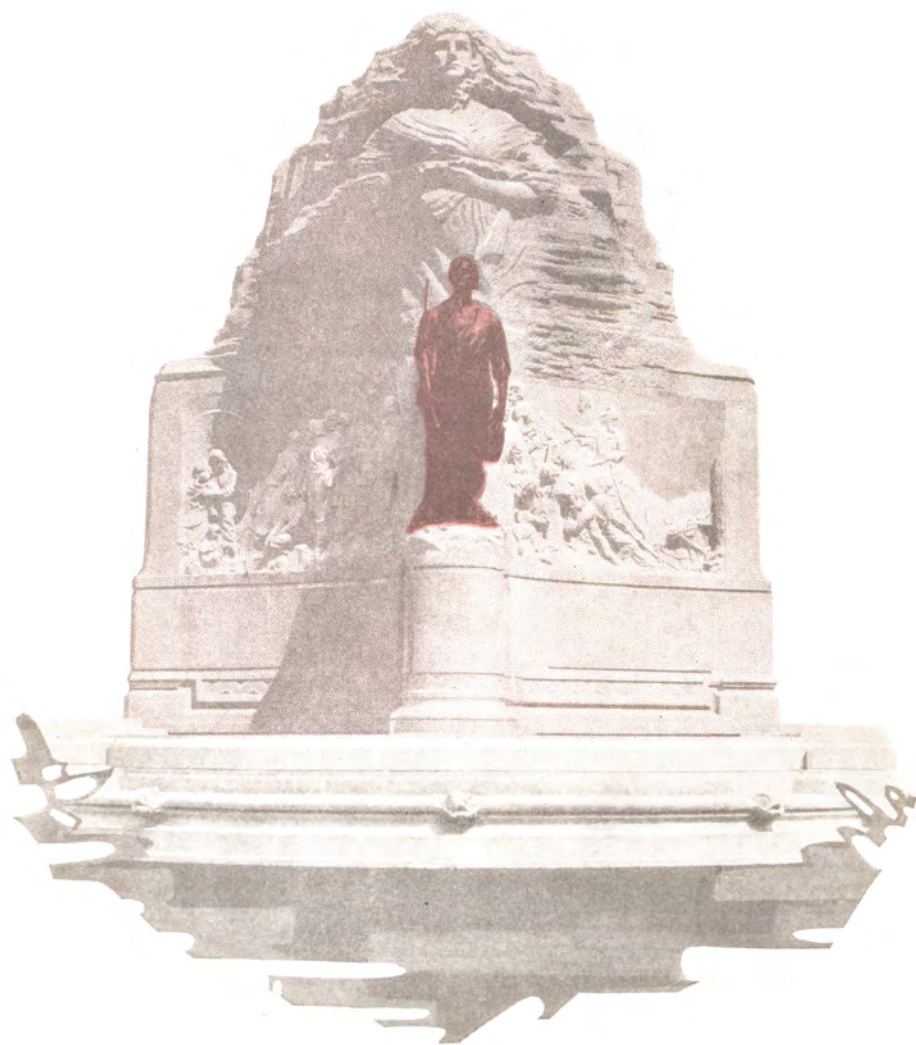


MORMON BATTALION
• MONUMENT •



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Mormon Battalion Monument

SOUVENIR BROCHURE

PROGRAM AND
HISTORICAL SKETCH



May 30, 1927

Mormon Battalion Monument

SOUVENIR BROCHURE

PROGRAM AND
HISTORICAL SKETCH



May 30, 1927

ISSUED BY THE
STATE OF UTAH
MORMON BATTALION MONUMENT COMMISSION

B. H. ROBERTS, *President*

WESLEY E. KING, *Vice-President*

CHARLES H. HART

GLEN MILLER

JAMES H. DOUGLAS

MARY J. CLAWSON

MAY BELLE T. DAVIS, *Secretary-Treasurer*

F. W. Lloyd.



*The
Battalion
Man*

IN MEMORIAM

To the land of fair promise, the glorious West,
They came with the flag that their fathers had blest,
And there on the shore of the great Peaceful Sea
They planted this flag of the brave and the free.

Over mountain and valley and desert and plain
They built the great highway that reached to the main,
And with girdles of iron and rivets of gold
They welded the East and the West in one fold.

They opened the doors and the wonders revealed
Of the vaults of the ages long hidden and sealed;
And into the lap of the nation was rolled
The wealth of their treasure, unreckoned, untold.

By a touch that was magic they scattered in rills
The streams that rushed down from the snow-crested hills
And the valleys beneath that were barren and gray
Were transfigured with beauty in wondrous array.

It was not theirs to know what their labors had wrought,
Though they served with a fulness of purpose and thought.
It was not theirs to reap, though the seeds that were sown
Fell in rich fertile soil, and in beauty have grown.

For us is the harvest; we garner the store,
And they who come after shall garner still more
For the empire they founded was not for a day,
But in majesty rises as years pass away.

On the hillside they rest 'neath the green waving grass,
Where the blossoms bend low as the Wasatch winds pass.
They are resting; the work of our heroes is done;
They have been mustered out and called home one by one.

And the future shall write them in bronze and in stone—
Their name and their day, and the deeds they have done,
And the youth of the land who beholds it and reads
Shall read life's great lesson—the lesson of deeds.

—*May Belle T. Davis.*



GILBERT RISWOLD
Sculptor

MILITARY PARADE AND PROGRAM
ON THE
OCCASION OF UNVEILING AND
DEDICATING THE
MORMON BATTALION MONUMENT
STATE CAPITOL GROUNDS

Monday, May 30th, 1927
Salt Lake City, Utah

ORDER OF PARADE
2 P. M.

PLATOON OF POLICE
MARSHALL AND AIDES
BATTALION 38TH UNITED STATES INFANTRY AND BAND
BATTERY AND BAND NATIONAL GUARD OF UTAH
BATTERY R. O. T. C. UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
GOVERNOR AND UTAH STATE OFFICIALS
THE MONUMENT COMMISSION
SALT LAKE CITY OFFICIALS
COUNTY OFFICIALS
CHURCH OFFICIALS
DAUGHTERS OF THE BATTALION
PATRIOTIC AND HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

PROGRAM

2:30 P. M.

MUSIC "America"

INTRODUCTION..... *Wesley E. King, Vice-President*ADDRESS..... *President B. H. Roberts*

"The Mormon Battalion"

UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT.

<i>Janet Thurman</i>	<i>Gene Eardley</i>
<i>Marjorie Clawson</i>	<i>Paul Eardley</i>
<i>Orpha Brown</i>	<i>Gilbert Riswold, Jr.</i>
<i>Layton Lloyd</i>	<i>Irving Riswold</i>

See footnote

BATTERY SALUTE.

RESPONSE..... *Governor George H. Dern*

MUSIC "Departed Days"

"IN MEMORIAM"..... *Mrs. May Belle T. Davis*DEDICATORY PRAYER..... *President Charles W. Nibley*

MUSIC..... "The Star Spangled Banner"

JANET THURMAN, great-great-granddaughter of Brigham Young, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Katten of the Mormon Battalion.

ORPHA BROWN, great-granddaughter of Capt. James Brown of Pueblo Detachment of the Mormon Battalion.

MARJORIE CLAWSON, great-granddaughter of Sergt. Nathaniel V. Jones and related to Hyrum Judd, Zadock K. Judd and John Clawson of the Mormon Battalion and to Melissa Coray, one of the four women who made the entire march.

PAUL P. EARDLEY and GENE P. EARDLEY, grandsons of Robert Pixton of the Mormon Battalion.

LAYTON LLOYD, great-grandson of Christopher Layton of the Mormon Battalion and great-grandson of Nathaniel V. Jones of the Mormon Battalion.

GILBERT RISWOLD and IRVING RISWOLD, sons of the sculptor, Gilbert Riswold.



Columbia

HISTORY OF THE MONUMENT



THE unveiling of the Mormon Battalion Monument on the State Capitol grounds at Salt Lake City, Utah, on May 30, 1927, culminating a labor of twenty-two years, is the realization of an ideal conceived in filial affection and carried forward to its fruition under the authority and direction of four successive legislatures and governors of the State of Utah.

The purpose of the Monument, as written on the statutes of the State, is "to commemorate the important contribution made to the early settlement and development of the State of Utah and the western portion of this country by the Mormon Battalion."

The Monument accomplishes this purpose with feeling and certainty, and in so doing attains a significance not merely local but western and national, for the events touched by the Battalion were those great forward movements connected with the founding of the Empire of the West and the advent of Columbia upon the shores of the Pacific Ocean.



THE INCEPTION OF THE MONUMENT

The Monument movement had its inception in 1905 with the Daughters of the Mormon Battalion, whose desire to keep green the memory of their fathers assumed the definite purpose to erect a monument in their honor. The inspiring motive for their undertaking was not pride of high achievement, or even consciousness of the historic significance of the services of the Battalion, but rather emotions of filial affection and appreciation of that lofty sense of duty which had required of their fathers and mothers a sacrifice unsurpassed.

Buried deep in the hearts of these Daughters were family traditions of mothers with their children homeless upon the frontiers, bereft of their natural protectors, fighting a lonely battle of hunger and cold and danger; of unmarked graves upon the wind-swept plains; of fathers, oftentimes with bare and bleeding feet, trudging westward over dreary miles of desert and mountain, enduring the pangs of hunger and thirst and anguished thoughts of loved ones left behind.

Not the achievement side, but rather the personal side of the Battalion characterized the inception of the Monument movement.

During the first years the efforts of the Daughters were directed mainly among the descendants of the Battalion but, strange to say, while each year their fund became augmented their goal seemed farther yet removed. Then came a day of vision. The scenes of the covered wagons, the ox teams and the winding emigrant trains; of nameless mountains and unpeopled valleys; of coast line marked by decadent missions and drowsy ranchos, were merged into other scenes, where the forces of progress thrive beneath the protection of a beneficent government; where a thousand highways gleam in the sunlight like ribbons of silver; where proud cities lift their spires, and where earth yields her best to man's ennobling touch.

In the perspective of three-quarters of a century, the contribution of the Mormon Battalion toward the founding of the great empire of the West had assumed such historic significance that the Daughters realized that the Battalion did not belong to their descendants only, but to the State and to the Nation also.

After ten years the Daughters concluded that their efforts were not adequate to the task to which they had assigned themselves, and they appealed to the governor and the legislature of the State of Utah to erect a fitting memorial upon the State Capitol grounds, in honor of the Mormon Battalion. Their appeal which summarizes the history and achievement of the Battalion was in part as follows:



The Enlistment

“TO THE GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE STATE OF UTAH:

“Ladies and Gentlemen: It has been the custom in all ages and among all people for those who enjoy the advantages of a higher civilization to memorialize the achievements of those who, by heroic sacrifice, blazed the trails and laid the foundation of that civilization. Utah is unique among her sister states of the west, in that she has numbered among her citizens the members of a battalion that rendered a splendid service in that conflict which raised the standard of the United States over the Rocky Mountains, and upon the shores of the Pacific Ocean. * * *

“After a lapse of almost seventy years, when the plain facts of history apart from prejudices and personalities depend upon their own merits for their illumination; when the seeds of a great patriotic service have matured to a glorious fruition we feel that the time is ripe to ask, not only for a site for this monument; but, further, that an appropriation be made for a monument to the Mormon Battalion.

“As a basis for such request we submit the following facts for your consideration:

“The Mormon Battalion was regularly enlisted into the service of the United States July 16, 1846, at Council Bluffs, Ia.

“The call for 500 volunteers came to the pioneers, the founders

of this state and the vanguard of western civilization, when they were in the midst of their journey to the Rocky Mountains.

"While the enlistment of the Battalion entailed great sacrifice upon those who enlisted, and upon their families who were left behind homeless and unprovisioned, in an open country infested by savages and wild animals, it nevertheless was the means of rendering great assistance to the people as a whole in the preparations for their advent into these valleys.

"The fact that these 500 men were in the service of the United States was the plea effectually used by Colonel Kane at Washington in securing the privilege for the Utah pioneers to plant and harvest crops upon the Indian lands along the shores of the Missouri River. The seeds that matured upon these lands were brought here and planted in the virgin soil of Utah.

"The Mormon Battalion rendered financial aid to the pioneers of this state. Upon enlisting, each soldier received from the government, besides his accoutrements, which he was to retain after his term of service had expired, forty-two dollars in cash, as clothing money for the year. The clothing was not purchased, and a good portion of the money was sent back to Council Bluffs for the use of the people there; and thus doubtless assisted in completing the equipment of the pioneers who entered Salt Lake Valley July 24, 1847.

"Under the command of Colonel Phillip St. George Cooke the battalion made an infantry march of 2,000 miles from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast. On account of the sacrifice which they had made in not purchasing appropriate clothing and shoes for the long, strenuous march, they endured excruciating hardships. * * *

"The chart of the road as made by Colonel Cooke's engineer was placed upon the files at Washington, D. C., and later formed the basis for the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

"Upon their return march the Battalion pioneered a road from the Cajon Pass northeasterly into Salt Lake Valley, a distance of between 500 and 600 miles.

"They participated in that conflict which made California, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona a part of the United States. * * *

"They took part in the discovery of the first gold in California, which event pacified the Californians; added uncounted millions to the nation's wealth; gave an impetus to emigration from many nations; and marked the beginning of the wonderful development of the West.

"They brought from California to this state seeds of various kinds, which were of inestimable value to the people here in early days.

"The Pueblo detachments of the Mormon Battalion, comprising the sick and disabled who had winter-quartered at Pueblo, consisting of 143 soldiers and a number of families, entered Salt Lake Valley



The March

July 29, 1847, five days after Brigham Young and his company. They reinforced the supplies of the pioneers with wagons, horses, mules, cattle and guns. They joined the pioneers in their occupation and defense of the land. They were among those who turned the first furrows, planted the first seeds and built the first houses. They built the first public edifice in the Rocky Mountains, the 'Bowery' on the Temple grounds. They built the greater portion of the first 'fort' in Salt Lake City; it occupied what is now Pioneer Park.

"The first white child born in this valley was the daughter of John Campbell Steele, a member of the Mormon Battalion.

"The Pueblo detachment was discharged after arriving in Salt Lake valley. Captain James Brown was sent to California with power of attorney to collect their pay. He returned with \$10,000 in Spanish doubloons, which was the first gold coin circulated in Utah.

"The Pueblo detachment of the Mormon Battalion was the first United States military organization to come here. They entered Salt Lake valley to the strains of martial music accompanied by Brigham Young and escort. They camped upon City creek, and Brigham Young thanked them in the presence of all assembled for the service which they had rendered to the people and their country.

"Conclusions. The Mormon Battalion rendered a service to the nation:

"In that they performed an important part in opening the high-ways between the east and the west;

"In that they assisted in establishing the United States government and in introducing American civilization upon the shores of the Pacific ocean;

"The Battalion rendered not only a national service, but a world service;

"In that they participated in the discovery of the first gold in California.

"The Mormon Battalion rendered a service to the State of Utah—

"In that they aided her pioneers in their preparations for coming to these valleys;

"In that they added splendid reinforcements to the supplies of the pioneers;

"In that they took part in the earliest activities of the State;

"In that much of the seeds sown in the virgin soil of Utah were fruits of their enlistment;

* * * *

"Further, we desire to express our appreciation that the United States government, through the enlistment of the Mormon Battalion, rendered important aid to the Utah pioneers in their labor of founding this state. Government money paid to the Battalion assisted in equipping the pioneers of 1847. Government permission, obtained on account of the enlistment of the Mormon Battalion, gave the pioneers permission to pass through and settle temporarily upon Indian lands, and to plant and harvest crops; and

"Further, we feel that Utah's first memorial should commemorate the first national and patriotic event in her history as a state and a part of the United States.

"For the foregoing reasons we feel that it is right and fitting for the State of Utah to make an appropriation for a monument in honor of the Mormon Battalion; and further that a site upon the capitol grounds be set apart for that monument; and we ask that such be granted."

"DAUGHTERS OF THE MORMON BATTALION"

May Belle T. Davis, regent

Mary J. Clawson

Kathleen F. Burton

Hattie J. Pickett

Laura C. Cutler

Isabel K. Thurman

Memorial Committee

THE MONUMENT AS A STATE PROJECT

The response of the governor and legislature to this appeal was spontaneous. It was as when a man finds upon his own soil a priceless gem. In the annals of their pioneers, under a new illumination, obscured pages were revealed. Their hearts were touched. In a special message to the legislature, Governor William Spry recommended that initial steps be taken toward the erection of a monument in honor of the Mormon Battalion.

The first Monument bill was passed in 1915. It provided for an appropriation of one thousand dollars and the appointment of a committee of seven resident citizens, to serve without pay, whose duty it should be to select a site upon the Capitol grounds and procure a suitable design, and to report their acts to the legislature of 1917.

THE SITE

A site upon the southeast corner of the Capitol grounds overlooking City Creek canyon was selected at a conference of the Monument Committee and the State Capitol Commission as the unanimous choice of both commissions.

PROCURING OF THE DESIGN

In the procuring of a design for the monument, the competitive method was employed. A communication from the Commercial Club of Salt Lake City dated July 5, 1916, urged that inasmuch as the state's funds were to be used for the building of the monument, it was but fair to give to all of the artists of the state an opportunity to submit a design. The Commission felt the justice of this suggestion and accepted it. Since the purpose of the monument was to memorialize the Battalion as a subject of national significance, advantage of this opportunity was taken to introduce the Mormon Battalion and its proposed monument to the artistic world generally, and a nationwide competition was opened.



Discovery of Gold in California, January, 1848

Under the direction of the Monument Commission a program of competition, in accordance with the law which had been passed by the legislature, was drafted. Among its provisions was the offer of first, second and third prizes for the best designs submitted. An invitation to participate in the contest was mailed to a selected list of architects and artists throughout the United States. With this invitation was sent a photograph of the capitol building and grounds, a program of competition and a brochure containing "A Compilation of Data for Sculptors and Architects" pertaining to the Mormon Battalion which had been prepared by the Commission as a basis for the developing of a suitable design.

Between twenty and thirty models made by artists from various parts of the United States were shipped to the Capitol building at Salt Lake City where they were placed on exhibition for members of the legislature and the public generally. A jury composed of local artists passed upon the designs, and awards were made as follows: Ris-

wold, Morrison & Walker, of Chicago, first prize, Pompeo Coppini, of Chicago, second prize, and Ella Buchanan, Los Angeles, third prize. In their report to the legislature, the Commission recommended the design for which the first prize has been awarded.

AUTHORIZATION OF THE ERECTION OF THE MONUMENT AND CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATION BY THE STATE

The legislature of 1917 authorized the appointment of a Commission of seven citizens to serve without pay, and to proceed with the erection of the Monument, and appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to become available January 1, 1920, upon condition that a like sum should have been secured from other sources and deposited with the State Treasurer.

WORK DELAYED

Shortly after the appointment of the Commission our country became engaged in the great World War and the work of the monument was necessarily delayed.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT FOR THE MONUMENT TESTED

While the Monument cause had made excellent progress under the direction of the Daughters of the Mormon Battalion, and while it had been launched as a project of the state under most favorable and promising conditions, nevertheless, when an appropriation of state's funds became the issue, there were numerous battles to be waged, for where a question of money is involved there are a thousand outstretched hands. Some one somewhere in some remote gallery whispered, "public sentiment is not for the Monument." The whisper was picked up and carried on. It was a very subtle thing to meet. It was not possible to call an election to determine the question, but a situation arose by which the acid test of public sentiment was made in 1919. The Armistice had been declared and all hearts were rejoicing that the terrible conflict was over. In the general happiness in the returning of the soldiers and the



Entrance of Pueblo Detachment Into Salt Lake Valley, July 29, 1847

sadness in the thought that many would never return, the question arose as to whether a memorial hall in which all of Utah's soldiers could be honored might not be more desirable than a monument in honor of but one group. A generous airing of the question was given through the press and through a series of mass meetings called by a joint legislative committee to which the matter had been referred for investigation. The sentiment in favor of a monument grew more pronounced with each meeting, and the committee in its report recommended the appointment of a commission to consider a World War memorial, but "that the work of the Mormon Battalion Monument Commission should not be interfered with." This was the last echo of public opposition. The future of the Monument was assured.

WORK OF MONUMENT COMMITTEE RESUMED

Soon after the conclusion of the war, the Commission again took up the work of the Monument. A committee

was sent by the Commission to Chicago where a 1-inch scale model of the proposed design had been prepared and was ready for inspection at the studio of Riswold, Morrison and Walker. The committee returned from this trip with full assurance that no mistake had been made in their selection of a design and with renewed inspiration to execute the mission entrusted to them by the State of Utah.

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Preparatory to securing the funds required to match the State's appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars a campaign of education on the subject of Mormon Battalion history was carried on through the schools of the State. To meet the needs of this campaign a history of the Mormon Battalion was written. The educational associations of the State gave valuable aid in this phase of the work of building Utah's Monument in honor of the Mormon Battalion. The matter was presented to the various educational conventions, and committees were appointed to co-operate with the Commission in the matter of disseminating the knowledge of Mormon Battalion history. The books were placed in the schools and a brief supplementary course of Mormon Battalion history was taught. "The Mormon Battalion History Essay Contest" was inaugurated and thousands of essays were written by the students of the various colleges, high schools and junior high schools throughout the State. First, second and third prizes were given for the best papers submitted. Judges for this contest were appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This campaign put the subject of the Mormon Battalion and its proposed monument into the homes and hearts of the citizens and facilitated the work of collecting the funds.

CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS

In 1920 Mormon Battalion Monument Committees were organized throughout the State of Utah, and sur-

rounding states, and an apportionment of money to be collected was made on the basis of population and capital, and the major portion of the one hundred thousand dollars required to match the State's appropriation was secured.

In 1925 a second campaign for funds was conducted under authority of the Commission, and the remainder of the amount required was secured and deposited with the State Treasurer, as required by law.

It is estimated that not less than fifty thousand people contributed to the Monument fund. Amounts ranged from five cents up to five thousand dollars. Contributions were received from the State Legislature of Arizona, from citizens of all states of the Intermountain country; from California, New York, Mexico, Canada, South Africa, South America and Scotland.

CONTRACT FOR BUILDING MONUMENT AWARDED

In August, 1921, contract for the erection of the Monument was awarded to Riswold, Morison & Walker, of Chicago. Gilbert Riswold, sculptor of that firm, moved to Salt Lake City where he opened his studio.

GROUND BROKEN

The ceremony of breaking ground preparatory to laying the foundation of the Monument was performed by Governor Charles R. Mabey, April 15, 1924, upon which occasion a brief and informal program was rendered.

CORNERSTONE LAID

On April 7, 1925, the cornerstone of the Monument was laid by Governor George H. Dern. The following is a copy of the program:

THE MORMON BATTALION MONUMENT

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“MILITARY HONOR PARADE AND PROGRAM
ON THE OCCASION OF LAYING
THE CORNERSTONE OF THE
MORMON BATTALION MONUMENT

Tuesday, April 7, 1925
Salt Lake City, Utah

ORDER OF PARADE

1:00 P. M.

MARSHALL AND AIDS

UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY BAND

DETACHMENT UNITED STATES ARMY ESCORT

THE MONUMENT COMMISSION

GOVERNOR, STAFF AND UTAH STATE OFFICIALS

SALT LAKE CITY OFFICIALS

CHURCH OFFICIALS

DAUGHTERS OF THE BATTALION

UTAH STATE NATIONAL GUARD

SALT LAKE CITY HIGH SCHOOL BAND AND CADETS

PROGRAM

2:00 P. M.

PRESIDENT B. H. ROBERTS

Master of Ceremonies

MUSIC.....	<i>Fort Douglas Band</i>
INVOCATION.....	<i>Rev. John E. Carver</i>
INTRODUCTION, “THE MONUMENT”.....	<i>B. H. Roberts</i>
INCEPTION OF MONUMENT MOVEMENT
.....	<i>Mrs. May Belle T. Davis</i>
MEMORIAL RECEPTACLE.....	<i>Mayor C. Clarence Neslen</i>
MUSIC.....	<i>Male Quartette</i>
James Astin, Harold Lloyd, Joseph Kjar, Alvin Keddington	
APPRECIATION OF COL. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE.....
.....	<i>Major Hamilton Gardner</i>
PRESENTATION OF TROWEL BY DAUGHTERS OF MORMON	
BATTALION.....	<i>Mrs. Mary J. Clawson</i>
LAYING OF CORNERSTONE.....	<i>Governor George H. Dern</i>
DEDICATORY PRAYER.....	<i>President Heber J. Grant</i>
MUSIC”	

PREPARATION OF MODELS

While the general design of the Monument had been worked out for the competition and much labor spent upon it during the five years that had elapsed since then, the actual work of modeling the figures and developing the scenes, and the many details incident to such an undertaking, did not commence until August, 1921.

From that time until the completion of the Monument the work moved steadily forward. For four years the sculptor devoted himself to preparing the clay models. One after another the various figures and panels were completed and cast in plaster. Then the carving commenced.

THE GRANITE

A rose pink granite was selected for the mass of the Monument. Great pains and careful investigation entered into the matter of selecting this granite. It is an exceptionally fine-grained beautiful stone, practically free from spots or flaws of any kind. When polished it is a dark rose color, but when axed or chiseled it is warm, flesh-colored and life-like.

The carving was a stupendous task because of the extreme resistance of the granite, and required a much longer time to complete than had been anticipated. Month after month, as the glowing, animated figures emerged beneath the hammer and clamor and clang of the pneumatic tools upon the rough stone, the conviction strengthened in minds of those who witnessed this interesting development that the Mormon Battalion Monument is a work of rare artistic merit.

The foregoing are some of the outstanding facts pertaining to the building of the monument. One side of the story, however, has not been told—the story of the driving force and the purpose back of the monument, which for more than twenty years have never faltered, though the waves of opposition beat high upon the shore.

The completion of the Mormon Battalion Monument

is an achievement. The history of monuments reveals that only a very small percentage of those commenced is ever carried to completion, for the reason that the demand for that which is definitely utilitarian is so clamorous and persistent that the voice called out in the name of idealism can rarely be heard above the din. Yet there are times in our lives, civic and individual, when that voice penetrates to the innermost sanctuary, and we say that we must maintain our idealism, regardless of the cost, for that is the stupendous force which balances the scales of civilization.

We are uplifted with pride in the contemplation of our great national materialism, but we would surrender much of that rather than one iota of our national idealism.

The heroic characters and achievements of our history form the warp and woof from which has been woven the fabric of our national conscience. Succeeding generations have opportunities to reinforce this fabric and enhance its beauty.

The Mormon Battalion incident, with its deep human currents surging beneath the surface of its high achievements and revealing in its very character the presence of those intrinsic values, which are the basic elements of our national greatness, has woven into the design of our American idealism one more harmonious pattern.

In this incident of history, the State of Utah found the unique opportunity to place at this meeting point upon the nation's highway a gleaming sign post that will impress upon the minds of millions who behold it the contribution of her pioneer battalion to the founding of an empire.

The Monument, however, is not a memorial in honor of the Mormon Battalion merely—it is an enduring testimony of honor and appreciation for our great Western American civilization and for all those strong and valiant ones who, with bare and bleeding hands, hewed and chiselled the foundation stones of that mighty edifice which gleams with increasing luster through the advancing years.

THE MONUMENT



THE MORMON BATTALION MONUMENT rises majestically from an elevation on the southeast corner of the Capitol grounds. Two approaches flanking the north and south sides of a reflecting pool, lead from the east driveway to the Monument proper. Upon a bronze tablet at the south approach appears an inscription setting forth the history and achievements of the Battalion.

Upon the bronze tablet at the north approach are the names of the members of the Battalion, among which are those of three United States officers: Lieutenant Colonel Phillip St. George Cooke, Lieutenant Andrew Jackson Smith, Lieutenant George Stoneman, who attained the grade of General in the Civil War. General George Stoneman was governor of California, 1883-1887. Upon this tablet are the names also of four women, the wives of officers of the Battalion, who made the entire march.

Upon a third bronze tablet, located upon the east side of the Monument, is inscribed a brief statement pertaining to the Monument and the names of those who have been immediately connected with its erection.

The Monument proper, called the mass, triangular in form with concave sides, is 29 feet high. Its dimensions are 19 feet measured east and west and 30 feet north and south. The immediate setting tributary to the Monument and on which it stands is 72 feet by 138 feet; the reflecting pool on the west front measures 25 by 53 feet; the semi-circular pool on the east is 22 by 10 feet. The entire structure covers an area of nearly ten thousand square feet.

The Monument consists of 71 stones. The average weight of each stone is three tons, that of the largest single stone being six and one-half tons. It is composed of rose pink granite, the content of which exceeds 4000 cubic feet.

The fountain, steps, benches and copings are of cast

stone with Salida pink granite aggregate. The surfaces are tooled, producing the color and texture of the Monument proper. The walks are of black asphalt with a red brick border of Indian design.

The general form of the Monument is typical of the country through which the Battalion marched. The castellated, turret-like geologic formation of those regions is reproduced in interesting effect with the rose pink color of the granite accentuating the suggestion.

Thirty-three figures, near life size, carved in the granite, are grouped on the triangular mass in the four scenes, namely:

“THE ENLISTMENT”

“THE MARCH”

“DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA, JANUARY 24, 1848.”

“THE ENTRANCE OF THE PUEBLO DETACHMENT INTO SALT LAKE VALLEY, JULY 29, 1847.”

Besides the figures of these groups are three others, the “BATTALION MAN,” which is of heroic size, while the “VANISHING RACE,” and “COLUMBIA” are symbolic figures developed in colossal scale.

Upon the north side of the Monument is shown “THE ENLISTMENT” of the Mormon Battalion under the flag of the United States of America. Dominating this scene is the central figure representing the eager, fearless and aggressive spirit of youth. A prominent feature of the scene is a portrait of Brigham Young in high relief. Captain James Allen is shown in the background, as are also the youths grouped around the enlistment table. This is the scene of farewell which sentiment is expressed in all of its poignancy in the grief of the lovers, and in the parting of the volunteer with his wife and children.

“THE MARCH” depicted upon the south side of the Monument, makes a strong appeal. Here is expressed the acme of human exertion. The men ahead widening a cut to permit the passage of the wagons, the tugging of the mules, and the straining of the muscles and sinews of

the men as they assist the animals and wagons up grade, tell the story of this strenuous march. Col. Cooke, mounted directing the ascent, is the central figure. One of the most touching groups on the Monument appears in this panel—a soldier assisting a fainting comrade and offering him a drink from his canteen.

The luxuries of travel offered by our present civilization are in marked contrast with the hardships of this first journey accomplished under orders to pioneer a wagon route to the Pacific Coast. Col. Cooke writes of the difficulties of this march in his letter of congratulation to the Battalion upon their arrival in San Diego, excerpts of which are inscribed upon the bronze tablet at the south approach of the Monument.

Upon the east side of the Monument are the two other scenes:—"THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD" is pervaded by an atmosphere of intense interest, admirably expressed in the faces and attitudes of the men engaged in panning gold near a stream of water, which is made realistic by a small fountain flowing down from the mill wheel, depicted in faint relief in the background, past the men into the pool below. The "ENTRANCE OF THE PUEBLO DETACHMENT" is of historic import in that it represents the arrival of the first United States troops into the State. It is significant also in that the broken plows of the pioneers commemorate the introduction of irrigation in which members of the Battalion with them participated.

The east side of the Monument presents an impressive symbolism, "THE VANISHING RACE," as civilization encroaches upon an ancient hunting ground. This is represented by the figure of an Indian woman with her child disappearing from the scene. An atmosphere of impending doom hovers over this scene and is strongly defined in the expression of sullen resentment upon the face of the woman as she looks down in contemplation of the two scenes at her feet—the one foreshadowing the development of the great mineral industries of the west, and the other initiating that irrigation which was to reclaim the vast arid wastes of the Rocky Mountain region.

The central figure of the monument is "THE BATTALION MAN," represented in a bronze figure exceeding 10 feet in height, mounted upon a base extension pedestal in front of the mass facing westward. No one who sees it will ever forget this rugged, majestic figure in complete repose with severe and exultant realization written upon his countenance as he first looks upon the Pacific Ocean at the conclusion of this march of over 2000 miles. He excellently typifies that band of pioneer soldiers which broke a way through forbidding mountains and over trackless wastes.

Carved in the crest and dominating the entire monument is the beautiful figure of "COLUMBIA." Hovering over and above the "BATTALION MAN" she still guards him and inspires his reverie. Her face stands out in full relief. The hair and diaphanous drapery waft back mingling with the clouds, while the figure fades into dim outline in the massive peaks and mountains seeming to pervade the air with her very soul. It was she who called him from his family at their camp fire upon the plains and led him to a new world. It is she who will provide for him and his posterity the priceless boon of a beneficent government and the opportunity for progress and happiness. Contemplation of the significance of this feature of the Monument thrills the imagination. We behold "COLUMBIA" passing with majestic movement over mountain and valley, desert and plain, emerging now from the great Sierras ready to take her place upon her western pedestal at the portals of the Pacific, there to hold aloft her torch of liberty to the awakening Orient and to proclaim the dawn of a new era.

A careful study of the historical background has been of vital importance for the creation of this Monument. The members of the Commission have contributed continuously toward the development of the Monument, but the production of its living figures, the strength and groupings of its various scenes, the vitality and force of the spirit of high achievement and forward movement which emanate from it, and the perfection of scale mani-

fest in every detail, express the genius of the great sculptor Gilbert Riswold and his collaborating architects Frank Chase Walker and James R. M. Morison.

From a handful of clay, modelled into the shape of a triangle, the Monument has evolved, through many vicissitudes of building up and tearing down, to its present stage of completion. It is unique as to design. Nothing like it has ever been built before though we believe it will be the inspiration of many monuments of the future. The verdict as to its position in the field of American monumental art will be awaited with keenest interest.



The following inscription appears upon the bronze tablet at the south approach of the monument:

THE MORMON BATTALION

HISTORY

In May and June, 1846, the services of the Mormon people—en route to the West—were officially tendered to the United States Government, then at war with Mexico.

President James K. Polk authorized Colonel Stephen W. Kearney, Commander of the Army of the West, to enlist five hundred Mormon volunteers and march to California. Captain James Allen, who was detailed to make the enlistment, arrived at the Mormon camps June 26.

After three weeks recruiting with the aid of Brigham Young and other officials of the Mormon church the Battalion was mustered into the United States Service at Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 16.

The march was via Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, thence to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where the Battalion arrived in two divisions in October. Here Lieutenant-Colonel P. St. George Cooke was given command.

The Battalion left Santa Fe October 19 and marched southward down the Rio del Norte to 32 degrees 41 minutes north latitude; thence south and westward to near the headwaters of the San Pedro; north and westward to Tucson; and so to the Pacific. The march of two thousand miles ended at San Diego January 29, 1847.

The Battalion served in garrison duty in San Diego, San Luis Rey and Los Angeles, and in outpost duty at Cajon Pass until the term of enlistment ended July 16, 1847.

Eighty-one members of the Battalion re-enlisted for six months additional service and were known as "The Mormon Volunteers."

ACHIEVEMENTS

Headquarters Mormon Battalion
Mission of San Diego
January 30, 1847

"History may be searched in vain for an equal march of infantry * * * through a wilderness, where nothing but savages and wild beasts are found, or deserts where, for want of water, there is no living creature, * * * we have dug deep wells, which the future traveler will enjoy. * * * ventured into trackless tablelands where water was not found for several marches. * * * worked our way over mountains and hewed a pass through a chasm of living rock * * *. To bring these first wagons to the Pacific. * * *. The garrison of Tucson, gave us no pause. We drove them out with their artillery, but our intercourse with the citizens was unmarked by a single act of injustice. Thus, marching half naked and half fed, and living upon wild animals we have discovered and made a road of great value to our country. * * *

By order Lieut.-Colonel P. St. George Cooke, P. C. Merrill, Adjutant.

Seven members of the Battalion participated in the discovery of gold in California, January 24, 1848.

Detachments of the Battalion that had been invalided to Pueblo on the Arkansas—joined Brigham Young's original Pioneer Company in Salt Lake valley five days after the entrance of the pioneers, and participated in founding the commonwealth of Utah.

By their justice to the conquered, by their courage and endurance, and by their patriotic devotion, the members of the Mormon Battalion brought lasting honor to their people, to the State of Utah and to the nation.

The following inscription appears upon a bronze tablet on the east side of the monument:

This monument was erected by authority of the State of Utah as the result of a movement begun in 1905 by the "Daughters of the Mormon Battalion." The funds came from thousands of contributors, the total of which was duplicated by an appropriation by the Legislature of Utah. The monument was completed, unveiled and dedicated May 30, 1927.

Governors of Utah, 1915 to 1927—William Spry, Simon Bamberger, Charles R. Mabey and George H. Dern.

MEMBERS OF THE MONUMENT COMMISSION

B. H. Roberts, *President*, 1915-1927
May Belle T. Davis, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 1915-1927
Samuel C. Park, *Vice-President*, 1917-1920
William W. Armstrong, *Vice-President*, 1920-1921
Wesley E. King, *Vice-President*, 1921-1927
Mary J. Clawson, 1915-1917 and 1921-1927
John K. Hardy, 1915-1917
John S. Bransford, 1915-1917
Thomas N. Taylor, 1917-1921
Heber Scowercroft, 1917-1919
Frank Evans, 1919-1921
George F. Goodwin, 1915-1917
William H. Pettigrew, 1915-1917
Charles H. Hart, 1917-1927
Annie M. Wallace, 1917-1919
James H. Douglas, 1919-1927
Glen Miller, 1921-1927

Sculptor—Gilbert Riswold

Architects—Frank Chase Walker and James R. M. Morison
Supervising Architects—Don C. Young, Jr. and Ramm Hansen

THE MORMON BATTALION

P. St. George Cooke,
Lt. Col. U. S. A.
Andrew J. Smith,
George Stoneman,
Lieutenants U. S. A.

James Allen,
Captain U. S. A.
Wm. L. McIntire,
George W. Sanderson,
Asst. Surgeons U. S. A.

COMPANY A

OFFICERS

Jefferson Hunt, Captain
George W. Oman, 1st Lieut.
Lorenzo Clark, 2nd Lieut.
Wm. M. Willis, 3rd Lieut.
James Ferguson, Sergt.-Major
James H. Glines, Sergt.-Major
Phineas R. Wright, 1st Sergt.
Ebenezer Brown, 2nd Sergt.

Reddick N. Allred, 3rd Sergt.
Alexander McCord, 4th Sergt.
Gilbert Hunt, 1st Corp.
Lafayette N. Frost, 2nd Corp.
Thomas Weir, 3rd Corp.
Wm. S. Muir, 4th Corp.
Elisha Averett, Musician
Joseph W. Richards, Musician

PRIVATEES

Allen, Albern
Allen, James
Allen, Rufus C.
Allred, James R.
Allred, James T. S.
Allred, Reuben W.
Bailey, James
Beckstead, Gordon S.
Beckstead, Orin M.
Bevan, James
Bickmore, Gilbert
Blanchard, Mervin S.
Brass, Benjamin
Bronson, Clinton D.
Brown, John
Brown, Wm. W.
Bryan, J.
Bryant, John S.
Butterfield, Jacob K.
Calkins, Alva C.
Calkins, Edwin R.
Calkins, James W.
Calkins, Sylvanus
Casper, Wm. W.
Chase, Hyrum B.
Clark, Joseph
Clark, Riley G.
Coleman, George
Cox, Henderson
Curtis, Josiah

Decker, Zachariah B.
Dobson, Joseph
Dodson, Eli
Earl, James C.
Egbert, Robert C.
Fairbanks, Henry
Frederick, David
Garner, David
Goodwin, Andrew
Gordon, Gilman
Hampton, James
Hawkins, Benjamin
Hewet, Eli B.
Hickenlooper, Wm. F.
Holden, Elijah E.
Hoyt, Henry P.
Hoyt, Timothy S.
Hudson, Wilford
Hulet, Schuyler
Hunt, Marshall
Ivie, Richard A.
Jackson, Charles A.
Johnson, Henry
Kelley, Nicholas
Kelley, Wm.
Kibhev, James
Lake, Barnabas
Lemmon, James W.
Maxwell, Maxie
Mayfield, Benjamin F.

Moss, David
Naegle, John Conrad
Oyler, Melcher
Packard, Henry
Pierson, Ebenezer L.
Ritter, John
Rowe, Carriat C.
Sessions, John
Sessions, Richard
Sessions, Wm. B.
Sexton, George S.
Shepherd, Marcus L.
Steele, George E.
Steele, Isaiiah C.
Swarthout, Hamilton
Taylor, Joseph
Thompson, John C.
Vrandenburg, Adna
Weaver, Franklin
Weaver, Miles
Webb, Charles Y.
Wheeler, Merrill W.
White, Joseph
White, Samuel S.
Willey, Jeremiah
Wilson, Alfred C.
Winn, Dennis W.
Woodworth, Lysander
Wriston, Isaac N.
Wriston, John P.

COMPANY B

OFFICERS

Jesse D. Hunter, Captain
 Elam Luddington, 1st Lieut.
 Ruel Barrus, 2nd Lieut.
 Philemon C. Merrill, 3rd Lieut.
 Wm. Coray, 1st Sergt.
 Wm. Hyde, 2nd Sergt.
 Albert Smith, 3rd Sergt.

Ephraim Green, 4th Sergt.
 David P. Rainey, 1st Corp.
 Thomas J. Dunn, 2nd Corp.
 John D. Chase, 3rd Corp.
 Edward Wilcox, 4th Corp.
 Wm. Hunter, Musician
 George W. Taggart, Musician

PRIVATES

Alexander, Horace M.
 Allen, Elijah
 Allen, Franklin
 Allen, George
 Bigler, Henry W.
 Billings, Orson
 Bingham, Erastus
 Bingham, Thomas
 Bird, Wm.
 Bliss, Robert S.
 Boley, Samuel
 Borrowman, John
 Brackenberry, Benj. B.
 Brown, Francis
 Bush, Richard
 Bybee, John M.
 Callahan, Thomas W.
 Camp, James G.
 Carter, Isaac Philo
 Carter, Richard
 Cheney, Zacheus
 Church, Haden W.
 Clark, George S.
 Clawson, George
 Colton, Philander
 Curtis, Dorr P.
 Dalton, Henry S.
 Dayton, Wm. J.
 Dayton, Willard T.
 Dunham, Albert
 Dutcher, Thomas P.

Eastman, Marcus N.
 Evans, Israel
 Evans, Wm.
 Fife, Peter M.
 Follett, Wm. A.
 Freeman, Elijah N.
 Garner, Philip
 Garner, Wm. A.
 Hanks, Ephraim K.
 Haskell, George W.
 Harris, Silas
 Hawk, Nathan
 Hawk, Wm.
 Hinckley, Arza E.
 Hoffheims, Jacob
 Hunter, Edward
 Huntsman, Isaiah
 Jones, David H.
 Keysor, Guy M.
 King, John H.
 Kirk, Thomas
 Lawson, John
 Martin, Jesse B.
 McCarty, Nelson
 Miles, Samuel
 Morris, Thomas
 Mount, Hiram B.
 Murdock, John R.
 Murdock, Orrice C.
 Myers, Samuel
 Noler, Christian

Owens, Robert
 Park, James P. 1st
 Park, James P. 2nd
 Pierson, Ephraim
 Pierson, Harmon D.
 Prouse, Wm. C.
 Reed, Calvin
 Richards, Peter F.
 Rogers, Samuel H.
 Simmons, Wm. A.
 Sly, James C.
 Smith, Azariah
 Steers, Andrew J.
 Stevens, Lyman
 Stillman, Dexter
 Stoddard, Rufus
 Study, David
 Walker, Wm. H.
 Watts, John
 Wheeler, John L.
 Whitney, Francis T.
 Wilcox, Henry
 Willis, Ira J.
 Willis, W. S. S.
 Winters, Jacob
 Workman, Andrew J.
 Workman, Oliver G.
 Wright, Charles
 Young, Nathan
 Zabriskie, Jerome

COMPANY C

OFFICERS

James Brown, Captain
 George W. Rosecrans, 1st Lieut.
 Samuel Thompson, 2nd Lieut.
 Robert Clift, 3rd Lieut.
 Orson B. Adams, 1st Sergt.
 Elijah Elmer, 2nd Sergt.
 Joel J. Terrell, 3rd Sergt.

David Wilkin, 4th Sergt.
 Jabez Nowlin, 1st Corp.
 Alexander Brown, 2nd Corp.
 Edward Martin, 3rd Corp.
 Daniel Tyler, 4th Corp.
 Richard D. Sprague, Musician
 Ezra H. Allen, Musician

PRIVATES

Adair, George Wesley
 Babcock, Lorenzo
 Bailey, Addison
 Bailey, Jefferson
 Barney, Walter
 Beckstead, Wm. E.
 Blackburn, Abner
 Boyle, Henry G.
 Brimhall, John
 Brown, Jesse J.
 Brownell, Russell G.
 Burt, Wm.
 Bybee, Henry G.
 Bush, W.
 Calvert, John
 Carpenter, Isaac
 Carpenter, Wm. H.
 Catlin, George W.
 Clift, James
 Condit, Jephtha
 Covil, John Q. A.
 Dalton, Edward
 Dalton, Harry
 Dodge, Augustus E.
 Donald, Neal
 Dunn, James
 Durphy, Francillo
 Fellows, Hiram W.
 Fife, John
 Fifield, Levi
 Forbush, Lorin
 Gibson, Thomas
 Gould, John C.
 Gould, Samuel J.

Green, John
 Hancock, Charles B.
 Hancock, George W.
 Harmon, Ebenezer
 Harmon, Lorenzo F.
 Hatch, Meltair
 Hatch, Orin
 Hendrickson, Abram
 Hendrickson, James
 Holdaway, Shadrach
 Holman, C.
 Holt, Wm.
 Hulse, Lewis
 Ivie, Thomas C.
 Johnson, Jarvis
 Johnston, Jesse W.
 Johnston, Wm. J.
 Jois, Thomas C.
 Landers, Ebenezer
 Larson, Thurston
 Layton, Christopher
 Lewis, Samuel
 Maggard, Benjamin
 Mead, Orlando F.
 McCullough, Levi H.
 Moore, Calvin W.
 Mowrey, Harley
 Mowrey, John T.
 Myler, James
 Olmstead, Hiram
 Owen, J.
 Parke, George
 Peck, Isaac

Peck, Thorit
 Perkins, David M.
 Perkins, John
 Pickup, George
 Pierson, Judson A.
 Pulsipher, David
 Reynolds, Wm.
 Richie, Benjamin
 Richmond, Benjamin
 Riser, John J.
 Rust, Wm. W.
 Shipley, Joseph
 Shunway, Aurora
 Shupe, Andrew J.
 Shupe, James W.
 Smith, Milton
 Smith, Richard D.
 Squires, Wm.
 Steele, Wm.
 Thomas, Elijah
 Thomas, Nathan T.
 Thompson, James L.
 Tindell, Solomon
 Truman, Jacob M.
 Tuttle, Elanson
 Wade, Edward D.
 Wade, Moses
 Welsh, Madison
 Wheeler, Henry
 White, John S.
 Whitworth, Robert
 Wilcox, Matthew
 Wood, Wm.

COMPANY D

OFFICERS

Nelson Higgins, Captain
 George P. Dykes, 1st Lieut.
 Sylvester Hulett, 2nd Lieut.
 Cyrus C. Canfield, 3rd Lieut.
 Nathaniel V. Jones, 1st Sergt.
 Thomas S. Williams, 2nd Sergt.
 Luther Tuttle, 3rd Sergt.
 Alpheus Haws, 4th Sergt.

Arnold Stephens, 1st Corp.
 John Buchanan, 2nd Corp.
 Wm. Coons, 3rd Corp.
 Lewis Lane, 4th Corp.
 Silas G. Hovey, Musician
 Henry W. Jackson, Musician
 Willard G. Smith, Musician

PRIVATES

Abbott, Joshua
 Averett, Jeduthan
 Badlam, Samuel
 Barger, Wm. W.
 Boyd, George W.
 Boyd, Wm. W.
 Brizee, Henry W.
 Brown, James P.
 Brown, James S.
 Button, Montgomery
 Casto, James B.
 Casto, Wm. W.
 Chase, Abner
 Clawson, John R.
 Cole, James B.
 Collins, Robert H.
 Compton, Allen
 Cox, Amos
 Curtis, Foster
 Davis, Eleazer
 Davis, James
 Davis, Sterling
 Douglas, James
 Douglas, Ralph
 Fatoute, Ezra
 Finlay, Thomas
 Fletcher, Philander
 Forsgren, John E.
 Frazier, Thomas L.
 Gifford, Wm.
 Gilbert, John

Gilbert, R.
 Gilbert, Thomas
 Gribble, Wm.
 Hayward, Thomas
 Hendricks, Wm. D.
 Henrie, Daniel
 Higgins, Alfred
 Hirons, James P.
 Hoaglund, Lucas
 Holmes, Jonathan H.
 Hunsaker, Abraham
 Huntington, Dimick B.
 Jacobs, Sanford
 Kenney, Loren E.
 Lamb, Lisbon
 Laughlin, David S.
 McArthur, Henry
 Maxwell, Wm. B.
 Meacham, Erastus D.
 Merrill, Ferdinand
 Mesick, Peter I.
 Oakley, James
 Owen, James
 Peck, Edwin M.
 Perrin, Charles
 Pettegrew, James P.
 Rawson, Daniel B.
 Raymond, Alonzo P.
 Richmond, Wm.
 Roberts, Benjamin
 Robinson, Wm.

Rollins, John
 Rowe, Wm.
 Roylance, John
 Runyon, Levi
 Sanderson, Henry W.
 Sargent, Abel M.
 Savage, Levi
 Sharp, Albert
 Sharp, Norman
 Shelton, Sebert C.
 Smith, John G.
 Spencer, Wm. W.
 Steele, John
 Stephens, Alexander
 Stewart, Benjamin
 Stewart, James
 Stewart, Robert B.
 Stillman, Clark
 Swarthout, Nathan
 Tanner, Myron
 Thomas, Hayward
 Thompson, Henry
 Thompson, Miles
 Tippetts, John H.
 Treat, Thomas
 Tubbs, Wm. R.
 Twitchel, Anciel
 Walker, Edwin
 Whiting, Almon
 Whiting, Edmond
 Woodward, Francis

COMPANY E

OFFICERS

Daniel C. Davis, Captain
 James Pace, 1st Lieut.
 Andrew Lytle, 2nd Lieut.
 Samuel L. Gully, 3rd Lieut.
 Edmund L. Brown, 1st Sergt.
 Richard Brazier, 2nd Sergt.
 Ebenezer Hanks, 3rd Sergt.
 Daniel Browett, 4th Sergt.

Martin Ure, 1st Corp.
 Stephen M. St. John, 2nd Corp.
 John V. Binley, 3rd Corp.
 Roswell Stephens, 4th Corp.
 James A. Scott, Corp. (died)
 Levi W. Hancock, Musician
 Jesse Earl, Musician

PRIVATES

Allen, John
 Bates, Joseph W.
 Beers, Wm.
 Biddome, Wm.
 Bentley, John
 Brown, Daniel
 Buckley, Newman
 Bunker, Edward
 Burns, Thomas R.
 Caldwell, Matthew
 Campbell, Jonathan
 Campbell, Samuel
 Cazier, James
 Cazier, John
 Chapin, Samuel
 Clark, Albert
 Clark, Samuel G.
 Cox, John
 Cummings, George
 Davis, Walter L.
 Day, Abraham
 Dennett, Daniel Q.
 Dyke, Simeon
 Earl, Jacob
 Earl, Justice C.
 Ewell, John M.
 Ewell, Martin F.
 Ewell, Wm.
 Findley, John

Follett, Wm. T.
 Fornay, Frederick
 Glazier, Luther W.
 Harmon, Oliver N.
 Harris, Robert
 Harrison, Isaac
 Harrison, Israel
 Hart, James S.
 Hess, John W.
 Hickmott, John
 Hopkins, Charles A.
 Hoskins, Henry
 Houston, John
 Howells, T. C. D.
 Howells, Wm.
 Jacobs, Bailey
 Jameson, Charles
 Judd, Hiram
 Judd, Zadock K.
 Karren, Thomas
 Kelley, George
 Kelley, Milton
 Knapp, Albert
 Lance, Wm.
 McBride, Harlum
 McLelland, Wm. C.
 Miller, Daniel
 Miller, Miles
 Park, Wm. A.

Pettegrew, David
 Phelps, Alva
 Pixton, Robert
 Porter, Sanford
 Pugmire, Jonathan, Jr.
 Richardson, J.
 Richardson, Thomas
 Roberts, Levi
 Sanders, Richard T.
 Scott, James R.
 Scott, Leonard M.
 Skeen, Joseph
 Slater, Richard
 Smith, David
 Smith, Elisha
 Smith, John
 Smith, Lot
 Smith, Luther
 Snyder, John
 Spidle, John
 Standage, Henry
 Strong, Wm.
 Tanner, Albert
 Ure, Wm.
 West, Benjamin
 Whitworth, Wm.
 Williams, James V.
 Wilson, George D.
 Woolsey, Thomas

WOMEN WHO MADE THE ENTIRE
JOURNEY:

SUSAN, wife of Captain Davis
 LYDIA, wife of Captain Hunter
 PHOEBE, wife of Sergeant Brown
 MELISSA, wife of Sergeant Coray

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE BUILDING OF THE MONUMENT



THE history of the Monument which the State of Utah has erected to the honor of the Mormon Battalion would not be complete if it failed to chronicle, in the order of their appearance, the following groups and individuals who have assisted in its erection.

Daughters of the Mormon Battalion who originated the idea of a monument to the memory of the Battalion and contributed the first two thousand dollars of the amount to be secured from public subscriptions toward the erection of the State Monument. The following have served as officers of the Society 1905-1927: Regents—Mary J. Clawson and Julia P. M. Farnsworth who organized the Society in 1905; Hattie J. Pickett who made the first contribution toward a Mormon Battalion Monument fund in 1907; May Belle T. Davis who initiated the movement for a State Monument in 1915; Abbie H. Cowley, Annie P. Paul, Ida L. Allen, Olive P. Eardley, Annie L. Jones, Laura C. Cutler and Beatrice J. Lloyd, Memorial Committee—Mary J. Clawson, Chairman; Kathleen F. Burton, Treasurer; May Belle T. Davis, Secretary; Laura Coon Cutler, Lora B. Holman, Hattie J. Pickett and Isabel K. Thurman.

Friends and advocates of a State Monument in honor of the Mormon Battalion whose advice and support at its inception contributed much toward its ultimate achievement among whom are the following: Frank Evans, J. Leo Fairbanks, C. C. Goodwin, Charles H. Hart, Nathaniel V. Jones, Senator Wm. H. King, Henry W. Lawrence, Anthon H. Lund, Charles W. Penrose, B. H. Roberts, Senator Reed Smoot, Frank B. Stephens, Judge Samuel R. Thurman, Horace G. Whitney and Wm. N. Williams.

Members of legislatures and governors of the State of Utah, 1915-1927 inclusive; the Hon. Wm. Spry, advocate in a message as governor, to the Utah Legislature of a State Monument in honor of the Mormon Battalion.

Members of the State of Utah Mormon Battalion Monument Commission: B. H. Roberts, author of "The Mormon Battalion, Its History and Achievements," and President of the Commission 1915-1927; May Belle T. Davis, Secretary-Treasurer 1915-1927; Samuel C. Park, Vice-President 1917-1920; Wm. W. Armstrong, Vice-President 1920-1921; Wesley E. King, Vice-President 1921-1927; John S. Bransford 1915-1917, Mary J. Clawson 1915-1917, 1921-1927, George F. Goodwin 1915-1917, John K. Hardy 1915-1917, Wm. H. Pettegrew 1915-1917, Chas. H. Hart 1917-1927, Heber Scowcroft 1917-1919, Thomas N. Taylor 1917-1921, Annie M. Wallace 1917-1919, James H. Douglas 1919-1927, Frank Evans 1919-1921, Glen Miller 1921-1927.

Jury of artists for the selection of a design, which included R. Cletting, Ramm Hansen, James Harwood, Mary Teasdel, Rose Hartwell Whiteley and Don C. Young, Jr.

Educational organizations of the State which aided in the educational campaign.

Jury of educators on awards for best papers submitted in the "Mormon Battalion History Essay Contest."

Four hundred Mormon Battalion Monument Committeemen throughout Utah and surrounding states who aided in collecting the monument funds.

Citizens of the state who delivered public addresses upon the subject of the Mormon Battalion and its Monument.

The Rotary Club of Salt Lake City which aided in the campaign for funds.

The Latter-day Saints (Mormon) Church which aided, through its various organizations, in the educational campaign and in the campaign for funds.

The Arizona State Legislature of 1921 which appropriated twenty-five hundred dollars toward the monument

fund; the Hon. Thomas E. Campbell, governor of Arizona and Col. James H. McClintock, state historian of Arizona, and Leroi C. Snow, advocates of the Mormon Battalion Monument cause to the Arizona State Legislature.

Seventy-five thousand subscribers to the Monument fund.

The First Presidency of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Officials and members of the various State departments who by their courtesy and cooperation greatly facilitated the work of the Commission.

The Historian's Office of the L. D. S. Church which aided in the work of historical research.

Professors of the University of Utah who aided in the preparation of the inscriptions for the bronze tablets of the Monument.

The Press of Utah and other western states.

Robert S. Campbell and Mary K. Pye who rendered special clerical services.

Firms which participated in the construction of the Monument.

Supervising Architects, the firm of Young and Hansen.



The Vanishing Race



