

The Mormon Trail BSA National Historic Trail Award Great Salt Lake Council



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and
Venturing Crew 2191
Union Fort District
Sandy, Utah**

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Crew 2191 • Historic Trail Awards

The purpose of this award is to give scouts and their leaders an opportunity to experience a piece of our western heritage and live a bit of American history. This is an opportunity to understand and appreciate the hardships, sacrifice, and strength of character that was required for the early pioneers to travel westward while, at the same time, enjoying the remarkable beauty and grandeur of the Great Basin. We hope your adventure is fun, enlightening, and vivid in your memory and that your awards serve as a cool reminder of remember everything you have experienced and learned.

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The Mormon Trail Background and History



The General Route of the Trail

First Explored By:

The early routes were discovered and used by the early trappers, mountain men and fur traders who were among the first whites to live in the Mountain West.

Dates Used

1846-1869

The Early History of the Trail

The Mormon Trail was first pioneered by the Hudson Bay Company and John Jacob Astor's fur company. These two companies sent many expeditions to explore and map the western portion of the North American continent during the first part of the 19th century. This allowed for others to continue their work and begin to establish routes to the west.

The Mormon Trail

Background and History

The Purpose of the Trail

The Mormon Trail was one of the main overland routes to guide early American settlers as they travelled west across the United States. From 1846 to 1869, more than 70,000 members of the Mormon faith traveled along an integral part of the road west, the Mormon Pioneer Trail. The trail started in Nauvoo, Illinois, traveled across Iowa, connected with the Great Platte River Road at the Missouri River, and ended near the Great Salt Lake in Utah.

The fact of the matter was the the Mormons were not inherently, explorers or pioneers but folks who wished to live out the American promise of their right and freedom to practice the religion of their choice. However, the Quincy Convention of October 1845 passed resolutions demanding that the Latter-day Saints withdraw from Nauvoo, Illinois by May 1846. A few days later, the Carthage Convention called for establishment of a militia that would force them out if they failed to meet the May deadline. So, whether they were ready or willing to be explorers, pioneers, or settlers in a new land, they didn't have much of a choice if they want to keep their hides whole.

When did Travel on the Mormon Trail begin?

To try to meet this deadline and to get an early start on the trek to the Great Basin, the Latter-day Saints began leaving Nauvoo in February 1846 under the leadership of Brigham Young. This early departure exposed them to the elements in the worst of winter. After crossing the Mississippi River, the journey across Iowa Territory followed primitive territorial roads and Native American trails. Young originally planned to lead an express company of about 300 men to the Great Basin during the summer of 1846. He believed they could cross Iowa and reach the Missouri River in four to six weeks. The actual trip across Iowa, however, was slowed by rain, mud, swollen rivers, and poor preparation, and required sixteen weeks—nearly three times longer than planned. Heavy rains turned the rolling plains of southern Iowa into a quagmire of axle-deep mud. Furthermore, few people carried adequate provisions for the trip. The weather, general unpreparedness, and lack of experience in moving such a large group of people, all contributed to the difficulties they endured. The initial party reached the Missouri River on June 14. It was apparent that the Latter-day Saints could not make it to the Great Basin that season and would have to winter on the Missouri River.

June 14, 1846. Brigham Young arrives at the banks of the Missouri River. September 1846. Winter Quarters is set up on the Nebraska shore of the Missouri. Approximately 4,000 people spent the winter here. November 1846. Father Pierre de Smet, a Jesuit missionary visits the Mormons in Winter Quarters and provides information about the Great Basin area. April 5, 1847. The first group, led by Brigham Young, leaves Winter Quarters.

The Trek of 1847

The longest leg of the journey began at Winter Quarters on April 5, 1847, and ended when Brigham Young entered Valley of the Great Salt Lake. The trip went smoother than the previous year's journey because the Mormons were better organized, had better provisions, and began the trek when trail conditions were optimal. The lead pioneer party left with 148 people (143 men, 3 women, and 2 young boys), 72 wagons, 93 horses, 66 oxen, 52 mules, 19 cows, 17 dogs, and some chickens. On July 24, 1847. after a long, tough journey, Brigham Young arrived in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake and began the settling of the Intermountain West.

The Mormon Trail Background and History

The “This Is the Place” Monument

The “This Is the Place” Monument is located at the mouth of Emigration Canyon in Salt Lake City, Utah. In 1937 a state commission comprised of representatives of various faiths selected Mahonri M. Young, a grandson of Brigham Young, to design the monument, which derives its name from the words Brigham Young is said to have pronounced in the foothills of Emigration Canyon: “This is the right place. Drive on.”

The monument was dedicated during Utah’s pioneer centennial celebration in 1947. The granite structure stands sixty feet high and eighty-six feet long. It memorializes, in bronze sculptures, the Mormon pioneers as well as the traders, trappers, explorers, and others who were instrumental in the development of the West. The figures atop the center pedestal are Brigham Young in the center, Heber C. Kimball to the north, and Wilford Woodruff to the south. The three were prominent leaders during the early days of the Mormon Church.

At the base of the center column are Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow, members of a scouting party and the first to enter the valley on 21 July 1847. To the sides are the nine horsemen who made up the exploring party.

The wagon of the first pioneer company is depicted in bas-relief sculpture along the west side of the wings, with Brigham Young visible in Woodruff’s carriage at the rear. Along the east side are high relief sculptures of six men who were significant figures in early regional history: Etienne Provost, Chief Washakie, Peter Skene Ogden, Captain Benjamin Bonneville, Father Jan DeSmet, and John C. Fremont.

The Mormon pioneers followed the same route blazed the previous year by the Donner-Reed party, depicted on the east side of the center pedestal.

The figures on the south pedestal depict Spanish explorers who came into the area in 1776. The Dominguez-Escalante expedition came as far north as Utah Valley in an attempt to find a practical overland route to Monterey, California. Their account provided the first written description of the Intermountain region.

In the 1820s trappers and traders came to the American West to capitalize on the market for beaver pelts. These men, represented on the north column, were the first white men to see many of the mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys of the West. William Ashley of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company is the figure sitting astride the horse.



The Mormon Trail Background and History

How long was the journey from Nauvoo, Illinois to the Great Salt Lake

Approximately 1300 miles.

How many emigrants followed the trails to Utah?

More than 70,000 Mormons traveled along an integral part of the road west.

How long did the trek take, on the average?

Subject to considerable variation because of weather, accidents, etc., on the average a wagon train could expect to be "on the road" for 3-4 months

The Handcarts: 1856 to 1860

A unique feature of the Mormon migration was their use of handcarts. Handcarts, two-wheeled carts that were pulled by emigrants, instead of draft animals, were sometimes used as an alternate means of transportation from 1856-1860. They were seen as a faster, easier, and cheaper way to bring European converts to Salt Lake City. Almost 3,000 Mormons, with 653 carts and 50 supply wagons, traveling in 10 different companies, made the trip over the trail to Salt Lake City. While not the first to use handcarts, they were the only group to use them extensively.



The handcarts were modeled after carts used by street sweepers and were made almost entirely of wood. They were generally six to seven feet long, wide enough to span a narrow wagon track, and could be alternately pushed or pulled. The small boxes affixed to the carts were three to four feet long and eight inches (203 mm) high. They could carry about 500 pounds, most of this weight consisting of trail provisions and a few personal possessions.

All but two of the handcart companies completed the journey with few problems. The fourth and fifth companies, known as the Willie and Martin Companies, left Iowa City, Iowa in July 1856. This was very late to begin the trip across the plains. They encountered severe winter weather west of present day Casper, Wyoming, and hundreds died from exposure and famine before rescue parties could reach them. While these incidents were a rarity, they illustrate that an early departure date from the trail head was crucial to a successful journey.

Many emigrant diaries note the sighting of buffalo. Does anyone know just how many bison actually did exist before whites penetrated the American west?

Not exactly! You have your choice of estimates. Francis Haines says there were about 40 million head occupying almost half of the North American Continent. Charles M. Robinson indicates that some estimates run as high as sixty million and E. Adamson Hoebel and Ernest Wallace report estimates of at least 100 million.

The Mormon Trail Background and History

Timber was noticeably absent on the Platte-Sweetwater route. Just how effective as fuel were the buffalo chips (poop) most emigrants used as a substitute?

It took two or three bushels of chips to heat a meal because chips burned so rapidly.
[Merrill Mattes, *The Great Platte River Road*, p. 57.]

Which type of draft animals were most frequently used by overlanders?

“John Unruh, Jr. and Merrill Mattes, the two premier scholars of westward migration, are in general agreement that oxen were much preferred, with horses and mules considerably less favored. Unruh is content to make the general observation that more than half of all overlanders’ wagons were pulled by oxen, while Mattes cites diary excerpts that suggest a figure closer to two-thirds or three-quarters ... The cost of a yoke of oxen during the last half of the 1840s varied from a low of \$25 to a high of \$65.”

[Robert L. Munkres, *“Wagon Train Animals,” Annals of Wyoming, Summer/Fall 1993, p 16.*]

Describe a typical pioneer day on the trail.

Many Pioneers had a milk cow tied to the tailgate of the wagon. After milking the cow, the milk sat until the cream raised to the top. Each morning, the cream was poured into a churn carried in or on the side of the wagon. As the churn bounced along over the rough trail, the cream turned to butter.

After a few days on the trail, the travelers settled into a well-defined daily routine. Wake before sunup; yoke the oxen, cook the breakfast (usually warm johnnycakes and bacon); and hit the trail. There was an hour break for lunch, and at about 6 p.m., the wagon trains stopped for the night. It is often stated in Pioneer Journals that the wagons were circled to provide a corral for the livestock.

In small trains this may be true, but a wagon train of say one hundred wagons would have at least four-to-six hundred oxen or more, milk cows, and saddle horses. A hundred wagons could not make a circle big enough to hold that many animals, and even if it did, what did the animals eat? The grass in the circle would be tramped down and covered with several inches of manure in a matter of hours. In the vast semi-arid areas of the Mormon Trail, animals would have to eat at least ten-to-twelve hours at night to have enough strength to pull the wagons and produce milk.



The Trail Today

Congress established the Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail as part of the National Trails System on November 10, 1978. This historic trail commemorates the 1846-47 journey of the Mormon people from Nauvoo, Illinois to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. The designated corridor is almost 1,300 miles long and is managed as a cooperative effort among private landowners,

The Mormon Trail Historical Resources

Books

Burton, Sir Richard, F.
City of the Saints and Across the Rocky Mountains to California.
Niwot: The University Press of Colorado, 1990.

Clayton, William W.
The Latter Day Saint's Emigrants' Guide.
Edited by Stanley B. Kimball. Gerald,
MO: The Patrice Press, 1983.

DeVoto, Bernard.
The Year of Decision: 1846.
Boston: Little Brown and Company., 1943.

Kimball, Stanley B.
Historic Sites and Markers Along the Mormon and Other Great Western Trails.
Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1988.

Stegner, Wallace.
The Gathering of Zion--The Story of the Mormon Trail.
New York, Toronto, London: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1971.

Historical Societies Affiliated with Trail

The Mormon Trails Association

A non-profit [501(c)(3)] association dedicated to: Promoting communication among private and public agencies and individuals interested in Mormon trails. Identifying and preserving Mormon historical sites, including trails and locations where historical events occurred. Promoting trail etiquette.

The Mormon Trails Association
300 S. Rio Grande
Salt Lake City, UT 84101
Tel (Ron Anderson): 801-969-4698

The Daughters of the Utah Pioneers

Is a group that offers a museum and archives containing many artifacts and documents related to early Utah settlement and the Mormon Trail:

Daughters of the Utah Pioneers
300 North Main Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84103-1699
Tel: 801-538-1050

The Mormon Trail Historical Resources

Sites affiliated with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

The Historical Department Library has an outstanding archives and library of LDS Church and Mormon Trail related documents:

Church History Department
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
50 E. North Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84150
Tel: 801-240-2745

The Historic Nauvoo Visitors Center
290 N. Main St.
Nauvoo, Illinois 62345
Call 1-888-453-6434

The Mormon Trail Center at Historic Winter Quarters has several landmarks and monuments, including the Mormon Pioneer Cemetery, Winter Quarters Monument, Mormon Mill and a visitor center which tells the history of the Mormon Pioneers:

Mormon Trail Center at Historic Winter Quarters
3215 State Street
Omaha, NE 68112
Tel: 402-453-9372

The Museum of Church History and Art has a museum which contains many original works of art and artifacts related to the Mormon Trail and early Utah settlement:

Museum of Church History and Art
45 North West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84150
Tel: 801-240-4615

Reenactments Near Salt Lake

This Is The Place Heritage Park
2601 East Sunnyside Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah 84108
(801)-582-1847

Date: Year Round

Description: On July 24, 1947—one hundred years after Brigham Young first entered the Salt Lake Valley—the 60-foot high and 86-foot long This is The Place Monument was unveiled. World famous sculptor, Mahonri M. Young, a native Utahn and grandson of Brigham Young, created the monument. There is now an entire park devoted to early pioneer life and the settlement of the West.

The Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail Award • Crew 2191 • Sandy, Utah

The Mormon Trail Historical Resources

National Park Service

Mormon Trail Headquarters
324 South State St., Suite 200
Box 30
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
(801) 741-1012

Chimney Rock National Historic Site
PO Box F
Bayard, NE 69334
Tel: 308-586-2581
www.nps.gov/chro/

Scotts Bluff National Monument
PO Box 27
Gering, NE 69341-0027
Tel: 308-436-4340
www.nps.gov/scbl/

Fort Laramie National Historic Site
HC 72, Box 389
Fort Laramie, WY 82212
Tel: 307-837-2221
www.nps.gov/foia/

Other Federal Agencies

Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) primary information office for the Oregon, California, Mormon and Pony Express National Historic Trails is the Historic Trails Office. It can provide a wealth of information on rail routes, historic sites, accessibility and trail conditions:

Bureau of Land Management: Historic Trails Office
1701 East E St.
Casper, WY 82601
Tel: 307-261-7700

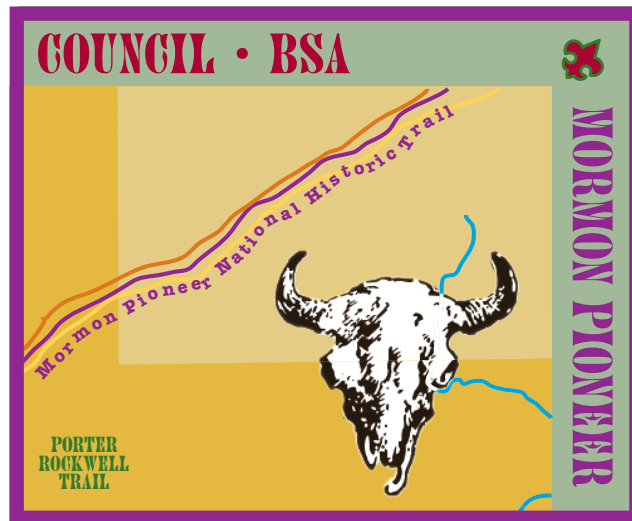
Interpretive Centers Near Salt Lake

This Is The Place Heritage Park
2601 East Sunnyside Avenue
Salt Lake City, Utah 84108
(801)-582-1847

The Mormon Trail Awards and Requirements

Requirements for Awards

These awards are designed primarily to encourage scouts living along the Wasatch Front in Utah as well as those from SW Wyoming, SE Idaho and Nevada to learn about their heritage and the history of their country. But, it can be earned along any portion of the California trail by registered scouts from any state in the country.



Patch:

- Visit a portion of the Mormon trail.
- Travel the Trail Using One of the Choices Below:
 - Hike at least 5 Miles
 - Cycle at least 10 Miles or Mountain Bike 7 miles
 - Horseback ride 5 Miles
 - Canoe, raft, kayak or paddle 5 miles
- Study the History of the Trail.

Medal:

- Camp 2 days and 1 night along or in the vicinity of the trail.
- Travel the Trail Using One or More of the Choices Below
 - Hike 10 Miles
 - Cycle 15 Miles or Mountain Bike 10 miles
 - Horseback ride 10 Miles
 - Canoe, raft, kayak or paddle 10 miles
- Study the History of the Trail and Complete the Trail Quiz
- Visit This is the Place Monument or an Interpretive Center run by the National Park Service or State Agency.

Troop Ribbon:

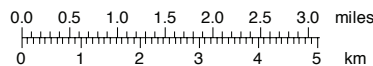
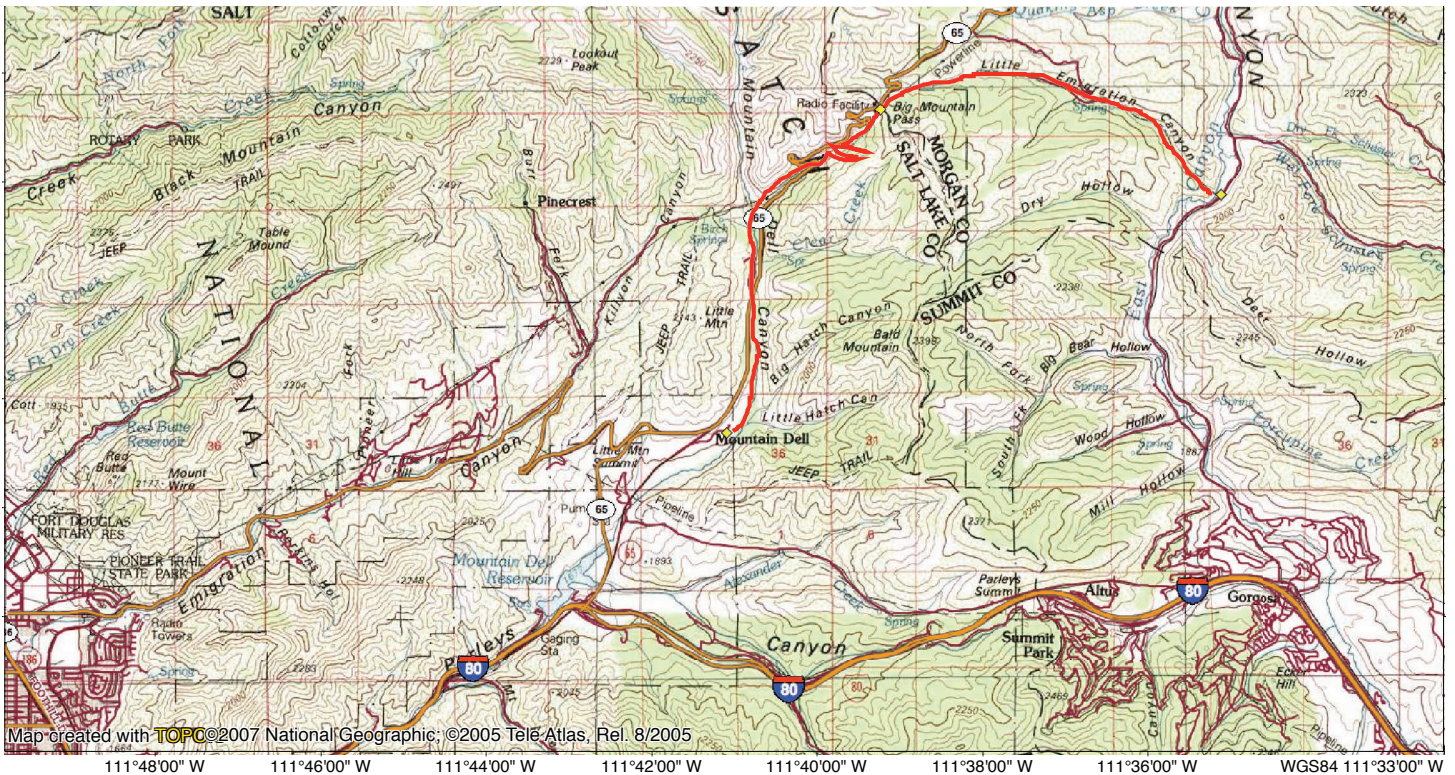
If 70% of your unit earns the patch or medal you qualify for a ribbon to hang on your troop or patrol flag.



1.5" Medal

The Mormon Trail

Suggested Hiking or Mountain Bike Trips



TN 12.5 MN
07/21/09

Area Overview

For folks along the Wasatch Front the most commonly traveled portion of the Mormon Trail is Big Mountain Pass down to Little Dell Reservoir. The Pony Express, California, and Mormon Trails can be traveled jointly from the top of Echo Canyon, down around Echo Reservoir, on to State Road 65, up and over Big Mountain and down into Emigration Canyon, ending at This is the Place Monument. There are several sections that you can travel, depend on the age of your scouts, skill and knowledge of the leaders, and amount of time that you have available.

Route Choice #1

Mormon Trail (Little Emigration Canyon to Big Mountain Pass to Little Dell Reservoir)

Length: 10.1 miles one way

Shuttle: Yes

Getting There: Take I-80 eastbound from Salt Lake. Just after Parley's Summit, take the Jeremy Ranch exit and turn north (left) under the freeway. Turn left at the first stop sign, then take the next right (Jeremy Ranch Drive). Continue until the road turns sharply around to the right, where you'll see the dirt East Canyon Road branching off to the left. Drive 4.9 miles up the dirt road until you see the parking area for the trail (and picnic tables and a bathroom) on your left. GPS N 40° 48.944' W 111° 35.080'. (Some bikers have a shuttle drop them off at the summit on U-65, then meet them in Jeremy Ranch.)

The Mormon Trail

Suggested Hiking or Mountain Bike Trips

A. Camp at Affleck Park

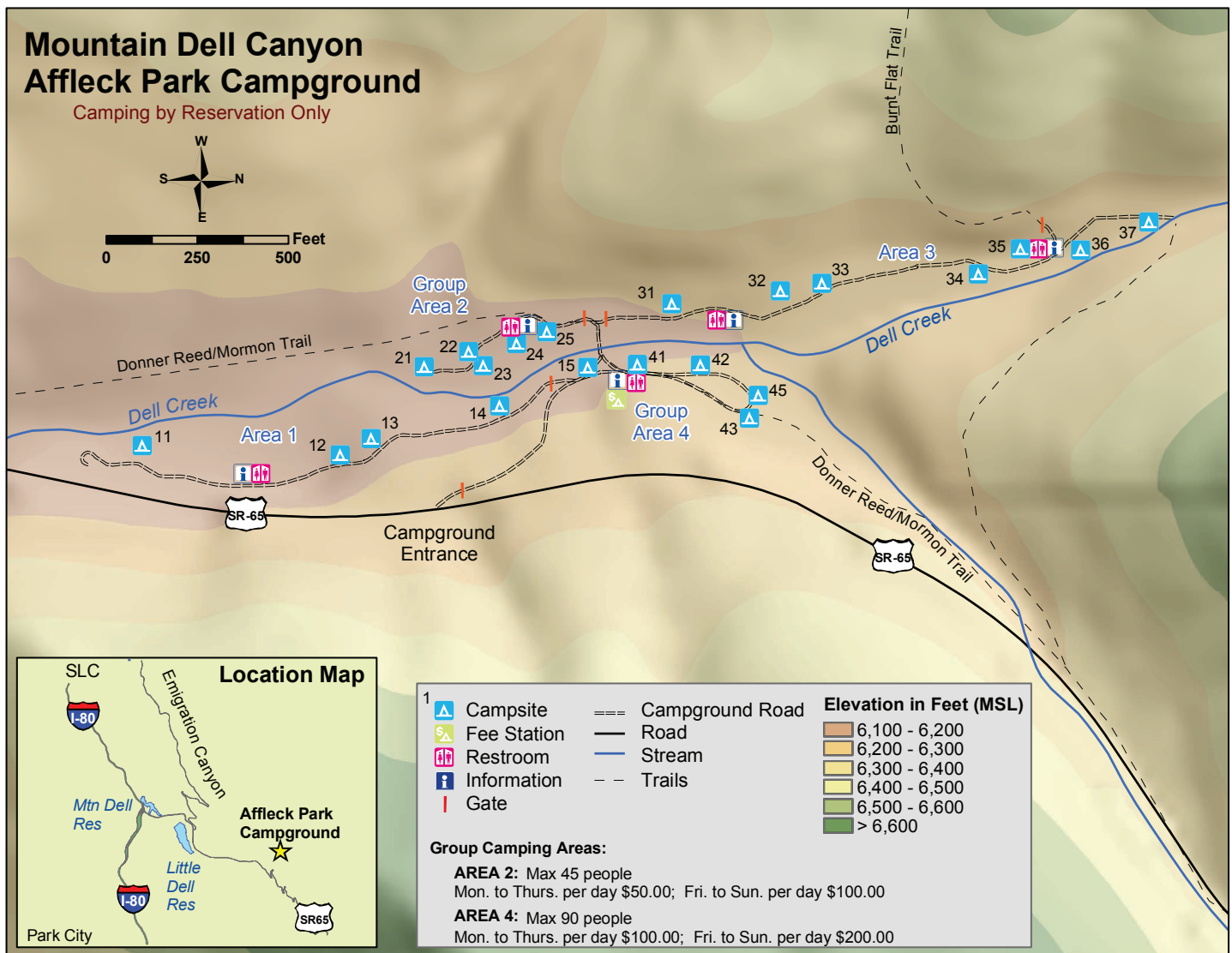
Affleck Park has 21 camping areas and is now a reservations only facility! Go to to select a site and make a reservation. Affleck Park is located in Dell Canyon around mile marker 6 on State Highway 65. The park is surrounded by aspen trees and beautiful canyon scenery. The Mormon Pioneer Trail goes right through the park. Affleck Park is within the Parley's Canyon Protected Watershed and falls under the guidelines and restrictions of the Salt Lake City Chapter 17.04 Watershed Ordinance.

Camp Reservation Number: (801) 483-6705.

Fee: \$ 3.00/Campsite

Extra Vehicles at Campsite: \$ 5.00 each

Sites: See Map below

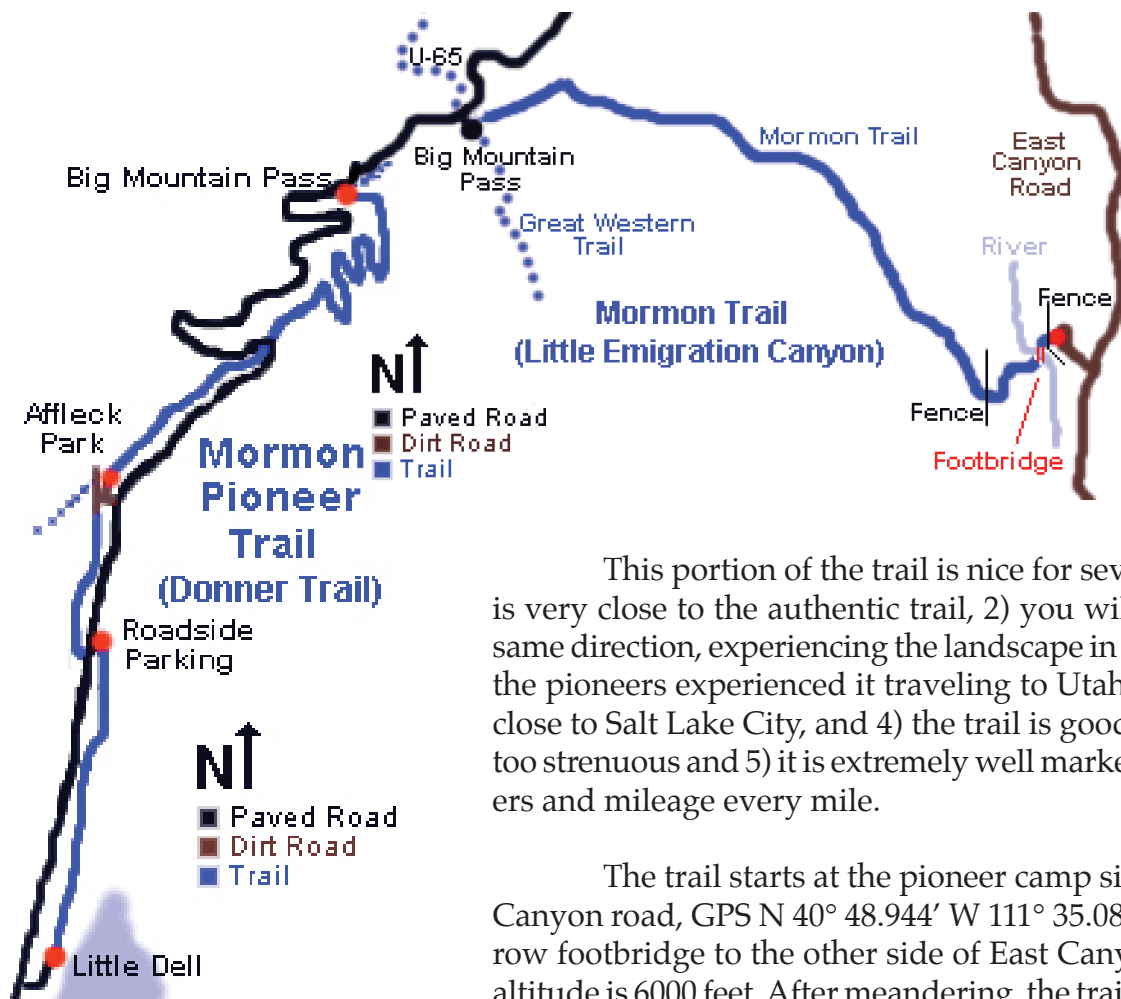


The Mormon Trail

Suggested Hiking or Mountain Bike Trips

B. Hike: 10 Miles along the Mormon Trail

Begin at the Historic Mormon Flat Pioneer Camp on the map.



This portion of the trail is nice for several reasons, 1) it is very close to the authentic trail, 2) you will be traveling the same direction, experiencing the landscape in the same way that the pioneers experienced it traveling to Utah, 3) it is relatively close to Salt Lake City, and 4) the trail is good workout but not too strenuous and 5) it is extremely well marked with trail markers and mileage every mile.

The trail starts at the pioneer camp site just off the East Canyon road, GPS N 40° 48.944' W 111° 35.080'. (Cross the narrow footbridge to the other side of East Canyon Creek.) Initial altitude is 6000 feet. After meandering, the trail climbs gradually up the side of a small creek.

This portion of the trail follows the path of the Donner Party, Pony Express, and Mormon pioneers from East Canyon up to Big Mountain Pass overlooking Emigration Canyon. The trail is 4.6 miles long.. Vertical rise is 1400 feet, to an altitude of 7400 feet at the pass.

At the top of the pass, it links to the Mormon Pioneer Trail as well as the Great Western Trail This portion of the trail ends at highway U-65 at the ridge line. There's a historical marker here. GPS N 40° 49.687' W 111° 39.244'. The Great Western Trail can be seen heading south from the historical marker, and north across the road. Heading downhill across the parking area, the Mormon Pioneer Trail (Donner Trail) heads down towards Parley's Canyon. **NOTE: dogs are NOT allowed west of the summit!**

The Mormon Trail

Suggested Hiking or Mountain Bike Trips

In commemoration of the early pioneers, a 4-foot wide Pioneer Historic Trail between Big Mountain and Little Dell Reservoir has been constructed. From Big Mountain Pass the trail descends 5.5 miles to Little Dell Reservoir, Standing atop Big Mountain summit at 7,420 feet above sea level, between Morgan and Salt Lake Counties, Utah, looking west is a spectacular view of the Wasatch Mountains.

Big Mountain has special historic significance. It is where the early pioneers saw their first glimpse of the Salt Lake valley. On July 23, 1847 Brigham Young first viewed the Salt Lake valley from this viewpoint. His account reads, "I ascended and crossed over the Big Mountain, when on its summit I directed Elder Woodruff, who kindly tendered me the use of his carriage, to turn the same half way round, so that I could have a view of a portion of Salt Lake valley, and I felt that there the saints would find protection and safety. We descended and encamped at the foot of the Little Mountain."

C. Visit the This is the Place Heritage Park

Phone Number: (801) 582-1847

Address: 2601 Sunnyside Ave Salt Lake City, UT 84108-1453

Hours: • 9am-5pm Sunday-Saturday

Admission Prices

Adults	\$8.00
Children (3-11)	\$6.00

• Admission includes any three (3) take-home craft, pony ride, mini-train ride. Additional activities \$1 per craft or ride.

D. Other Activities

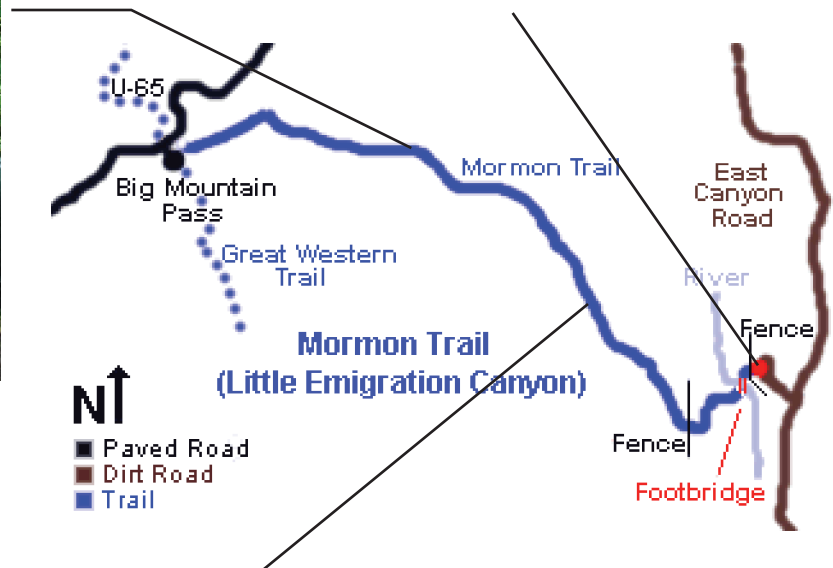
Mountain Biking, Backpacking, Camping, Horseback Riding, Wildlife Viewing, Kayaking or Canoeing in Little Dell Reservoir, Pioneer History, Mormon Handicrafts and Games

BSA Policy Reminders:

- A. Know and practice the principles of Leave No Trace.
- B. Have two deep leadership at all times.
- C. Wear appropriate uniforms for all activities
- D. File and carry an approved Tour Permit.

The Mormon Trail

Crew 2191 • Photos and Comments



We hiked this trail on Pioneer Day, July 24, to celebrate the arrival of the Mormon Pioneers in the Salt Lake Valley.

1. Sign at the start of Little Emigration trail near Mormon Flat Campground.

2. Plenty of mature aspen provide shade for a quick bite to recharge the batteries.

3. Moderate grades on the trail and tons of wildflowers to enjoy.

The Mormon Trail

Crew 2191 • Photos and Comments



The trail from big Mountain Pass is all downhill and, if you have great brakes, is a really fun mountain bike ride.

1. Big Mountain Pass where you can see the Salt Lake Valley

2. Hiking the switchbacks at the top of the trail head. Glad we didn't have any hand carts or wagons to slow down

3. Signs in Affleck Park letting you know that you have not lost your way.



The Mormon Trail Quiz

SCOUT: _____ UNIT #: _____

1. The Mormon Trail begins in _____, Ill. and is _____ miles long.
2. The trail was used between the years of _____ and _____.
3. It is believed that as many as _____ pioneers traveled the Mormon trail.
4. _____ were the first true Mormon emigrant wagon train.
5. Why was the Carthage Convention instrumental in the settling of the American West?
_____.
6. Their departure from Nauvoo, Ill. began on _____.
7. This group had to spend the winter in _____.
8. Name four of the states that settlers passed through to get to Utah
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
 - C. _____
 - D. _____
9. What did Brigham Young say when he saw the Salt Lake Valley for the first time?
_____.
10. The This is the Place Monument honors several groups of explorers, name four.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
 - C. _____
 - D. _____
11. _____ were the preferred draft animal of the westward-bound settlers but were very expensive to purchase and own.
12. Why was the hand cart used by many of the Mormon families coming to Utah?
_____.
13. One of the most famous groups of Mormons to travel the trail were members of the _____ and _____ hand cart company.
14. Many members of this group died when they were caught in a _____.
15. Wood was scarce along much of the trail so _____ were burned.
16. Speaking of which, it is estimated that there were between _____ and _____ million bison roaming the American west at the time the Mormon Trail was in use.
17. The Mormon Trail logo used by the National Park Service depicts the sun-dried skull of a _____, which were very common along the trail.
18. The transcontinental _____ was completed in _____ and began to provide a quicker and more convenient method of traveling to Utah leading to the discontinued use of the Mormon Trail.

The Mormon Trail

Quiz Answers

The purpose of this quiz is to increase the scout's awareness of the history of the Mormon trail and to also generate an appreciation for the strength of character and tenacity that the early settler's exhibited by embarking on and completing the Mormon trail trip. All of the answers are found in the three pages of text describing the history of the trail. You can have them read the text and fill out the answers as they read, answer from memory, or complete the questions during a group discussion. The choice is yours.

Answers in **BOLD**.

1. The Mormon Trail begins in **Nauvoo**, Ill. and is **1300** miles long.
2. The trail was used between the years of **1846** and **1869**.
3. It is believed that as many as **70,000** pioneers traveled the Mormon trail.
4. **Brigham Young and his party of 1847** were the first true Mormon emigrant wagon train.
5. Why was the Carthage Convention instrumental in the settling of the American West?
It forced the Mormons to move west whether they wanted to go or not.
6. Their departure from Nauvoo, Ill. began on **February 1846**.
7. This group had to spend the winter in **Omaha, Nebraska**.
8. Name four of the states that settlers passed through to get to salt lake city.
A. Nebraska B. Wyoming C. Iowa D. Illinois
9. What did Brigham Young say when he saw the Salt Lake Valley for the first time?
"This is the right place. Drive on."
10. The This is the Place Monument honors several groups of explorers, name four.
A. Brigham Young and Party B. Spanish explorers
C. Trappers and traders D. Donner-Reed party
11. **Oxen** were the preferred draft animal of the westward-bound settlers but were very expensive to purchase and own.
12. Why was the hand cart used by many of the Mormon families coming to Utah?
They were less expensive than a wagon.
13. One of the most famous groups of Mormons to travel the trail were members of the **Willie** and **Martin** hand cart company.
14. Many members of this group died when they were caught in a **late autumn snowstorm**
15. Wood was scarce along much of trail so **buffalo chips** were burned.
16. Speaking of which, it is estimated that there were between **40** and **100** million bison roaming the American west at the time the Mormon Trail was in use.
17. The Mormon Trail logo used by the National Park Service depicts the sun-dried skull of a **bison**, which were very common along the trail.
18. The transcontinental **railroad** was completed in **1860** and began to replace the wagon trains to California.

Mormon Pioneer Historic Trail Award Application Form

Requirements for Awards

Check the requirements as you complete them.

Medal:

___ A. Camp 2 days and 1 night in the vicinity of the trail. Date: ____/____/____

Campsite Location: _____ in _____
(state)

___ B. Travel the Trail Using One or More of the Choices Below

- Hike at least 10 Miles
- Cycle at least 15 Miles or Mountain Bike 10 miles
- Horseback ride 10 Miles
- Canoe, raft, kayak or paddle 10 miles

___ C. Visit an Interpretive Center or Historic Trail Marker Date: ____/____/____

Statement of Completion

Abiding by the principles of scouting, the undersigned do hereby verify that all members receiving Historic Trail award in our unit did complete the requirements listed above to the best of their ability and became eligible for this recognition on (date): ____/____/____

(signature of youth unit leader)

(signature of adult unit leader)

Mormon Pioneer Historic Trail Award Order Form

Unit Information

Please enter your unit number:

Cub Scout Pack No. _____

Varsity Team No. _____

Boy Scout Troop No. _____

Venturing Crew No. _____

Council Name: _____ District: _____

Leader's Name: _____ Position: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number:(_____) _____

Email: _____

(necessary for confirmation of packet)

Request for Awards

Upon qualification, we would like to receive:

<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Total</i>
_____	Trail medals @ 15.50 each	\$ _____
_____	Trail certificates @ \$3.50	\$ _____
	The total of our order is	\$ _____

(Shipping and Handling are included in the price of the award)

Submission Checklist

Please enclose the following things with your packet:

- _____ A. Signed and completed Application.
- _____ B. A typed/printed list of the names as you would like them to appear on the certificates.
- _____ C. Completed Order Form.
- _____ D. A check made out to: **Troop 442** for amount listed above.
- _____ E. Address where you would like awards mailed if different than above.

Mail your completed packet
to: Historic Trails Program
4892 Cottonwood Lane
Holiday, Utah 84117

We will confirm the arrival of your packet by email within 3-4 days of receiving it from the USPS. Please allow 2-6 weeks for us to complete the certificates and mail the awards back to you. If you want to check on your application or have a question you would like to ask, please email us at questions@historictrailmedals.com.