

SALT LAKE CITY HISTORIC LANDSCAPES REPORT

Executive Summary

First Encampment Park

SLCHLR NO. 33

First Encampment Park is located within the Liberty Wells National Historic District at 1704 South 500 East at the approximate location where the First Pioneer Company of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints camped when they arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on July 22, 1847. The park is an interpretive representation of the landscape the pioneers encountered as they entered into the Salt Lake Valley. This is a small park that is sited in a small commercial area on the site of a former a gas station.

First Encampment Park was constructed in 1997 as part of a neighborhood effort. The park is accessed from both 1700 South and 500 East at three locations. The park is dominated by a large, stylized setting of granite stones that are intended to represent the Wasatch Mountains and Emigration Canyon, which the pioneers traversed on their journey to the valley, with many of the individual rocks bearing names of the men, women and children of the pioneer company who arrived together.

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Location: First Encampment Park is located within the Liberty Wells National Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah. It is located on the southwest corner of the 500 East and 1700 South. The address is 1704 South 500 East (see fig. 1).

Latitude: 40° 43' 59.45" N, 111° 52' 38.58" W (southwest corner of the plaza, Google Earth)

Significance: First Encampment Park is the approximate location where the First Pioneer Company of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints camped when they arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on July 22, 1847. The park is an interpretive representation of the landscape the pioneers encountered as they entered into the Salt Lake Valley.

Description: A small pocket-park was established in 1997 at this historic site. The 0.75-acre park is located in a neighborhood commercial area that was formerly occupied by a gas station. The other corners of the intersection are occupied by small shops and businesses. A well-established, verdant residential neighborhood characterized by single-family homes surrounds the park in all other directions (How; Salt Lake City Zoning).

Located on a corner lot, First Encampment Park is accessed from both the 1700 South and 500 East frontages at four pedestrian entrance points. Primary access to the rectangular-shaped park is from the two closest points near the southwest corner of 500 East and 1700 South. Secondary access is located further west on 1700 South and further to the south on 500 East. The site and surroundings are relatively flat and part of a developed urban setting (see figs. 2-7).

The two primary entrances into the park nearest the corner are marked by a multi-colored paver pathway, both leading to a large stack of granite boulders which are intended to represent the Wasatch Mountains. "First Encampment Park" is engraved into one of the granite boulders positioned to the northeast. The names of pioneers who camped at the site are engraved into select boulders in the stack, bearing the names of men, women and children alike (see figs. 8-11). The primary entrance along 500 East specifically leads to a stepped, rough-cut granite boulder pathway, which is a stylized representation of the route the company traveled through the mountainous Emigration Canyon, east of Salt Lake City. A cluster of Pine (*Pinus sp.*) trees with an understory of Alpine Currant (*Ribes alpinum*), Oregon Grape (*Mahonia aquafolium*), Cinquefoil (*Potentilla sp*) shrubs, and ornamental grasses are nestled into the canyon-like feature. Continuing through the "canyon" feature, the multi-colored paver pathway leads further into the park to the west, as does the public sidewalk that lines the 1700 South frontage (see figs. 12-18).

The secondary entrance that provides access into the park further to the west along 1700 South also includes the multi-colored paver pathway found elsewhere in the site, leading to three rough-cut granite monuments clustered together (see fig. 19). "First Encampment Park" is etched into the monument positioned to the north. A mounted plaque on the north monument reads as follows (see figs. 20-21):

“First Encampment in the Salt Lake Valley. Daughters of Utah Pioneers. On July 22, 1847, the main body of the Mormon Pioneer Company, along with a few of the Mormon Battalion sick detachment and some of the Mississippi saints, camped near this location. After leaving Emigration Canyon, the group traveled in a southwesterly direction along the south side of Emigration Creek. Near where Emigration and Parley’s Creeks come close together, they camped. Thomas Bullock, the company clerk, recorded in his journal, ‘We descended a gentle sloping table land to a lower level where the Soil and grass improved in appearance... The Wheat Grass grows 6 or 7 feet high, many different kinds of grass appear some being 10 or 20 feet high – after wading through thick grass for some distance, we found a place bare enough for a Camping ground, the grass being only knee deep, but very thick; we camped on the banks of a beautiful little stream [Parley’s Creek] which was surrounded by very tall grass...’ Orson Pratt and his exploring expedition, who entered the valley earlier that morning, joined the camp in the evening. A council was held and the decision made to move the next day to a site they had chosen to plant crops, on City Creek two miles to the north. Brigham Young, whose small party was delayed because of illness, did not enter the valley until July 24, going directly to the camp on City Creek. When surveyed, the area of the first encampment became part of the ‘Big Field’ farming plat. Among those with farms here was Wilford Woodruff, whose two houses still stand a half block north of this site. Beginning in the 1890s, the area was platted and subdivided for residential development. Parley’s Creek still flows through the neighborhood in an underground conduit. 1997. No. 509. Salt Lake Liberty Park Company.” (First plaque)

A mounted plaque on the east monument reads as follows (see figs. 22-23):

“Others Who Came. When the main body of the Pioneer Company camped here July 22, 1847, other members of the Company were in various locations. A group of pioneers and two Mormon Battalion men (James Oakley and George S. Clark) were delayed by Colorado tick fever and entered the valley two days later, July 24. It included: Brigham Young, Ezra T. Benson, Robert E. Baird, George P. Billings, James Case, Thomas P. Cloward, Hosea Cushing, Isaac P. Decker (child), Benjamin F. Dewey, Howard Egan, Addison Everett, Andrew S. Gibbons, Stephen H. Goddard, Artemas Johnson, Heber C. Kimball, Ellen Sanders Kimball, William A. King, Carlos Murray, Eli H. Pierce, Albert P. Rockwood, Henry G. Sherwood, William C. A. Smoot, Briant Stringham, Thomas Tanner, Horace K. Whitney, Orson K. Whitney, Wilford Woodruff, Clarissa Decker Young, Harriet Page Wheeler Young, Lorenzo S. Young (child) and Lorenzo D. Young. Four men had been sent to guide the valley members of the Mormon Battalion Sick Detachment and a group of Mississippi Mormons who had wintered at Fort Pueblo, Colorado. Amasa M. Lyman and Roswell Stevens of the Pioneer Company. John H. Tippetts and Thomas Wolsey of the Mormon Battalion. Five men had been sent back along the trail to guide the large Mormon companies following, the first of which reached Salt Lake Valley, September 22, 1847. Rodney Badger, Aaron F. Farr, Eric Glines, George Woodward and Phinehas H. Young. Nine men had been left to build and operate a ferry on the Platte River at today’s Casper, Wyoming, to aid future companies and earn revenue from other travelers. James Davenport, Edmund Ellsworth, William Empey, Thomas Grover, Appleton M. Harmon, John Higbee, Luke Johnson Frances, M. Pomeroy and Franklin B. Stewart. Honor also to the

families left behind at Winter Quarters and elsewhere; to 70,000 other Mormons who came in the next 22 years; and to 6,000 whose journey ended in death somewhere along the trail.” (Others plaque)

A mounted plaque on the south monument reads as follows (see figs. 24-25):

“How the Park Came to Be. This park grew from what began as a Federal Heights Ward sesquicentennial project – a simple monument to mark the first Mormon campsite in Great Salt Lake Valley. The vision expanded, and the park became a joint project of the Emigration and Wells Stakes of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, bringing to reality a dream of the neighborhood and the historical community. Engraved on stones throughout the park are names of the 109 men, 3 women, and 8 children thought to have slept here that first night in the valley, July 22, 1847. The park design represents the landscape they encountered. Granite boulders mounded in the eastern part represent the Wasatch Mountains. The path through the mountain rocks represents Emigration Canyon, down which the Pioneers came. The dry streambeds represent Emigration and Parley’s Creeks. Primary children of the two stakes embedded pebbles in the fresh concrete of the streambeds. In addition to thousands of hours of volunteer labor by both stakes, the park was made possible by American Oil Company’s generosity in the donating the land and by liberal financial support, primarily by members of Emigration Stake. Contributing firms and organizations included Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Kelby Electric Company, Okland Construction Company, Clean Cut Landscaping, United Fence Company, Lehi Block Company, Howe Rental, and others. Landscape Architect Stuart Loosli created the design and, with Mark Finlinson, managed construction. William B. Smart was general chairman. Dedicated by Elder M. Russell Ballard, July 22, 1997, exactly 150 years after the arrival of the pioneers here. Presented as a city park to the people of Salt Lake City and to all who honor our pioneer heritage.” (How plaque)

Northeast of the granite monuments, small boulders line the north edge of the paved pathway; some are engraved with additional names of the men, women and children of the July 22, 1847 pioneer company (see figs. 26-28).

South of the granite monuments is a small dry streambed extending from east to west, representing Emigration and Parley’s Creeks. The stylized streambed is framed with plantings of ornamental grasses, Alpine Currant (*Ribes alpinum*), and perennials including Russian Sage (*Perovskia atriplicifolia*), Daylily (*Hemerocallis sp.*), Cranesbill (*Geranium sp.*) and Shasta Daisy (*Leucanthemum x superbum*). The dry stream bed forks and terminates to the east along the western edge of the large pile of granite (see figs. 29 – 33). The paved pathway loops around the dry stream bed at this point, returning to the granite monuments. Beyond the looped pathway to the west and south is an open space of grass with large mature trees and a shrub border including Elm (*Ulmus sp.*) and Birch (*Betula sp.*) trees and Alpine Current (*Ribes alpinum*), Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos sp.*), Yew (*Taxus sp.*), Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sp.*) and Dogwood (*Cornus sp.*) shrubs (see figs. 34-39).

Southeast of the granite monuments, the paved pathway wraps around the interpretive granite boulder furthest to the south from the secondary entrance into the park along 500 East. A series of four grey, metal-framed, hard plastic benches and a single trash

receptacle are located along the southern edge of pathway. To the north additional engraved boulders are incorporated into the interpretive Wasatch Mountains pile that bear names of the men, women and children of the pioneer company who arrived on July 22, 1847 (see figs. 40-44).

A single concrete bench dedicated in memory of Robert J. Simister marks the furthest south entrance along 500 East. The bench is located on a concrete pathway that has been designed in a similar fashion to the rest of the pathway, although apparently installed as an addition to the original pathway and design. A plaque on the northwest side of the bench reads as follows (see figs. 45-47):

“In memory of Robert J. Simister. For his love and support of the First Encampment hikes.” (Others plaque)

History: Report not requested.

See figure 48 for the 2016 existing conditions map of First Encampment Park.

Sources: *2012 HRO 6 Inch Orthophotography*. Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center. Web. September 30, 2015. <<http://gis.utah.gov/data/aerial-photography/2012-hro-6-inch-color-orthophotography/>>

First. First Encampment Park, Salt Lake City, Utah. March 23, 2016. Plaque.

“First Encampment Park.” *Enjoy Utah*. Web. March 26, 2016
<<http://www.enjoyutah.org/2013/03/first-encampment-park.html>>

“First Encampment Park.” Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University, Harold B. Lee Library. Web. March 26, 2016
<<http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm/ref/collection/RelEd/id/5120>>

How. First Encampment Park, Salt Lake City, Utah. March 23, 2016. Plaque.

Others. First Encampment Park, Salt Lake City, Utah. March 23, 2016. Plaque.

“Salt Lake City Zoning Lookup Map.” *Salt Lake City Maps*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Salt Lake City Community and Economic Development. Web. February 4, 2016.
<<http://maps.slcgov.com/mws/zoning.htm>>

Historian: JoEllen Grandy
Landmark Design
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Salt Lake City, Utah 84101
801-474-3300
Prepared on June 22, 2016

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS



Fig 1. National Register Historic Districts Map. Note the star indicating the location of the First Encampment Park (Historic Preservation – National).

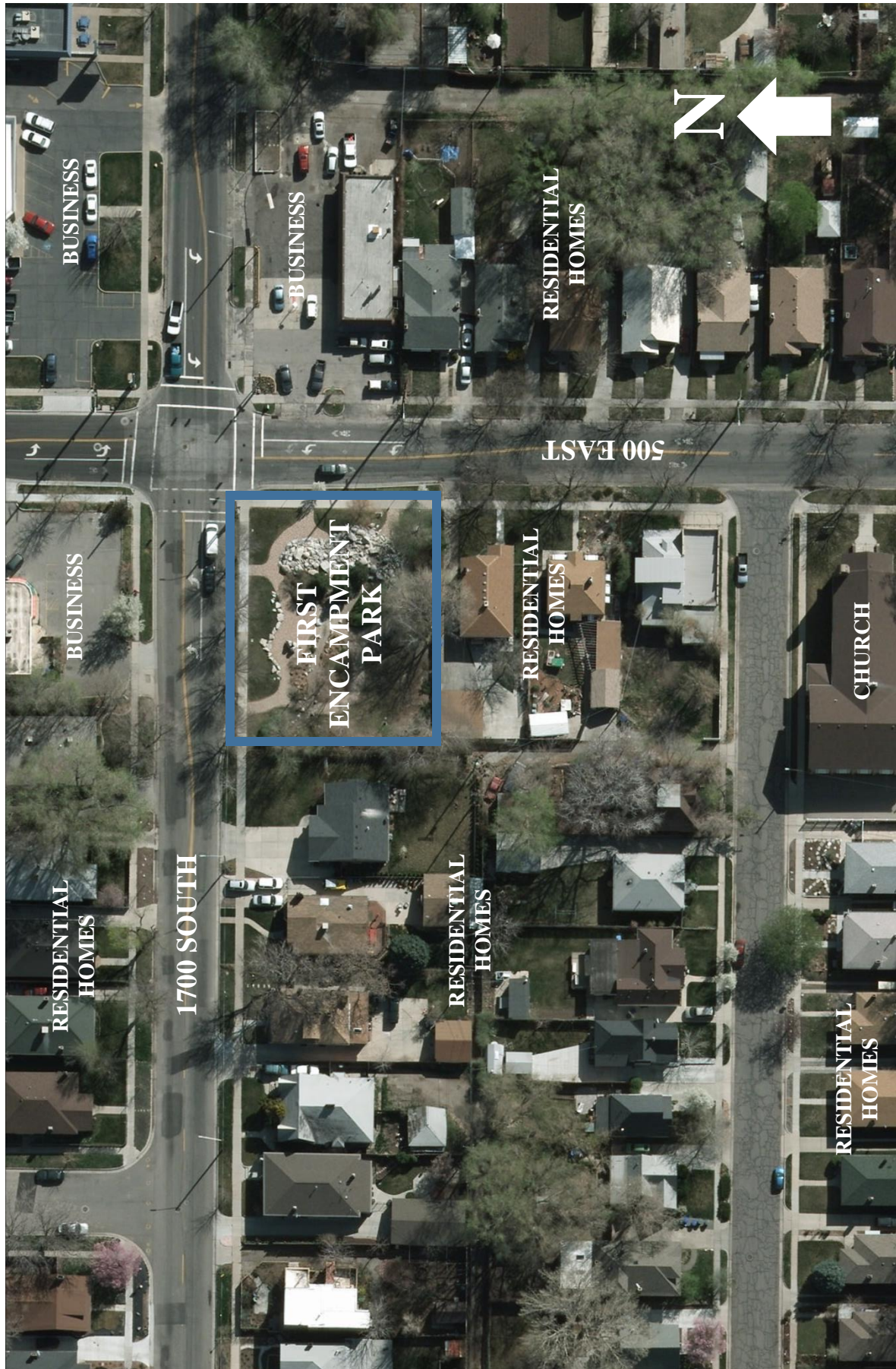


Fig. 2. Context Map (2012).



Fig. 3. Street view to the north looking into the park on 500 East. Note the commercial building to the rear (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 4. Street view to the south looking into the park standing on the southwest corner of 500 East and 1700 South. Note the residential homes to the rear (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 5. Street view to the west looking into the park standing on the southwest corner of 500 East and 1700 South. Note the residential homes to the rear (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 6. Street view to the east looking into the park on 1700 South. Note the commercial buildings to the rear (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 7. First Encampment Park (2012).



Fig. 8. Street view to the southwest looking into the park on the southeast corner of the 500 East and 1700 South (JoEllen Grandy, 4/1/2016).



Fig. 9. Close-up view to the southwest looking into the park on the southwest corner of the 500 East and 1700 South (JoEllen Grandy, 4/1/2016).



Fig. 10. "First Encampment Park", the name of the park, is engraved into one of the granite boulders representative of the Wasatch Mountains (JoEllen Grandy, 4/1/2016).



Fig. 11. View to the southwest standing near the stack of granite boulders representative of the Wasatch Mountains. Note the pioneer names engraved on the rocks who were part of the company who arrived in the valley on July 22, 1847 (JoEllen Grandy, 4/1/2016).



Fig. 12. View to the southwest of the pathway accessed from 500 East leading to the representative pathway the pioneers traveled through Emigration Canyon (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 13. View to the southwest of the representative pathway the pioneers traveled through Emigration Canyon (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 14. Close-up view to the west of the representative pathway the pioneers traveled through Emigration Canyon (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 15. Additional pioneer names engraved on the rocks who were part of the company who arrived in the valley on July 22, 1847. View to the south standing along the interpretive Emigration Canyon pass (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 16. Close-up view looking to the east of the representative pathway the pioneers traveled through Emigration Canyon. Note 500 East to the rear (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 17. View to the east of the representative pathway the pioneers traveled through Emigration Canyon (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 18. View to the west of the pathway accessed from 1700 south leading west to the rest of the park (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 19. View to the southeast standing near the furthest west entrance located along 1700 South. Note the three rough-cut granite monuments clustered together to the left (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



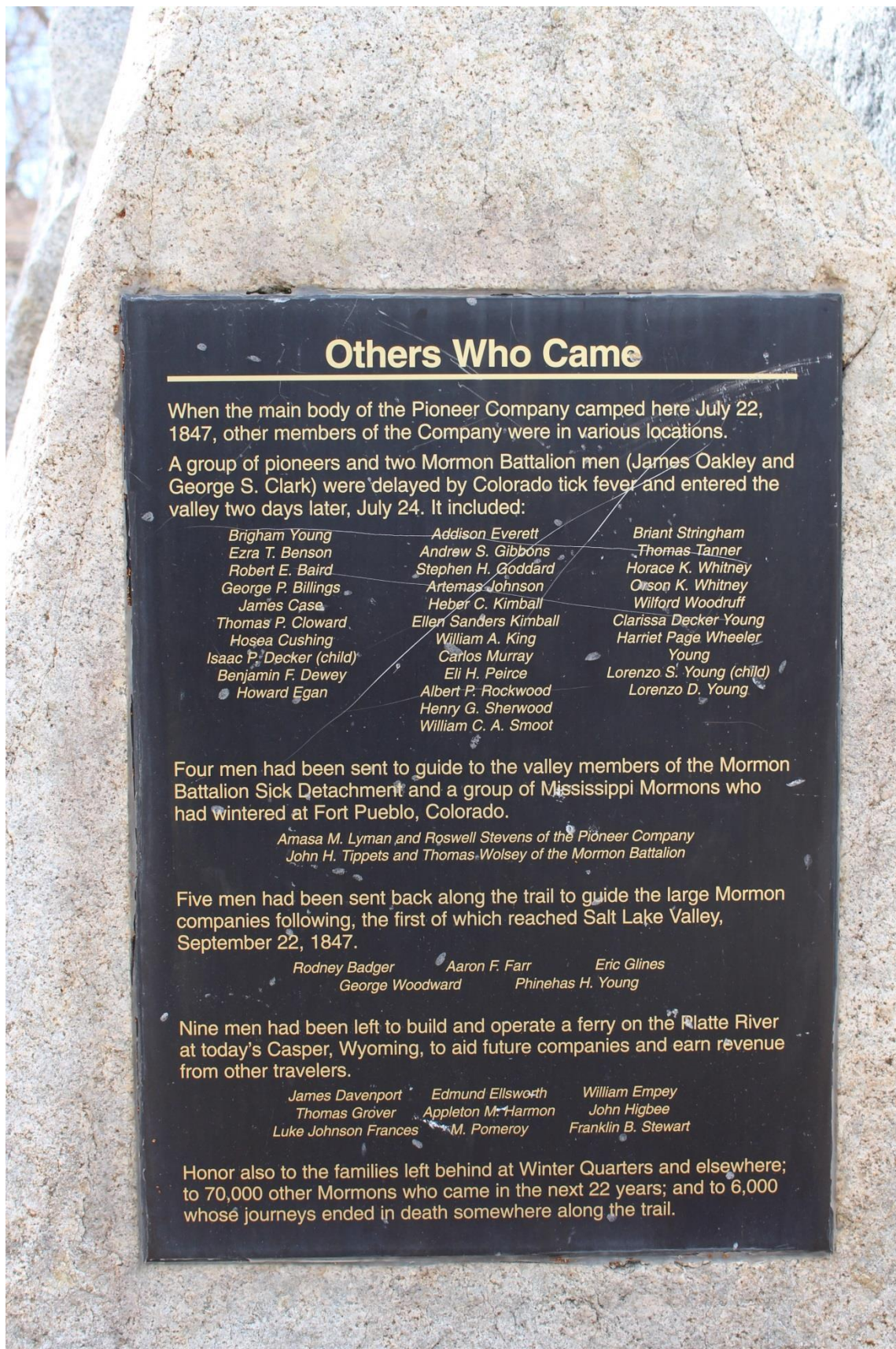
Fig. 20. View to the south of the rough-cut granite monument positioned toward the north (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 21. Close-up view of the plaque mounted on the north-facing monument (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 22. View to the northwest of the rough-cut granite monument positioned toward the east (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Others Who Came

When the main body of the Pioneer Company camped here July 22, 1847, other members of the Company were in various locations.

A group of pioneers and two Mormon Battalion men (James Oakley and George S. Clark) were delayed by Colorado tick fever and entered the valley two days later, July 24. It included:

Brigham Young	Addison Everett	Briant Stringham
Ezra T. Benson	Andrew S. Gibbons	Thomas Tanner
Robert E. Baird	Stephen H. Goddard	Horace K. Whitney
George P. Billings	Artemas Johnson	Orson K. Whitney
James Case	Heber C. Kimball	Wilford Woodruff
Thomas P. Cloward	Ellen Sanders Kimball	Clarissa Decker Young
Hosea Cushing	William A. King	Harriet Page Wheeler
Isaac P. Decker (child)	Carlos Murray	Young
Benjamin F. Dewey	Eli H. Peirce	Lorenzo S. Young (child)
Howard Egan	Albert P. Rockwood	Lorenzo D. Young
	Henry G. Sherwood	
	William C. A. Smoot	

Four men had been sent to guide to the valley members of the Mormon Battalion Sick Detachment and a group of Mississippi Mormons who had wintered at Fort Pueblo, Colorado.

*Amasa M. Lyman and Roswell Stevens of the Pioneer Company
John H. Tippets and Thomas Wolsey of the Mormon Battalion*

Five men had been sent back along the trail to guide the large Mormon companies following, the first of which reached Salt Lake Valley, September 22, 1847.

Rodney Badger	Aaron F. Farr	Eric Glines
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Nine men had been left to build and operate a ferry on the Platte River at today's Casper, Wyoming, to aid future companies and earn revenue from other travelers.

James Davenport	Edmund Ellsworth	William Empey
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Luke Johnson Frances	M. Pomeroy	Franklin B. Stewart

Honor also to the families left behind at Winter Quarters and elsewhere; to 70,000 other Mormons who came in the next 22 years; and to 6,000 whose journeys ended in death somewhere along the trail.

Fig. 23. Close-up view of the plaque mounted on the east-facing monument (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 24. View to the north of the rough-cut granite monument positioned toward the south (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).

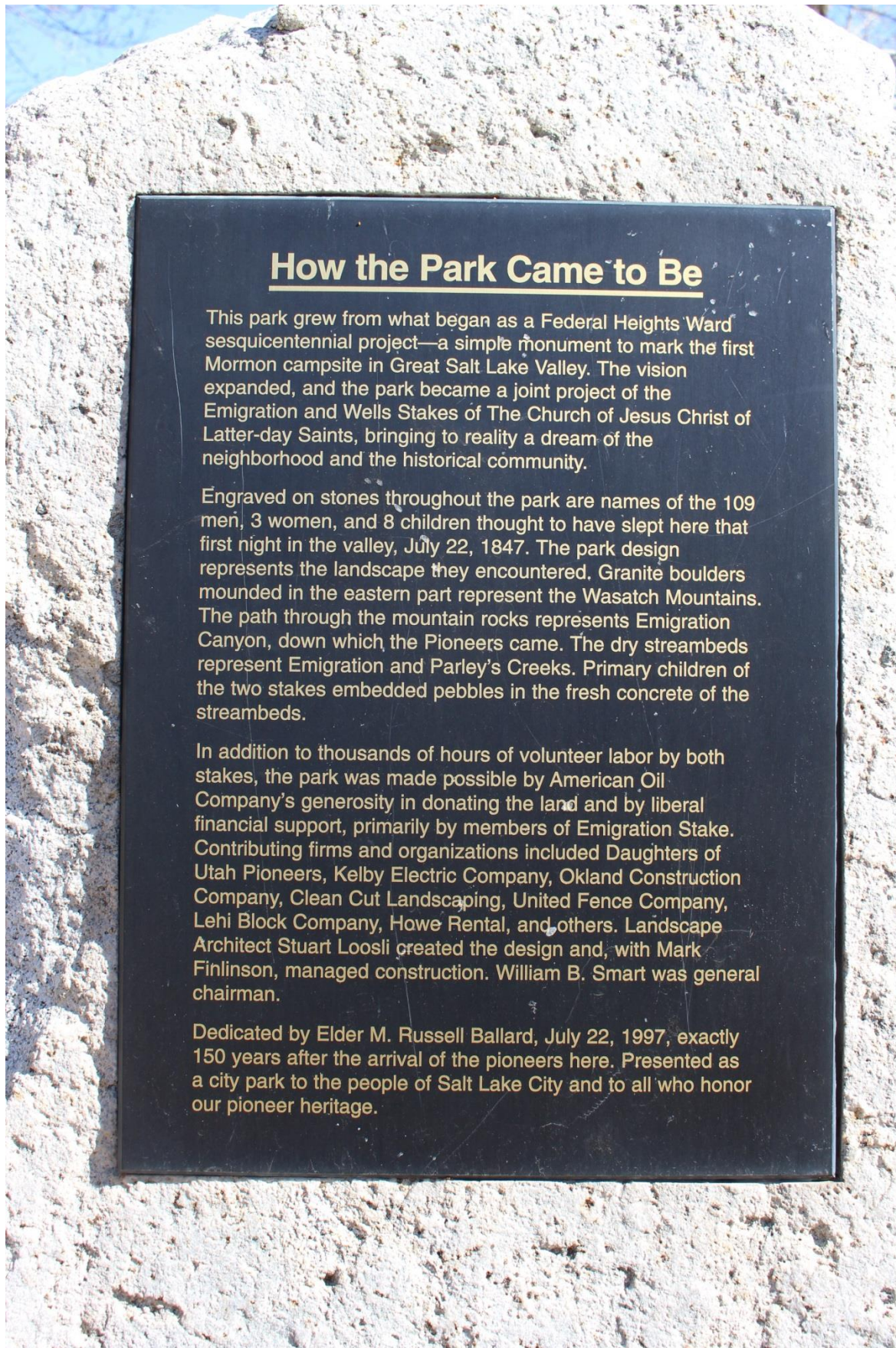


Fig. 25. Close-up view of the plaque mounted on the south-facing monument (JoEllen Grandy, 4/1/2016).



Fig. 26. View to the west standing at 1700 South of the granite monuments and small boulders lining the north edge of the pathway (JoEllen Grandy, 4/1/2016).



Fig. 27. Additional pioneer names engraved on the rocks lining the north edge of the pathway who were also part of the company who arrived in the valley on July 22, 1847 (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 28. Additional view of pioneer names engraved on the rocks lining the north edge of the pathway who were also part of the company who arrived in the valley on July 22, 1847 (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 29. View to the east standing near the northwestern perimeter of the park. Note the dry stream bed representative of Emigration and Parley's Creeks and intersecting pathway (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 30. Close-up view to the east of the dry stream bed. Note the stream bed forks to the left and right beyond the intersecting stone pathway, left and right of the Pine (*Pinus sp.*) trees (JoEllen Grandy, 4/1/2016).



Fig. 31. View of the dry streambed forking to the left. Note the boulder with engraved names to the rear (JoEllen Grandy, 4/1/2016).



Fig. 32. View of the dry streambed forking to the right. Note the boulder with engraved names to the right (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 33. View to the west standing near the eastern edge of the dry streambed, near where it forks (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 34. View to the south standing near 1700 South and the northwest corner looking into the park. Note the multi-colored stone paved pathway intersects and loops around the stream bed (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 35. View to the north standing near the southwest corner inside the park (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 36. View to the northeast standing near the southwest corner inside the park (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 37. View to the east standing near the southwest corner inside the park (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 38. View to the northeast of the dry stream bed and intersecting pathway (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 39. View to the north of the dry stream bed, intersecting pathway and granite monuments (JoEllen Grandy, 4/1/2016).



Fig. 40. View to the north of the multi-colored stone paved pathway which leads to the furthest south entrance located along 500 East. Note the bench to the left and granite boulders to the rear (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 41. View to the northwest of the benches located along the furthest south pathway accessed from 500 East (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 42. View to the west of the benches and trash receptacle located along the furthest south pathway accessed from 500 East (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 43. Additional pioneer names engraved on the rocks who were part of the company who arrived in the valley on July 22, 1847 located along the the furthest south pathway accessed from 500 East, part of the interpretive Wasatch Mountains (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 44. Additional pioneer names engraved on the rocks who were part of the company who arrived in the valley on July 22, 1847 located along the the furthest south pathway accessed from 500 East, part of the interpretive Wasatch Mountains (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 45. View to the west standing at the the furthest south entrance into the park located along 500 East. Note the memorial concrete bench and concrete pathway addition to the left (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 46. Additional view to the northwest standing in the southeast corner of the park along 500 East. Note the memorial concrete bench and concrete pathway addition to the left (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 47. View to the southeast of the concrete bench and plaque dedicated in memory of Robert J. Simister (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).

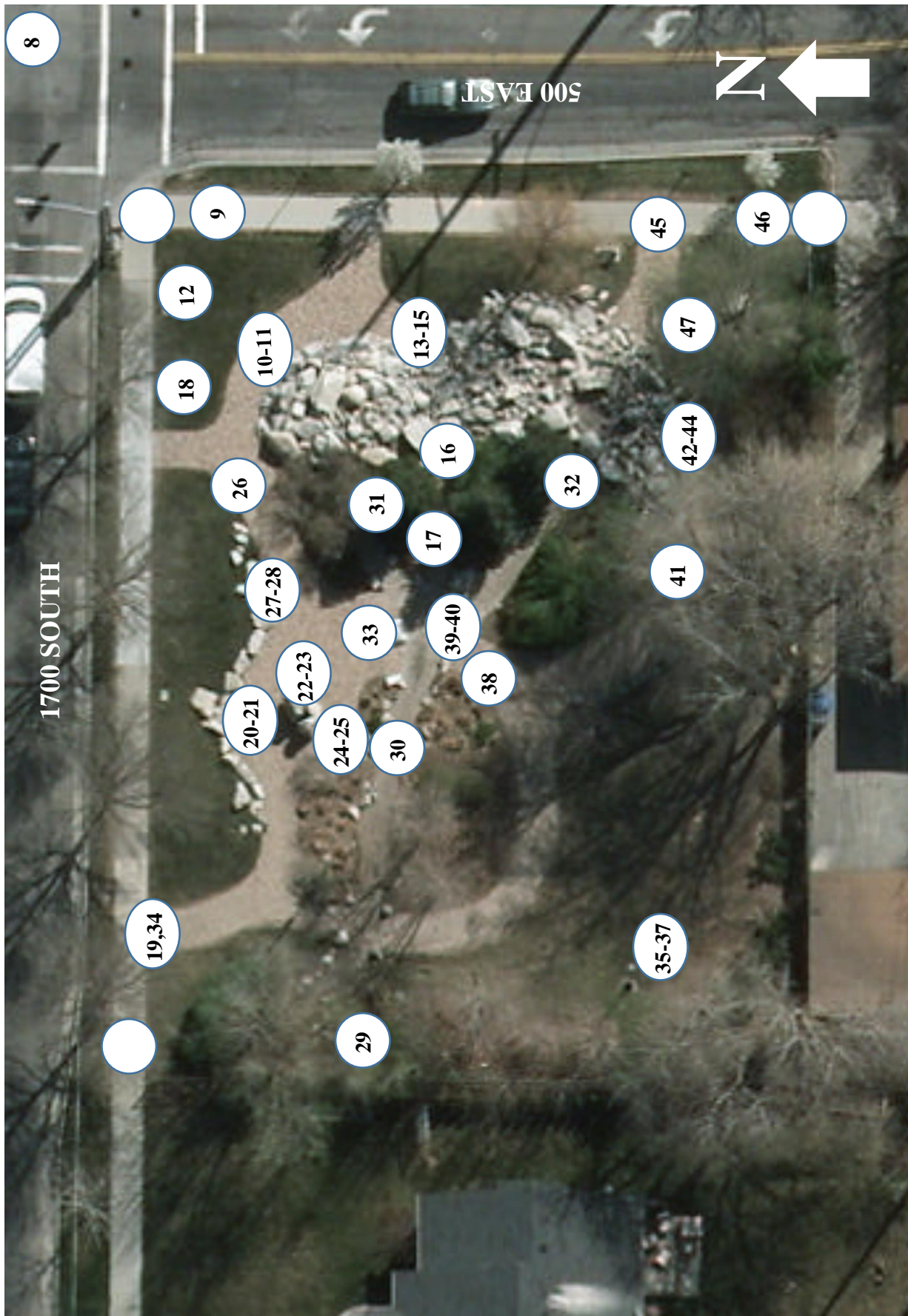


Photo Key (2012)

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Latitude: 40° 43' 59.45" N, 111° 52' 38.58" W (southwest corner of the plaza, Google Earth)

Significance: First Encampment Park is the approximate location where the First Pioneer Company of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints camped when they arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on July 22, 1847. The park is an interpretive representation of the landscape the pioneers encountered as they entered into the Salt Lake Valley.

Description: A small pocket-park was established in 1997 at this historic site. The 0.75-acre park is located in a neighborhood commercial area that was formerly occupied by a gas station. The other corners of the intersection are occupied by small shops and businesses. A well-established, verdant residential neighborhood characterized by single-family homes surrounds the park in all other directions (How; Salt Lake City Zoning).

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families left behind at Winter Quarters and elsewhere; to 70,000 other Mormons who came in the next 22 years; and to 6,000 whose journey ended in death somewhere along the trail.” (Others plaque)

A mounted plaque on the south monument reads as follows (see figs. 24-25):

“How the Park Came to Be. This park grew from what began as a Federal Heights Ward sesquicentennial project – a simple monument to mark the first Mormon campsite in Great Salt Lake Valley. The vision expanded, and the park became a joint project of the Emigration and Wells Stakes of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, bringing to reality a dream of the neighborhood and the historical community. Engraved on stones throughout the park are names of the 109 men, 3 women, and 8 children thought to have slept here that first night in the valley, July 22, 1847. The park design represents the landscape they encountered. Granite boulders mounded in the eastern part represent the Wasatch Mountains. The path through the mountain rocks represents Emigration Canyon, down which the Pioneers came. The dry streambeds represent Emigration and Parley’s Creeks. Primary children of the two stakes embedded pebbles in the fresh concrete of the streambeds. In addition to thousands of hours of volunteer labor by both stakes, the park was made possible by American Oil Company’s generosity in the donating the land and by liberal financial support, primarily by members of Emigration Stake. Contributing firms and organizations included Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Kelby Electric Company, Okland Construction Company, Clean Cut Landscaping, United Fence Company, Lehi Block Company, Howe Rental, and others. Landscape Architect Stuart Loosli created the design and, with Mark Finlinson, managed construction. William B. Smart was general chairman. Dedicated by Elder M. Russell Ballard, July 22, 1997, exactly 150 years after the arrival of the pioneers here. Presented as a city park to the people of Salt Lake City and to all who honor our pioneer heritage.” (How plaque)

Northeast of the granite monuments, small boulders line the north edge of the paved pathway; some are engraved with additional names of the men, women and children of the July 22, 1847 pioneer company (see figs. 26-28).

South of the granite monuments is a small dry streambed extending from east to west, representing Emigration and Parley’s Creeks. The stylized streambed is framed with plantings of ornamental grasses, Alpine Currant (*Ribes alpinum*), and perennials including Russian Sage (*Perovskia atriplicifolia*), Daylily (*Hemerocallis sp.*), Cranesbill (*Geranium sp.*) and Shasta Daisy (*Leucanthemum x superbum*). The dry stream bed forks and terminates to the east along the western edge of the large pile of granite (see figs. 29 – 33). The paved pathway loops around the dry stream bed at this point, returning to the granite monuments. Beyond the looped pathway to the west and south is an open space of grass with large mature trees and a shrub border including Elm (*Ulmus sp.*) and Birch (*Betula sp.*) trees and Alpine Current (*Ribes alpinum*), Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos sp.*), Yew (*Taxus sp.*), Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sp.*) and Dogwood (*Cornus sp.*) shrubs (see figs. 34-39).

Southeast of the granite monuments, the paved pathway wraps around the interpretive granite boulder furthest to the south from the secondary entrance into the park along 500 East. A series of four grey, metal-framed, hard plastic benches and a single trash

receptacle are located along the southern edge of pathway. To the north additional engraved boulders are incorporated into the interpretive Wasatch Mountains pile that bear names of the men, women and children of the pioneer company who arrived on July 22, 1847 (see figs. 40-44).

A single concrete bench dedicated in memory of Robert J. Simister marks the furthest south entrance along 500 East. The bench is located on a concrete pathway that has been designed in a similar fashion to the rest of the pathway, although apparently installed as an addition to the original pathway and design. A plaque on the northwest side of the bench reads as follows (see figs. 45-47):

“In memory of Robert J. Simister. For his love and support of the First Encampment hikes.” (Others plaque)

History: Report not requested.

See figure 48 for the 2016 existing conditions map of First Encampment Park.

Sources: *2012 HRO 6 Inch Orthophotography*. Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center. Web. September 30, 2015. <<http://gis.utah.gov/data/aerial-photography/2012-hro-6-inch-color-orthophotography/>>

First. First Encampment Park, Salt Lake City, Utah. March 23, 2016. Plaque.

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<<http://www.enjoyutah.org/2013/03/first-encampment-park.html>>

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<<http://contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm/ref/collection/RelEd/id/5120>>

How. First Encampment Park, Salt Lake City, Utah. March 23, 2016. Plaque.

Others. First Encampment Park, Salt Lake City, Utah. March 23, 2016. Plaque.

“Salt Lake City Zoning Lookup Map.” *Salt Lake City Maps*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Salt Lake City Community and Economic Development. Web. February 4, 2016.
<<http://maps.slcgov.com/mws/zoning.htm>>

Historian: JoEllen Grandy
Landmark Design
850 South 400 West, Studio 104
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101
801-474-3300
Prepared on June 22, 2016

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS



Fig 1. National Register Historic Districts Map. Note the star indicating the location of the First Encampment Park (Historic Preservation – National).

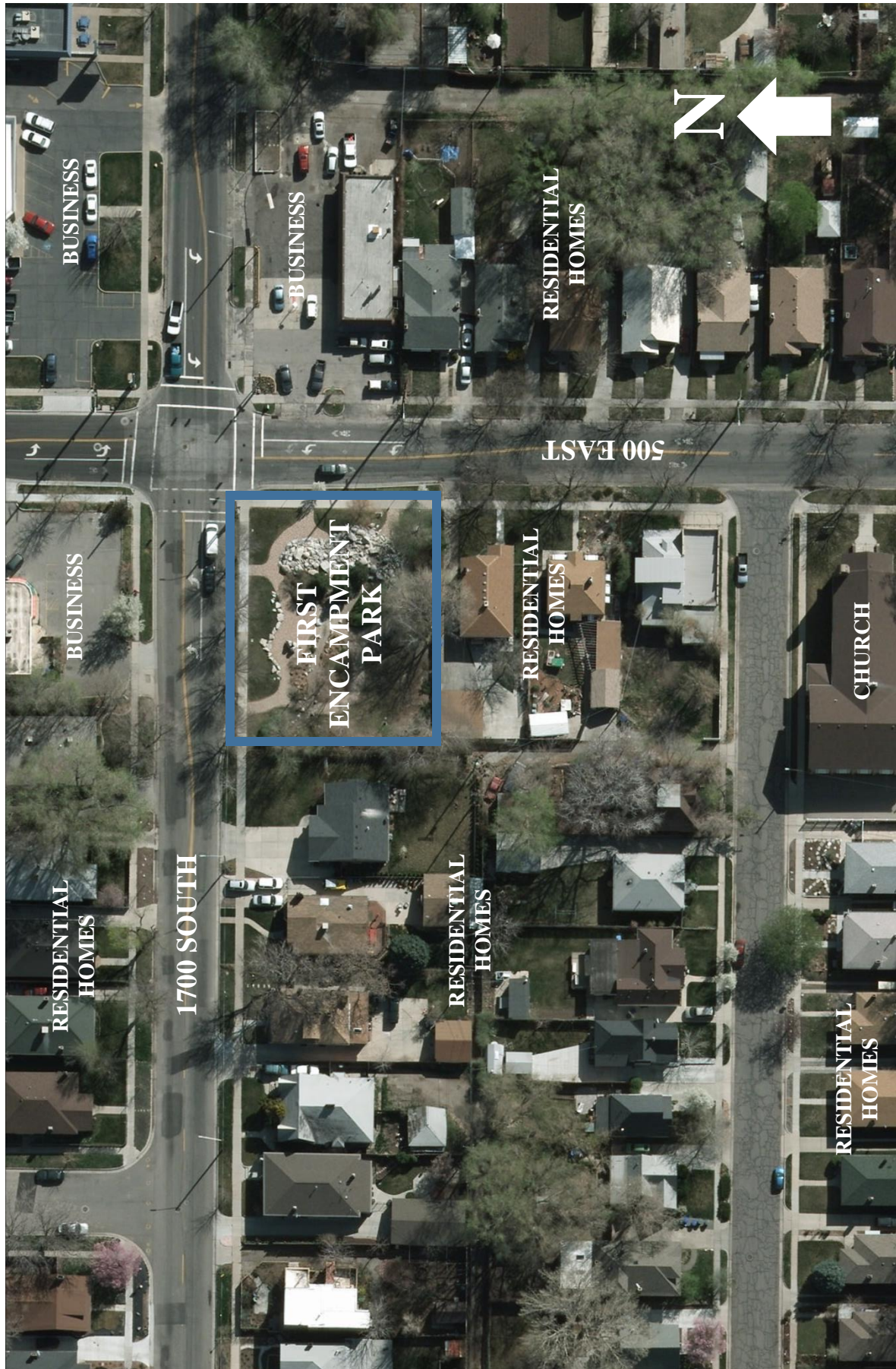


Fig. 2. Context Map (2012).



Fig. 3. Street view to the north looking into the park on 500 East. Note the commercial building to the rear (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 4. Street view to the south looking into the park standing on the southwest corner of 500 East and 1700 South. Note the residential homes to the rear (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 5. Street view to the west looking into the park standing on the southwest corner of 500 East and 1700 South. Note the residential homes to the rear (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 6. Street view to the east looking into the park on 1700 South. Note the commercial buildings to the rear (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 7. First Encampment Park (2012).



Fig. 8. Street view to the southwest looking into the park on the southeast corner of the 500 East and 1700 South (JoEllen Grandy, 4/1/2016).



Fig. 9. Close-up view to the southwest looking into the park on the southwest corner of the 500 East and 1700 South (JoEllen Grandy, 4/1/2016).



Fig. 10. “First Encampment Park”, the name of the park, is engraved into one of the granite boulders representative of the Wasatch Mountains (JoEllen Grandy, 4/1/2016).



Fig. 11. View to the southwest standing near the stack of granite boulders representative of the Wasatch Mountains. Note the pioneer names engraved on the rocks who were part of the company who arrived in the valley on July 22, 1847 (JoEllen Grandy, 4/1/2016).



Fig. 12. View to the southwest of the pathway accessed from 500 East leading to the representative pathway the pioneers traveled through Emigration Canyon (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 13. View to the southwest of the representative pathway the pioneers traveled through Emigration Canyon (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 14. Close-up view to the west of the representative pathway the pioneers traveled through Emigration Canyon (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 15. Additional pioneer names engraved on the rocks who were part of the company who arrived in the valley on July 22, 1847. View to the south standing along the interpretive Emigration Canyon pass (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 16. Close-up view looking to the east of the representative pathway the pioneers traveled through Emigration Canyon. Note 500 East to the rear (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 17. View to the east of the representative pathway the pioneers traveled through Emigration Canyon (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 18. View to the west of the pathway accessed from 1700 south leading west to the rest of the park (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 19. View to the southeast standing near the furthest west entrance located along 1700 South. Note the three rough-cut granite monuments clustered together to the left (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



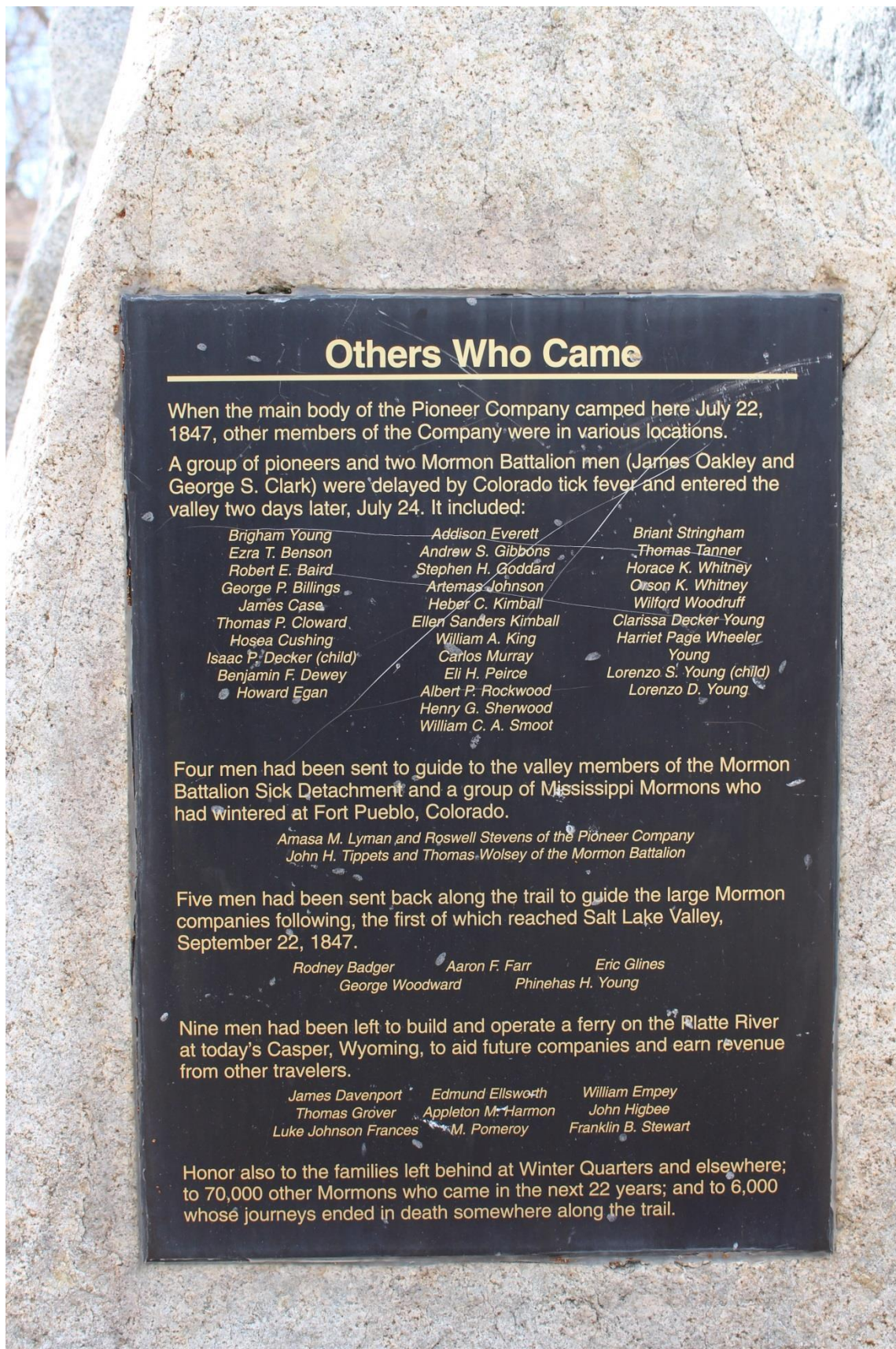
Fig. 20. View to the south of the rough-cut granite monument positioned toward the north (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 21. Close-up view of the plaque mounted on the north-facing monument (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 22. View to the northwest of the rough-cut granite monument positioned toward the east (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Others Who Came

When the main body of the Pioneer Company camped here July 22, 1847, other members of the Company were in various locations.

A group of pioneers and two Mormon Battalion men (James Oakley and George S. Clark) were delayed by Colorado tick fever and entered the valley two days later, July 24. It included:

Brigham Young	Addison Everett	Briant Stringham
Ezra T. Benson	Andrew S. Gibbons	Thomas Tanner
Robert E. Baird	Stephen H. Goddard	Horace K. Whitney
George P. Billings	Artemas Johnson	Orson K. Whitney
James Case	Heber C. Kimball	Wilford Woodruff
Thomas P. Cloward	Ellen Sanders Kimball	Clarissa Decker Young
Hosea Cushing	William A. King	Harriet Page Wheeler
Isaac P. Decker (child)	Carlos Murray	Young
Benjamin F. Dewey	Eli H. Peirce	Lorenzo S. Young (child)
Howard Egan	Albert P. Rockwood	Lorenzo D. Young
	Henry G. Sherwood	
	William C. A. Smoot	

Four men had been sent to guide to the valley members of the Mormon Battalion Sick Detachment and a group of Mississippi Mormons who had wintered at Fort Pueblo, Colorado.

*Amasa M. Lyman and Roswell Stevens of the Pioneer Company
John H. Tippets and Thomas Wolsey of the Mormon Battalion*

Five men had been sent back along the trail to guide the large Mormon companies following, the first of which reached Salt Lake Valley, September 22, 1847.

Rodney Badger	Aaron F. Farr	Eric Glines
George Woodward	Phinehas H. Young	

Nine men had been left to build and operate a ferry on the Platte River at today's Casper, Wyoming, to aid future companies and earn revenue from other travelers.

James Davenport	Edmund Ellsworth	William Empey
Thomas Grover	Appleton M. Harmon	John Higbee
Luke Johnson Frances	M. Pomeroy	Franklin B. Stewart

Honor also to the families left behind at Winter Quarters and elsewhere; to 70,000 other Mormons who came in the next 22 years; and to 6,000 whose journeys ended in death somewhere along the trail.

Fig. 23. Close-up view of the plaque mounted on the east-facing monument (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 24. View to the north of the rough-cut granite monument positioned toward the south (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).

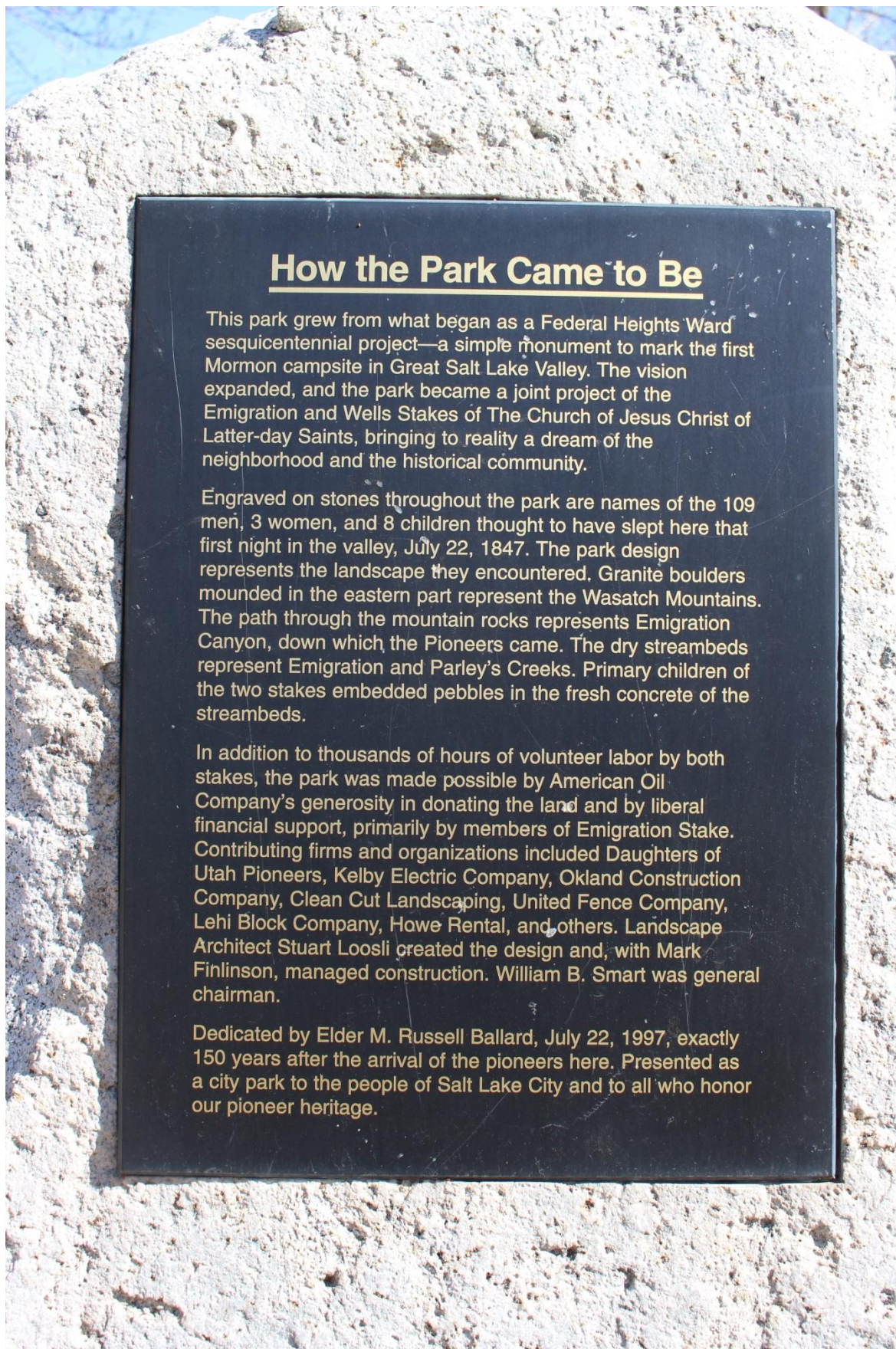


Fig. 25. Close-up view of the plaque mounted on the south-facing monument (JoEllen Grandy, 4/1/2016).



Fig. 26. View to the west standing at 1700 South of the granite monuments and small boulders lining the north edge of the pathway (JoEllen Grandy, 4/1/2016).



Fig. 27. Additional pioneer names engraved on the rocks lining the north edge of the pathway who were also part of the company who arrived in the valley on July 22, 1847 (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 28. Additional view of pioneer names engraved on the rocks lining the north edge of the pathway who were also part of the company who arrived in the valley on July 22, 1847 (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 29. View to the east standing near the northwestern perimeter of the park. Note the dry stream bed representative of Emigration and Parley's Creeks and intersecting pathway (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 30. Close-up view to the east of the dry stream bed. Note the stream bed forks to the left and right beyond the intersecting stone pathway, left and right of the Pine (*Pinus sp.*) trees (JoEllen Grandy, 4/1/2016).



Fig. 31. View of the dry streambed forking to the left. Note the boulder with engraved names to the rear (JoEllen Grandy, 4/1/2016).



Fig. 32. View of the dry streambed forking to the right. Note the boulder with engraved names to the right (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 33. View to the west standing near the eastern edge of the dry streambed, near where it forks (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 34. View to the south standing near 1700 South and the northwest corner looking into the park. Note the multi-colored stone paved pathway intersects and loops around the stream bed (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 35. View to the north standing near the southwest corner inside the park (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 36. View to the northeast standing near the southwest corner inside the park (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 37. View to the east standing near the southwest corner inside the park (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 38. View to the northeast of the dry stream bed and intersecting pathway (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 39. View to the north of the dry stream bed, intersecting pathway and granite monuments (JoEllen Grandy, 4/1/2016).



Fig. 40. View to the north of the multi-colored stone paved pathway which leads to the furthest south entrance located along 500 East. Note the bench to the left and granite boulders to the rear (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 41. View to the northwest of the benches located along the furthest south pathway accessed from 500 East (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 42. View to the west of the benches and trash receptacle located along the furthest south pathway accessed from 500 East (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 43. Additional pioneer names engraved on the rocks who were part of the company who arrived in the valley on July 22, 1847 located along the the furthest south pathway accessed from 500 East, part of the interpretive Wasatch Mountains (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 44. Additional pioneer names engraved on the rocks who were part of the company who arrived in the valley on July 22, 1847 located along the the furthest south pathway accessed from 500 East, part of the interpretive Wasatch Mountains (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 45. View to the west standing at the the furthest south entrance into the park located along 500 East. Note the memorial concrete bench and concrete pathway addition to the left (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 46. Additional view to the northwest standing in the southeast corner of the park along 500 East. Note the memorial concrete bench and concrete pathway addition to the left (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).



Fig. 47. View to the southeast of the concrete bench and plaque dedicated in memory of Robert J. Simister (JoEllen Grandy, 3/23/2016).

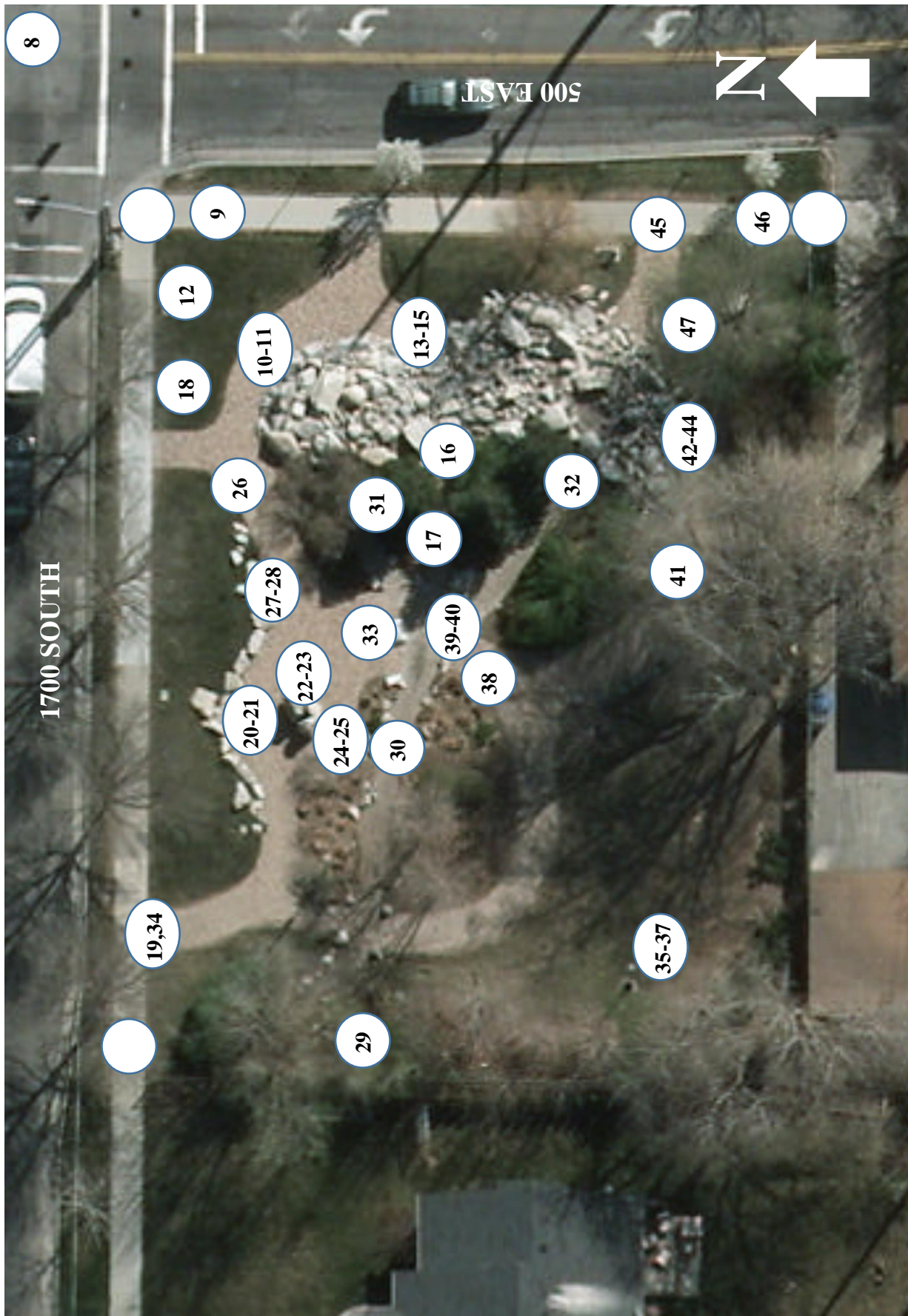


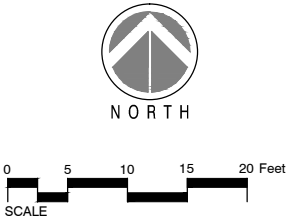
Photo Key (2012)



Imagery taken from AGRC's High Resolution Ortho-Photography (HRO) 6-inch resolution color aerial photography, 2012.

CALLOUT_DESCRIPTIONS

1	GRANITE MONUMENTS (3)	3	"WASATCH MOUNTAINS"	5	"EMIGRATION CANYON"	7	MONUMENT BENCH (NOT SHOWN)
2	DRY STREAMBED	4	GARBAGE CAN	6	BENCH (3)		
[Blue Outline] APPROXIMATE PARK BOUNDARY		[Yellow Outline] PARCEL BOUNDARY					



First Encampment Park

1704 South 500 East

SALT LAKE COUNTY

SALT LAKE CITY

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY
HISTORIC LANDSCAPES REPORT
SLCHLR NO. 33

SHEET 1 OF 1