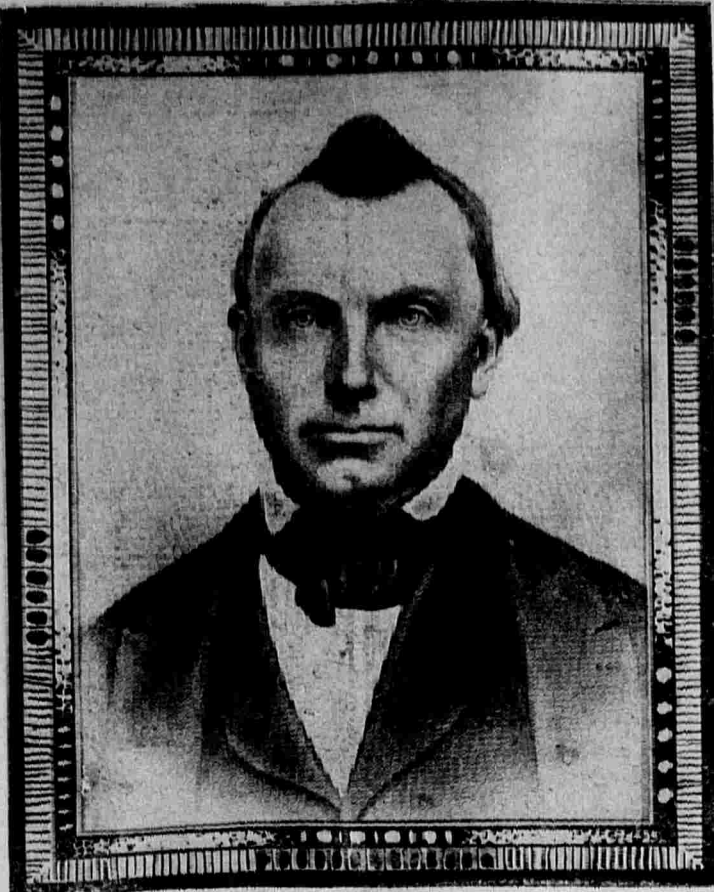


Honor to Man Who Bought Ogden for 200 Doubloons.



CAPTAIN JAMES BROWN.

Who Purchased From Miles Goodyear for \$3,000, the Old Spanish Mission and Ranch Where Ogden is Now Located.

THE problems of Utah pioneer life were so varied in number and often so heroic in proportion that it was no uncommon thing for historical records to produce a faulty tale, or to fail to give credit to the workers in the first period of toil. Such a fate has been meted out to Capt. James Brown, founder of Weber county and Ogden city, and one of the most substantial fighters in the early day battle with the sagebrush wared from Logan to Parowan. It is one of the privileges of the present generation to go back over the old trail, trace out the footprints of those who passed along it in the years of its making, and place their work on record. Such a duty is now being performed by the people of Ogden, led by Brown's descendants, for the founder of the city and county in which they live.

On Decoration day of this year there will be dedicated in the Ogden cemetery an elaborate monument, built of white bronze, on the shaft of which will be set forth in simple sentences, the work which Captain Brown performed in bringing the first people westward, fighting the first battles for the possession of the country, planting the first settlement along the Weber river, and raising the first crop of wheat north of Salt Lake City.

The monument has been secured from an eastern firm and arrived in Ogden last Thursday. It will be set up in the Brown burial plot of the cemetery at once, and will be formally dedicated on Decoration day. On each of the four sides of the monument is an inscription setting forth some phases of the pioneer's labor.

MONUMENT INSCRIPTIONS.
On the front the inscription reads: "Sacred to the memory of Captain James Brown, born Sept. 30, 1801, North Carolina, died July 25, 1887, Ogden, Utah. Death is Eternal Life, why should we weep?"

On the face of the plinth are the words: "Captain Brown and his two sons, Alexander and Jesse, enlisted in the service of the United States in the Mormon battalion during the war with Mexico, was captain of company C, the battalion, in command of Col. Geo. Cook, of the U. S. army. He brought to the valley of the Great Salt Lake, \$100 in gold, which he received from the government for services."

On the right of the shaft: "In 1845 Capt. Brown went to what is known as Weber county and bought the Goodyear claim from the Weber canyon south to the hot springs north, and from the base of the mountains to the lake, 14 miles square, for \$3,000 and moved to what is now known as Ogden city."

On the monument's reverse side is an American flag unfurled, under which is placed: "Company C, Mormon battalion, discharged July 16, 1847, arrived in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, 1847, moved to the Goodyear claim in 1848."

On the left: "Captain Brown invited others to come and share with him. He retained only 300 acres, allowing his fellow colonists, in whose interests as well as his own, he was purchased, to settle in the country without price or question as to their rights."

Face of plinth: "Captain Brown was truly the founder of Ogden City and Weber county, broke the first land, raised the first grain, etc., and on an earlier date, 'Erected by the first family and citizens of Ogden and Weber county, May, 1901.'"

MONUMENT MOVEMENT.
The movement towards securing a monument for Capt. Brown's resting place in the Ogden cemetery was inaugurated a year ago by his son Orson P. Brown, now a colonial leader in Church settlements in Mexico. Members of the family took up the suggestion at once, and raised a fund which was added to by citizens of the county. The securing of the monument was placed in the hands of Col. John D. Fife, also a noted

Weber county pioneer, and a life long friend of Capt. Brown. Col Fife secured his rank through serving at the head of the Weber county regiment raised to protect Utah settlers from the Indians in the early fifties, and served with Capt. Brown in the Nauvoo legion after his return from service in the Mormon battalion. Col. Fife placed the order for the monument last fall, and it was shipped early in December, having been in transit since that time.

THREADS OF PIONEER HISTORY.
In the inscriptions placed on the various sides of the Brown monument a number of interesting threads of pioneer history are woven together. While



BROWN MONUMENT.
Being Erected to the Memory of the Late Captain Brown.

the Mormon settlers can claim the honor of building the first house in Nevada, the honor is not theirs for Utah.

OGDEN AND GOODYEAR.
Utah's one lone group of permanent white residents when the pioneers came were Peter Skene Ogden, with his fort in Ogden canyon, and Miles Goodyear, with his ranch and fort in Ogden valley. The Mormon settlers were able to transact business with him, even to the extent of buying his hands of horses and goats, and his "mission" ranch in Weber valley. The first money received in the valley was used for this purpose, and this marked the transfer of the first western land title.

Scanty credit has been given the old trappers of Utah for their work in exploring the Wasatch mountains, and only slight traces remain of their existence here. However the Weber river affords more traces than any other section of these first Utahns, and the founding of Ogden city by Capt. Brown on the site of the one ranch, where the raising of crops has been attempted, suggests a fitting recognition of these older Utahns.

The city, too, is unique in that it recalls the old Spanish ownership of

Captain Brown and Goodyear Fort, Now Ogden.

1847.—July 25.—Captain Brown marched into Great Salt Lake valley at the head of Company C, Mormon battalion, consisting of the troops left at Pueblo on the overland march to California.

1847.—In the autumn Captain Brown led a party of nine men to San Francisco, to receive \$10,000 from the government paymaster, due his troops. He returned in the early winter, with \$10,000 in Spanish doubloons, having passed the remains of the ill fated Donner party at Donner Lake in the Sierras.

1848.—Captain Brown heard early in the spring of the Goodyear ranch in the Ogden flats, the only property in the west to which a regular title was in existence. It had been secured from the Mexican government in 1851 by Miles Goodyear.

1848.—Brown paid \$3,000 in doubloons for the Goodyear claim, with a fort where the Union depot freight yards are now located, and planted five acres in wheat, his two sons breaking the first furrow. In the summer his wife, Mary Black, made the first cheese in Utah, from milk secured from 25 cows, bought with the Goodyear ranch.

The first harvest in Weber county, gathered in the fall of 1848, was planted on Brown's land by his sons. It consisted of 100 bushels of wheat, 75 bushels of corn, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, and a few watermelons.

The first name of Ogden was "Goodyear Fort." Later it was called "Brownville." Captain Brown established a large dairy, and in times of suffering killed many of his fattest cattle to prevent starvation. He retained only about 3,000 acres, welcoming settlers on the remaining lands.

One of the first children born in Utah was a daughter to Capt. Brown, and the first money put into circulation was that which he brought from California. Ogden, Davis County, and Salt Lake mark the extent of the pioneer operations, all other settlements having been made later from the center at Salt Lake. Ogden's founder, Capt. Brown, finally met his death in an accident at a molasses mill situated near the present site of the Union depot.

Utah. There is a written record of the attempt of Father Escalante and a party of Spanish priests to cross Utah in 1776, coming up from Santa Fe, seeking a route to the Spanish mission at Monterey. These Spanish missionaries came as far north as Utah lake, and described the valley in which it lies.

The Spanish colonial movement, which they represented, had a local headquarters at Santa Fe, with general headquarters at the City of Mexico, and the "missions" were established through California, in the present State of Utah. We are accustomed to think of Spanish missions as clerical headquarters, but often they were only ranches, where struggling missionaries fought for life. Such a mission was located on the flats of Oakland, and it was purchased by Samuel Brannan, a noted pioneer character. Another such mission was at Bridger, Utah, where the famous trapper bought a half interest from a Mexican who became his partner, and it was just such a mission that was established on the Ogden flats where the Church authorities found Miles Goodyear entrenched with land titles to 14 square miles, given him by the Mexican government.

ON BANKS OF JORDAN.
While William H. Kimball tells a tale of an old Spanish fort on the banks of the Jordan, that a Mexican interpreter who claimed to have been born there, declared was destroyed by a raid of Navajo Indians shortly before the Mormons arrived, this settlement at Ogden is the only historically authenticated instance of the founding of a Spanish mission in this valley before the coming of the pioneers.

EARLY TRAPPERS.
The trappers who lived in Utah were more fortunate in Weber county than elsewhere, in having the names they placed upon the country, survive into the days of records. That was because the country became trapped out in the forties, and the trappers went their way before Fremont came along with his engineers to tag manufactured names onto so many localities which had already been inhabited and named. It was in Weber canyon that John Weber married his Indian wife, and named her Mary, and in her honor named the river we now know as the Humboldt, "Mary's river." And it was along this river that Kit Carson trapped when he met Jedidiah Smith coming back from the first trip ever made to the coast overland by way of the Salt Lake route to Los Angeles. A map that Smith gave to Carson of the southwest route was by him given to Peter Skene Ogden, from whom the first Mormon explorers obtained it to use as a guide in the initial trip to Los Angeles, undertaken in the autumn of 1847.

Besides the trappers, the Weber country was inhabited by Indian bands of a more vigorous type than the Utes and Paiutes who hung around the Jordan, digging roots, and spreading ward towards Tooele county, subsisting from the Uintah and Shoshone tribes.

FIRST INDIAN WAR.
Before Walker and Black Hawk came up from the southeast to make trouble in the southern settlements, the Indians near Ogden made war on the white invaders. In 1850 old Chief Terikee of the Weber tribe was shot dead while driving his ponies out of the corn fields belonging to Urban Stewart. Stewart heard a noise in his corn in the night, and firing towards it, killed Terikee, who had always kept his tribe on friendly terms with the whites, and was known far and wide as a "good Indian."

The act precipitated the first Indian war in Utah. Terikee's band, and another band, camped on the Weber under Chief "Little Soldier" rushed upon Ogden with the purpose of utterly destroying the little colony. At this time Weber state had been organized, with Lorin Farr as president. Farr sent for help to Gov. Young, while a Mr. Campbell was killed in the first brush with the angered Indians. Major Moore of the local militia tried to push up a truce, but the Indians demanded that Stewart be handed over, and this the whites would not do. The whites were ranked by the whites with Sawdust, chief of the whole Ute nation, who did so much to restrain the attacks on Provo, detained Walker Big Elk, who was finally killed in a raid on the southern city, and Black Hawk, who ranged free in the south so long before he was finally put to rout.

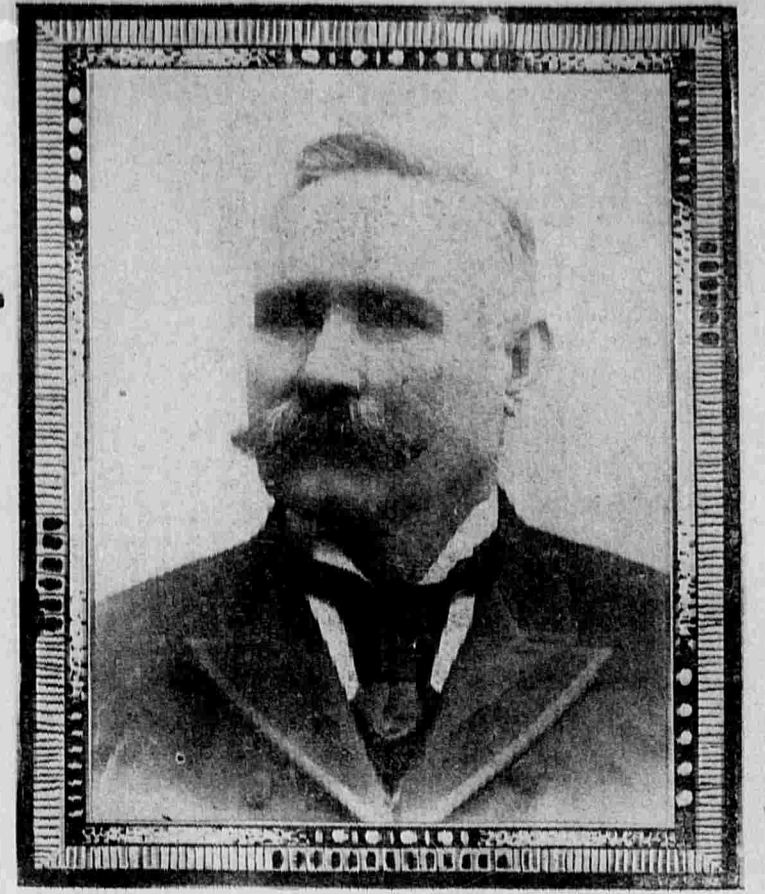
In the first Indian trouble, Gov. Young ordered to Ogden 150 Salt Lake horsemen under Gen. Horace S. Eldredge. This force sent the Terikee band in a hasty retreat to the northward, for it was now not equipped for war, and consisted of only 40 braves. After following them to the lake, the expedition returned to be called no more into that section to quell disturbances; as the building of a number of forts and a big wall kept the Indians from returning to raid the settlements.

CAPTAIN BROWN.
The Utah settlements outside of Ogden and Salt Lake, began with the influx of immigration in the fall of 1849, thus leaving these two communities as co-ordinate pioneer localities. As Ogden developed, Capt. Brown and his co-workers labored in the fields of agricultural industry, organizing a city, moving out of the Goodyear fort into houses in 1850 and 1851, and organizing four wards in 1850.

Those people had to share with Salt Lake the troubles incident to the coming of Johnston's army. In 1857 they prepared to burn their city and go south with the main body of the Church. Lorin Farr led the exodus in May, 1858, and camped in his people on the bottom lands of the Provo river, near Utah lake. In the fall their city of Ogden was re-peopled, and began to grow by absorbing a share of the eastern immigration. It was in this period of the town's

growth that Capt. Brown's life came to an untimely end. On the 25th of September, 1887, he was operating a molasses mill on the Weber river, near the present railroad depot, and was caught in the machinery. His arms were badly lacerated, and after lingering five days, until his sixty-second birthday, he passed quietly away at his home, surrounded by his large family. Before his death honor had come to him in his new settlement, for he served as representative of Weber county in the first Utah territorial legislature, and was the first magistrate elected for the Weber river precinct. His hard pioneer life that

found its final rest in Ogden, had begun in North Carolina, Sept. 30, 1801. His first occupation was that of a school teacher. Then he became a constable and later the sheriff of his native county. He was driven with the Mormon people of whom he became a part in 1838, from Illinois in 1846, was shot at by Carolina relatives when he returned as a Mormon missionary, suffered from yellow fever in Panama while on a mission to British Guiana, was given up for dead from an attack of cholera which he contracted while crossing the plains after fulfilling a mission in New York, and stood among the remains of the



COLONEL JOHN D. FIFE.

An Ogden Pioneer and Friend of Captain Brown Who is in Active Charge of the Monument Movement.

unfortunate Donner party where they lay in the Sierra mountains. With the exception of a party of soldiers who discovered them a day or two before, his party was the first to view the camp of the perished emigrants.

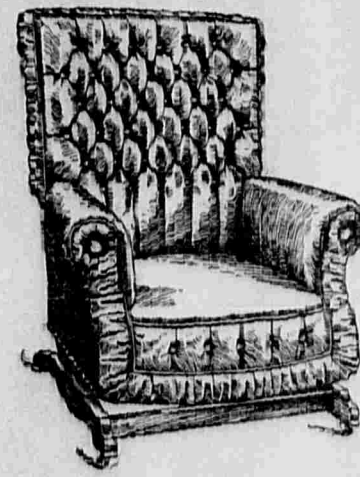
LONG DEFERRED RECOGNITION.
The movement to remember Capt. Brown is still in its infancy, as the field in which he labored is still multiplying in progress upon the foundations he helped to build, and he will rapidly take rank with the greatest

pioneers, as the importance of his work looms up in perspective. In many corners of Utah there are other partially forgotten pioneer movements that may be called up through the efforts of the second and third generation to place on record the work of their fathers, so that this instance may be regarded as typical of a growing movement toward remembering those whose labor is now bearing fruit in the growth of cities and towns where 50 years ago there were only pioneer ranches and farms.

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