

UTAH WAR

1857-1858

Killed - None

Wounded - None

Fooled - Everybody

What was it?

- ▣ Mormon War
- ▣ Utah War
- ▣ Utah Expedition
- ▣ Johnston's Army
- ▣ Buchanan's Folly
- ▣ Buchanan's Blunder
- ▣ Contractor's War
- ▣ Echo Canyon War

The Protagonists



**President
Brigham
Young**

1801-1877



**President
James
Buchanan**

1791-1868

Causes

- ▣ Polygamy
- ▣ Mormon defiance of federal authority
- ▣ Friction with non-Mormon federal officials
- ▣ Mormon domination over federal courts
- ▣ Geographical importance to the main emigration routes to the West

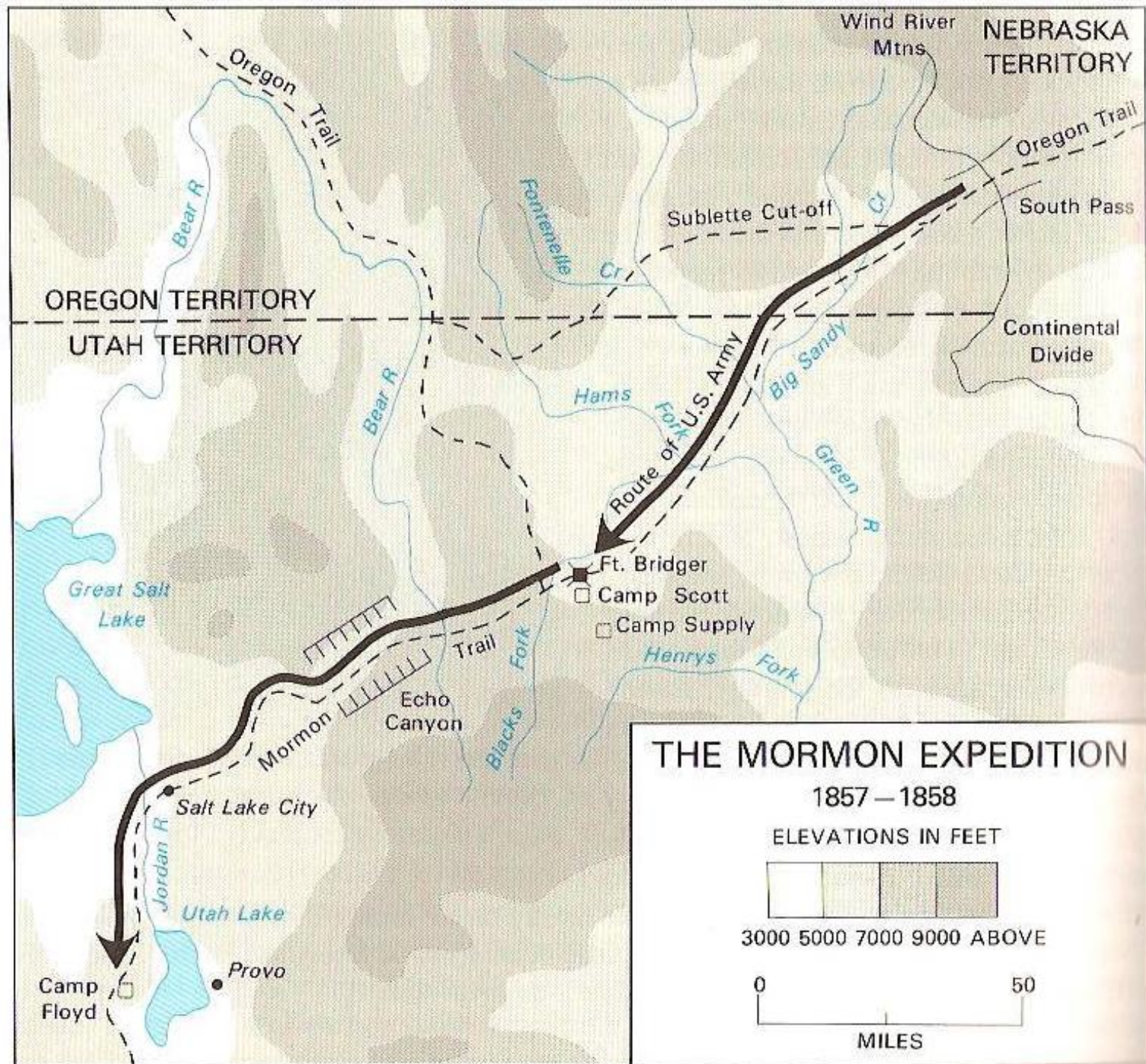
President Buchanan

- ▣ Put Albert Johnston in charge
- ▣ Sent them to the Utah Territory
- ▣ Replaced Brigham Young with Alfred Cummings as Governor

US Army Commanders

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]





Two Utah men, Charles Decker and Jesse Earl, went into the soldiers' camps posing as travelers from California. What they learned while mingling with the uninformed and boastful enlisted men and junior officers only fueled Mormon fears that the army was coming to hang their leaders and abuse their women

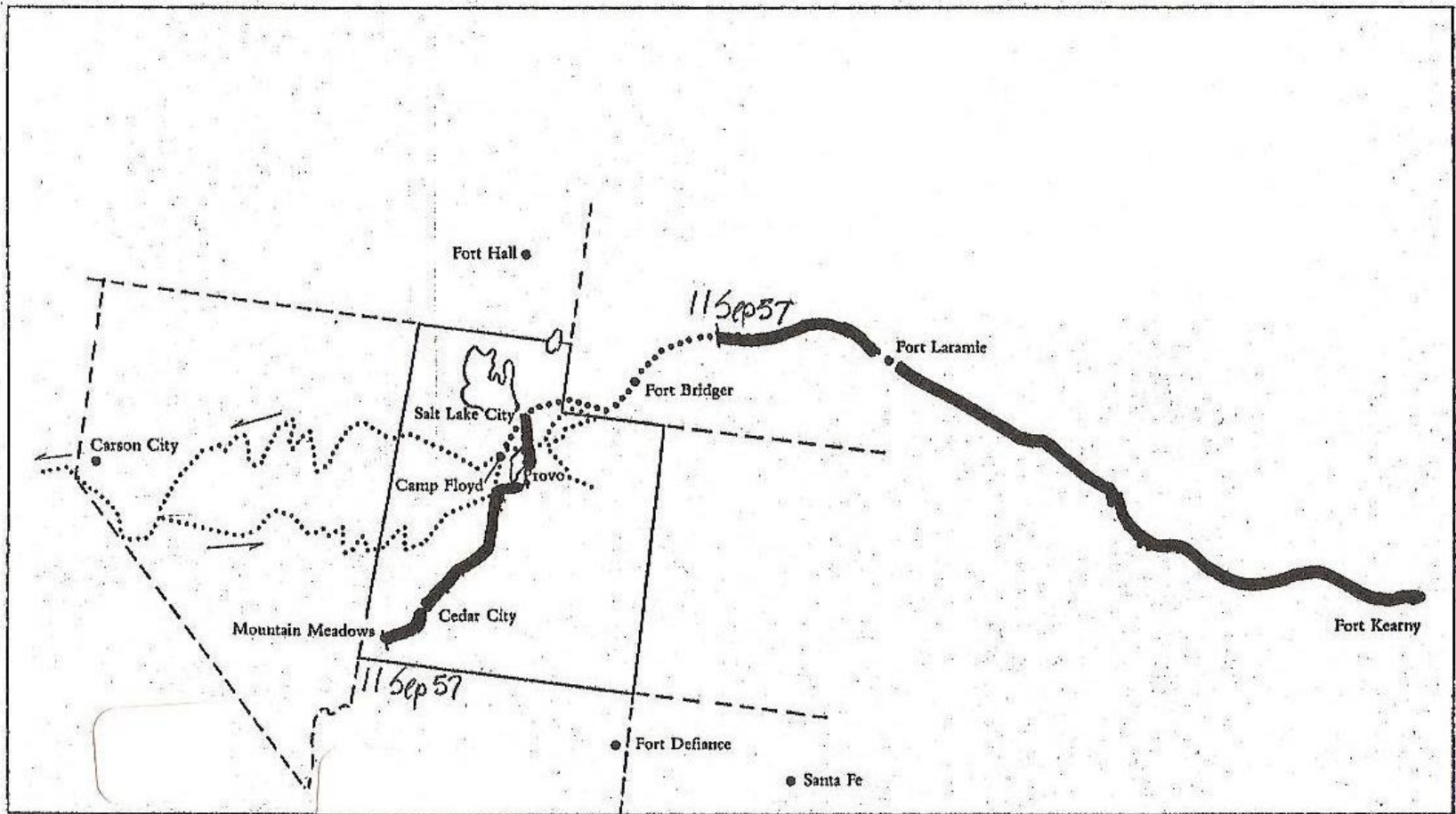
This fear led to one of
the most horrific events
in Utah's history.

The massacre of over a
hundred people.

Fancher/Baker Wagon Train

- ▣ Made up of people from Missouri and Arkansas
- ▣ Had planned to buy food in Utah
- ▣ Came just as the Utahans had received word about Church leader, Parley P. Pratt, being killed in Arkansas
- ▣ Some people who perhaps weren't really part of the wagon train bragged about killing Joseph Smith
- ▣ Became frustrated as they worked their way south and still could not buy food
- ▣ Stopped at a water hole- Later Paiutes had animals die from water at that hole

Mountain Meadows



Mountain Meadows

Wagon Train

Utahans

Frustration

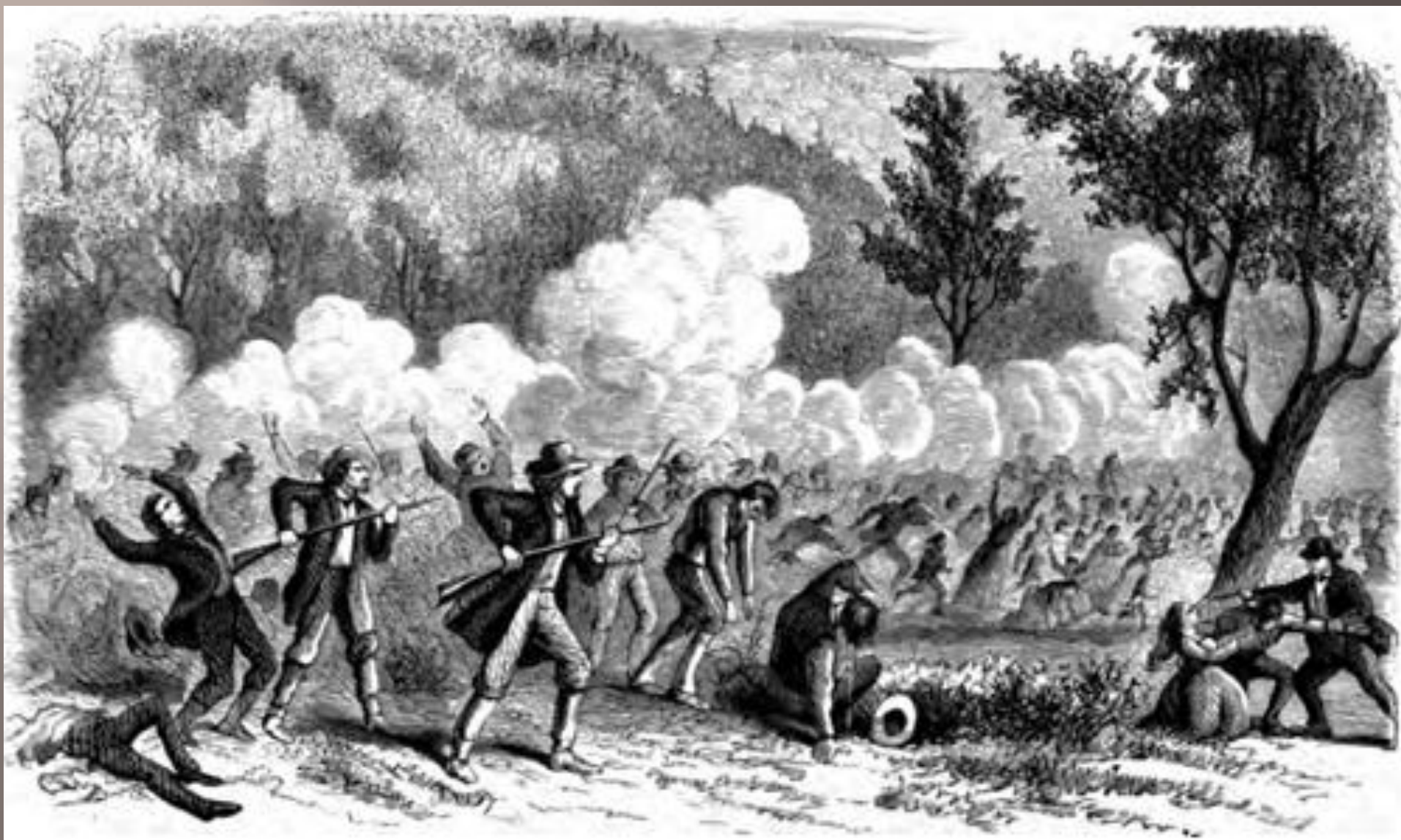
Experience

Fear for Family

Fear for Family



09/11/2007



Only 18 Children Were Spared

- ▣ Only those young enough to not be able to tell the story were spared
- ▣ They were cared for by settlers
- ▣ The relatives of those killed were told that the Fancher party was attacked by Indians
- ▣ All but 4 children returned East to relatives

John D. Lee



John D. Lee's Execution



1877



1900 Monument



1932



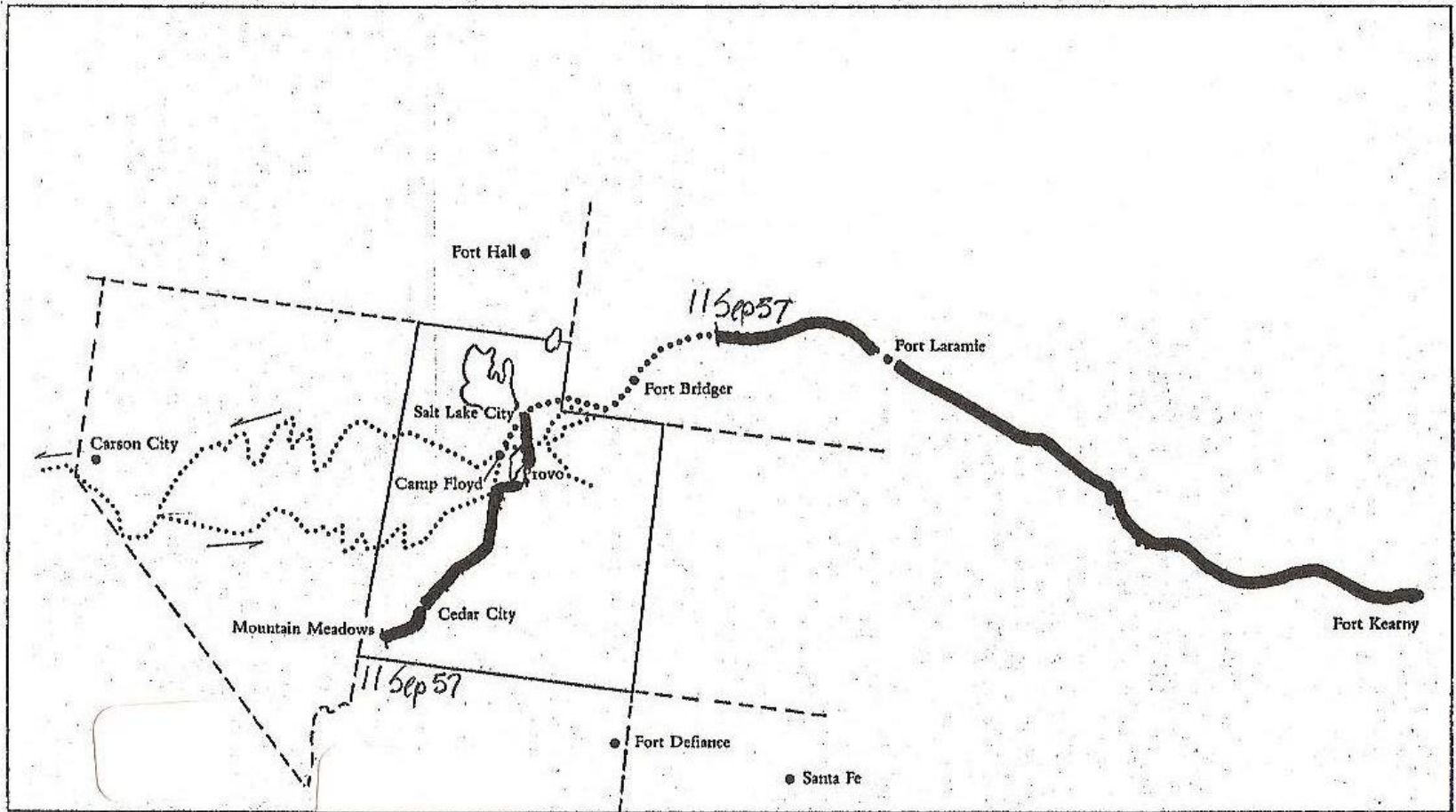
1999 Monument



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The Army Continued to Advance

Nauvoo Legion Commanders



LTG Daniel H. Wells



Major Lot Smith

‘Our orders were not to engage in battle with [the soldiers] nor to take life, but to hinder them in every possible way we could.’

Major Lot Smith later said he’d been ordered not to hurt anyone except in self-defense. Even when the soldiers grew more aggressive, Mormons did not return fire.

Utah's forces burned the grass for up to a mile on either side of the road, making it inconvenient for troops to find forage for their stock and draft animals.

Night 'serenading' parties using tin pans, tied and dried raw hides and bake-oven lids for 'musical instruments' disturbed the soldiers' sleep and stampeded their mules and cattle. This tactic was particularly effective on snowy, windy nights when visibility was poorest.

March Across the Plains



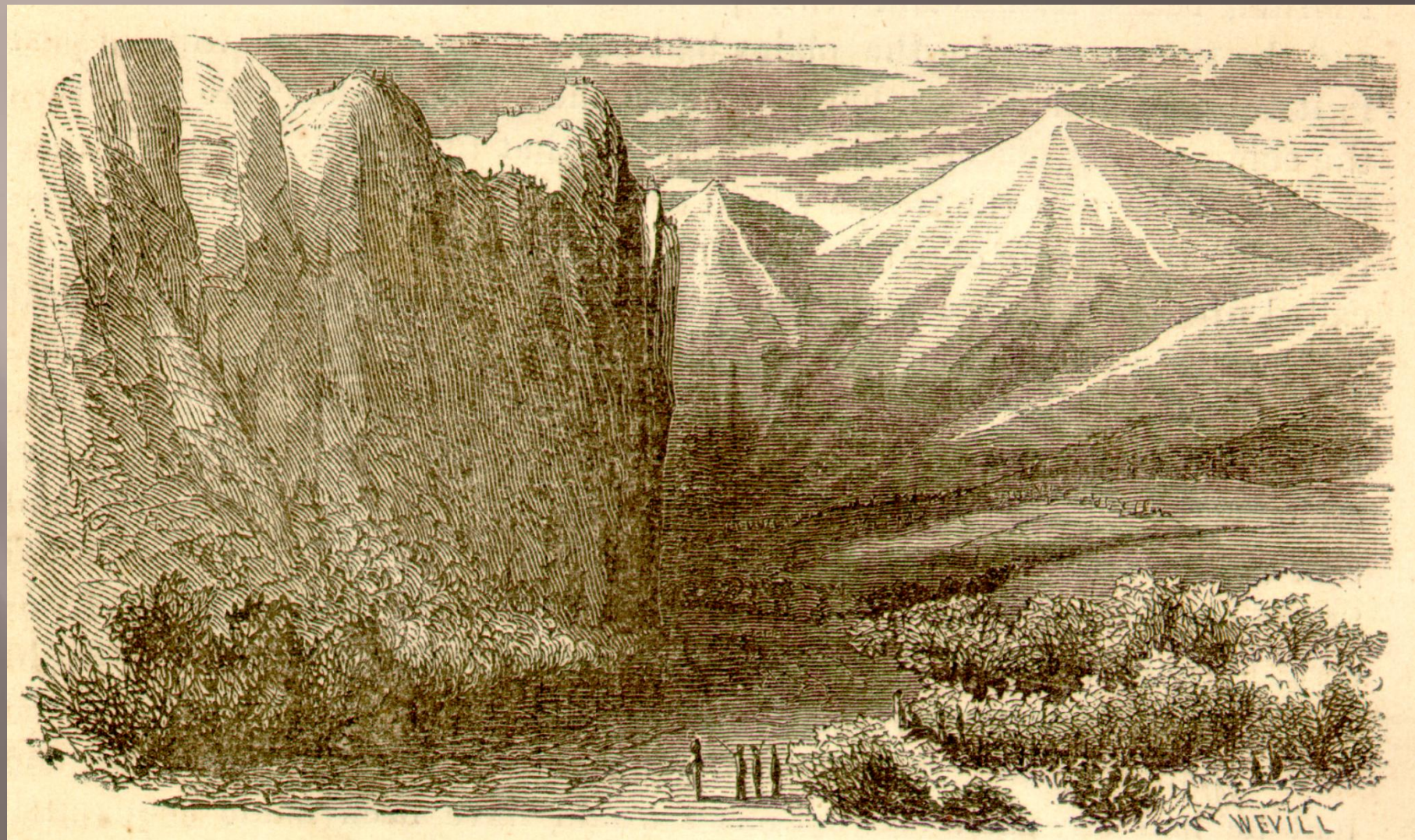
THE MARCH ACROSS THE PLAINS IN A SNOW-STORM.

The single most damaging and controversial operation of the winter campaign was the burning of three army wagon trains with 500,000 pounds of government supplies. The 27-year-old Major Lot Smith became a Utah legend for leading these audacious raids.

The Echo Canyon War

- ▣ Scouts were sent from the Army to see how conditions were into the Salt Lake valley
- ▣ Their reports kept the Army from advancing

Echo Canyon Defenses



Echo Cañon—The Mormon Defences.





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The 100 militiamen in Echo Canyon built 350 campfires along the hillsides to convince scouts that it was occupied

- ▣ The built a wall on a hill top above Mormon Flats
- ▣ They placed dummies and sticks with hats inside the walls which they would move around
- ▣ Branches painted black to represent guns would be stuck out of the windows
- ▣ People coming through the canyon believed that the fort was occupied by Nauvoo Legion Forces

Fort Wells





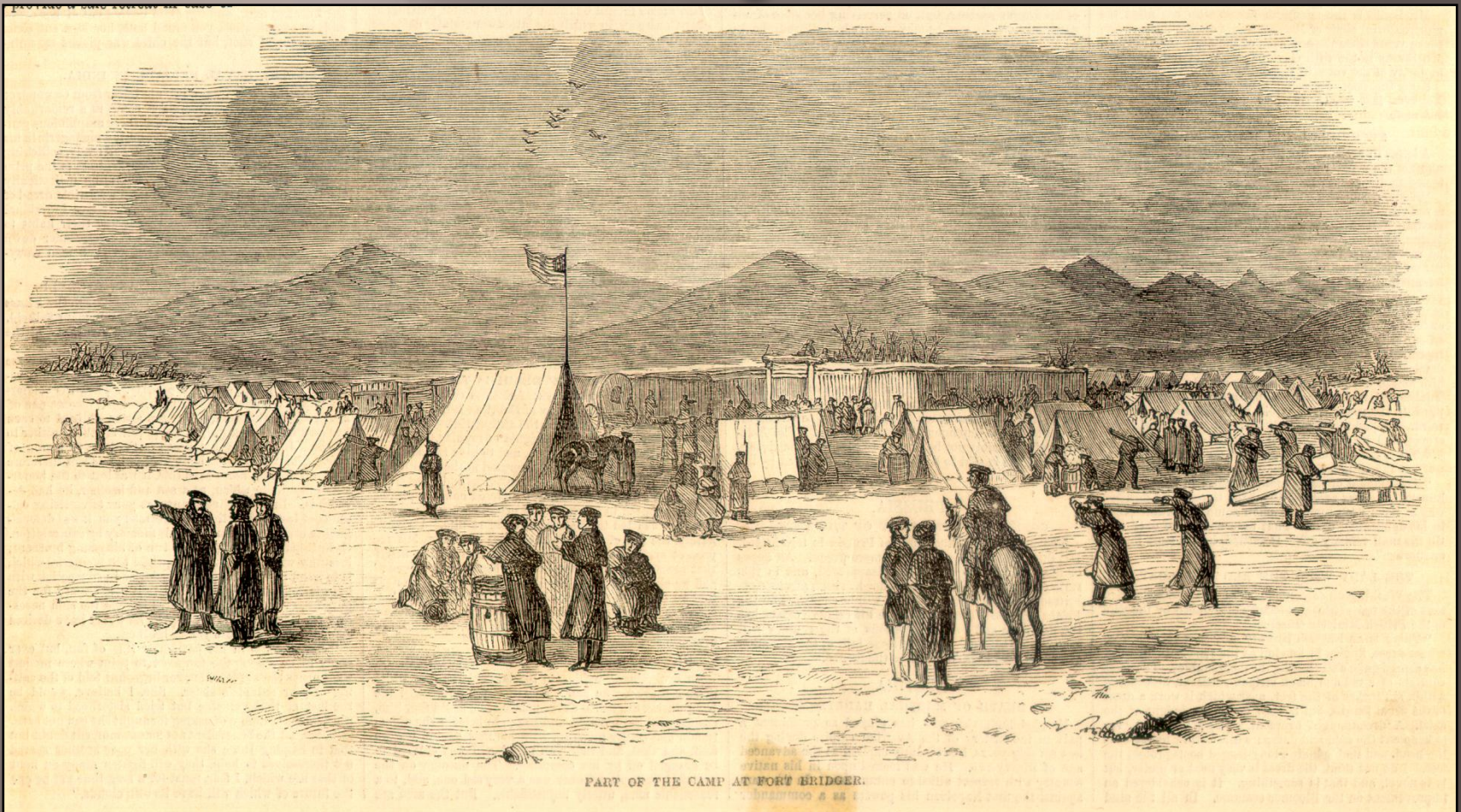
As the new Governor, Albert Cummings, came into the canyon, Infantry and cavalry formed single-file lines of 25 on either side of the roadway. As the governor's carriage passed by, they would sneak ahead behind the lines under the cover of darkness and sagebrush, presenting themselves repeatedly to their new governor.

The Army was convinced
that it would not be
smart to enter the
canyon so they chose
to stay and winter in
Wyoming

The Mormons had previously purchased Fort Bridger. Smith and his men burned it in anticipation of the army's inhabitation.

Fort Bridger

January 1858



Negotiations

Captain Stewart Van Vliet

Colonel Thomas J. Kane

Governor Alfred Cumming

Commissioners:

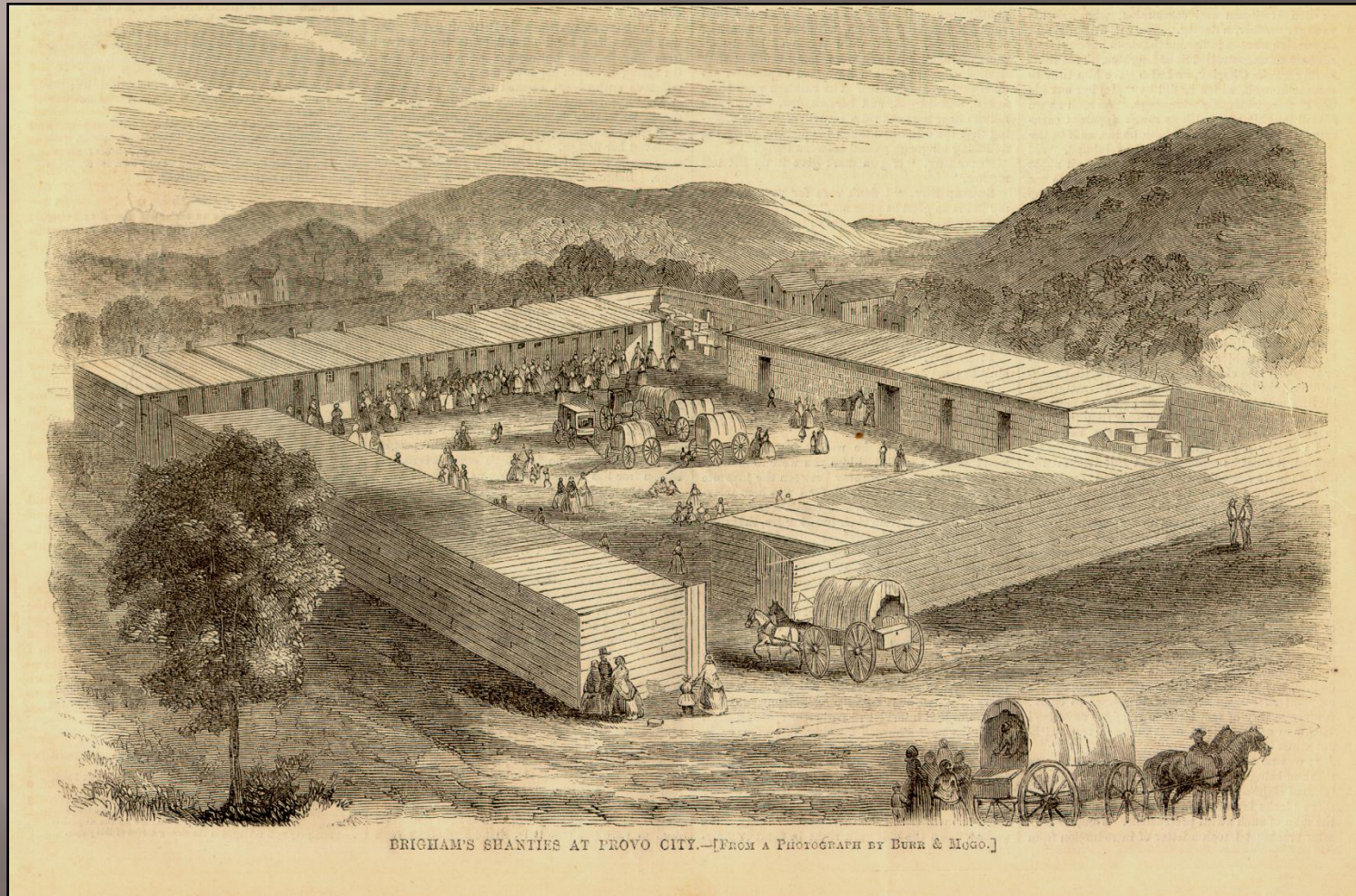
Senator Lazarus W. Powell

US Marshal Ben McCulloch

An Agreement

- ▣ Neither side was willing to accept defeat.
- ▣ Agreement was that the soldiers could enter the Salt Lake Valley but could not stop in Salt Lake.
- ▣ Guards from the Nauvoo Legion stay to watch over the homes in Salt Lake with orders that if one soldier breaks ranks and enters a home, they will burn the city.

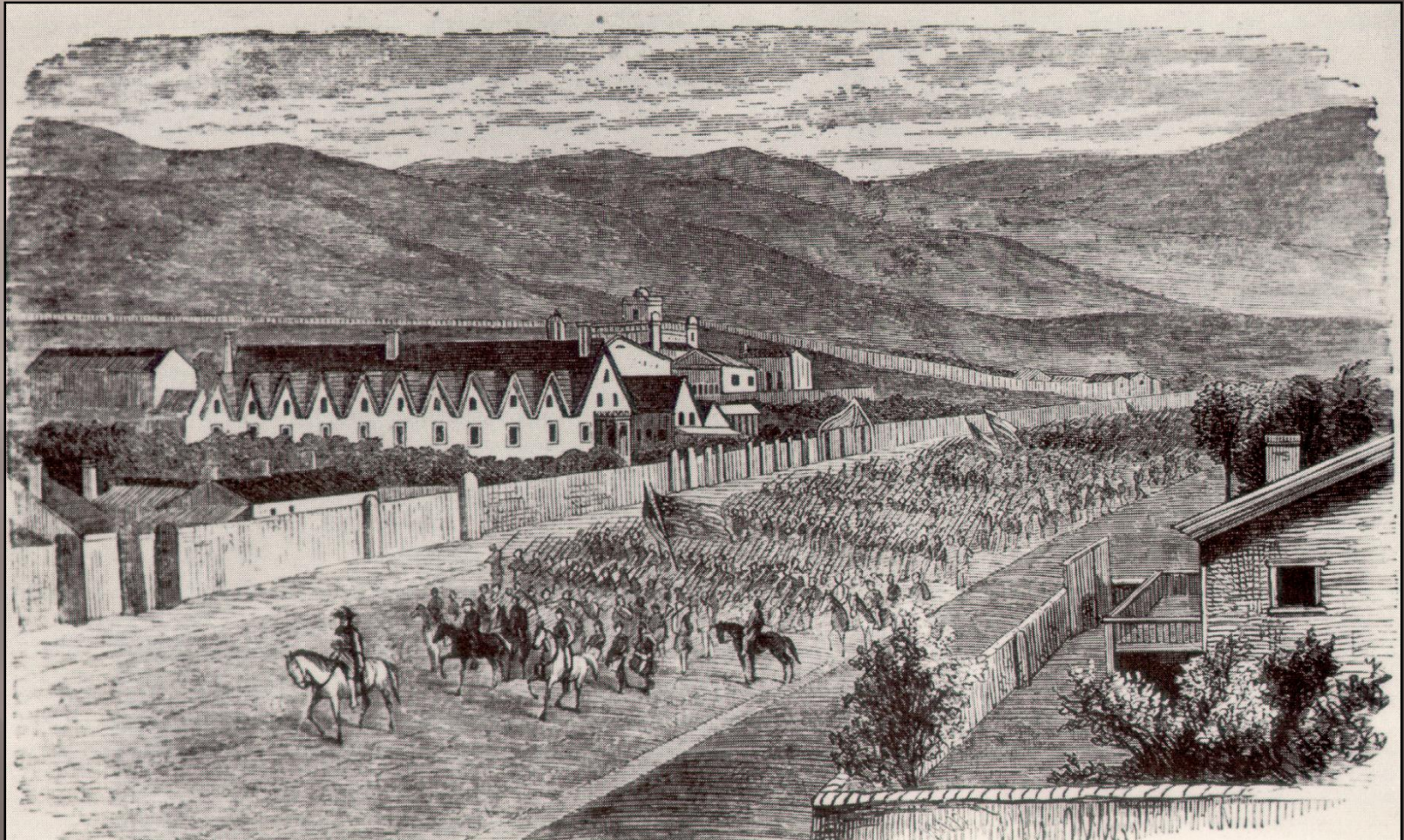
Provo 1858



BRIGHAM'S SHANTIES AT PROVO CITY.—[FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BURR & MOGG.]

People in Salt Lake had
covered the Temple site,
had emptied their homes
and filled them with sage
brush and straw, and had
‘Moved South’

March Through Salt Lake



Conspiracy Theories

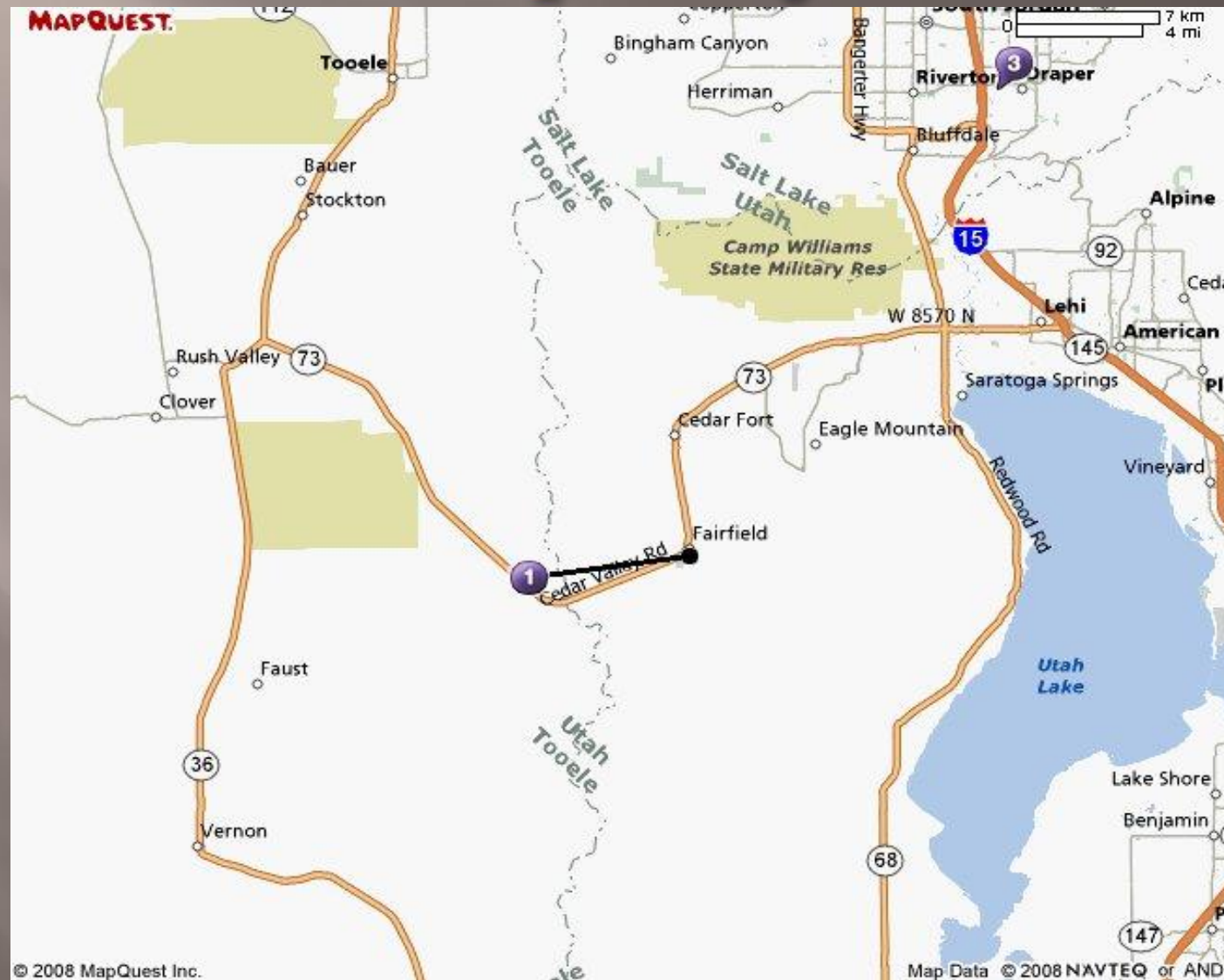
Divert attention from “bleeding Kansas”

Bleeding Kansas, sometimes referred to in history as **Bloody Kansas** or the **Border War**, was a series of violent events, involving anti- slavery and pro-slavery “Border Ruffian” elements, that took place in the Kansas Territory and the western frontier towns of the U.S. state of Missouri roughly between 1854 and 1858. These incidents were attempts to influence whether Kansas would enter the Union as a free or slave state.

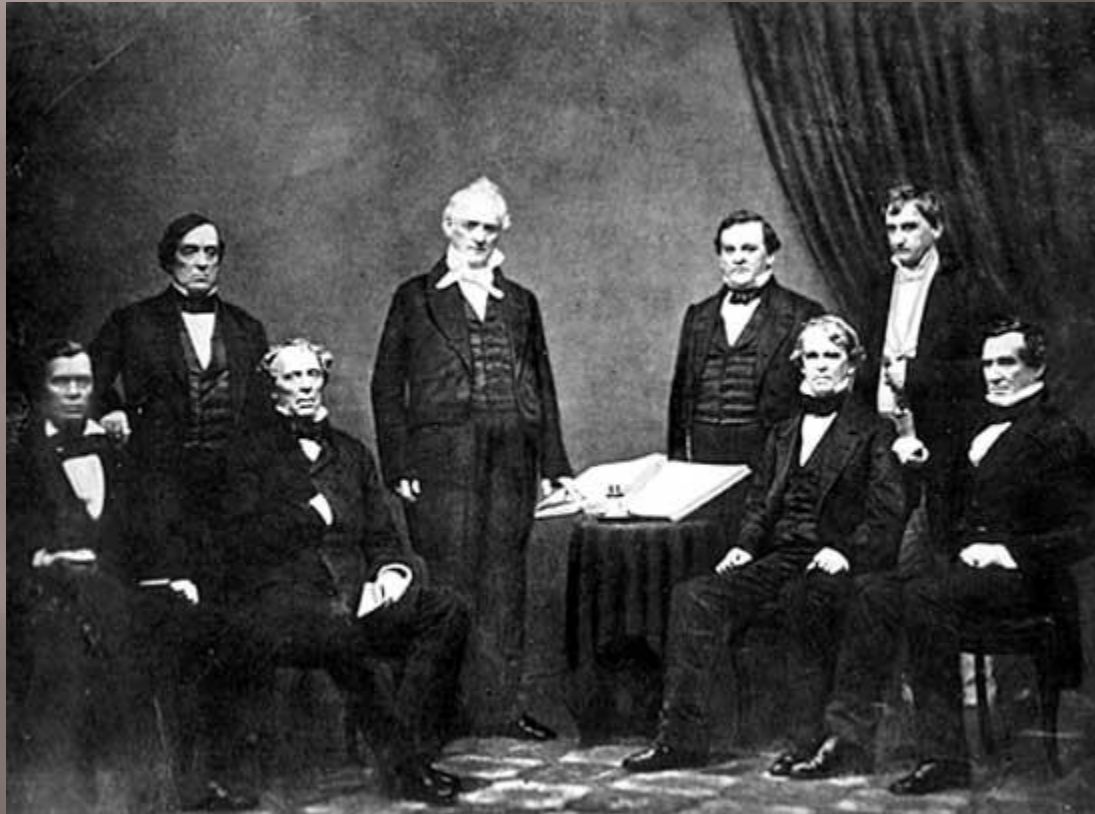
Deliberate attempt to
scatter Federal forces
Undertaken to enrich
commercial friends

Camp Floyd

Camp Floyd



James Buchanan Cabinet



John Floyd

- ▣ US Secretary of War John Floyd served under James Buchanan
- ▣ He was a Southern Sympathizer
- ▣ Albert Johnston called Camp Floyd after him
- ▣ Charges come out the day he resigns from Secretary of War that he had misdirected funds to contractors and guns to the South. Neither charge will be fully investigated and his guilt (or innocence) is still a hotly debated subject
- ▣ He becomes a General in the Confederate Army



There are no sources for lumber,
no big trees around Fairfield so
the Army built Camp Floyd from
Adobe Brick

They could not make enough brick
fast enough so they contracted
with locals. They paid a penny a
brick. They eventually paid
\$16,000.00 for brick.

The area was hard to live in

- ▣ It was dusty. Some of the soldiers write about having more than a foot of dust on the parade grounds.
 - The Cooks would set the Officers' Table with the plates upside down so they wouldn't get dusty between setting the table and eating
 - The dust got between pages of books.
- ▣ There wasn't much to do and the men were often bored

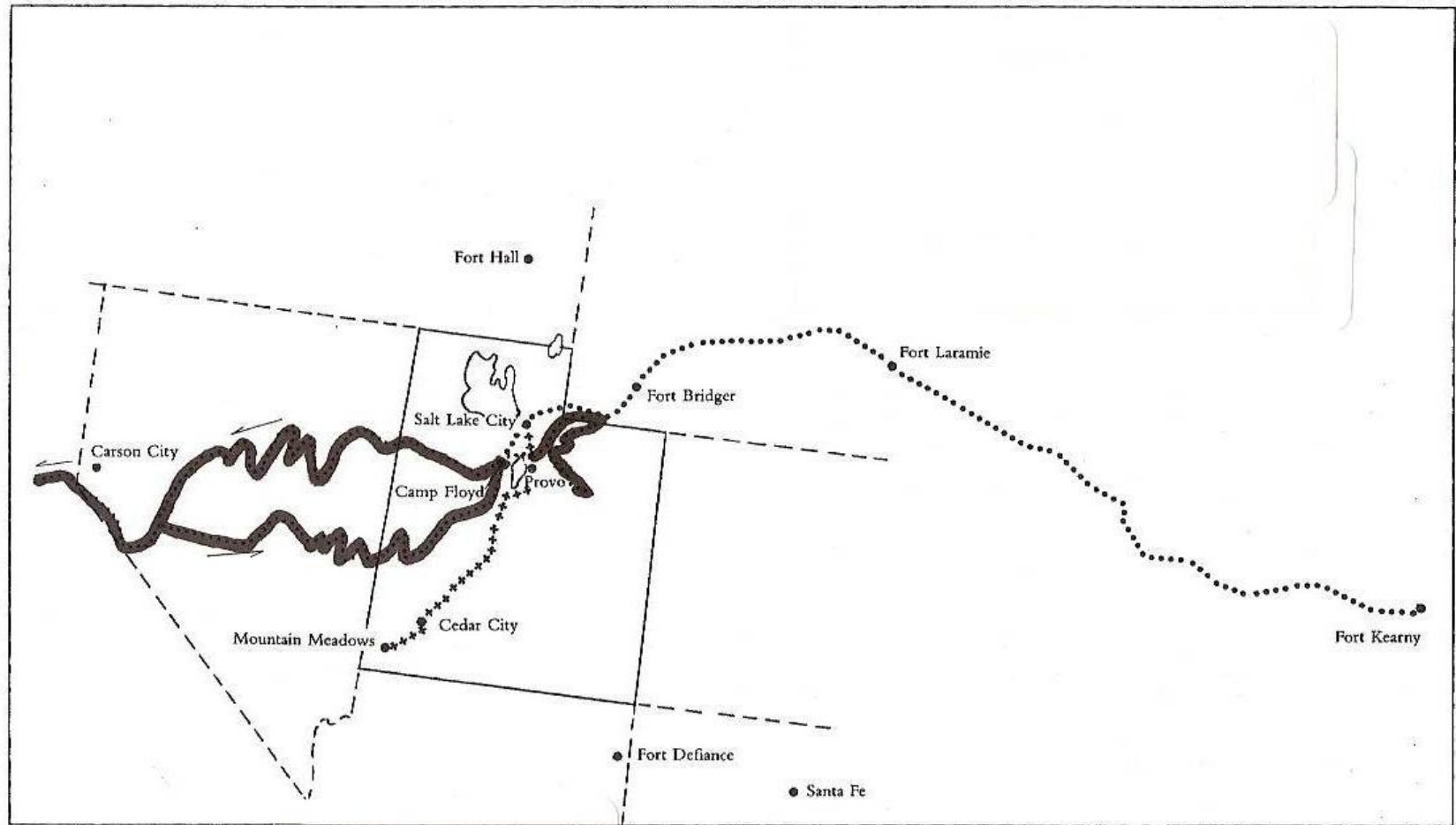
Supplies Continued to Come

- ▣ More and more men and supplies were sent West.
- ▣ Camp Floyd became the biggest Military Base in the United States
- ▣ 2/3 of the US Army was in Utah

Stagecoach Inn Outside Camp Floyd



Simpson Survey Routes 1858-59



Johnston Leaves

- ▣ When he receives word that the secession is coming.
- ▣ Leaving John Bulford in command
- ▣ Becomes an important General in the Confederate Army.

Renaming Camp Floyd

- ▣ Refusing to call the fort after what he titles a traitor, the Commander, John Buford , calls the base **Fort Crittenden**

When War Breaks Out

- ▣ The Army is recalled
- ▣ Their orders are to bring what they can bring with them, sell what they can't, destroy what is not sold
- ▣ They have an auction- surplus goods are sold
- ▣ \$4,000,000 worth of goods are sold for \$100,000
- ▣ Only one building is sold- the Commissary

The Base is Destroyed

- ▣ The largest military installation is reduced to one little building
- ▣ The cemetery is there. Men were buried, but the headstones weren't placed. So, when they were, they weren't placed over the actual graves but in alphabetical order
- ▣ The Stagecoach Inn is still standing

**The US
Government Still
Wanted Utah
Watched**

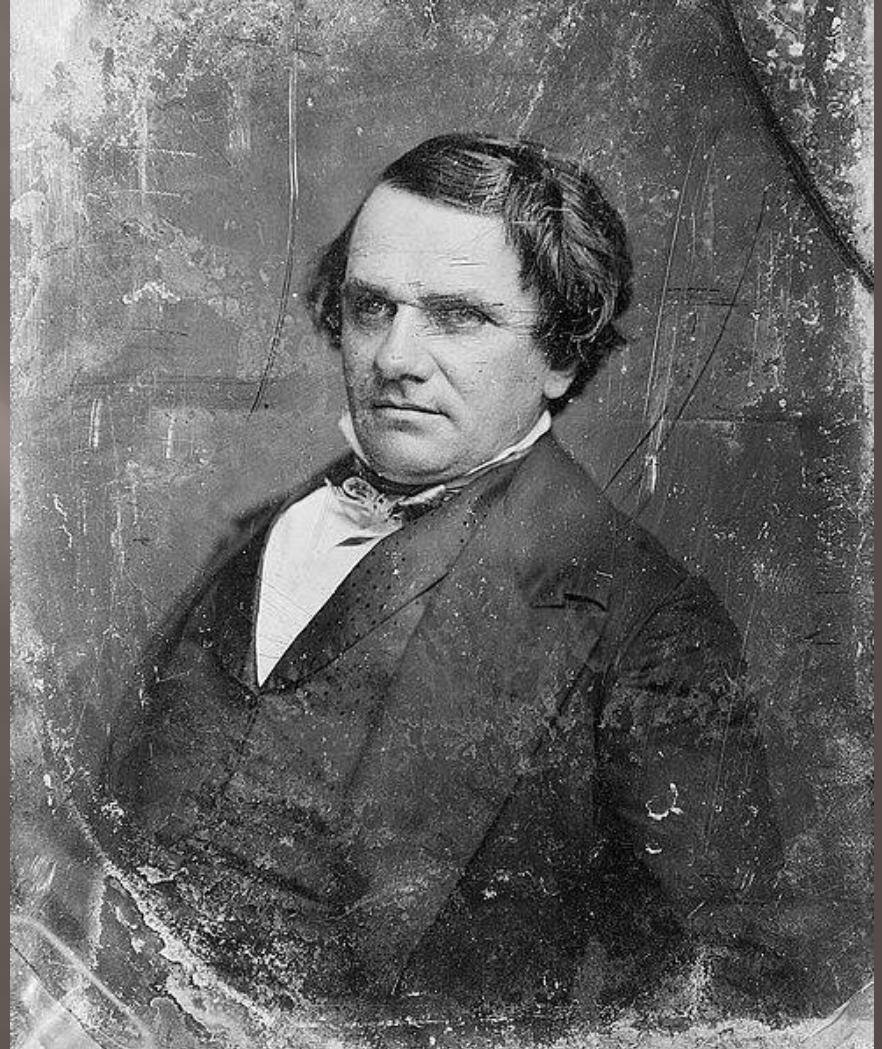
Colonel Patrick E. Connor

**Cdr, 3rd California
Volunteers**



Fort Douglas

- ▣ Builds Ft. Douglas above Salt Lake City
- ▣ Trains cannons on the Beehive House
- ▣ Names it after Steven A. Douglas





Connor's Contributions

- ▣ Fort Douglas
 - The Bear River Massacre
- ▣ The Father of Utah Mining
 - Found Silver in Park City Area
- ▣ The Salt Lake Tribune
- ▣ The Liberal Political Party

**What Impact Did The Utah
War Have on Us?**