

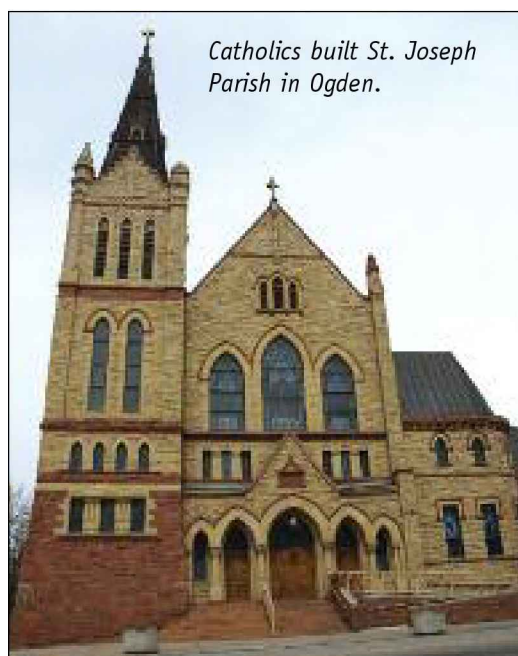
## Religious Congregations Prosper

You read in the last chapter how various religions spread throughout the Utah Territory. The trend went on in the 1870s and 80s. Catholics and Protestants built churches, hospitals, and schools under strong leadership.

Presbyterians had been a strong force in Utah for many years. In 1875, Dr. Duncan McMillan, a courageous and spirit-filled man of God, carried his Presbyterian mission to the Utah Territory. He started a church and opened schools in central Utah.

Reverend Dr. Robert G. McNiece came to Salt Lake City in 1877 and stayed for twenty years. The Reverend George W. Martin and his wife led the church in Manti for forty years.

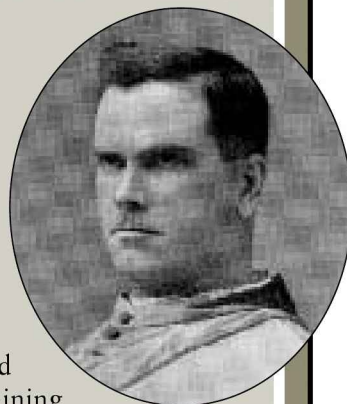
Other Protestant groups came to Utah in the 1870s and 1880s. **Baptists** did not arrive until the 1880s. In Spanish Fork, the **Evangelical Lutheran Church** was organized. Thomas Corwin Iliff led the **Methodist** religion in Utah. He strongly disapproved of polygamy and of Brigham Young's influence over the people. Iliff delivered sermons and published pamphlets that promoted his point of view.



*Catholics built St. Joseph Parish in Ogden.*



## Reverend Lawrence Scanlan 1843–1915

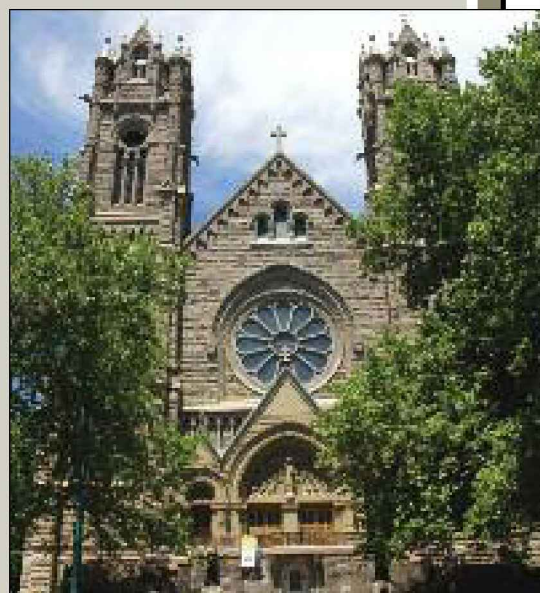


Almost a century after the Spanish Catholic priests, Fathers Dominguez and Escalante, traveled through Utah, Father Scanlan came to stay. In 1873, Father Scanlan, born in Ireland, came from missions in California to minister to about 800 Catholics scattered around the Utah Territory. He was 30 years old at the time.

Father Scanlan traveled on foot and horseback to larger towns and small mining camps, holding mass and attending to the needs of his people. Later, he brought nuns to Utah to help with the work. The Sisters of the Holy Cross helped organize mission schools, hospitals, and churches, including St. Joseph Parish in Ogden and the Holy Cross Hospital in Salt Lake City.

A story of cooperation between religions is told of Father Scanlan using the Mormon St. George Tabernacle for Catholic mass. The Mormon choir there borrowed the music and learned to sing Saint Peter's mass in Latin. Since most of the congregation was Mormon, Father Scanlan explained the meaning of the vestments (clothing) and other symbols used at mass.

A huge achievement was the construction of St. Mary Magdalene's Cathedral (Cathedral of the Madeleine) on the corner of South Temple and B Streets in Salt Lake City. Not too long after this, the beloved Father Scanlan got ill and died peacefully. He is buried beneath the Cathedral of the Madeleine, which he helped to build.



*Cathedral of the Madeleine*

## Territorial Schools

In 1847, the first Utah school opened in an old tent put up in the center of the Old Fort in Salt Lake City. Mary Jane Dilworth was the first teacher. One of the students, Levi Edgar Young, wrote:

We entered the tent and sat down on logs in a circle. There were nine of us that first day. We learned one of the psalms of the Bible and sang songs. There were slates and pencils and some had paper and pens. . . . often they used charcoal and practiced writing on smooth logs. Sometimes the children brought colored clay and mixing it with water drew pictures of animals and Indians on the smooth logs.

*In 1890, the state legislature passed the Free Public School Act, which funded free public elementary schools for all children. It did not fund schools for older children, however.*

Over the years, schools struggled from lack of financial support and untrained teachers. At first, ward schools were held in LDS church buildings and in homes. Later, separate school buildings were put up. Anyone could open a private school and charge tuition. Families who could afford it hired a teacher to come into their home and teach the children.

Hannah Holbrook taught in a mud and willow wicki-up near the Jordan River. In Millcreek, teachers taught in dugouts. In St. George, Mariette Calkins taught in a wagon box and tent in her back yard. Younger students started at one end of the wagon box and graduated when they progressed beyond the other end. In Ogden, Charilla Abbott collected printed letters from scraps of paper and old books and pasted them on paddles to help children learn to read.

—from *Mormon Sisters, Women in Early Utah*, edited by Claudia Bushman

## Protestant Schools

After a time, dedicated men of several religions opened missionary schools in Utah. The Presbyterians started thirty-six schools for younger children and four academies for older children. Rowland Hall-Saint Mark's, at first a college prep school for girls, opened in Salt Lake City in 1881. Most of the pupils were LDS.

Duncan McMillan went to Mt. Pleasant and organized a school that still exists as Wasatch Academy. He then organized an extensive educational system in the territory. These well-run schools were funded by women's organizations in the East that wanted to provide good public education.



“ I wanted to help earn my own books, so I gathered rags and cleaned them and sent two sacks of them to the Deseret News Office in Salt Lake City. I received a big geography, big double slate, some readers, and a hymn book. ”

—Alice Ann Langston

*Wasatch Academy, a college prep school started by Presbyterians in Mt. Pleasant, is now the oldest secondary school in Utah.*



## University of Deseret

A school for higher learning was founded in 1850, but closed after two years for lack of funding. Many years later, in 1867, under the direction of John R. Park, the school reopened. Students studied English, mathematics, business, and natural science. Classes prepared boys and girls for college work, since there were no public high schools at the time. Other classes trained students to be teachers.

Two young women, Mary Elizabeth Cook and her sister, Ida Cook, had graduated from teacher-training schools in the East. They came to Utah and joined the university staff to train teachers.



*In 1900, the University of Utah (formerly the University of Deseret) moved from downtown to its present location on the east bench of Salt Lake City.*

“ In the winter of 1892 for about 12 weeks I stole myself away and went to school at Salt Lake City. I had just turned 15. Not a soul did I know, but learning and an education—how I craved for it. ”

—Francis Kirkham

## Early Utah Academies, Colleges, and Universities

| School   | Location       | Founded | Who Started It  |
|--|----------------|---------|---|
| University of Deseret (University of Utah)   | Salt Lake City | 1850    | Utah government   |
| Timpanogos University,<br>then Brigham Young Academy<br>(Brigham Young University)   | Provo          | 1874    | Utah government<br>(later owned and run<br>by the LDS Church) |
| Salt Lake Collegiate Institute<br>(Westminster College)                              | Salt Lake City | 1875    | Presbyterian Church   |
| Agricultural College of Utah<br>(Utah State University)                              | Logan          | 1888    | Utah government<br>land grant                                 |
| Dixie Academy (Dixie College)  | St. George     | 1888    | LDS Church  |
| Snow Academy (Snow College)  | Ephraim        | 1888    | LDS Church  |
| Weber Academy,<br>then Weber State College<br>(Weber State University)               | Ogden          | 1889    | LDS Church  |
| Branch Normal School,<br>then College of Southern Utah<br>(Southern Utah University) | Cedar City     | 1897    | Utah government   |

*Study this chart to see when Utah's first colleges and universities were started. Important trade schools were started later.*

## It's Electric!

While the territory settlements were expanding, amazing discoveries and inventions were made in other parts of the United States. A few years later, these inventions made their way to Utah cities.

Before electricity, it was a dark world once the sun went down. Streets were not safe for walking. One man said, "I started out one evening to see my best girl. It was so dark I fell over fourteen rock piles and seven wire fences."

Most people stayed home at night. At home, gas lights gave off a dim glow, and candles even less. Then, in the big cities, electricity changed all that, at least for special events.

The first public display of electric lights in Utah was in the summer of 1880. The circus came to town. It performed in Salt Lake City and then traveled to Ogden, Brigham City, and Logan before moving on to California. Acrobats and animals performed under electric lights

powered by the circus company's own generator.

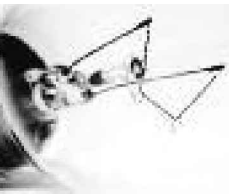
In the spring of 1881 Salt Lake City Light, Heat, and Power Company started providing current from generators built along small canyon streams. However, technical knowledge was limited, and service was unreliable and available only part-time. By the early 1890s only Salt Lake, Ogden, Logan, Provo, and Park City had some kind of electric service. Then, as technology improved, electric service improved.

## Power for Mines and Factories

Better electrical motors were built, and suddenly there was a huge demand for daytime power. Factories slowly started replacing steam engines. Utah mines were the first industries to convert to electricity.

## Electric Streetcars and Trains

Changes in electric transportation helped everyone get to work and shopping places, especially in the cities. At the end of the 1800s, electric streetcars carried people around town. They picked up electricity by a trolley that rolled against overhead power lines. Streetcar lines were built in Salt Lake City, Provo, Ogden, and Logan.



*Main Street in Salt Lake City was alive with electric streetcars and overhead lines in 1908. What other forms of transportation do you see in the picture? What were the dress styles at the time?*





Electric trains also carried passengers to Saltair, a popular amusement park on the shore of the Great Salt Lake. At Saltair, people could ride a giant roller coaster, dance to big bands, float in the salty lake, and then ride the train home in the evening. Saltair was a huge success, where many couples danced the night away and even got engaged to be married.

Lagoon, a new amusement park halfway between Salt Lake City and Ogden, was built in 1896 to encourage passengers to ride the train out of town. Bamberger's Salt Lake and Ogden Railway Company drained a large swamp, made an artificial lake, and created a popular resort for swimming, dancing, and horse racing. At its grand opening Lagoon advertised "Bowling, Elegant Dancing Pavilion, Fine Music, A Shady Bowery, and Good Restaurants." The Bamberger trains provided transportation at a time when few people had cars.

## Telephones

Utah's first demonstration of the new invention took place in 1879 between a private home on South Temple Street and Fort Douglas in Salt Lake City. The next year there was limited telephone service in Salt Lake City and Ogden. By 1890 there were over 500 subscribers; by 1900 there were more than 1,200. Businesses and the very wealthy got the first phones. Lines were strung from rooftop to rooftop.

If you wanted to make a long-distance call, you could call between Salt Lake City and Park City. Service between Salt Lake and Ogden followed. By the early 1890s long-distance lines had been strung as far south as Nephi and as far north as Preston, Idaho. A line connected Moab and Monticello in 1906. In Monticello, the only phone in town was in a general store. People came to buy shoes, tools, sugar, and flour. They also came to look at the large black telephone. Most people didn't know anyone else who had a phone, so they didn't make calls. It took another thirty years before nearly all homes and businesses had telephone service.



*Saltair (top) was Utah's first amusement park. Floating in the Great Salt Lake was the favorite activity. Lagoon (above) was built to encourage riders on the Bamberger trains.*



## Utahns Get Modern Inventions

| INVENTION           | FIRST USED IN UNITED STATES | FIRST USED IN UTAH |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| TELEPHONE           | 1875                        | 1878               |
| LIGHT BULBS         | 1879                        | 1881               |
| POWER PLANTS        | 1879                        | 1881               |
| LIGHTS IN SCHOOLS   | 1879                        | 1881               |
| ELECTRIC STREETCARS | 1887                        | 1889               |

## More Minerals Are Discovered

While some Utahns were actively engaged in farming, ranching, and manufacturing, others were more interested in earning a living by mining. Many of the miners flocked from other places in the country and from foreign lands.

### The Tintic Mining District

In 1870 some of Utah's richest gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc deposits were found in the region around today's Eureka. The first claims produced millions of dollars of ore.

### Frisco

West of Milford, the Horn Silver Mine began in 1875 when two prospectors from Nevada accidentally found silver ore near

a water hole. They sold the claim to three men for \$25,000. The men sank a shaft 280 feet down and took out 25,000 tons of silver ore at about \$100 a ton. The claim was later sold for \$5 million. The town of Frisco boomed when railroad tracks were laid to the town.

### Silver Reef

The rush was on when people heard silver had been found near Leeds in southern Utah. Almost 2,000 miners and their families poured into the camp and quickly threw up tents or small wooden shacks. Later they built better houses. Silver Reef eventually had a main street with a general store, stables, a boarding-house, a dance hall, and several saloons. A school was built, and the Catholic Church opened a hospital. Mining families bought food from farmers who hauled it in by wagon.

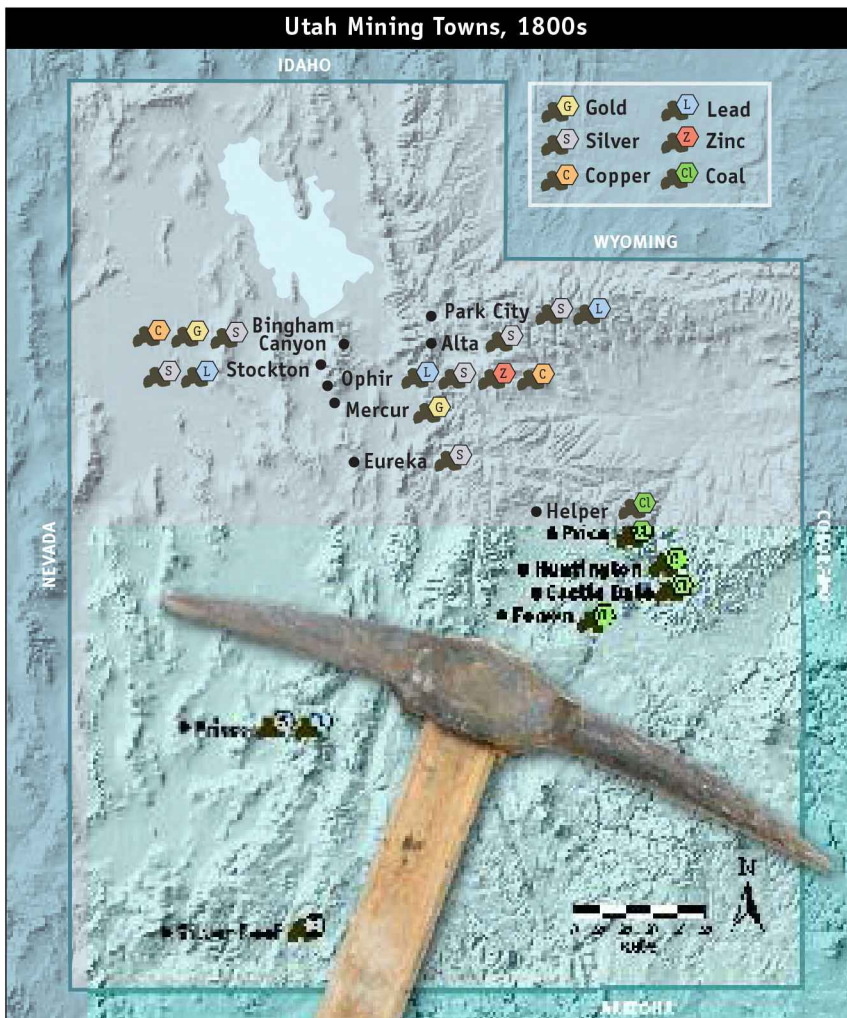
The mines yielded silver valued at over \$10.5 million. When the silver ran out the mines closed, and people moved away. Silver Reef is now a ghost town in the mountains.

### Coal Mining Towns

Helper started as a place where extra engines were attached to trains to help them over the mountain. In 1877 Helper became the center of the coal industry. Heavy black coal trains were a familiar sight in canyons around Price. Men eager for work came in droves from Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia, and other countries.

To provide the miners a place to live, mining companies started coal camps of tarpaper shacks and tents. The mining companies also opened company stores where miners had no choice but to buy food at high prices. It wasn't long before miners were deeply in debt to the company.

In the fall of 1877, families settled what would become Huntington, Ferron, Castle Dale, and Orangeville. The men raised cattle and farmed until the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad came through and coal mines opened at Scofield, Castle Gate, and Sunnyside. Farmers even switched to mining, especially during the winter.





# Silver Kings and a Queen

## Thomas Kearns and David Keith

It was said that when Thomas Kearns first arrived in Park City, the town glowed with the shine of silver. Legend has it that he arrived in town in the late 1880s with only a pack on his back and a dime in his pocket.

Kearns, an Irish Catholic who had worked for over six years in the Ontario Mine, and David Keith, a Presbyterian foreman there, left to work at another mine. They eventually leased the adjoining Mayflower Mine and discovered a rich lode of silver and lead in underground tunnels. The tunnels ran into the Silver King mine. They bought that mine and organized the Silver King Mining Company.

In Salt Lake City, Kearns had a large mansion built for his wife and children. (Today, the mansion is used as our governor's home.) From that home he went to Washington as a U.S. senator. He also bought *The Salt Lake Tribune*.

## Jesse Knight

Jesse Knight, a Payson rancher, started prospecting in his spare time. He invited a friend, an expert miner, to examine a potential site and become a business partner, but the miner was not interested in the "old humbug" place. Knight started searching Godiva Mountain and found a rich vein of gold-bearing, silver-lead ore. He called the new mine the Humbug.

“One of the best known mine owners was ‘Uncle’ Jesse Knight, an active Mormon with extensive claims in the Tintic mining district. His company town, Knightsville, was probably the only saloon-free, brothel-free, mining town in the United States. Old-timers said that no man prayed more and met with more success than Knight.”

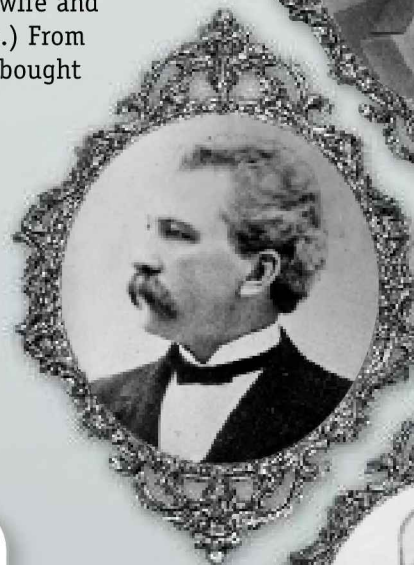
—John S. McCormick, *Utah Historian*

## Susanna Bransford Emery Holmes

A third Park City millionaire was Susanna Bransford Emery Holmes (Delitch Engalitcheff). Her husband, Richard Emery, discovered the Silver King Mine and was a partner with Thomas Kearns. After Emery died, Susanna married Edwin Holmes. The Silver Queen traveled the world and outlasted two more marriages. She entertained lavishly, dressed in the highest fashions, supported music and art, and found other ways to spend her \$100 million fortune.



Thomas  
Kearns



David  
Keith

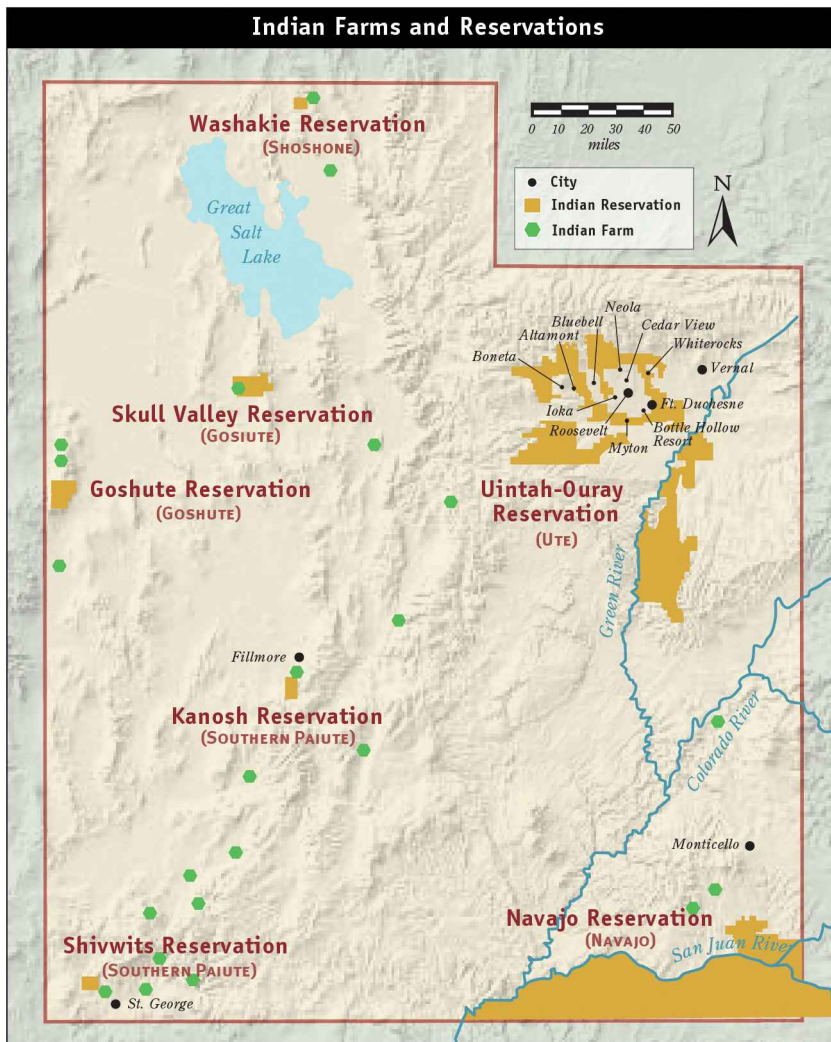


Jesse  
Knight



Susanna Bransford  
Emery Holmes





*For white settlers, prosperity and growth came at the expense of the American Indians, whose native lands were greatly reduced.*

## Indian Farms and Reservations

As settlers and miners spread across the Utah territory, thousands of Native People continued to live here. Their story was not always a happy one. They tried to **sustain** themselves and preserve their culture against great odds.

Early on, Utah settlers had attempted to draw Indian people into agricultural settlements where they were provided food, clothing, farming instruction, homes, and jobs. These Indian farms were actually a form of the first Indian reservations.

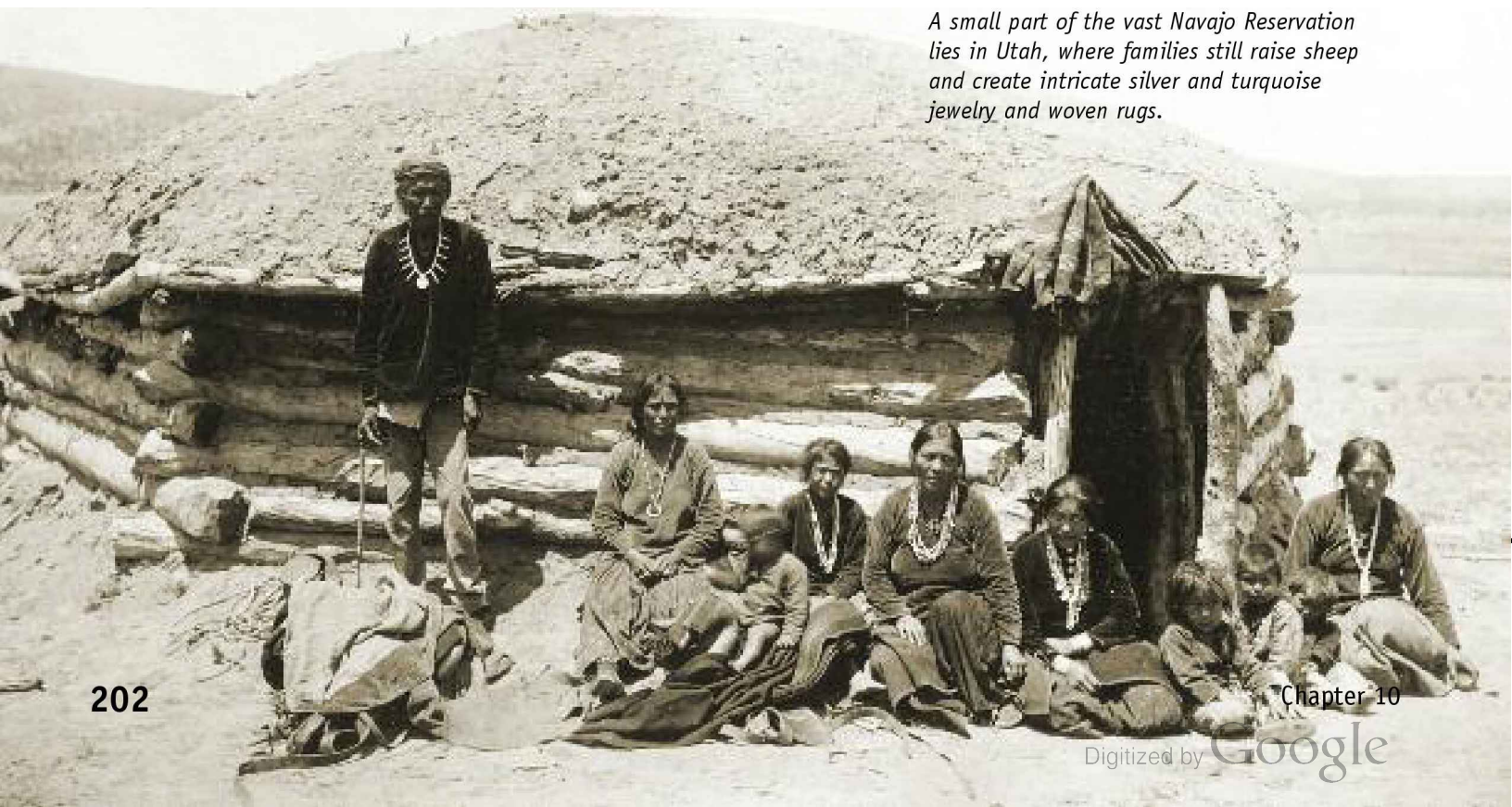
### The Navajo Reservation

In 1884, the Navajo Indian Reservation was created as an addition to the vast Navajo Reservation lands in Arizona and New Mexico. Today, the Navajo Indian Reservation is the largest in the United States. The seat of government is located in Window Rock, Arizona.

### Later Reservations

After the 1900s, six other very small reservations were established, beginning with the Shivwits Reservation in 1903. Two Goshute reservations still exist—the Goshute and Skull Valley Reservations.

*A small part of the vast Navajo Reservation lies in Utah, where families still raise sheep and create intricate silver and turquoise jewelry and woven rugs.*





# Buffalo Soldiers

About twenty years after the transcontinental railroad met in Utah, regiments of black soldiers started coming to Fort Douglas. They guarded stage and railroad lines, opened and cleared roads, and helped settle land disputes among settlers and Indians in the territory. One duty was to protect the trains and coaches that carried government money.

Nicknamed “Buffalo Soldiers” because their thick curly hair reminded the Utes of thick buffalo fur, the soldiers were sent to build a military post at Fort Duchesne in eastern Utah. For some reason, the Utes did not like the black soldiers and were afraid of them. A Ute man named Sour protested, “Buffalo soldiers! Buffalo soldiers! . . . Don’t let them come! We can’t stand it! It’s bad, very bad!” Then the old man rubbed his head all over and shouted, “Wooly head! Wooly head! All same as buffalo! What you call him, black white man?”

The black soldiers, like the white soldiers at the fort, filled their off-duty time by boxing, running track events, swimming, fishing, playing cards, and gambling. Baseball was a very important activity. Teams played each other. They also played local Vernal teams. They



organized a brass band and even gave singing performances to the people in Vernal.

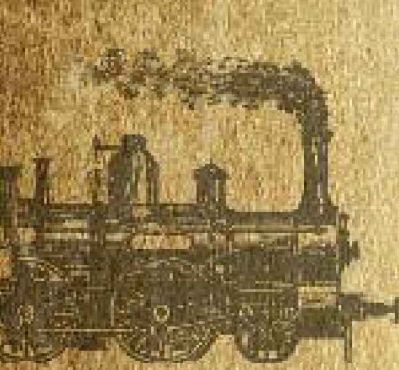
The soldiers didn’t always stay at the fort, but went to other towns where they were needed. When it was time for them to leave Price, the people there gave the soldiers a farewell dinner and party. Children sang, “Rally Round the Flag, Boys” and waved. After dinner the soldiers and townspeople played baseball. The next day the troops boarded a train as people wished them well.

*Buffalo soldiers of the 25th Infantry came from northern Virginia and southern Louisiana. What interesting details can you notice about their clothing?*



*Buffalo soldiers ride through Salt Lake City in 1898.*





# Who Robbed the Train?

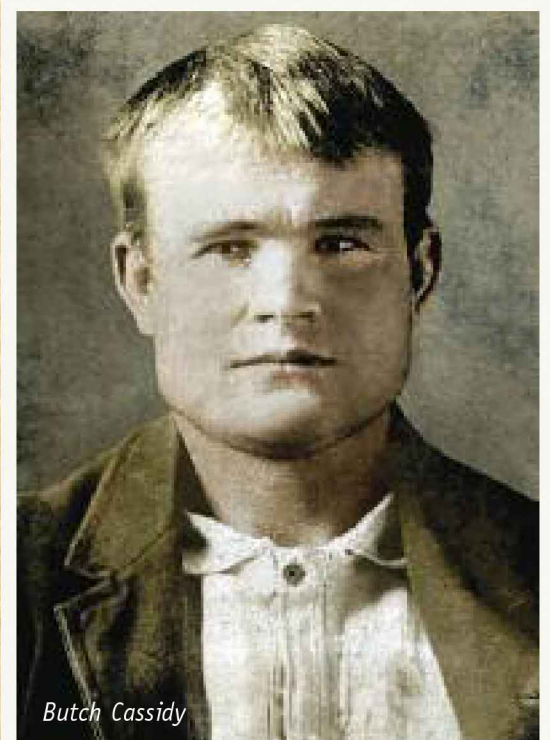
A Legend of Butch Cassidy and the Wild Bunch

Robert Parker, now known as Butch Cassidy, was born in Beaver, Utah, to Mormon immigrants. They came to the Utah Territory in the 1850s. The oldest of thirteen children, Robert left home as a young teen and ended up living a fast-paced life of robbing trains and banks and hiding from the law.

Parker joined up with three other men who were probably responsible for robbing a bank in Telluride, Colorado, in 1889. They stole \$21,000, then fled to Robbers Roost, a remote rock canyon between Hanksville and Canyonlands in southeastern Utah. The next year, Parker bought a ranch in Wyoming close to the Hole-in-the-Wall, another protected canyon perfect for hiding outlaws.

Never one to stay out of trouble, Parker went to jail for stealing horses in Wyoming. After eighteen months in prison, he formed a group of criminals known as the Wild Bunch. The group robbed a bank in Idaho. Then they ambushed a small group of men carrying the payroll in the mining town of Castle Gate, Utah. After stealing a \$7,000 sack of gold, the men quickly fled again to Robbers Roost.

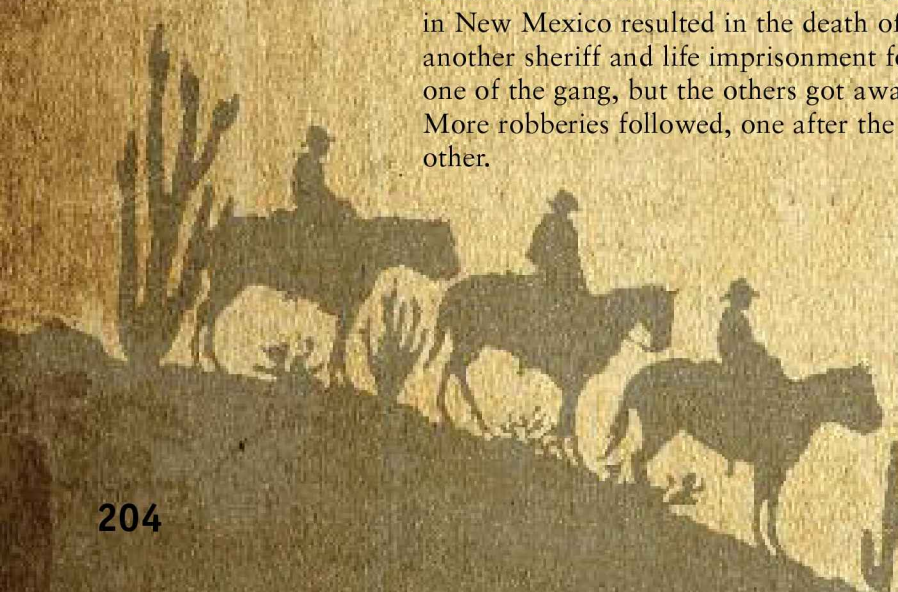
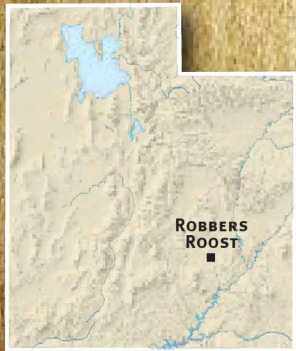
In 1899 the gang robbed a Union Pacific train in Wyoming. The law was after them, and a shootout resulted in the death of a sheriff. Another train robbery in New Mexico resulted in the death of another sheriff and life imprisonment for one of the gang, but the others got away. More robberies followed, one after the other.



*Butch Cassidy*

Butch Cassidy and his long-time partners finally fled to Argentina, thinking they could escape pursuit and settle down on a quiet ranch. Old habits of greed are hard to break, however, and a local bank was robbed of 12,000 pesos. Was it the work of the Wild Bunch? Then the robbers got a respectable job guarding the payroll for a tin mine in Bolivia. It was no surprise that the payroll turned up missing.

The story grows into legend at this point. Was Butch Cassidy, the famous Utah outlaw, involved in other robberies in Argentina and Bolivia? Was he shot and killed by local lawmen after a robbery? Or, did he return to the United States and live quietly, far away from his life of crime?







*The Hole-in-the-Wall Gang, also called the Wild Bunch, dressed up for a photograph in 1901. Butch Cassidy is on the right.*

*One of the first movies ever made was based on the exploits of Butch Cassidy and his gang. It did not have sound and was only eleven minutes long, but entertained audiences at music halls across the country. What words are printed on this old poster from 1903?*





# CHAPTER 10 REVIEW



## Memory Master

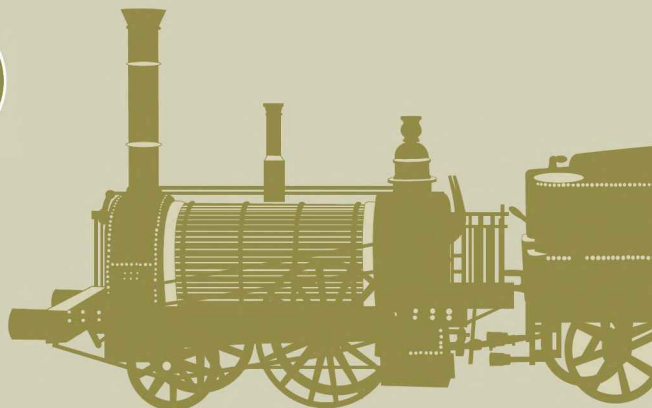
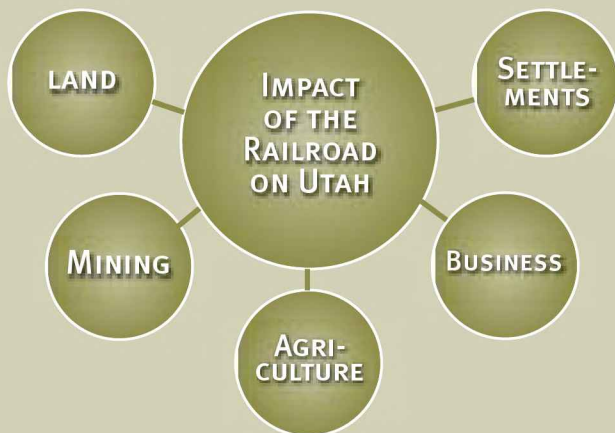
- Most of the workers on the transcontinental railroad were \_\_\_\_\_ from foreign countries such as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- The tracks of both railroad companies met at \_\_\_\_\_ near the Great Salt Lake.
- Summarize the effect of the railroad in the Utah Territory.
- Summarize how the railroad aided mining.
- Who was John Wesley Powell, and what brave feats did he accomplish in Utah?
- Summarize some of the contributions of Reverend Lawrence Scanlan.
- Why did the Hole-in-the-Rock group have such a hard time relocating to Bluff?
- Why did the people of Iosepa, a Hawaiian community, have such a hard time adjusting to life in Utah?
- How did electricity change life for Utahns?
- Describe the growth and decline of Silver Reef.
- Who were the Silver Kings, and why are they called that?
- What new Indian reservation was created that is now the largest in the United States?
- Who were the Buffalo Soldiers?
- Why is Butch Cassidy famous?



## Activity | The Railroad's Effect on Land and People

The building of railroads is one key example of how humans interact and change the land. In this chapter, you read about some of the ways railroads changed life in Utah Territory. Using the text in this chapter, complete a web chart to show how railroads changed the land, mining, agriculture, business, and settlements in Utah Territory.

After you have created your web chart, use the information to write a paragraph that tells how the railroad changed the land and the way people lived in the Utah Territory.





# Go to the Source

## Compare and Contrast Diary Accounts

Read the diary entries of Zemira and Amelia, two teenagers in territorial Utah. Compare their activities and thoughts to those of teens today.

**Zemira Terry Draper** and his family lived near the Virgin River in southern Utah.

**Satur Mar 11 1876**

I went after a load of wood

**Mon 13**

I went to home valley to drive a cow  
and to hunt for another cow

**Tues wed 14-15**

I went after a load of wood

**Tur 16**

I started to make a keg

**Fri 17**

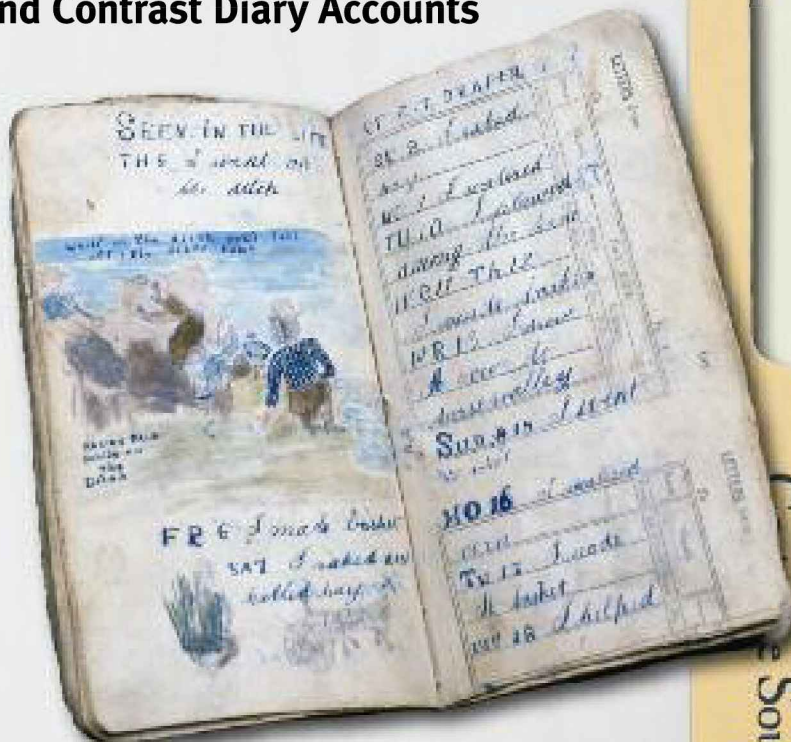
I trimmed some trees

**Sat 18**

I went on the mount

**Sun 19**

I went to school & meeting



*Zemira Terry Draper's diary.*

The diary of **Amelia Cannon** tells us about her school and love of books. She was living in Salt Lake City. Her father, George Q. Cannon, was an important leader in Utah.

**September 7, 1886:**

There are some girls going to school who think they are too good to speak to anyone except those who wear fine dresses of silk. . . . They will not condescend to notice any that are not of high and wealthy families. Thank goodness, there are not many who crave their company!

**October 3, 1886:**

School is not a bit nice so far! The studies which H. and I have registered for are, German, Physics, Ancient History and Drawing. . . . Study, study, study all the time! That's what H. and I have! . . . We studied steadily all day yesterday on our Geography and we have to study even on Sundays. . . . Oh dear!

**June 28, 1887:**

I have a perfect passion for reading storybooks. Not love stories: I hate them, they are always so sickly, but young folk's stories. . . . I love tales of girls at boarding schools so well, that I would neglect anything for such stories. Whenever I read an interesting book, I always wish that the story were true and that I would mingle with and become acquainted with the characters of it. . . .

1. How are the diaries alike? How are the diaries different?
2. Evaluate the usefulness of the sources. What do these diary entries tell you about Utah society in the 1870s and 1880s? In what ways do these diaries reveal emotion and personal feeling?