

Sixty-three Photos Garnered From Old Albums In Four States

FOR the first time in any public print a collection of over 50 of the original pioneers of Utah, is presented by the Deseret News.

When it is taken into consideration that in the early days photography was practically an unknown art and the initial settlers were more engrossed in providing food and shelter for their loved ones than in posing before the camera, it is a matter of congratulation that 53 negatives have been secured out of that immortal 143.

As far as possible the pictures here reproduced show just how those sturdy men looked at the time, or shortly after, they entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake. In this regard, the picture of Brigham Young comes near being a facsimile of his appearance 59 years ago.

In that band there were a number who possibly never had a picture taken.

As it is, the response is perhaps greater than anticipated. However, the list is by no means complete, for since the time set for the last picture to be received others have been coming in at intervals. These are not included for the simple reason that it takes time to make a halftone cut the size of the accompanying picture.

CAME FROM ALL CORNERS.

As to the pictures themselves: They came from all corners of Utah and contiguous states. It goes without saying that they are priceless. In every instance they were carefully wrapped and jealously entwined with, in some cases, nearly a spool of thread outside the pasteboard coverings. It speaks well for the mail service that in no case was a picture damaged.

SOME SAMPLE PICTURES.

The work of sorting the contents of the packages which had been secured by the efforts of the agents of the Deseret News was an interesting one. Some descendants of the pioneers had no photographs of their progenitors, but had the next best thing, an old chalk plate print cut from the columns of some ancient newspaper; others sent daguerreotypes, which in certain lights looked like bare pieces of burnished steel, and which, it seemed, would be impossible to re-photograph; then there were groups from which a faded head and bust had to be taken—all sorts and conditions of pictures were forwarded.

CALL MISUNDERSTOOD.

To reproduce the pictures of hundreds of men who came into Utah during the year 1847 would have been practically impossible in the time given. However, a number of people did not carefully read the standing announcement appearing daily on the front page of the Deseret News. This called for pictures of the members of that gallant company which entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake exactly 60 years ago today. The result was a flood of old-time photographs which had to be sorted, re-sorted, and recorded one by one and eventually regrettably returned to their owners as not being available for the subject in hand.

WHY SOME ARE OMITTED.

Some of the incidents connected with this unique collection were, to say the least, somewhat disheartening. Likely pictures were forwarded with nothing on the back to indicate who was the original and who owned the valuable print. It generally happened that when this was the case, the postmark was illegible. If this should meet the eye of such a sender, the Deseret News is still carefully preserving the photograph, but for obvious reasons, the picture does not appear in this group.

In other cases there was considerable correspondence under way before the valued heirlooms were forthcoming—in one or two instances the picture never arrived.

MANY PROCRASTINATORS.

That title admonition "Do it now" never, perhaps, had been so forcibly brought home. Of procrastinators their name was legion. In a number of instances the pictures were forthcoming—in one or two instances the picture never arrived.

If there are some pictures omitted from this gallery of pioneers, it is the fault of the procrastinators—not of the Deseret News.

Few, if any, half tone cuts of the size and detail of the accompanying gallery have been printed in an interminable daily newspaper.

The process to be followed in this sample case may not be devoid of interest to the average layman.

When the proposition of collecting pictures of the pioneers was first broached those who conceived the scheme perhaps did not realize the magnitude of the undertaking. By way of a preliminary the records of the historian's office and the old files of the Deseret News were investigated.

Then every agent of the Deseret News was written to and requested to cover his territory in quest of pictures and data. At the same time a call for pictures stood for two weeks on the front pages of the Deseret Evening News and the Semi-Weekly News.

TARDY SALT LAKE.

It must be admitted that those people residing at a distance were more prompt in sending in pictures than others dwelling in Salt Lake City. Toward the end a man was pressed into service to hunt up the tardy ones and the fashion in which he covered the city and used a book of street names in the process spoke of the strenuous life incident to work on a daily newspaper.

However, the gallery had to be closed sometime and with six or eight photographs yet promised it was impossible to hold off any longer—the artist had to get to work.

Until the number of pictures was totaled it was impossible to work out a scheme for the gallery.

OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

There were eventually 63 pictures in all of all sizes, shapes and degrees from impossible to fair, according to the standpoint of the half-tone man. Possibly in the entire collection there were no five of the same size and shade, they ranged from a two-foot square crayon reproduction through all the styles of photography down to daguerreotypes, thirty-two and a half cent cuts on ancient yellow newspaper.

These had to be sorted time and time again because various members of scat-

Pioneers of 1847 Who Attended the Big Jubilee Ten Years Ago.



The accompanying picture is reproduced through the courtesy of Mr. Anderson of Springville who holds the copyright. From the day he took the photograph to this there has been no roster of the names of those who posed on the Tabernacle square. As a means of identification it is requested that this picture be cut out and a cross placed on the face of each individual recognized together with the name written below. This should be mailed to John A. Burt, 44 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake, at the earliest convenience so that a record can be established of those pioneers included in the picture.

tered families sent in duplications and different pictures of the same man.

Just as soon as the total was arrived at the artist started to work designing the border and lettering for the big cut. It was the intention to have each man's name beneath his picture, but this had to be abandoned because there was not much time to spare and furthermore there was the danger that with 61 all the same size and one slightly larger that the wrong negative might be inserted. Hence it is that each is numbered and identified below after the cut was made. The first photograph was the most important member of the pioneer band—as a matter of fact he is not—he is simply No. 1 because his negative happened to come uppermost in the distribution in the rust against time.

PROCESS FOLLOWED.

But to continue: After the border was made by the artist during the night, the next morning the whole thing was rephotographed. The different sizes of sorted pictures were photographed separately to make them uniform. Some were rephotographed from reductions of the original pictures already made. The first photograph was made with a "55 screen" between the lens of the camera and the copy. This is the initial stage of half tone making, according to the amount of pressure required while printing.

After this the negative was stripped out to a sheet of glass. Then each photograph negative was stripped separately into its proper place. The negative was then stripped off the original plate on to a piece of heavy plate glass from half to one inch in thickness, according to the amount of pressure required while printing.

After the negative was dried over a fire sheet of zinc the size of the glass was coated with a special solution, and then screwed down firmly against the plate glass carrying the big negative.

PRINTED BY SUN'S RAYS.

In the daytime this was put out into the sun for a few minutes to dry.

When the printing process was completed the zinc plate was "rolled up" with a special preparation called resisting ink. Wherever the light penetrates the negative it acts on the zinc and where the light acted the ink stuck. When the plate was washed the perfect photograph of the entire plate on the zinc.

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Necessity the Mother of Home Industries.

PIONEER industries grew out of pioneer necessities. The first was to get wood out of the mountains for the winter of 1847, and mountain road building became a matter of importance. The second was to get up sawing mills to turn the timber of the mountains into building material, and this, too, became an important industry. For the time when there was a mill on almost every canyon stream near Salt Lake. Then after the first harvests, there were the flouring mills to erect, and Heber C. Kimball built one on City Creek, Brigham Young built another in Liberty park, and there were many more.

TRADING IS BORN.

The advertisements appearing in the early copies of the Deseret News give an interesting index to the character of the trading carried on. This was at first chiefly domestic. Then the French Canadian traders drifted in from the northeast with their tobacco and liquors, and established stores. With the gold rush, the trading of oxen and horses for provisions and stores became common, for the overland passengers found by this stage of the journey that they had little use for the bulky material they had brought out from the states. They had learned the lesson of traveling light, and to them a fresh ox off the range, or a mule in good condition looked better than several wagon loads of merchandise.

For that reason Salt Lake became a store house of goods whose original destination was California. Later, trade was again stimulated by the arrival of Johnston's army to camp at Fort Crittenden. It was in the trade with this army post that the first United States coins became common currency, and money became a medium of general circulation. It was here, too, that Walker's, the Jennings store, Cunningham & Co., Godbe's drug store, and other commercial concerns were put permanently in a solvent condition.

In 1850 an overland stage line became a matter of urgent concern, in the hope that it would benefit commercial conditions. A Deseret News editorial plea for it declares that it would be a harbinger of a Rocky Mountain railroad, that it would afford facilities to explore the country adjacent, and that it would be the means of settling a vast tract that is now waste, and would bring the public into touch with these tracts and western land in general. "Put in the stage line," the editorial pleads, "and the telegraph will soon be erected upon this route, isolating time and space, whereby the slightest pulsation of the great heart of the nation would fly upon the wings of lightning to her most distant shores, and whereby the cares and sufferings of the careworn pioneers, would vibrate upon the sympathies of a mighty people."

The sugar mill the pioneers freighted across the plains may still be seen at the home of a surviving member of one of the companies which arrived in the late fifties, who resides in Tooele. The old paper mill still stands on the corner of Twelfth South and Eleventh East streets. Many of the old flour and saw mills are still existent, and in such commercial houses as Dinwoody & Company we find the present-day giant that began as rude shops in the first pioneer era.

ADS. NOW INTERESTING.

The "News" ads held the notices of some of these houses in the early fifties. There is a notice from John M. Jones, published in 1855, that he is opening a brass foundry where he will turn out sword hilts, belt clasps, rifle mountings, scale beams, or any other kind of brass casting. A post script gives notice that a high price will be paid for all bits of old brass and copper, if delivered to the foundry, one door south of Mulliner's tannery.

The postmaster, too, advertised in those days, for Postmaster E. Smith

puts in a notice that postmasters and others may obtain stamped envelopes, which arrived on a late mail from California, for \$3.20 per hundred, for the 3-cent class. J. M. Horner & Co. wants 500 head of cattle for a stock ranch. Lorenzo Snow, William Edgington and Samuel Cornaby, announce the establishment of a "Polysophical society," at which reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, composition, history and declamation will be taught. J. and E. Reese advertise for sale 50 head of mules and express a willingness to accept cattle in exchange. William Jennings and John R. Winder advertise the existence of the Deseret Meat company, on East Temple street, which will be carried on in the future as a general provision store. Adams & Co. had an express office in those days, for they advertise that a mail and passenger coach will leave Hawkins' hotel in Salt Lake for Independence, Mo., on the 1st of next month, stopping for a short time at the following way stations:

Fort Bridger, Green River, Devil's Gate, Fort Laramie, Ash Hollow, Fort Kearney, and Big Blue. The "speed" ideas of the day are shown by the fact that it is further advertised that the trip will be made with comfort, speed, and dispatch, and that every facility and attention will be extended to passengers.

Ward & Gurrier announce that they have a trading station at Sandy Point, seven miles west of Fort Laramie, where they will trade fresh horses for tired ones with a little "boot," and that they will keep on hand a "good supply of groceries, provisions, and general supply merchandise."

WOMEN WENT SHOPPING. Edward Sayers of the Twelfth ward announces that he is raising vegetables for seed and that he has for sale seeds for such "vegetables as are best adapted to the soil of this valley," for cash.

flour, grain, butter, eggs, etc.

Nixon's, located on Council House street, tells of the arrival of a shipment of table covers and carriage trimmings, school books and stationery, silk and chip bonnets, choice perfumery, five dozen latest styles satin and silk parasols, tea and table spoons, cotton and wool cards, bridles and martingales."

It is clear that Nixon catered to the trade of the coy maidens who would stifle the "Council House street" people with a late creation in silk parasols and chip bonnets.

DANCING LESSONS FOR WOOD.

"Ho the Public Hands," is the way Wm. Stephens calls attention to his announcement that he is "willing to work at tailoring in all its branches at his place in Robert Sharkey's tin shop on East Temple street. "Geo. Goddard can accommodate," he explains in an advertisement in 1855, "a few more scholars in his dancing school to fill up a second class for Monday evenings, and will take wood, lumber, store orders, or anything else that is good for payment, and for a third class of 30 couples to meet on Tuesday evenings he will take pay on the (tithing) office. Those who wish for improvement in the art of dancing will find this a very favorable opportunity, and will please make immediate application. Geo. Goddard, proprietor, O. P. Atwood, dancing master." Evidently Mr. Goddard is not the first or last dancing master who found his troubles in collecting pay for dancing lessons.

DAUGHERREANS IN THOSE DAYS.

Photographers, too, began to ply their trade, for Chaffin & Cannon announce that they will make "daguerrean likenesses, and that their place of business will be open every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 10 to 4 o'clock. These are samples of what was done in the early days. In the acts of the first legislature there is a record that John Nichols and Wm. S. Godbe were granted a right to bridge the Bear river, that Ezra T. Benson be granted the exclusive right to control the waters of Tooele county known as Twin springs, that Brigham Young have the sole control of City Creek canyon, for the purpose of building roads, that Heber C. Kimball have the right to build a saw mill, grist mill and other machinery on Mill creek and on the creek of the canyon next north; that Geo. A. Smith be given control of the west mountains, to improve them; and remove their timber, and that Ira Hildridge, Jesse W. Fox and Robt. Winner are authorized to build a canal from the Utah Lake to the Great Salt Lake, for irrigating and navigation purposes.

BEGINNINGS OF COMMERCE.

It was out of these beginnings that today's commerce grew and it is remarkable in how many ways the first industries pioneered the way for those which exist today, with all the changes in ways of doing business and in the nature of the public needs.

THE following interesting episode in the career of one of the three pioneer women of Utah, Mrs. Harriet Page Wheeler Young, is related by Historian Whitney, in his biographical volume:

"Harriet Young" with her infant child, was sitting one day in her solitary home—the rest of the family being away—when a fierce, ill-looking savage, known throughout the region as a bad Indian, came to the door and asked for "biscuits." Being in her humble abode, she took from it two of three small biscuits—all of the bread she had—and gave them to her dusky visitor. He accepted them, but asked for more. She then gave him the remaining ones, but still he demanded more. She informed him that she had no more. Furious, he fixed an arrow to his bow and advanced, aiming at her heart, fiercely repeating his demand. Cool and collected, the brave woman faced her swarthy foe, and for a moment thought her last hour and that of her helpless babe had come.

Not yet. An idea strikes her. In the

Mormon Battalion Responsible for the Big Gold Rush of 1849

THERE is much yet to be written before credit is fully given to the work of those who carried the Mormon standards westward, and went into the general field of pioneering.

The people of Los Angeles are not yet anxious to admit that it was a band of 500 Mormons who raised the American flag over their city on July 4, 1847, so they have invented a fiction that it was Gen. Fremont who took the country from Mexico. The people of Stockton are not anxious to admit that the city's first settlers were Mormons from the ship Brooklyn, which was the first American vessel to land passengers in San Francisco harbor, so this chapter of western history reposes to await the time when prejudice is less forceful and equity in bestowing credit is more able to assert itself.

SOME FORGOTTEN HISTORY.

It is already well known, however, that the Mormons settled San Bernardino, but the names they gave the streets were changed in an effort to wipe out all trace of their early settlement, when new comers found shelter in their abandoned homes after they returned to Utah in 1867 to stand together with their fellow religionists against a prospective armed invasion.

Just what the Mormon battalion boys did in California after their discharge has not yet been fully recorded. There are, however, geographical names in California that suggest their migrations. There is Mormon bridge over the Sacramento, Mormon ridge near Monterey, and a story in San Francisco that the first American owner of the townsite where Oakland now stands, was Samuel Brannan, a man who professed Mormonism with a view of using it, instead of giving his devotion to it. The story is that he bought the site from the Spaniards for \$30,000, secured from the gold first mined by Mormon battalion boys at the Sutter mill site and sold it in town lots to the people who rushed thither after the gold excitement began in dead earnest. The fortune he made on the transaction he dissipated in fast living, and finally drank himself to death in San Francisco in 1875.

This unfortunate ending for a man who had an extraordinary career, his name one of the most brilliant in historical significance in Pacific slope history, has rather clouded the facts about him and his work that are worthy of permanent record.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

One of these is the establishment of the first Pacific coast newspaper, and another is the discovery of gold in California, the news of which discovery first found print in Brannan's paper.

Brigham Young was responsible for the fact that Mormons discovered gold in that he sent messengers to the battalion boys to leave their homes and were not men of family to stay in California through the winter of 1847 and 1848 for the provisions in the Salt Lake valley, nor have they feared they would starve if they came here. This diverted many of them northward along the Sierras instead of eastward to the gold fields, and he is responsible for the presence of Brannan and the ship Brooklyn on the coast for he had dispatched it in 1846 to land its passengers, and to prepare a home for the overland settlers to come to when they should reach a haven of rest.

STORY OF SUTTER'S MILL.

About 40 of the men who had been discharged from the battalion in Los Angeles, after marching overland in 1847 from Fort Tejon to San Diego, and making their headquarters for a time at Los Angeles, went to work for Capt. John A. Sutter who was erecting a saw mill on the American river. A site for a flour mill was selected near the fort, and all but six of the men were put to work upon it. These six were sent to the mountains in the little valley of Colima with four other men, one of whom was James W. Marshall, a partner of Sutter. This nucleus of the Mormon battalion members were Alexander Stephens, James S. Brown, James Barger, William Johnson, Azariah Smith, and Henry W. Bigler. The other three men were affiliates of the Mormon faith who had formerly joined their Church. For four months these men labored on the saw mill, and on Jan. 24, 1848, the water was turned into the race to clean it out. When it was turned out Mr. Marshall, who was superintending the job, walked along the race to see what damage it had done to the mill race. To the newly dug banks, his eye caught some yellow particles in the gravel, which consisted of rotting granite, and he picked them up. The largest were the size of wheat grains, and he showed them to Henry W. Bigler, who afterwards lived for many years at St. George, Utah. Bigler wrote in his diary of Jan. 24, "This day some kind of metal was found in the tail race that looked like gold." Another entry on the 30th, says that "four metal has been analyzed and proved to be gold. It is thought to be rich. We have picked up more than a hundred dollars worth during the past week."

RUSH FOLLOWS TRAIL. This was the beginning, Brannan's paper published the news. Gradually it spread, and the great gold rush to California, following along the trail of the Mormon pioneers into Utah, was put on its way, consequent to an act of the Mormon leader who said that he preferred to live in Utah to anywhere else because the country looked so desolate he thought no other people would ever covet it.

Mrs. H. P. Wheeler Young's Experience With an Indian.

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