was built in part around G.S.L. City, as a means of protection against the Indians. Summit County, Utah, was settled by Samuel Snyder, who built saw-mills in Parley's Park; a settlement of Saints (Fort Supply) was commenced on Green River.**

**January 1** The Social Hall was dedicated.

**16** The ship Forest Monarch sailed from Liverpool, England, with 297 Scandinavian Saints. This was the first large company of Saints who emigrated to Utah from Scandinavia.

**February 14** The Temple Block was consecrated and the ground broken for the foundation of the Temple.

**June** High water did much damage in G.S.L. City. City Creek cut a deep channel through the Seventeenth Ward.

**July 18** Alexander Keel was killed by Indians under the chief Walker, near Payson, Utah Co. This was the commencement of the "Walker" Indian war.

**October 6** According to the Bishops' reports read at conference, the number of souls in the various settlements in the territory was as follows: Great Salt Lake City: 1st Ward, 260; 2nd Ward, 149; 3rd Ward, 170; 4th Ward, 183; 5th Ward, 69; 6th Ward, 206; 7th Ward, 384; 8th Ward, 236; 9th Ward, 298; 10th Ward, 219; 11th Ward, 180; 12th Ward, 345; 13th Ward, 454; 14th Ward, 662; 15th Ward, 501; 16th Ward, 444; 17th Ward, 406; 18th Ward, 241; 19th Ward, 572. Great Salt Lake County: Butterfield Settlement, 71; West Jordan, 361; Mill Creek, 668; Big Cottonwood, 161; South Cottonwood, 517; Little Cottonwood, 273; Willow Creek, 222. Utah County;

Dry Creek, 458; American Fork, 212; Pleasant Grove, 290; Provo: 1st Ward, 423; 2nd Ward, 264; 3rd Ward, 248; 4th Ward, 424; Mountainville no report; Springville, 799; Palmyra, 404; Payson and Summit, 427; Cedar Valley, 115. Juab County: Salt Creek, 229. Sanpete County: Manti, 647; Pleasant Creek, 118. Millard County: Fillmore, 304. Iron County: Parowan, 392; Cedar, 455. Tooele County: Grantsville, 215; Tooele, no report. Davis County: North Canyon, 574; Centreville, 194; North Cottonwood, 413; Kays Ward, 417. Weber County: East Weber, 233; Ogden: 1st Ward, 449; 2nd Ward, 683; 3rd Ward, 200; Willow Creek, 163. Box Elder, 204.

26 Capt. John W. Gunnison, of the U.S. Topographical Engineer Corps, and seven other men, were killed by Indians, near the swamps of the Sevier River, in revenge for the killing of an Indian and the wounding of two others, alleged to have been perpetrated by a company of emigrants bound for California.

November 2 Thirty-nine men, equipped with farming implements, seeds and other things necessary for establishing a new settlement, left for Green River County. They arrived at Fort Bridger Nov. 12th. Previous to this Brigham Young purchased from James Bridger a Mexican grant for 30 square miles of land and some cabins, known as Ft. Bridger. This was the first property owned by the Saints in Green River County.

December 29 The so-called Spanish wall built in part around G.S.L. City this year was twelve feet high, six feet thick at the base, tapering to two feet six inches six feet from the ground, and preserving that thickness to the top. It was six miles in length. (Surrounded city except on the Jordan River side. There are 6 blocks to the mile.)

#### 1854

This year the crops in Utah were partly destroyed by grasshoppers; the so-called Walker war was terminated and the Deseret alphabet was formulated. Hundreds of emigrating Saints from Europe died from cholera while sailing up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and crossing the plains.

February 7 John C. Fremont, with a company of nine whites and twelve Delaware Indians, arrived at Parowan, Iron Co., in a state of starvation. One man had fallen dead from his horse near the settlement, and others were nearly dead. Animals and provisions were supplied by the Saints, and, after resting until the 20th, his company continued to California.

April A number of Elders were called on a mission to the Indians in southern Utah. This directly

resulted in opening up that part of Utah south of the Great Basin to settlement.

May After a "talk" with Pres. Brigham Young, the Indian chief Walker, surrounded by his braves, and Kanosh, chief of the Pauvan Indians, entered into a formal treaty of peace at Chicken Creek, Juab Co. This ended the Ute war, during which 19 white persons and many Indians had been killed, a number of the smaller settlements had been broken up, and their inhabitants moved to the larger towns.

December A petition praying for the reappointment of Brigham Young to the governorship of Utah, and signed by Col. Steptoe and the leading officials and business men of G.S.L. City, was sent to Washington, D.C.

#### 1855

This year walls were built around some of the settlements in Utah as a means of protection against the Indians. The County Court House, the "Lion House" and other notable public and private buildings were erected. During the summer grasshoppers did serious damage to crops, destroying nearly everything green in many parts of Utah. The loss and suffering aggravated by drought, the combined evils causing a great failure in crops. In trying to establish a settlement (now Moab) near the Elk Mountains (now La Salle Mountains), Utah, troubles arose with the Indians and several of the brethren were killed. A settlement of the Saints was established on Salmon River, Oregon (now in Idaho).

May 5 The Endowment House was dedicated.

September 2 The Ute and Shoshone Indians met in front of the Deseret News office and entered into a treaty of peace.

12 W. W. Drummond (a major cause of the "Utah War") was appointed successor to the late Leonidas Shaver as associate justice of Utah.

#### 1856

In the forepart of this year there was great scarcity of provisions in Utah. Many domestic animals died from starvation. A general reformation took place throughout the church, most of the Saints renewing their covenants by baptism. This reformation extended to the several missionary fields in different parts of the world. Many of the Saints from Europe suffered severely in crossing the plains and mountains with handcarts.

January At a mass meeting held in G.S.L. City, steps were taken for organizing the B.Y. Express Carrying Company, to carry a daily express from the Missouri River to California. In subsequent meeting shares were taken to stock a thousand miles of the

road.

**February** The Indians stole many cattle and horses in Utah and Cedar Valleys. On Feb. 21st they killed two herdsmen west of Utah Lake, and on the 22nd a posse of ten men with legal writs called at an Indian camp in Cedar Valley to arrest the murderers. A fight ensued, in which one Indian and a squaw were killed and Geo. Carson, one of the posse, mortally wounded. He died on the 23rd. On that day Gov. Brigham Young, by proclamation, ordered out part of the Utah militia to fight the Indians. This difficulty with the natives is known as the "Tintic War."

**March 23** The ship Enoch train sailed from Liverpool, England, with 534 Saints. It arrived at Boston May 1st. (Previous emigration from Europe went through New Orleans.) From that city the emigrants traveled by rail via New York to Iowa City, Iowa, whence the journey across the plains this year was commenced by wagons and handcarts. Five handcart companies would cross the plains this year.

**September 26** The first two companies of immigrating Saints, which crossed the plains with handcarts, arrived at G.S.L. City. They were met and welcomed by the First Presidency of the Church, a brass band, a company of lancers, and a large concourse of citizens. Capt. Ellsworth's company had left Iowa City June 9th, and McArthur's June 11th. When they started, both contained 497 souls, with 100 handcarts, 5 wagons, 24 oxen, 4 mules and 25 tents. Six days later the Welsh handcart company arrived safely.

**October 28** Capt. Edward Martin's handcart company, detained by the unusual early snow storms of the season, was met by Joseph A. Young, Daniel W. Jones and Abel Garr, at a point sixteen miles above the Platte bridge. Three days later the company arrived at Greasewood Creek, where four wagons of the relief company, in charge of Geo. D. Grant, loaded with provisions and some clothing were awaiting them.

**November 9** Capt. James G. Willie's handcart company arrived after great sufferings from scarcity of provisions, cold and over-exertion in the mountains. It left Iowa City, Iowa, July 15th, with 120 handcarts and six wagons, numbering about five hundred souls, of whom 66 died on the journey.

**13** Joseph A. Young and Abel Garr arrived in G.S.L. City with the news that the last companies of emigrants were perishing in the mountains. More teams and provisions were immediately forwarded to help them in.

**30** Edward Martin's handcart company arrived after extreme suffering. Many of the emigrants had

died in the mountains, and the handcarts had to be gradually abandoned as the relief teams from the valley were met. When the company passed Florence, Neb., Aug. 25th, it consisted of 576 persons, 146 handcarts, 7 wagons.

**December 2** About sixty mule and horse teams started from G.S.L. City to meet Capts. Hodgett's and Hunt's wagon companies. On the 10th, and the following six days Capts. Wm. B. Hodgett's and John A. Hunt's companies of emigrants arrived in G.S.L. City, after much suffering, being helped in by the relief trains sent out from the Valley.

#### 1857

The winter of 1856-57 was excessively severe, snow falling to a depth of eight feet in various place in the valleys of Utah. The harvest of 1857 was the best Utah ever had up to that time. Influenced by falsehoods, circulated by Judge W.W. Drummond and others, the Federal government sent an army to Utah. The Elders (missionaries) were called home from foreign missions, and the Saints who had settled in Carson Valley, on Salmon River, on Green River and in Southern California were advised to abandon their locations and return to places nearer the headquarters of the church.

**March 30** Judge W.W. Drummond, in framing the letter of his resignation as chief justice of Utah, wrote a number of falsehoods against Gov. Brigham Young and the people of Utah, thereby influencing the government to send troops against the "Mormons."

**April 15** Feramorz Little, having arrived in the States, with the Utah mail, wrote a letter to the New York Herald, refuting Drummond's falsehoods.

**June 12** Senator Stephen A. Douglas, in a political speech, delivered at Springfield, Ill., characterized "Mormonism" as a loathsome ulcer of the body politic, and recommended that Congress should apply the knife and cut it out.

**July 11** Alfred Cumming, of Georgia, was appointed governor of Utah. (This began 40 years of federally appointed non-Mormon governors to run the Territory).

**18** The Tenth Infantry, the vanguard of the Utah expedition, began marching from Fort Leavenworth for the West, under command of Col. E. B. Alexander. The artillery and Fifth Infantry followed a few days later. The command of the whole expedition was given to Gen. W.S. Harney.

**24** The people of G.S.L. City and vicinity celebrated the 10th anniversary of the arrival of the pioneers by a feast, near the head of Big Cottonwood Canyon. While the festivities were going on, Abraham O. Smoot and Judson Stoddard arrived

from Independence, Mo., without the mails, the postmaster there having refused to forward them. They reported that General Harney with 2,000 infantry, and a proportionate number of artillery and cavalry, were ordered to Utah.

August 1 The Utah militia was ordered to be kept in readiness for an expedition to the mountains, to prevent the entering of the approaching army, if necessary.

28 Col. Albert Sidney Johnston was appointed successor to Gen. W.S. Harney as commander of the Utah expedition.

September 8 Capt. Stewart Van Vliet, of Gen. Harney's staff, arrived in G.S.L. City and the following day had an interview with President Young. After a few days' stay he returned to his escort on Ham's Fork, and thence proceeded to Washington, with Representative John M. Bernhisel, where he used his influence in favor of the Saints.

11 The Mountain Meadow massacre took place.

15 Gov. Brigham Young declared the Territory of Utah under martial law and forbade the troops to enter G.S.L. Valley. Large numbers of armed militia were ordered to Echo Canyon and other points to intercept the soldiers and prevent their access to the valley.

17 Col. Philip St. George Cooke left Ft. Leavenworth with the second division of the "Utah Army."

29 General Daniel H. Wells left G.S.L. City for Echo Canyon, where he established headquarters. About 1,250 men, from the several militia districts, were ordered to Echo Canyon, where they engaged in digging trenches across the canyon, throwing up breast works, loosening rocks on the heights, etc., preparing to resist the progress of the army.

October 5 Lot Smith, with a small company of men, surprised and burned two trains of government stores, between the Big Sandy and Green Rivers (Simpson's Hollow).

10 The officers of the Utah expedition held a council of war at Ham's Fork, and decided that the army should march to G.S.L. Valley via Soda Springs. The following day the march was commenced, but after several days of slow and exhaustive traveling, the expedition was forced to return.

November 4 Col. Albert Sidney Johnston joined his command on Ham's Fork, with a small reinforcement. Five hundred animals perished from cold and starvation around the U.S. army camp on Black's Fork. Ten days later, the "Utah Army" went into winter quarters at Camp Scott, two miles from the site of Ft. Bridger and 115 miles from G.S.L. City.

December 4 Capt. John R. Winder was appointed to take charge of a picket guard, to be stationed at Camp Weber, at the mouth of Echo Canyon, to watch the movements of the U.S. soldiers during the winter. Two weeks later, when deep snow fell in the mountains, this guard was reduced to ten men. The remainder of the militia returned to their homes for the winter.

#### 1858

Awaiting the arrival of the Federal army from the East, the Saints in Utah abandoned G.S.L. City and all their northern settlements and moved south, but most of them returned after peace was restored. Nearly all the Elders (missionaries) who had been on foreign missions returned home.

The Utah War, when the Mormons all but came to blows with the U.S. government, attracted national attention, and many correspondents flocked into the city in the spring of 1858 to describe it for the world. One writing to the *New York Herald* in June, 1858, described that curiosity, the useless city wall, then undertook to paint a picture of the city proper. "The town is sparsely covered with houses; in the major part of it there are only two or three little habitations on a square block, and it will be remembered that the blocks are very large. The houses are built close to the sides of the blocks, the rest of the ten acres being tilled as gardens and fields; thus the city at present contains numerous small fields of wheat and some very fine gardens. The houses are all built of adobe... Probably no other city in the world of this size presents to the eye of the approaching *voyageur* so magnificent a prospect; the exact space it occupies, the streets set as it were in a jewel of rippling brooks which glisten bright as silver in the sunlight, their breadth and regularity, the rows of young verdant trees that border upon them, the lively color of the houses, the beautiful gardens and orchards, with the small fields thick covered with flowing wheat, give to it an aspect singularly attractive.... This city, so beautiful, so isolated from the rest of the world... is the work of but ten years, and that too in a barren valley, without spontaneous vegetation higher than a willow bush."

[A very accurate diorama of the city as it looked in 1970 can be seen on the main floor of the LDS Church History Museum, west of Temple Square.]

February 24 Col. Thomas L. Kane arrived in G.S.L. City by way of Panama and Southern California. He came voluntarily for the purpose of bringing about a peaceful solution of the existing difficulties between the United States and Utah. After conferring with Gov. Brigham Young and other leading citizens, he went out to the army, at Ft. Scott

(near Ft. Bridger). There he had an interview with the new governor, Alfred Cumming, who concluded to accompany him to G.S.L. City.

March 21 The citizens of G.S.L. City and the settlements north of it agreed to abandon their homes and go south, all the information derived from Eastern papers being to the effect that the approaching formidable army was sent to destroy them. Their destination, when starting, was by some supposed to be Sonora.

April 5 Gov. Alfred Cumming and Col. Thos. L. Kane, with a servant each, left the army at Ft. Scott for the Valley. They arrived in G.S.L. City on the 12th. The new governor was kindly received by Pres. Brigham Young and other leading citizens and treated everywhere with "respectful attention."

19 Gov. Alfred Cumming and Col. Thos. Kane examined the Utah library, where James W. Cummings showed them the records and seal of the U.S. District Court, alleged to have been destroyed by the Mormons. This accusation was one of the reasons why the army was ordered to Utah. A few days later the governor sent a truthful report to the government in relation to the affairs in the Territory.

May The citizens of Utah, living north of Utah County, abandoned their homes and moved southward, leaving only a few men in each town and settlement to burn everything, in case the approaching troops, on their arrival in the valley, should prove hostile.

June 7 Ex-Gov. L.W. Powell, of Kentucky, and Major Ben McCullough, of Texas, sent as peace commissioners by the Federal government, arrived in G.S.L. City. They met with Pres. Brigham Young and others in the Council House and the difficulties between the U.S. and Utah were peaceably adjusted.

10 Col. Kane arrived in Washington, D.C. Soon afterwards he reported the situation in Utah to Pres. Buchanan.

26 The army, under Col. Albert Sidney Johnston, passed through G.S.L. City and camped on the west side of the Jordan River. It subsequently marched to Cedar Valley, and there located Camp Floyd, about forty miles from the city. (The agreement stipulated 40 miles and could not include northern areas or Utah Valley.)

#### 1859

The Federal judges in Utah exercised undue authority and caused considerable difficulty by instituting court proceedings against the leaders of the church and others. A number of settlements were founded in Cache Valley. Provo Valley, Utah, was settled at Heber, Midway and Charleston. Emigration

from Europe was again encouraged for those who had sufficient means. The Deseret Alphabet was first introduced.

#### 1860

General Albert Sidney Johnston, left Utah with a part of the Federal army, which had been stationed at Camp Floyd, Cedar Valley, since 1858. Pony Express began. Sir Richard Burton (*The City of the Saints*) visited the city. A large immigration arrived in Utah from Europe. Last year handcarts used.

February 7 The Social Hall was reopened for public amusements, which had been discontinued there for three years.

March 1 Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, commander of the "Utah Army," left Camp Floyd for Washington, D.C. He had never visited G.S.L. City since he passed through with his army on June 26, 1858. (His return trip was over Simpson's road, through Provo Canyon and up the Heber Valley to the Golden Pass Road, bypassing Salt Lake City.) He allegedly never saw Brigham Young. Philip St. George Cooke, formerly commander of the Mormon Battalion, succeeded Johnston in the command.

April 7 The first "Pony Express" from the West arrived, having left Sacramento on the evening of April 3rd. Two days later the first "Pony Express" from the East arrived, having left St. Joseph, Mo., on the evening of April 3rd.

August 25 Sir Richard Burton entered the Valley. After a relatively quick trip in an overland stage, Richard Burton, emerging from the mouth of Emigration Canyon, penned the following: "The valley presently lay before our sight. At this place the pilgrim emigrants, like the hajjis of Mecca and Jerusalem, give vent to the emotions long pent up within their bosoms by sobs and tears, laughter and congratulations, psalms and hysterics. It is indeed no wonder that the children dance, that strong men cheer and shout, and that nervous women, broken with fatigue and hope deferred, scream and faint; that the ignorant should fondly believe that the 'Spirit of God pervades the very atmosphere,' and that Zion on the tops of the mountains is nearer heaven than other parts of earth. In good sooth, though uninfluenced by religious fervor — beyond the natural satisfaction of seeing a bran-new Holy City — even I could not, after nineteen days in a mail-wagon, gaze upon the scene without emotion."

#### 1861

Utah was divided, and the western part organized into the Territory of Nevada. A large number of church teams ("Down and Backers") were sent to the Missouri River for the poor Saints. The U.S. soldiers

stationed at Camp Floyd were withdrawn from Utah. The overland telegraph line was completed from the States via G.S.L. City to California. In the fall of the year a large number of people were called from the middle and northern counties of Utah Territory to settle in southern Utah, on the Rio Virgin and Santa Clara Rivers. The city of St. George and the towns on the upper Rio Virgin were located and the resources of that country rapidly developed.

February 6 By order of the commander the military post of Camp Floyd changed name to Fort Crittenden. Secretary of War John B. Floyd, after whom the camp originally was named, had allied himself with the South against the Union.

March 2 A bill, providing for the organization of Nevada Territory out of the western portion of Utah, was approved by President James Buchanan.

April 23 From the 23rd to the 31st of this month upwards of two hundred church wagons, with four yoke of cattle each, carrying 150,000 pounds of flour, left G.S.L. Valley for the Missouri River to bring in the poor. They traveled in four companies. These became known as "Church Trains" or "Down and Backers." (The previous year, Joseph A. Young, Brigham's oldest son, successfully experimented with driving loaded wagons to the United States and back in one season. Church emigration procedures were significantly changed as a result.)

May 17 Gov. Alfred Cumming and wife left G.S.L. City, quietly, for the States. (Remember, he was from Georgia.)

July The rest of the army at Camp Floyd, or Fort Crittenden, was ordered to the States. In consequence of this, government property and outfit at Camp Floyd was sold at extraordinarily low prices. It was estimated that \$4,000,000 worth of goods was sold for \$100,000.

October 18 The overland telegraph line was completed from the States to G.S.L. City. Pres. Brigham Young sent the first telegram, which passed over the line, to J. H. Wade, president of the company. Six days later the first telegram was sent from G.S.L. City to San Francisco by Brigham Young.

#### 1862

The people of Utah petitioned the Federal government the third time for admission into the Union as a State. A large immigration arrived this year from Europe, and the church sent teams to the Missouri River to bring most of them across the plains. In response to a call from the government a company of militia went eastward to protect the mail stations against the Indians. In the fall of this year

the southern settlements in Utah were strengthened by the arrival of new settlers from the north. About one hundred thousand pounds of cotton was raised in Washington County. Jacob Hamblin, with a small party crossed the Colorado River, south of St. George, and went to the Moquis towns via the San Francisco Mountains.

January 16 Lot Huntington, an outlaw, was killed by O. Porter Rockwell, near Ft. Crittenden, while attempting to escape from the officers. On the following day, while trying to effect their escape, John P. Smith and Moroni Clawson, two other outlaws, were killed in G.S.L. City.

March 6 The Salt Lake Theater, which had been erected the previous season, was dedicated. The building is 144 feet long and 80 feet wide. The pieces played at the opening performance were "Pride of the Market" and "State Secrets."

April 8 Mr. Morrill of Vermont, introduced a bill in the U.S. House of Representatives, at Washington, D.C., to punish and prevent the practice of bigamy in the Territories of the United States. It was read twice and referred to the committee on Territories. This bill also made it unlawful for any religious or charitable association in any of the U.S. Territories to own real estate worth more than \$50,000.

May Two hundred and sixty-two wagons, 293 men, 2,880 oxen and 143,315 pounds of flour were sent from Utah to assist the poor of the immigration across the plains and mountains. They traveled in six companies.

Col. Patrick Edward Connor was ordered to Utah with California volunteers to protect the mail, stage, and telegraph lines, and keep an eye on the Mormons. In July they took up their line of march. Finding Ft. Crittenden desolate, and not bound by previous agreements, he brought his men to G.S.L. City's east bench and established Ft. Douglas. Fort Douglas became the center of a military reservation, two miles square, which in the course of time set limits to the eastern expansion of the city, forcing it southeast.

The Fort and its soldiers had other effects on the city. Water rights from Red Butte Creek were preempted and soldiers were encouraged to prospect for precious metals. Gold, silver, copper, and other precious minerals were found. Fortunes were made, roads and railroads built, and a large number of non-Mormons were added to the population and religious mix. Colonel Conner felt it his duty to open up the society and, aided by the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, succeeded. He is buried on Ft. Douglas grounds.

## 1863

Sevier Valley, Utah, was settled at Richfield and Monroe. The Shoshone Indians were defeated on Bear River by Col. Connor's troops. Nearly four hundred wagons were sent to the Missouri River after the poor. In the fall Bear Lake Valley was settled by Apostle Charles C. Rich and others.

January 16 The Utah legislature adjourned without being able to accomplish much, as Gov. Harding vetoed nearly all the bills.

29 Col. Patrick E. Connor, with about two hundred troops, defeated a band of Shoshone Indians, numbering over four hundred, in a ravine on Beaver Creek, near Bear River, 12 miles north of Franklin. About sixteen soldiers and some two hundred and twenty-five Indians were killed, including the chiefs Bear Hunter and Lehi. The savages were entirely defeated. This is known in history as the battle of Bear River; the Indians called it the "Bear River Massacre." Col. Conner was promoted to General. The Indians wanted to retaliate but realized they were no longer a threat. Settlers rejoiced and further settlement followed.

March The bitter feelings existing between the troops at Camp Douglas and the citizens of G.S.L. City came near terminating in a collision. A large mass meeting was held in the Tabernacle at which protests were entered against the infamous course pursued by Gov. Harding (he vetoed all legislation passed by the Territorial Legislature causing a political stale mate) and Associate Justices Waite and Drake. A petition, asking for their removal, was drawn up, and subsequently was forwarded to President Abraham Lincoln.

3 A Congressional act creating the Territory of Idaho was approved. A portion of northeastern Utah was included in the new Territory. Later (July 25, 1868), this became a part of Wyoming.

10 Brigham Young was arrested on a charge of bigamy, under the anti-bigamy law of 1862, brought before Judge Kinney, and placed under \$2,000 bonds.

May Three hundred and eighty-four wagons, 488 men, 3,604 oxen, taking 235,969 pounds of flour, started east to assist the poor of the immigration; 4,300 pounds of Utah grown cotton was sent east for sale, with the teams.

## 1864

The Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company sent 170 wagons, 1,717 oxen and 277 men to the Missouri River after the poor this year. The first mining districts were located, the first mining companies incorporated and the first smelting furnaces built in the territory. A number of new settlements were founded in Bear

Lake Valley.

January 5 The Daily Vidette, succeeding the Union Vidette, was first issued at Camp Douglas, Utah. Like its predecessor, it was a bitter anti-Mormon paper.

April 28 Wyoming, a village seven miles north of Nebraska City, Neb., had been selected as the outfitting place for the emigrants, crossing the plains, instead of Florence. About one hundred and seventy church teams were sent from Utah to the Missouri River this year, after the poor.

December 17 A landing and site for a church warehouse, afterwards known as Call's Landing, was selected by Anson Call, on the Colorado River, 125 miles from St. George, and the land along the Muddy River found suitable to settle on. At that time the church contemplated sending the emigrants from Europe, by way of Panama, the Gulf of California, and up the Colorado River, to this landing, which was the head of navigation on the Colorado.

## 1865

New settlements were founded by the Saints on the Muddy, Arizona (now Nevada). A long and desperate war between the settlers in Sanpete and Sevier Valleys and the Indians under the chief Black Hawk, known as the "Black Hawk" (Utah's most destructive to life and property) was commenced. Many of the settlers were killed and wounded.

January 28 The church, through its agent, Francis A. Hammond, purchased the Laie plantation, consisting of 6,500 acres of land, on the island of Oahu, Sandwich Islands, for \$14,000, of T. Dougherty. This place, which has since been a gathering place and mission headquarters for the natives of the Hawaiian Islands, is about thirty-two miles from Honolulu, the capital of the islands. Today's Polynesian Cultural Center also occupies the same land.

February A warehouse was erected at Call's Landing, on the Colorado River.

4 A company for building a canal from the Jordan River near the Point of the Mountain (Traverse Mountain, south) to G.S.L. City was partly organized. This canal (Salt Lake-Jordan) cost over \$300,000 and is still in use today. (Through a series of exchange agreements, this lower quality water, adequate for irrigation, was exchanged for water rights to the mountain streams, which was superior for culinary purposes and necessary for residential expansion.)

March The people in the Utah Dixie settlements suffered much for the want of breadstuff, and several of the northern counties were infested with the

measles.

4 A grand celebration on the occasion of the re-inauguration of President Abraham Lincoln was held.

April A special conference, held in G.S.L. City, voted to erect a telegraph line through the settlements of Utah.

#### 1866

The Indian war in southern Utah continued, and a number of the smaller settlements were abandoned by the settlers. Ten church trains were sent to the Missouri River for the poor. The rock aqueduct on North Temple Street was built.

January 2 The members of the city council met for the first time in their new hall, or city building, recently erected on the corner of First East and First South Streets. (It was relocated to Capitol Hill to preserve it).

February 12 At the municipal election, Daniel H. Wells was elected mayor of G.S.L. City.

April 18 The Indian chief Sanpitch was killed at the mouth of Birch Canyon, between Moroni and Fountain Green, Sanpete Co.

May The church trains, which this year went to the Missouri River for the poor, left G.S.L. City in ten companies. They numbered 10 captains, 456 teamsters, 49 mounted guards, 89 horses, 134 mules, 3,042 oxen and 397 wagons; 62 wagons, 50 oxen and 61 mules.

1 Brigham Young instructed the people in Sanpete, Piute and Sevier Counties to collect together in bodies of not less than 150 men, arm themselves well, protect their stock from the Indians, etc.

5 A Congressional act was approved, giving to Nevada a strip of country 60 miles wide, containing 20,850 square miles, which was formerly a part of Utah.

20 A woman in Springville, Utah Co., shot and killed a man, who tried to seduce her.

31 The first circumcision of a Hebrew child in G.S.L. City took place.

December 1 The Deseret Telegraph Line was opened between Salt Lake City and Ogden. On the 8th it was opened to Logan and on the 28th to Manti.

20 In a letter, addressed to the "Leaders of the Mormon Church", a number of Gentile merchants in G.S.L. City, proposed to leave the Territory if Brigham Young would buy them out. A characteristic reply from Pres. Young the following day was the result, and their proposition was declined.

#### 1867

The Indian difficulties in the South became more

serious; companies of militia were sent from the North to protect the settlers; but nearly all the settlements on the upper Sevier and those in Kane County were deserted by their inhabitants, who moved to the older and stronger towns for safety. Tithing cattle sent to Antelope (sometimes called "Church") Island for protection from Indians. Grasshoppers destroyed the crops in different parts of the Utah Territory. No church teams were sent this year to the Missouri River for the poor. Therefore, immigration was comparatively small.

January The Utah legislature petitioned Congress to repeal the anti-bigamy law of 1862, and the general assembly of Deseret prayed for admission into the Union as a State.

15 The Deseret Telegraph Line was opened to St. George.

March 21 The Deseret Telegraph Co., incorporated Jan. 18, was organized, with Brigham Young as president.

November 13 The Union Pacific Railway was completed to Cheyenne.

#### 1868

During this year the grasshoppers did much damage to the crops in Utah, and many of the farmers, as well as others, sought employment on the Union Pacific Railroad, which was now being built through the Territory. Names changed to Salt Lake City and County. Church teams were sent east for the last time to bring in the immigration.

February 17) Hiram B. Clawson and Wm. C. Staines, who had been appointed church emigration agents this season, left Salt Lake City for the East, with \$27,000 to be used for gathering the poor. This year about seventy thousand dollars was raised for the emigration of the poor Saints, mainly from Great Britain, an extra effort being made on the part of the Saints in Utah for that purpose.

May 16 Samuel B. Reed, chief of construction on the Union Pacific Railroad, and Silas Seymour, constructing engineer, arrived in Salt Lake City, on business for their railroad. A few days later Pres. Brigham Young took a contract to do the grading on ninety miles of the road, and great numbers of men from the valleys turned out to labor on it. By this means money became more plentiful in the Territory. Half the money was paid up front, the rest was to be paid on completion of the contract. It never was, totally. Money was not forthcoming. Pressure on the railroad induced them to settle by offering rails and rolling stock, which became part of the Mormon-owned Utah Central Railroad.

June The Indians continued troublesome in

Sanpete County, stole cattle and annoyed the settlers.

8 Joseph A. Young, Brigham Young, Jun., and John W. Young left Salt Lake City for the head of Echo Canyon, as agents for Pres. Brigham Young, to let contracts for grading on the Union Pacific Railroad.

15 On this and the two following days, the church teams, about five hundred in number, sent to the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad this season for the poor, left Salt Lake City.

July 4 Water was first brought on the Provo bench, Utah Co., by completion of a big canal from the Provo River.

August 19 Col. F.H. Head, superintendent of Indian affairs, and Dimick B. Huntington (father of slain outlaw Lot Huntington), Indian interpreter, had a "big talk" with the Indians in Strawberry Valley, Uintah, and a treaty of peace was made with these Indians, who had raided the settlements in Sanpete Valley and other places.

October 16 Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution (Z.C.M.I.) commenced operation in Salt Lake City, with Brigham Young as president. Co-operative stores were shortly afterwards opened in most of the towns and settlements of the Territory.

1869

The great Pacific railroad was completed through the Territory and a branch road built from Ogden to Salt Lake City. Salt Lake City is connected to the outside world.

January The first general directory of Salt Lake City was compiled by Edward L. Sloan.

15 The end of the Union Pacific Railroad track reached Echo, Summit.

21 An observatory was erected on the south-east corner of the Temple Block for scientist apostle Orson Pratt. Equipment was provided by the U.S. government in return for the observation information to be gathered there.

March 1 Z.C.M.I. commenced business in the Eagle Emporium, Salt Lake City, owned by Utah's first millionaire.

8 The Utah Central Railway company was organized, with Brigham Young as president. The Union Pacific Railroad was completed to Ogden, and a celebration held there in honor of the event.

April 1 Major John Wesley Powell finished his explorations on the Colorado River.

May 10 The great Pacific Railroad was completed by the junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, at Promontory, northwest of Ogden, Utah, where the last rail was laid and the last spike (gold) driven, in the presence of the chief

officers of both roads, and a large concourse of people.

17 Ground was broken by Brigham Young at Ogden for the Utah Central Railway, a branch road soon afterwards built from Ogden to Salt Lake City.

25 The first company of Latter-day Saint immigrants who came all the way from the Missouri River by rail arrived in Ogden by the U.P.R.R.

July 25 The first shipment of Utah ore to California took place. It consisted of ten tons from the Monitor and Magnet mine, Little Cottonwood, shipped by Woodhull Bros. to T.H. Selby, San Francisco.

31 Woodhull Bros. made the first shipment of copper ore, ten tons, from the Kingston mine, Bingham Canyon.

August The grasshoppers destroyed a large portion of the growing crops in Cache, Washington, Kane and Iron Counties; other parts of the Territory escaped the visitation and gathered abundant crops.

7 A mass meeting was held in Salt Lake City, with a view of again appealing to Congress for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State.

November 22 Ogden was decided upon as the junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railways.

24 Street lamps were first used in Salt Lake City.

December 6 The Utah Central Railway was permanently opened for traffic from Ogden to Farmington.

1870's

Brigham Young's response to the growing Non-Mormon economic influence was the creation of cooperative mercantile establishments, with Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institution (Z.C.M.I.), first established in 1868-9, being the best known and only survivor. Branch stores began appearing throughout the Territory. In the 1870's, until Brigham's death in 1877, Mormon communities throughout the Territory were asked to pool their economic resources and efforts in cooperative efforts known to church members as United Orders. Some of these orders were successful, others were not. All were abandoned within a few years.

1880's

In May, 1880, Salt Lake City purchased from the Brigham Young estate the old Brigham Young farm, out beyond Ninth South Street, and opened it to the public in June, 1882, as Liberty Park.

The first telephone was introduced to Utah in 1879. In September, 1880, Z.C.M.I. held an electric light demonstration in front of its store, but electricity did not replace city gas lights until 1888, the same

year that electric trolley cars replaced horse-drawn trolleys.

In August, 1883, the city ordered a house numbering program with a view to inaugurating free mail delivery, which followed in March, 1885.

#### 1890's

Economic, political, and legal sanctions levied against the Mormon Church by Edmonds-Tucker Bills in the U.S. Congress strapped the church financially, disenfranchised a large portion of its members and forced active polygamists underground. Wilford Woodruff, president of the church, declared Sept. 24, 1890, that since the U.S. government had enacted laws forbidding plural marriages and such laws had been held up in the Supreme Court as being constitutional, he was advising all Latter-day Saints (Mormons) to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the law of the land.

President Cleveland, in July, 1895, signed the enabling legislation to allow Utah to become a state. January 4, 1896, Utah became the 46th State. [A display pertaining to this was created by the Utah Historical Society and is located in the Rio Grande Building, 300 West, 300 South.]

The Eagle Gate was elevated on new supporting columns to allow passage of street cars underneath in 1891. The City and County building [built by the first non-Mormon mayor] was completed in 1894 on the old Emigration Square, now Washington Square, between 400 and 500 South on State Street.

The University of Utah, after occupying various valley floor locations, relocated permanently on the east bench below Ft. Douglas.

#### After Statehood (1896)

The Capitol Building, patterned after our nation's capitol in Washington, D.C., was built of local materials between 1912 and 1916 at a cost of \$3,000,000, which was a million less than the temple on Temple Square had cost.

The Federal Building and post office was originally built in 1906 and enlarged in 1911. (It is now the Frank Moss Courthouse.)

The first skyscraper appeared in 1909 when mining magnate Samuel Newhouse built the twin eleven-story Boston and Newhouse buildings, on the east side of Main between third and Fourth South streets. In 1911, the ten-story Hotel Utah [now the Joseph Smith Memorial Building] was erected.

Between the Hotel Utah and Brigham Young's Lion House was erected the old Church Office Building in 1917. Across the street, on the east corner, the Federal Reserve building in 1926 replaced the Gardo Mansion, home of successor prophets to

Brigham Young for a while, and commonly known as "Amelia's Palace," named after the daughter of the architect as she had helped with the design and decoration.

In 1912, the Walker Brother's bank building became the tallest building with twelve stories. Samuel Newhouse countered with the fifteen-story Newhouse Hotel, in 1915.

The Medical Arts Building on East South Temple Street was built in 1927. For the next 28 years, the skyline remained essentially unchanged until the First Security Bank Building was added in 1955. Recent buildings have all been added in the last 25 years.

# PIONEER EMIGRATION TO UTAH

Andrew Jenson's Tabulation of Mormon Emigration, 1847-1869  
(Numbers are not exact, but best estimate)

Year	Total	COMPANIES				Last Arrival
		Wagon	Handcart	Freight	PEF	
1847	2,000	9				2 Oct
1848	4,000	3 (divisions of single company)				19 Oct
1849	3,000	6				28 Oct
1850	5,000	10			1	14 Oct
1851	5,000	5		6	1	5 Oct
1852	10,000	23			1	16 Oct
1853	2,603	12		1		17 Oct
1854	3,167	8				24 Oct
1855	4,684	8		(1)	2	29 Oct
1856 (1)	3,756	5	5	1	5	15 Dec
1857 (2)	1,994	5	2	1	2	26 Sep
1858	179	3				6 Oct
1859	809	4	1	1	1	16 Sep
1860 (3)	1,409	6	2	3	1	5 Oct
1861 (4)	1,959	13 (5 Church)		many		27 Sep
1862 (5)	3,599	13 (7 Church)		many		29 Oct
1863	3,646	12 (10 Church)		many		15 Oct
1864 (6)	2,697	9 (6 Church)		(1)		2 Nov
1865	1,301	3				29 Nov
1866	3,333	10				22 Oct
1867	660	1 (Terminus: N. Platte, Neb.)				5 Oct
1868	3,232	10 (Term: Laramie-5, Benton-5)				25 Sep
<b>Total:</b>	<b>68,028</b>					

- (1) Dan Jones captained the later-known Hunt Co. and wintered with the cached freight at Devil's Gate. Willie arrived 9 Nov, Martin, 30 Nov.
- (2) Russel, Majors, and Waddell had 6,250 specially-built wagons that could haul 5-7,000 pounds of freight, 75,000 oxen, and 5,000 employees. They lost \$5 million from US Gov't. supplying Johnston's army and later funded the Pony Express at a \$500,000 loss.
- (3) Pony Express (3 Apr 1860 - Oct 1861) used Mormon Trail over Big Mountain. 120 riders rode 650,000 miles. Only one was killed by Indians. Oct 24 - Telegraph completed.
- (4) Civil War (1861-4). Returning Army wagons used the Golden Pass (Parley's Canyon) route.
- (5) A toll road was built down Silver Fork Canyon (Kimball Junction to Wanship), shortening the distance and became the main road (except for poor emigrants) until 1869. The Overland Stage (Ben "Doc" Holladay, made a fortune, but lost it in the panic of 1873) and most traffic now followed the Overland Route from Ft. Bridger to Laramie (closer to I-80).
- (6) About 400 persons came in this late independent train. Terminus this year shifted from Florence to Wyoming, Neb., 40 miles south. All teams from now on are "Church."

**Note:** (1) in the freight column means that an emigrant and freight company were combined. Andrew tried to count those that came other directions or other means or with non-church organized groups. An exact count has never been made nor could it. It is estimated that about 70,000 pioneers emigrated to Utah before the railroad came.

SALT LAKE CITY TOUR  
Sons of Utah Pioneers - Oquirrh Mountain Chapter  
Oregon California Trail Association - Crossroads Chapter  
Ron Andersen, Guide

Ensign Peak  
34

Pen Andersen, Guide

Marmalade Historic District 28

D.U.P. Pioneer Museum 35

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING (1915) 33

Avenues Historic District

300 North

200 North

North Temple

South Temple

UP RR Depot 5 (History in stain glass)

100 South

200 South

300 South

3 RioG Depot (Utah Historical Society)

400 South

500 South

UNION SQUARE (West High School) After fort, immigrants camped here until told where to locate.

(Old Park House) \* (Univ of Deseret, then Utah began)

Ch. Museum Hist/Art 27  
Dauel Log House 26  
Fam Hist Library 25

Temple 37  
TEMPLE SQUARE 28  
Statue 22  
Meridian Marker 23

LDS Church Off Bldg  
JS CH B.Young  
Mem Adm Lion BH  
21 20 18 18

32 Old City Hall 30

31 18th Ward Chapel

City Creek Canyon

Memory Grove (War Veterans)

DrBeer 68  
Bishop 68  
Polici 85

67 E 68  
Klet.Prk  
64 W 70

Robinson  
Dinw. son

Pr Jen 61  
RH/SM.Ep.  
JRawl 80

B.H.  
Robrts 72

58 Eagle Gate  
Apts (LDS Pres)

58 Pio Mem Cem  
(B.Young grave)

Cath/Mad-  
73 Elaine

1stP Wall  
74 75

D.Keith  
76 (glass)

Gov qtrs  
77 Kearns

78 79 80  
Walk.Mason. Kahn  
Temple

Evans Jeckling  
81 82

4  
0  
0

3  
0  
0

2  
0  
0

WEST

W

M

S

2  
0  
0

3  
0  
0

4  
0  
0

5  
0  
0

6  
0  
0

7  
0  
0

EAST

to Liberty Park

Evans Jackling  
81 82

(BASELINE)

To University of Utah

and Fort Douglas 86

NOTES:

Underlined places are  
open to the public.  
FREE guided or self-  
guided tours are  
available.

FREE bus service:  
between 4th So & N  
Temple; W Temple &  
2nd East; up Main to  
the Capitol building.