BR: D6

If you were a native American living in Utah in the mid 1800s, how would you feel about the new people coming to the state? Why?

Utah Studies

Ch. 8 Turmoil in the Territory

Goals for Today:

- *Ch. 8: Analyze how the LDS / Mormons continued to have challenges with other Americans, including the federal government and Native Americans*

- *CH. 9: Discuss how Utah changed with the coming of the railroad, mining, etc. and how Utah became much more diverse during this period.*

Coming Together at Times

1. Mormons and Native Americans had their struggles, but also many successes. Natives and Mormons lived very different **lifestyles**, but despite these, they usually got along.

Disease was one of the most challenging difficulties they faced. The Mormons brought diseases like **typhoid, diphtheria, the flu, scarlet fever, measles, smallpox,** etc. which left many natives sick or dying. Yet they worked together to stay alive. Natives taught the white settlers what they could eat, and they usually got along.

Not all the **natives** got along however. **Rivalries** had existed between the different tribes, and the **Utes, Shoshone** and **Paiutes** fought the most.

Conflict Among Natives

2. One conflict that emerged was the **Walker War (1853)**, named after **Chief Walkera**, whom we've talked about. Why did war break out?

- 1000s of new white settlers arriving every year
- Less animals for everyone to hunt & eat
- Fenced off areas cut off Natives from hunting grounds, trails, etc.
- Sickness had killed many Natives
- Attempts by Mormons to end the Slave Trade.
- Eventually, peace was restored.

Most **white settlers** often believed that their **culture, language, beliefs,** etc. were best, and so obviously the natives ought to follow suit. This belief was called **Manifest Destiny.**

Many Indians did, perhaps because they saw that resistance only led to death and despair. **Jacob Hamblin**, a white Latter-Day Saint, spent much of his life preaching & converting the natives to the white lifestyle & religion (more on p. 148)
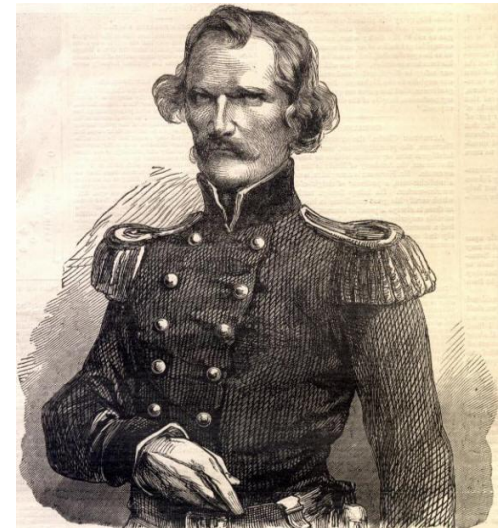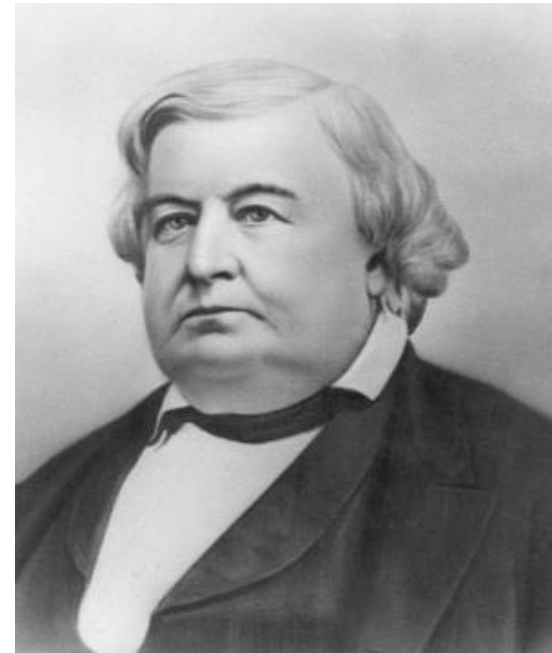
The Utah War Breaks Out

Trouble was brewing; as a territory, many of the officials were **federally appointed**, and not LDS. Some of these people despised the Latter-Day Saints, and went back East spreading lies about them to the Federal Government.

Summer, 1857: Pres. **James Buchanan**, believing the horrific stories he heard (nearly all lies) coming out of Utah, organized a large army to take care of the supposed threat, led by **Col. Albert S. Johnston**, to install **Alfred Cumming** as the new governor of the territory.

When the Mormons found out, they feared the worst: VID

War Starts...but Not in Utah

As mentioned before, an uneasy peace returned to the Utah Territory. **Johnston** and the **Utah Expedition** stayed nearby to protect **Gov**. **Cumming**, but not too close, heading a bit west of Utah Lake, and establishing **Camp Floyd** [VID](VID)

After only three years, **Camp Floyd** was **uprooted** and sent back east in preparation for the Civil War (June, 1861). The supplies they couldn't take were sold for dirt cheap to the local Mormons. For instance, $150 wagons sold for just $10.

Gov. **Cumming** also resigned and left, because he was a Southerner. Many of the soldiers stayed and settled in Utah, becoming **miners** and leading to a mining boom in the area.

Ch. 9
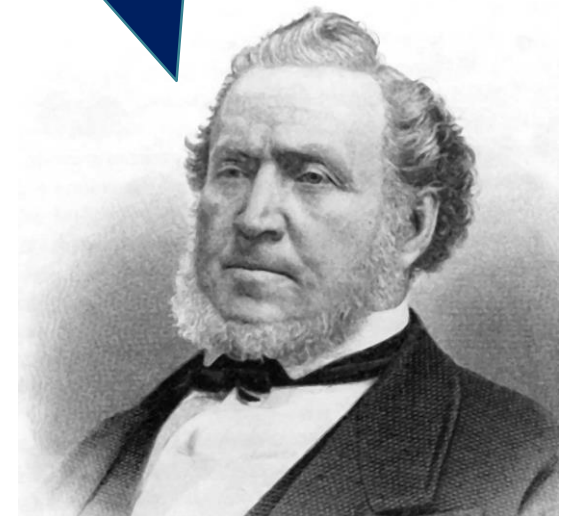
Settlements, Transportation & Mining

New Settlements

After the **Utah War**, more and more Mormons converted and came to Utah, many from Europe. And more settlements were planned and created as a result.

Many went to Northern Utah, and settled in **Cache Valley**. Others settled in **Southern Utah**, and the settlements soon spread across the state.

"Dixie", as Southern Utah was called, was a pet project of **Brigham Young**'s. He believed that having towns in the area would make Utah more **self-sufficient**, and so he promoted the settlement of the **St. George** area.
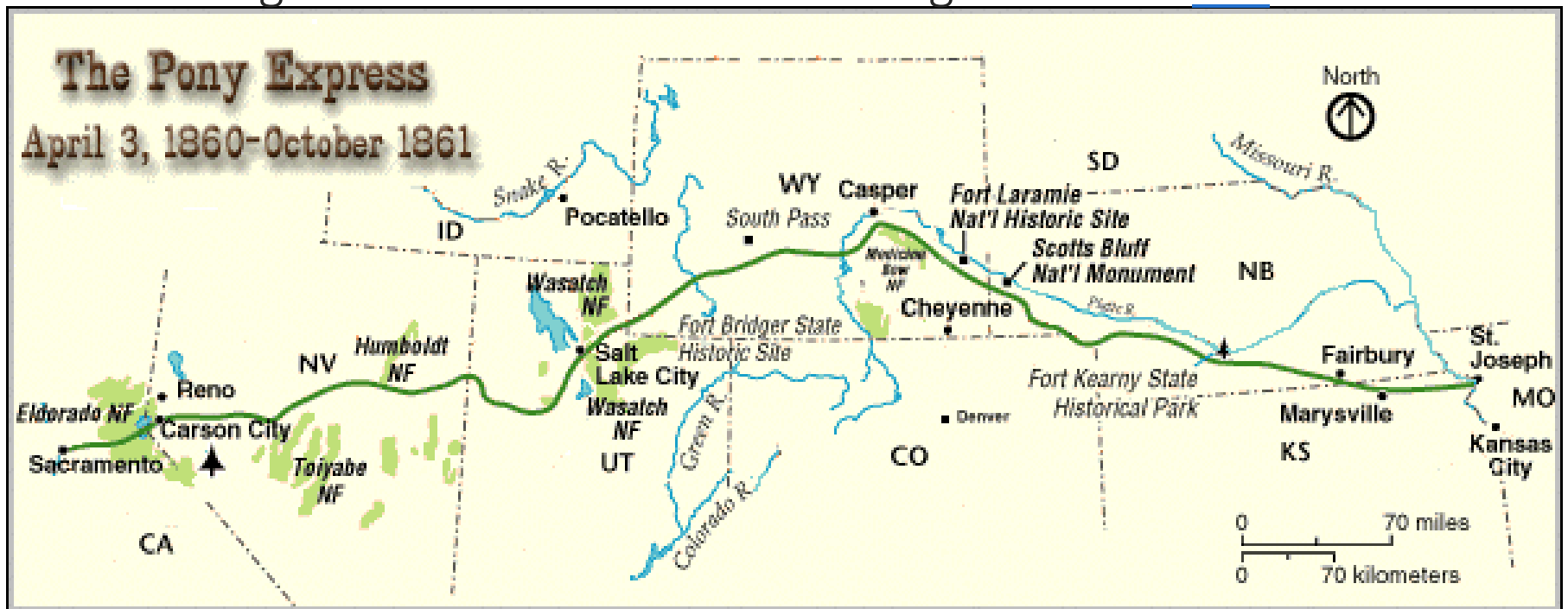
Brigham Young felt that the climate could provide *"the Territory with **cotton, sugar, grapes, tobacco, figs, almonds, olive oil**...[&] produce **wine** for the holy **sacrament**, for **medicine**, and for **sale** to outsiders."*

Transportation

Before the railroad came to Utah, people would often take a **stagecoach**, a faster wagon that was run by daring individuals who risked life and limb traveling through Indian country, taking **freight, travelers, mail,** etc.

The routes had **rest stops** along the way, to change horses, get some food and rest, etc. This was the same route that the **Pony Express** would take for several years. VID. Then the **telegraph** came, connecting Utah & the nation eliminating the need: VID

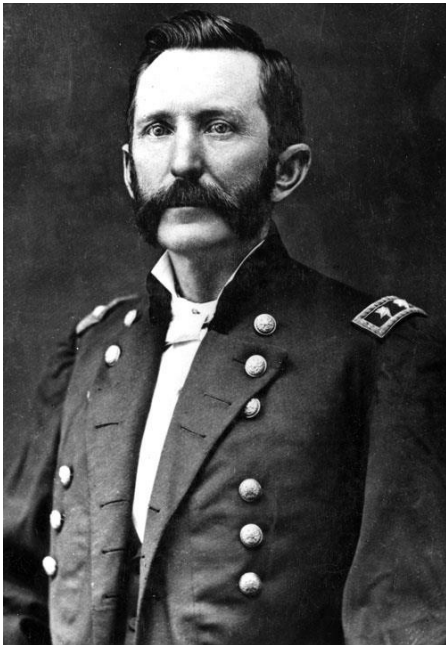The Pony Express
April 3, 1860–October 1861

Camp Douglas

Patrick Edward Connor was a soldier, contractor, mining entrepreneur, and political leader. He founded the Liberal Party in Utah, is remembered as the Father of Utah Mining, and also established Utah's first daily newspaper, the Daily Union Vedette, at Camp Douglas. (Used by permission, Utah State Historical Society. All rights reserved.)

In 1862, **Col. Connor** arrived with 750 volunteers in Salt Lake City. He didn't trust the Mormons. He built **Camp Douglas** on the East Bench, overlooking SLC, which is part of the University of Utah today. That way, they could keep a watchful eye on the locals. [VID](#)

He tried to minimize Mormon influence in Utah, starting the **Liberal Party**, which fought the LDS church, created a newspaper, etc. He was also infamous for many attacks on Indians (which we'll discuss in a bit).

He also opened Utah's first silver mine, drawing many more non-Mormons to the state, and is known as the **Father of Utah Mining**. Check out pp. 168-169: *A Place of Many Religions*

Bear River Massacre, 1863

Connor also didn't like the Indians, like many Americans at the time. Traveling pioneers had shot and killed many a friendly Shoshone, out of fear, spite, etc. Soon, the Shoshone saw the white men as enemies, as did Col. Conner. After a raid in Jan. 1863, Connor attacked.

Just north of the Utah border in Idaho, Connor and his men attacked a camp of 300 Shoshone, leaving hardly any survivors, including men, women and children, and then burning their teepees. Today it is known as the **Bear River Massacre.** The legacy of it today: VID

A similar situation occurred with the **Ute Indians** in central Utah, breaking out into what we now call the **Black Hawk War**: VID *Reminder of Black Hawk EC*

Mining & Mormons

Brigham Young encouraged the Mormon settlers to mine, but only for the necessities; things like lead for bullets, iron for tools, coal to burn, salt for food, etc. He was worried that it would lead to greed and bad things if the Mormons sought riches in the mountains.

George Ogilivie & **Archibald Gardner**, two soldiers from **Camp Douglas** on the other hand had no problem ignoring the Prophet. They discovered some **silver** in **Bingham Canyon**, and soon nearly all the soldiers in camp were busy **staking claims** and **mining** with their free time.

The lack of railroads made it hard to transport the ore, so the mine (**Clay Bar**) nearly closed. 5 years later (1868), it had produced **$2 million in gold**. Once the railroad arrived, mining really took off.

Mining Takes Off

Patrick Edward Connor was a soldier, contractor, mining entrepreneur, and political leader. He founded the Liberal Party in Utah, is remembered as the Father of Utah Mining, and also established Utah's first daily newspaper, the Daily Union Vedette, at Camp Douglas. (Used by permission, Utah State Historical Society. All rights reserved.)

The West side of the **Oquirrh Mountains** (just on the other side of Bingham Canyon) lay other rich deposits of ore. In **1864**, **Gen**. **Patrick Connor** (promoted after Bear River) built the territory's first **smelter**, and founded **Stockton**, Utah's **first non-Mormon town.**

The Indians told the soldiers that other ore could be found there. **Ophir** sprang up, as a typical mining town with saloons, bars & gambling halls, etc.

Mercur would later become a booming mine town, thanks to **new mining processes**, in 1893, and **millions of dollars' worth** of ore would come out of the nearby mines. Not much in many of these towns today, however. VID, LINK

Before Skiing, it was Mining!

In **Little Cottonwood Canyon**, where you can find the **Snowbird** and **Alta Ski Resorts**, mines also opened up. The three famous ones were **The Emma, the Prince of Wales**, and the **South Hecla**.

Meanwhile, **Park City** was founded by some soldiers looking for ore from **Camp Douglas**, who **found** some **quartz**, which proved to have all sorts of ore in it, like silver, gold, and lead. The richest mine in that area was the **Ontario**, founded in 1872.

All of these mines drew **immigrants** to Utah, looking to strike it rich! Many **Irish, Welsh, Swedes, Finns, Chinese, Greeks,** and others came, most of whom were not Mormon, further **diversifying** the population.
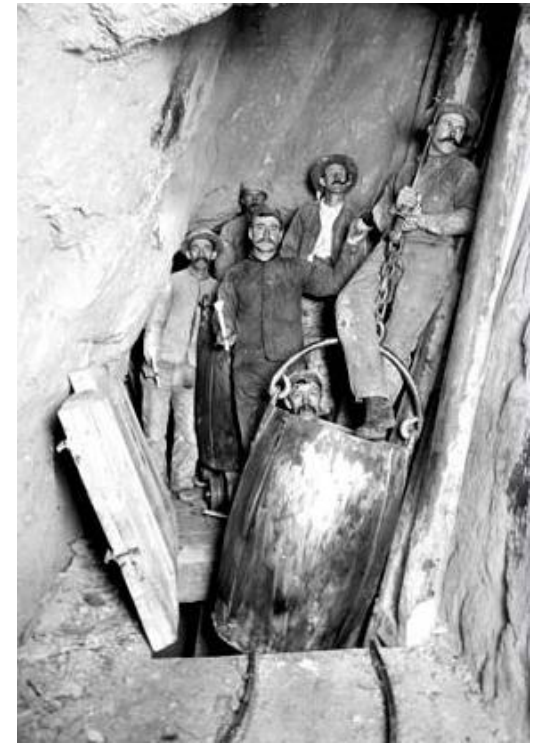
Life in the Mining Camps

Life wasn't easy for miners (as you might recall from our **Strike it Rich!** Activity). It was very dangerous, and people died from many dangers. Dust was bad, but **poisonous gases** or collapses could kill you as well.

However, a rich mine would pay well. $**3-4** dollars a day was common, and so many, including locals, would come and work the mines.

After most of the ore dried up, many of these towns disappeared or became incredibly small. Some however eventually became **ski resorts**, due to their high elevation and large amounts of snow, and now have a new lease on life, and are an important source of income to the state. [VID](VID)
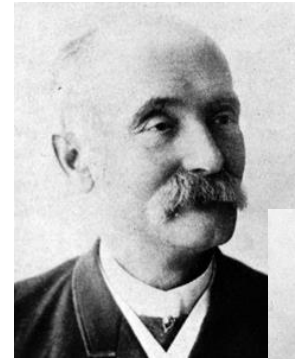
"It's Just Business"

Many of the newcomers to Utah also came as **entrepreneurs**, or people willing to take a risk and create a successful business. Many of these started in the mining towns, such as Park City, Ophir, Bingham Canyon, etc.

However, some came to other, predominantly Mormon, communities as well. Many **Jewish** families opened successful businesses in Salt Lake City. For example, **Julius** & **Fanny Brooks** opened a **hat shop**, and brothers **Samuel** & **Fredrick Auerbach** opened a **grocery store,** a **bank,** and later a **department store.**

Many of these **"gentiles"** as the Latter-Day Saints called them did well, and they enjoyed the respect of the local Mormon community.

Growing Benefits & Co-ops

These new stores brought many **benefits** to the locals. People didn't have to **make everything** they wanted from **scratch** anymore...they could go to a store and **buy** it! Things like furniture, clothes, building supplies, etc.

Meanwhile, Mormons had businesses too. Many were **Cooperative Associations**, which meant that they were **jointly owned** by many in the community. This lessoned the **risk** any one person had to invest in the venture. It was also a way for the Mormons to help each other, as **some** merchants **overcharged** for basic products.

The first Co-op was organized by **Lorenzo Snow** in Brigham City, UT. Soon, others sprouted up around the territory. The largest of them all (with various branches in parts of the territory) was the **Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution** aka **ZCMI**. VID, Candy Display

Pros and Cons of the Co-ops

The way that ZCMI worked was to **ship** in **goods** from the **East**, as well as **local goods**, and then **resell** them to locals for an **affordable price**. For example, a woman might sell her fresh butter to the co-op, and in exchange get a nice bonnet from St. Louis. In turn, the Co-op would then sell her butter to other locals. It was a win-win for many.

By doing this, and getting many things shipped in **bulk**, they got **better prices**, and could pass those **savings** on to their **customers**, like Costco or Sam's Club does today.
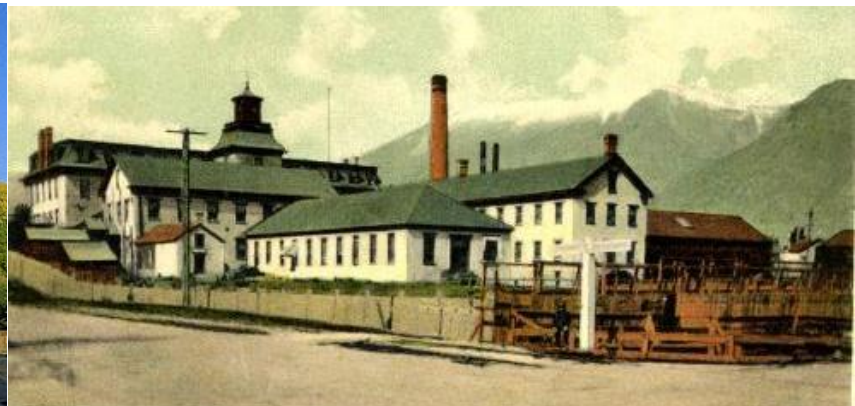
However, just like these stores do, Latter-Day Saints were encouraged to do business with the **Co-ops**, and thus **non-Mormon** merchants **suffered**. They weren't making the **profits** they had before, and some left.

Factories & Textiles

ZCMI had many different factories producing goods for the locals, such as **shoe** and **boot factory,** as well as a **tannery** to treat the leather the shoes were made of. [Photo Gallery](#)

ZCMI also created a **cloth manufacturing branch**, and had several **textile factories built** across the territory. They used either **wool** (produced locally, like in Sanpete County), or **cotton** (also produced locally near St. George). There were many such early **factories**, in Ogden, Washington, Salt Lake City, Hyrum, Grantsville, Beaver, Provo and even **Springville** (which processed cotton).

Provo's Woolen Mills were the **first factory** built in the territory. They used the water from the **Provo River** to **power** the waterwheel, and they imported the machinery from the East. It provided **clothes** and **jobs** for locals and even others outside the territory. [VID](#), [V](#)

The Silk Industry

Utah also had an attempted **silk industry**, using **silk worms**, just like they had in China for hundreds of years! Brigham Young encouraged it as something that women and **children** could do, from the comfort of their **homes**.

It wasn't easy, though. Worms had to be **imported**, **Mulberry** trees had to be planted (the worms eat their leaves), and the kids helped by gathering these fresh every day. A large, **carefully maintained** room had to be used, with a constant temperature. **Silk Reading Act;** Traditional Silk Production

Despite their best efforts, the silk industry struggled to ever become very profitable. By the end of the 1800s, it had been largely abandoned as impractical, but it is an interesting part of our history!