

WORLD'S FAIR

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF UTAH.

COMPILED BY

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE RELIGIOUS
DENOMINATIONS.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
GEORGE Q. CANNON & SONS CO , PRINTERS.
1893.



COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

OCTAGON.

PARSONAGE.

The History of Presbyterian Work in Utah.

Following soon after the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, Rev. Sheldon Jackson was appointed by three Presbyteries in Iowa, superintendent of their missions in Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado.

He began work at once, and in 1869, organized churches at Cheyenne, Laramie and Rawlings, Wyoming, and visited Corinne, Utah. He found it a Gentile town and decided to establish a Presbyterian Church there at once. Having secured the services of Rev. Melancthon Hughes for three months, he sent him immediately to Corinne where he arrived June 11th, and held the first Presbyterian service in the Territory on the following Sabbath—June 13th, 1869. Though it was the first Presbyterian service in Utah it was not the first Presbyterian sermon, for in 1864, Dr. Kendall, one of the Secretaries of the Presbyterian board of Home Missions spent a few days in Salt Lake on his way across the Continent. Being introduced to Brigham Young he was invited by him to preach in the Tabernacle the next Sabbath. Dr. Kendall accepted the invitation and preached to the large audience, probably the largest he ever had in his life.

Rev. M. Hughes was followed by Rev. Edward Bayliss, who, with Rev. Sheldon Jackson, organized the

first Presbyterian Church in Corinne, July 14th, 1870, with ten members. A lot was purchased about the middle of August, 1870, and a building 36x60 feet with a spire 75 feet high was erected in a few months. Rev. L. B. Critterden came April 18th, 1872, and remained six months. August 1st, 1874, Rev. S. L. Gillespie, formerly a missionary in Africa, began his labors in Corinne, and with the exception of a few months he has had charge of the church up to the present time. As there were free public schools in Corinne, a mission school was not established there.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Though much interest had been felt in Salt Lake City as a mission field since Dr. Kendall's visit there in 1864, it was not until July 1st, 1871, that Dr. Sheldon Jackson visited it by direction of the mission board to ascertain if the time had not come for the establishment of a mission. He was followed by Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., one of the Secretaries of the board. They agreed as to the importance and necessity of establishing a permanent mission at this point, and Rev. Josiah Welch under commission for Montana was transferred to Salt Lake, arriving there September 28th, 1871. He preached for the Methodist minister, Rev. G. M. Pierce, on Sunday, October 1st, and on the following Sunday gathered his first congregation of twelve persons in Faust's Hall, over Mulloy & Paul's old livery stable, on Second South Street, a few doors east of Main. Services were held the following winter in Skating Rink Hall.

The First Presbyterian Church of Salt Lake was organized with ten members, November 12th, 1871, by

Rev. Josiah Welch, Rev. Sheldon Jackson and Rev. G. S. Boardman, D. D., of New York. The Sunday School was organized the week before. After the evening service was ended a congregational meeting was held to consider the importance of purchasing ground and erecting a church building. The lot ten rods square on the corner of Second East and Second South with the "Octagon," was purchased for \$11,000, and all went to work to raise money for the building. Thirty thousand dollars was a large sum to raise and it took two years to gather the necessary funds, but in the spring of 1874, the work of construction was begun. The building and its furniture cost \$18,500, involving the toil and self-sacrifice of many praying hearts. The dedication services took place on Sunday evening, October 11th, 1874, when Rev. W. H. Scott, D. D., of San Francisco, preached the sermon and assisted Rev. Josiah Welch in the services. Mr. Welch was a most earnest, faithful and energetic man, to whom the members of the Church and congregation were devotedly attached. He continued to be the pastor until his death, March 18th, 1877.

Rev. R. G. McNeice, D. D., the second and present pastor arrived in Salt Lake, June 1st, 1877, and preached his first sermon in the church the following Sunday evening. The new pastor was formally installed over the Church August 21st, 1877, and has continued a very successful pastorate until the present time.

MT. PLEASANT.

In 1875, Rev. D. J. McMillan came to Salt Lake

having been obliged to leave his church in Illinois on account of ill health. He remained in Salt Lake a short time and then was advised to go to Mt. Pleasant. When he reached there he found that there was no hotel in the place, and having been landed with his trunk at the post office, was glad to accept the kind offer of the post master and occupied the counter of the office as a bed for several nights. A room and board was obtained in a few days, and for preaching, the use of the Liberal Hall which had been built by the apostate Mormons for dances and political meetings was obtained. Mr. McMillan finally purchased the hall and fitted it up for a school and church. He bought lumber for seats but could not get a carpenter to do the work, and so, obtaining tools, did it himself. A school was then opened which soon grew to number 110 pupils, among them was the mayor of the city himself. The hall was crowded beyond its capacity at the Sabbath preaching service, and a Church was soon organized which has continued with a steady growth ever since. A home for boarding pupils was established where girls could be under Christian influence and receive practical instruction in house-keeping.

AMERICAN FORK.

Work was begun here in September, 1878, by Rev. Geo. R. Bird in an old dance hall where he held preaching service and organized a Sunday School, and in a short time, on Nov. 27th, 1876, organized a Church with eight members. The young church began to look about for a house of their own and in December purchased an old shop which they fitted up for a place of worship.

This soon became too small for their congregations and they then built a larger house of adobe or sun-dried bricks. The day school was not begun until Nov. 17th, 1879, when Miss A. A. Kingsbury opened it with eleven pupils which number increased to thirty six before the close of the school year.

Mr. Bird's health failing, he was compelled to resign his charge and was succeeded by Rev. T. F. Day, who arrived Aug., 1880. During the interval between the departure of Mr. Bird and the arrival of Mr. Day the church services were kept up by Miss Kingsbury in addition to her duties as teacher in day and Sunday School, nurse of the sick and adviser and help in various ways in the families about her. Miss Clemmie Brown came to assist her in 1880, and with a curtain dividing the room two departments were conducted in the school. Finding that they could be more useful to their pupils if they had a home in which to receive them the two ladies set up housekeeping. At the close of the school year Miss Kingsbury and Mr. Day were married and established a Christian Home which was ever open to those who sought it for help and rest for either body or soul. Mrs. Day continued teaching for another year and was assisted by Miss Clara Pierce who had come out with her from the East and had been teaching at Mt. Pleasant.

In March, 1881, a beautiful stone church was erected on the lot where the old dance hall had stood. Miss Pierce continued to teach for several years assisted by various teachers, among them Miss Laura Simons and Miss Dasie Woods, both graduates of the Salt Lake

Collegiate Institute. In 1890 Mr. Day was called to a Hebrew Professorship in San Francisco Theological Seminary, and with his family left American Fork in September of that year. In Nov., 1890, Rev. F. G. Webster took charge of the church and is still there.

PLEASANT GROVE.

Mr. Henry Bird, a brother of Rev. G. R. Bird opened the school at this place April 1st, 1878. He secured with much difficulty a small building, and a school of about twenty pupils was opened. In September, 1880, Miss Laura B. Work was put in charge. For a time there was much opposition but finally her good sense and Christian principles made such an impression on the community that the school began to grow and before she left became so large that she could not accommodate all who came. She soon saw the need of having some of the girls entirely under her control and with her all the time, so she took several of them into her own limited quarters, trusting that God would provide the ways and means. The work progressed favorably for four years, when she met with an accident while riding by which she was so seriously injured that she was obliged to leave the work.

SPRINGVILLE.

Mission work was begun at Springville June, 1877, by Rev. Geo. W. Leonard, holding service in one of the two small rooms in which he lived. The first Sunday eight children ventured into the strange Missionary's house and on the eighth Sunday eighty persons crowded into the small sitting room. A small one story adobe building with two rooms 11 x 12 ft. each was rented for

church and school purposes. The minister, by standing in the doorway between the rooms could manage to be seen and heard by those in each room. A Sunday School was started and soon increased to fifty pupils. The bright and cheerful music was a strong attraction to the young people. In the fall of that same year, 1877, Miss Anna Noble opened a day school in the same little adobe building with thirty eight pupils. In this miserable, damp and leaky building Miss Noble taught for three years until her health gave way and she had to leave the field for a time, but after a rest she began teaching in Cache Valley, where she still continues to teach. The school grew in favor and numbers until in 1879 Miss Mattie Voris came to assist Miss Noble, she remained until her marriage in 1882. In the fall of 1880 Miss Eugenia Munger, a teacher of large experience in the East, took Miss Noble's place and is still connected with the school. Miss T. A. Wray took the place left vacant by Miss Voris. By the help of friends in the East Mr. Leonard was enabled to build a neat and substantial brick chapel which was dedicated Christmas, 1879. This chapel, like most of the Mission chapels in Utah was built with sliding partitions, by means of which it could be divided into school rooms during the week, and on Sunday thrown into one room for church purposes. On the 15th, of March, 1880, a church of eleven members was organized by the Utah Presbytery. This Presbytery of Utah had been formed in accordance with the action of the Synod of Colorado at Denver, Colorado, September 22nd, 1874, which divided the Presbytery of Wyoming, placing all churches

West of the Summit of the Rocky Mountains in one Presbytery, which was called the Presbytery of Utah. The school in Springville continued to increase in numbers until in 1882 a third teacher was necessary and over one hundred pupils were enrolled. The west room in the chapel was much too small for the Primary School, so in 1883 the building was extended by an addition on the west side, making two large and airy rooms. In the fall of 1885 a Kindergarten department was added and the roll increased to 150. In the summer of 1887 Hungerford Academy was built and the school moved into the comfortable new quarters.

PAYSON.

Mr. Leonard did not confine his labors to Springville, but in August, 1877, secured a large hall in Payson which is about twenty miles south of Springville and in the same valley. He began preaching at once and soon opened a Sunday School and prepared the way for Mrs. J. A. Fraser, the first teacher who opened a day school in the large hall in Oct., 1877. The hall was much too large for the school, but it was not until the fall of 1881 that a lot could be secured.

Rev. J. A. L. Smith then came and took charge of the work, and with such zeal that a handsome chapel and neat parsonage were soon built. A church with ten members was organized Aug. 21st, 1883.

SPANISH FORK.

As Rev. G. W. Leonard passed through Spanish Fork on his way to and from Payson he would sometimes stop and preach there, and thus becoming inter-

ested in the place called the attention of the board to this point. As a result of this Miss Lucy Perley of Washington City was sent there as a teacher in Sept., 1881. She opened school in an old frame building, formerly used as a carpenter's shop, which had been leased for two years. For six weeks she had but one pupil and spent much of her time visiting among the people in a friendly way. At the end of that time a class of young men entered the school but they were able to remain but a short time, a few younger pupils took their places and the year closed with eight pupils. Rev. Leonard preached every Sabbath at 3 p. m. and Miss Perley conducted a Bible class for an hour before the preaching service. Usually there was a crowd of men and boys present. The house was cold, simply an unplastered shop with glass doors in front; the cracks between the boards were covered with paper, but in the winter it was so cold that Miss Perley had to hang blankets around the stove thus making a little room in which she could keep warm. Her health suffered very much from the terrible exposure but she continued in the same place until 1883 when a large lot with a substantial and comfortable house was purchased and the building was fitted up for a church, school and residence for the teacher. Since then a fine chapel has been built. In Nov., 1885, Rev. Geo. W. Leonard died very suddenly with pneumonia. His last work was to make arrangements for the building of the Hungerford Academy at Springville.

MANTI.

The commission of Rev J. D. McMillan was for Mt.

Pleasant and vicinity. He interpreted this to mean any place south of Salt Lake within the bounds of Utah, and with true missionary spirit began exploring and opening up mission stations. The mission at Manti, in Sanpete valley was opened in Sept., 1877, with his brother J. S. McMillan and wife as teachers. On Sabbath April 21st, 1878, in a public hall over a store, the Presbyterian church of Manti was organized by Revs. D. J. McMillan and R. G. McNiece. Two persons were received by letter and ten made profession of faith. In September, 1879, Rev. G. W. Martin was sent to take charge of the work. He at once set about securing a house of worship to be used also for school purposes. The result of his efforts was a most beautiful and substantial structure of gray stone, the same material of which the Mormon temple is constructed. The corner stone was laid April 22nd 1881, and the building dedicated free of debt Nov. 13th, 1881. The school continued to increase until it required the services of two teachers.

EPHRAIM.

Occasional preaching services were held in Ephraim, beginning in April, 1875, by Rev. D. J. McMillan. In Sept., 1877, Mr. J. S. McMillan opened a day school in a small earth-covered cabin. The school was soon given into the hands of Miss Fishback who also conducted the Sunday School. In 1880 Miss S. C. Rea took charge and has since required the assistance of another teacher.

In 1879 two Swedish Evangelists from Chicago, Rev. Franson and Mr. Frederickson held a series of

meetings in Ephraim and the vicinity and the revival resulted in over thirty converts at Mt. Pleasant and sixteen at Ephraim. A church was organized Feb. 1st, 1880, with four members which soon increased to nineteen. A neat chapel 40x22 ft., of the same beautiful white oolitic limestone as at Manti, was dedicated in 1882. Rev. G. W. Martin took charge of the church in 1880. Under Miss Rea a reading room was fitted up, especially for the pupils where they could come and read and enjoy themselves and so be kept off the streets.

MONROE.

Work in the Sevier valley was begun at Monroe in Nov., 1877. Rev. D. J. McMillan purchased a small frame building in which he preached as he had opportunity, and Miss Wheeler came and opened a day school in the same building. A Sunday School was also started and the progress has been constant. Two teachers have been employed there most of the time. In the summer of 1884 a chapel was built under the supervision of Rev. P. D. Stoops, who took charge of the work in 1881.

NEPHI.

Mr. H. C. McBurney began teaching in this place in the fall of 1879. Miss Marcia Scovil came to assist him and remained about two years when she left the work and was married. Miss Lockwood took her place and the school room was filled to overflowing. Miss F. T. Gee came to assist Miss Lockwood and remained some time. Rev. C. M. Frazer was there as missionary

for a year or more but was compelled to leave on account of ill health. While there he preached at Diamond and Silver City, two places in the Tintic mining district and had to cross the mountains to get there from Nephi. A day school was started at Diamond, also a Sunday School, each numbering about fifty pupils. At Silver City a school was opened by Miss Miriam Kelly, a pupil from Springville. This school enrolled about twenty-five pupils. These schools were given up when Mr. Fazer left the field.

SPRING CITY, MORONI AND RICHFIELD.

In 1880, sixteen new teachers were sent to Utah and many new stations were opened. In Sanpete Valley, schools were started at Spring City and Moroni, but the school at the latter place was not very successful and so was given up after a short time. Miss Alice Young took charge of the school at Spring City and was followed by several teachers, the school being still maintained there. In the Sevier valley a school was opened at Richfield in an adobe building, which had been a dwelling house. Miss J. A. Olmstead was the first teacher and remained there several years. She was assisted by Miss Giesy and other teachers following her. Rev. P. D. Stoops was sent to preach in Richfield as well as Monroe and remained there from 1881 to 1885.

SILVER REEF.

At Silver Reef, a mining camp twenty miles north of St. George, Rev. E. N. Murphy began preaching in

1881. It was then a town of 1200 inhabitants. The school was supported by a public fund raised by taxation and tuition as it was a Gentile town. After six months' preaching in the Citizen's Hall which was tendered free of charge, Rev. Murphy organized a church which increased during three years to thirty-eight members. He also preached at Toquerville, a town six miles from Silver Reef, where Miss Fannie Bucke had charge of a school. As the mines began to fail the people began to seek other places of residence, so that at last nearly all the church had moved away, and Rev. Murphy and his wife, nee Miss Grace Canning, went to Mt. Pleasant, where for eight years they labored faithfully and with great success. In 1880 and 1881, schools were established at St. George, Washington, Parowan and Cedar City, in southern Utah. Washington and St. George were under the care of Rev. A. B. Cort, with the teachers, Miss R. A. Stevenson, at St. George, and Miss V. A. Dickey at Washington. Parowan and Cedar City were under Rev. W. C. Cort, while the school at Parowan was taught by Miss Smiley, soon to become Mrs. Cort, and Miss Grace Canning. That at Cedar was in charge of Miss Eliza Hartford.

FILLMORE.

Fillmore was the original capital of Utah. The public building still remains and is the property of the U. S. Government. In 1881, Rev. D. J. McMillan secured the use of a part of the building for a school, which was opened by Miss Annie McKean, an accomplished lady and a fine musician. Her pleasant manner and accomplishments won her many friends, and

the school increased so rapidly that in a short time Miss M. A. Craig was sent to assist her. They conducted Sunday as well as day school and held services for the people who were drawn there by the fine singing. Rev. Wm. Hough was sent there as a minister the following year and preached also at Kanosh and Scipio. At the latter place a school was opened in a log house by Miss M. A. Ramsey who remained several years. Rev. Hough did not remain long on account of ill health and Miss McKean only remained till spring, 1883. Miss M. E. Campbell came to assist Miss Craig, who married Mr. McMicken, now Dr. McMicken of Portland Oregon. The Misses Knox took charge of the work for several years, with good results.

GUNNISON.

Gunnison is situated at the juncture of the Sanpete and Sevier valleys and is named after Lieutenant Gunnison, who lost his life in early times at this place. In May, 1881, Miss Mary Crowell opened a school here in a small log, earth-covered room attached to a dwelling. The following year she procured from the board a lot of an acre containing a log house, she moved her school, numbering eighteen pupils, to that building, and in March, 1884, a fine stone chapel was completed. September, 1884, brought Mrs. M. M. Green and her daughter Alice Green, who yet continue the work. Miss Green conducted the school, while Mrs. Green, an experienced City Missionary from New York, found more than enough to do in attending the sick, teaching mothers and training the children. As a sample of the work that has been done by the Presbyterian teachers in

Utah, the following letter is introduced, which was written by Mrs. Green in a reply to one asking for an account of her work in Gunnison :

“GUNNISON, UTAH.

“I will give a brief sketch of the Presbyterian work opened in Gunnison in 1881, by Miss Crowell, in a small log room, attached to a dwelling. The following year she procured from the board a lot—of an acre—containing a log house. She moved her school, numbering eighteen pupils, to that building, and in March, 1884, a fine stone chapel was completed.

“In September, 1884, my daughter and myself began work in Gunnison. The school soon increased from eighteen to thirty-five pupils. A sewing school was taught every Friday afternoon from 3 to 4:30; the lessons graded from the first lessons with a needle, to dressmaking and art embroidery, that work has been continued till last year when we were obliged to give it up, having so much other work on hand.

“The second year of our work we introduced the Kitchengarden, taking Saturday morning for it, the occupation material, or outfit, was a gift from Dr. Hall's church in New York. We felt this branch of instruction was greatly needed then, for the majority of the homes were Scandinavian, and house-keeping, as we understand it, was unknown to them. We taught the Kitchengarden one year, then followed the cooking school, in our own home for the girls of our school and several Mormon girls were allowed to come by paying ten cents a week; it was free to our own pupils. The material for cooking was partly furnished by the different pupils. We con-

tinued the cooking school Saturday mornings for three years, by that time we saw a wonderful change and transformation in the homes, neat, well-kept houses, and good food nicely prepared on their tables. We have had no minister so I have conducted Church service Sunday evenings—reading a sermon. Our Sunday School has numbered about thirty-five, held at 2:30 p. m. We have always had some extra meeting Wednesday evenings. I have read a popular lecture or we would have a musical, a debate, or an evening with some historical character and his times. We have continued these Wednesday evening literary engagements through the eight and a half years of our stay in Gunnison. I built and furnished a reading room through the help of eastern friends, and it was open nightly, except Sunday, from 7 to 10, and continued for three years, then our school increased till we felt the need of the reading room for the primary department of our school, as our school numbered fifty-four we were obliged to have two rooms. Since then—now nearly three years—we have discontinued our reading room.

“From the first year of our coming here I have had much to do with the sick, as I have a fair knowledge of medicine and its application to diseases, there has been no physician here so I have been called out at all hours, day or night, to attend the sick, furnishing my own medicine and making no charge except for the medicine used. The people were ignorant, knowing nothing of the laws of health, and I felt I could benefit them by giving them public talks on health laws, and how to keep them, so I procured the Mormon meeting house four years ago and gave a course of lectures, and whenever

I have been in a family to attend the sick, I have made a special point in telling them how to avoid the sickness afterwards, till now the standard of health is much higher than when we first came, and the Mormon bishop told me not long ago that he had carefully marked the difference in the surrounding towns, giving me the credit for teaching the people how to prevent sickness.

"We have no Church organization. I will send you a photo of the chapel and small log house on the right where we lived nearly seven years. I have now built a house on an adjoining lot and send you a picture of it taken a year ago, before it was finished. We call it the "House Comfortable," it is roomy, sunny, bright and full of comfort. The flag was a gift of Wanamaker's Sunday School, in Philadelphia, the pole I had erected for the 4th of July, and the flag raised there for the first time."

SALINA.

During the summer of 1884, the chapel at Salina was built by Mrs. Crosby, of New York City, as a memorial of her daughter. Miss Minnie Curry opened the school in December of the same year, and after two years of severe labor, was compelled to give up on account of failing health. She was followed by Miss Belle Reagan and Miss Ordway, after they left Miss Troop and Miss Dobbs came. In the fall of 1890, Miss P. V. Shaeder took charge of the school, assisted later by Miss Alice Billings.

Rev. D. J. McMillan continued eight years in the mission work in Utah, nearly all that time he was either a very active member of the committee on Home Missions in Utah, or the Superintendent. At the end of

that time he received a call to become President of the new Presbyterian College at Deer Lodge, Montana. He accepted that call, in the meantime having received his degree of D. D., and by his wisdom and energy brought that College to a high rank as an educational institution. He was then made one of the Secretaries of the Home Mission Board in New York, which position he still fills.

OGDEN.

In 1874, Rev. Josiah Welch, of Salt Lake City, and Rev. S. L. Gillespie, of Corinne, were appointed by the Presbytery of Utah to preach at Ogden, alternately once a month. This was continued for some time until interrupted by the illness and death of Rev. Josiah Welch. In 1878, Rev. Geo. W. Gallagher and wife came to Ogden and opened a school and began preaching services. In a few months a church was organized, but they had no suitable room for the services, the only place they could rent was a hall next to an oyster saloon, on the same floor, from which escaped fumes of tobacco, beer and cooking. Mr. Gallagher went east and raised several hundred dollars toward a chapel, and by the aid of the Board a lot was purchased and a chapel erected in 1879. Rev. Gallagher then resigned his charge to go to Eureka, Nevada, and Rev. J. S. Knowles took the care of the Church, with Misses Ellis and Campbell as teachers. Miss Ellis was succeeded by Miss Virginia Dickey, who in turn was succeeded by Miss Laura Vaughn. In the spring of 1883, Rev. Knowles resigned his charge and was succeeded in 1884, by Rev. Josiah McClain, who remained about seven years. After a

time a residence was purchased which was fitted up as a school home, from this time the chapel which had been used for both school and church was used only as a church. The location of the chapel not being desirable as the town increased in size, it was sold with the lot on which it stood and a new lot bought on which was erected a handsome new church which was dedicated January, 1891. The school was closed at that time.

BOX ELDER.

In June, 1878, Mr. Gillespie who had been laboring in Corinne since 1874, removed to Brigham City or Box Elder as it is now called. A building had been purchased and was now occupied as a school house and church. Mr. Gillespie was assisted by his sister, Miss E. F. Gillespie for two years, then Miss Christie came for one year. She was succeeded for two years by Miss Dayton, who was followed by Miss Mattie Byers, who remained for three years. In 1889 Mrs. Emma B. Bayley now Mrs. Robert Robinson, of Ogden, with her daughter took charge of the school. Mrs. Bayley was a teacher of large experience in the East and as there had been a new building erected with proper furniture and school supplies she was able to bring the school to a high degree of excellency, so much so that it attracted the attention of all other teachers in the county, and at the Teachers' Institute Mrs. Bayley became the chief instructor. A church was organized Oct. 18th, 1890, with a membership of thirteen.

KAYSVILLE.

The mission at this place was begun Oct., 1881, by

Miss Ella McDonald. On Jan. 16th, 1882 she opened a day school with two pupils, a Sunday School was organized the following Sabbath. After five years' labor her health gave way and she was obliged to leave, having increased the schools, both day and Sunday to forty-five members. Miss P. J. Hart then came and remained five years, assisted part of the time by Mrs. Ella E. Knox. Both of these ladies were obliged to leave on account of failing health and were succeeded by Miss Osborn and Miss Mitchell. The station, at first was under the charge of the minister at Ogden, but in 1887 Rev. E. M. Knox took charge of the work and the following year erected a beautiful brick chapel 26x42 ft. with a tower at the side. On Oct. 20th, 1892, a church was organized with eleven members.

LOGAN.

In the summer of 1878, Rev. Calvin M. Parks with his wife and daughter came to Logan to establish a mission. With great difficulty he secured a place for his purpose. It was a furniture ware room, the rear of which extended back into a group of pig-pens, stables and cow yards, but he was thankful even for this. The front was partitioned off for a chapel and schoolroom. Other partitions divided the rear into kitchen, bedrooms and study. The first service was held Aug. 10th, 1878, and the school opened about the 1st of September of that year with about six pupils. However, it was not long before the number had increased so that a second teacher was needed. Here for two years, amid the unpleasant surroundings and the unwholesome effluvia the family lived and labored. At the end of that time, Aug.

1880, a neat chapel and parsonage had been built and the little school of a dozen pupils had increased to two departments, numbering eighty pupils and calling for a third teacher, and the advancement of the school to the grade of an academy for the higher education of the advanced pupils from the various schools in the valley. Work was next established in Franklin, Idaho just across the line and in Smithfield, then later in Richmond, all north, and in Milville, Hyrum, Wellsville and Mendon, south and west. Chapels were completed or places secured for preaching and teaching in all these places and successful mission work established. Mr. Parks' great desire was to have the building at Mendon completed, but though he was a magnificent specimen of physical and mental strength he had overtaxed it in these years of unremitting labor, and was stricken down never to recover, and on Oct. 17th, 1886, was called home. The estimate his brethren placed upon his work and life is shown in their words at that last sad service, when seven of his co-laborers gathered at Salt Lake and bore touching witness to their love for him. The following quotation is from Dr. McNeice's address on that occasion:

"His self-sacrificing spirit made a strong impression. This was well illustrated in his coming to Utah. He had a very pleasant home in Washington, but he bade good-by to his pleasant home and pleasant friends and came to Logan to preach the gospel to the perishing, where he could find no other home, for two years, than in the rear of an old furniture warehouse. He labored on until he secured, by his own exertions, a beautiful chapel and parsonage combined, and helped to build chapels and organize schools in seven other towns.

Is it any wonder that we loved him, the broad-minded, large-hearted, faithful, hopeful, and strong, patient man? But we rejoice through our tears, for we trust in the same divine Savior, who gave him peace in his last hours, and we confidently expect to meet with him in the better land. So, hail and farewell, my brother, until we shall meet thee again in the land where sorrow and tears never come."

Just as the sun was sinking in the west, the mortal remains of the beloved man were laid to rest by the side of his ministerial brother Leonard. Each minister cast a sprig of *Arbor Vitæ* into his grave and repeated together the words of the Savior: "I am the resurrection and the life," and returned from the cemetery, determined to push forward with greater courage than ever, the great work in connection with which their departed brother lost his life.

Rev. E. W. Green succeeded Mr. Parks and remained in Logan about five years. During this time the New Jersey Academy was erected and the school removed from the chapel to its new quarters. The academy furnished a home for boarding pupils of which there had been great need.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

In Jan., 1874, Prof. J. M. Coyner passed through Salt Lake on his way to take charge of the Nes Perces Indian School at Lapwai, in Northern Idaho. He made the acquaintance of Rev. Josiah Welch and spent some time visiting the city schools both Mormon and Gentile, of the latter there were two, the Episcopalian and the Methodist. The Presbyterians were then worshiping in a

rented hall. Mr. Welch felt the absolute necessity of schools in Utah as an aid to the work of the church and believed that the time would soon come to start such a school under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church in Salt Lake City. When Prof. Coyner was about to leave on his westward journey, he said to Mr. Welch "When you get ready to commence the school work let me know, and, God willingly I will aid you in the enterprise." In Dec. of the same year, 1874, the church building was completed and he was invited to start a school in the basement of the church. He accepted the invitation and resigning his place in the Indian work, with his wife and daughter reached Salt Lake April 2nd, 1875. The outlook was not very encouraging for though the two basement rooms were rent free, they were poorly lighted, illy ventilated and bare of any school furniture. There was no money for desks, maps and other school supplies and no positive assurance of pupils. But there was strong faith and boundless energy and so \$12,00 worth of lumber was bought on credit and a carpenter hired for three days who would be paid in tuition, and thus seats and desks were made to accomodate sixty pupils. The school opened Monday morning April 12th, 1875 with thirty pupils in three departments. Prof. Coyner academic, Miss Emma M. Coyner Intermediate and Mrs. M. W. Coyner Primary. The pupils embraced all grades from children learning the alphabet to young men studying Greek and Latin. As soon as the school was opened it was evident that it had a mission work before it. That, as there was no system of free public schools in the city many children must grow up in ignorance, their parents not being able to pay the tuition. As some

means must be devised whereby they could be assisted in obtaining an education, Rev. Josiah Welch wrote East, to both individuals and Sunday Schools and received in reply several scholarships at \$30 per year. During the term which closed June 12th, there were sixty three pupils enrolled. The first school year opened Aug. 30th, 1875, Emma M. Coyner was married to Rev. Josiah Welch Oct. 14th, 1875, and therefore resigned her place in the intermediate department in favor of Miss Jennie Dennison, who taught three months and then was married to Mr. Chas. Haskins. Miss Mary McDonald then took the place and remained until March when she removed to California and was succeeded by Miss Lucy Anderson, one of the advanced pupils. The school closed June 8th, 1876 with an enrollment of 142 pupils. At the close of the year a definite course of study was mapped out including Primary, Intermediate, Academic and Preparatory Collegiate. The second year of the school Miss M. L. Benny was added to the corps of teachers and the enrollment for this year was 165. Thus far the school had been held in the basement of the Church but its future success demanded a separate school building. Funds were raised for this purpose, partly in the East, but mostly in Salt Lake. A one story building 63x33 ft., with a seating capacity for 160 pupils was erected on the same lot but north of the church and Octagon building, and dedicated Aug. 22nd, 1877 free of debt. The cost of the building and furniture was \$3,750. The death of Mrs. Emma M. Welch Aug. 31st, 1876 and Rev. Josiah Welch, March 18th, 1877, was a great loss to the school and deeply lamented by all their friends. The school opened Sept.

1st, 1877 in its new quarters with an increased attendance. Miss Mary Stulfauth was added to the number of teachers of the last year.

Thus far the aid received from the East was dependent upon individual donations and scholarships. But the General Assembly having given the home mission board authority, in answer to a petition from the Presbytery of Utah, to commission teachers for the educational work in Utah, three of the teachers of the Collegiate Institute were commissioned at a salary of \$300. a year, Mrs. Coyner's commission being the first given. Miss Sara J. Irwin, high school and Miss Elizabeth Ewing, intermediate were added to the teachers for the year 1878-'79. The next year Miss Mary E. Moore took charge of the intermediate. The growth of the school made another building necessary, therefore in 1880 a two story brick edifice was erected in front of the other building. A boarding department for the teachers and pupils was also opened in the Octagon under the care of Mrs. M. K. Parsons as matron. The entire cost of these improvements was some \$7,000. The teachers for the year 1880-1881 were the same as the preceding year with the addition of Miss Capitola Slade in the intermediate, Miss Moore taking the grammar department which was now added to the others and, Miss E. J. Kelly the department of music and assistant in the high school. During the summer of 1881 a second story was added to the rear building thus furnishing additional rooms for students, especially the boys who had roomed outside the school until now, and also a Laboratory and Music room. The next year Miss Irwin having married Rev. R. G. McNiece her place was filled by Prof. Wm.

Boyle, and Mrs. S. Dull took the place of Miss Slade. The enrollment for this year 1881-1882 was 236.

Prof. Boyle having resigned his position as principal of the high school, Miss Kelly was elected to fill that place for the year 1882-1883 with Prof. W. F. Bybee as assistant, Mrs. Bybee taking the music. Up to this time the financial management and responsibility had been entirely in the hands of Prof. Coyner, but it had grown to such magnitude that he declined to assume it any longer, feeling that it would be better for the school should the board of trustees assume control. The new board for the aid of Colleges having been formed in the East, the Collegiate Institute received some funds from that source which enabled the trustees to enlarge the faculty as well as to purchase philosophical apparatus and other needed supplies for school work.

The year 1883-1884 opened with Prof. J. F. Millspaugh, M. D. as principal, Miss Kelley assistant and Prof. Boyle Greek and Latin in the high school. A kindergarten department was opened this year in the basement of the church by Miss Elizabeth Dickey, which was well patronized and added much to the interest of the school. The year 1884-1885 opened with some changes among the teachers. Prof. Boyle and Miss Kelley having resigned their positions, Miss Katherine Bingham was elected assistant in place of Miss Kelley who took the music, geology and botany. At the end of the year Prof. Coyner severed his connection with the school, the failing health of Mrs. Coyner making this step necessary in order to take her to California where she died in a few months.

Dr. Millspaugh was elected superintendent in Prof.

Coyner's place, holding that position until 1890. It was during this period that the school reached its highest enrollment of pupils and maintained the greatest number of departments, which was seven during the year 1887. The enrollment reached three hundred and nineteen in all the departments. In 1890 Dr. Millspaugh resigned the superintendency of the Collegiate Institute to accept the office of superintendent of the public schools of Salt Lake City, and C. S. Richardson was elected to fill the vacancy.

This was the beginning of a new era in education for Salt Lake City, with favorable school legislation and progressive men in charge of the schools, rapid development commenced.

The Mission school had paved the way for the free public school, and now it must begin to see much of its patronage withdrawn.

Mr. C. S. Richardson, was succeeded by Mr. R. G. Caskey, who had been Principal of the High School since 1887.

The Academic department of the school now fits pupils for the best Eastern Colleges when the pupils from the Institute have ever taken a high rank, many of them carrying away prizes when there was a competition for such honors.

The Presbyterian Mission schools throughout the Territory are tributary to this school and with proper accommodations for furnishing board at reasonable rates to all classes of pupils, the work would be much enlarged.

A limited number of girls are now received in the Girls' Home connected with the school.

The present condition of the Home is due to the energy and consecration of Miss Mary E. Moore, for many years a most successful teacher in the grammar department. She began the work nearly five years ago with four girls in a few rented rooms which she soon made cheerful and home-like. The work was divided among the girls and what means was lacking for their support, she procured from friends in the East.

The second year she moved to the Octagon where she now has twenty-one girls under her wise and faithful Christian training. As the accommodations are limited, much care is taken in the selection of the girls to be admitted to the Home and as a consequence, they are among the most earnest and promising pupils in the school.

The first class graduated from the Collegiate Institute in 1882, and excepting the following year, a class has graduated every year since. Including the class of '93 consisting of eight members, the graduates now number fifty-one. Of this number twenty-one are now, or have been teachers in Utah since graduation. Seven are employed in the public schools of Salt Lake City and six are teaching in the mission schools, eight are still pursuing their studies in the East.

Besides the graduates there is a very large number, who were educated in the school without completing the course.

A Presbyterian College will soon be established in Salt Lake. Funds have already been contributed and land offered for this purpose and a board of trustees elected.

Let us now take a brief survey of the work and

see what has been accomplished in twenty-four years. Starting at the northern limit in Cache Valley, we find Richmond, Smithfield, Logan, Mendon, Wellsville, Hyrum and Millville, all have chapels in which are held day and Sunday Schools, numbering, the former 348 the latter 256 pupils. There are church organizations at four of the towns and C. E. Societies at Logan and Smithfield, four ministers and thirteen teachers are in charge of the work. At Logan the New Jersey Academy is a fine two story brick building with accommodations for many boarders, besides rooms for all departments from primary to high school.

Crossing the mountains to the southwest, we come to Corinne. There is a school of thirty pupils at Box Elder under the care of Miss Williamson and Mrs. Shæffer. The Sunday School numbers twenty-six pupils with four teachers. The Church has thirteen members, the C. E. six. Rev. S. L. Gillespie preaches both here and at Corinne.

Passing on south we come to Ogden where there is a handsome new church building and an organization of one hundred and sixty church members, at present without a pastor. The ladies' Aid Society last year raised \$600. There is also a missionary society. There are two Sunday Schools, one called Central Park Mission which has forty-nine pupils and seven teachers. The other is the 1st Presbyterian and numbers one hundred and thirty pupils with seventeen teachers. The C. E. has eighteen members.

At Kaysville next south we find a beautiful chapel, a church membership of eleven persons, the day and Sunday School each numbering sixty.

We then come to Salt Lake City. Here we find the 1st church with its three hundred and thirty-three members, six elders and four deacons. The Sunday School numbers three hundred and five, the Senior Christian Endeavor one hundred and twelve, the Junior fifteen. The Ladies' Aid Society raised for church and benevolent purposes, by voluntary monthly subscriptions \$271.15. There is also a large missionary society which is doing good work. The church is self-sustaining and raised above its own expenses \$1443 for benevolent work.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1883 a lot was purchased on Fourth West Street between First and Second South Streets and a neat brick building, called Camp Chapel, 23x52 ft. in extent was erected, facing east and so far back on the lot that a church could be built, later, in the front. The room was divided by a sliding partition so that it could be used as one or two rooms. Mrs. Wm. Boyle and Miss S. E. Reed opened a day school here under the care of the first church, and enrolled one hundred and fifteen names. The Sunday School under the charge of Mr. C. H. Parsons numbered about fifty. Rev. H. A. Newell and wife came to Salt Lake in 1884 and took charge of the work at Camp Chapel. Through their efforts a church was organized with thirty-two members and a neat, brick church building was soon erected. M. Newell then resigned his charge and was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Campbell, the editor of the *Young People's Friend*. Rev. F. L. Arnold took charge of the church in Sept., 1888, and has

proved a very efficient and successful pastor, the church constantly increasing in membership and interest.

A Lady's Aid Society was organized Nov. 22nd, 1888, with seventeen members. The object is to assist needy women and children. The average number of persons assisted each year is sixty. The whole number since the organization, about two hundred and seventy-five. There is also a missionary society which raises about \$50 yearly. The ladies of the church have also raised \$900 for the church debt and repairs. There is a membership of over eighty and the Sunday School numbers one hundred and nineteen pupils and ten teachers. The day school was given up when a system of free public schools was inaugurated. The Y. P. S. C. E. numbers twenty in the senior and twenty-five in the junior society.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A Sunday School was opened under the auspices of the first Presbyterian Church by Dr. E. V. Silver and others, at Lincoln Park in the southeastern part of the city, Jan. 3rd, 1892. The attendance was twenty-four on the first Sunday. During the month a society of Christian Endeavor was organized. The mission grew very rapidly so that the rooms in the dwelling house where the meetings were held proved too small for the audiences and a chapel was thought to be a necessity. Accordingly funds were raised and plans drawn for a neat brick building which was completed June 1st, and dedicated June 19th, 1892. On the same day a church was organized which has now thirty-five members on the roll with three elders and three trustees. Rev. Josiah McLain, formerly of Ogden, is the pastor. The Sunday

School has increased to seventy-five pupils. The Ladies' Aid Society was organized April 7th, 1892. Their chief work has been to furnish the church. They have about fifteen members and raise \$110. A missionary society has recently been organized with six members.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

This mission was also started about the beginning of 1892, by the first church and is conducted by Mr. A. S. Martin. The Sunday School numbers about seventy with nine teachers. The congregation at the evening services is constantly increasing, so that the hall will soon prove too small.

Passing south from Salt Lake thirty-five miles we reach American Fork, a village lying in the northern part of Utah Valley, a few miles south of the "divide" which separates this and Salt Lake Valleys. Here we find F. G. Webster in charge of the church which numbers forty-one members. The Sunday School has seventy-five and the day school ninety pupils. The Christian Endeavor Society has thirteen members. Rev. F. G. Webster also holds preaching services at Alpine, a small town north-east of American Fork, which has a Sunday School numbering twenty-five.

The next station is Pleasant Grove, where Rev. F. W. Blohm is stationed. The Misses Taylor are the teachers here in the day school which has forty pupils, the Sunday School has about sixty. A church of sixteen members is about to be organized.

Springville comes next, where we find a beautiful new church in the course of erection which will cost \$3,000, and will seat two hundred people. There will

be four class rooms and the windows are to be of stained glass. Back of the minister's desk will be the Leonard Memorial, a gift from Mr. Leonard's friends in Springville. The church is on the same lot as Hungerford Academy, the old chapel and lot having been sold. The Academy is under the care of a very competent faculty of which Prof. I. N. Smith is principal, with four teachers to assist him; the pupils number one hundred and forty. The Sunday School has eighty on the roll. There is a Christian Endeavor of twenty members. The church is under the charge of Rev. C. M. Shepherd.

Twelve miles further south is Payson. Here Mrs. and Miss Sullivan have charge of a school of one hundred and forty-three pupils. The Sunday School has fifty with four teachers. There is a Christian Endeavor of fifteen members. The church is in the charge of Rev. A. C. Todd.

Spanish Fork lies southeast of Springville on the D. & R. G. W. R. R. Here we still find Miss Lucy Perley with her sister and Margaret Freece, a graduate of the Collegiate Institute at Salt Lake City. The day school enrolls one hundred and one, while the Sunday School has sixty. There is a small Christian Endeavor Society, and though there is a chapel and minister, the Rev. Theodore Lee, there is as yet no church organization, the church at Springville receiving all the converts at Spanish Fork.

Not far from Spanish Fork on the R. R. is the station Thistle which is the junction for the new road to Mt. Pleasant. Here a Sunday School was started Nov. 10th, 1891 by Rev. T. Lee; it now numbers thirty-five pupils with two teachers. Twenty-five miles south of Pay-

son, across the mountains we come to Nephi which is under the charge of Rev. O. S. Wilson. The teachers there are the Misses Knox who have been engaged in the mission work at different points for many years. Their school numbers forty-eight, the Sunday School fifty. They have organized a W. C. T. U. and about one hundred have signed the pledge. There is also an active mission band and a C. E. society. The church is very small, having only five members.

Leaving the R. R. and traveling south from Nephi, we come first to Scipio where we find no chapel but only an old log house on the mission premises. The school has been given up for lack of funds, but the teacher, Miss Emily McCarthy, remains on the ground and conducts a Sunday School of sixty. Fillmore has been abandoned for the present for the same lack of funds. At Parowan two hundred and sixty miles south of Salt Lake, the school is conducted by Miss Josie Curtis, Miss M. S. McMonigal, and Miss Margaret Nelson. The day school has fifty-nine, the Sunday School forty pupils. At Cedar City fifteen miles south of Parowan, there is mission property but no school at present.

We now come to Washington and St. George, down in what is called Dixie, where cotton, figs, almonds and raisin grapes grow. The school at Washington was given up some time ago, but at St. George we find Miss Catherine Watt assisted by Miss Sarah J. Reein, with a day school which enrolls thirty-three pupils; the Sunday School has ten. There is no minister in this southern field and the teachers conduct all the services on Sunday and visit among the people, besides teaching during the week.

The work at Silver Reef was given up when nearly all the people moved away after the mines failed.

At Toquerville Miss Burke remains on the mission premises and does what good she can in the community but does not keep the school open.

Turning north again we come into the Sevier valley. The first town is Monroe, then further north Richfield, both places are under the charge of Rev. Newton E. Clemenson, who resides at Richfield, where there is a church organization of twenty-three members. The chapel is a stone structure 42x26 feet inside and is considered "the finest little building for its purpose in the Territory." The day school is conducted by Miss Ruth Haldrum and Miss Shimp, and numbers one hundred and eighteen pupils, the Sunday school has seventy-four. The Christian Endeavor has eight members. At Monroe the Misses Rockwell have seventy-five pupils in the day school and sixty in the Sunday school. There is a stone chapel 28x48 feet but no church organization. Three of the Richfield members reside here.

As we continue north in the same valley, we come first to Salina, then to Gunnison, both of which places are under the care of Rev. P. D. Stoops, who resides at Salina; there are chapels at both places. At Salina there is no day school at present, but the Sunday School numbers ninety-five and the Christian Endeavor eighteen. A church is about to be organized.

Mrs. Green and daughter are still at Gunnison, assisted by Miss Emma G. Orr. Their day school numbers twenty-five, the Sunday School thirty-five.

Fifteen miles north of Gunnison we come to Manti, and are now in the Sanpete valley. Here we find a

handsome chapel built of the same beautiful oolite as the famous "Mormon" temple at this place. Rev. G. W. Martin still has charge of the church, which has eighteen members, the Sunday School has thirty-seven pupils, the day school has eighty, and is taught by Miss Lydia A. Miles and Miss Effa Williamson.

The next town is Ephraim, also under Rev. G. W. Martin; here also we find another beautiful white stone chapel with a church of twelve members, a Sunday School of thirty-five and a day school of thirty-three. Miss Fannie Galbraith is the teacher.

Spring City is the next point, here there is as yet no chapel but the school is held in what was formerly a store building; the teacher, Mrs. Christine M. Hastings, has forty-five pupils in the day school and in the Sunday School twenty. This station is under the care of Rev. H. H. McCreery, who is stationed at the next town, Mt. Pleasant. This—Mt. Pleasant—is one of the oldest missions in Utah, and we therefore find a church of seventy-three members, though the old dance hall remodeled as a chapel is still used for church services. The Sunday School numbers forty-five and the Christian Endeavor fourteen. The Wasatch Academy was completed in 1891. It is a two story brick structure containing nine rooms with ample halls and closets. It cost about \$10,000, the money being mostly raised by the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Synod of New York. There are three departments, presided over by the following teachers: Prof. G. H. Marshall, principal; Miss Serena Neilson, grammar, and Miss Jennie Buchanan, primary; the whole number of pupils is a hundred and twenty. At the Girls' Home Mrs. A. L. Burnet is

the preceptress, and there are about fourteen girls under her care.

Fairview and Benjamin are the only remaining towns we have to visit. At the former we find Miss Sadie Miling with an enrollment of forty-six pupils in the day and twenty in the Sunday School. Miss Alice M. Peck is the teacher at Benjamin, and has seventy-six pupils in the day school with fifty-two in the Sunday School. There is a small brick chapel here 18x28 feet, furnished with seats, organ and bell.

We have now completed our review of the work in Utah, and find that there are thirty-two stations; sixteen organized churches, with an aggregate membership of nine hundred and sixty-five; fourteen Christian Endeavor Societies with two hundred and forty-four active members, thirty-seven Sunday Schools with one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four pupils and a hundred and seventy-four teachers.

The Sunday Schools have raised \$962.39 and have twenty-four Sunday School libraries. They all use the International Lessons and either the Gospel Hymns or the Christian Endeavor Hymn Book. All have organs.

The day schools have sixty-three teachers and a total of 1878 pupils.

MRS. EMMA J. McVICKER,

Com. for Presbyterian Church.