

Bicentennial Art

Historical Exhibition Redux

Presented by

Kaysville - Fruit Heights Museum of History and Art

Welcome

Prior to the United States Bicentennial, William J. Critchlow III, an Ogden attorney with an interest in history, obtained funds from the local Bicentennial Commission to contract local artists to create 60 paintings for the 1976 celebration. Twenty-three artists from throughout Utah participated in the project and are represented in the Bicentennial Art Collection at Weber State University. Former members of the art faculty of Weber State, Utah State, University of Utah, and Brigham Young University, along with a number of local professional and free-lance artists were commissioned. The Ogden Standard Examiner widely publicized artists' progress and the 1976 exhibition in the Stewart Library on the Weber State Campus.

The Weber State University Storytelling Festival, Utah's Division of Arts and Museums, and Kaysville - Fruit Heights Museum of History and Art in 2023 are working in collaboration to share reproductions of some of the paintings and their history with you.

Sixteen artists and twenty-eight paintings from the original exhibit have been selected to be shown in Kaysville and Fruit Heights in 2023. We hope to share ways in which northern Utah history can be told through art. We also hope to demonstrate how history is interpreted and reinterpreted by different generations.

The history represented in the 1976 exhibit imagines 19th and early 20th century historical events including early forts, landscape, explorers, Indians, trappers, pioneers and the industrial development of the area. The groups selected for admission to the 2023 exhibit include trappers and mountain men, Native Americans, pioneers and settlers.

The ways history is interpreted over time can be problematic. Words matter and we acknowledge that they can sometimes be harmful or offensive. For example, the 1976 exhibit refers to the Battle of Bear River which is now known as the Bear River Massacre. We acknowledge that this exhibit is being shared on the unseeded land of the Northwestern Band of the Shoshone.

Citations, sources, notes, and relevance to the history of the Kaysville area are available online.

In partnership with the following:



Exhibit Artists

B. Y. Andelin (1894-1986)



Bertran Youth Andelin from Richfield and Ogden, Utah, was a painter, educator, and arts activist. Andelin graduated from the University of Utah in 1916. He made periodic visits to Los Angeles, California to study at the Chouinard and Otis art schools and the University of Southern California, and made a career as an art educator from 1925 to 1960.

Andelin's teaching posts included several public junior high and high schools, but he spent most of his time at Ogden High School before becoming a part-time faculty member at Weber State College. Andelin was a skilled interpreter of landscapes in oil and watercolor. He also painted and designed countless sets for nearly all of his city's dramatic productions and civic celebrations.

Featured artwork: Trappers Winter Camp

Dan Baxter (1948-1986)

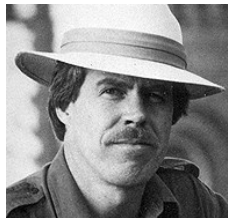


Dan Baxter attended the University of Utah on several scholarships for art, academics, and gymnastics and graduated with a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree in 1973. After a brief teaching period at the University of Utah, Baxter was encouraged by one of his professors, Alvin Gittins, to study at the Art Students League in New York, which he did, receiving an outstanding student certificate.

Baxter demonstrated skill in landscape and still-life paintings, but he is most well-known for his figurative paintings and portraiture. Baxter painted several murals for the LDS church, and he won many awards for his art throughout his career, including from the National Academy of Design.

Featured artwork: Evacuation of Ogden

Ken Baxter (1948-living)



Ken Baxter grew up in Salt Lake City, Utah where he expressed an interest in art from an early age. After earning a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree from the University of Utah, Baxter became a high school art educator for a brief period while he pursued a Master of Fine Arts degree from Utah State University.

Eventually, Baxter left teaching to pursue a career as a full-time artist. Baxter's favorite approach to painting is the "plein-air" technique, which is the practice of painting outdoors within a landscape. Baxter has painted scenery backdrops for Ballet West productions, and his work has appeared in many national and international publications and exhibits, placing over 1500 paintings in various collections.

Featured artwork: Ogden Origin of the Continental Oil Company, Prisoners of War

Lois S. Breeze (1910-2000)



Lois Sherrill Breeze graduated with an art degree from the John Herron Art School in Indianapolis, Indiana, and completed additional studies and graduate work at Butler University and the Cape Cod School of Art, where she was granted a prestigious scholarship.

Throughout her education, Breeze received tutelage from several accomplished American artists and even attended workshops taught by Richard Van Wagoner and Harrison Groutage, whose work is also featured in this exhibition. Lois Breeze is a member of the Palette Club and the Utah Water Color Society, and her work has been exhibited throughout Utah and surrounding states.

Featured artwork: Ogden Tithing Yard

Dale R. Bryner (1935-1999)



Dale R. Bryner from Ogden, Utah received both Bachelor and Master of Fine Arts degrees from the University of Utah, and joined the Weber State College art faculty in 1965. He was highly regarded as a skilled life-drawing and figure-structure teacher.

Bryner's work, recognized both locally and nationally, involves a variety of mediums including gouache, oils, airbrush, printmaking, illustration, etching, and photography.

Featured artwork: Circumnavigation of the Great Salt Lake, Chinese Track Layers, Indian Stalking Elk, Harlan-Young Party, Mormon Construction Crew

Farrell R. Collett (1907-2007)



Farrell Collett was born in Bennington, Idaho, but spent most of his life in Utah. He received early art training from Brigham Young University and the University of Utah, but pursued additional studies at the California School of Fine Arts, the Art Institute of Chicago, and the American Academy of Art, while simultaneously working as a freelance illustrator.

He was a professor as well as the Chairman of the Weber State art department for many years, and his work has been included in numerous national and international exhibitions and collections. Collett has received many awards and prestigious recognition for his work, and is featured in many private and corporate collections in the U.S. and internationally.

Of all the exhibit artists, Collett was most heavily represented in the first exhibit. Weber State participated in the project through its Development Fund and by releasing time of its veteran art faculty member to complete a painting of forts.

Featured artwork: Fort Buenaventura, Osborne Russell Meets a Wolverine, Goodyear Horse Drive

Charles A. Groberg (1913-1992)



Charles Alfred Groberg was born in Farr West, Utah, and lived primarily in Weber County with his wife and children. Groberg graduated with a Master in Fine Arts degree from Utah State University in 1966.

While earning his degree, he worked as a faculty member at Weber State University, and became the chair of the art department in 1969. He taught art professionally for many years before retiring in 1981.

Featured artwork: The City of Corinne

Harrison Groutage (1925-2013)



Harrison Groutage, from Richmond, Utah, was a painter and educator. His studies included Utah State University and Weber State University, but he graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree from Brigham Young University, followed by a Master of Fine Arts from the University of Utah.

Groutage taught as a Utah State professor for over 20 years, and was the chair of the art department from 1965 to 1972. He painted mostly watercolors, as well as some acrylic and oil paintings and murals. His work was chosen to represent Utah in the World Book encyclopedia, and he was selected as Utah's artist of the year in 1998.

Featured artwork: Peter Skene Ogden Trapping Beaver, Pioneer Logging

Fred Hunger (1936-2017)



Fred Hunger was born in Fresno, California, and attended Sacramento State College and Weber State University, where he graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1977. He also earned a Master of Fine Arts degree from Universidad de Guanajuato in Mexico.

Hunger was the owner and manager at The Frame House and Gallery and was the executive director of Eccles Community Arts Center. He was very active in the Ogden area arts throughout his life and participated in many exhibitions. Hunger's artworks have been published in many books about Utah art, and was even featured in *La Revue Moderne* of Paris, France.

Featured artwork: John M. Browning's Gunsmith Shop

Franz Johansen (1928-2018)



Franz Johansen discovered his artistic motivation while serving an LDS mission where he decided to spend the rest of his life portraying his religious beliefs through visual art. After returning home from his mission and serving briefly in the U.S. Army, he studied at Brigham Young University and graduated with a Masters in Fine Arts.

He taught at Brigham Young University for over 30 years, and was even the department chair for several years before retiring in 1989 to pursue art full-time. Johansen is best known for his sculptures and has been named as the founder of the LDS contemporary fine art movement. He was the chairman of the Institute of Fine Art in Utah and many of his works are displayed in the Church History Museum in Salt Lake City.

Featured artwork: Chief Washakie at Huntsville

David M. Merrill (1912-1997)



David Merrill studied at the University of Utah and the Art Center School in Los Angeles before earning Bachelor and Masters degrees in Fine Arts from Brigham Young University.

Merrill's career involved teaching art at Davis High School, working as an advertising art supervisor and a TIME magazine art director, and operating an art gallery. He spent the last 30 years of his life as a full-time painter. Many of his artworks are displayed in the Church History Museum in Salt Lake City.

Featured artwork: Utah International at Its Beginnings

Lee K. Parkinson (1913-2000)



Lee Parkinson, from Ogden, Utah, was an artist, teacher, and lecturer. He received his art education at The Art Institute of California in Los Angeles and at the Chicago Institute of Art. Parkinson became a set designer for Universal Studios before becoming a freelance commercial artist and art teacher in Utah for 30 years.

Heavily influenced by LeConte Stewart of Kaysville, Parkinson was particularly skilled in oil painting and wrote several books and guides on the medium. Parkinson was also instrumental in organizing the Art Colony in Utah.

Featured artwork: Cache Valley Rendezvous

Gary E. Smith (1942-Living)



Gary Ernest Smith was born in Baker City, Oregon, but resided in Utah for much of his life. He expressed interest in drawing and painting from an early age, but received formal education at Eastern Oregon College and Brigham Young University, earning Bachelor and Master degrees in Fine Arts.

Smith worked as a faculty member and art gallery director and curator at Brigham Young University alongside his professional art career. He has completed 3 murals for LDS temples, and his work has been featured in many exhibitions, magazines, books, and journals. A book on his life was published in 1999 titled “Holding Ground- The Art of Gary Ernest Smith”.

Featured artworks: Chief Pocatello at Brigham City, Encounter at Mountain Green, Echo Canyon Fortifications

LeConte Stewart (1891-1990)



LeConte Stewart, a native to Utah, began his art education in 1912 at the University of Utah and went on to study at Ricks College, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the Art Students League in Woodstock, New York, under impressionist-painter John F. Carlson.

Stewart specialized in landscape painting, and his subject matter consisted mostly of rural Utah scenes, although he also created several portraits and murals. Commissions allowed Stewart to create art professionally, but he also enjoyed a career as an art instructor at several northern Utah schools before becoming the head of the University of Utah art department for 18 years until his retirement.

Featured artwork: Lake Park Resort is now missing from the Bicentennial Art Collection.

Richard Van Wagoner (1932-2013)



Richard Van Wagoner was born in Midway, Utah and was a Davis High School alumnus. He attended Weber State College, the University of Utah, and Utah State University, graduating with Bachelor and Master of Fine Arts degrees as well as a Master of Science degree.

Van Wagoner began teaching at Weber State College in 1959 and eventually became the chairman of the art department. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Watercolor USA Honor Society. He specialized in watercolor, drawing, painting, and printmaking, and his work often depicts the western urban landscape.

Featured artwork: Malan's Basin Inn, Battle of Bear River

Mary R. Warnock (1907-1987)



Mary Roberts Warnock, first lived in Kaysville then moved to Farmington, Utah, where her art studio was based. She was an accomplished watercolor and portrait artist. She graduated from the University of Utah and pursued additional studies at the Otis Art Institute in California and the Los Angeles Art Center. Warnock was an active member of the Associated Utah Artists and the Ogden Fine Arts Club and was appointed chairman of the Ogden Palette Club's studio committee. She was a student of LeConte Stewart.

Warnock's work has been exhibited in many collections, including several one-artist shows throughout Utah. She has also won several awards and recognitions for her artwork such as the prize for portraiture at the Utah State Fair.

Featured artwork: Bamberger to Lagoon, Lagoon Ballroom

Exhibit Paintings

Trappers and Mountain Men

Bear River Rendezvous
Cache Valley Rendezvous
Circumnavigation
Encounter at Mountain Green
Goodyear Horse Drive
Osborne Russell Meets a Wolverine
Peter Skene Ogden
Trappers Winter Camp

Native Americans

Battle of Bear River
Chief Pocatello
Chief Washakie at Huntsville
Fort Buenaventura
Stalking Elk

Pioneers

Browning's Gun Shop
City of Corinne
Echo Canyon
Evacuation of Ogden
Harlan-Young Party
Malan's Basin Inn
Mormon Construction
Ogden Tithing Yard
Pioneer Logging

Settlers

Lagoon Ballroom
Bamberger to Lagoon
Continental Oil Company
Chinese Track Layers
Prisoners of War
International Railroad

1. Bamberger to Lagoon

Mary R. Warnock



The Bamberger Railroad was built in 1891 by wealthy capitalist, entrepreneur, and Utah governor, Simon Bamberger. The railroad was first known as the Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs Railway, and later as the Salt Lake and Ogden Railway.

The “Bamberger” was considered to be one of the most efficient, and successful passenger and freight interurban lines operating during the first decades of the 20th century. It lived up to its slogan “Every hour, On the hour, In an hour.” In Spite of economic challenges, fires, power upgrades, and reorganizations it stayed in service until the 1950s.

2. Battle of Bear River

Richard J. Van Wagoner



Due to federal concerns about the state of the Union during the American Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln ordered several regiments to protect mail routes and communication lines to the west. Colonel Patrick Connors was put in command of the 3rd California Volunteer Infantry Regiment and was sent to Utah to protect the overland trail mail route and maintain peace in the region stationed at Fort Douglas in Salt Lake City.

In January of 1863, near Franklin, Idaho, General Connors and the U.S. Army Expedition Force from Fort Douglas killed nearly 400 Northwestern Shoshone Indians encamped along the Bear River. This tragic historical event is known as the Bear River

3. Cache Valley Rendezvous

Lee K. Parkinson



It was traditional for mountain men to meet for an annual rendezvous to trade beaver pelts, restock supplies, and share stories of their experiences traveling through the western mountains and prairies. Native Americans were also included in the rendezvous to barter for supplies. These annual meetings allowed trappers and explorers to roam the country freely the rest of the year since they were no longer tied to eastern outposts.

In the summer of 1826, the American mountain men held their rendezvous at Willow Valley, which was later renamed Cache Valley. This particular rendezvous was significant because it was the last for General William H. Ashley because he sold his company to Jedidiah S. Smith, William L. Sublette, and David E. Jackson.

4. Chief Pocatello at Brigham City

Gary E. Smith



Pocatello or Paughatella was born in 1815 in the Grouse Creek region. He was a Shoshone leader when the Mormons arrived in the late 1840s. As colonization intensified, Pocatello led raids along immigrant trails. War broke out in 1862 when Shoshone struck every stage station in a wide area. Pursued by the military, weary and discouraged, Pocatello and eight other Shoshone leaders signed a treaty on July 30, 1863, but the Shoshone continued to suffer and find relief in raiding stage stations.

Pocatello was arrested, but a pardon issued by President Abraham Lincoln prevented his execution. Pocatello and his band moved to the Fort Hall Reservation, then joined a Mormon missionary farm before being forced to return to the reservation, where he stayed until his death in 1884.

5. Chief Washakie at Huntsville

Franz Johansen



Chief Washakie (1804-1900) was a prominent Shoshone leader and was among the most famous Native American leaders. He was known to be a powerful warrior and statesperson, and played a significant role in the development of the western United States territory by forming strong relationships with mountain men, government officials, and religious leaders.

In 1866, Chief Washakie and a band of 1,000 Shoshone Indians visited the small settlement of Huntsville. Washakie and his sub chiefs attended church services with the settlers, and, the following day, the settlers gave gifts to the Indians after they performed ceremonial dances on the town square.

6. Chinese Track Layers

Dale R. Bryner



Chinese immigrants were drawn to the western United States as a result of the Opium Wars and to ensure their families' survival. A significant portion of the labor force for the first American transcontinental railroad was made up of Chinese migrant workers. Numbering between 10,000 and 15,000, the Chinese track layers constituted about 90% of the Central Pacific Railroad's workforce that laid track between Sacramento, California and Promontory, Utah by 1868.

Known for their strong work ethic and efficiency, Chinese employees frequently performed the most difficult and dangerous tasks, yet consistently received lower wages than their white peers. In 1869, it is reported that Chinese track layers working for the Central Pacific line laid 10 miles of track in Box Elder County in just one day.

7. Circumnavigation of the Great Salt Lake

Dale R. Bryner



Circumnavigating the Great Salt Lake depicts an 1826 bull-boat journey used by four men who attempted to navigate the circumference of the Great Salt Lake beginning at the mouth of the Weber River. During this journey, they discovered that the lake had no outlet. While many trappers claimed credit for “discovering” the Great Salt Lake, it is widely accepted that Etienne Provost, French-Canadian fur trader and participant in the ‘encounter at Mountain Green,’ was the first to enter the region two years prior to the first circumnavigation.

In the following years, other mountain men, explorers, and trappers attempted a similar boat journey with some success. These explorers likely traveled past the inlets to creeks flowing through what is now known as the area surrounding Kaysville and Fruit Heights.

8. The City of Corinne

Charles A. Groberg



Corinne, Utah, located near the meeting point of the 1869 transcontinental railroads was promoted as “the Chicago of the West.” In its heyday, Corinne had 19 saloons, two dance halls, numerous gambling houses, and an elaborate opera house.

In the 1870s, Corinne residents hoped to take advantage of the Bear River and launched steam-powered paddle boats. The most famous of these boats, the “City of Corinne,” was launched in August 1871 with a christening by Major General J.A. Williamson - for whose daughter it was named - with an audience of residents of the Bear River valley. It was used for industrial shipping before conversion into an excursion boat and then a hotel resort before it was destroyed by a fire in 1904.

9. Echo Canyon Fortifications

Gary E. Smith



In response to reports about the Utah settlers' disloyalty to the federal government, President James Buchanan ordered a large contingent of the U.S. Army to accompany a new governor to Utah territory.

Nervous about the intentions of this incoming military force, Brigham Young ordered the territorial militia, known as the Nauvoo Legion into the mountains to slow the a

Army's progress. In 1875, the Mormon militiamen built rock fortifications along likely routes of travel into the Salt Lake Valley such as in Echo Canyon to assist in the defense against other invasions.

10. Encounter at Mountain Green

Gary E. Smith



Encounter at Mountain Green depicts a confrontation between members of the British Hudson's Bay Company under Peter Skene Ogden, Rocky Mountain Fur Company trappers led by Johnson Gardner, and a company of fifteen trappers with French Canadian Etienne Provost - after whom Provo was named - that occurred near the Weber River in Mountain Green in May of 1825.

Following the clash, Ogden's company retreated north. Ironically, none of the trapping companies could legally claim Mountain Green which was part of Mexico.

While highlighting geopolitical implications of the clash, as well as native-trapper relations, the painting explores the rich trapping history of Utah along with some of its most prominent figures.

11. Evacuation of Ogden

Dan Baxter



In 1857, President James Buchanan sent 2,500 soldiers, led by Albert Sidney Johnston, to Utah following reports of treasonous behavior from Mormon settlers. LDS Church leaders ordered the evacuation of the settlements before the federal troops arrived.

It took a year for the troops to enter Utah territory, and, in the spring of 1858, the residents of Ogden evacuated their city with every intention of destroying all that had been built in a decade of settlement if Johnston's Army should prove to be another persecutor.

The settlers camped in the region between Provo and the Great Salt Lake before receiving word from Governor Brigham Young that it was safe to return home. Baxter's painting depicts the deserted Ogden City.

12. Fort Buenaventura

Farrell R. Collett



This painting features Native Americans and settlers living in Fort Buenaventura, located in present-day Ogden. In the foreground is Pomona, a Ute woman, sitting on a horse led by a man assumed to be her husband, Miles Goodyear, responsible for building the Fort in 1845.

Pomona was described as "a young, handsome Ute woman, whose native grace, beauty, amiability won admiration of all who knew her ¹." The fort in this artwork aligns with the description provided in Andrew Goodyear's 1847 journal entry, which he wrote upon meeting his brother, Miles, at Fort Buenaventura.

13. The Goodyear Horse Drive

Farrell R. Collett



Miles Goodyear is depicted in this painting leading a horse drive along the Overland Trail. Goodyear was a mountain man who turned from fur trapping to trade and built Fort Buenaventura in 1845 on the Weber River, in what is now Ogden. Goodyear traded some of the horses with emigrants on the Oregon Trail, and others were left in the care of Hector Haight from Kaysville.

The majority of the horses, however, were driven 2,000 miles to Fort Leavenworth on the Missouri River for use in the U.S.-Mexican War. The war ended before Goodyear arrived in Missouri, so he drove 200 horses back to Utah and then to Sacramento and sold them for a large profit to gold miners. This marks perhaps the longest horse drive in American history, spanning nearly 4,000 miles in total.

14. Harlan-Young Party

Dale R. Bryner



In 1846, The Harlan-Young party bound for the west coast, was encouraged by Lansford W. Hastings to change course and cross an unknown passage through Weber River Canyon. After passing through Echo Canyon, they decided to follow the Weber River instead of the more popular Oregon Trail.

They averaged less than a mile each day, almost three weeks behind other parties bound for California. In addition to losing valuable time, the pioneers experienced significant property damage as they dragged heavy wagons over the steep and rugged mountains along the canyon.

15. Indian Stalking Elk

Dale R. Bryner



In the early 1800s, Shoshone Indians and other tribal groups considered the Ogden Valley, or “Ogden’s Hole”, as it was called by trappers and mountain men, to be a location to hunt for food reserves. Before settlers arrived in the region and Pineview Reservoir was constructed, the mountain valley provided an abundance of wildlife including elk, beaver, wolverine, sheep, deer, and bear. While many of the animals are now mostly gone from the region, several herds of elk can still be seen.

This painting by Bryner depicts a band of Native Americans hunting elk in the valley as well as illustrating the plant life native to the mountain valleys.

16. John M. Browning’s Gunsmith Shop

Fred Hunger



John M. Browning and his four brothers grew up helping in their father’s shop in Nauvoo, Illinois, learning the workings of guns. Eventually, Browning became an expert gun repairman before forming a professional partnership with his brothers and eventually opening his own shop: “J.M. Browning & Bro. Guns, Pistols, Ammunition & Fishing Tackle”.

From this humble shop in the 1880s, located on present day Washington Boulevard, John M. Browning became known worldwide for his inventions, creating over 80 different firearms in his lifetime.

17. Lagoon Ballroom

Mary R. Warnock



In July of 1896, Lagoon Resort opened in Farmington as an amusement park and gathering space. In addition to swimming, rides, food, and other diversions, the Lagoon Resort featured a popular dance pavilion.

During its heyday in the 1920s and 1930s, local and national bands and musical groups ranging in genre attracted dancers to the Lagoon Ballroom. At that time, the Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs railway brought many people from Salt Lake City to Farmington's Lagoon Resort in search of entertainment and ballroom events. By 1925, dances at the Lagoon Ballroom were among the most important social affairs of the Wasatch Front.

18. Lake Park Resort

LeConte Stewart

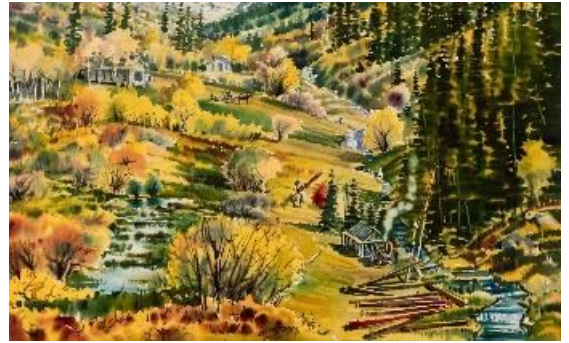


The Lake Park Resort was opened in the summer of 1886 on the shores of the Great Salt Lake, approximately halfway between Salt Lake City and Ogden. The resort included bath houses, a restaurant and bar, galleries, a pier, and other diversions. The central feature of the resort, depicted in Stewart's painting, was the grand pavilion, which was used for dancing and other social events.

Soon after its opening, several safety hazards arose involving the mud flats between the resort and the Great Salt Lake. The resort was eventually abandoned, and many of the buildings were sold to Simon Bamberger, who started Lagoon in 1896 and utilized many of the Lake Park Resort's original buildings for the amusement park.

19. Malan's Basin Inn

Richard Van Wagoner



After converting to Mormonism in 1851, Tim Malan traveled with his family to Utah from the Italian Piedmont Valley in 1855. Malan grew up on the Utah frontier and eventually married Louisa Maria Hatch, raising 16 children. Just below Mount Ogden, in what is now known as Malan's Basin, the family decided to build a hotel, as well as a sawmill and log home with roads and space for games and sports.

Railroad passengers, as well as many from northern Utah, visited and stayed at the Malan Heights Hotel in the summer from 1894 to 1905. Room and board at the hotel was \$6.00 a week, and the family transported guests, cooked the meals, and serviced the hotel and cabins.

20. Mormon Construction Crew

Dale R. Bryner



In 1868 and 1869, The Union Pacific Railway contracted with Utah Governor and LDS church leader Brigham Young to establish contractor companies and hire laborers from across the Utah Territory. The Mormons proposed their own workforce, and thousands left their farms, ranches, and shops to do the work.

The Mormon construction crew was contracted to grade and blast tunnels for the railroad line through Weber Canyon.

21. Ogden Origin of the Continental Oil Company

Ken Baxter



Founded in Ogden, Utah, in 1875, Continental Oil and Transportation used horse-drawn wagons to distribute kerosene, oil, coal, and other goods throughout Utah and the western United States. Its founder, Isaac E. Blake discovered that he could transport products in bulk by rail from the east and sell them cheaper than similar products coming from Colorado.

The Continental Oil company was a major part of Ogden's economy and once controlled 98% of the oil market in the western United States. It underwent several acquisitions and relocations from 1875 to 1929 before officially being rebranded as Conoco Corporated.

22. Ogden Tithing Yard

Lois S. Breeze



In the late 1800s, the tithing yard was one of the busiest places in the growing city of Ogden. Mormons were expected to pay one-tenth of their increase to be used to support the church and provide for the poor. collected at tithing houses and bishop's storehouses, like the one depicted in this painting.

In an economy that was short on currency, tithing was usually paid in crops, animals, and other goods. Tithing yards were eliminated when currency became the common medium of exchange. Bishop's storehouses still exist as part of the welfare system of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

23. Osborn Russell Meets a Wolverine

Farrell R. Collett



This painting depicts trapper Osborne Russell, approaching a wolverine that devoured and hidden a bighorn sheep he had shot the evening before. Russell wintered with a group of mountaineers, their families, and several Shoshone lodges. They likely camped somewhere along the Weber River between Weber Canyon and Kaysville.

In his journal, Russell described seeing a wolverine sitting at the foot of the tree where he hung the sheep. Russell wrote: “The wolverine left nothing behind worth stopping for... all I could find of the sheep were a few tufts of hair scattered about on the snow.”

24. Peter Skene Ogden Trapping Beaver

Harrison Groutage



Peter Skene Ogden joined the North West Company of fur trapping and trading at 17 years old. Ogden was sent to lead the Snake Country Expedition in 1821, eventually ending up in Utah. He was a well-known trapper and leader whose company expanded to more than 100 people.

His job was to eradicate the west of beaver in order to make it more desirable to settlers. Ogden and his Hudson Bay Fur Brigade trapped over 80 beaver per day in what is now known as Ogden Valley.

25. Pioneer Logging Operation

Harrison Groutage



In 1872, David Eccles started a logging operation east of Ogden, near Monte Cristo, where he felled trees and hauled them down the mountain with oxen to a lumber yard. His experience of working in sawmills and logging operations in Oregon with his family was valuable in his new venture.

Eccles became a powerful businessman after buying out his partner and the lumber outlet owner. His lumber business became the basis for many more enterprises throughout his life.

26. Prisoners of War

Ken Baxter



Thousands of World War II prisoners were incarcerated in Utah camps. In 1944, approximately ,000 Italian and 8,000 German prisoners of war were held at the Utah General Depot, now Ogden Defense Depot. Most prisoners worked on farms or as hospital clerks and received a small wage.

Other German and Italian prisoners were held at Bushnell Hospital in Brigham City, and Camp Hill Field, now Hill Airforce Base. Thousands of Japanese prisoners of war were imprisoned at the Central Utah Relocation Center in Topaz, Utah.

27. Trappers Winter Camp

B.Y. Andelin

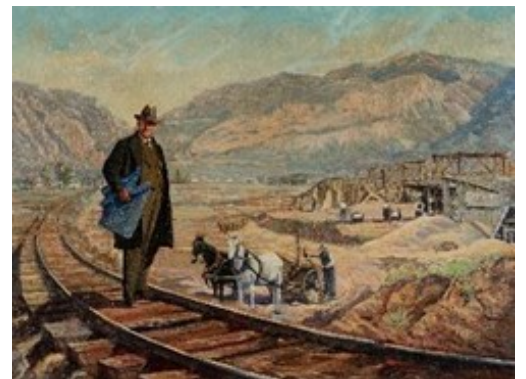


Trapper Winter Camp showcases a settlement strategy that was commonly utilized by Rocky Mountain fur trappers in the in the 1820s to 1840s. Trappers often spent the winters with Native Americans around the Great Salt Lake and in the Cache Valley for access, vegetation, and protection.

It was common for white mountain men to marry or live with Native American women and share trapping, hunting, and other domestic responsibilities. Fur companies also utilized Indian transportation and communication networks and employed Native men as hunting guides. The relationship between trappers and indigenous peoples, built in winter encampments, was partially responsible for the expanded fur trade.

28. Utah International at Its Beginning

David M. Merrill



Pioneers who became leaders in northern Utah industry included the Wattis family. After trying their hand at farming, but soon started a freighting venture which led to a railroad construction job. Determination effort resulted in the formation of a giant corporation, Utah International Inc. which today has business worldwide. *Utah International at Its Beginning* depicts W. H. Wattis overlooking initial construction in Uintah in the 1860s.

In its early years, the company completed several railroad projects including two to California. In the 1920s, the company branched out into bridge projects including the monumental San Francisco to Oakland Bay Bridge and the Hoover Dam. Within the next two decades, the Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams had been constructed.