

pillars in the temple of fame are inscribed the names of the plumed and crested knight, the royal conqueror, the successful statesman, the brilliant orator and the astute politician. These are the subjects that have absorbed the interest and guided the pen of the historian, and his co-laborer, the poet. The progress of civilization, the decline of militarism and despotism, the birth and growth of industrial development and the changes that political, religious and civil conditions have undergone within the last few decades, have caused a change to come over both the spirit and the methods of the muse of history. Today interest is awakened not in the general but in the soldier; not in the king but in the subject; not in the noble but in the artisan. The historian has discovered that kings, queens and warriors are not the makers of history. It is the people that are the builders of a nation. It is no longer the pyramids of Cheops but the Pyramids of Egypt; it is not the Parthenon of Pericles and Phidias, but the "glory that was of Greece." The three hundred patriots at Thermopylae are immortalized no less than Leonidas, their leader. It is realized that the Arch of Tiberius was neither conceived nor erected by the Roman emperor. It was the thought of a nameless architect, wrought out by an unknown mechanic. The Coliseum of Vespasian is less a monument of that cruel and selfish monarch than of the obscure artist who planned it, the toiling masses who erected it, and of the martyrs "butchered to make a Roman holiday."

"Coming down nearer to our own time, we find the minds of men are no longer bewitched by the genius of Napoleon; all eyes are turned to the third estate and that proletariat that shattered one of the oldest and most brilliant monarchies of Europe, and shook the political foundations of the Old World to their very center. As it was in the Old World, so it is in the New. History to be true to her mission must recognize the masses. And especially in this land of political equality and freedom must it tell the story of those nameless heroes of all time—the masses of the people, who have fought the battles, builded the cities, and wrought the fabric of civilization, into an enduring monument to the worth of human industry and the value of human liberty. History is one of the most comprehensive studies in the broad field of literature. As a bare record of facts and events it loses half its charms for the general student, but when investigated in connection with geography and chronology, which have been called its two eyes, it becomes a panorama of human lives, a series of vivid pictures in which we live the lives of nations long passed away.

"Mr. President, I congratulate you and the members of this association as well as all the citizens of Utah, on the auspicious event that we are here met to celebrate this evening, viz.: The birth of the State Historical Society of Utah. Dating its existence from the Semi-Centennial Jubilee year of our settlement as a territory, it has broad fields of research behind as well as before it. The history of Utah does not begin even with our honored Pioneers. The explorations of Gardenas, La Houtan Escalante, Bridger, Fremont, the intrepid Pathfinder Ashley and Bonneville are worthy of preservation in the archives of our society as landmarks that blazed the way for civilization and the advent of Brigham Young and the hardy Pioneers. And it is well that this society has been formed before the last of that noble band have traveled their long journey to "that home, whence no traveler returns" and while

they are still possessed of mental vigor and physical strength to record the events of the Pioneer days.

"We should also appreciate the forethought of those who in diary and journal have preserved a history of those "times that tried men's souls" and who thus laid a broad foundation upon which future historians may safely build. Perhaps no State in the Union affords a wider scope for the genius of the true historian than Utah. Her citizens have made history at a rapid rate. Take for instance the history of education in Utah. We can most of us remember, less than twenty years ago, the little adobe schoolhouses, bare of every educational facility but books and benches, with teachers poorly equipped as to knowledge and methods, in which the majority of our citizens imbibed their first rudiments of education; and from these unpromising beginnings the thirst for knowledge grew and strengthened until it has culminated in the magnificent free school system which is the pride of our community, and the "expectancy and rose of the fair State." It needed more than the faith of a prophet and the imagination of a poet to foresee the evolution of our stately University from so humble an ancestor. May the Historical Society of Utah live, grow and flourish, and may it stand as a beacon light in the history of our progress and a star of promise to those who shall come after us."

#### ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR KINGSBURY.

Professor Kingsbury spoke as follows:

"It affords me great pleasure to have the opportunity and the honor to speak at the first regular meeting of the State Historical Society of Utah. Utah is my native home and what has concerned the people of Utah has more or less concerned me, the various vicissitudes through which they have passed to a large extent have I passed. Although not a Pioneer the almost immediate effects of a Pioneer life have made their impressions upon me and they have irresistibly instilled into me a warm patriotic and kindly feeling towards Utah and her people. From the time the people of Utah launched themselves upon the desert ocean of this intermountain region until a few years ago they had almost an incessant stormy voyage, but now the furious portion of the storm has ceased and it is sincerely hoped that the turbulent waters of the past will forever in the future remain calm. Privation and religious warfare which have divided us all, and the bitter and unpleasant feelings which have divided the people into two distinct classes. It is to be hoped will never return again, but that harmony and well wishing will supplant all the past discord, and that the people of Utah will become one united commonwealth working together to build up within these mountains a prosperous and magnificent State. Now, after the storm is passed and quietude prevails over this land of yours and mine, we should spare a moment now and then for meditation upon the past. If this be done it will be made clear no doubt to all of us who are fair minded and thoughtful that the past discord and religious warfare in these valleys have been due to differences of honest opinions and honest convictions, and the fact may be learned and appreciated that each contending faction has exhibited a nature in accordance with the laws of the great God of the universe who has created all mankind and given to each individual a nature which seemeth to him best. Furthermore, it may be learned that human nature varies as do all things else, that each individual mind looks out upon nature through a different pair of eyes and surveys the

open fields from different points of view, and usually sees a different set of objects and the same objects in different phases. My friends, who would have it otherwise? for, it is this that individualizes men, makes each an individual entity. We have good reason therefore to forgive each other for past differences, for past prejudices. We know more than we did in the past, we know human nature better, we know more of natural laws, we are wiser and it is to be hoped that we are better.

"The Pioneers of Utah are mostly descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers of America. They came to Utah for the same purpose as did the Pilgrim Fathers land upon the shores of America. They have had more or less the same characteristics. They are human mortals as their forefathers were and likewise have made some mistakes. Had they not made mistakes they would not have been human. When they entered Utah it was a desert covered in places with alkali and sage brush. There was little water flowing from the mountains into the valleys below. Great Salt Lake covered a small area as compared with the area since covered by its waters. Savage Indians and wild animals roamed through its valleys and over its mountains and all seemed no doubt as desolate to the Utah Pioneers as the bleak shores of Plymouth on the Atlantic did to the Pilgrim Fathers. Nothing was to be done on entering Utah but to become reconciled to the conditions and to make the best of them.

"Cabins were immediately constructed and all walled in as a protection from the attacks of Indians. The sage brush was cleared from the land, the earth ploughed up and sown with wheat, water ditches dug and roads into canyons made, and thus did the Pioneers of Utah make a beginning of life in this desolate looking country. In a short time Professor Orson Pratt surveyed and laid out Salt Lake City now the metropolis of this vast intermountain region from the Rocky mountains to the East to the state of California on the west and running north and south through the whole extent of the United States. Men and their families were soon sent to all parts of the territory to locate and build up homes wherever in their judgment it would be possible to obtain a livelihood, and in a very short time small villages were found on nearly all the important streams within the confines of the territory. Indian depredations and wars followed and the red men were a source of annoyance and trouble for a long time. The people of the territory themselves had to fight the battles with the Indians.

"Along with these troubles was the great excitement and anticipations of the people over the coming into Utah of Johnson's army. This incident in the history of the Utah people passing by, came more or less excitement and unpleasant feelings and forebodings in hearing of the approach of General Connor's army to the Territory. Although a child, well do I recall the feelings within myself on hearing that an army of the United States was coming to Utah. The Johnson's army trouble was fresh in my mind, the Echo canyon episode recalled, and all the imaginations of what might result from the battle with the approaching army made impressions upon my mind which will probably never be eradicated. Incidentally with all these experiences came the grasshopper raids, times of scanty clothing and of the lack of proper food and of hardships in general. Finally better days came. By the industry of the people water supply throughout the territory was increased and land made to yield abundant harvests. Herds of sheep and horned stock were increased, mines were opened up and made to yield the