

# Balsam Hill Cabin



By  
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## *Preface*

This is a story that may never have an ending. I started out simply trying to develop a timeline of Balsam Hill Cabin, its construction, modifications and improvements. When the question was asked, *"Who built this place, anyway?"* the flood gates opened; the venture quickly opened into the arena of genealogy as well.

My cousin, Kif, for years, had been soliciting my attention toward pictures, letters and diaries stored in the deep recesses of her closets on East 3900 South, a home our great aunts lived in for many, many years. They had kept suitcases and boxes full of windows into the past. The task was to simply filter out all that had to do with Brighton and Balsam Hill Cabin and I would have my story.

The project has become more than that. It has been an introduction to my ancestors, people I never had the opportunity to know, relationships I never understood, names I had heard of, but personalities I knew nothing about. Because of the intimate nature of letters and diaries, I have peeked through the curtain to the past and learned more than just how days were spent in Brighton in the early part of the twentieth century. My perspective has changed. What have always been just distant, irrelevant historical events to me were current, relevant events for them. For example, in a letter of April 21, 1912 my great grandmother, Leoline Brown, writes to her husband of an event just six days prior: *"Dear Jim, Scarcely any one thing has been spoken of for any length of time but the Titanic disaster. How appalling it is!"*

Sickness and disease, which we now simply wave off with the back of our hand, shaped and ended their lives. Leoline, her sister Sylvia and a son Creighton, all relatively young, died of pulmonary tuberculosis, a disease easily treated today. They saw and experienced technological advancements as we do today. Those that amazed them are those that we take for granted and don't give a second thought to. They saw the introduction and wide-spread use of the automobile and the telephone. Just think of it, actually speaking to someone in Salt Lake City while you're in Los Angeles!

I suppose the most profound realization was that I was reading their story knowing when it would end for them and knowing that they did not.

I regret not having pursued this story when those that lived it were still alive and able to relate it. I missed opportunities to truly capture and embrace the life and times of my parents and grandparents and their siblings, especially as it related to Balsam Hill Cabin and Brighton. So much more would have come to light had I been aware that their intimate knowledge had a life as well. Perhaps that is one of the few disadvantages of youth -- a single minded vision for only the future instead of a three hundred sixty degree view of our own timeline. I'm hopeful this story will encourage a curiosity in those that follow to inquire into their heritage, and the events and personalities that have molded them, before their sources can no longer tell the story.

*Rod Morris*

## *Introduction*

To those who pass by the old, sometimes shuttered, log structure on Pine Street in Brighton, it's simply that - an old structure, of no particular interest except perhaps it is old and still standing. What they don't see is that the Balsam Hill Cabin has sheltered six generations, all descendants<sup>1</sup> of its builders, James and Leoline Brown. They can't see the smiles and hear the laughter that every generation has known while spending memorable days, weeks, weekends, summers and winters in its care. Only those who lived within its walls, and have seen previous generations grow old there, can understand its allure. The casual passers-by can't smell the bacon cooking, with its enticing aroma rising through the not-so tightly chinked logs allowing it to permeate the upstairs bedrooms and daring those still sleeping to begin the day. They've never experienced countless hours on the screened porch,



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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A – The Brown/Morris family tree.

playing games, reading, napping or simply having light-hearted conversations with family and friends. They haven't picnicked on the Big Rock in the backyard with cousins or played in the grove not too far from the bell that will call them back for meals. Only those who have witnessed the younger generations smile with delight at each "newly" discovered part of Brighton, (but which, of course, had been discovered multiple times before), can appreciate the nature of each unique memory created.

A case can be made that Balsam Hill has embraced each generation and looked over it as much as each generation has done so in return. One hundred and eight years later, the old, sometimes shuttered, log structure is still standing and it is inviting to those who know it.





**I**

**Salt Lake City  
Big Cottonwood Canyon  
and  
William Stuart Brighton**

## Settling Salt Lake

*"This is the Place"*

Those were the words that marked the end of the trail and a long journey for the first company of Mormon pioneers seeking a new land free of persecution and religious prejudice. That company was headed by Mormon leader Brigham Young and they arrived in the Great Salt Lake Valley on July 24th 1847.

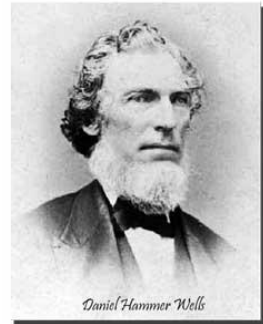
*"On our arrival we could behold nothing but one vast waste, scarcely a tree or shrub to be seen,"* wrote Levi Jackman, a member of this first company to arrive. It was a harsh land with little vegetation and hard, sun-baked soil. The initial settlement was near the mouth of City Creek Canyon where immediately, irrigation ditches were dug and the soil worked to begin growing crops. Initial dwellings



were made of adobe due to the lack of timber in the valley.

It was immediately apparent that the mountains, surrounding the Great Salt Lake Valley on the east, were going to play an integral role in the survival of the early immigrants. The canyons harbored much needed timber and more importantly, water for irrigation, drinking and later, power generation.

By March of 1848 Archibald Gardner built the first effective sawmill choosing to locate it in Mill Creek Canyon near where Mill Creek crosses the present day Highland Drive. Other mills were soon built and began operation in various areas, one being where today's Liberty Park is located.



As early as the fall of 1849, Big Cottonwood Canyon began seeing mild activity regarding the harvesting of timber. In 1852 the church hierarchy granted to Joseph Young (older brother of Brigham Young) *"exclusive control of the Kanyon known as Big Cottonwood Kanyon from its mouth to the summit of the mountain on the East together with its tributaries... to have and to hold and to control the same"*. It was then that milling in Big Cottonwood began being organized. Because of the decision to build the new Temple and the Seventies Hall of Science, considerable resources would have to be developed. Brigham Young initiated the formation of the Big Cottonwood Lumber Company. One of the chosen principals in the newly formed lumber company was Daniel Hamner Wells, a formidable figure in church history. <sup>1</sup> Wells served the church and the community in many ways and became an effective and

prominent leader of the new settlement. During the 1850's Wells supervised the construction of several mills in Big Cottonwood Canyon stretching the length of the canyon from the Storm Mountain area to the head of the canyon just below what is now known as Brighton.<sup>3</sup>

## William Stuart Brighton

In 1855 William Stuart Brighton, his pregnant wife, Catherine, and daughters Janet (4) and Mary (2), left Scotland and sailed to New Orleans as Mormon converts. On the journey Mary became ill, died and was buried at sea. From New Orleans they went to Missouri and after considerable struggles, replenishing of finances and the birth of their first son, Robert (June 1855), the Brighton family, in 1857, made the journey to the Great Salt Lake Valley with the Israel Evans Handcart Company, arriving on September 11th. (See Appendix B - W.S. Brighton Journal).



After their arrival in Salt Lake, Brighton worked at various jobs, one of them being for Daniel H. Wells, driving teams, harvesting and performing general labor. As a result of this early association with Wells, Brighton went to work helping to construct Mill F in 1864.<sup>2</sup> This was his first introduction to Big Cottonwood Canyon. Mill F was located near where the present day base facilities of the Solitude Ski

Resort are located. Mill E, located just down canyon from present day Brighton, provided the lumber for the construction of Mill F, so it is likely that William was exposed to the top of the canyon and the Silver Lake Area.

In the early 1870's Brighton again worked for Wells hauling lumber, and later became involved in mining in Big Cottonwood Canyon.



He recorded claims and built a small cabin in the Lake Catherine area. He also recorded claims near "Big Cottonwood Lake" (Silver Lake) and built a cabin there as well. It was the area surrounding this cabin that later evolved into the Brighton Hotel. Miners traveling from Park City to Alta would stop at the Brighton's to rest and word soon got out that Catherine was quite a cook. Brighton realized the potential of this site and in November of 1875, he applied for and received a patent on 80 acres surrounding the lake which was the West  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 35 Township 2 South Range 3 East, Salt Lake Meridian. <sup>4</sup>



*William S. Brighton's First Cabin, built near Silver Lake*



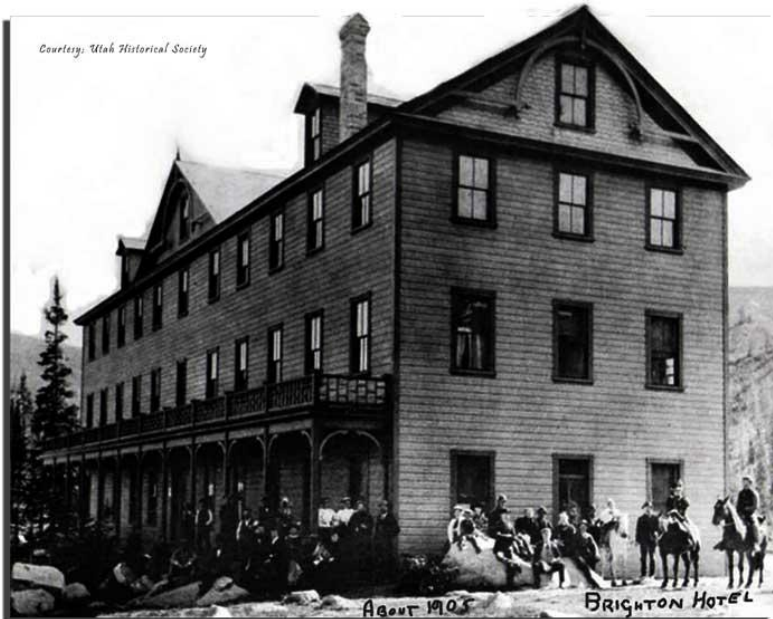
*First Brighton Hotel, built 1874*

The Mormon Church's Journal History, May 16, 1893 gives the following account:

*"A three-story structure to be erected at the resort at once. Mr. W. S. Brighton of this city has let*

*contract to Taylor, Romney and Armstrong for erection of three-story frame rustic to be used as hotel at that popular little canyon retreat which bears his name and which is head of Big Cottonwood Canyon, near Silver Lake. The building will be 30 ft. by 100 ft. and will be modern throughout. Work will be rushed to finale. It is expected to be completed and ready by middle of June. Old hotel will be resumed for emergency."*

The contractor asked Mr. Brighton if he didn't think the hotel would look better with some dormers, and Brighton said that perhaps it would. With that they were put on. However, Mr. Brighton didn't realize it was going to cost him \$2,000 more. The two floors of the hotel were used, but the upper floor was never finished, being used as quarters for



*Second Brighton Hotel, built 1893*

the help.

In order to accomplish the project, Brighton mortgaged the Brighton property as well as his home and property in Salt Lake.

His new facility was received well, but, unfortunately, on July 19 1894, during the first full year of operation, William's wife, Catherine, suffered a heart attack and died while serving lunch. Vowing to carry on, and soon after securing another mortgage for start-up operating expenses for the '95 season, the sixty-five year old innkeeper became ill from an infection in the joints of his hand and died on April 28, 1895. Major G.S. Erb managed the property during the '95 season.<sup>5</sup> For the next two years Brighton's sons operated the hotel, but it did not do well and the contractors (Taylor, Romney and Armstrong) took possession in consideration of remaining, unpaid construction costs. Brighton's property in Salt Lake was sold, as well, to repay the mortgages.

In May 1887 William's oldest son, Robert A. Brighton, took advantage of the growing popularity of the area, applied for and was granted a patent on 80 acres adjacent to his father's. He soon subdivided a portion of this parcel, named it the "Silver Lake Summer Resort" and began selling lots.

On July 26, 1897 lots 1, 2, 3, 46, 47 and 48 were sold to James H. and Leoline W. Brown. This was the eventual site of the Balsam Hill Cabin.





### **Chapter 1 Footnotes**

<sup>1</sup> It was on Wells' land in Illinois that the settlement of Nauvoo was formed to provide refuge for Mormons fleeing from Missouri. When Mormons came under attack there he joined their cause and eventually immigrated to Utah in 1848.

<sup>2</sup> Lumber mills built in Big Cottonwood Canyon were named A through F in the order they were built not from the bottom of the canyon to the top.

<sup>3</sup> Brighton's association with Wells must have been a very respectful and admiring one, as William's youngest son was named Daniel Hamner Wells Brighton.

<sup>4</sup> The Document was recorded January 10th, 1876, Book 'K' of Mortgages, page 143. To see the original title abstract: (See Appendix S).

<sup>5</sup> From a marketing brochure 'Beautiful Brighton, the Head of Big Cottonwood Canyon, Utah'.

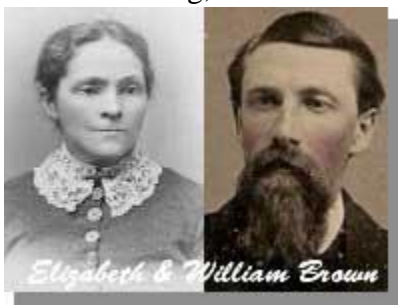


## **II**

# **The Founders**

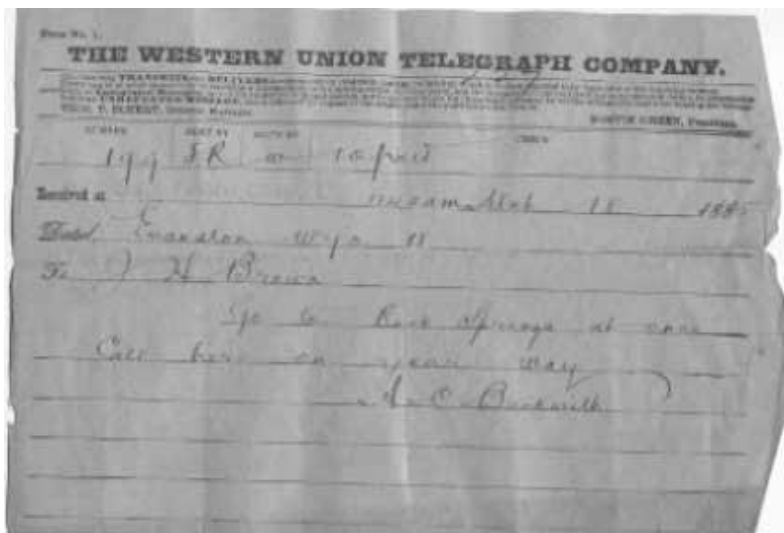
## James Henry Brown

James Henry Brown was born on September 5, 1855 to William Curtis and Elizabeth Bucher Brown in Adrian, Michigan. William was born in Connecticut and moved to New York early in life. Elizabeth was born in Canton, New York. Soon after their marriage, they moved to Michigan to farm. By 1859 the small family had moved back to New York where James received his education in the public schools of Corning, New York.



His early working career began with employment by The Newark News Company in New Jersey. Later he was transferred to a related concern, the Western News Company of Chicago. He was there only six months when he accepted a position in Echo, Utah with the Beckwith Commercial Company who owned stores in Utah and Wyoming.

James H. was promoted quickly to head bookkeeper at the Echo store and was summoned by A.C. Beckwith via telegram on March 18, 1885 to go to Rock Springs, Wyoming.



James enjoyed a successful business career in Rock Springs and was also elected to the last Wyoming Territorial Legislature in November of 1888. Wyoming was granted statehood in March of 1890.

While in Rock Springs, James befriended Dr. E.D. Woodruff. Woodruff came to Rock Springs as a physician/surgeon with the Union Pacific Railroad and Union Pacific Coal Company. Both James and Dr. Woodruff left Rock Springs in 1890 and headed to Salt Lake where James joined Woodruff's enterprise.

In 1883, in a growing Salt Lake City, a firm by the name of Bast, Terry and Woodruff began the Troy Laundry. In addition to the laundry, they also established a haberdashery.<sup>7</sup> Both enterprises were located at 142 South Main Street. When James made the move to Salt Lake he joined the firm and the name was changed to Brown, Terry and Woodruff. Soon after the formation of the new

partnership, the haberdashery moved to 166 South Main Street and the Troy Steam Laundry to 431 South 6th East.

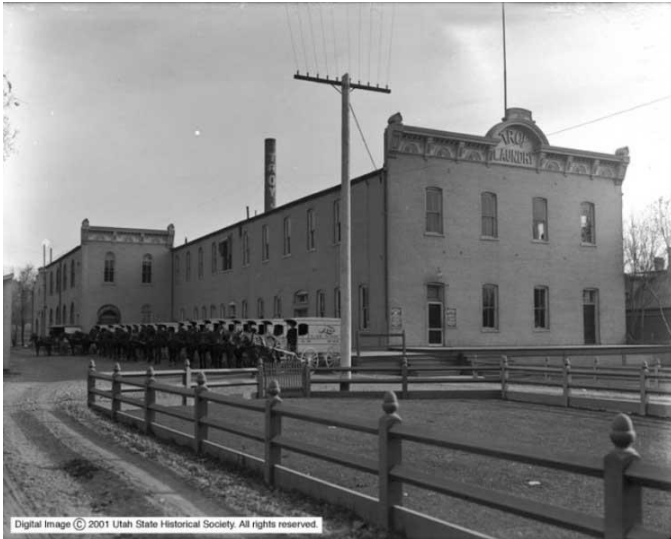
Brown, Terry and Woodruff realized tremendous success with the Troy Steam Laundry as it grew to be one of the largest laundry facilities west of the Mississippi and at times employed upwards of 300 people.

James also developed interests in many other endeavors. He was listed as an incorporator and stockholder of the Great Salt Lake Natural Mineral Water Company (October 9, 1892), the Cooper Pharmacy (or Pharmacal) Company (November 7, 1907) and mining enterprises in the Tintic Mining District (Juab County, Utah).<sup>8</sup>

After 17 years of operating the leading haberdashery in Salt Lake City, Brown Terry and Woodruff sold the store to Fife and Company in 1907 and concentrated their efforts on the continued growth of the Troy Laundry.<sup>9</sup>

James H. Brown was active in social and community circles as well. He was a long time Mason being initiated in April of 1899. He was his Lodge Master in 1904, elected to Junior Grand Warden in the Grand Lodge of Utah in 1905 and became Grand Master in 1908. He was also a member of the Rotary, Commercial and Alta Clubs.

James H. Brown died on January 31, 1932 in Salt Lake City, Utah following cancer surgery. He was buried in Los Angeles, California.



**Top:** Troy Laundry at 431 South 6th East in 1904 with horse drawn delivery wagons.  
**Bottom:** Troy Laundry in 1913 with motorized delivery wagons

## BROWN, TERRY, WOODRUFF CO.

### The Leaders in Hats and Furnishings— The Troy Laundry.

The oldest exclusive hat and gent's furnishing goods store in this city is that of Brown, Terry & Woodruff Company at 142 Main street. From the day its doors were opened to the public it has been classed as a leader, and has enjoyed the better class of trade. All the novelties in hats, furnishing goods, such as neckties, hosiery, underwear, shirts and nightwear, are received as soon as introduced, and the death of one fashion and the reign of another is decreed by the displays made in the firm's show window. They are the soul agents of the always correct Miller and Christy hats, and carry complete lines of other grades, among them the Stetson and the latest blocks in hard and soft tyles. Canes and umbrellas are also always in stock; in fact, every small furnishing that goes to make up a gentleman's apparel can there be found.

The Troy Steam Laundry, which is owned by the firm, is one of the recognized institutions of the city. It is the largest between Chicago and San Francisco, and in the dullest period 160 hands are employed. Its business extends over a radius of 500 miles, it having agents in all the principal towns. It enjoys the trade of the best class of people, and has the reputation of doing the finest work of any similar establishment in the United States. The collection and delivery system is unsurpassed, and by constantly endeavoring to merit the approval of its patrons, it has a trade, as claimed by its managers, greater than the combined trade of its competitors.



## Leoline Woodmansee Brown

*"...so long as I have known her she has been a perfect example of this, to me, unattainable dignity, of knowing how to keep herself thoroughly in hand, that no circumstance could induce her to express an unworthy feeling." <sup>10</sup>*



**L**eoline was born on March 1, 1863 in Salt Lake City to Joseph and Lavinia Hawkins Woodmansee. She was the third of eight children born to the Mormon pioneer couple.



Joseph & Lavinia Woodmansee

Joseph had two other wives, eventually 13 children with those wives and was a devout Mormon in good standing. Lavinia had immigrated at age 20 to Utah with her Mormon family from England in 1852. Although she remained married to

Joseph until his death in 1899, Lavinia drifted from the grip of the Mormon Church, embraced Christian Science and passed that sentiment on to her children.

So, even though born of originally strong and prominent Mormon parents, Leoline and her siblings did not embrace the Mormon faith. Leoline attended and graduated as valedictorian from the Episcopal St. Mark's School in 1881.

After graduation, Leoline taught school in a small, one room building in Echo, Utah.



*Echo School House still standing in 2008 and used as a museum*

Echo is near the north end of Echo Reservoir in Summit County west of the current junction of I-80 and I-84. Between 1854 and 1861 a stage station, Pony Express office and a telegraph company were established so the town of Echo became an important communication and travel stop. It rose to even more importance in 1868 when the Union Pacific Railroad came through pushing the community into a modern-day railroad boomtown.

It was while in Echo that Leoline met James H. Brown. They wed on October 24, 1883 at St. Mark's Cathedral in Salt Lake City.

Much of Leoline's time after marriage was spent in Salt Lake City while James worked and lived in Echo. She gave birth to their first child, James Creighton, on August 20, 1884 in Salt Lake City. Considerable correspondence between Leoline and James exists from those early years of their union.

In 1885 James was transferred to Rock Springs, Wyoming with the Beckwith Company. The couple's second son, Harold Ross, was born in Rock Springs on December 27, 1886 as well as a third son, Tertius, born November 21, 1888. Tertius survived 12 days.

Leoline still seemed to spend a good deal of time in Salt Lake City. Many letters were written between the couple from 1885 to 1890 when the move to Salt Lake became permanent.

Leoline gave birth to five more children after moving to Salt Lake: Edward T, *November 24, 1890*; Marjorie, *August 4, 1893*; Lavinia *December 30, 1895*; Elizabeth, *July 3, 1899* and Leoline, *January 10, 1902*.

As James' business career flourished, Leoline became more settled in her life in Salt Lake. They resided at 825 South Lincoln Avenue (approx 940 East) next door to her parents, Joseph and Lavinia, at 839 Lincoln Ave. In addition to caring for her growing family, she spent considerable time reading, taking piano lessons, sewing and attending lectures

and classes on various subjects. She always had hired help for housework and cooking.

Beginning in 1898 most Julys and Augusts were spent in Brighton to escape the higher temperatures of the Salt Lake Valley.

Because of health concerns beginning in 1907, Leoline explored winters in warmer areas. 1907 was spent in California, 1908 in Moapa, Nevada and 1910 again in California. Through the next several years she would spend an increasing amount of time there, returning to Salt Lake progressively later each spring and some years not at all except for a short 2 or 3 week visit.

After 1910 her diaries and letters mention little of Brighton. In January, 1910 she and James purchased a home at 164 North Orange Drive <sup>11</sup> in Hollywood, California. The four girls lived there with their mother and all began school. Leoline's coughing spells were becoming more frequent and vigorous.

On March 11, 1910 Leoline wrote in her diary:

*"I went to bank in morning, bought new number for house making it 184."*

This new address is confirmed in the 1910 census and letters. A letter dated July 1, 1912 marks the first reference of yet another new address of 1784 Orange Drive.



164, 184 and 1784 Orange Drive, Hollywood, CA

Hollywood was a relatively new community, becoming a municipality in 1903 and annexed into Los Angeles in 1910. Consequently, it would not be unreasonable to see restructuring and renumbering of addresses in its early, formative years. In a July 4, 1912 letter Leoline writes:

*"There is no further word about the name of this street but 1784 is on the door, and Orlando is at the corner of the street."*

The reference to "Orlando" is unknown. Orange Drive intersects with Franklin Blvd on the north end



Leoline on the front porch of Orange Drive

and Hollywood Blvd on the south end. (See Appendix D)

James received a letter dated April 14, 1910 from his niece, Dorothy Doty, who was staying with Leoline in Hollywood. The letter gives James a third party observation of Leoline's condition at the time. Dorothy was concerned that Leoline's worry of her mother's health was adversely affecting her own. (See Appendix E) Leoline's mother passed away on April, 28, 1910.

Leoline's pulmonary tuberculosis continued to progress early in 1913. She keeps James up to date on her condition in frequent letters.

*April 22, 1913:* "...Mrs. Stratton thought I was looking better than she had ever seen me. She attributed it to your visit. So in spite of heart (and bugs, for they were found in the analysis) I am progressing. Dr Clarke considered the analysis favorable as there were no cells found, which seems to indicate that the bugs have as yet secured no foothold, and their eradication is not so difficult."

*April 28, 1913:* "I do not enjoy the trips to Dr. Clarke. It is the rest and food and fresh air that is to exterminate the bugs. Her treatment will relieve the heart."

The descriptions of her condition were always brief with an obvious effort to minimize concern. Then she would elaborate on the day's activities and what was affecting their children's lives. Another topic of discussion in early 1913 was a trip to Europe that was planned for the summer. She and two of her children, Ted and Marjorie, were to leave June 1.

At this time her younger sister, Sylvia, was also suffering from tuberculosis. Their parents were deceased by now and Sylvia lived in the house at 839 Lincoln Avenue with three other sisters, Edith, Winifred and Ethel. Work was being done on the house to prepare it for sale when Leoline wrote to James:

*May 1, 1913:* "I wish Sylvia would change her mind and go over to 825 while the improvements are going on. I do hope she will get better soon."

Sylvia passed away on May 20 at age 41.

There are no other letters to James until June 8 when she had reached the east coast for a visit with James' siblings in Newark, New Jersey while in route to Boston to sail overseas. The only additional words referring to Sylvia were on June 22 sent from Boston simply reminiscing that the next day was Sylvia's birthday.

While initially the trip was a concern, Leoline actually felt stronger after her European adventure. On the return trip, she spent some more time in New Jersey with relatives before returning to Hollywood to supervise some remodeling on the Orange Drive house through the end of that year.

*Jan 31, 1914:* "I have had my last treatment for a while. It certainly makes me want to lay around for the rest of the day. I have coughed very little lately but instead have had that dreadful pain in the limbs which I used to have so much in Salt Lake and always have when I go back now, especially in the left limb Twice this week I have not been able to go to sleep until after two. Last Wednesday when I explained it to her she gave me special treatments for the sciatic nerve but I was worse that day

and night than I have been yet since the treatments, but I did not cough once in the night nor on going to bed. Dr. Clarke thinks I should have at least one treatment a week but I will let it go for awhile anyway."

*Feb 18, 1914:* "About my health. I am steadily gaining. My heart is much stronger. I have to avoid anything that would flurry me. I have my morning cough, but not so severe. I have some during the day but I can go out with as much or more comfort than while I was abroad."

At this time the four girls; Marjorie (20), Lavinia (18), Elizabeth (14) and Leoline (12), are still living with their mother in California when not away to school. Ross and Ted work and live with James in Salt Lake. Creighton is married to Flora (Twelves) and has a 2 year old daughter named Barbara ("Bobbie") living in Los Angeles. Leoline's health seems to be stable, but she fatigues easily and tends to go out less frequently, so visitors to the house at 1784 are common.

In the summer of 1915, Leoline returned to Salt Lake for one of her last visits. James' mother, Elizabeth, was also in Salt Lake visiting her son. This was when Leoline visited Balsam Hill Cabin and Brighton for the final time. Grandma Brown accompanied Leoline back to Hollywood. In a letter dated September 21, 1915 Leoline notifies James of their safe return. In a postscript she writes:

*September 21, 1915:* "P.S. There is a Brighton pillow case of blankets, sheets and cases, which should be washed sometime before they are taken again to the mountains. I left it standing on the floor in the south room (my room) closet."



The photograph of she and her daughter, Elizabeth, on the front porch of the Balsam Hill Cabin was taken during that last visit.



Grandma Brown spent several weeks in Hollywood and then returned to Salt Lake for another extended visit with her son.

For well over two years, Leoline had not mentioned the status of her condition in letters. She seems quite active in California; trips to Balboa, frequent drives, considerable involvement with Creighton, Flora and Barbara and a reasonably active social life with friends. Leoline and James had even taken a month long trip to Honolulu in the spring of 1916. In a letter dated June 27, 1916, she comments on Ross' just announced engagement to Norinne Thompson, but her diary mentions nothing of the engagement until August 23rd.

*August 23, 1916:* "A hot day. I wrote to Norinne Thompson welcoming her to our family."

In a birthday wish letter to James dated September 3, 1916 she also states:

*September 3, 1916:* "I should like to be in Salt Lake for the wedding if I felt well enough to be no drawback to the gladness. I am very well today. If the scales at the door of an Owl Drug Store are to be believed, I have gained ten pounds since you were here. I have not been sleeping well but did better last night. ... Wishing you again many happy birthdays."



*Four Generations  
Grandma Elizabeth Bucher Brown, Flora, Leoline and Barbara  
Fall 1915, Hollywood, California*

Her last letter in the collection is dated Oct 9, 1916. Only events of the day and a brief acknowledgement of the upcoming November 1st wedding of Ross and Norinne are spoken of.

*October 9, 1916:* "That was a very good picture of Norinne in Goodwin's Weekly. So the wedding is to be at the house in the evening."

Leoline felt well enough and began planning for the trip to Salt Lake and in October she purchased a garnet colored satin dress for the wedding. She boarded a train for Salt Lake on October 22, arriving the next day. She was able to enjoy some of the pre-wedding festivities, but tired easily and opted out of many. Dinners and parties honoring the couple were held daily at the Alta Club, friend's homes and the home of Norinne's parents. Leoline managed her energy and illness well in preparation for Ross and Norinne's wedding day.

*November 1, 1916:* "Ross' Wedding Day. Clear & fine. Ross packed, went to town back and forth. We went early to the wedding - in two relays. More beautiful presents. House decorated in rare flowers. The ceremony went off beautifully. Norinne looked very pretty in her wedding gown and veil. Ross was noble. Reception followed. House filled with friends. Supper later. I was very comfortable during the evening. Many handsome young people there as well as their parents. We got home by midnight. Ross and Norinne had gone away before that."

Until I discovered Leoline's 1916 diary, the only indication that Leoline did, in fact, make it back to Salt Lake for the wedding was a newspaper article describing the festive affair.

in front of the broad fireplace, where masses of white chrysanthemums and ferns formed an artistic background. Receiving the guests with the bridal party were Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brown. Tall baskets and vases of beautiful pink chrysanthemums graced the drawing room and library, while an effective

*Newspaper Excerpt (See Appendix F for entire article)*

Diaries from the last few years of Leoline's life had been placed deeper in the closets of Kif's 39th South home than the earlier ones and I didn't discover them until a year after the first box. In the back pocket of the 1916 diary was a receipt for a blue suit she purchased in September and several small newspaper clippings consisting of a recipe for Marmalade, Ross and Norinne's wedding announcement from the Salt Lake Tribune on September 23rd, an article describing the wedding and a twenty-eight year old clipping with a handwritten date of December 4, 1888 describing the funeral service of her third born son, Tertius. When I discovered that clipping, I wondered if it had always accompanied her current diary.

James and Leoline returned to Hollywood on November 16th following Ross' wedding. Leoline continued to write in her diary almost daily, but her handwriting became strained and strayed from the disciplined structure of the past. Some days are better than others. Some days there are no entries at all. She stayed in bed much of the day and her daughters spent time reading to her. Occasionally she felt well enough to dress, with help, and join the others for meals.

Her last diary entry was on December 7, 1916.

*December 7, 1916:* "Bright and cold, some wind. My new toy, a wheeled chair, which JH bought in town yesterday, came home early this morning. It is not very comfortable, but a good and well built chair. He took me around the home in it inside, then outside the house in coat. Mrs. Stratton came over and walked about the yard with us. Flo and Barbara went to town. In PM Flo and B and girls went in Super Six with John - X-mas shopping, I suppose."

It has been said that Leoline sequestered herself in the cupola of the Orange Drive house to protect her daughters and others from contracting tuberculosis. Given her activities through October of 1916, her frequent guests and dinner parties and her attendance at the wedding, no indication of that self-imposed quarantine can be confirmed.

Leoline died in Hollywood on December 18, 1916 at the age of 53.

### ***Chapter II Footnotes***

<sup>7</sup> *Utah, A Centennial History*

<sup>8</sup> *James's wife, Leoline, made several diary references to James' travels to the Tintic area.*

<sup>9</sup> *Leoline's Diary entry, September 5, 1907*

<sup>10</sup> *Excerpt from a letter dated December 24, 1916 from Susan Stokes to Leoline's sisters, Winifred and Ethel, consoling them following Leoline's death. (See APPENDIX C)*

<sup>11</sup> *The address is confirmed from references in letters and diary entries.*



**III**  
**The**  
**James and Leoline Brown**  
**Era**

**1886 – 1932**

Most of the early history of Balsam Hill is captured in letters and diaries of Leoline's. Some events are told of explicitly while others must be inferred.

Leoline wrote in her diaries regularly. Unfortunately several years of diaries are missing, many of which would have addressed the very early years of Balsam Hill (1897-1902)<sup>2</sup>. As disciplined as she was with her writing it is safe to assume they are missing rather than never written. In a letter dated July 31, 1905 written in Brighton to James, she asked him to

"Keep this letter for the log book of the cabin."

That book has also not been located.

It was common in those early days of Brighton for families to arrive in early to mid July and not return home until Labor Day. Women and children usually stayed through that period while the men would arrive "in camp" only periodically, as they could break away from earning a living in the valley. Most of a day was consumed in travel to Brighton. Leoline wrote to James almost daily when he was not able to be there.

Letters sent from Brighton prior to 1901 bore a Park City postmark. Subsequent letters displayed a Silver Lake postmark.

After 1910 little is written about Brighton and Balsam Hill by Leoline, who then, for health reasons, lived most of the time in California. From then on, stories lie mostly in the



memories of those still alive who experienced them or heard them spoken of by their predecessors.

## 1896

Although no documentation supports the supposition that James and Leoline had been to Brighton prior to September of 1896, it seems unlikely that they hadn't. Leoline's diary entries for three days beginning September 6, 1896 are her first known written lines mentioning Brighton.

*Sunday Sept 6, 1896:* "Prepared for a little trip to Brighton to take Miss Stokes<sup>3</sup> on a botanical trip also to see the place and pick out a building spot if satisfactory."

*Monday Sept 7, 1896:* "Went to Brighton by wagon. JH, Creighton, Ross myself, Sylvia, Ethel,<sup>4</sup> Miss Stokes with Hunter to drive. Left at 7am. Arrived after stopping many times in Cottonwood Cañon; at B<sup>5</sup> at 3. Stopped at the hotel. Went with Mr. Godbe<sup>6</sup> to Solitude Lake. Could not sleep."

*Tuesday Sept 8, 1896:* "Rain. Went toward Lake Mary, only Ethel and JH reached it. Started for home at 2:30. Arrived at Lincoln Ave at 8pm...found it very cold. The ride home was bitter cold. Stopped to gather service berries, choke cherries and elder berries. All slept well."

It is curious that there was no mention of any inspection of a lot as that seemed to be a purpose of the excursion. Since a diary of 1897 is missing, the next documentation following this trip is the recording of the deed to the Brighton property which James and Leoline purchased from Robert A. Brighton on July 26, 1897.<sup>7</sup> A small, one room,

framed cabin and log fence were constructed probably in the remaining summer of 1897 and in early 1898. The window of opportunity for building was short. Access to the property would have been difficult until July and the snow could start accumulating again in October.



*The Brown Family  
L-R: Ross, Marjorie, James H., Lavinia, Creighton, Elizabeth,  
Leoline, Ted  
Spring 1900*

## 1898

In the summer of 1898 the Brown family consisted of James 43, Leoline 35, Creighton 14, Ross 11, Ted 7, Marjorie 5 and Lavinia 2½.

The following journal entry is the first known after they began spending their summers in Brighton.

*1898 - "Came to Brighton July 25 - 12:30. Twenty one campers came that evening and pitched their tents outside our north fence. Fine weather until Aug 4 which was showery. Porcupines have taken a great fancy to our redwood battens on the cabin and have gnawed them badly letting in the daylight in many places. On the night of July 28 porcupines were gnawing at the house. J.H. borrowed a shotgun from the campers and killed a large one crouched under the house. Many have been seen in this vicinity. J.H. went to Salt Lake July 29th returning Aug 2nd....Creighton is a persistent fisherman and on Aug 7 caught 10. ... Marjorie's birthday Aug 4 we spent at Twin Lakes taking lunch. Marjorie, Alia (maid) and Ted went up to a snow bank and brought a pail full to the camp at the upper lake<sup>8</sup> where we made lemon sherbet. Clouds were gathering all day and that night came a heavy rainfall, but 'twas clear and fine Friday morning when J.H. returned to S.L."*

The normal routine during these first few years on Balsam Hill upon arrival for the season was to first lay the floor that supported the tent next to the little cabin. The tent would be raised and the cabin cleaned. Then it was time to just be in Brighton to fish, read, "tramp" (as hiking was referred to) and call on friends and neighbors. The older boys, Creighton and Ross, discovered fishing very quickly. They did so almost every day and also discovered a market for their excess fish.



*Tent and first framed cabin*

*August 3, 1898:* "Yesterday Creighton and Ross had wonderful luck fishing. Besides those you took down they sold two pounds to the hotel and brought home more than we have yet disposed of. It was thirty two they had I believe."

In 1898 the hotel was leased to R. Jay Lambert and William H. Lett who were very imaginative with activities planned to attract clientele. Picnics, parties, bonfires and tramps to surrounding peaks were among those undertaken. In 1899 they added a piano to enhance indoor activities. After their two year run of success, Lambert became more interested in mining than running a hotel and, in fact, filed at least 23 claims in the Silver Lake area, so, after the 1899 season Lett and Lambert gave up the lease of the hotel.

Leoline would sleep in the small cabin with the girls and the tent was the boy's quarters. There was a wood stove in the cabin for heat and cooking.

Weather in Brighton greatly dictated activities and was spoken of often. Most diary entries are preceded with a weather notation, cool, warm, windy, etc. and often times the temperature.

*August 31, 1898:*"Last evening toward nine just as the boys had gone to bed in the tent it began to rain. The wind blew from the SE and the rain came in torrents. I began to think it must be a cloudburst and was anxious about the boys in the tent, but could not leave the house. When there came a lull I went into the tent hoping to find that the boys had moved to the north east bed, but no - they were snoozing unconscious of the storm and as two fastenings on the west side of the tent were loose the blankets on that side were drenched. I took dry blankets

from the other bed and put over Ted, nearest the wall leaving the wet ones on top."

*September 2, 1898:*"Last night was exceedingly wild with gusts of wind and flurrys [sic] of rain and hail which threatened to blow us all down the canyon. The fastenings from the east side of the tent were all loosened but it did not go over. The flagpole was broken and the flag lay back of the awning, and one of the shutters leaning against the west side was thrown down."

The Brighton Hotel sat vacant in 1900 and Taylor, Romney and Armstrong built a fence around the facility, but still allowed campers to occupy the meadows surrounding it. In August 1900, it was announced that James H. Moyle would take over the operation of the facility, but didn't actually purchase the property until 1906. Moyle had been the administrator of William Brighton's estate and had purchased, in 1890, his own lot that was located to the north, almost in the shadow of the three story hotel, on which he built a cabin in 1895. Moyle did not open the hotel in the summer of 1901 as he had hoped, but did make it available for dances and other activities and he rented some of the small guest cabins that surrounded it.



James H. Moyle  
courtesy Adrien Aldous

## 1901

No writings exist for the 1899 and 1900 seasons in Brighton. A sixth child was born on July 3, 1899 (Elizabeth), so the season may not have been spent in Brighton or at least their time there was limited. The summer of 1900 initiated construction of the log house which was completed in 1901.

*1901 - Came to Silver Lake July 18, Thursday at 12:30. Found new log house to the beginning of gables, five men working, who hope to have it finished in one week.... A heavy wagon load of freight which we had passed at the "stairs" arrived at 6pm.... Friday JH and Ross tried to clear a place in the back for a "dug out" cellar, but found too many stones and gave it up. Saturday they worked in the grove, draining and building the path."*

At the end of July 1901, Balsam Hill Cabin was occupied. After the log structure was built the little framed cabin was "moved, leveled and joined to the other." This became the kitchen for the log house.

*Balsam Hill  
July 31 12M*

Dear James,

The building goes merrily on. They were the afternoon of Monday and morning of Tuesday getting the house moved, leveled and joined to the other. Charles is now finishing the platform in front. Noodle is making a most artistic railing around the front porch. The silent one is painting the rear gable. The heavy one is hanging shutters

upstairs.<sup>9</sup> Joe<sup>10</sup> talks of going this afternoon though we have tried all our persuasiveness to have him stay longer. We moved our bedding into the house last night - and left the tent deserted. Previously Ted and Joe had slept upstairs and the first night of the cabin moving, Hannah<sup>11</sup> had occupied the front bedroom. It seemed almost too warm in the house last night though we all shed one pair of blankets apiece and had our windows open. The boys (Ross) have put the filling on front bedroom and under the stairs, and we have our provisions in stacks of cans under the stairs where each particular kind can be seen at a glance. The butter, eggs and vegetables have been placed by Joe in the cellar. .... I hope to have the large room cleaned so that it can be brushed over with the filling tonight after the children are in bed.

Mr. Dinwoodey called and looked the house over on Monday. He was delighted with it - at least his grunts of approval seemed to be taken something of that sort. The stairway and seats and the abundant ventilation of the bunk rooms were some of the things he pointed out. Yesterday he brought Mrs. Dinwoodey and Mrs. Moyle up. They were also much pleased. The men talk of going home tomorrow afternoon. ....

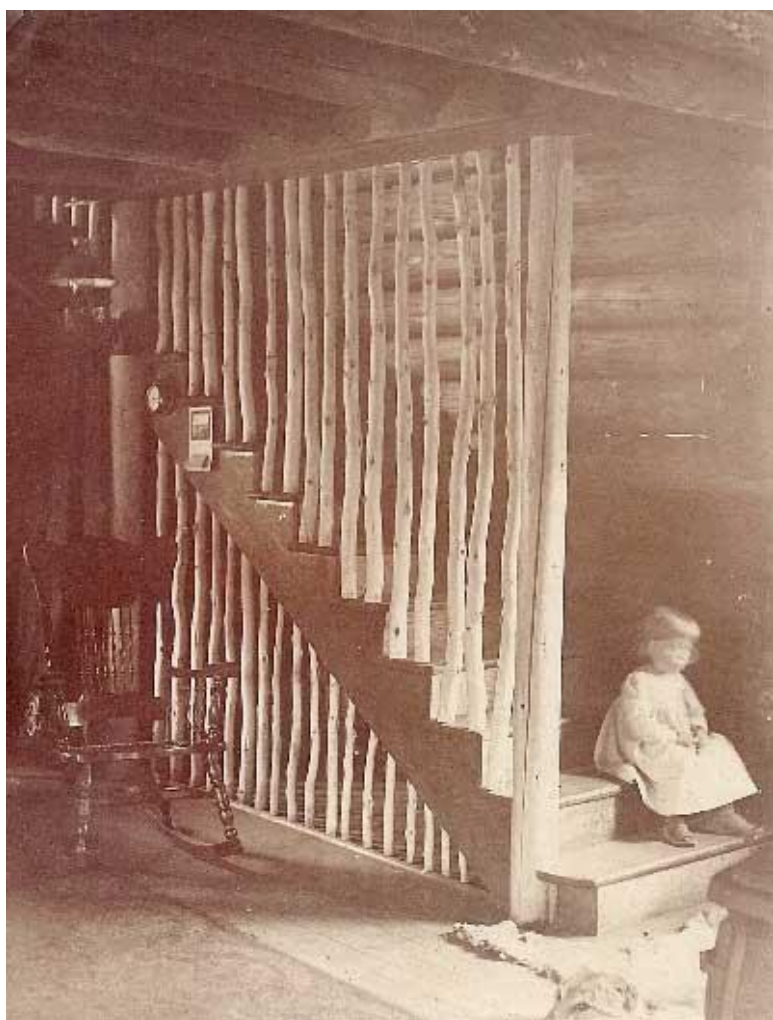
Many chores still remained to complete the new cabin.

"Ross oiled the floor of the living room and put liquid granite on the front room floor." Windows remained to be stained, chairs assembled and "filler" placed between the logs.





Balsam Hill Cabin 1901, with its "most artistic railing" made of aspen and the little framed cabin attached, becoming the kitchen



The girl is probably Elizabeth. Leoline's guitar hangs on the wall along the stairs and the logs have not yet had their "filler" (chinking)

Leoline also expressed disapproval of some details.

*August 2, 1901* "The little awnings, roofs or whatever they may be called in connection with the hanging shutters do not improve the appearance of the house. I asked Noodle to paint them the red, meaning only the roof, but he painted them inside and out and that is another eyesore."

Almost all of the documentation available for this time was written by Leoline and saved by James. In one of the very few surviving letters written by James, this one to his daughter Marjorie on her 8th birthday, composed on Brown, Terry and Woodruff Co. stationary, he states his regret for not being there to help her celebrate. (See Appendix G)

*August 4, 1901:* ... Papa wishes he were up there today to go with you on the tramp and enjoy the picnic, I hope you will have a very nice time. I wonder how you like the new house by this time now that it is all finished or would you still rather live in the tent?"

He ends with the following:

"...I hope you will have a good time today so when you get to be a much larger girl you can look back and think what a pleasant birthday you once had in Brighton.

Lovingly, Papa

## 1902

On January 10, 1902 Leoline, the last of the Brown children, was born in Salt Lake City.

The trip to Brighton from Salt Lake was not a passive one. It must be planned, arrangements made and a day allowed to accomplish the feat. In this journal entry Leoline describes a typical move up the canyon for the summer.



*Early Big Cottonwood Road*

*July 24, 1902:* "At 6 AM a four seated wagon containing Mr. and Mrs. J.H. Brown, the Misses Marjorie,

Lavinia, Elizabeth & Virginia Brown<sup>12</sup>, Creighton & Ted Brown, Miss Sylvia Woodmansee<sup>13</sup>, Emma & Hannah<sup>14</sup>, left 825 Lincoln Avenue for the summer outing at Brighton. Ross had left an hour earlier on the pony<sup>15</sup>. The provisions had been stacked the evening before. The coolness of morning soon gave place to the heat of a typical summer day and the dust of the cañon rose in great clouds. On account of the holiday Big Cottonwood was filled with campers and wagons of picnickers.<sup>16</sup> Fortunately they were all going in one direction. Our four horses were not very fresh and we did not arrive at Brighton until nearly 2 o'clock, passing the provisions at the Maxwell Mine. Ross had arrived some time before and we found the home opened and things cleared away in the kitchen....At six the wagon load of supplies arrived; beds were made and all retired early. There were enough blue bottle flies in the house to supply the state."

Besides fishing, there was much hiking done, sometimes casual and sometimes vigorous. The peaks, lakes and small tributary canyons were all frequented by those who visited Balsam Hill and Brighton. For the most part, named features carry the same moniker today, but one diary passage describes a curious path.

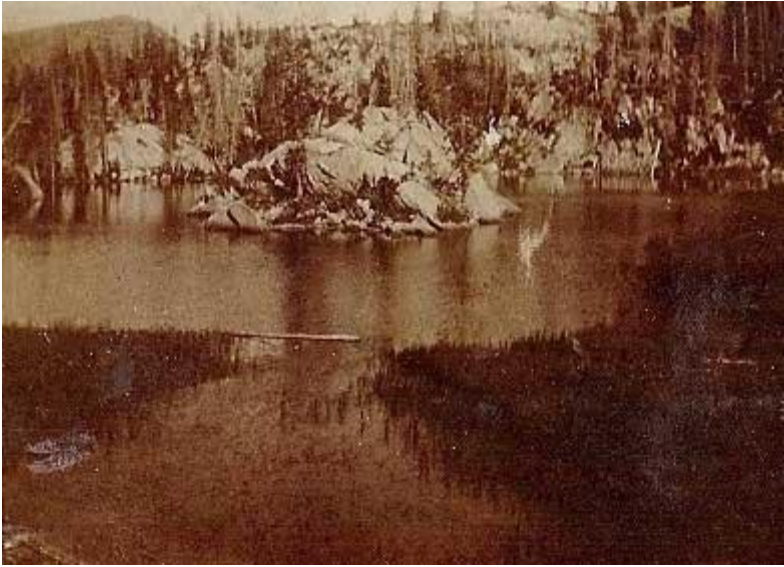
*Aug 25, 1902:* "Showery. Mrs. Terry<sup>17</sup>, Ethel, Ross, Ted, Marjorie, JH and LWB spent the day tramping. We breakfasted at 9:30 and taking lunch and leaving the house and three small children with Emma and Hannah we set out. We took the Twin Lakes trail until nearly in sight of the lakes when we struck the high trail to Alta divide which we took. A shower came up and we waited for a while under pinion pines near Solitude divide then pressed on. We saw Lake Solitude and the Twins, climbed Tuscarora then along the ridge to Wolverine, where we lunched and rested until 2:30 thence to Mt Robert. (Should have said we had a fine view of Lake Minnie and the Devil's Castle from Tuscarora) Descending Mt Robert to

Catherine divide thence to Lake Catherine and down to lakes Martha and Mary.....After resting and drinking the cold water at Mary's Lake we started home passing fishermen at Phoebe Lake. Reached home at 6:30." (See Appendix H)



*Lake Phoebe c1910 with Tuscarora (Mt. Robert) towering above.*

The route she describes does not fit the sequence of today's named peaks and there is no record, except in this and a few other diary passages of Mt. Robert, even on maps of that era. What she refers to as Tuscarora (incorrectly) is the high point of the ridgeline between Twin Lakes pass and Wolverine, today called Patsy-Marley after a mining claim in Little Cottonwood Canyon. From there Lake Minnie (today known as Cecret Lake<sup>18</sup>) and the Devil's castle would be clearly seen. Mt Tuscarora is what she was calling Mt.



*Lake Mary before the dam.*

Robert. From there the descent to Catherine Pass is logical. Lake Phoebe was a natural lake just below Lake Mary. (See Appendix I.)

In 1915, when the Lake Mary dam was completed, Phoebe disappeared behind the 80 foot high, 330 foot long dam that holds 240 million gallons of water and cost \$69,000 to construct.

## **1903**

In the next few years Silver Lake Summer Resort, Robert Brighton's subdivided 80 acre parcel, was beginning to accumulate more and more interest. Lots were being purchased and cabins constructed. As one of the early homes

built in the resort, Balsam Hill Cabin was the subject of inspection by prospective summer residents of Brighton.

*Aug 6, 1903:* "Several of the Godbe camp ladies have just been over. Miss Clark, Miss Kendall (not L's teacher) and Maud Paul. They think our cabin and our location the very finest in the town. I told them we thought so but did not expect everyone else to think the same. Mr. E.B. Critchlow was over last evening He is looking around with a view to getting a lot and building. He has picked out that level place between Balsam Hill and Dr. Woodruff's place. He examined our house very critically - inquired the price with apologies. I told him I thought you had said that the whole thing, lot and all, stood you in for \$1500. Is that right? I could not tell what the log part cost. He seemed to think that was more than most people would care to put into a place up here, but thought it a good investment. The only thing he would have different in one would be a bathroom somewhere....."



*Living Room east window. The "filler" between the logs has been added.*



In the back of the 1903 diary is written a simple breakdown of the costs to build Balsam Hill Cabin:

Brighton Lots	150.00
Kitchen	110.00
Log House	910.00
Fences, springs, mattresses, etc.	<u>113.00</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1300.00</b>

Some of the Brighton treks became traditions, executed at least once or twice a season by many of the "Brightonites". These excursions carried on for generations. I recall my mother speaking with fondness of participating when she was a young girl in the late 1920's and 30's.

A much anticipated, annual trip was a horseback ride to the "Hot Pots" located in the Heber Valley. It is now called the Homestead Resort. They would "bathe", or swim, in the geothermal pools, have dinner at the small hotel restaurant and return to Brighton after dark.

*Aug 7, 1903:* "Ted had taken the alarm so as to get up good and early to start to the Hot Pots with a party at seven on the pony, but he did not hear it and was rather late. But got off. Mr. Frank Godbe led the expedition which consisted of about ten persons on horseback. They had a good day's pleasure. Two baths, a good dinner at the hotel and the ride home arriving at nine PM."

*August 13, 1903:* "Cloudy with some wind and indications of rain. The children were up and dressed by eight. After breakfast they cooked on the little stove."

The Little Stove was a salesman's sample, probably acquired when the Brown's were shopping for a kitchen stove. It has entertained generations.



*The Little Stove 2008*



*Brownie 1920*



*Rod 1960*

*August 23, 1903:* ".....JH is busy digging out the back of the house where the soil, lying against the logs, seems to be rotting them. He will be laying other logs against them."



*Titled as the "Trench Digger" James is digging out the back of the house. This is where the bathroom would be added years later on the south east corner of the cabin.*

More ambitious hiking was undertaken by the older boys as well. On August 23, 1903 a party was arranged to hike to the top of Twin Peaks, located west of Brighton and is part of the ridge line that divides Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons.

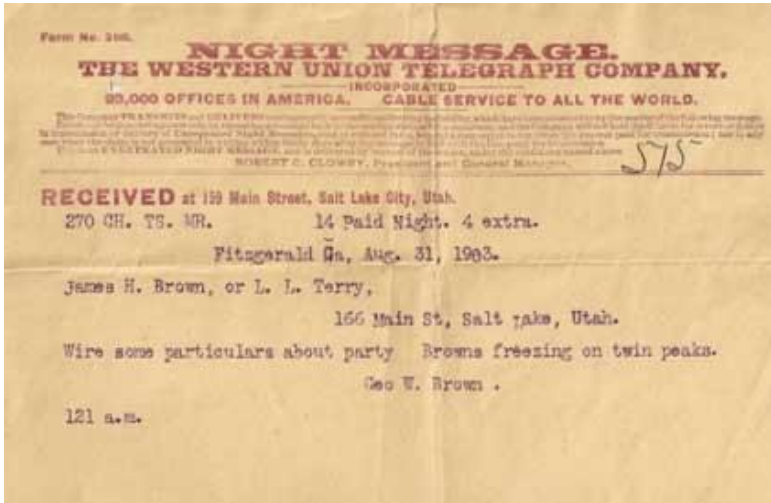
Its elevation is over 11,000 feet. Because of weather, this trip could have turned out poorly, but all returned safely. The newspaper article from the New York Sun describes the adventure with some slight dramatization and prompted some inquiry from the relatives in the east.

Leoline also describes the day's events. Creighton had just turned 19 six days prior to the excursion.



The New York Sun, August 29, 1903 Vol LXX-No.363

*Wednesday Aug 26, 1903:* "Creighton came home at 7:30 (PM). They had encountered a blizzard of snow and hail on the Twin peaks which stayed with them until they returned to Lake Minnie.<sup>19</sup> It was a hard trip. The wind blew so fiercely on the Twins and the rocks were so slippery with the storm. Creighton had no coat and took the flour sack his lunch was in and pulled it over his head making holes for head and arms. His fingers were frostbitten. He was ahead of his party in getting home. (The papers later published a thrilling account of the trip which so alarmed the relatives in Georgia that uncle George telegraphed for particulars and aunt Nellie<sup>20</sup> wrote from Newark asking to know and be told all about it."



George Brown Telegram

The property that hosts Balsam Hill Cabin is about 80 feet north to south and 300 feet east to west. It slopes downward from east to west. The cabin sits roughly in the center, but favors the east side. At the bottom of the hill, on the west

end, remains a grove of trees that has, for generations, been a playground for the children. It is mostly shady and filters any wind to a most comfortable breeze. The pine-needle covered ground offers a generous and soft area for seating. Leoline would spend hours in "the grove" reading; sometimes alone, sometimes with the small children or sometimes with friends exchanging ideas and reading books aloud. A Mrs. Caine was a favorite for such encounters. Leoline would also take her turn hosting evening services in the grove where friends from the "camp" would come to discuss ideas on religion. Many of the Brighton lots have such an area. Another such grove was at the Knox cabin. Frank Knox was a prominent man in Salt Lake and National financial circles.

The day after Creighton's freezing experience on Twin Peaks there was a service planned in the Knox grove. The service that day was to be the christening of the two youngest Brown girls and the youngest Woodruff daughter.

*Thursday Aug 27, 1903:* "Cold. A white frost covered everything but it was very bright and no wind. I was up early and went to market before breakfast. Told Mrs. Caine about the prospective Christening. Breakfast a little earlier. The whole family started for the Knox grove where Divine Service has been held for the last two Sundays at 10:30. Elizabeth (4) and Leoline (1) were christened. Also Mrs. Woodruff's baby Virginia May. The ceremony was performed and the children did very well. In the afternoon their pictures were taken with the sun in the grove. Dean Eddie (from St Marks conducted the service) and his son Hammish had dinner with us. Creighton had gone up beyond Mary's Lake for snow and we had some delicious pine apple sherbet which is the Silver Lake dish for special occasions. Creighton's hands were all right this morning."



**Top:** Leoline, Elizabeth and Virginia May Woodruff the day of their christening.  
**Bottom:** L-R Back Row: Leoline with baby Leoline,?,?, J.H. Brown, Mrs Woodruff with Virginia May, ?, Lavinia; Front Row: ?,?, Elizabeth, Dean Eddie, Hammish, ?

## 1904

Some hikes were very ambitious. On July 26, 1904 an excursion to Iron Mountain was described by Leoline. Iron Mountain is a name that is not in use today. Through old mining claims<sup>21</sup> and the description in one of Leoline's letters to James it can be surmised that Iron Mountain in 1904 is what is known today as Mt Superior. From the Big Cottonwood side, Superior heads Mineral Fork and Mill B South Fork. From the Little Cottonwood side, it is the towering feature on the north side of the canyon overlooking Alta and Snowbird.



*July 26, 1904:* "Ted's trip to Iron Mountain was very successful. They did not get home until after nine however. Seven of them reached the top of Iron Mountain. Two girls were among the number. They saw the pavilion at Saltair and with aid of glasses saw a train coming in from the lake. They looked down on Lake Blanche and with the glass saw a fisherman hauling in a trout from that lake."

The Salt Lake Tribune also documented the considerable efforts of the hearty Iron Mountain group. Another of the favorite hikes was to rise early and reach the top of Mt Majestic to watch the sunrise.

*Aug 9, 1904:* "Edith<sup>22</sup> with others arranged to go again to the top of Majestic to see the sunrise. Mr. and Mrs. Doe and Mr. Adams will breakfast with her and Ted and Margie at 2:30. The table was set overnight and all preparations made."

*Aug 10, 1904:* "Edith with Ted, Margie, Freda, Mr. and Mrs. Doe had an early breakfast and started out with others from the Brooks camp at 3:15 for the top of Mt Majestic to see the sunrise. They went by way of Deadwood Gulch.<sup>23</sup> The Does went only to the divide. The others reached the top, put out their lanterns and sat to await the sun's appearance. A magnificent sight but too cold. After they got home it rained heavily"

On August 18, 1904 another reference to Mt. Robert is made.

*August 18, 1904:* "Yesterday it rained at intervals all day. There was a beautiful sunset with tinted clouds this side of the western mountains - Evergreen, Millicent, Robert."



The view from Balsam Hill would again confirm she is calling Tuscarora Mt. Robert. Mt. Robert is presumably a local name, perhaps originated in honor of Robert Brighton, although the name didn't ever seem to receive wide use. Only one other reference is made to Mt. Robert - the caption of this photo of young Leoline (c1918). The rocky debris (scree) is typical of what is found at the base of Tuscarora.



*"Lee at the foot of Mt. Robert"*

In the memoranda section in the back of the 1904 diary is written the elevations of the geographical features surrounding Brighton. The information is taken from a "Report of 1904".<sup>24</sup> Mt. Robert is not included among those listed.

From report of  
MEMORANDA 1904

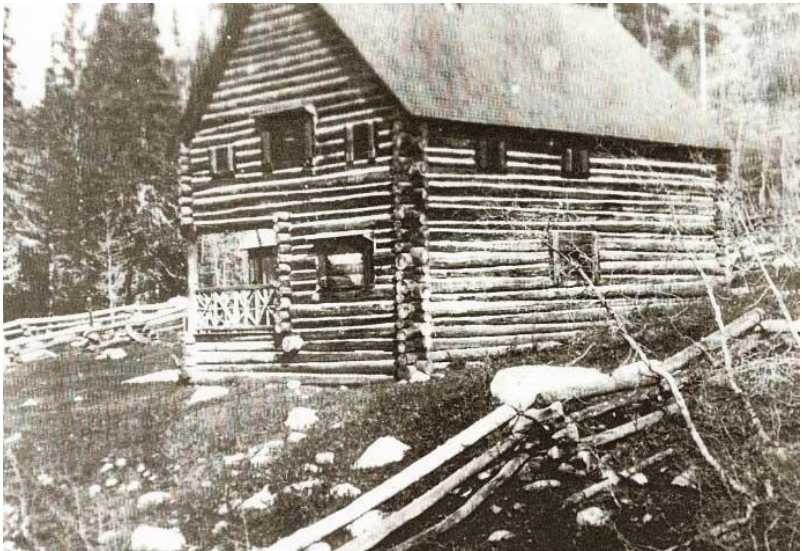
Mt. Majestic	10,728
Pinner Peak	10,472
Sunset "	10,461
Mt. Holovine	10,880
" Millicent	10,463
" Tuscarora	10,658
Honey Comb Cliffs	10,580
Scotts Peak	10,125
Lake Cartesian	9,932
" Martha	9,605
" Mary	9,501
Dog Lake	9,580
Silver Lake	8,728
Lower Twin Lake	9,408
Lake Solitude	9,044
Brighton Hotel	8,739
Alta Divide	10,002
Shaker Creek "	10,001
Bonanza Divide	9,736
Park City Divide	9,475
" "	7,000

"Recorded Elevations"

In 1904 the Browns began to talk about enhancements and maintenance to the cabin. The floors needed oiling again. Logs were brought in by Billy Turpin<sup>25</sup> to build a corral for the pony, Nellie. This job was handed to Ross as were many of the projects at the cabin, which he seemed to do willingly.

*August 18, 1904:* "Ross finished the corral yesterday and then discovered that his class pin was missing."

The picture below was taken in 1905. The corral is visible on the left and, looking through the front porch, the framed kitchen can be seen. Some discussion with a workman had occurred for the addition of a new porch.



*Aug 16, 1904:* "...the carpenter has been here and looked at our proposal for improvements. He said he could do it with the lumber that was there but would need some aspen."

*Aug 19, 1904:* "...Ross brought in quaking asp boughs for the construction of the porch which will be made as soon as Mr. Roger's new porch is completed."

The picture below shows the new porch and railing, but later, after the log kitchen was attached. There is no documentation giving direct support as to when the log kitchen was constructed. The timing of that event will be examined later.



In the meantime, the Brighton Hotel saw some interesting additions in 1904: three bowling alleys, golf links, tennis courts and croquet grounds.<sup>26</sup> The first decade of the twentieth century was probably the most active and prosperous for the hotel as a popular respite from Salt Lake, hosting activities and dances and fulfilling its role as a favored social gathering place for Brighton residents. The Salt Lake Tribune frequently published an account of happenings at Silver Lake; who's in camp, activities, etc. This was usually found in the Society pages on Sundays, going on for more than a column or two. Emma Morris, mentioned in the July 31, 1904 excerpt below, was my grandfather, Ben Morris' sister.



In James D. Moyle's book *"Remembrances"* he describes the bowling alleys:

*"Then in 1908, Father also built a bowling alley that existed for several years out on the flat. A bowling alley ought to be pretty level, but this was on bad footing and had quite a few waves and curves in it.<sup>27</sup> I know that he also had a pool table there. In connection with that, Gil<sup>28</sup> built an ice house near Silver Lake that had some questionable fame attached to it."*



*The Silver Lake Bowling Alley on the left of the meadow and the Ice House near the inlet.*

*photo courtesy of Adrienne Aldous and the Moyle family collection.*

## 1905

In 1905 both Ross and Creighton were attending school back east; Creighton at Yale and Ross had just graduated from Hill School in Pennsylvania, in June. They would return home for the summers and still spend a good deal of time in Brighton.

In June of 1905, Creighton acquired a dog named "Dick". This collection of diary and letter excerpts below describes Dick's exploits, mostly in Brighton, and the progress of Leoline's affection towards him in 1905.

*June 24, 1905:* "Creighton came home in the evening with the dog. It is a most intelligent creature. A row with our little spaniel Dougal and one with the cat entertained the evening."

*June 27, 1905:* "Creighton saw a doctor about his dog's inflamed shoulder."

*Aug 1, 1905:* "Dick attacked the Godbe dog Prince. Ross tried to separate them and wrenched his calf and got a gash on the thumb. Dick had a badly scratched face."

*Aug 2, 1905:* "...while Prince, like Dougal, escaped without any visible signs of the encounter. ...There was great excitement when the dogs fought and many conflicting rumors returned to us, such as: Dick was so badly damaged that he had to be shot; Dick had an eye torn out; another was one of our girls was thrown from the pony and badly hurt. There was no foundation whatever for this."

*Aug 5, 1905:* “Dick's face badly swollen, probably with hornets.”

*Aug 6, 1905:* “...he is a sorry sight - one side of his head so swollen that he cannot open one eye ... (this is not the eye that was damaged by Prince and Ross).”

*Aug 26, 1905:* “Dick spent the whole day under the house.”

*Aug 31, 1905:* “Dick seized Hooper<sup>29</sup> by the leg but did not bite, fortunately. I shall be glad when he is happily disposed of.”

*Sept 1, 1905:* “Dick found a porcupine and had quills in his nose.”

On July 5th James returned home from a 5 week, two day stay in the hospital as a result of surgery not described. Ross returned home from Hill School on the 4th and Ted was the first in Brighton, traveling up the canyon with the Godbe's to get the cabin ready for the other's arrival on the 29th. 1905 marks a genuine "settling in" in Brighton. Leoline writes more detail in her diary and frequent letters to James H. still recovering in Salt Lake. In fact, it appears James never visits Brighton in 1905.

*July 28, 1905:* “Very warm in S.L. C went in the morning to Hunter, 8 miles west of Murray to get a girl for housework. Lamb<sup>29</sup> kindly took him in auto. We finished packing and sent the load by Andrus about 3 o'clock.”

*July 29, 1905:* “The four little girls, Creighton, new maid Lenora Milken and I started soon after six from Salt Lake after eating breakfast prepared by Edith W. which



helped our starting very much. Had an uneventful trip but very dusty in the Cañon. Arrived soon after one o'clock. Found the cabin nice and clean and the provisions unpacked. Creighton was ill and went to bed. Ross and I went to bonfire at Fabian's and William's camp."

*July 30, 1905:* "All slept late. Breakfast eleven. Dinner at four. Nora saw her cousins and decides that Silver Lake is an enjoyable place to be in."

*July 31, 1905:* "Cloudy and cold most of the day. Creighton, Ross and Ted fished. C caught eight, Ross 1, Ted none. We all went to Mrs. Walker's bonfire in the evening. I soon left with the little girls. Later Emma Lucy Gates sang.<sup>30</sup> I wrote a long letter home."

Included in her "long letter home" (See Appendix J) was one from Lavinia (9) to her father written in a very deliberate cursive hand.



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*Emma Lucy Gates Bowen*

*Silver Lake July 30, 1905:* "My Dear Father, We are having a very nice time. I wish you were coming up here. Marjorie, Lucile and I have been riding. When we were just about up here we meet Mr. Andrus coming balk [back]. He had his bull dog along with him. Dick barked a little but that was all. It is raining a little. The wild flowers are very pretty. I will send you some. Last night Mama and Ross went to a bonfire at Fabian and William's camp. Elizabeth is playing with Hooper.

Your Loving Lavinia"

*August 2, 1905:* “M & L began getting wood for the bonfire on Friday. Fitch and Brown were brought up by. The boys spent the night... going to P. City in the morning. I read 'Bishop Blougram'<sup>31</sup> and began 'Heart of Rome' by Crawford.”

A consistent celebration was always held on August 4th for Marjorie's birthday (now 12 years old) where bonfires highlighted the festivities.

*August 4, 1905:* “Margie's birthday dawned somewhat cloudily but warm. They are preparing a bonfire for tonight for which I have made a quantity of candy.”

*August 6, 1905:* “...Margie's birthday passed off nicely. On the day before we had made and pulled quantities of candy wrapping each piece in tissue paper remembering how it stuck together at the last minute last Aug 4. Friday morning C & R with the pony, assisted by the Knox boys, made a fine log cabin bonfire. I made the birthday cake and more candy and Ted went about the camp extending a general invitation to the bonfire. In the afternoon Ross and the younger Knox went for snow between Martha and Catherine. There were two pails of it (10lb lard pails) and I made a huge bread raiser of pine apple sherbet. This with the birthday cake and candles we had for dinner at six. Of course there was a great quantity left. The bonfire was splendid. I think it burned better than any I have ever seen. The whole of Silver Lake was out and several people who had never seen a mountain bonfire before. Margie and Lavinia passed the candy, meeting each group of newcomers with it. There was plenty. Later, couples went into the house for cake and ice. The house was full. (Creighton had decorated with evergreens). The only drawback was that many went home earlier than they would have done seeing the ranks thinning. Then those in the house came back out and sat around the fire again. The bonfire was a mass of red hot coals from top to bottom

most of the time. It did not seem to settle or fall together any but burned steadily all the time. After the boys had seen the girls home they sat around the fire again and made coffee. Fitch and Ralph Brown stayed here that night. - The wind up was a fierce storm of thunder and lightning and heavy rain - not enough to put out the fire however which smoldered all yesterday. Last night Margie gathered together the charred logs and with a little new had a fine new fire.”

By this time, too, Creighton (20) and Ross (18) had become increasingly interested in fishing. This was an activity both seemed to dearly love and spent considerable time pursuing, especially Creighton. Most of their fishing was done at Silver Lake, but Twin Lakes was also a favorite spot and yielded some significant results. The fish they caught were a constant part of the Brighton diet.

*August 4, 1905:* “Yesterday Creighton went with Dan Brighton and caught 14 in Twins. The largest catch ever brought into the house. Eight pounds.”

*August 6, 1905:* “Creighton fished in Twins yesterday and brought home four fine ones. The longest measured 17 inches. We had them for breakfast at 10:30.”

*August 6, 1905:* “C & R went fishing. C got 19 in Silver Lake, Ross 1 in Twins.”

*August 10, 1905:* “C rose at 2 am and went fishing with Dan Brighton. He was disappointed at bringing in only four when he came to breakfast at nine.”

These types of diary and letter excerpts are common through all the years. Ted does a little fishing but seems to prefer hiking. There is rarely any mention of the girls fishing

but are pictured frequently hiking. Various activities and events continued and are noted in diary entries and letter excerpts.

*August 12, 1905:* "I should like to get some more oil and liquid granite. I will try and tell what quantity is needed to go over all the floors again. - This is still the most pleasing house in Brighton."

*August 15, 1905:* "We all went to stage to meet Nellie<sup>32</sup> who arrived from S.L. to stay two weeks. She joined a party composed largely of the Godbbs and went to Lake Mary by moonlight. They had a bon fire and danced Virginia reel on the rock. Ross was along. They got back at 1 o'clock."

*Aug 16, 1905:* "Ross decided to walk with Knox to S.L. They started at 8pm reached S.L. at 5am next day."

*August 20, 1905:* "C's 21st birthday. Threatening, very warm. We went to Twin Lakes and picnicked. N. caught one and C. two fish. Returned at 6:30 when we had supper."

A group of interesting visitors came to Brighton on August 15, 1905. Leoline relays the story to James in this letter:

*August 16, 1905:* "A supposed party of gypsies camped down at the division of the roads caused some dismay. Three girls had come to see Nora<sup>33</sup> and she walked out with them. Irene Brighton fell over a gypsy woman lying in the road at a little distance from their fire. Mr. Brighton accompanied N. home. The gypsies accosted the party on the way to Mary's Lake and wished to tell them their fortunes. George Ida and Edith had theirs told and the others said they hadn't time but if the gypsies would go to

Mary's Lake all would have their fortunes told. The gypsies, however, were too tired. They spoke very good language and were very clever. I have heard nothing of them this A.M.”



*Leoline and young Leoline on the style.*

*Aug 24, 1905:* “Read with Mrs. C [Caine] and Nellie. As we sat in the grove mother and Joe surprised us by coming over the style. Joe looks very thin but otherwise very well. His eye is not very noticeable.”<sup>34</sup>

*August 24, 1905:* “...Yesterday we went with the pony to Honeycomb Gulch taking our mid-day meal. It was a delightful climb. The heavy rain of the night before had laid the dust and it is a shady walk and not steep. We took coats as there were many scudding clouds - but did not need them except for a back to our seats. We camped

in a beautiful grove, not far from the stream which comes out of Lake Solitude, where there is a fine settee with moss covered stone for back. Nellie and I read 'Social Grace' while the children waded in the stream. N and I had our shoes off ready to join them when another party came and camped on the stream with a camp fire and preparations for a long stay. We were joined by Ross and Nora Van Cott with a pack of candy."

*August 27, 1905:* "Turpin has been snaking logs for several days and keeps our water supply very muddy."

*August 27, 1905:* "After dinner at 2 we all went out with cups and pails and picked currents half way to Mary's Lake. I gave the children 80 cents for them. We ate some for supper. I expect to make jelly of balance."

The last entry in the 1905 diary was made September 5th, the day the family packed and went back down the canyon. No other entries were made in the diary for the rest of the year. Most likely the diary had been left at the cabin.

## 1906

James H. left for the east on June 6th to attend Creighton's graduation from Yale on June 28th. They brought some Brown relatives back to Salt Lake with them to spend the remaining summer.

*July 8, 1906:* "All went to 5 o'clock train to meet Father, Creighton, Grandpa and Grandma..."



*William C. Brown grandchildren 1900. Highlighted L-R, T-B:  
Creighton, Grandma Brown holding Elizabeth, William C. Brown, Ross, Ted,  
Marjorie, Lavinia.  
The others are children of James' sisters: Nell Harrison, Cora Doty and Catherine.  
Dorothy, pictured left of Ted, spent much of 1909 and 1910 living with Leoline,  
spending time in Brighton and Hollywood. Grace is not pictured.*

Along with them came Nell Harrison (James' sister) and her daughter Grace (23). They spent a couple of weeks enjoying Salt Lake, even taking in the downtown parade for Pioneer Day on July 24th. On the 27th all headed to Brighton. Grandma and Grandpa seemed, after a few days, to not enjoy Brighton and in Leoline's words became "depressed" and wanted to go down, but they stuck around and didn't go down until August 7th with James on the stage. Grace and Nell stayed at the cabin and Grace enjoyed frequent horseback rides, hiking with the boys and dances at the hotel.

When the Brown's arrived in Brighton on July 27th, 1906 Leoline noted to James in a letter:

“Noodle was just finishing the porch and it looks well and is a great convenience. I am wondering why we did not have it before.”

Leoline wrote to James concerning activity in camp and relayed a small rivalry between Creighton (22) and Ross (19) involving one of the young Brightonite ladies.

*August 10, 1906:* “...Creighton and Ross are now alternately entertaining Nora [Van Cott]. Creighton spent yesterday morning reading with her then brought her to dinner; whereupon Ross took her to the top of Wolverine (some have their doubts that they reached that height) and brought her home somewhat late for a buffet lunch in the kitchen. Creighton picnics this morning with her and another couple (Lamb, etc) at Lake Mary.”

In only two casual instances is a water supply mentioned. One reference was made about Billy Turpin snaking logs and keeping the water supply muddy. Another time a spring they used was mentioned to reference the location of a camper's tent but doesn't pin-point the spring's location. Today only two spring sources are located in reasonable proximity to Balsam Hill Cabin. One is above the Bintz cabin to the east and the other is above the Jensen cabin to the north. By the lack of discussion regarding water in the early 1900's, it simply must not have been worthy of mention; meaning water was easily available and abundant and required little effort to obtain. But, as the camp grew, water began getting some attention.



*August 3, 1906:* "...a meeting was held to talk about water. If the stream coming from the Great Western can be secured they will pipe it. Mrs. Brooks has had a Mr. James looking over the situation and he responded before the meeting. It is now in the hands of a committee."

A history of the Silver Lake Water Company, probably prepared in about 1961 (author unknown), describes the company's beginning in 1910. The entire 9 page document can be viewed in Appendix K.

## 1907

There are no letters from Leoline in 1907 from Brighton. 1907 marks the beginning of winters not spent in Salt Lake. It was an exploratory winter in Los Angeles, living in a hotel then an apartment. She and most of the children had been there since February, not returning to Salt Lake until July 7th. The annual Brown pilgrimage to Brighton, but without Leoline, didn't occur until mid-August.

*August 14, 1907:* "Marjorie, Lavinia, Elizabeth, Leoline [daughter], Ted, Ross with Aunt Winifred and Hazel Abbott also Mary Olsen. Got a 7:30 start for Brighton. Showers during the day. Arrived there at 5pm after pleasant ride."

There are no other entries regarding Brighton again until the 23rd. Leoline took ill with a "severe cold" on the 17th and spent several days trying to recover.

*August 23, 1907* "Decided to go to Brighton tomorrow. Cooked roast and barley beef to take. ... Bought maple sugar for Brighton."

*August 24, 1907:* “Went with Ross<sup>35</sup> to Brighton. Got 10 o'clock start from Sugar House. Arrived in Brighton at 5 o'clock. Heavy rain and hail on the way. Found all well. Kitchen damaged by snow.”

Leoline finally got her wish to have the floors refinished that she had expressed in 1905.

*August 28, 1907:* “Ross started varnishing the floors. Marjie and Lavinia did spare room floor. Ross began upstairs hall.”

*August 30, 1907:* “...Ross Marjie and Lavinia finished varnishing the floors all over the house with the exception of the stairs.”

*August 31, 1907:* “The fresh floors make the house seem very clean...Ross did the stairs at night.”

*September 2, 1907:* “Prepared for going down to S.L. Left pictures on the walls. Put provisions in tin cupboard, scattered poison wheat around. Started at 2PM in 4 seated rig. ... Arrived in S.L. about 5:30”

There is no mention of James being in Brighton in 1907 at all.

Some years Leoline would make notations in the back of her diaries describing what items were left at the cabin through the winter and what items she would like the next season. Here is a sample from 1907:

<b>Things left at Brighton</b>	<b>Food left at Brighton</b>	<b>Things needed at Brighton</b>
2 - ragged blankets	4 - pineapple	more table napkins
6 - cotton blankets	2 - pork & beans	washing machine
2 - quilts	1 - peas	hatchet
5 - spreads	1 - minced clams	stove lifter for living room
2 - Good blankets	3 - Soda crackers	More doileys [sic] for table
8 - Knives	Olive oil	Sash curtains for upstairs
8 - Forks	50 - Flour	New kitchen stove
5 - Teaspoons	3 - Lard	Fireplace for living room
6 - Table spoons	1 - Bottle maple syrup	Balcony east end of hall
	1 - Cake maple sugar	Paint for roofs
		Chopping bowl and knife
		New homemade rugs for bedrooms and L.Rm
		Bath towels
		Small saw
		Vases, pinchers
		Yard rake
		Measurer

In a letter dated from Ross to his father, written from New Haven, Connecticut, he states:

*December 2, 1907:* "I was much interested in JC's letter from Brighton. I would enjoy a little trip like that

very much myself. Here we have had a few feeble attempts at snow but as yet there has been no perceptible fall.”

Creighton must have made a skiing trip to Brighton given the date and the reference to snow. These trips would usually begin from Park City.

## 1908

The winter of 1908 (beginning February 12th) was spent in Moapa, Nevada at a ranch owned by a Mr. and Mrs. Sparks.<sup>36</sup> Leoline, Creighton, and the girls, with the exception of Marjorie, lived in a tent erected for them on the ranch. Marjorie stayed in Salt Lake to complete her school year. James was in Moapa for the first few weeks helping them get established. They returned to Salt Lake on April 12th after a rather unsatisfactory stay. On May 6th Leoline and James left on a trip back east to visit the Brown relatives and attend Ross's graduation from Yale. They returned in mid July.

Others went to Brighton in August but Leoline did not arrive until the 27th and only stayed for a week.

*August 8, 1908:* “Brighton party took trip up to Lake Mary with lunch, visited Martha and snow bank. At night Ted went to Caine's for candy pull.”

*August 9, 1908:* “Children and Ethel at Brighton went to Deadwood Gulch. Big storm there.”

*August 12, 1908:* “Trip to Twin Lakes by Brighton children.”

*August 26, 1908:* "Ethel W. went down from Brighton on Dan's stage."

*August 27, 1908:* "LWB rode in auto to old paper mill thence took stage to Silver Lake...arrived 4pm."

*August 28, 1908.*<sup>37</sup> "We had a pleasant ride up. It was the four seated stage that came up and there were four passengers besides Mr. Davis. I had the back seat. A botanist friend of the Gates' occupied the third, another man whom I have seen before occupied the second and Dan Brighton's daughter had the first with Davis. The botanist got out frequently and gathered handfuls of dried seed pods (of flowers) which he would pickoff and put into envelopes in the wagon. At the Maxfield Mine there was an hour stop - and at the Forestry Station the stage stopped while we looked over the nurseries and had the work explained. We arrived in Brighton about four. My baggage was reckoned 100 lbs excess and cost me \$1.00 extra. ...I found Ted and the children awaiting me dressed in their gayest. The house had been polished to the extreme, beautiful bouquets had been gathered in and everything was very nice. The place looks fine but the kitchen has spread away from the other house. I did a little breathing in the open this morning after my usual paroxysm of coughing."



*Gathering flowers for Leoline*

Except for the brevity of the summer's sojourn, it was typical of other years.

*August 30, 1908:* “Heavy snow most of morning. Mother, Ted and Leoline went in PM for a walk along P.C. road to Horseshoe Bend and thence over two ridges home. Much snow on north surfaces. “

*August 31, 1908:* “Breakfast at 11. Milk had ice on it. Lavinia, Mother, Elizabeth, Leoline and Mary went to Twin lakes returning at six for dinner. Pony went off.”

*August 31, 1908:* “...we must have a new cook stove up here next year.”

*September 1, 1908:* “Two men mended the gap bet log home and kitchen. 9am to 4pm no trace of pony.”

*September 3, 1908:* “Prepared to leave but found we could not have stage. I went with L, E, and L to Lakes Martha, Mary and Dog. Woodruff and M Harris called. Ted stayed at their house all night. Sent load down.”

*September 4, 1908:* “Returned at 12 arriving on Lincoln Ave at 3pm. Auto met us at 2 at paper mill.”

## 1909

In the summers now, day trips to Saltair are a popular activity for the Brown family. On July 2nd, 1909 Creighton (now almost 25) met his mother, father and four sisters at the Great Salt Lake. This is where he first introduced them to Flora Twelves. He and Flora would later be married on May 8, 1911.

Ross's first position after graduation with a mining sciences degree from Yale, was at a gold mining operation in Tonopah, Nevada. On July 3rd, 1909 it was announced that

Ross (22) had been recommended for "*position of Superintendent of Rosedale Mill in N.M.*" and on July 28th he left for New Mexico to begin work. From there Ross took a position in Morenci, Arizona, almost directly east of Phoenix, for a very brief stay. Late in 1909 Ross moved on to Pinos, Zacatecas Mexico at the Cinco Estrellas Mining Company in central Mexico. From his letters to his father, Ross seemed to enjoy the work in Mexico, chemically extracting the gold and silver from the ore, but the company was not so reliable at meeting payroll. In August of 1910, Ross left Mexico via boat from Manzanillo (south of Puerto Vallarta) to San Francisco, and then took a train to Los Angeles.

Also, in the summer of 1909, Dorothy Doty<sup>38</sup> was visiting the Browns from New Jersey. Dorothy was the daughter of James' sister, Cora, and was a year older than Ted (18). Dorothy would stay with the Browns through the summer and went with them to Hollywood through the spring of 1910.

August of 1909 was an active three weeks in Brighton. The cabin was full of friends and family and excursions were plentiful. Mary Olsen, the cook who had accompanied the Browns the last couple of years to Brighton, was to take the stage and begin preparing the cabin for the family's arrival. But on the morning of August 5th, Mary's father came to the Brown's house on Lincoln Avenue informing them that Mary and her sister had been attacked the night before while returning from church, suffering some head injuries and would not be able to make the trip this year.

Ted took Mary's place on the stage and was the first to arrive on August 5th taking the provisions. James and Leoline went to visit Mary and were happy to discover her injuries were not too serious. They then engaged the services of Ada Morrison and planned to leave for Brighton the next day.

When Ted arrived at Balsam Hill Cabin he found:

*August 5, 1909:* "... a pane of glass broken in the spare room window. The log propping the kitchen was splintered and one end had pushed a board of the kitchen wall in. The roof of the bunk room, known as Creighton's, which was mended last year, had again pulled apart from the kitchen and let the rain in. The ornamental railing around the kitchen part of the porch was lying on the ground."<sup>39</sup>

The above entry would certainly confirm that the framed kitchen is still in place, continuing to be the victim of winters in the Wasatch Mountains.

*August 6, 1909:* "Friday. The family consisting of Mrs J.H.B., Marjorie, Lavinia, Elizabeth, Leoline, Miss Dorothy Doty of Wyoming, N.J. and the new assistant Ada Morrison left Lincoln Ave at 8:40 by auto. Arrived at Balsam Hill at 11 after a very pleasant ride. The sky was overcast most all day and a few drops fell. There are many patches of snow on the surrounding hills within walking distance and the yard is a mass of flowers. Ted had swept out the house and looked very clean and good."

*August 7, 1909:* "...Milk was secured at Robert Brighton's close by<sup>40</sup>.... Children prepared a bonfire."



*August 8, 1909:* “Cousin<sup>41</sup> came up on stage. Ted and girls went to Mary's Lake in PM. Mother, Cousin, Ada and two youngest went to Deadwood Gulch.”

*August 10, 1909:* “Party went to Solitude. Wash day. Very heavy rain. At twelve PM Creighton and Uncle Joe left Salt Lake for Brighton in our auto.”

The roads had improved over the last several years and the mode of transportation was improving as well, but the trip up the canyon was still not an adventure without possible hardship.

*August 11, 1909:* “Dorothy and Ted had sat up late looking for Creighton but finally went to bed. About 3 AM Creighton approached the house and his shouts aroused the sleepers. Dorothy opened the door. Ted and I came downstairs. Uncle Joe and C were there. The auto was stalled down the Cañon, could not proceed without chains. The roads had not been muddy until the Maxfield Mine.<sup>42</sup> But the bushes were so wet they were both drenched as to feet and trousers. There were no chains about but a rope on a tent on the rafters upstairs. C took that and he and Joe returned to machine. At about 5 AM they brought the auto into the open below our stile [sic]. ... They turned out for 7:30 breakfast and got started for Salt Lake at 8:40. Marjorie Brooks and Annie Godbe accompanied them. Only Ted went from Balsam Hill Cabin. They expect to be in city for G.A.R. parade.<sup>43</sup> If the rope around the tire holds they will be able to make the trip all right.”

*August 13, 1909:* “JH and Ted came up on Sugar House stage. Virginia W spent P.M. also Hooper,<sup>44</sup> Cousin, D and I went about camp in A.M. visited Fabians.” *August 14, 1909:* “About 11:30 the family with Cousin took picnic to Twin Lakes. Dorothy and Ted fished until lunch. Ate at far end of upper lake by stream. After lunch Cousin and I fished. Father, Ted Dorothy and

four Browns went to snow bank on Alta Divide. (Snow a sheer cliff 20 feet high.) They went on to Tuscarora summit where another great bank is spread out in sight of our cabin....They brought home snow for sherbet.”



*Snow in August – Hiking above Twin Lakes  
Standing: James H. Brown  
Seated, L-R: Dorothy, Leoline, Elizabeth, Marjorie, Lavinia*

Leoline had made a comment when they first arrived on the 6th how ill and tired she felt. Impressive then how much tramping she was able to do in the days following. On the 17th she mentioned she had resumed her breathing exercises in earnest and on the 18th:

“...felt much more rigorous than when I first came up.”

*August 15, 1909:* “Ted with Dorothy Doty on Nellie getting ready to leave for Park City. JH mended warped and sticking doors. Cousin went down at 12 via



*Ted with Dorothy Doty on Nellie getting ready to leave for Park City*



*Daly-West Mine next to the Silver King Mine in Park City*

P.C. Rain soon after. In the evening Bill Caine came over with banjo and played duets with Ted.”

*August 16, 1909:* “JH continued mending about the house. JH and Lavinia went down on Cañon stage at 4 PM.”

*August 21, 1909:* “JC and Lavinia came up on stage. C fished. Ball at hotel. Dot, Ted, JC, Marj went. On the 24th another meeting was held at Mrs. Brooks to "...see about piping the water and caring for garbage, etc. ...I saw Dr. W and Mr. Caine about the water question.”

*August 25, 1909:* “Creighton set out before 8 to walk to Park City to meet Flora T. and ride back with her on the stage. (Later) Dorothy and Ted left for P.C., Dot on Nellie pony. C and Flo walked to Lake Mary. C very foot sore.”

*August 26, 1909:* “...some went to Twins fishing. Snow sherbet,<sup>45</sup> 3 fish.”

*August 27, 1909:* “...Flora and Creighton to Twins with lunch. Saw Mr. Fairbank's<sup>46</sup> pictures at R. Brighton's. Dot and Ted & party went to Daly-West.”<sup>47</sup>

*August 30, 1909:* “Left Brighton with goods at 11:20. Arrived at paper mill about 2:20. Met auto. Arrived home about 3pm. Very pleasant trip.”

## 1910

In 1910 Leoline and James purchased the house in Hollywood, California. The girls began school there and this became home for Leoline. James would travel back and forth

frequently for short visits, but spent most of his time guiding his business ventures in Salt Lake.

This is the last year that Leoline writes in her diary about Brighton and only one letter in 1910 is in the collection written from Silver Lake. However, as she did in 1909, Leoline kept a separate journal regarding activities at Balsam Hill that is much more detailed than her brief diary entries.

In the spring Leoline's mother, Lavinia Hawkins Woodmansee, became seriously ill. When Leoline was informed on April 26th that her mother's condition was deteriorating rapidly, Leoline prepared to return to Salt Lake. Lavinia died while her daughter was in route. The girls stayed behind in Hollywood with Dorothy and Leoline did not return to California until May 24th.

They all left California on July 20th and returned to Salt Lake. On the 25<sup>th</sup>, Leoline and James, with some friends, traveled by train to Yellowstone Park. Leoline's sister, Winnifred and a friend, Maud Paul, journeyed to Balsam Hill. They hired Billy Turpin to take down the shutters and put the chimneys in order and spent 3 days having a quiet restful vacation. On the 27th Creighton, Flora, Elizabeth and young Leoline arrived in Brighton via the train to Park City and then the stage to Brighton. Susie Jenkins, the cook for the season, joined them, arriving on the Murray stage.

When Leoline arrived with Marjorie on August 3rd she noted:

*August 3, 1910:* "Arrived at the cottage. The newcomers found only the maid. The others were fishing at Twin lakes. ... Brighton seems more dry. There are

chipmunks in droves but no ground squirrels. Wild flowers not quite so plentiful.”

*August 4, 1910:* “Trunk hamper, washing machine and new stove arrived.”

*August 5, 1910:* “Breakfast at eight so stove could cool and be carried out. JC put up new stove, also new screen. Dorothy and Lavinia arrived on the PC stage.”

Creighton and Flora went back to Salt Lake on the afternoon of the 9th, but not before one last time at the lake. Creighton fished almost every day during their two week stay hauling in nearly four dozen during that time.

For the first time, Leoline comments on the cabin water supply. On the 6th she writes,

“JC turned water in our brook for first time.”

And again on the 10th,

“We are having trouble with our little stream of water along south fence. It dwindles and has to be turned on again. The Caines have the same trouble with theirs.”<sup>48</sup>

Leoline makes several comments concerning improvements to other cabins in the area - the Caines are adding a maid's room and store room in the back, the Woodruff's added new bedrooms with

“...stationary washbowls and hot and cold water. Bathroom, acetylene gas plant and fixtures throughout the cottage. New barn. The Karricks are in their new house with guests and are going right on furnishing the house -

partitions and front porch. The Barrows also back of us are improving their yard making a good path, etc.”

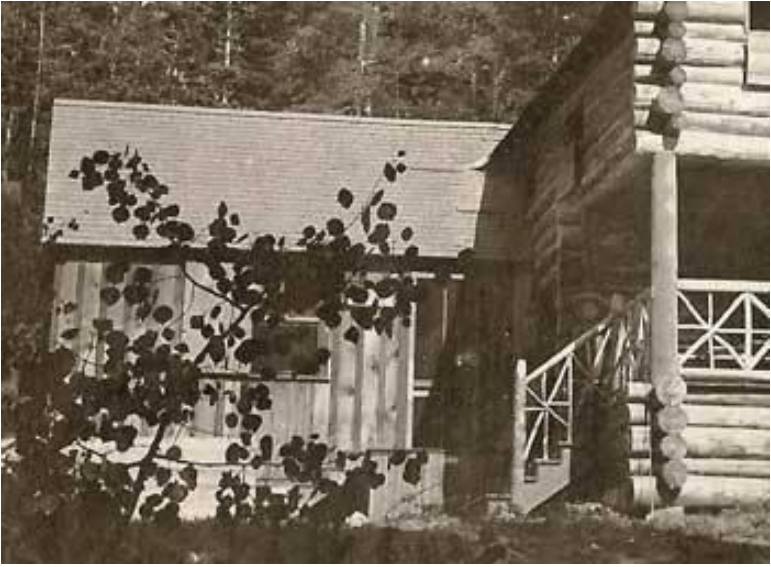
The Caine cabin is now the Hogles, next door to Balsam Hill and to the south. The Karrick’s cottage is now the Bintz cabin which sits above Balsam Hill to the south east.



*Leoline and Elizabeth 1915 with the log kitchen in the background.*

These comments have relevance in trying to date when the log kitchen was added in place of the oft damaged framed structure. A case could be made that the new stove may have been installed as a result of a new kitchen, but it seems unlikely that Leoline would neglect to describe the new structure given her descriptions of others who have improved their cabins. It is never mentioned in any writings and those, regarding Brighton, ceased after the 1910 season.

The picture above of Leoline and Elizabeth was taken in 1915 showing the log kitchen in the background, so all that can be surmised is the kitchen was added between 1911 and 1915.



*Framed Kitchen 1902*



*Log Kitchen after 1911*





*Balsam Hill Cabin looking west from the east property line. Notice the framed kitchen moved (now called the "Annex"), the log kitchen addition (1911-1915), the "grove" of trees to the west of the cabin and the faint, distant image of the Brighton Hotel in the left background.*

There were difficulties with the new stove as described in the only letter available written in 1910.

*August 18, 1910:* "My Dear Jim, Yesterday we had a thorough cleaning of the little stove which refused to bake on the bottom or to burn at all with the damper up. Ted and I cleaned it well. The soot was gummed together in a sticky mess. I don't know why it should get so. Will you go and speak of it? It is not as good as it should be now, but did not smoke so badly. I think perhaps we should take it down and return it, and take parts of the old one and have it mended."

Despite her respiratory illness, Leoline was still able to enjoy some tramping in Brighton.

*August 20, 1910:* “James Creighton Brown's 26th birthday. The household prepared to go out climbing en masse. They got started toward twelve PM bearing lunch and sweaters. Clouds scudded by and in the intervals the sun was very hot. We took the trail behind Silver Lake. Hooper Caine accompanied the children making nine in our party. - Arrived at the upper lake we camped by the stream on further side. Many trees have been cut and are being snaked into Little Cottonwood Cañon over the Solitude gap. The dust is ankle deep on the trail. After eating lunch Ted and I with Susie (cook), Leoline, Elizabeth and Hooper went on to Alta Divide while Dorothy, Marjorie and Lavinia remained awhile at the camp then went to the top of Evergreen Mt. - Arrived at the divide - Ted went up to the ridge to the top of Honeycomb Cliff. Susie and Leoline went a little way on Tuscarora. There the five of us followed the upper trail to the Solitude gap. Ted joined us before we had gone far. After picking up the others at Evergreen we went homeward. We stopped at a deserted mine back of Silver Lake and drank delicious cold water and finished the candy. It was six when we reached home.”

Following up on the efforts of the August 1906 and 1909 community meetings, another significant Brighton event in 1910 was the formation of the Silver Lake Water Works Company. Here is an excerpt from the minutes from that initial meeting. A full history of the company can be seen in Appendix K.

## **1911-1920**

After the addition of the log kitchen, no major modifications or improvements were made to Balsam Hill Cabin until the thirties.

From 1911 until her death in 1916, Leoline spent most of her time in California and returned to Salt Lake infrequently and only for short visits. Little is mentioned of Brighton through those years. No diaries exist after 1912 and letters speak mostly of the girl's activities, Creighton's family, Leoline's health and conditions with the Hollywood house. The window into their lives and activities at Balsam Hill was closed with her death.

Ted graduated from Yale with the class of 1913. Marjorie was educated at Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Connecticut. Lavinia graduated from the high school at Hollywood, California and from the University of California, Berkeley in the class of 1918. Elizabeth graduated from Mount Vernon Seminary in Washington, D. C. in May 1919. Leoline graduated from the high school at Hollywood, California, in 1919.

The girls would spend time in Salt Lake in the summers. Balsam Hill Cabin did not see the same activity as it did during the first decade in the 20th century, but it did not sit idle either. The evidence for this is a selection of photographs on the following pages, showing the Brown girls and Ted in their teens and early twenties in Brighton.

When Leoline died on December 18, 1916 Creighton was 32, married, working and raising a 4 year old daughter. He was engaged in food brokerage and real estate businesses and lived in the Orange Drive home, at least through 1920<sup>49</sup> and then moved to 1559 Gordon Street.<sup>50</sup> Young Leoline most likely lived with Creighton, Flora and Barbara on Orange Drive until her Hollywood High School graduation in 1919. In the 20's the Orange Drive home was sold to a

silent film star named Conway Tearle. In 1936 the American Society of Cinematographers (ASC) purchased the home for offices and a meeting place and continues to occupy the home in that capacity today.

Ross was to be 30 in a few days, had just married Norinne Thompson and was living in Salt Lake and working at the Troy Laundry. Ted turned 26 shortly before his mother's death and was living and working with his father.

In 1920, James, Ted and the four girls were living at 1465 Sigsbee Avenue in Salt Lake<sup>51</sup>.

## **1921**

In 1921 Elizabeth married John Henderson.

## **1930**

In 1930 Ted, Marjorie, Lavinia and Leoline lived with James at 903 Second Avenue<sup>52</sup> until they moved into their newly constructed home at 1686 East 39th South on May 25, 1930.

## **1932**

James passed away on January 31, 1932.

1929-  
 Sept. - Enoch Chytraus put  
 in water line, driveway  
 + fence upper part of  
 Robinsons part party.  
 Oct 9 - Chytraus was told  
 to go ahead with house  
 Oct 10 - Started laying it  
 out + broke ground following  
 day -  
 Nov 11 - Brick work started  
 Dec 3 - Bricklayers finished  
1930  
 Apr. 26 - Carpenters practically  
 thru  
 May 23 - House completed  
 May 25 - Moved in

James H. Brown notebook  
 showing construction timeline of 39th South House.



*L-R: John Henderson, Leoline, unknown,  
Elizabeth, Marjorie, Ted*



*L-R: Leoline, Elizabeth, John Henderson,  
Marjorie, unknown, Ted.*



*Elizabeth at Twin lakes c1918  
after the dam had been constructed.*



*Lavinia on the Solitude Trail.*



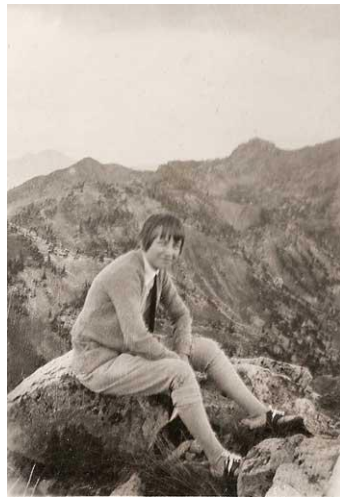
*Leoline in the backyard 1918.*



*Leoline at Lake Martha.*



*Ted on top of Wolverine.*



*Leoline on top of Wolverine.*





L-R: Lavinia, Marjorie (standing), Elizabeth,  
James (standing), Ted at Twin lakes.

### Chapter 3 Footnotes

<sup>2</sup> A few loose pages of journals from 1901 and 1902 exist.

<sup>3</sup> Susan G. Stokes was a close friend of Leoline's since her school days and continued to be until Leoline's death in 1916.

<sup>4</sup> Sylvia and Ethel were sisters of Leoline's.

<sup>5</sup> Because of space limitations in diaries Leoline would frequently use initials. In this case she is speaking of Brighton. She often uses initials when referring to her children as well.

<sup>6</sup> Mr. Godbe refers to William S. Godbe a controversial Mormon and founder of the Salt Lake Tribune and the "Godbeites", a group opposed to Brigham Young's control over secular matters. After the death of Brigham Young in 1877 Godbe wrote, "I think I will reside permanently in Salt Lake, it is pleasant for me there, now." WS Godbe died at his home in Brighton on Aug 1, 1902.

<sup>7</sup> James' business partner, E.D. Woodruff, purchased Brighton property next door south of Balsam Hill and was recorded on the same day.

<sup>8</sup> *This was when Twins Lakes was still two natural lakes. The Twin Lakes dam was built in 1915 causing the formation of one large lake. (See Appendix I)*

<sup>9</sup> *It is not known who the workmen were that built the cabin as no last names were ever mentioned. "Noodle" is a workman that is also mentioned having done work for them in Salt Lake on Lincoln Ave.*

<sup>10</sup> *Joe is Leoline's older brother - Joseph Woodmansee, Jr.*

<sup>11</sup> *Leoline always had a maid and/or a cook to help.*

<sup>12</sup> *Here and in her mother's diary on January 10, 1903 baby Leoline is referred to as Virginia:*

*January 10, 1903: "Virginia's birthday. She is one year old. She has eight teeth... Her hair is getting very thick but is so white that it does not show much. She creeps all about and pulls herself up to things. With help she can take a few steps. She still has her bottle once in five hours, and eats at meal times. She can say a few words."*

*No other instances are found calling her Virginia and no legal documents make such reference either.*

<sup>13</sup> *Sylvia is Leoline's younger sister by 8 years.*

<sup>14</sup> *Housekeepers.*

<sup>15</sup> *The pony's name was Nellie and had accompanied the Browns to Brighton since 1898.*

<sup>16</sup> *Since 1856, when Brigham Young began the tradition, July 24th was celebrated in Brighton on the Silver Lake meadow bringing hundreds of revelers to the top of the canyon.*

<sup>17</sup> *The wife of L. L. Terry, a principal in the Brown, Terry, Woodruff Corporation.*

<sup>18</sup> *Cecret Lake was shown on maps in 1907 as Mountain Lake and in 1938 as Secret Lake.*

<sup>19</sup> *Leoline probably meant Lake Blanche. Lake Minnie (Cecret Lake) is located in the Albion Basin above Alta.*

<sup>20</sup> *George W. Brown was James H. Brown's younger brother living with his parents in Fitzgerald, Georgia. Nellie was James' sister living in Newark, New Jersey.*

<sup>21</sup> *BLOSSBERY Situated on Iron Mountain "1/2 mile N of the Turbine mill, the same being known as the Hawley mill." James M & WB Cole. 26 July 1875 LCMD-C:238A; Mining claim. Hawley mill was on Hawley Flat, which is the lower end of Snowbird today. A half mile north of the mill would put it on Superior slopes; OLD SOLE LEATHER Situated on W side of Superior Gulch, 2000 feet W from Frederick mine and at the foot of the big cut through the Iron Mountain. James Fowles, Ferdinand Glaser. 7 July 1879 LCMD-C:536 2000 feet west of the Frederick mine would put it on the slopes of Superior. (Information courtesy of Charles L. Keller, author "Lady in the Ore Bucket")*

<sup>22</sup> *Edith Woodmansee was a sister of Leoline's, 6 years her junior.*

<sup>23</sup> *Deadwood Gulch is what is now commonly called Hidden Canyon. It is directly east of Balsam Hill Cabin and it drains the north side of Mt Majestic (Clayton Peak).*

<sup>24</sup> *It is not known what report is specifically being referred to here.*

<sup>25</sup> *Billy Turpin was a local "Brightonite" who performed many jobs for people in the camp. One of the services he offered was to skid logs to construction locations.*

<sup>26</sup> *Salt Lake Tribune July 17, 1904: "This summer the hotel is under new management and Brighton is to have many new attractions. Several new boats have been placed on Silver Lake for the use of the public. Golf links, tennis courts and croquet grounds have been arranged for the guests and cottagers. The old hotel has been rearranged into a bowling alley where three fine Maplewood alleys have been laid." The announcement was also in the Salt Lake Tribune, April 26, 1904*

<sup>27</sup> *Page 105. This presents a bit of a contradiction. Perhaps Mr. Moyle's recollection is inaccurate as to the date the bowling alleys were constructed, or, more likely, they were first placed in the old hotel, and then rebuilt on the flats in 1908.*

<sup>28</sup> *Gil Moyle was a brother of James D. Moyle.*

<sup>29</sup> *Lamb (last name) was a friend of Creighton's*

<sup>30</sup> *Emma Lucy Gates Bowen was a Utah native and granddaughter of Brigham Young who became an internationally prominent opera singer. "My whole soul seems to be brought out when I sing," she once wrote. In 1909 she received a contract with the Royal Opera of Berlin. After two years she accepted a position as prima coloratura soprano at the Kassel Royal Opera, soon becoming a popular European opera and concert artist, singing in the major cities of Europe. "Miss Gates is the equal of the greatest prima donnas this country has produced," wrote one critic. Often compared to Galli-Curci, the reigning prima donna of opera, she was praised for her "flawless agility," "purity of intonation," and "dazzling style," all demonstrating a "lyric charm and sensuous beauty of tone." Critics also praised her beauty, her stage presence, and her natural theatrical ability.*

<sup>31</sup> *"Bishop Blougram's Apology" a lengthy poem by Robert Browning. An argument is made over wine after dinner to defend himself from the criticisms of a doubting young literary man, who despises him because he considers that he cannot be true to his convictions in conforming to the doctrines of the Catholic Church. Leoline spent considerable time studying Browning and attending classes/lectures or "sections" as she referred to them.*

<sup>32</sup> *Nellie Montgomery was Leoline's cousin and frequent guest and companion.*

<sup>33</sup> *Nora was the housekeeper for the season.*

<sup>34</sup> *Joe (Leoline's older brother) had injured his eye in an accident a few weeks prior and had it surgically removed.*

<sup>35</sup> *Ross had come down to attend a friend's wedding on the 21<sup>st</sup>.*

<sup>36</sup> *It is unknown what connection the Sparks' had to the Browns. Most likely none; they simply took in boarders. In Leoline's letters to James she speaks somewhat critically of the Sparks' and the way they treated the Browns.*

<sup>37</sup> *In 1908 Leoline and James were in the east much of the spring and early summer visiting the New Jersey relatives and attending Ross's graduation from Yale. Leoline's sister, Ethel, accompanied the children to Brighton the first part of August. Leoline came to Balsam Hill for only a week or so on August 28<sup>th</sup>.*

<sup>38</sup> *In the back of the 1903 diary are several stories about the Bucher family. James' mother was Elizabeth Bucher Brown. The Buchers were originally from Germany.*

*"The Buchers, Geo, Jacob and John, came to America for a refuge on account of the Catholic-Lutheran wars and troubles in Germany and were in time to take part in the American Revolution. One sister, a maiden lady, stayed behind. Later, the family bible was sent over to George Bucher and in the passage the silver clasps were stolen from it. It is at this writing, 215 years old, and has been given by Lanol Bucher, eldest of the family, 82, to Dorothy Doty."*

*It is not known what has become of the bible. Dorothy Doty never married and had no children.*

<sup>39</sup> *Leoline's diary in 1909 was a very small one with little room to write each day. She also maintained a separate "Journal of Brighton 1909" written on stationary. These 1909 diary excerpts are a combination of these two sources.*

<sup>40</sup> *Robert Brighton's cabin was several lots to the south of Balsam Hill Cabin.*

<sup>41</sup> *"Cousin" referred to Nellie Montgomery.*

<sup>42</sup> *The Maxfield Mine was located in Mill A Gulch, about seven and a half miles down canyon from Brighton.*

<sup>43</sup> *The Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) was a fraternal organization composed of veterans of the Union Army who had served in the American Civil War. The GAR was among the first organized interest groups in American politics. It was succeeded by the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW).*

<sup>44</sup> *Virginia Woodruff, a playmate of young Leoline's and Hooper Caine was a playmate of Elizabeth's.*

<sup>45</sup> *Pineapple Snow Sherbet Recipe: 1 Can grated pineapple, 2 good lemons grated peel and juice, 2 cups sugar, half of a ten lb pail of snow. Take top half and when ready to serve mix fruit etc well with snow. It goes into ice lumps and must be chopped. (From the back of the 1910 diary).*

<sup>46</sup> *Probably refers to John B. Fairbanks, noted Utah landscape artist.*

<sup>47</sup> *The Daly-West mine was located next to the Silver King mine in the Park City area.*

<sup>48</sup> *See Appendix Q - Water Claim by Woodruff and Brown*

<sup>49</sup> *1920 Los Angeles, California census.*

<sup>50</sup> *After Creighton died in 1938, Flora continued to live at the Gordon Street home. Flora died in 1969. Barbara was married in 1946. It is not known what became of her husband, John C. Martin. Barbara later lived in the Gordon Street house until 1997 when it was sold after her move to Phoenix, Arizona. Barbara's daughter, Wendy Martin Anderson, was living in Phoenix at the time. Barbara died in Phoenix in 1998 and Wendy died in California in 2005.*

<sup>51</sup> *On its east end, Sigsby intersects with Perry Ave and N. Wolcott near the University of Utah.*

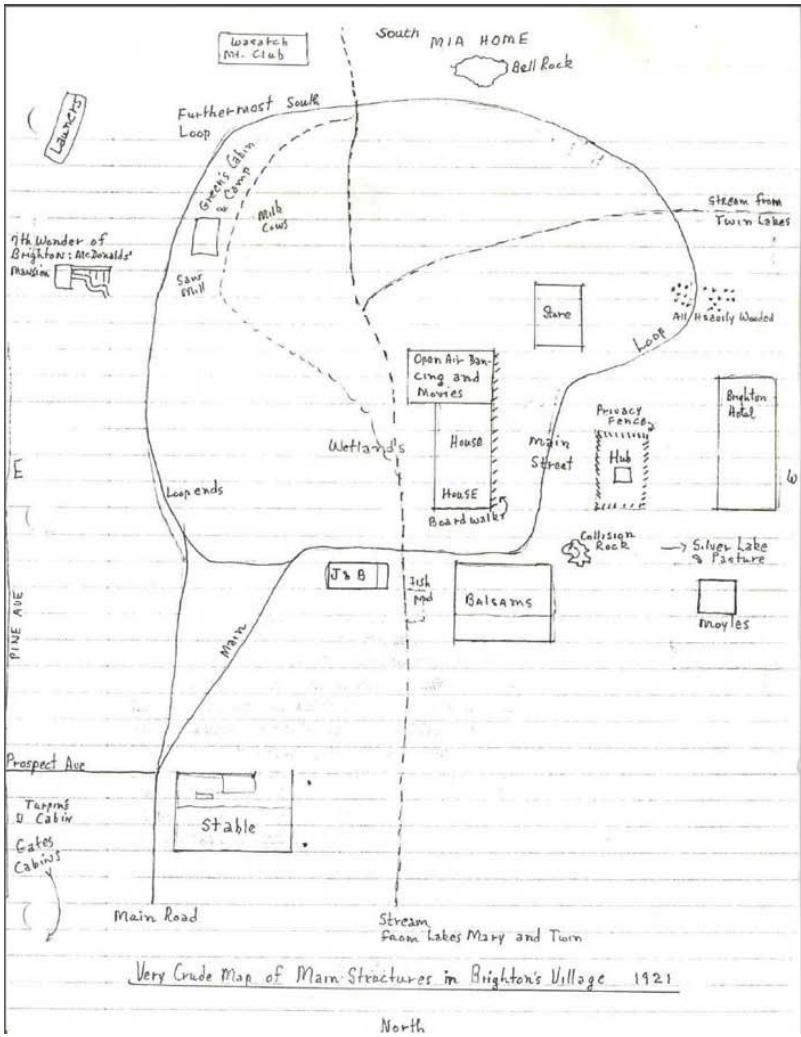
<sup>52</sup> *1930 Salt Lake City, Utah census.*

**IV**  
**The**  
**Brighton Village**

To complete a discussion of Balsam Hill Cabin it must include some description of the Brighton Village. The village was part of the Brighton experience and many of the memories were a result of the times shared at the Balsam Inn, the Brighton Store and the stables of Ern and Molly Green.

In 1987 Dick Morris,<sup>1</sup> along with others, gave a presentation at the Whitmore Library describing the early days of Brighton. He prepared the map below as a visual aid to walk the audience through and around the Brighton Village.





His labeling of Pine Street and Prospect Ave should be reversed. Also, an argument could be supported that he meant to date the map as 1931 instead of 1921 since Dick was only 6 years old in 1921 and the Wasatch Mountain Club did not begin construction of their lodge until 1929.

## The Balsam Inn

Most of the property that housed Tom Davis' Balsam Inn and the Green's Stables was originally sold by Robert A. Brighton to George Grantor on July 14, 1906. (See Appendix M).

Because the location of the road entering Brighton has changed over the years, and differs greatly from the original plat map of 1890, it has a much different look today. James D. Moyle, in his book *"Remembrances"*, refers to the stables as "Grantor's Stables" and notes that the road used to go right through the middle of it. Tom Davis had operated a livery stable and been a merchant in Murray before his life in



*The first Balsam Inn in 1916.  
Tom Davis' first store is in the background to the right.*

Brighton.<sup>2</sup> Mrs. Davis was the former Mette Grantor.

Through a series of curious transactions,<sup>3</sup> by 1913 the title to the property was in the Davis name.

The first structure built on the Balsam Inn property was a small general store that Davis operated prior to 1910. With the growing popularity of Brighton, the expanding number of private residences and increasing accessibility, caused by improved roads and better vehicles, Davis decided there was room for an entity to compete with the Brighton Hotel. In 1912 he built a large, three story log structure with a capacity of accommodating 40 guests and named it the Log Cabin Hotel. In 1914 Davis changed the name to the Balsam Hotel, then in 1915 the name was changed, once again, to the Balsam Inn. By the 1920s the inn had become a popular establishment both in summer and winter. The Wasatch Mountain Club used it as a base for snowshoeing and skiing trips until they built their own lodge, beginning construction in 1929.

*"There was nothing like the Balsam." recounted Marj Parrish Smith<sup>4</sup> about her days spent in Brighton in the '20's and '30's. "We had our gang of girls and there was a gang of boys. Nobody went especially with anybody. We just got together. We'd put on the old Victrola in the big room they had on the lower level of the Balsam and danced. And that's the way we had a good time. Oh, we had fun! We were all depression kids. We didn't have television or anything like that. But that's why we had so much fun. We just had to make our own fun."*

Marj continued, *"Johnny Bamberger and the twins...I forget their names; they'd play poker on the veranda that went around the Balsam. They'd ride their horses up and climb over the balcony and sit there and play poker. And they'd throw firecrackers when we were walking down the road."* With a smile in her voice and a slight chuckle, Marj added, *"They were just terrible; they scared us to death. Of course we were silly, giggly girls and they were a lot older than we were."*

Tom's son, Paul, had begun helping his father and mother with the operation of the Inn when Tom became ill and died in Brighton on Friday, February 7, 1936, at the age of 57. It was the middle of winter and the road up Big Cottonwood Canyon was closed due to excessive snowfall. Severe weather prevented Tom's body from being taken down the canyon until the following Sunday. Eleven skiers, with son Paul in the lead, hauled Tom on a toboggan down the canyon to the upper power station where a vehicle met the skiers and transferred the body to be prepared for services and burial.<sup>5</sup>

The Balsam Inn had become quite a hub of social activity, hosting dances and other activities. In July of 1936 the Pine Nuts Ball was staged at the Balsam which was well advertised and described in the Brighton Pine Bugle, a small, local, daily publication.<sup>6</sup>

On Saturday, March 20, 1937 there was a cross country ski race from the Silver King Mine in Park City to the Balsam Inn in Brighton<sup>7</sup> where awards were given and a small celebration staged. That evening, shortly after the racers left, the Balsam Inn caught fire and was destroyed.<sup>8</sup>

**FOLLOW THE CROWD**



**DRIVE TO BRIGHTON**  
UP THROUGH BEAUTIFUL  
Cottonwood Canyon

**BALSAM CORNER INN**

Serves the Best Dutch Lunches,  
Confectionery Goods, Ice Cream, etc.  
**FISHER BEER IN BOTTLES**

*Advertisement*  
*Salt Lake Tribune May 21, 1939.*

Paul, now the proprietor, rebuilt the structure, albeit a smaller one without lodging, which served simply as a small general store. It was called the Balsam Corner Inn. That too, was destroyed by fire in July of 1941. Davis rebuilt a more ambitious building and skiers began referring

to the newest facility as the Davis Club House.

July 19, 1941

## Two Escape in Brighton Fire

Two young men, asleep at Brighton in a burning store in which they were employed, escaped without injury early Friday when one of the two, awakened by flames, awoke the other and the two fled to safety.

The Balsam inn, a log cabin refreshment stand at Brighton, where the two young men were working, burned to the ground with a total loss of \$1000, Salt Lake county firemen reported.

When the fire started, about 2:45 a. m., Richard Peterson, 21, formerly of Los Angeles, and Duane Bateman, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Bateman of Midvale, were asleep in the inn. Young Bateman said he awoke to find the kitchen aflame. He jumped out a window and ran to the back of the establishment, where he pounded on a door and called for Mr. Peterson to get out.

The inn was owned by Paul G. Davis of Murray, firemen said.

*Description of the burning of the Balsam Corner Inn.*  
*Richard Peterson was more widely known in Brighton as "Pokey".*  
*See the Brighton Pine Bugle August 10, 1936 issue.*  
*Salt Lake Tribune July 19, 1941*

Boyd Summerhays, who was a ski patrolman in Alta in 1947, was asked to temporarily help out the patrol-less Brighton Ski Area which he agreed to do. Boyd stayed on with the Brighton patrol in 1948 then served a couple of years in the military. When he returned in 1951, he went to work at the Alpine Rose Lodge under the tutelage of inn keeper Henry Florence. While there, he met and married co-worker, Arlene Olsen. In 1954, after Florence sold the Alpine Rose to Dr. Guy Wight, Boyd and Arlene purchased the Inn from Paul Davis, renovated the structure and operated it as a restaurant under the old name of the Balsam Inn.<sup>9</sup>

It was a rough year for Summerhays in 1959. Fire seemed to plague the restaurateur. A small cabin behind the Balsam Inn burned in March.

Later the same year, in the afternoon of October 7, Boyd was preparing for the evening's dinner. While cleaning the broiler a spark escaped igniting a nearby wall. The structure was lost entirely, leaving only the porch and some partial walls standing.<sup>10</sup> This time, it was never rebuilt. Foundation remnants are visible today on the still vacant lot west of the stream that heads north down the canyon. The Summerhays' did, shortly thereafter,

### *Flames Destroy Brighton Cabin*

Special to ~~The~~ Tribune  
BRIGHTON—Fire left  
in a fireplace of the Boyd  
Summerhays log cabin behind  
the Balsam Inn at Brighton  
in Big Cottonwood Canyon  
demolished the structure  
early Saturday.

Salt Lake County firemen  
called to the scene at 1:50  
a.m., said a fire in the fireplace  
had not been extinguished  
after a party. The cabin, valued  
at \$500, was considered a total  
loss.

*Salt Lake Tribune March 8, 1959.*

reopen their restaurant in Salt Lake City under the name of the Balsam Embers.

## Green's Stables

Originally owned by George Grantor and probably run by Tom Davis, the stables existed for many years. It's not known exactly when the Greens took over operations of the stables, but most people who remember the facility associate it with the Greens.

Butlerville is an area that can be roughly described as that area encompassing the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon; the Old Mill, Cottonwood Heights, etc. Butler Elementary and Middle schools reside on Twenty-Seventh East, south of Fort Union Boulevard. The Butler family was large and



*Stables c1905.*

*Brighton Hotel and the James H. Moyle cabin in the background.  
Photo courtesy of Adrienne Aldous from the Moyle Collection*

prominent in the area. Neri Butler,<sup>11</sup> a logger and sawyer, had three sons and eight daughters. He also had five brothers, having at least eighteen children between them. One of Neri's daughters was Mary Elizabeth Butler, born February 18, 1879. She was always known as Molly.

Alvin Green was a farmer who lived with his wife and children on a road amongst five Butler households.<sup>12</sup> One of Alvin Green's children was Ern Green, born Ernest Valorus Green on January 11, 1880. In the 1900 census, Ern is listed as living with his widowed mother and seven siblings and working on the family farm in Butlerville.

When milling in the canyon began to slow as a result of lumber being shipped into Salt Lake via rail, Neri Butler and his brother Alva, purchased an old steam mill that was located behind where the Mount Majestic Manor is located today; near the base of the Crest Ski Lift. Later Neri bought out his brother and on a cold morning in 1884, Neri built a fire in the boiler of the steam engine for the day's work. It exploded and killed a worker named John Smith. Neri's eyes were badly injured in the blast, but he recovered. Neri rebuilt the damaged boiler and continued sawing lumber for many years. In 1900 he sold the mill and it was moved out of Big Cottonwood Canyon.<sup>13</sup>

In the summers, Neri continued to live on the site in a small log cabin with his daughter Molly. Molly kept cows, which was one source of milk for Brighton residents for whom she also did laundry.



Molly Butler married Ern Green on November 14, 1914. By this time Tom Davis was fully involved with his new Balsam Hotel and by 1918 the Green's had their name on the stable barn. In addition to running the stables, Ern also provided firewood for Brighton residents. He built a mechanism for Molly's laundry facility that powered her washing machines with a water wheel. He used diverted water running through a slew from the Lake Mary stream near the Butler cabin.<sup>14</sup> He also used the same power source, to operate a sawmill, for cutting firewood. In 1992 the Butler cabin was dismantled, log by log, numbered, then taken up the hill and reassembled near the base of the Snake Creek Ski Lift.



*Butler Cabin after it was dismantled, moved and reconstructed.  
Photo taken March 2009*



The sign reads: GREEN'S BARN - FEED STABLES - SADDLE HORSES - FOR RENT  
Photo taken 1918, Courtesy of the Whitney Family Collection

Sources that recall the twenties and early thirties say that Ern was the primary operator at the stable and that Molly stayed in the background, busy with her other endeavors. Jim Brown<sup>15</sup> remembers Ern's warnings of not returning the horses *"with any sweat on their necks. So you had to be careful of that and stop running them as you got closer to the stable."*

Jim continued, describing the pair as he remembers them in the late 1930's: *"Ern was sort of a gruff fellow certainly not with impressive education. And Molly was, sort of a plain ... fairly ample woman. But, Ern you avoided if you possibly could; he was a rather cranky fellow."* Jim added with a chuckle, *"If someone was going to be dumped in the stable trough (which wasn't a terribly*

*uncommon thing to have happen) then it was done when Ern wasn't around."*



*Molly and Ern Green 1918*  
*Photo Courtesy of the Whitney Family Collection*

Another description of the stables and Molly was offered by Leland Sheets. Leland, born in 1934, is the grandson of Heber Sheets who purchased the Brighton Store from the Brighton family in the early 1900's.

*"The Brighton Stable was located on the right side of the canyon road just at the beginning of the Valley. The local kids acted like they owned the place as we spent a lot of time there. Actually, the stable was owned by Molly Green. She was a salty, kinda rough, tanned, weathered, tough, wrinkled old lady. We loved her! We helped with the animals and shoveled manure. As we were full of fun and loved a practical joke, we took particular pride in sometimes telling the SLC dudes that a frisky horse was nice and gentle. Or we sometimes told the dudes that their choice of a good horse was really a mean animal. We loved to watch kids who didn't want to ride a big horse choose the Shetland pony. That pony was one mean critter and dumped most of them off."*

Jim described the stable facility: *"There was a little office and an outdoor area where the trough was. One of the stables had hay in it. We used to play in the hay ... when Ern wasn't around. Some of the stalls had an opening in the back as well, so the horses could go out. If you had been running the horses at the end, one of the things you didn't want to do is to let it run into the stall while you were still sitting on top or you would be knocked right off."*

One of Molly's sisters, Emmorette Butler Tapp, died young leaving two small children to be cared for. Clive and Della Tapp were raised by Molly and Ern.<sup>16</sup> Clive<sup>17</sup> worked at the stables for several years. In 1930, Clive was 23 years

old and Janet Brown Oakford<sup>18</sup> recalls how good looking Clive was and noted he was quite an attraction for all the young girls in camp.

In the early forties, Rob Morris<sup>19</sup> recalls, *"Ern wasn't often at the stables; he spent most of his time in the little cabin across the road and Molly ran the day-to-day operation."* Ern died on April 4, 1942 as a result of stomach cancer<sup>20</sup> and Molly continued running the stables until livestock and domestic animals were banned from the watershed canyons in 1953.<sup>21</sup> Molly and Ern had acquired the property across the highway from the stables in 1936. Their small log cabin, now unused, but still standing, is on the southeast corner of Pine Street and the Big Cottonwood Highway. She also acquired the large piece to the east of the little log cabin in 1951; originally the north third of the H.W. Lawrence parcel. (See Appendix M).

Boyd Summerhays reminisced about Molly as he got to know her in the fifties after the stable had closed. *"Molly was a very quiet lady, a very kind person, kind of reclusive; lived by herself. Everybody liked her. She never had a cross word with anybody; just a kind lady. She used to come over to the Balsam Inn and drink coffee and talk.*



Molly Green c1945  
Photo Courtesy of the Whitney Family  
Collection

*Once in a while she'd come over and drink a beer."*

Molly did, however, have a sense of humor, recalls Rob Morris. "A lot of tourists came up and rented horses. Molly gathered everyone around and told them there was gonna be a grab-all. Each person contributed something that was worth just a little bit, like a dollar bill or something. She'd get 10 or 12 people to put things in, then she'd put a big pot over it. 'Ok now everyone get around the pot', she'd say, 'and on three I'm gonna raise the pot and whatever you grab you get to keep.' Somehow, she'd put fresh horse manure under the pot instead of the valuables. She got everybody excited then asked, 'Ok, everybody ready?'... She quickly lifted the pot and the people would reach in, hoping to grab a small treasure, but all they got was a handful of manure. 'Looks like a lot of greedy people here!' Molly would exclaim. Then she gave back everything the people put in after a good laugh."

Mary Elizabeth  
(Molly) Butler Green

### Mary E. Green

Mrs. Mary E. (Molly) Green, 84, 6635 Cottonwood Canyon Rd. (7000 So.), died of causes incident to age Friday, 3:45 p.m. in a Salt Lake hospital. Born Feb. 18, 1879, Butler, Salt Lake County, to Heri and Mary McGhie Butler. Married to Ernest V. Green. He died April 4, 1942. Member, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. With her husband, operated a saddle horse business in

Brighton many years. Survivors: foster son, foster daughter, Clive G. Tapp, Murray; Mrs. Della Reynolds, Moore, Idaho; four grandchildren; four great-grandchildren; brother, William J. Butler, Portland, Ore.; sisters, Mrs. Sarah Atkinson, Midvale; Mrs. Viola Maxfield, Idaho Falls; half-sister, Mrs. Emma Maxfield, Bakersfield, Calif. Funeral Tuesday noon, 36 E. 7th South, where friends call Monday, 6-8 p.m., Tuesday prior to services. Burial, Murray City Cemetery.

Molly Green Obituary  
Salt Lake Tribune April 28, 1963

died on April 26, 1963. Her Brighton property was transferred to Clive, his wife Thora Nielson Tapp and Della Tapp Reynolds. It was later sold to Ethel B. Fotes in 1968. Shortly after Fotes bought the property a new shake shingle roof was installed on the little log cabin on Pine Street and a new concrete floor poured inside in an attempt to shore up the sinking structure. That was the last that was ever done to it and it sits the same today, barely visible over the willows that have surrounded it.

## **The Brighton Store**

The exact dates are unclear, but William Stuart Brighton operated the first store in Brighton. It was in his original cabin built near where the hotel eventually sat. His granddaughter, Stella Brighton Nielson, described it as "*...a small store in their first cabin that stocked a few staple groceries, canned goods, etc. Not such a variety as today. Always a grab bag for candy.*"

In 1895 Robert A. Brighton sold some of his Silver Lake Summer Resort lots, Block 2, Lot 8, to his brother, William H. Brighton and in 1897, Block 2, Lots 6 & 7. William H. Brighton built the store that most people remember in the Village, but is now gone. It is displayed in the pictorial history below. According to Stella Brighton Nielson, William H. Brighton built his store in about 1900. From all accounts William and his wife Clara, ran a fine store and sold delicious home-baked goods, but their time there was short and they subsequently leased it out. In the Salt Lake Tribune dated June 21, 1903 is referenced: "*R.J. Lambert will have the store and post office this season as usual.*" Lambert had leased and operated the Brighton Hotel

in 1898 and 1899 and had several mining claims in the Silver Lake area. The post office in Brighton was not established prior to 1901. Letters prior to 1901 bore a Park City postmark.

Exactly when is unclear, but William H. Brighton sold the store and property to Heber Spencer Sheets. Sheets was a long time employee of the Salt Lake City Water Department and a partner in the Woodruff, Sheets and Morris Coal Company.<sup>22</sup> His son-in-law, Ambrose John "Jack" Greenwell, ran the store for a couple of years then handed over operations to Heber's son, Leland Sheets, who ran the store until 1945.

There was also a home located near the store that had been owned by Bernard "Ben" Rich. Rich had made an



*Bernard Rich's Store Sept. 1917.  
The Balsam Inn is on the left and the Rich home on the right.  
The photo is taken from near the porch of Brighton's Store looking north.  
Photo Courtesy of the Whitney Family Collection*



addition to his home in which he also operated a small store. Sheets purchased that facility as well and rented rooms in the home which he called the Brighton Inn. Again, the date of this transaction is not clear.

Lee Sheets built a dance floor behind the Brighton Inn in about 1920. Janet Brown Oakford describes the facility: *"I remember it during the depression when the CCC boys<sup>23</sup> were up there working on the trails to the lakes and they would come to the dances. There was the platform next to the store and they had dances with a record player, not orchestras ... you know this was Brighton. This was a central*



*The dance floor behind the Brighton Inn in Winter.  
Photo Courtesy Adrienne Aldous from the Moyle Family Collection*

*place where the young people gathered. My parents wouldn't let me go to all the dances ... they thought I was too young. But the Critchlow girls could go. It was made of wood, as I recall, and not very big, maybe 40' x 40' or so. Not very big, but a place for people to congregare. The store stayed open late to sell soda when there was an activity there. The CCC boys were nice. They loved working there because it was hot in the city and so cool in Brighton."* Dick Morris also claimed it was an area where outdoor movies were shown.

Leland Sheets (son of Lee Sheets and grandson of Heber Sheets) also described the dance floor his father built: *"The summertime workers and local adults liked to hike to the surrounding reservoirs especially Lake Mary ... and they liked to dance. A dance hall was built on the south side of the store with a half wall surrounding it. Many is the hour I heard the most favorite music of them all, the Beer Barrel Polka. Sometimes the people from SLC, who wanted a cool beer or two, couldn't handle the beer and the altitude. I was hired to walk them around and around outside the dance hall to sober them up enough for them to drive back down the canyon."*

In 1945 Sheets sold the store to Juel Bosen. Juel had owned and operated small restaurants and delicatessens in Salt Lake. Some may remember the rubber tired, multi-car train that Bosen ran around Brighton to the delight of any child with fifty cents to spare. The train was stored between rides on the old dance floor. Bosen and his family ran the store until 1960 when they sold it to Ray and Mildred Watrous. Bosen moved to Long Beach, California where he continued in the food and beverage industry.

Everest Raymond Watrous had long ties to Big Cottonwood Canyon. His uncle, Earl P. Watrous, made the first claim on the Lindell Lode in 1904, near where the Spruces Campground is located today, and built three small cabins to live in and service the mine. Ray's father, Everest, was involved with Earl in the mining and Ray was born in one of the cabins in 1909.<sup>24</sup>

Ray was a hard working man and made many improvements to the store. He remodeled the building extensively, including new windows, a new concrete floor inside, a covered front porch and an improved kitchen.

Ray tore down the old Rich house, enlarged the parking area, then built the log Bowery which he intended to rent for family reunions, church parties, etc. That is the building that houses the Brighton Store and Cafe today. He also remodeled the cabin directly west of the store for him and Mildred to live in. Ray's daughter, Tish, managed the store for the first five years while Ray continued to operate his Home and Garden Variety Store in Salt Lake which he sold in 1965. Afterwards, he devoted his full attention to the Brighton Store.

Ray was a friendly, amiable man and seemed to genuinely enjoy his customers. He catered equally to the cabin owners and the daily visitors in Brighton. He not only served good food, but sold a nice selection of groceries, camping and hiking gear, fishing tackle, candy and interesting gifts and trinkets.

In order to help sell one of the large, decorative beer steins that featured a clear glass bottom, he enticed the potential buyer with a colorful reason why the bottom was clear. He claimed, *"When a man was in the local pub and he saw his wife come in unexpectedly looking for him, he could put the stein up to his mouth as if taking a drink, thus hiding his face, and then look through the bottom of it to see if she was coming toward him!"* Ray was a merchant.



*Building the "Bowery", today's Brighton Village Store.*

The next owner was Brighton Village, Inc. They took possession in May of 1974 and controlled the store for three summers. Brighton Village, Inc was an absentee owner, and the store seemed to have trouble operating efficiently and effectively. The location tended to attract a questionable, but

consistent group of "regulars". Dick Morris referred to it during those years as *"a cheerless bordello."*

Then along came Don and Jolene Despain who put the essence of "owner-operated" back into the little general store and restored the character of the small, historical Brighton icon.

Don bought the store from Brighton Village, Inc. in 1976 and had designs of opening a ski touring center that first year. But it was a drought year and no significant snow fell until January 20, 1977. Despain was the first store owner who remained open for the winter season, trying to capture some of the business generated by the growing Brighton Ski Resort. He added a ski rental shop in the upstairs part of the Bowery and got the touring center off the ground in 1978. According to Don and Jolene the touring center concept *"was so new, the forest service didn't really understand how a cross country touring center worked so they didn't let us charge track fees. We had a donation box set out at the beginning of the track. After 1979, the forest service let the touring center charge track fees. The fee was \$1.50. We feel the Touring Center was the most significant thing that we did because there was now a reason to stop at the store in the winter--before that, people just drove by to get to the ski resort."*

Jolene described another addition to the little village store. *"We started the Blind Miner Restaurant in the fall of 1980. Don wanted to do some nicer food and he wanted to do food that he could change and buy ingredients that were fresh in the market. So we changed the menu weekly and cooked whatever we wanted to. Don cooked and I made the*

*desserts. We were open Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings. I think we charged \$12.50 for soup, salad, appetizer, and dinner. There were usually three choices of entrees. Eventually, the prices went to \$21.00. The building of the sewer put a damper on things since they closed the road unannounced and we could have reservations which people couldn't make or worse yet, we could be stuck at the bottom of the canyon with no way to get the food up the canyon. It was difficult to run the restaurant so we closed it the second year of the sewer construction."*

In the fall of 1993 the Despains sold the store to Boyne, USA who had purchased the Ski Lifts from the Doyles and Jensens in 1987. In 1995 Boyne attempted to restore the little log structure that had served Brighton's guests and residents for nearly one hundred years, but when the east side was inspected the logs were found so rotted that restoration was not a practical possibility. The store and cafe operations were moved to the Bowery and the old store was razed.

Relegated to only memories were the countless hours spent by generations at this familiar Brighton meeting place; front porch rides on the mechanical bucking horse, soft ice cream, trips to the only phone in Brighton for many years, the diggers, juke box and pin ball machines and Ray Watrous' famous Brighton Burger of which he claimed, "*Seven days without a Brighton Burger will make one weak.*"

## The Brighton Store through the years.



*Brighton Store 1914.  
Photo Courtesy of Jolene and Don Despain*



*William H. and Clara Brighton*



*Heber S. Sheets*



*Brighton Store 1917.  
Photo Courtesy of Whitney Family Collection*



*On the counter at the Brighton Store 1917 - Marion and Pat Whitney.  
Photo Courtesy of Whitney Family Collection*





*Brighton Store 1919.  
Photo Courtesy of Whitney Family Collection*



*Brighton Store 1940.  
Photo Courtesy of Jolene and Don Despain*



*Brighton Store in Winter c1945*  
*Photo courtesy of Adrienne Aldous and the Moyle Family Collection*



*Lee Sheets*



*Juel Bosen*



*Brighton Store 1958.*  
*Photo Courtesy of Jolene and Don Despain*



*Brighton Store c1965.*  
*Photo Courtesy of Jolene and Don Despain*



*Brighton Store c1985.  
Photo Courtesy of Jolene and Don Despain*



*Ray Watrous 1970  
Photo Courtesy of Tom Watrous*



*Don, Chelsea, Jolene, Dallas  
Despain 1985  
Photo Courtesy of Jolene and  
Don Despain*



*Brighton Store 1993 after it had closed for good.  
Photo Courtesy of Jolene and Don Despain*

The inevitable happened in Brighton as it does everywhere. It changed. The four significant institutions with their beginnings in the earliest days of Brighton are now gone. The Brighton Hotel, Green's Stables, The Balsam Inn and the Brighton Store have all succumbed to change, fire or time. The Village is different. Change and different are not necessarily synonyms for bad, although some people may contend that they usually are. That shall be for the observer to decide.

By the time the next couple of generations pass by, there will be no one left who actually patronized these establishments; only pictures and memories will attach any meaning to the stories that survive. The young children who visit their cabins today may never know anything about the



*Aerial view of the Brighton Village c1950*

*A: Green's Stable*

*B: Balsam Inn*

*C: Location of the Brighton Hotel (dismantled in 1945)*

*D: Brighton Store*

*E: Bernard Rich Cabin & Store*

*Photo courtesy Adrienne Aldous and the Moyle Family Collection*

historic, rustically grand facilities of the old Village, but they will cultivate their own special memories of their time in Brighton, just as their mothers and fathers and grandparents had done. They will anchor those memories with the structures, facilities and environment of their day. I suppose, when its turn comes, some may even mourn the loss of the boardwalk that now surrounds Silver Lake.

#### **Chapter IV Footnotes**

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Richard P. "Dick" Morris was my father, 1915 – 1993.

<sup>2</sup> Tom Davis' death notice Salt Lake Tribune February 12, 1936.

<sup>3</sup> 8/30/1912 - George Grantor to Arthur T. Burton Agreement to sell plus personal property; 6/17/1913 - George W Grantor Declaration of Homestead; 6/17/1913 - George Grantor to Dora Rippe Croft Warranty Deed; 12/14/1913 - Dora Rippe Croft to MC Davis Quit Claim Deed.

<sup>4</sup> Marj Parrish Smith interview February 10, 2009. Marj, age 92, is a close friend of the Whitney family.

<sup>5</sup> Salt Lake Tribune February 10, 1936.

<sup>6</sup> The entire 1936 Brighton Pine Bugle can be seen in a separate document.

<sup>7</sup> Salt Lake Tribune March 21, 1937, pg 21.

<sup>8</sup> Salt Lake Tribune March 22, 1937, pg 18.

<sup>9</sup> From an interview with Boyd and Arlene Summerhays March 30, 2009.

<sup>10</sup> Salt Lake Tribune October 8, 1959. See Appendix N.

<sup>11</sup> The 1880 census lists Neri Butler as head of two households, next door to each other, and two wives: Emiline (31) and Mary (25). Mary was Molly's mother. It's not known if he was a polygamist or had divorced his first wife, but still maintained her household next door.

<sup>12</sup> 1880 Butler Precinct Census.

<sup>13</sup> Asa R. Bowthorpe, "History of Pioneer Sawmills and Local Canyons of the Salt Lake Valley".

<sup>14</sup> Randy Doyle, area manager for the Brighton Ski Resort, recalls seeing the remnants of the slew when the Crest lift was built in 1990. His brother, Michael, still has one of the washing machines that Molly used to have hooked up to the apparatus.

<sup>15</sup> James T. "Jim" Brown is my uncle, my mother's youngest brother, born in 1927.

<sup>16</sup> In the 1910 Census Clive is 3 and Della 4. Molly Butler is listed as head of household and her occupation is "washerwoman." In the 1920 Census Clive and Della are living with Molly and Ern Green.

<sup>17</sup> Clive may have also been known by the nickname "Dort".

<sup>18</sup> Janet Brown Oakford is my aunt, my mother's sister, born 1921.

<sup>19</sup> Rob Morris is a son of Thorton "Spide" Morris and a nephew of my grandfather Ben Morris.

<sup>20</sup> Ernest V. Green death certificate.

<sup>21</sup> Salt Lake Valley Health Department Health Regulation #14 under authority of Section 26A-1-114 Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended. <http://www.slvhealth.org/envRegs/reg14watershed.html>

<sup>22</sup> Nothing has been found to suggest that this is, or is not, Dr. E.D. Woodruff, the partner in Brown, Terry and Woodruff and a property owner in Brighton. Also, it is not known if the Morris is Richard P. Morris described in the next chapter. Richard P. Morris (1855-1925) did, however, own the Citizen's Coal Company, was Salt Lake City Mayor from 1904 to 1906, the grandfather of Dick Morris and a property owner in Brighton.

<sup>23</sup> The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was a public work relief program for unemployed men, focused on natural resource conservation from 1933 to 1942; part of the New Deal legislation proposed by U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

<sup>24</sup> Biography of Ray Watrous, Chapter Six, by Tom Watrous.



**V**

**The**

**H. Ross and Norinne T. Brown**

**Era**

Perhaps a changing of the guard at Balsam Hill Cabin was influenced more by the maturation of the Brown children than by Leoline's death. All the Brown's continued spending time in Brighton, some more than others, of course, although we have no way of knowing to what extent. Photographs are the best source showing who was there during the late teens and twenties.



*Norinne Thompson engagement notice photo, 1916.*

Ross married Norinne Thompson on November 1, 1916. (See Appendix L.) Norinne was the third of six children of Ezra and Emily Pugsley Thompson. Born on January 15, 1891, she had two sisters, both of whom died very young; Emily (1885-1891)<sup>1</sup> and Lois Rhea (1894-1896). Her three brothers were Lynn Harrison (1888-1956), Ezra Phillip (1897-1945) and Clyde Roach (1899-1959).

Norinne graduated from Rowland Hall in 1908 then studied at Miss Bennett's in Millbrook, New York from which she graduated in 1911. After continuing studies in

Boston, Massachusetts, Norinne returned to Salt Lake to begin her life with Ross.



Ross and Brownie 1918

Ross and Norinne wasted little time beginning a family. Their first child, Norinne ("Brownie"), was born August 25, 1917.

On April 6, 1917 the United States had officially become involved in World War I and on June 5 of that year, Ross registered for the military.<sup>2</sup> In September of 1918 he was called to duty, reporting to Camp Lewis, Washington for training. Shortly thereafter he was transferred to Camp Pike in Arkansas. The war was winding down and the armistice with Germany was signed on November 11, 1918. Ross spent a few more weeks in Arkansas, impatiently awaiting his discharge and the opportunity to return home and resume his work at the Troy Laundry.

In the years that followed, three more children were born to Ross and Norinne; Harold Ross Jr. "Jack", *September 13, 1919*, Janet, *August 19, 1921* and James Thompson "Jim", *March 16, 1927*.

Through the earliest years of Balsam Hill, Ross seemed to have developed a clear passion for Brighton. It seems only natural he would want to expose his new family to what gave him so much pleasure while he was growing up.

In January of 1933, a year following James H. Brown's death, the ownership of Balsam Hill Cabin and his other real estate holdings were transferred to the newly formed Brown Corporation of Utah; the incorporators and stockholders being the seven Brown children. Ross, Marjorie and Ted were designated as the officers.

According to Janet and Jim, Ross and Norinne always offered the cabin to Ross's siblings, for their use, at the beginning of each summer. The offer was consistently, but politely declined. Creighton was still residing in California and the others visited occasionally for a meal and a walk but never stayed overnight. Janet speculated that they thought the cabin was best suited for the children. Ross and Norinne were the only Salt Lake Brown siblings with offspring. Stewardship of Balsam Hill, it appears, was being passed to Ross and Norinne.



*L-R: James H. Brown, Brownie, Leoline, Marjorie, Elizabeth, Ross, Lavinia.*



*Brownie 1918, Clockwise from Top Left: with Elizabeth; Near the Annex; with Marjorie; checking Ross' tires.*



*Brownie, Flo and Bobbie*



*Brownie and Jack (1920) are on the west side of the cabin near where the screened porch sits today. E.D. Woodruff had purchased the lot next door to Balsam Hill Cabin in 1897 the same day that J.H. Brown purchased the Balsam Hill property. That chain of title went from Woodruff to Caine in 1903 to Elise Smith in 1917 to Hogle. Woodruff built the main cabin structure and the Caines built the addition on the back. The whole structure burned after 1920. The current Hogle cabin was built in 1922.*



*Ross, Janet, Lavinia, Brownie on Janet's 1<sup>st</sup> birthday  
August 19, 1922*



*Brownie, Janet, Jack 1924*



*Janet, Jack, Brownie helping Ross cut firewood, 1922*



## **The Morris' in Brighton**

While the third generation of the Brown family was focused on growing, there was another cabin in Brighton developing its own inhabitants which eventually had particular significance to Balsam Hill.

When Robert Brighton received a patent in 1887 from the United States on the 80 acres, of which part became Silver Lake Summer Resort, he had apparently already made commitments to some prospective buyers of certain choice parcels. On the plat map of 1890, these were labeled as "Reserves". One such Reserve (#4) was purchased by Henry W. Lawrence in August of 1885, but not recorded until May of 1887 after Brighton's patent was recorded. It consisted of 3.15 acres and was located about half way between the Brighton Hotel and Balsam Hill Cabin. In 1894 Lawrence divided that parcel into thirds and sold the middle third to Mariam Brooks and Rosina Godbe. The Brooks and Godbe families built several cabins on the parcel. In May of 1901 they sold one of those cabins and the piece of property on which it sat to Florence Dinwoodey Morris. This cottage was located five to six hundred feet southwest of Balsam Hill Cabin.<sup>3</sup>

Florence Dinwoodey had married Richard P. Morris in 1897. This was a second marriage for both. Florence had first been married to polygamist Ruder Clawson in 1882.<sup>4</sup> Morris had been married previously to Sarah Isaac with whom he had three children: Emma (1886-?), Benjamin (1888-1978) and Rebecca (1890-1905). Sarah died in 1895 at the age of 41.



*Richard P. and Florence Dinwoody Morris*

Richard and Florence had three children together: Russell (1899-1960), Thorton "Spide" (1903-1990) and Marion (1905-1962). Richard's oldest son, Ben, married Hazel Tomlinson in 1910. They in turn had two children, Mary (1913-2007) and Richard Phillips "Dick" born February 28, 1915.



*Ben and Hazel Morris*

Dick Morris was first introduced to Brighton as a guest of his grandparents, Richard and Florence, in the summers of

the late teens and twenties. In the late twenties and early thirties, Dick spent the summers living in a small guest cabin located behind the Morris cottage.

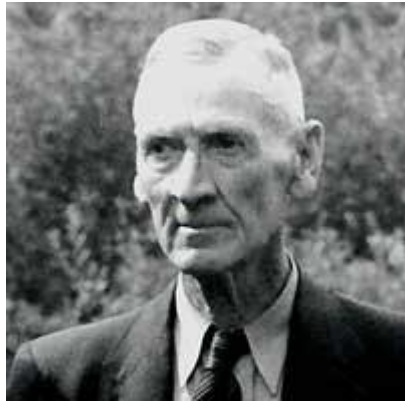


*Richard P. "Dick" Morris*

Nationally, the decades of the 20's and 30's were an interesting time where extreme ends of the political and economic spectrums were experienced. World War I had ended in 1918 after which the U.S. economy suffered a deep, but brief recession marked by an unemployment rate nearing twenty per cent and runaway inflation. Warren G. Harding became president in 1921 and proposed to reduce the national debt, reduce taxes, protect farming interests, and cut back on immigration. Harding never lived to see it, but most of his agenda was passed by the Congress. These policies led to the "boom" of the Coolidge years, often referred to as the "Roaring Twenties". One of the main initiatives of both the Harding and Coolidge administrations was the rolling back of income taxes on the wealthy which had been raised during World War I. It was believed that a heavy tax burden on the rich would slow the economy, and actually reduce tax revenues. This tax cut was achieved under President Calvin Coolidge's administration.

Another significant event occurred in 1920 when the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution became effective on January 16th outlawing the sale, manufacture, and transportation of alcohol for consumption. This was a time commonly called Prohibition and it lasted until December of 1933 when it was repealed by the Twenty-first Amendment. As the twenties wore on and prosperity abounded, the Eighteenth Amendment was increasingly ignored. Establishments which illegally sold alcoholic beverages, called speakeasies, cropped up in many places across the country. Homemade liquor and bootlegging were not uncommon.

*"In Brighton, during Prohibition", as told by Dick Morris, "one way of finding some liquor was to take a trip up to Dan Brighton's cabin. He greeted you from his front porch and after listening to what you were looking for, Dan declared, 'Well, of*



Dan Brighton

*course, I don't have any of that stuff, but I did see a shepherd go by a while ago and I believe he may have had some. Wait here. I'll see if I can catch up to him.' Dan hopped on his horse, headed off in one direction and in a short while he returned from another. He apparently found the old shepherd because he always had what you came for. Of course, you paid him a little for the service."*

The authorities occasionally visited Brighton to enforce the liquor laws. On July 27, 1929 William H. Brighton and a Mr. Bridges were arrested at their cabins for possession of beer.

Another story that occurred during prohibition and told by Dick Morris was about two colorful Brighton characters, Jimmy Whitney and Johnny Bamberger. *"One day a couple of 'Feds' (liquor enforcement officers) came into Brighton just doing their job when all of a sudden the horses that were in Jimmy and Johnny's control were mysteriously spooked and nearly ran the Feds down. Apparently, the narrow escape from the charging horses encouraged the Feds to head back down the canyon. Afterwards, Jimmy and Johnny felt terrible about the incident."*

Although travel to and from Brighton had improved steadily over what it was in the first part of the century, Brighton was still a community where many families arrived in July and stayed until Labor Day. Lasting friendships were cultivated in those summer days in the 1920's and '30's and

## CHARGES ALLEGE BEER POSSESSION

Complaints charging C. F. Bridges and William Brighton with possession of intoxicating liquors were filed Monday in the county attorney's office as the result of raids made by 12 deputy sheriffs Saturday night at Brighton.

Bridges was taken into custody at his cabin near the Balsam hotel when officers found 51 bottles of beer ready to serve, according to Deputy G. L. Schweitzer, who signed the complaints.

Brighton was arrested at another cabin while acting as host to a beer drinking party, the deputy stated. A 20-gallon crock was found and six bottles of beer were taken from a creek in front of the cabin, where they had been placed to keep cool, it is charged.

Arraigned Monday before City Judge Nephi Jensen, Brighton entered a plea of not guilty and his hearing was set for August 5.

Salt Lake Tribune July 30, 1929

the young "Brightonites" and "Brightonettes" grew to know everybody in camp.

In the summer of 1931, Ross and Norinne Brown hired Dick and his good friend Tom Judd,<sup>5</sup> to paint the wooden roof shingles on the Balsam Hill Cabin. According to Janet, Brownie, then 13, had become quite enamored with Dick and made a point of being constantly available to assist with the painting project in whatever way would be helpful. In other words, she did not dare miss an opportunity to be in his company. At the time, Dick had been going with Patricia Whitney whose family had been long entrenched in Brighton. Pat's diary during those years mentions Dick on an almost daily basis.



Norinne "Brownie" Brown 1935

*Wednesday July 22, 1931:* "... tonight we were all over at the Balsams doing the grapevine. Dick and Tom came in. I had oodles of fun. We danced silly and just acted dumb, but I had loads of fun. Jane and I went up to Brownie's and talked to Dick and Tom while they were painting the roof."

A notation in Pat's diary, on the inside front cover, states that they broke up in January of 1933. But, as is often the case with 17 and 18 year olds, the relationship wasn't really quite over as they continued to see each other frequently. Perhaps, however, the tide was turning in Brownie's favor as Pat writes:

*February 28, 1933* "Tuesday, Dick's birthday. I went to the dentist then met Dick. We went out to Coon Chicken, got some specials then went over to Snelgrove's and got a cone and some gum. Later at 2:15 we went to the Victory to see 'Cavelcade'. It was good. We came home. Dick came in for a few minutes. Gee we had fun. Later Dick called me to see if I would take a walk. We did. We walked down to see Brownie. Gee he acted so pepped up after and happy. It made me mad. We got kind of mad. He left. Gee I felt terrible after. I just love him. I hope everything will be OK tomorrow. Cried myself to sleep."<sup>6</sup>

Following graduation from East High School in 1932, Dick attended the University of Utah (1933-1935). He worked for the Salt Lake City Water Department for a couple of these summers, keeping an eye on the Lake Mary and Twin Lakes dams and regulating the flow from each. The exact years and the scope of his duties are not exactly known as the City no longer maintains records indicating the dates of his employment. He may have even lived at least one summer in the little log cabin located near the Lake Mary dam, although nothing has been found confirming that impression given many years ago. It was also during these years that Dick and Tom Judd became the self-appointed Sherriff and Mayor of Brighton, respectively. In the early 1970's this appointment was still remembered by one of Dick's friends when they sent him a shiny Sherriff's badge as a gift.



*A recollection of Dick Morris at the Green's stables, portrayed as the "Sheriff".  
Painting by Betty H. Johnson dated September 1950.*



## The Brighton Pine Bugle

"The People's Clarion"

The people I have had the opportunity to speak with about the 1930's in Brighton have, without exception, recalled those days as some of the most pleasant in their lives; their voices, smiling with the memories of the Brighton Store, The Balsam Inn, Ern and Molly Green's Stables and the friendships that had become so endearing. I have found no personal letters and only one diary that speak of the time. Unfortunately the number of people available to lend verbal recollections is now small, but one collection of documents, published in 1936, paints a picture of the days that have been remembered with such fondness.

The publisher of the 1936 Brighton Pine Bugle<sup>7</sup>, Brighton's only newspaper, was Pat Whitney's fifteen year old brother, Frank "Moss" Whitney. The Whitney family had been part of Brighton for a long time. Frank's grandfather, Horace G. Whitney, was one of the original founders of the Silver Lake Water Company in 1910.<sup>8</sup>

Other principals in the publication of the Bugle were Editor-In-Chief, Dick "Buck" Morris, City Editor, "Duster" Richardson and contributing columnist, Dick Whitney. The Bugle, usually just a single sheet, was distributed by staff and friends to cabins. It was also available at the Brighton Store for five cents per issue. It was published almost daily during 1936 beginning the first of July and continuing into August. The collection I have was given to us by Frank's sister, Marion "Meem" Fehr. Most people familiar with the Bugle recall it only being published in 1936, but in the first

issue of the collection (the second of the season) is found the story featured below.<sup>9</sup> The first paragraph indicates the paper had been published in 1935 as well.<sup>10</sup>

Undoubtedly there are issues missing from this collection, but the flavor of the time is vividly evident. One of the continuous highlights of the 1936 Brighton Pine Bugle was a series of stories written by budding columnist, eight year old Dick Whitney, describing the exploits of space adventurer Buck Rogers.

The Bugle was composed of tongue in cheek stories about people in the village, visitors in camp, poetry, short stories, activities at the stables, an occasional piece of news, gems of advice from "Aching Auricles", sarcasm directed at inconsequential rival papers The Salt Lake Tribune and Telegram, and considerable promotion of the "*Biggest event of the season*"; the Pine Nuts Ball, to be held on July 29, 1936 at the Balsam Inn.

BUGLE SALES REACH HIGH  
MARK  
TWENTY-TWO COPIES SOLD  
BUGLE GIVEN TREMENDOUS  
WELCOME ON FIRST ISSUE

**BUGLE SALES REACH HIGH  
MARK  
TWENTY-TWO COPIES SOLD  
BUGLE GIVEN TREMENDOUS  
WELCOME ON FIRST ISSUE**

Brighton's great tabloid was given a resounding welcome on its initial attempt of the season. The citizens gave the Bugle the greatest rush and demand that it has ever had in the years of its existence. Both of them.

Brightoneers have showed their loyalty to our paper and the spirit behind it. We hope this continues not only because it shows the true spirit but because it keeps the staff out of trouble and in nickels.

After such an acclamation of acceptance we feel it necessary to increase our output. The staff from this day on will burn much midnight oil and therefore should be able to put out at least five more copies per day. With the increased roar of the presses The Bugle becomes Brighton's leading and still only newspaper.

With our foreign correspondent bringing news from such great distances as the M.I.A. Home, our city editor gathering scandal from the wilds of the Brighton Store and our publisher planted on keyholes we are eligible to give you the whole of the news.

Continue buying the Bugle and continue reading the news and continue our writer's cramp.

(Undated)  
July 5, 6 or 7, 1936

**H.R. BROWN CABIN FOR  
SAYLE**

Mrs. Shirley Sayle is visiting at the H.R. Brown cottage. She hails from the wilds of the East. We don't know how long she'll be here.

Mrs. E.R. Collister, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Jones, Miss Shirley Collister and Miss Eileen Shaw are in our midst. They are abiding at the Burton cabin, two hoops and a holler down the road from the stable.

Miss Jane Dooley (the only girl who can play the marble games and come out winners) is staying at the Morgan Manor for a few days.

(Undated)  
July 5, 6 or 7, 1936

Brighton Pine Bugle July 5, 6 or 7, 1936

The summer of 1937 marked the most dramatic improvement to Balsam Hill Cabin since the addition of the log kitchen.

From the beginning, the only toilet facility at Balsam Hill was an outdoor privy. Of course, this was standard fare at all cabins in Brighton. Even today some cabins still employ this tried and tested method, although a sewer was finally completed in the canyon in 1997. Most cabins have now hooked up to it including Balsam Hill.

One has to understand a little bit about Norinne to know that enduring twenty years of summer life with a privy is really quite remarkable. Norinne grew up with what most would call the luxuries of the day. Her father was Ezra Thompson, a man quite prominent in mining circles in the late 1800's. He had interests in the Silver King mine in Park City and the primary interest in the Cardiff mine in Big Cottonwood Canyon. He was the mayor of Salt Lake City from 1900 to 1904 and elected again in 1906. He owned beautiful homes on East South Temple and commercial buildings in downtown Salt Lake. Outhouses were not a normal, comfortable way of life for Norinne, but she loved Brighton and accepted the fact that in Brighton it was normal, so she made it as comfortable as possible and tolerated the arrangement.



*Balsam Hill Cabin in 1938 with the screened porch added.  
Salt Lake County Assessor's photo.*

According to Jim Brown, his mother finally insisted, in 1937, that something had to change. This was when the bathroom was added on the south east corner of the cabin. A sink, shower and toilet were installed that drained in a tank to the west, toward the grove. Inside the main cabin, the stairway leading to the upstairs bedrooms ran from west to east along the south wall to a landing about five feet off the floor. It then turned to the north to the upstairs level. This arrangement required that access to the new bathroom was

from under the stair landing through a very short door; less than five feet high.

For Norinne, it was an agreeable inconvenience considering the historic alternative.

Also added at the same time was the 10' x 10' screened porch on the west side of the cabin that looks down to the grove and up at the towering Mount Millicent. This was another improvement that Norinne dearly loved. She spent literally hundreds of hours enjoying it, as have many other people. There may not be, to this day, a single place where more jigsaw puzzles were assembled, books read, naps taken and scrabble games played than on the screened porch of Balsam Hill Cabin. The west window in the downstairs bedroom was enlarged to make room for the French Doors, giving access to the porch.

Included in a packet of papers that has traveled with the various owners of the cabin is a document entitled "EXCERPT FROM MORSE DECREE - BIG COTTONWOOD CREEK" dated April 13, 1914. This is a court ruling insuring the right of named Brighton property owners to use water from the Big Cottonwood Creek during the summer months. On the back of this document is a hand written note stating the cost of the porch and bathroom to be \$418.00.



*Marjorie's birthday celebration, August 4, 1940*

*L-R Standing: John Henderson, Elizabeth, Pete Hoops (Helen's son),  
Leoline, Ted, Helen, Jim, Norinne.*

*L-R Seated: Marjorie, Janet, Ross, Jack*

From the earliest days of Ross' exposure to Brighton, he found fishing to be a most desirable pastime. That passion continued through the years until he could no longer make the effort. One of his most treasured activities was to rise early and walk to Silver Lake with his hip boots on and a fly rod in his hand. The sandbar, where the creek enters the lake, was his favorite spot. Wading out thirty or forty yards, he surrounded himself with the calm, shallow water and

serenity of Silver Lake in the early morning. He was usually successful and brought his catch back to the cabin for the family's breakfast, then headed down the canyon to work.

Along with the growth of a generation comes the demise of the previous one. Creighton succumbed to this reality on January 2, 1938. Although he had spent most of his adult life in Hollywood, he passed away at the home his father built on 39th South. His Salt Lake physician had attended him since June of 1935, but he had been suffering from tuberculosis for over twenty years.<sup>11</sup> His wife, Flo and daughter, Barbara continued to live in Hollywood. Ted married Helen Bain on Dec 5, 1936.

In the late '30's and early '40's the newest generation of Brown children began scattering about. Jack followed his father and uncles through Hill School in Pottstown, Pennsylvania then received a degree in industrial administration from Yale in 1941. He subsequently received a diesel engineering degree from Cornell University. In April of 1942, he married Louise "Wid" Chamberlain in Washington, DC where he was stationed as a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

Janet graduated from Rowland-Hall in 1938. Following her mother's footsteps, she attended Bennett Junior College in Millbrook, New York. Just prior to her marriage to Lieutenant William "Bill" Smith in December of 1942, she graduated from the University of California at Berkeley.

Jim, the youngest of the four, was thirteen in 1940 and the only child at home for a few years until his own attendance at Hill School. Near the end of World War II, Jim spent a





*Norinne "Brownie" Brown Morris  
1941*



*Jack Brown 1940*



*Janet Brown 1941*



*Jim Brown 1941*

year in the Navy. He was discharged in July of 1946. That fall he enrolled at Yale, spent his junior year studying in France and graduated with the class of 1950.

In the fall of 1936, Dick Morris went to Chicago to complete his studies at the University of Chicago Medical School from which he graduated in 1939. Nothing exists to indicate if he returned to Salt Lake during the summers after 1936. He was quite involved with his schooling and may very well have stayed in Chicago.

Brownie, a 1934 graduate of Rowland-Hall, attended the University of Utah. In 1937 she enrolled at the University of Wisconsin in Madison; coincidentally, closer to Chicago than Salt Lake was. On January 17, 1938, Dick and Brownie were married in Chicago.

After graduation, Dick interned at Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago. He completed research fellowships in the Department of Pathology at the University of Chicago Medical School and in the Department of Endocrinology at Rush Medical College.

Dick and Brownie's first son, David Breck, was born September 2, 1938. Their second son, Terry B. was born December 11, 1941.

Dick's handwritten notes state that he joined the 13th General Hospital of the United States Army in March 1943, but his Army Certificate of Service shows his date of entry as June 15, 1942 in Cook County, Illinois. Another document indicates he was still in the mid-west in 1943.<sup>12</sup>

On January 5, 1944 Dick set sail for the South Pacific, completed a course in Tropical Medicine in Sydney, Australia then went to New Guinea, stationed at an Army medical facility. He also spent some time in Luzon,

Philippines, returning home to Salt Lake City on November 28, 1945. He was subsequently discharged from the Army on February 23, 1946.

During Dick's service overseas, Brownie and her two young sons lived with her parents at 529 East South Temple along with her sister Janet and her two sons, Steven and Donald. Janet was pregnant with Don when her husband, Bill, was killed in action in France on November 22, 1944.<sup>13</sup>



*David and Dick 1943 in the back yard at  
529 East South Temple*

Life continued on in Brighton during the war years. It was, however, a hectic time, so no one seems to recall if the Brown visits to Balsam Hill Cabin were for the full summer or simply brief periods.

Meanwhile, after twenty five years of sitting idle, James D. Moyle had concerns the deteriorating Brighton Hotel was becoming a serious fire hazard. He decided to have the historic structure torn down in 1945. Henry Florence, the proprietor of the Alpine Rose, purchased the building, did the demolition and used the lumber in the expansion of his establishment at the base of the Majestic ski run.<sup>14</sup>



*The Brighton Hotel just before and during demolition. 1945  
Photos courtesy of Adrienne Aldous and the Moyle Family  
Collection*

*"Henry Florence sold the lodge to Dr. Guy Wight on October 15, 1954. After a succession of owners and operators, who were out for the fast buck rather than serving the public in a beautiful alpine setting, the lodge burned to the ground on June 4, 1965 at 9:30pm. The fire started in a long accumulation of garbage in the basement and quickly spread upward through the wooden structure.*

*"The fire chief at Station #1, when contacted in 1977 for details, said the fire was still in litigation and that he could not legally discuss it. He implied that the lodge had been stripped of valuable equipment and then set afire.*

*"A modern structure of concrete and timber has now been built on the site of the old Alpine Rose."<sup>15</sup>*



*Alpine Rose Lodge*

*Photo courtesy of Adrienne Aldous and the Moyle Family Collection*

In order to paint a complete picture of life at Balsam Hill Cabin during this era, one person must be mentioned, not only in connection with Brighton, but also with Ross and Norinne's family in general. In 1928 Borghild Nielsen<sup>16</sup> was hired as a cook for the Brown family, then living at 551 East South Temple. Borg was born on July 29, 1894 in Drammen, Norway. She immigrated to the United States in October of 1927.<sup>17</sup> A follower of the Mormon religion; she came to Salt Lake as a result of those convictions. She was employed by Ross and Norinne until her death on November 5, 1974, but could, and should really, be considered a member of the family.



*Borg on the porch of the kitchen  
(her domain) 1962*

Jim spoke about Borg with distinct affection. *"She was a great influence for me. She really was a surrogate mother. As a child, I remember if I woke up with a bad dream I would go into her room and not in my parent's room."*

Jim, an ordained Episcopal priest, was asked to speak at Borg's funeral. Afterward a man came up to him and said, *"Jim you're too good not to be a Mormon."* Jim wasn't quite sure how to take that compliment, especially knowing that he and Borg used to have very lively discussions regarding religion. *"She was quite a strong Mormon"*, said Jim. *"We*

*argued about that a great deal. Until we finally decided we loved each other too much for us to get caught up in that whole subject matter. We really did love each other in a very deep way."*

Janet punctuated the relationship Jim and Borg had. *"They used to have the strongest religious arguments. She couldn't understand why he couldn't see it her way and he couldn't understand the same about her. She really raised Jim. It was like he was her son. They had a very special relationship."*

In the thirties, Borg was an invaluable part of the household, especially in Brighton. The children frequently had friends staying with them, creating quite a large group to cook for. The kitchen still had the wood burning cook stove that was installed in 1910. Maintaining a constant heat for baking cakes and other dishes was a bit of an art. *"How Borg put up with the crowds she cooked for I'll never know",* wondered Janet, *"always so much food for everybody. Before the bathroom was added on, as kids we'd take our baths in those big brown tubs in the kitchen splashing water all over her kitchen while she kept the fire going and the bathwater hot. But, she never complained. Before she married Pete Stromness<sup>18</sup> she slept upstairs where my friends and I would be talking and giggling at night. She would say '**Girls, can't you be quiet? I have to have my sleep!**' That was the only thing she ever complained about that I recall. After she married Pete they stayed in the Annex.<sup>19</sup> Pete chopped wood and did other chores around the cabin. He was a tall, strong Norwegian about 25 years older than Borg."*



*Rod splitting wood for Borg's fire  
while she keeps a watchful eye from the kitchen.*

Pete died in December of 1952, but Borg still continued her role in Brighton cooking for the Browns and rooming in the Annex. She also did a lot of work for the Mormon Church, serving as a translator and working for their genealogy department. She spent what free time she had in the Annex working on that effort. In the sixties, she had newspapers and documents spread from one end of the Annex to the other, clipping obituaries and compiling other relevant genealogical information.

Borg had the physique of a cook who enjoyed her work. Through a child's eyes that ampleness was probably magnified. One summer evening, after the extended family had consumed a large turkey dinner that Borg had prepared, my brother, Chad, and I drifted into the kitchen while the adults continued discussing topics I'm sure we deemed to be



boring. We were quite young, and when we entered the kitchen we saw Borg sitting on her high chair that was always available to offer a temporary rest from being on her feet so much of the day. On the table in front of her was what was left of the turkey after feeding a large number of guests. Considering her girth and a stripped turkey carcass within her reach, we asked, with our eyes wide and mouths dropped in disbelief, "*Borg, did you eat that whole thing?*" She looked at the turkey and realizing what we must have assumed, turned back at us smiling and said with her pronounced Norwegian accent, *Why yes boys, I did.*"



*Terry, Heidi Ellerbeck, David and Brownie. Heidi is the daughter of Dick's sister Mary.  
Salt Lake Tribune July 21, 1946*

The war was over, Dick had returned home to Brownie, David and Terry and he began his medical practice. He set up his first office in the Boston Building in downtown Salt Lake City and began the business of getting back to normal after the nation was interrupted by a World War.

Dick joined the staff at Holy Cross Hospital in 1947. He also became a clinical instructor at the University of Utah, a position he held until 1958. One of Dick's earliest patients was Ross' youngest sister Leoline who suffered from Rheumatic Heart

Disease. She passed away on June 15th, 1947, the same day that Creighton's grand daughter, Wendy Martin, was born.

The third son born to Dick and Brownie was Chadwick Brown on December 3, 1948 and the fourth, Rodney Ben, on May 22, 1952.

It's uncertain how much time the Morris' spent in Brighton from 1946 to 1953 with four young boys and a newly hatched medical practice, but in August of 1953 Dick and Brownie purchased their own cabin in Brighton from Mary and Gail Smith. Located six hundred feet to the north of Balsam Hill, their "new" cabin sat on a heavily wooded, half acre lot, next to the creek that runs out of Deadwood Gulch. Who built this framed cabin is unknown, but the Smiths bought it from Minnie J. Whitney in 1951.

The "Yellow Cabin", as it came to be known, was a two bedroom structure. Like most cabins of its day, it was designed for summer usage only. It had no insulation and the interior was simply the exposed structural framework of 2x4s and the rough backside of the exterior siding. It had a wood burning cook stove in the kitchen, very similar to the one at Balsam Hill



*The Yellow Cabin 1965.*

Cabin. Behind a little guest cabin that sat to the south, Brownie found the cast iron pieces of an old coal stove. She meticulously cleaned and reassembled the pieces, restoring the stove to a usable condition. It heated the living room of the Yellow Cabin for many years and continues to warm the interior of Balsam Hill Cabin today.



*The Peninsular Coal Stove found in pieces near the Yellow Cabin in 1953 and restored.*

Dick and Brownie began taking a month every fall beginning mid-September and spent it at the Yellow Cabin. In the fifties and early sixties, the Silver Lake Water Company stopped providing water to cabin owners after Labor Day, so an alternative supply had to be fashioned. One of Dick and Brownie's earliest projects was to develop a spring that existed above the cabin. The original effort included guiding the spring into an old bathroom sink planted in the ground which acted as a small reservoir. A hose connected to the sink's drain pipe served as the conduit to the cabin. Soon they realized that this system wasn't adequate, so Terry was engaged to dig a pit and place a fifty-five gallon drum in it to catch the water emerging from the spring. A small trench was excavated for the overflow to follow and drain into the Deadwood Gulch stream. A garden hose was fastened to the drum, run down the hill and

attached to an outdoor faucet, back-feeding the cabin plumbing, providing water for their annual fall visit.

A tradition that Dick and Brownie established during their fall vacations was the "Walking Party". A group of a few very close friends<sup>20</sup> came to the cabin, arriving in the late morning. Dick and Brownie had a nice hike planned and guided the group through the wonderful fall, mountain colors. Along the way they stopped to enjoy a picnic lunch while Dick entertained them with some selected readings; frequently subject matter that he happened to be studying at



*Dick Morris reading to the Walking Party*

the time. After returning back to the cabin they all enjoyed some afternoon adult beverages and a terrific dinner that each guest brought a portion of. The annual walking parties lasted until the early 1970s when the ages and health of various participants became a deterrent.

Dick and Brownie and their good friends, Emerson and Marion Sturdevant were enjoying the Yellow Cabin one fall day when the inspiration poured over them to name sections of the Deadwood Gulch stream. They constructed and placed small signs declaring their creations. Starting at the point where the spring drainage ditch intersected with the stream and working down the hill towards the cabin they posted "Breck's Breakers"<sup>21</sup>, then "Terry's Torrent", "Chad's Cascade" and "Rod's Rapids". The final sign was a self-deprecating catch-all for the four adults: "Dopehead's Dribbles".

These fall vacations became my introduction to Brighton at an early age. Chad and I stayed with our grandparents, Ross and Norinne, in Salt Lake during the week so we could attend school. On the weekends we were usually allowed to bring a friend to the cabin and always looked forward to the opportunity. It was a time when Dick was noticeably more



*Brownie and Dick enjoying a fall walk in Brighton.*

relaxed. Looking back on it, it's evident that Brighton was a place where he felt comfortable and not so consumed by his practice and patients who depended on his attention. More than one of his old friends from Brighton have described how playful he was in the thirties before he went away to medical school and the South Pacific and how he had become so much more subdued afterwards. Perhaps it was those experiences; perhaps it was just growing up and having the responsibilities a family bestows or, more likely, a combination of the two that took the playful spring out of his step in their eyes.

"School" was what he called it. After the last of the sausage, pancakes and strips of bacon disappeared on those fall Sunday mornings, but before the table was cleared, Dick rose, walked to the side door of the Yellow Cabin, opened it and rang the brass bell mounted just outside of the door frame. This was the same bell that let us know it was time to return home when we were out exploring streams, discovering new hiding places or unsuccessfully trying to trap squirrels. On Sunday mornings, though, it was an announcement that school was in session. Dick had lessons prepared; often times articles from an old Reader's Digest were the source. He read the stories and then playfully quizzed all at the table on the content. Reader's Digest even provided the questions in some cases, but Dick had a way of enhancing their dry queries. It was fun. It was one example of how Brighton exposed a side of Dick that we rarely saw otherwise; perhaps a glimpse at the lightheartedness his friends knew in the thirties. It padded my growing attraction to Brighton.

My oldest brother, David, was fourteen years my senior, Terry ten. I never really got to know either of them until later in my life. They spent their earliest days growing up through the war years and developed in a totally different environment than did Chad and I. By the time I was effectively conscious, David was in college, then in the Coast Guard stationed in Maryland, then married. I knew him primarily from photographs; not unlike an imaginary friend. Terry wasn't far behind David. Consequently, my recollections of Brighton in the fifties and sixties have very sketchy inclusions of my oldest brothers. Their stories of Brighton may easily draw significantly different pictures than mine.



*David on the screened porch  
about 1958*

Ross and Norinne, (Papa and Neen as we always called them), were still regulars in Brighton every summer. When we came up to the Yellow Cabin, it was always an agenda item to take the shortcut (every trail is a shortcut) over to Balsam Hill to visit.

Janet married Bob Oakford in 1948. They lived in California with Janet's first two sons, Steve and Don and had a son named Fred, born in 1949. Some years their summer vacation was to Salt Lake which included some time in Brighton. Jack and Wid had three daughters, Gretchen (1944), Kif (1949) and Norin (1953), all living in Salt Lake. It was always something to look forward to when some or all

of the cousins could congregate at Balsam Hill, highlighted by a night time bonfire and a marshmallow roast, maintaining the tradition established more than a half century before.



*Clockwise from Top Left:  
Gretchen Brown, Terry Morris, Steve Smith, Don Smith 1954  
Kif Brown, Fred Oakford, Chad Morris, Brownie 1954  
Ross, Rod Morris, Chad Morris, Fred Oakford 1954  
Kif Brown, Norin Brown 1958*





*L-R: Gretchen, Neen, Fred, Don, Steve, Janet, Bob Oakford. About 1958*

I had anchors in Brighton. I was attached to two cabins by family and a long trail of history yet to be discovered. Brighton was a summer way of life, one of those assumed ventures of childhood that just dependably happened. The activities were simple, always including a slip into the inlet creek at Silver Lake and rounding up a few tadpoles from the outlet. We rarely came back to the cabin with dry shoes. Learning to shoot the pellet gun was a favorite. Dick was very careful to teach us the proper way to handle a gun, using the uphill slope behind the Yellow Cabin as a backstop; the tin cans set up on an old 2x4 for targets.

Hikes with a picnic lunch were common. One of my favorites was the walk up Deadwood Gulch, always in search of the hidden lake at the top and the little old log

mining cabin near it. The small lake dries up in late summer, but can be seen for a while after the final spring snow has melted. The cabin is now withered away with very little sign that it existed at all.

Another was the walk to Lake Mary and on to Martha. Dick had us nearly convinced there really was a man who lived on the island in the middle of Lake Martha. His name was Herman the German, Dick said, although he pronounced it "Hoyman the Joyman". We always looked at Brownie with a skeptical eye hoping for confirmation or denial of this supposed residency, but neither ever came; only a smile met our glances. The same look was thrown Brownie's way when Dick told us about the Aspen trees that bowed almost back to the ground. They were that way, he said, because he used to tie a rope to the top of a straight tree, pull the rope tight, bending the tree into a powerful spring, the same way a bowstring loads a bow, then loop the rope on the ground ready to snare the first bear that happened by. The poor tree became so fatigued from the weight of a trapped bear that it was never able to straighten back up.

"Batching it" was a privilege granted when we turned fourteen. This meant we had received our merit badges, of sorts, for cabin care, fire building and putting things back where they belonged. Dick and Brownie trusted us to stay at the Yellow Cabin with a friend for a summer weekend, unchaperoned. Brownie took us to the grocery store to purchase our food for the weekend based on the menu we designed, drove us to the cabin, made sure we understood the rules and left us to our own devices; to sink or swim. The Emancipation Proclamation was actually readable in the glow of her tail lights as she pulled away from the cabin,

turning right onto the highway heading back down the canyon. No major calamities occurred during these sojourns. Dick and Brownie's good judgment was confirmed.

Growing up I remember no negatives about going to Brighton except perhaps the occasional car sickness going up the old windy road that followed the Big Cottonwood Stream for a lengthy while. Sometimes we were disciplined for doing things that children do and deserve to be disciplined for, but that would have occurred no matter where we were. I'd like to think that being in Brighton might have influenced Dick and Brownie to use a softer switch.

Balsam Hill Cabin sits at an elevation of 8,732 feet above sea level. Many people, as they age, become victims of the thinner air at this elevation. It can become much more difficult to catch your breath with even the most minimal exertion. The difficulty of a short stroll, bringing in firewood or an easy walk to go fishing at Silver Lake begins to erode the pleasure and practicality of the high mountain environment. Such was the case with Ross. In the summer of 1967 Ross was 80 years old, having experienced some heart problems in the few years prior. Norinne was 76. It became evident that their ability to enjoy the cabin as they had for the last fifty years was coming to an end. Their desire was still there, but Ross' health dictated that they not be.

The ownership of Balsam Hill had been in the hands of The Brown Corporation of Utah since 1933. By 1967, the seven original shareholders had become four. After Creighton's death in 1938 his shares were presumably passed to his wife, Flo. Leoline died in 1947 and Marjorie in 1961. Their shares were most likely absorbed by the remaining

shareholders. There seems to have been little, if any, discussion with Jack, Janet, Jim or Bobbie about their possible interest in ownership of Balsam Hill. Whatever the circumstances, the remaining stockholders made the decision to sell the asset to Dick and Brownie Morris.

On August 31, 1967, Balsam Hill Cabin was placed into the care of the builders' granddaughter and her husband, both of whom had cultured a genuine, life-long affection for Brighton, as had those that owned the aging log structure before them.



*Norinne T. "Neen" and H. Ross "Papa" Brown*

## **Chapter 5 Footnotes**

<sup>1</sup> *In a notebook belonging to Emily Pugsley Thompson, the date of death for her daughter Emily is August 7, 1886, but contains a notation from NBM (Norinne Brown Morris) of a corrected date of 1891.*

<sup>2</sup> *See Appendix P - Harold Ross Brown Military Registration Card.*

<sup>3</sup> *See Appendix M.*

<sup>4</sup> *See Appendix O; the Rudger Clawson story.*

<sup>5</sup> *Tom Judd was a grandson of Heber J. Grant, President of the Mormon Church from November 1918 to May 1945. The Grant/Judd cabin is located west of the Big Cottonwood Creek, up on the hill above the "Girls Friendly" now known as Camp Tuttle, the Episcopal Church Camp. Tom and Dick remained good friends until Tom's death in 1977.*

<sup>6</sup> *Diary courtesy of Pat Whitney Pomeroy's granddaughter, Anne Holman.*

<sup>7</sup> *The entire Brighton Pine Bugle collection is available in a separate document in its original form.*

<sup>8</sup> *See Appendix K - the history of the Silver Lake Water Company.*

<sup>9</sup> *Reproductions of the actual Brighton Pine Bugle are, in many cases, difficult to read so excerpts have been retyped. For the most part spelling and punctuation have not been altered.*

<sup>10</sup> *Frank Whitney's obituary (Deseret News, February 11, 2003) states he published it when he was 13 years old. That would have been in the summer of 1934, so there may have been more years published than remembered.*

<sup>11</sup> *Creighton Brown death certificate.*

<sup>12</sup> *Certificate of appreciation from the State Medical Society of Wisconsin for an exhibit of "Endocrine Regulation of Growth" presented in 1943.*

<sup>13</sup> *Salt Lake Tribune December 9, 1944; pg 17*

<sup>14</sup> *Although a significant part of the Brighton landscape, the Alpine Rose has not been featured in this history. Penny Florence Tolman, daughter of Henry Florence, has compiled a wonderfully detailed history of her father and the Alpine Rose Lodge, "Henry S. Florence, Ten Years at the Alpine Rose Lodge", March, 1978*

<sup>15</sup> *Epilogue from Penny Florence Tolman's "Henry S. Florence, Ten Years at the Alpine Rose Lodge"*

<sup>16</sup> *Borg's parent's names were Olaf and Louise Baardsen.*

<sup>17</sup> *Passenger list from the ship "S.S. Frederik VIII" from Oslo, Norway to New York, NY. Arrival date: October 17, 1927. Borg is listed as Borghild Nielsen, marital status: single; mother's name: Louise Baardsen; Birthplace: Drammen, Norway; Final destination: Salt Lake City, Utah.*

<sup>18</sup> *Borg's obituary, indicates she married Pete in 1932. Salt Lake Tribune November 7, 1974 pg 30.*

<sup>19</sup> *The Annex was the original framed cabin, attached to the log house that served as the kitchen until about 1915, then moved to make room for the log kitchen.*

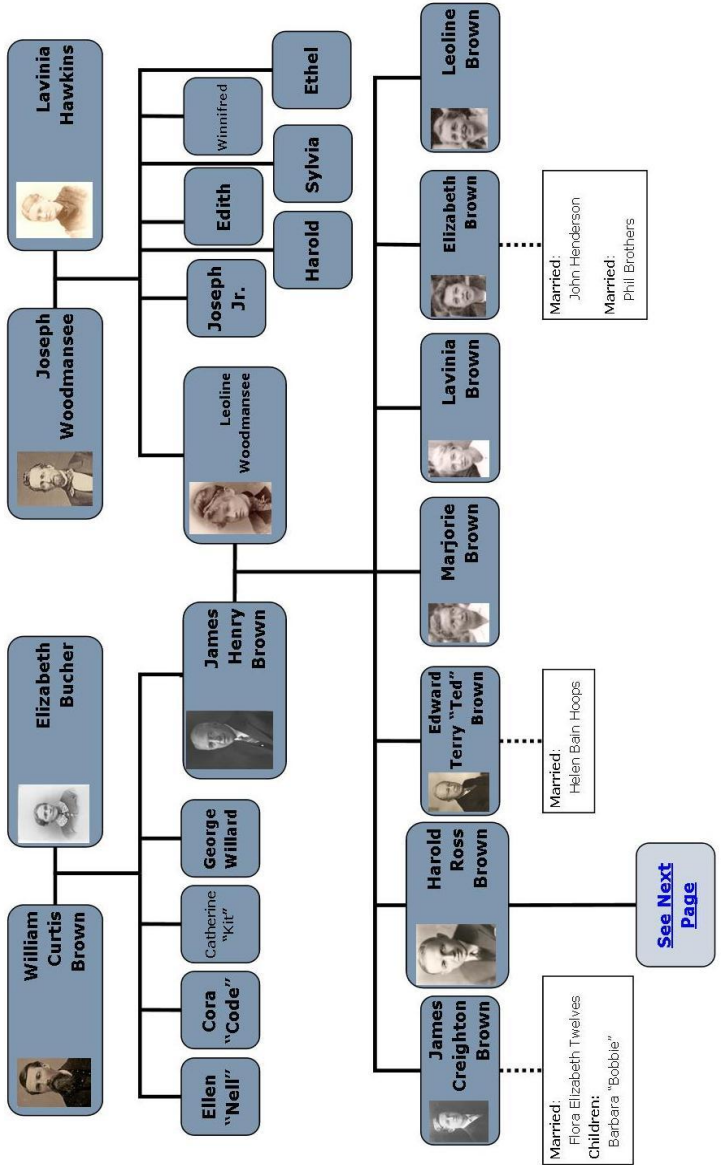
<sup>20</sup> *The group usually consisted of Tom and Virginia Judd, Marv and Julia Bertoch, Butch and ??? Lund, and Gus and Carol Nicholson.*

<sup>21</sup> *Breck was David's middle name and the moniker he went by until after he returned from Maryland in about 1960.*

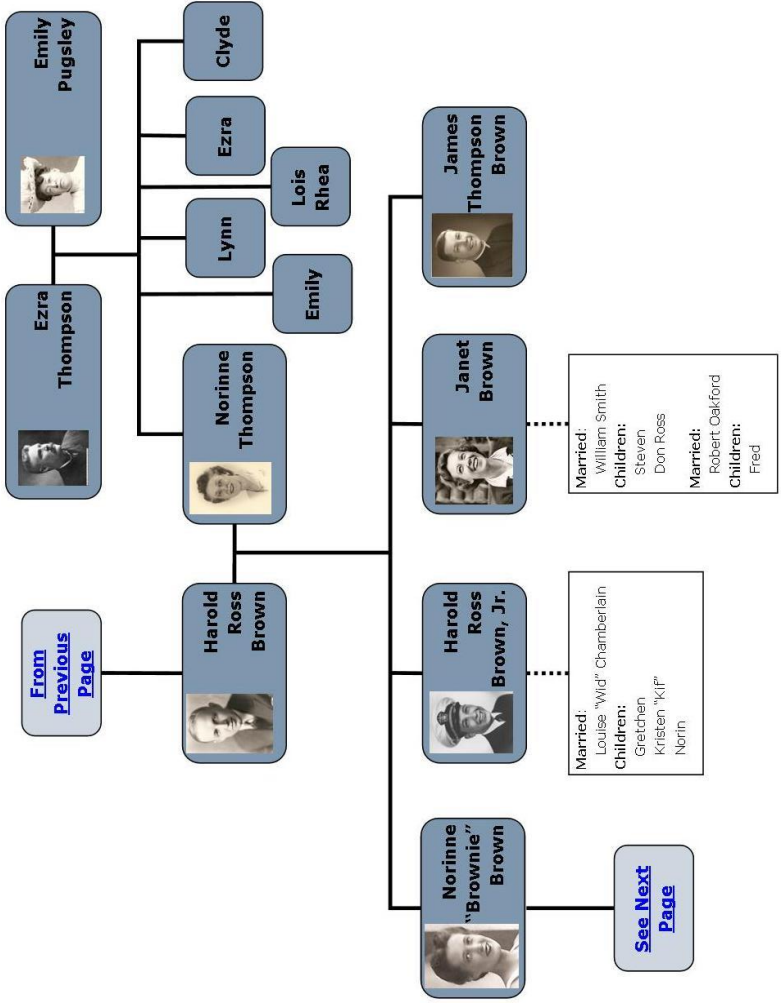
# Appendix

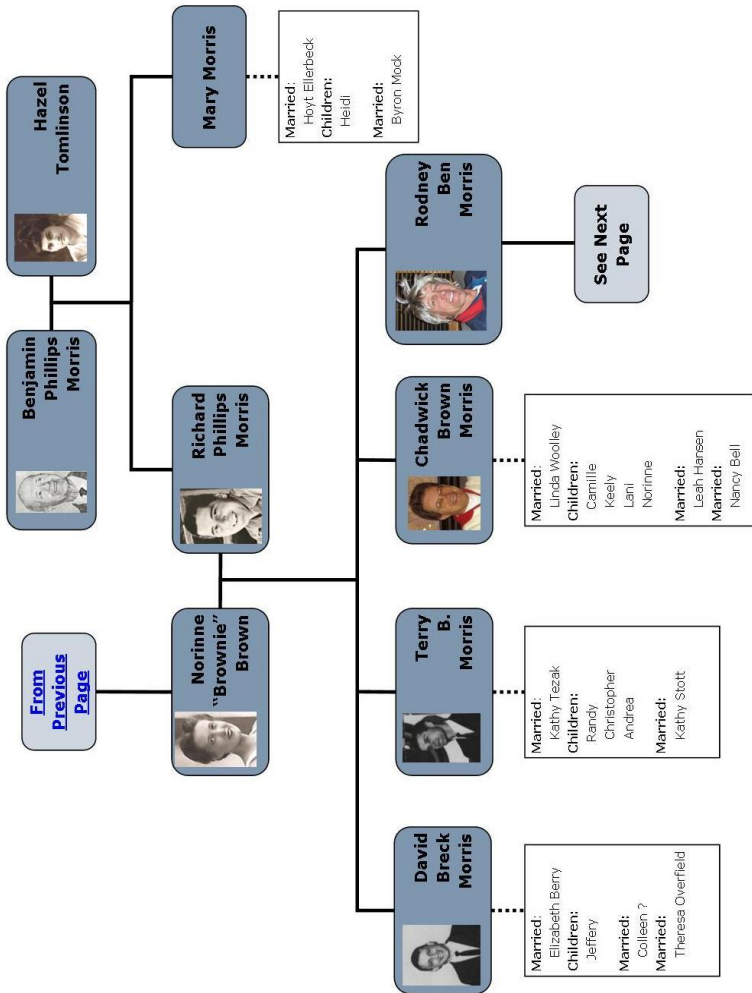
# Appendix A

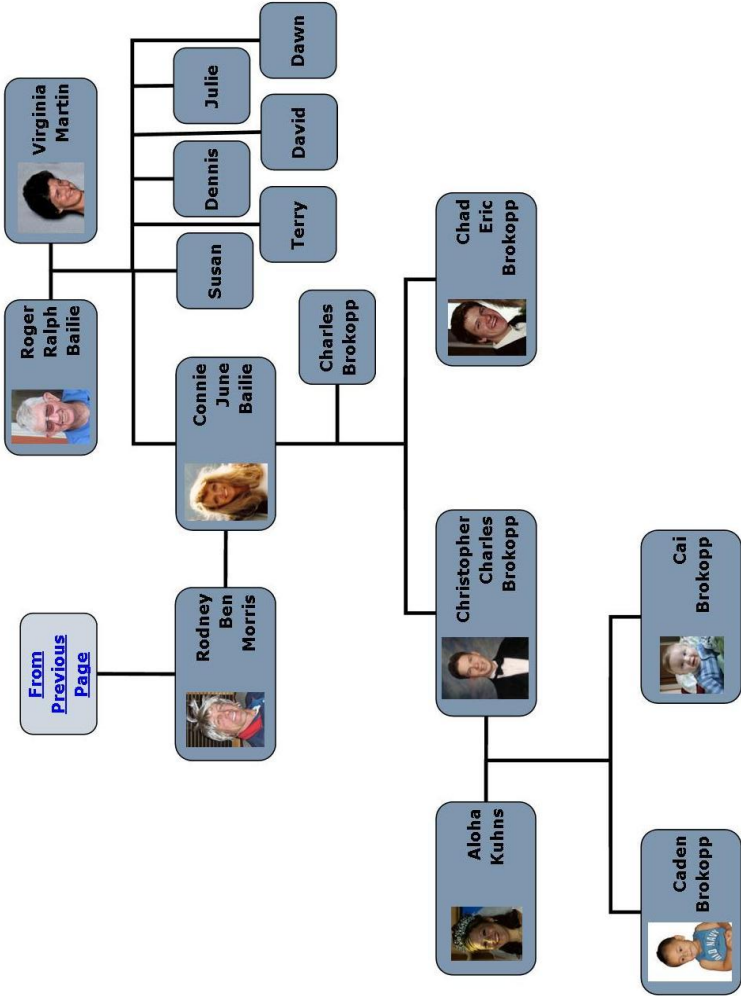
## Brown/Morris Family Tree











## **Appendix B**

### **William Stuart Brighton Journal**

Source: <http://www.allenhackworth.com/Brighton/wsbjournal.htm>

#### **WILLIAM STUART BRIGHTON**

#### **BIRTH AND LIFE IN SCOTLAND**

I was born September 24 (although William Stuart thought he was born 24 September, his christening record indicates a 26 of September birth date) in the year 1829, the son of Robert Brighton, in the town of Overtown, parish of Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire, in the Kingdom of Scotland.

At six, I was sent to school and was kept at it till I was nearly ten years of age. At this time I was put to work in the coal mines with my father in Calder Ironworks. After working there ten months, I moved with my father to a place called Plaseraig where we worked for about two months. We then worked at a place called Gartsherrie where we remained a good long time. It was at a place called Meadhead that I first heard the name Latter-day Saints (The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Mormons, etc.), but I learned nothing of the doctrine of the Church until I moved from that place to Airdrie where I went to work in Gartlee (this is correct spelling).

I had been in Airdrie some time when I heard a conversation between two men at my work concerning religion. One was a Latter-day Saint, and thus, I became acquainted with Peter Moffet. He invited me to come to a meeting, which I did, and I heard him preach on the first principles. I believed his testimony that angels had visited the earth again. When I returned home I told my father what Brother Moffet had said, referring him to some passages of scripture. A few days later my father was baptized. I was unwell that night, but it was only a short time later, in February 1844, that I was baptized by Brother Peter Moffet. (William was 14 years old at the time of his baptism. He was confirmed 20 February 1844.)

I was rebaptized on the 16th of January 1849 in Holytown by my father (a common practice in the early Church) and confirmed on the 21st by William Livingston, President of the Branch of the Church there. I subscribed 5 shillings to help clear a sum of debt owed by the Branch at the time I joined the Church.

I worked for a period in Motherwell, but stayed a very short time owing to bad working conditions and low wages. We next moved to a place called Auchinairn where there was a newly organized Branch. About the time we arrived, my father was appointed to be Branch President by Brother Kailey. Some six weeks later my father and I went to our work between 8 and 9 o'clock at night on the 10th of April, 1849. We were working at the time in a pit about 10 fathoms deep. As we prepared to go down, and my father was standing in the cage, the "snaks" were drawn to permit the winch to lower the platform. Someone had left the engine out of gear, and father fell to the bottom at a very great speed. I knew not whether he was killed or not for a good long time, but he finally gave us a signal and we got him up. He was severely hurt, his leg broken in two places and his body crushed, rendering him, therefore, unable to provide for himself and family.

I was, fortunately, blessed with regular work and good wages during that time which enabled me to go back to Holytown and pay a five shilling debt there, as well as take care of the family.

I was then but young and easily led into sin, but my father taught me to remember the name I bore and to be more select in the company I kept. After putting my life in order, I was appointed by my father to be a Deacon and to serve as his counselor, and I was ordained by Brother Harson Burges in Glasgow on the 30th of September 1849. I served as deacon for three months when I was thought worthy of holding a higher office. This I received on the 6th of January 1850, being ordained by David Hutchison to the office of Teacher.

I discharged my dates faithfully with a very few exceptions during three months when I was ordained to the office of Priest under the hands of David Hutchison on the 7th of April 1850. I was appointed to labor with Brother David Hutchison in preaching and distributing tracts which I did faithfully, going to all farm houses between Auchinairn and Christtown

over a period of about six months, during which time I baptized a few families and did all I could to gain the confidence of God and his servants.

During that time I was again counted worthy to be advanced in the Priesthood and it was proposed, seconded and carried in counsel that I should be raised to the office of Elder. I was ordained on the 22nd day of September 1850 by Elder David Hutchison in my bed in which I was lying unwell. My illness continued for three weeks, a most disagreeable time owing to my mother's bad condition and my own illness. However, I was encouraged by the saints and by my intended wife, Catherine Bow, born on October 9, 1825 (Record of Catherine, found in parish register recorded her birth 9 Oct 1825 rather than 3 Oct 1828 as recorded on death certificate) at Torrance, Campsie Parish, Stirlingshire, Scotland, who came and saw me some two or three times during my illness.

Throughout this period I realized the goodness of God to me was great, and from then on I felt more determined to serve my Father in Heaven. I recovered after three weeks and was again able to go to work and visit my Love in return. Brother Hutchison and I stopped our missionary labors when winter came, for we had no hall to preach in but were compelled to stand in the streets and before people's doors.

I called on my sweetheart from time to time, and we were married on the 31st day of December 1850 by Brother Joseph Clemonts, Brother Robert Campbell being best man. Following the marriage, we rejoiced through the night, Elder Barton being one of our guests. When morning came we were up early and on our way home to Auchinairn.

We were very happy for a time, but within a few days my father took very badly and died, this being the 25th of January, 1851. He was buried on the 27th. I mourned his loss although I rejoiced to know that he died a faithful man of God. Shortly after this I was appointed to take charge of a district known as Cawder Row, Limhill & Canale Row, where I labored during the summer company with Priest Joseph Chrams for a short time. I afterwards worked with John Morton and we labored very diligently during the summer.

Our first daughter was born on the 17th of December 1851, being eleven months and 17 days after I was married. On March 25, 1852, I was appointed to be president of this Branch by Brother Robert Campbell upon the approval of the general conference held in Glasgow. Our rejoicing continued during the first three months, teaching the Saints their duties and giving instructions to the officers concerning their varied places of preaching and collecting money for Church business. There was collected: for the temple 15/3; perpetual emigration fund 1/21; Conference Fund 8/6; for the Mission 10/6; President Lyon's traveling expenses 4/3; for other traveling Elders 4/6.

My missionary preaching to the world continued as well as teaching the Saints the principles of righteousness.

On the 2nd of October 1852, I gave my report to the delegates meeting. I went to a soiree in the evening and had a happy night. The next day being Sunday, I went again to conference, being the second day of it, and rejoiced much in what was said by Brothers Campbell and Richards. Conference was again held Monday, the third day in the lusion rooms and we were much edified by what was said by Brother Campbell, Spencer, Young, and Lyon.

On January 4, 1852, I wrote to Brother Campbell at Auchinairn as follows:

Dear Bro. Campbell,

I send these few lines to you to let you know my feelings with regard to emigration. I have dreamed about it and fasted and prayed to my Father in Heaven that my brethren in the priesthood might take me out of this land and send me to where I might learn more and do more for the gathering together of my oppressed brethren. Dear Brother, I have done all I could for this work under the present state of things; however, I count it all as nothing when I look at what has been done for me. I had one source in the world and I tried it but it failed. Yet, I feel to put all my trust in God and you my brethren. My faith is unshaken in the works of Brother Whellock when he said that Brigham taught that all who would have faith to start, having one coat and a crust of bread, would be blessed by the Lord having no selfish motto in them. I have got a coat and a good

brother has said that if I go he will give me another to keep me warm on the way. Now I am a foolish mortal by myself, therefore my own will is not what I want to do but the will of you through Brother Lyon to me. My mind is made up to do that which is commanded of me to do; therefore if I go it is well, and if I stop it is also well.

Dear Brother, I have faith in what I have written, therefore, if I am permitted to I shall know that this decision has been built upon a sure foundation. I am your humble Brother and obedient son in the gospel,  
William Brighton

In answer to my letter I received the following:

5 January 185340 Charlotte Street

Glasgow, Scotland

Dear Brother Brighton:

I am in receipt of yours and I am much pleased with the spirit which it breathes. If it comes that you do not obtain your desire at this time, still continue to exercise faith as you have done and in due time you shall be delivered. I have much respect for you and your companionship, and faith that God will give you both power that you will be enabled to weather the storms of life and ultimately land in that haven of rest for which we all live and suffer in this world of probation. I will keep your letter as a memorial by which you will be remembered when we come to look for our emigrants.

Yours brotherly,

Robert Campbell.

I went on from time to time rejoicing in the work and teaching and presenting to the Saints till Conference when I went in and gave my report at the delegates meeting. I attended Conference on the third Wednesday, the 6th, attended the prayer meeting in Bishopbriggs and taught the Saints their duties. Saturday, the 9th, my wife and I entered



into arrangements with each other to pay one-tenth of all my income as tithing.

- Saturday the 23rd my pay was 2:5, with 4/3 to be paid as tithing. Sunday the 24th I attended the Church when John Allen spoke to the Saints for a short time after which I preached to the Saints. Friday the 29th, attended Council when I was appointed to be the Millennial Star agent for this Branch. John Morten was appointed to be treasurer for the Temple Fund. Saturday the 30th my pay was 1/7/10, with 2/9 for tithing.
- May the 1st attended Church. We had a fast day in order that the Elders might have a greater power to preach the gospel and that they might have that influence with them that would draw around them the affection of the honest in heart. Tuesday the 3rd, I attended a meeting concerning getting up of a Flute Band which was moved by Brother Robert Campbell.
- On Sunday the 26th our little daughter turned ill with sickness and on the 11th it was called smallpox. On the 8th it began to get better.
- Sunday the 19th of June went to the Royal Infirmary to see Brother McDonald who had his leg broken in the pit on the 11th of June.
- Tuesday the 12th of July I went to the funeral of Brother Gibson's child and in the evening I went and saw my father and mother-in-law who were about to sail for America.
- Tuesday, August 16th, I received two letters, one from my mother stating that my sister Jean was very bad. The other from Lanark President with my sister Susan's line. Sunday the 28th of August I went to Glasgow in the morning and saw Brother McDonald and then went for the Stars. Wednesday 31st, worked all day with great pain attended the meeting but had to retire owing to pain. Thursday 1st September 1853 bedfast all day nearly. Friday 2nd bedfast all day very bad. Saturday 3rd in bed all day my pay was 1:15 with 3/6 that I paid for tithing. Sunday 4th, no better Monday 5th, Tuesday 6th no better in the evening. Wednesday 7th bedfast all day and so weak that I could scarcely lift my head. Tuesday the 8th a little better and was able to sit up in my bed a little and in the afternoon I wrote a letter to Brother Martin. Friday 9th was able to be up out of bed a little. Saturday 10th, I was able to get on my clothes and go out a little and I

thanked and praised the Lord for his goodness and tenderness towards me.

- Friday 16th attended counsel. Sunday 18th: No meeting owing to my wife in the way of having a child. About 12 o'clock she was delivered of a daughter and we had cause to rejoice in the goodness of the Lord to us. Tuesday 1st a teacher came that Brother Allen had engaged to teach us music and we had a band meeting. He gave us some introduction and dismissed a little after 9 o'clock. We gave him 8/. Monday attended a Band meeting. We gave the teacher 7/ and he slept in my house all night.
- Thursday 3rd, my mother came and saw me. She returned to Glasgow the same night. Wednesday 9th, in the morning received a letter from Brother Campbell inviting me and my wife to his wedding on Monday night. Monday 14th, worked all day and in the evening went to a soiree where Brother Robert Campbell (Mary Stuart) was married and I rejoiced very much in an address delivered by S.W. Richards on the occasion.
- Tuesday, 17th, worked all day and in the evening went and visited the Saints in Springburn and found them in good standing. November and December 1853 Saturday 10, 1853, went to Knightswood and saw the Saints there. Spent a good time with them. Brothers Geddes and Allan were with me. Returned home in the evening. Friday, December 16, visited saints in Springburn in company with Brother Gibson.
- Friday, 23. In council meeting it was moved, seconded, and acted upon that Brother Bigson be raised from a Deacon to a Teacher and Brother Robert Anderson from a member to a Deacon and Brother John Gibson from a member to a Deacon. After attending conference meetings in Glasgow on Monday and Sunday, I went to Auchinairn and from that to Glasgow to the conference meetings again. Monday being the second day of the conference and I went to my brother-in-law's and stopped all night. Tuesday 3rd, in the morning me and my wife came home on the train to Bishopbriggs. Went to Auchinairn in the forenoon and spent a short time with the Saints, we then returned home.
- Saturday, January 7, 1854. Went to the Theatre Royal with Brothers Patterson and Geddes. I came home about 1 or 2 o'clock on Sunday morning for which I felt grieved and I prayed

my Father in Heaven that he may overlook my weakness and remember them not against me for I confess them at all times before him.

- January, 1854. Thursday worked all day at home. Friday 13, 1854 worked all day and in the evening went to Auchinairn with my wife. We were there a short time among the Saints and my mother, then we returned home. Monday 23, 1854, went to Springfield in the morning got my tools and went to the Posiel and commenced to work there. February, Friday 19, 1854, working all day and lifted my tools to go to a pit nearer home in the evening.
- Sunday, 16 April 1854, attended the Church meeting, a Fast Day for the purpose of the Elders getting more power to preach the gospel and for the Lord to open the hearts of the honest to receive the Word. The Saints had a happy time together. I had a conversation in the evening with my wife's cousin which was very agreeable. I went to Auchinairn to see brother Johnson's child which was very bad. I attended the ordinances to it. Then returned home.
- Sunday, 4 June, 1854, in the morning I went to the Church meeting and I preached in the forenoon to the Saints and had a good time in the afternoon. In the evening I preached in Auchinairn on the coming forth of the Book of Mormon.
- Tuesday, 11 July 1854, worked all day, at the home in the evening writing. Wednesday 12, July 1854 was very bad in the morning and was all right with pains in my inside. I vomited and continued poorly till Saturday when I and my wife and two children all went off to see my friends at Overtown and spent Sunday with them. Had some pleasant conversation with my two Uncles upon Joseph Smith's early life. On Monday morning I started for Lanark to see my sisters and grandmother and from there I went to Auchinairn to see my Aunt. After spending a short time with her and while returning to Lanark Briggstown, I met John Morrow who informed me that my house was broken up and all the clothing taken away. This made but little effect upon my things but was heavy upon my wife. We made haste to get a train, which we caught minutes before 12 o'clock at night and landed in Glasgow after 1 o'clock in the morning. We arrived home about 3 o'clock very weary and sleepy. When I examined the house I found it not so bad as we feared. On the

18th I drew up a list of all the things that had been taken away and handed it in to the police. On Friday, I got my pay which was 5/7/0, of which 10/9 was for tithing. On Tuesday morning the 18th I received a letter from Bro. William Geddes who is on his way for the Vales of Salt Lake. We gave much joy to hear of the welfare of the Camps of Israel on their way to Home. I soon expect to follow and be where they are.

- Sunday, 20 August 1854 in the morning I went to Auchinairn to the Church meetings when I spoke to the Saints in the forenoon and had a good afternoon. In the evening we commenced a Sunday School. I also went to Kelvin Water in company with a few of the Brethren to baptize William Underwood. As Bro. Andrew Johnson baptized him, there were a few strangers standing by looking on. There was a man who asked me the reason that we immersed people in water. I told him it was because the Saviour said that unless a man be born of water and the spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven; and also that Paul said we must be buried with Christ in baptism. He started to say things but I continued to speak for the sake of the people that were standing around. Arrived home about 10 o'clock at night, after spending a very happy day.
- Sunday, 27 August 1854. In the morning I went to Kelvin Water with Janet Rennie to baptize her. Bros. Cain and Allan and Gibson were there with sisters Cain and Morrow and Johnston. That afternoon I addressed a few who were looking on for a short time. We all went from there to the Auchinairn Branch. It was a Fast Day so we had a good forenoon and at the close of the forenoon meetings Bro. Allan went out and preached on the street. Our meeting was small but we felt well. We then went back to our meeting place and had a good afternoon exhorting the Saints to faithfulness and to send all their children to school.
- Monday, 28 August 1854. Working all day at home. In the evening writing. My daughter Mary is very bad at present but I trust that the Lord will soon relieve her from pain that she is suffering at present.
- Friday, 1 September 1854. Elizabeth McDonald sent word that she wanted to be baptized. This was approved by the Council. It was a happy meeting. Sunday 3 September 1854. I started from home a little after 6 o'clock in the morning to go and baptize Elizabeth McDonald and to rebaptize Brother Samuel McKay. I

went in company with Bros. Johnston and Gibson and Sister Shaw. I baptized them in Kelvin Water. Three were confirmed at afternoon meeting. The brethren and sisters were very lively. The Sabbath scholars met and read Matthew chapters 5-6-7. They also had spelling instruction after which I gave the young brethren and sisters a little advice. It was about 10 o'clock when I got home with my wife and two children. I was very tired. My daughter is getting better and I thank the Lord for it.

- Saturday, 28 October 1854. Working all day. My pay was  $\frac{3}{5}/11$  which was  $\frac{6}{10}$  for tithing. This evening I received 3 from Bro. John Morrow and 3 from Brother John Cain and 4 from Bro. Peter Cain to assist me to go to America and I felt it to be an act of great kindness to me. I also received  $\frac{10}{}$  from Bro. Robert McKay which was an act of great kindness. I also received a new trunk from Bro. Thomas Crathers--I feel to pray that the Lord may reward these Brethren for their kindness. I went to Glasgow to see Bro. Martin but he was not in so I returned home in company with Bro. Gibson.
- Monday, 30 October 1854. Not working. I went to Glasgow to transact a little business. I gave Bro. Edward Martin 10 for to assist to pay my passage. Saturday 4 November 1854. Went to Glasgow to see a doctor about my child Mary who is very weakly. He gave me some encouragement about her. He gave me some medicine and I then returned home.
- Thursday, 9 November 1854. Working all day. This day I received my schedule from Liverpool so I filled up a part of it and sent it away to Liverpool. After I came home I spent some time writing my book.
- Saturday, 11 November 1854. Working all day. My pay was  $\frac{2}{11}/6$  which was  $\frac{5}{2}$  due for tithing. This evening Brothers Allan and Crathers were searching my working tools and gave  $\frac{1}{16}/8$  for them. After that I went to Glasgow to see Brother Martin to settle my passage money. Then returned home.
- Sunday, 12 November 1854. In the morning I went to meet Bro. Martin who was coming from Glasgow. I met him at Cobart Place and turned home with him to Auchinairn when he attended the Church meeting after I opened the meeting and spoke a little. Brother Martin then arose and spoke a little then he moved that Bro. John Allan be ordained an Elder and be set apart as President of the Branch. Bro. Anderson ordained by

Bro. Crathers, and set him apart for the clerk of the Branch. The meeting then voted lines (a Church recommend) for me and my wife as being in good standing. The Gibson's lines were also approved in good standing. After I and President Allan made a few observations the meeting was closed.

After many, many meetings, prayers, gathering of the Saints, receipt of tithes, and most interesting missionary labors, what I recorded is a somewhat correct idea of the life of William Stuart Brighton in the land of Scotland.

### **W.S.B. DIARY CONTINUED**

#### **Discovered in 1995--Church Archives Microfilm # MS4845**

Brighton, William Stuart, 1829-1895

Diaries, 1854-1857

- *Sunday 12 Nov 1854* This day I was relieved of the Presidency of the Auchinairn Branch after holding it two years and nine months and fourteen days which time I had many happy days and also some hard times owing to my weakness and the operation of false brethren but yet through them all I have come and I thank the Lord for it all...and I now leave my brethren and sisters in the best of feeling and I trust they may be kept so forever. In the present I cannot express my feelings but pray that they may be preserved faithful to the end of their days which may God grant for Christ's sake amen.
- *Monday 13 Nov. 1854* In the morning I started for Cambusnethan to see Bro Morton. After seeing him I then went to Overtown to see my grandmother and uncles and aunts and I found them all very sorry at me going away. I only spent about one hour and a half with them and then went off to Lanark to see my sister Jean and my grandmother. I stopped all night with my grandmother and started from Lanark at 10 o'clock a.m. and traveled to Overtown station where I took the train for Holytown and arrived at Brother Mortons again at about 1 o'clock p.m. after spending a short time with Brother Morton. I

and Mrs. Brighton and our two children then took our way for the Holytown station to go to Glasgow where we arrived about 5 o'clock p.m. and I may say that in all my parting I was not affected so much with my friends as I was with the saints. I may say that I was sorry to part with none of my friends except my mother and a little sister who is not in a good way but yet it is for to learn my duties to parents and friends more fully that I go to Zion and I feel to be humble before the Lord so as that I may be able to stand all the things that comes before me as I am looking for many things to come before me that I am not accustomed to. I was in Glasgow all night in David Skholers, my brother-in-law. I started from his house at 10 o'clock a.m. and then went off to Auchinairn on Wednesday morning. In the evening I attended the prayer meeting.

- *Thursday 16 Nov 1854* I was in and about Auchinairn all day.
- *Friday 17 Nov 1854* In the morning I went to Glasgow after a little business and in the evening I attended a social meeting that the saints got up upon my going away and we had a very happy meeting till eleven o'clock at night when we began to get tired . After a little we parted for the last time. At present and I left all in the best of feelings and pray the Lord to bless them.
- *Saturday 18 Nov 1854* In the morning I and Bro Gibson and our families all started for Glasgow for to go off to Liverpool. We started from Glasgow at 12 o'clock noon. A great many of the saints came to Glasgow with us. We was sailing along very nice when we landed on shore opposite Dunbarton Castle where we lay about 9 hours. We started again at ten minutes before nine at night and we was all well the whole night when on Sunday morning we began to get very squeamish when we was in sight of Gritund. We was very low all day. We landed in Liverpool about 11 o'clock p.m. wherein went on search of lodgings which we found in our Kennyes after which Brother Gibson and I went in search of the saints meeting place which we found and entered. We sat till it closed. We then went back to our lodgings and had a comfortable nights rest.
- *Monday 20 Nov. 1854* After breakfast I and Bro. Gibson went to the office to get our passenger tickets which we got. I sent a letter off to Bro Allen, the President of Auchinairn Branch. I then went off to see the vessel that we was to go with and after

seeing it we then went back to our lodgings and had a good nights rest.

- *Tuesday 21 Nov 1854* After breakfast Bro Gibson's family and I went off to the ship. When we went we found that we could get on board so we went back and settled with our lodgings which was 13/ ? for two nights lodgings and one cut of ten. We then went and got our lodging on board and stopped on board all night
- *Wednesday 22 Nov 1854* The ship lay in the dock all day and I was out some times looking after little things. Slept on board all night. I sent away two letters, one to Bro. Cain and another to Bro Allan.
- *Thursday 23 Nov 1854* The vessel was expected to go out of the dock but it lay all day. Slept on board all night and there was a sentry walking all night watching the luggage belonging to the passengers.
- *Friday 24 Nov 1854* The vessel taken out of the dock and lay out in the river Mercis.
- *Saturday 25 Nov 1854* The vessel was expected to go but it lay all day.
- *Sunday 26 Nov 1854* The vessel is still laying in the river and I have wearied very much for the ship to start for to take us to Columbia's Shore and I feel to trust in the Lord for a safe passage across the ocean. Meetings were held in the evening.
- *Monday 27 Nov 1854* Our gallant ship started at 3 o'clock p.m. for to go on its way in the evening. I and wife got very sick which continued all night. I wrote a letter to Bro Allan, President of the Auchinairn Branch.
- *Tuesday 28 Nov 1854* I and wife very sick and not able to get out of bed. The day was very stormy and the sea rough. We continued sick all night.
- *Wednesday 29 Nov 1854* In the morning I was informed that we was going back to Liverpool on account of the stormy weather. We was back at Liverpool about breakfast time and I and wife was still very sick and we had no bread to give our children which was one of the great trials that I have passed through but Bro Gibson was very kind in giving them a little. My child Janet said to Mary wait till the good man sends the baker and we will get loafs. These expressings caused my heart to feel that the spirit of the Lord was with us as a family. This day has



continued very stormy and we are now 4 or 5 miles further back than I was when we started on Monday at 3 o'clock p.m. We are well tonight and I feel to thank the Lord for it.

- *Thursday 30 Nov 1854* Our vessel was lingering for a fair wind to carry us away.
- *Friday 1st December 1854* Still waiting for a fair wind this day. I sent a letter to Bro Allan
- *Saturday, 2 Dec 1854* Still waiting on the wind changing.
- *Sunday, 3 Dec 1854* I am holding as a fast day so as that I may be strengthened to overcome my weakness and enjoy a greater portion of the Holy Spirit. In the afternoon we held meetings and also in the evening.
- *Monday, 4 Dec 1854* We was still waiting on a fair wind.
- *Tuesday, 5 Dec 1854* Still waiting on the wind changing. In the evening we held a meeting. When we was told that the saints on board was to hold tomorrow as a fast day so that the wind might change.
- *Wednesday, 6 Dec 1854* Held as a fast. We held meetings which was lively in the evening. I wrote letters to Bro. Morton and Bro. Cruthers and Bro Allan. The weather was very stormy and the wind right against us.
- *Thursday 7 Dec 1854* In the morning the wind was in our favor and we all looked for the captain coming every minute when about 10 o'clock a tug steamer came for us and pulled us away after we was drawn down fast all the docks the Captain came in with a small boat and on we went. I then sent away my letters to the brethren before named. We got along very well till Friday morning when I and wife was sick and could do nothing for our children--on Sunday the 10th I got a little better and was able to go on deck but could eat no meat in course of the day. There was a child died and flung over board in the evening. The wind was calm and the water smooth when we all went to bed but through the night the wind arose very high and I was again bad with sickness and I nor wife was able to attend our children. If I may say that I was able to do nothing for them till Friday 15th when I was again able to keep out of bed all day. During my sickness I suffered much pain with a sore head. And my wife was so bad that she could not be out of bed til Monday 18 when she got up to the deck with my assistance but soon had to return to bed again. My children has been very badly for a few days

with sickness and a burning skin when on Tuesday the 19th measles made appearance on Janet and is now doing very bad. I do not know as yet what is wrong with Mary only she is doing very bad. During my sickness there was 4 children and 2 women died. One woman died next berth to us with fever. I now feel thankful to God that I am again able to look after my wife and children--and though they are all badly yet I feel thankful that it is no worse than it is. I feel that the Lord will yet raise them from a sick bed and spare them to get to Zion--our Home which I long to see.

- *Tuesday 19 Dec 1854* Fine weather and a fair wind. My wife is again on deck with my assistance. My children is still doing very bad. This morning the ordinance was administered to my wife and children. The measles made their appearance on Mary this day and I was kept so busy attending my wife and children up to the 31 Dec 1854 that I could not take an observance of our travels.
- *At 1 o'clock on the 31st* my child Mary departed this life and Brother Gibson's child, Elizabeth, died at 11 o'clock on the 29th. Both of the children were sewed up in a bag and let into the sea at 2 o'clock--a very little time after they died. I may say that no one could know my feelings upon that occasion except a father. When I looked on the little ones laid side by side and then sewed up in a bag to be put into the sea...my heart was pained to see them thrown in the sea, though I look forward to the day when the sea will give up its dead. My wife was very bad at the time and continued very bad and weak for the want of food. I went to the Captain and asked if he would sell a little food for a sick person and he said, "Why the Devil sir, I have no food for any one." So I came away from him a little sorrowful on account of the weakness of my wife...but she has got over it and is not getting strong again and my daughter Jennet (Janet) is now very well and I recognize in the goodness of the Lord to me and family while there has been a great deal of death on board the ship, and in my estimation a great deal of unbecoming conduct with a number of the people.
- *Wednesday, 10 January 1855* I and family are all well and rejoicing in the hopes of being in the River Mississippi today and in being in New Orleans tomorrow. I may say that we have had a speedy passage but one of suffering and sorrow owing to

sickness. We had no meetings wherein we received instructions to cheer us up from neither the President nor his counselors which I thought strange--and more so Bro F. D. Richards said that every passenger would have three pounds of butter and two of cheese and when it was given out the butter was 160 pounds short and the cheese was a quarter a pound short to each adult which I thought was not acts of Bro Richards. One of those who was married on board was charged 1 lb. 1 schilling O pence by the authority of the President Hendre E. Philps. Bro Gibson who came with me has appeared very distant to me though well he knew me but yet with all I love him and family and I wish them well and I shall try to do good to all mankind which I know is a principle of Mormonism. There has been 22 deaths and 1 birth and 8 marriages on board the ship.

- *Thursday 11 Jan 1855* I and family got to New Orleans where we stayed over night. In the morning we got on board a steamer called Osihmann bound for St. Louis where we landed on the *21 or 22 of January 1855* with hard work to get through the ice. When we landed we found friends who took us by the hand and assisted us until I got work. I got work at Granois coal mines where I only stopped about 6 weeks. I then went to a place called Platten Creek or Yankee diggings, where I shared things before I got my family there owing to the rough country over which we had to travel. I hired two teams belonging to two Germans who was disagreeable all the way owing to the rough mounds. I paid them 20 for removing my family and for me and Thomas who was with me at the same place but who went by the river.
- I left the Yankee family digging again about *September* and came back to Granois. After being there some time, I was appointed clerk for the ward, which I did faithful. Again in February 1857 Erastus Snow called and ordained me to the office of high priest. I started to go to Salt Lake on the *25th of May 1857*. I and my family got on board a steamboat by the name of Edinburgh. We had a very unpleasant passage. We stuck several times on sand bars, and we had a bad set of deck hands. While we were stuck on a sand bar I was engaged to help unload the boat. The mate brought plenty of whiskey which the men partook of freely and which soon made them drunk. After we commenced to unload the boat, they began to impose on me

by placing too much of a load on my shoulder, which I refused to take, but they still persisted. I then went to the mate and told him that I was going to stop for I would not kill myself for to please a set of drunk men, which some of the men heard, and as I went back one of them came at me with a club and struck me on the shoulders and then on the arm and lamed me right off. My arm was broken. During the night I thought if there was a devil that it was on board a steam boat with a drunk crew, for they were as mean a set of men as the Devil could let come from his domain. They were all Irish and Dutch.

- When I got to Florence I thought I was delivered from Hell and the Devil. I with my family did praise the Lord for our deliverance. I remained in Florence a few days waiting for the saints coming from Iowa. I started from Florence on the *27th June 1857* to pull a hand cart a thousand miles with my wife and two children. I got along pretty well on the plains though it was with hard pulling but thanks be to the Lord who gave me strength to overcome it all and with my family and my sister, Ann, landed safe in Great Salt Lake City on the *11 September 1857* after traveling 12 weeks. When I came in I was kindly received by Bro William Geddes.
- Will you remember *February the 2nd 1861*--Great Salt Lake City Utah, America. (?)
- *Monday, 24 June 1867*
- Daniel Hanmer Wells Brighton born on the *1st Jan 1864* Great Salt Lake City. Blessed by A. W. Ray
- Robert A. Brighton baptized on the *19th of June 1865* by his Father. Confirmed on the 25th 1865 by Joseph E. Taylor in the 11th Ward Great Salt Lake City.
- W. Henry Bow Brighton baptized on the *5th day of September 1867* Confirmed by his father W. S. Brighton.
- *Tuesday, 25 June 1867*
- Robert Alexander Brighton born on the *19th June 1855* in Jefferson County, State of Missouri, USA. Baptized on the 19th June 1865 by William S. Brighton his father. Confirmed on the *25th of June 1865* by Joseph E. Taylor in the 11th Ward school house Salt Lake City, Utah. Blessed on the 9th Sept. 1855 by W M. Louis.
- William Henry Bow Brighton born on the *14th November 1857* Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory USA. Blessed on the 7th

January 1858 by John Van Coat 14th Ward Salt Lake City  
Baptized on the 5th of September 1867 Salt Lake City  
Confirmed by W S. Brighton his father in the 11th Ward Salt  
Lake City.

- Thomas Bow Brighton born on the *11th of November 1860* in Great Salt Lake City Utah Territory. Blessed by Bishop Alexander McRae on the 6th of December 186? in the 11th Ward Salt Lake City. Baptized on the 4th June 1873 by W. S. Brighton his father in Salt Lake City. Confirmed on the 5th June 1873 by A. McRae.
- Daniel Hanmer Wells Brighton born on the *1st January 1864*. Blessed by Bishop Alexander McRae. Baptized on the *4th June 1873* by W. S. Brighton his father. Confirmed on the *5 June 1873* by Joseph Bean.

## Appendix C

*Letter from Susan Stokes, to Leoline's sisters. (3 pages)*

December 24, 1916

My dear Winifred and Ethel,

You will know just how I feel for you, for it is not long since Rodney went through the "great adventure." I didn't know as much then as I do now about it, and I thought I simply couldn't stand it. All I could see at first was the awful blank, where we missed the daily association, but that experience has given me more faith and trust than I had before even dreamed. For weeks and months I tried to picture that other world, which was like this in its spiritual features, and unlike this in its materiality. I tried to understand what things must cease and what must continue, and the more I have thought and studied upon it, the greater has become my trust that the same great Spirit which was in our world was also in theirs, and He knew here how to "give good gifts." It was impossible to conceive that His entire plan had not the same wonderful completeness extending beyond our limitations. So I have more trust by far, more faith in things unseen.

When Rodney went the hardest thing was feeling that he could not be the active force in the lives of the children that he had been, and it seemed to me a most difficult lesson that what he was, he still was, that the great spirit which warmed and cheered us was just exactly as active and endured as it had been. So, when Creighton wired to me that his mother was gone, I was already prepared to know that the same gentle, unselfish, sincere spirit I had known was just as true, gentle and sincere as ever, that its same watchful care, that its every spiritual quality, was permanent, that she would still watch over her loved ones, and that in love there can be no time or space, that the loved ones are ever near. I know that the feeling

of separation is stifling, if one cannot freely think of the one who is gone; not till I got so that I felt as if Rodney were with me, not continuously, but every now and then, just as he had been, could I endure to think about it.

We had our season of Institute last week, and I was fortunate in being able to go up to the So. California Association on Wednesday, so I could go out to Hollywood. I had quite a little call with the girls, Lavinia, Elizabeth and Leoline, and found them trying to be brave and cheer each other. The next morning I called again and saw them all, Marjorie, Ted and Ross, and Mrs. Montgomery. I had gone to the services at the Crematory. Mrs. Brown was surely a wonderful woman to have such a family, and to have brought them all (nearly) to manhood and womanhood, to have cared for them and counselled them seems to me to have been great riches in itself. I couldn't help thinking how perfectly she had rounded out a complete life; how she had sacrificed herself and known <sup>and loved</sup> most of the experiences which come to human kind, and how perfectly sincerely and uprightly she had borne herself through each day as it came. And it seemed, too, that the memory of the purity and sincerity would always remain as an inalienable gift to her associates. It will to me; so long as I have known her she has been a perfect example of this, to me, unattainable dignity, of knowing how to keep herself thoroughly in hand, that no circumstance could induce her to express an unworthy feeling. I wanted to say it in the little article, but I couldn't seem to do it without touching on too intimate details. No one could help appreciating that she was pure white all the way through. I always wished I could have known her better. I felt as if there was an unfathomable mystery in that standard she set to herself. But I feel sure I shall some day approach more <sup>near</sup> and understand more clearly how she looked on things to attain such a noble outlook.

I saw Edith again on Friday. She has a very pleasant office. Charlie did a great deal to help us after Rodney went, trying to put a great many ordinary events into our minds till we should be steadied from the shock. I found it true that the little commonplaces of life helped to fill the mind, at first only intermittently, but, as many accumulated, they helped by giving the spirit time to think itself into an adjustment. It took me a lot of time to grow into any understanding.

I am sorry I could not write sooner, but I had a very full week, in addition to finding that my mind continually recurred to Mrs. Brown, and I couldn't seem to think of anything else. I couldn't help grieving, even when I felt that she had entered into greater opportunities. I just hoped and prayed that there might be some way of those behind realizing her continued love and protection. They all seem to have grasped Edith's conception, and to think of her as real and this life as the dream. They have been told that it is just the loneliness which they must learn to understand, and it is not real. I wish I could be with you for awhile, and let you know how truly I sympathize. I know I couldn't give courage, but I am glad you do know how it may be had.

*Written by  
Susan G. Stokes*



## Appendix D

*Aerial view of 1784 Orange Drive in December 2008.*

*Courtesy: Google Earth.*





*1784 Orange Drive c1910 and 1924*

## Appendix E

Letter from Dorothy Doty to her Uncle James describing Leoline's health in April, 1910.

April 17, 1910

Dear Uncle Jim,

I going to start right in with Aunt Lola because I know that interests you most. Well several weeks ago she seemed very much improved and her cough had almost entirely disappeared but then she started to worry a great deal about Grandma W. and since has not been as well. Although I think this past week she has been improving again. She told me the

other day that it was scarcely  
now that she had to take  
~~what~~ whisky to stop her  
coughing. Early in the evening  
she gets very sleepy so goes  
to bed and for awhile she  
told me that she didn't sleep  
after four o'clock but now  
she wakes up then but goes  
off to sleep again. I got her  
to get weighed the other day  
and in her lightweight  
clothes she weighed 102  
which I think ~~is~~ is pretty  
good for her. The main  
trouble I think is her worrying  
over her Mother, if it wasn't

for that making her discontented I'm positive she would improve rapidly. She coughs very little during the day now, which she did for a short time, in fact its very rarely. Its mostly as it always has been when she lies down at night and then in the morning. At the time I first spoke of, she did seem so well, and the first I noticed the difference was when she brought the bear skin rug, that seemed to bother her a great deal. But yesterday when I came home from the city she had it out and seemed very cheerful over it. I really think that at present she has started to improve again but she seems very anxious to get back to Salt Lake. I know that its not that she's tired of Hollywood at all, only on account of Grandma. I will try and write often to keep you posted. I'm so glad Aunt Kit has decided to go to Avil Park instead of coming

west, because having a sick  
person around would  
not have helped any, and  
then I think the trip would  
have been too much for  
her as the girls write that  
she can't even walk around  
the block without being all  
in.

As its time for the postman  
I guess I will leave this  
as it is and write any  
other news at some future  
time. Lovingly

Thank you for blessing  
sending music & postal hope he will  
get my news & address

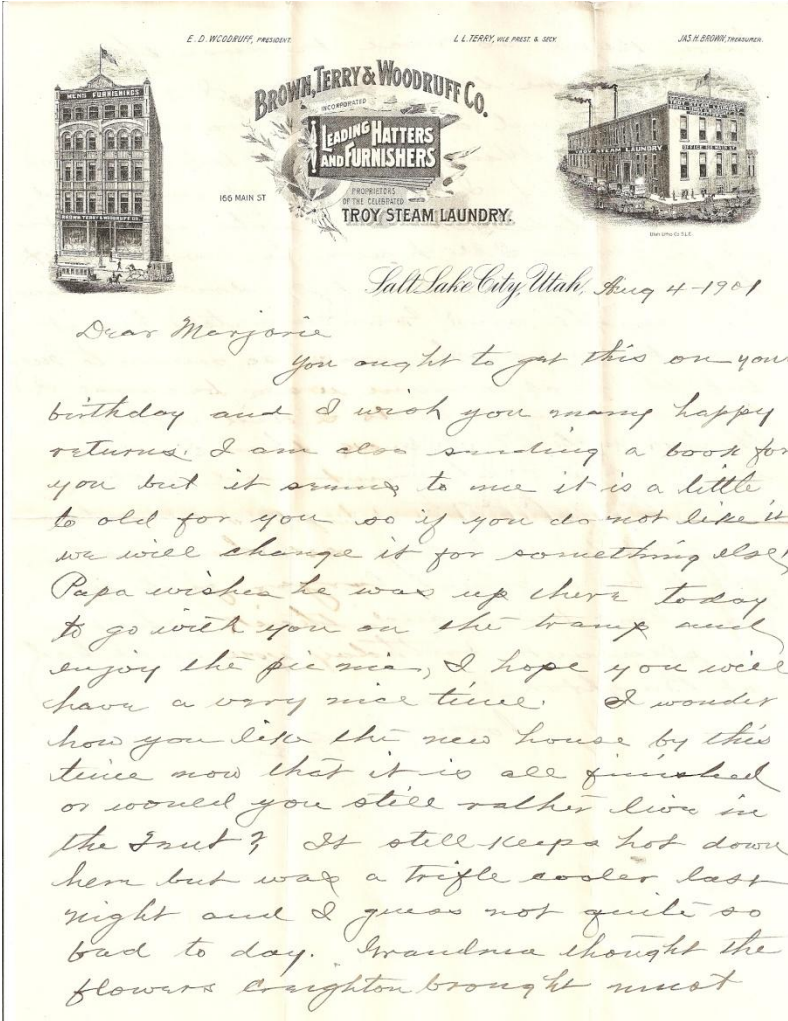
## Appendix F

LAST evening at 8 o'clock was solemnized one of the most beautiful of the many autumn weddings, when Miss Norinne Thompson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Thompson, became the bride of Harold Ross Brown. The ceremony was performed at the handsome Thompson home in E. South Temple street by Rev. Joseph H. Darling of Colorado, who is officiating at St. Mark's cathedral until a new rector is chosen. Promptly at the appointed hour the notes of the Lohengrin wedding chorus were played by a stringed orchestra stationed in the upper hall as the bridal party descended the stairway. First came Miss Margaret Walker, the bridesmaid, frocked in an attractive gown of pink and blue striped chiffon over pink satin, her bouquet being a cluster of Cecil Brunner roses and ferns tied with pink tulle. Little Mary Jane Sowles, the flower girl, followed and wore a frock of pink chiffon and carried a gold basket of pink rose petals to strew in the path of the bride, who followed on the arm of her father. The bridal gown was of heavy white satin ornamented with pearls and the skirt caught with graceful sprays of orange blossoms. A long court train fell from the shoulders and a filmy veil of tulle enveloped the fair bride, who carried an exquisite bouquet of white orchids. The bridal party was met in the reception hall by the bridegroom and his best man, Sylvester Scott of Ogden, and the officiating clergyman, the party standing in front of the broad fireplace, where masses of white chrysanthemums and ferns formed an artistic background. Receiving the guests with the bridal party were Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brown. Tall baskets and vases of beautiful pink chrysanthemums graced the drawing room and library, while an effective color scheme of pink was used in the dining room. In the center of the table was a large silver basket filled with pink roses and tied with pink tulle, while silver candlesticks filled with pink candles and shaded in the same rosy color were at the corners of the table. Presiding at the coffee urn during the evening were Mrs. Edwin Francis Holmes, Mrs. Thomas Kearns, Mrs. J. C. Lynch, Mrs. James F. Dunn, Mrs. H. G. McMillan, Mrs. J. R. Walker and Mrs. Zumwalt of California. The young couple left last evening for New York, where they will spend their honeymoon, and will make their future home in this city. The bride wore a handsome going-away gown of navy blue cloth trimmed with bands of mole fur, with a blue velvet turban fur trimmed. For the past two seasons the bride has been one of the leaders in the younger society set. Mr. Brown is a graduate of Yale.

*Wedding article for  
Harold Ross Brown and  
Norinne Thompson  
November 1, 1916.  
(It is not known what  
newspaper this was  
published in.)*

## Appendix G

Birthday letter from James H. Brown to daughter Marjorie.





have kept so nice because they  
come from the store, I got my  
breakfast and dinner at Grandmas  
but aunt Winnie wont let me read  
the paper if I let out of my hand  
she snatches it and sits upon it  
so I guess I'll have to send her up  
to Brighton I didnt go down to dinner  
last night and Grandma told her it  
was because she was so mean to me  
but the real reason was because I  
had so much to do I did not get  
through until 8 o'clock then I went  
over to the restaurant and got  
something to eat.

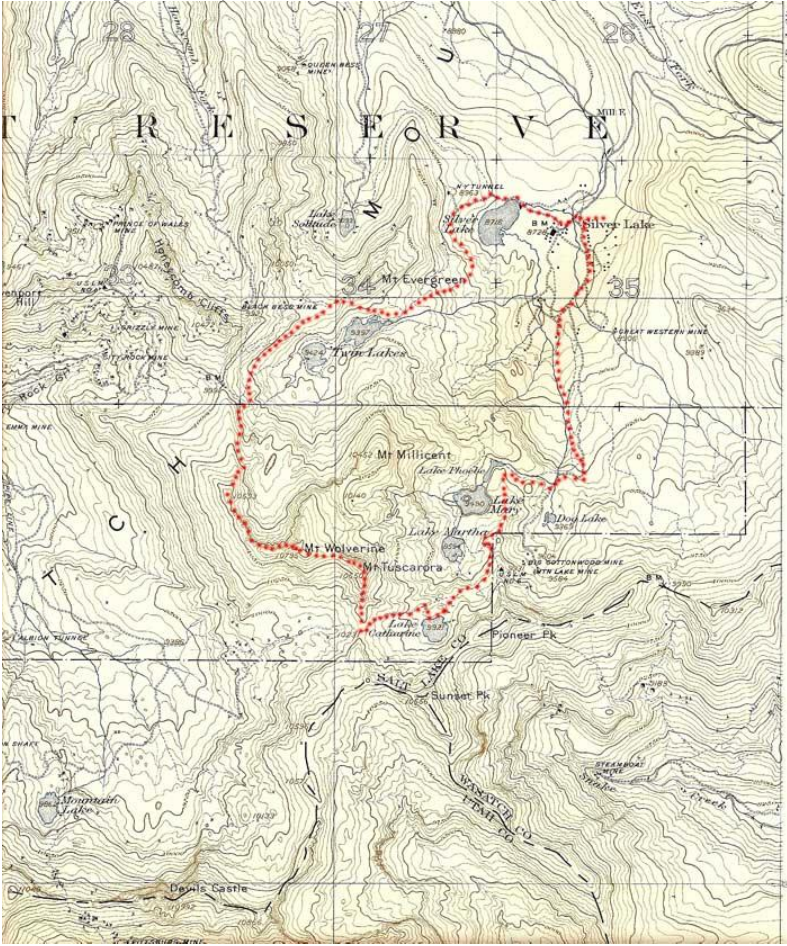
I hope you will have  
a good time today so when you  
get to be a much larger girl you  
can look back and think what  
a pleasant birthday you once had  
at Brighton

Loveingly  
Papa

# Appendix H

Tramp route August 25, 1902  
(counter clockwise)

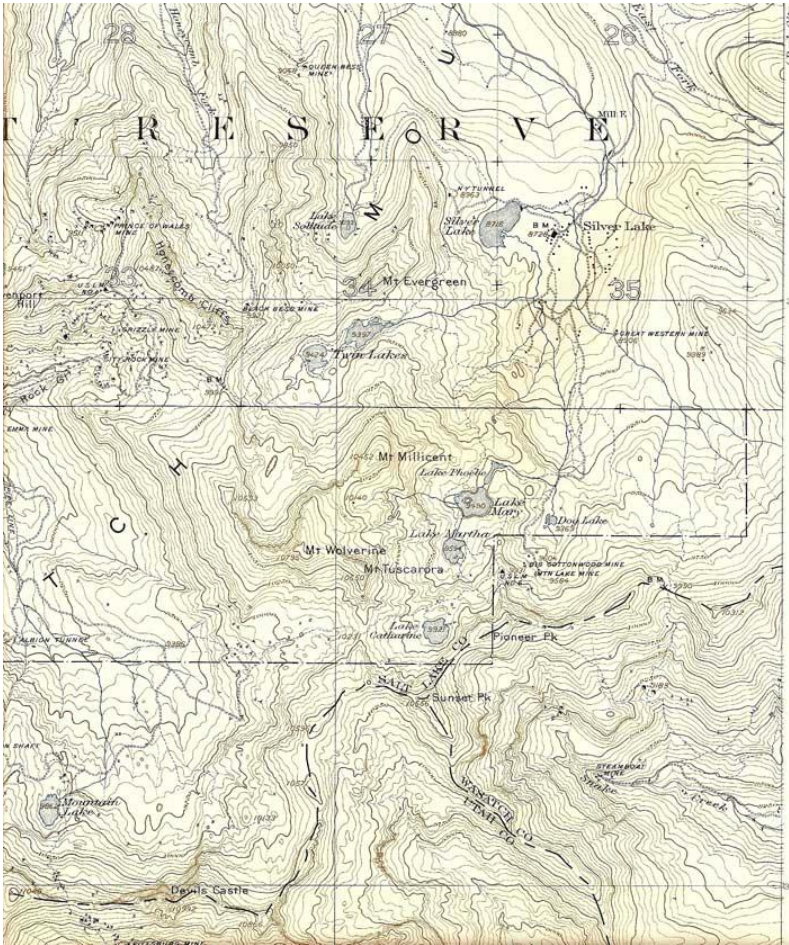
Duplicated by Leoline's descendants on August 25, 2008.



# Appendix I

## 1907 Topographical Map

- (1) Mountain Lake located in Little Cottonwood Canyon near Devil's Castle (lower left) was always referred to in diaries and letters as Lake Mimmie. On a 1939 map it is labeled as Secret Lake and on later maps as Cecret Lake.
- (2) No reference on any of the maps is made of Mt. Robert.
- (3) The Twin Lakes and Lake Mary Dams were completed in 1915, 8 years after this map was published.



## Appendix J

*Most of the excerpts from letters include only a sentence or short paragraph. This is a letter dated July 31, 1905 in its entirety and is a typical letter written by Leoline to James from Brighton.*

*Silver Lake  
July 31, 1905*

Dear Jim,

I am afraid my postal of yesterday did not reach you, and you have been wondering why we do not write. Saturday was probably cooler in Salt Lake than the proceeding part of the week. It seemed quite cool until we reached the mouth of the canon. The little boy we started out with took us all the way. He is a nephew of Neilson of the hotel. At Millcreek we met his father coming to town with crates of peaches. He put one in the wagon for the hotel and also gave us one to eat on the way and I bought one to carry along. When we got to Holiday, a large bundle of bread and a case of raspberries were put in (also 20 lbs butter somewhere) so we had no room to spare for our feet, though we had plenty of seat room and were sorry Beth was not along. Another time we must sit closer together for the children bounce about so. There were more stages bringing people here than I have ever encountered in the canon before. One, having amongst other passengers, Mrs. Richard Brown's mother and son, was stopping in the road near Mill D with something ailing the horse. It proved to be a broken leg and the driver rode the other horse to Brighton for a new animal to bring in the people. We got here at the same time as Granter's one horse stage from Murray. All went well until turning on our road to our cabin when one wheel sank deep in the rut and when the team made an extra effort to get out, the single tire broke. Ross and Bintz had been standing out at Carol Bintz's tent near the creek as you enter Brighton and Creighton and the dog found them. They all came along when they saw our predicament and strapped things up so that we got along to the house.

Andrus had unloaded our provisions two hours before. (He got to the half-way house Friday night.) and Ross and Bintz had everything unpacked. The house had been thoroughly scrubbed by a girl whom Ted

hired and Ross, with the assistance of Edith and Tessie and Lucile Godbe, Virginia Beatty and Elsie Parsons, washed all the dishes in the house and cleaned windows and shelves. It is certainly a great improvement on past ways to be able to go into a clean house. Ted had put up some draperies. Ross, Bintz, McIntyre and Beck had been living in the house. Ted was still with the Godbes. It was after one o'clock on Saturday when we arrived.

he new grate went into the stove without any trouble and we made cocoa and ate the lunch we had brought sitting in the house instead of in the grove. Creighton did not eat. He and the dog went to bed and stayed there until Sunday morning. C thought he had the grip. He could not get warm. He was better yesterday and went fishing, putting on extra clothing for it was dull and rainy most of the day. He brought home one fish which he ate.

While we were at the tea table on Sat Paul Williams came to the door and invited the camp to their bonfire. Ted was not here, C in bed. Margie and Lavinia put the small ones to bed while the maid washed the dishes and Ross and I went to the bonfire. Toasting marshmallows and singing were the features of the gathering. It was a small fire kept at one size by renewal of fuel. The maid is contented and happy apparently and very agreeably surprised at Brighton which she had thought would be like the canon on the western side of the valley, dry and dusty. Her two cousins have visited her and she them. She is willing and active, but quite inexperienced and only seventeen.

The Godbes and Ted with the help of Dr. Beally have decided that Nell must have a new bit. This is too narrow and the corners of her mouth are sore. The she gets the bit in her teeth and they cannot do much with her.. I enclose a string, between the knots of which is the inside measurement of her present bit, the straight part with turn or ring in center.

It was quite cold last night. Creighton complains the most of the cold. We have plenty of bedding. That dance was last Wednesday night before the house was cleaned. It was not thought of until the morning of that day and was small affair. Ted not happening along did know of it until he saw lanterns along the porch. The music was two mandolins.

At the bonfire I sat beside Mr. and Mrs. Woolley. They are thinking of building here. Mr. W. and Mr. Fabian were strolling about on the north side of us this morning.

I left my Euthymol toothpaste beside the clock in sitting room. I think Edith's gingerbread and fudge were found excellent. Please give her Ross and Ted's thanks for the latter. The bloomers and Elizabeth's skirt are in much use till [????]. C is fishing now, Ross started but has returned. Ted and Lawrence are drawing away last year's rubbish. We breakfasted at nine and the maid after sweeping the living room is washing dishes. Then she will proceed to the few clothes. M and L are riding with Lucille and Francis. Elizabeth is at Hooper's. Leoline is at the writing table with me after having made a call at the Godbe's with Ted. My tuning fork is lying about somewhere. If you should happen to see it please send it with the bit but do not search for it. Hope you are feeling better. Leoline wishes me to tell you "Maybe it will be raining." It is thundering. Keep this letter for the log book of the cabin. I forgot my stamps.

Lovingly, Leoline

The storm is settling over us.

# Appendix K

## Silver Lake Water Company History

compiled in 1961, author unknown

### SILVER LAKE COMPANY

On September 10, 1910 a preliminary meeting of those interested in organizing the SILVER LAKE WATER WORKS COMPANY was held in the law office of James H. Moyle in the Old Desert National Bank Building on the northeast corner of 1st South and Main Street in Salt Lake City, Utah. The following were present at this meeting:

James H. Moyle	H. G. Whitney	R. W. Young
Richard P. Morris	E. B. Chritchlow	Frank R. Anderson
and Engineer	Bacon.	

Mr. Morris was chairman and H. G. Whitney was Secretary.

At this time Articles of Incorporation were presented and approved. A map of Brighton, from county records, was presented by Mr. Bacon.

Bids for the construction of the water mains were read and Mr. Morris and Mr. Moyle were appointed to let the contract.

Howell Plumbing & Heating Co. - Total \$2000.00, based on 21 3/4¢ per foot  
 Karrick & Richardson - 21 3/4¢ per foot, pipe buried average of 12"  
 Will Reese (a resident of Brighton) Plumbing Co. - 27¢ per foot  
 W. H. Brighton - 30¢ per foot, company to furnish bolts and gaskets for  
 flange pipe and allow \$10.00 per ton hauling from Salt Lake City.  
 The Crane Company - 32¢ per foot for 4" concrete pipe; 30¢ per foot for 4"  
 Matherson joint pipe and several other figures for various sizes  
 Howell Plumbing received the bid and did the work.

A meeting of the Board of Directors on January 11, 1911 indicated the work had not been inspected in the fall of 1910 and as there was a bond, the Board authorized payment of \$1500 and the balance after inspection. Some trouble or dispute ensued and payment of the balance was withheld for repairs or adjustments. An attorney entered the picture, but apparently it was settled out of court.

In an effort to get the money in the treasury, a penalty of 50% on the cost of stock was authorized by the Board if subscription was not made before October 1, 1910. By December 27, 1910 only \$375.00 had been collected from stockholders.

The Board also limited the northern mains to the H. G. Whitney and George D. Fyfer cottages.

The stock cost \$100 per share and payments were made as follows: 25% during 1910 - a total of \$775.00 was paid. On January 5, 1911 a second call was made for 40% and on July 6 a final call was made for the 35% balance. By the end of 1911 there had been collected \$3,462.00. During the next four years only \$204.53 was taken in.

In 1910 the original stockholders each purchased one share of stock for \$100.00 per share except James H. Moyle. He secured one for his cottage and 10 shares for the Brighton Hotel.

Jas. H. Moyle	Frank Knox	H. W. Lawrence
Frank Godby	Florence K. Woodruff	Geo. D. Fyfer
H. G. Whitney	B. Rich and Son	E. D. Woodruff Co.
Frank Anderson	Florence D. Morris(50%)	R. W. Young
Julia Rawlins	Geo. F. Felt	W. H. Brighton
Jas. H. Brown	Adeliade (Benj) Hampton	

In 1911 the following cottage owners purchased shares for \$100.00 each:

Heber S. Grant	Miriam Brooks
Geo. T. Odell	E. B. Chritchlow
Jenney A. Geary	Fisher Harris

In the years that followed, the following purchased shares for \$100.00 each except as noted:

1915	J. R. Walker \$150.00
1916	J. G. McDonald \$150.00
1918	Mrs. Elsie Smith, E. A. Rogers, S. Y. Gates, T. D. Lewis, Clarissa M. Ellerback, and E. E. Darling purchased two shares.
1919	Jno. Watson, G. W. Barrows, Will Reese and Mrs. A. L. Easton
1920	S. Y. Gates, Jno. Widstoe, A. K. Morgan, Alvin A. Baumgartner, Salt Lake City Corp., Joseph B. Burton, Katherine (Ton) Davis, Heber C. Aylett, Edw. Rosenbaum, Stella P. Simon and Mrs. R. H. Browne
1923	Mrs. Heber J. Grant, \$150.00
1925	C. W. Clawson (Tap rental to be applied on stock later)
1926	C. M. Brown, Frank M. Whitney, L. T. Whitney, Maude May Babcock, Heber Sheets
1928	Federal Reserve Bank Club
1929	C. C. Meslen
1930	Lucy M. Van Cott
1931	Margaret Ally Marshall
1934	Edward P. Kimball
1935	Gates Cottages (B. Cecil Gates)
1936	Alta R. Jensen
1936	Augustus C. Behle & wife
1939	Crookston
1940	G. K. Houghton
1943	A. R. & Lenora Christensen

We have continued to sell shares in the company to the present time at \$100 plus accumulate assessments.

It is interesting to note we have had few water masters. At first Mr. W. H. Brighton, the owner of the Brighton store and the son of William S. Brighton, the Brighton that give his name to the area, acted from 1910 to 1911 at a very small salary. Entries indicate a payment on July 19, 1911 and a two year bill was paid on November 28, 1914 of \$20.00. Mr. Will Brighton assisted the company until about 1919 when his brother, Dan Brighton, became water master and acted until 1943 with an increase in salary to \$60 to \$65 per year.

In 1943 Mr. N. W. Larsen, an employee of the City Water Department living in Brighton, gave us assistance during the next 10 years, and then his successor with the City, Mr. E. V. Glines, took over in the Spring of 1953. In 1956 the City made a change in personnel at Brighton and would not allow the new man to act as water master, so Mr. Glines agreed to continue while living and operating his store and restaurant at Silver Fork, below Brighton.

In 1959 Mr. Glines informed us he could no longer assist us and we secured the cooperation of one of the cottage owners, William Merback, in Brighton, only part-time to take over the responsibility of the system at the still low salary of \$65.00 per year. This has since been increased to \$100.00 per year.

The officers of the company have generally been active and on their deaths or inability to act, the secretary has usually carried on until the stockholders took interest and re-activated the company.



The first President was Mr. Richard P. Morris, a mayor of Salt Lake City; E. S. Critchlow was Vice President and H. G. Whitney was Secretary and Treasurer. These officers were in office for many years and meetings were held by the Board of Directors in 1911, one in 1913 and one in 1916. During the next ten years H. G. Whitney and others died and no meetings were held until 1926. Frank M. Whitney, a son of H. G. Whitney, took care of the water meter and the lease payments on the water during this period.

The stockholders' meeting held on July 31, 1926 was perhaps the second recorded stockholders' meeting. The following stockholders were present in person:

Geo. D. Felt	Edward Rosenbaum	Water master
James G. McDonald	F. M. Whitney	Dan Brighton

Proxies were received for 28 shares, making a total of 32 out of 58 shares outstanding.

The cash balance, from sale of new shares on hand was \$906.47.

The meeting re-elected the following directors:

Geo. F. Felt and James H. Moyle, and New Directors - James G. McDonald Judge T. D. Lewis and Will Reese. The stockholders increased the Board from 5 to 7 members and elected Edward Rosenbaum and George D. Pyper.

On August 3, 1926, the Board met and elected George D. Felt President, James G. McDonald Vice President and Frank M. Whitney, Secretary and Treasurer.

About this time the company's charter was revoked for non-payment of franchise tax, but as it was a non-profit corporation, it was re-instated without payment of any fees.

Due to the similarity of names with another company, the original name of the corporation was changed from SILVER LAKE WATERWORKS COMPANY to THE SILVER LAKE COMPANY on January 6, 1911.

A Board of Directors' meeting on November 30, 1926 changed Article 5 to increase the authorized shares of the company from 50 shares of \$100 for a total of \$5,000.00 to 100 shares of \$100.00 per share for a total of \$10,000.00.

Stockholders' meetings were held on July 30, 1927 and July 28, 1928 and the directors re-elected.

No meetings were held, stockholders or Board of Directors, for another ten years. President George D. Felt, Will Reese and Edward Rosenbaum died during this period. Again sale of shares and interest on a small savings account and an active secretary, Frank Whitney, carried on. A balance of \$705.36 was in the treasury.

Due to deaths, the stockholders on July 30, 1933 elected the following directors:

James G. McDonald	Geo. D. Pyper	Frank M. Whitney
James H. Moyle	C. Clarence Neslen	
T. D. Lewis	A. Frank Barnes, Jr.	

At this time James G. McDonald was elected President, C. Clarence Neslen Vice President and Frank M. Whitney Secretary and Treasurer. This meeting authorized C. Clarence Neslen to approach J. Will Knight for a long lease on the water, rather than the year to year arrangement of paying \$50.00 per year for the use of water.

Again, due to the deaths of James G. McDonald, George D. Epper and the faithful Frank M. Whitney, the company went into another decline until June of 1943. The surviving directors, James H. Moyle, T. D. Lewis, Frank Burns and C. Clarence Heslen, called a Directors' meeting and elected the following to fill the vacancies:

Horace B. Whitney  
James D. Moyle  
Wendell M. Smoot

C. Clarence Heslen (a former Mayor of Salt Lake City) was elected President, James D. Moyle Vice President and H. B. Whitney, a brother to Frank, Secretary and Treasurer. Since this meeting a stockholders' meeting has been held each year and many Directors' meetings have been held to carry on, protect and improve this valuable water supply. (Date 1963)

The stockholders, on July 31, 1943, accepted the resignations of Directors T. D. Lewis and James H. Moyle. Mr. Moyle was one of the original Directors of the company served for 33 years, wrote the Articles of Incorporation, was active in bringing the property owners together to form a company to receive pure water through pressurized pipes rather than from springs and creeks in the area, and as a close friend of Jessie Knight, the owner of a large interest in the Great Western Mine, helped to secure the use of the waters from the mine on a lease basis that lasted until the company purchased the water in 1946.

The stockholders re-elected Directors C. C. Heslen, A. Frank Burns, James D. Moyle, Wendell Smoot, H. B. Whitney and elected A. H. Vogel and J. Rogers to fill the vacancies.

As Dan Brighton had passed away, H. W. Larsen was appointed water master.

C. Clarence Heslen, as Chaplain of the 145th Field Artillery, had been away and expected to be out of the state a good deal, expressed a desire to be relieved as President. The Board, on July 31, 1943, elected James D. Moyle President, C. Clarence Heslen Vice President and H. B. Whitney as Secretary and Treasurer.

The stockholders were informed on July 29, 1944 that J. Rogers had sold his cottage and Wendell Smoot was unable to attend meetings. They were replaced by Ross Brown and H. L. Crookston as Directors. A transfer fee of \$1.00 per stock certificate was authorized and authority was given for assessment to raise \$3,000 for the purchase of the water.

The stockholders elected George Critchley as a Director to replace W. L. Crookston on July 29, 1945. All other Directors were re-elected.

The officers and directors remained unchanged until July 26, 1947 when Juel Rosen (purchased the store from Sheete in 1946) replaced M. Vogel as he was out of the area a great deal at this time.

Due to illness, A. Frank Barnes resigned at the stockholders' meeting on July 28, 1951 and Leon Stanley was elected. The directors and officers were unchanged until July 28, 1956, when great activity was shown to get proxies and make changes. 58 shares were represented in person and 22 by proxies, a good majority of the 111 shares outstanding.

The following directors were elected: James D. Moyle - Guy Wight (owner of the Alpine Rose Lodge), Richard C. Andrew, Lee Merrill, Albert Bowen, H. Ross Brown and Leo Christensen. The board later met and elected the officers: James D. Moyle, President - Theo Merrill, Vice President and Richard C. Andrew, Secretary and Treasurer.

This marked the first time that a Whitney was not on the Board and Secretary Treasurer of the company. Much thanks must be given this family. H. G. Whitney, Father - Frank and Horace Whitney, sons, served as secretary and treasurer for over 45 years.

The Board and officers elected in 1956 were unchanged until July 25, 1959 when Guy Wight resigned, having sold the Alpine Rose Lodge, and Leon Stanley was again elected to the Board. Again the same officers and directors were elected and have acted until the present.-(August 1962)

Even though the officers of the company did not call meetings for several years, some one - the Secretary usually - took over and carried on the essential business of directing and paying a water master and making the annual payment on the water of \$50.00 per year for all the water running from the mine portal. This was perhaps a good fee in 1910 or 1911 but as water became scarce and modern living demanded more than a tap outside the house, our annual rental was, in my opinion, very low but the owners of the water (Great Western Mining Company) knew that we were preserving their water rights through our continual beneficial use over the years.

James Knight had long since passed away and his son, J. Will Knight, was getting old and the value of the water was increasing to a point that our annual rental might be raised materially. This made it necessary for the company to make a long term lease or purchase the water. Mr. James D. Moyle, with the assistance of C. Clarence Nealen, urged the Directors to authorize the purchase of the water rights.

The stockholders, on July 27, 1946, approved the action of the Board of Directors in purchasing the water for \$3000.00. A payment of \$1500 had been paid and the balance was due in three payments, the last one due on September 15, 1957, these notes were paid in full on June 28, 1947.

Through this purchase we acquired a 40' x 40' piece of land, including the portal of the tunnel, and the area on which our intake had been constructed, "Together with all the right, title and interest of the mortgagee in and to the waters flowing or to flow from said Great Western tunnel, the portal of which is situated on the Hale Road Mining claim U. S. Survey #4625". This deed was filed on August 2, 1946, Book 489, Page 21, Ref. J-104-14.

A mortgage was given and released after payment on July 1, 1947.

The Board authorized our attorney, George Chritchlow, to file on this water but after a consultation with the City Legal Department, it was decided to not file as he felt we had good title to the water and filing would be an expense as the city, by their contracts with others, would have to contest it in court.

In 1956 we secured a full acre of ground around the mine portal from the Knight interests for three shares of stock, then valued at \$510.00. Total - This property was secured to protect the inlet to our system and provide an area for a reservoir.

The following directors were elected: James D. Moyle - Guy Wight (owner of the Alpine Rose Lodge), Richard C. Andrew, Leo Merrill, Albert Bowen, H. Ross Brown and Leo Christensen. The board later met and elected the officers: James D. Moyle, President - Theo Merrill, Vice President and Richard C. Andrew, Secretary and Treasurer.

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In 1956 we secured a full acre of ground around the mine portal from the Knight interests for three shares of stock, then valued at \$510.00. Total - This property was secured to protect the inlet to our system and provide an area for a reservoir.

Our title to the water has been protected by our annual rental since 1910 and the purchase of all rights in recent years. We have had the use of all the water from the mine the year around; it has been running through the mine, or some portion of them, and put to beneficial use. The reservoir on our own land helps to further protect and perpetuate our valuable water.

The water has been further protected by improvements at the mine portal. It was a continuing expense to protect and lock the mine portal from rock slides, animals and human contamination. In 1959 your Board authorized the installation of galvanized pipe to be laid into the mine tunnels beyond the solid granite, to erect a concrete weir and seal off the water source from the outside by fine copper screens protected by heavy galvanized wire screens, thus sealing off the water even to small insects like flies or mosquitoes. These galvanized pipes extended into a newly constructed concrete head house, with a locked steel door. This acts as a settling pool before the water enters the company mains.

During the last several years, your Board of Directors have levied assessments on the company's stock to help pay the costs of the water and improvements to date, and the eventual replacement of steel pipes and valves installed as long ago as 1910.

Regulations have been approved from time to time, but stockholders in the July meeting of 1956 approved the present regulations that have since been amended.

Stockholders of the Silver Lake Company are greatly indebted to the many officers that have shown such a great interest and given of their time, liberally, without compensation, other than the splendid water we all enjoy.

BRIGHTON, UTAH

	Lot Nos.		
Alpine Rose Lodge	*6 506	Davidson, F. S.	* 213
Anderston, George G.A. Inc.	* 28	Davis, Paul & Insa	23
Anderson - Gemmel	* 309	Derrick, Ralph	19B
		Down, Gert	519
Esford, Joseph R.	* 100		520
Baehrgar-Marie Odell	* 110	Durham, C. Homer	* 14
Barnes, Millie T.	* 2	Durham, Welby M.	243
	4	Durkee, David A.	* 103
	5		
Barnes, Ralph	* 3	Earl, Joseph A.	518
Barrows, Victoria	* 200	Edmunds, Irene D.	318
Bassan, Thomas E.	* 104	Egbert, Heber C.	* 25
Behle (Exchange Realty)	* 236	Episcopal Church Camp	122
	241	Evans, Mauda B.	303
	320	Evans, R. B.	* 112
	330		
Bivril, Laurence	* 330	Gardner, L. J.	522
Black, Howard M.	225	Gardiner, W. Stewart	* 344
Boettcher, Walter	* 401	Gates, Franklin Y.	240
Bossa-Watrus Brighton Store	*3 302	Gibbs, Mary	* 223
	304		17
Bowen, Albert R.	*2 106		20
Boy Scouts of America	* 510	Glasser, Esad & Floyd	* 107
Brighton, R. A.	22	Gladys, John P.	326
	216	Glover, Gene	517
	228	Great Western Mining Co.	*3 526
Brighton Rec. (Mt. Mill. Mkt)	* 504		527
Brighton, W. H.	308		528
Brockbank, Bernard	521	Green, Mary (Molley)	*2 219
Brown (Corp. of Utah)	* 205		220
Bunker, Owen	514		
Burton, Wilford M. Trustee	*10 310	Hackel, Rudolph	313
	400	Hahle, Curt C.	* 533
		H. C. Corp. Mt. Majes Manor	* 530
Campbell, John C.	* 315	Hall, William	19D
Canary, Richard	19E	Hess, Wallace E.	515
Cannon, Heber et al	* 101	Hutts, Marian E.	* 117
Christensen-Kiepa	* 7	Hogle, J. A. & Co.	* 111
Clark, Dale D.	329	Hogle, James E.	*2 206
Clauson, Nora W.	* 13		207
Clauson, T. A.	6		218
Clements, O. W.	332	Holly, Louis E.	* 239
Coombs, Alan	* 319		314
Crookston, James A.	523	Hughes, Hoffman C.	* 507
Crookston, H. L.	* 337		
Cummings-Brown	* 333	Jakls, Harry E.	* 525
Cunningham, Dorothy	* 227	Jensen, John	24
Darling Estate	*2 26	Johnson, George L.	* 244
	109	Johnson, Richard P.	119
	203	Jones, Paul W.	* 1
	209	Judg Family	* 105
	237		
	238		
	312		

Marrick, Lew	201	Rasmussen, Stanley	222
Mendall, Florence M.	340	Ray, Joseph R.	327
	341	Robinson, W. L.	* 19A
Kiepe-Christensen	7	Robinson, Dr. Thomas E.	* 509
Kimball, Edward B.	* 102	Rogers, Willard D.	* 242
Kirby, John Ivana	* 230		
Krebs, Ivery	* 306	Salt Lake City Corp.	* 331
Kuhre, Elvo	21	Salt Lake County	* 307
		Shephard, Emmaretta	* 115
Lager, Ervin J.	* 224	Smith, Milton	* 211
Lisbar, Alfred	* 221	Smith - Winton	* 217
Lewis, Robert S.	* 532	Southam, Eldon B.	525
Lewis, T. D.	* 210	Spencer, Dr. Leland	* 339
			342
McDonald, B. Wellington	* 243	Stanley, Leon S.	* 113
		Stevenson, Olaf T.	* 226
McDonald, J. G. Holding Co.	339	St. Mary's College	* 335
McQuarrie, L. G.	321	Strout, W. J.	*2 19
	524	Summerhays-Boyd-Davis	*2 120
Mangum, Max	512		
Malville, Alton C.	* 234	Tavvy-Bowman-Brooks-Beess	*2 229
Marbach, W. J.	*3 324		500
	328		301
Marrill, Theodora H.	* 8	Thomas, Mora W.	* 13
M.L.A. Girls' Home	534		
Moffatt, Alfred W.	* 316	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	*2 336
Moraton, Fred A.	* 215		402
Morris, Dr. Richard P.	* 16		500
Morris, Thorton D.	* 231		501
	232		503
Moyle, James D.	*3 121		
	245	Van Fleet, Willard	307
	305	Vogel, A. H.	*3 9
	403		10
	343		11
Mt. Majestic Chalet	531		
Mt. Majestic Lift	* 529	Walden, F. C.	* 212
Mt. Majestic Manor-H.C.Corp.	* 530	Walgren, Ralph C.	* 18
Mt. Millicent Lift-Br.Rec.Inc.	* 504	Sullivan, Francis L. Trustee	* 118
Mt. Millicent Warming Hut	505	Wallace, Margaret J.	*2 322
Murphy, Michael	513		323
		Wallace, Ann Widatoe	* 15
Welson, Worthington	* 311		12
	233	Wasatch Mountain Club	* 535
Weslen, Clarence C.	* 334	Wetzel, F. F.	* 27
		Whitney, Frank M.	* 108
Owll, Eleanor	* 111	Whitney, Horace B.	* 114
Otterstrom, Rodney M.	316	Widtoe, John A. - Wallace	* 15
		Winters - Smith	* 217
Pauashka, Don H.	* 317	Woodruff, Ed - Co.	* 204
Parker - et al	* 508		214
Perry, R. A.	* 502	Worthington, William S.	* 233
Peterson, Richard	* 116		311
Peterson, Willis	19F	Wright, William	19C
		Zenger, Marrians	* 235

## Appendix L

*Norinne Thompson and Ross Brown engagement announcement.  
Possibly from Goodwin's Weekly, October, 1916*

### IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT

Ms. and Mrs. Ezra Thompson announce the engagement of their daughter, Norinne, to Harold Ross Brown, the wedding to take place November first. Mrs. Charles Dunning Thompson, formerly Miss Aileen McMillan, will be the matron of honor, Miss Margaret Walker maid of honor, and Sylvester Scott best man for Mr. Brown. The announcement of the engagement is a most important one socially. Miss Thompson is one of the most attractive and popular girls in the younger set, and Mr. Brown a young man prominent in social, club, and business circles. The wedding will unite two of the oldest families in the state, and many entertainments will be given in honor of the young people preceding the event.



SS BROWN IS ANNOUNCED TODAY





# Raging Blaze Levels Famed Balsam Inn

## Only Porch, Walls Remain In Brighton 'Spectacular'

By George A. Sorensen  
Tribune Staff Writer

BRIGHTON.—Brighton's historic Balsam Inn was destroyed by fire Wednesday evening despite determined efforts by "every man in Brighton" to contain the flames until firemen arrived.

**SALT LAKE COUNTY FIRE CHIEF** Frank P. Jones estimated damage in excess of \$35,000, as the building was gutted leaving only the porch and partial walls standing. Some furniture was saved by volunteers who rushed to the scene as soon as the flames were noticed.

Boyd F. Summerhays, 2955 Gloria St. (3220 East), owner of the inn, said the fire started in the third story attic about 5:45 p.m.

**HE SAID** it was started by either an electrical short or a grease fire out of the kitchen.

"We were just getting ready to prepare the evening meal when the girls came up to me and said they smelled smoke upstairs. We found the fire and used every extinguisher in the building trying to put it out and someone ran to notify the fire department," Mr. Summerhays said.

**FLAMES** from the burning building cast an eerie glow over Brighton. The glow was reflected off snowcovered mountainsides and trees.

Several firefighters suffered minor burns or frostbite in the subfreezing weather.

Firemen were congratulated on their arrival time over the long trip from the valley. The county fire department's two largest trucks—carrying 1,500 and 1,000 gallons of water respectively—were dispatched up the long narrow, winding canyon road.

**MR. SUMMERHAYS** said the inn had burned three times previously in its history. He said the present building was about 25 years old and was constructed to replace another building that had burned down.

The owner took over the inn in 1955. He said he offered it for sale for \$65,000 this summer. He said it was only partially insured stating that insurance companies are reluctant to insure buildings in the area because of the long distance from the fire stations.

## Appendix O

### *The Rudger Clawson Story*

Florence's father was Henry Dinwoodey. He was a prominent merchant in Salt Lake. He owned The Dinwoodey Furniture Company and had interests and influence in many other enterprises as well.

Dinwoodey was an immigrant from England and made his way to Salt Lake as a converted Mormon in 1855. Like so many men of that era, Dinwoodey took several wives. His second wife was Anne Hill with whom he had eight children. The second oldest of these was Florence Ann Dinwoodey. Dinwoodey's third wife was Sarah Kinnersley with whom he had a daughter named Alice. In 1887 Alice married James H. Moyle.

Florence was born August 12, 1864 and in August of 1882 she married Rudger Clawson. Clawson, in his later years, rose to the Presidency of the Quorum of the Council of the Twelve Apostles for the Mormon Church. When Clawson took a second wife in April of 1883, Florence stood by his side in support.

One year later, while Florence was pregnant, Clawson was arrested and the very first person to be convicted of Polygamy and "co-habitation" under the Edmunds Act.

The Edmunds Act was United States federal legislation, signed into law on March 23, 1882 that declared polygamy a felony. The act not only reinforced the 1862 Morrill Anti-Bigamy Act but also revoked the polygamists' right to vote, made them ineligible for jury service, and prohibited them from holding political office.

Clawson was sentenced to four years in the Utah Penitentiary which stood where today's Sugarhouse Park is located. Afterwards, Florence delivered an ultimatum that he denounces polygamy, but he didn't and Florence consequently divorced him. Clawson was pardoned by President Grover Cleveland mere months before his sentence was going to expire.

In June, 1885 Henry Dinwoodey was also arrested and taken before the U.S. Commissioner where he waived examination and was held in bonds for fifteen hundred dollars to await the action of the grand jury. He was duly indicted, and in February, 1886, appeared in court, pleaded guilty to living with his wives, and was sentenced to the full penalty for unlawful cohabitation - a fine of three hundred dollars plus costs and six months imprisonment in the penitentiary. He entered the prison on the 23rd of February, served his term, minus the time remitted for good behavior, and was released on the 26th of July, 1885.



*Rudger Clawson (2nd from right) in prison uniform  
with fellow polygamists at the Utah Penitentiary.*

# Appendix P

## Harold Ross Brown Military Draft Registration

Form 1 *283* **REGISTRATION CARD 749** No. *9*

1	Name in full <i>Harold Ross Brown</i> <small>(Given name)</small> <small>(Family name)</small>	Age in yrs. <i>30</i>
2	Home address <i>587 15 ave, Salt Lake Utah</i> <small>(No.)</small> <small>(Street)</small> <small>(City)</small> <small>(State)</small>	
3	Date of birth <i>Dec. 27 1886</i> <small>(Month)</small> <small>(Day)</small> <small>(Year)</small>	
4	Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)? <i>Natural born</i>	
5	Where were you born? <i>Rock Springs, Wyoming</i> <small>(Town)</small> <small>(State)</small> <small>(Country)</small>	
6	If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?	
7	What is your present trade, occupation, or office? <i>bandy 29</i>	
8	By whom employed? <i>Loy Bandy</i> Where employed? <i>Salt Lake city</i>	
9	Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)? <i>not solely</i>	
10	Married or single (which)? <i>Married</i> Race (specify which)?	
11	What military service have you had? Rank <i>no</i> branch <i>no</i> years <i>no</i> Nation or State <i>no</i>	
12	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? <i>Wife</i>	

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

*Harold Ross Brown*  
(Signature)

If person is not literate, sign of literate person

# Appendix Q

## Notice of Appropriation

James H. Brown and E.D. Woodruff Water claim

### Notice.

We, the undersigned, as appropriators on this day give notice that we have appropriated this day and claim ten cubic feet per second of water of this spring situate at Silver Lake (Big Cottonwood) Salt Lake County Utah for domestic purposes and for the purpose of irrigating the grounds containing about four acres more or less about our residences; the water to be taken ~~from~~ this spring by a pipe of 2 inches in diameter and conveyed to our residences situate at above place

Witness our hands this 29 day of August, 1897.

E. D. Woodruff  
James H. Brown

Notice of Appropriation.

Know all men by these presents, that we E D Woodruff and Jas H Brown of Salt Lake City state of Utah hereby give notice that on the 29th day of August 1897, we appropriated, and claim, Two cubic feet per second, of water of the following described springs discovered by above parties and having no name and being situated Silver Lake Big Cottonwood Salt Lake County Utah said water is appropriated and claimed by us for domestic purposes and for irrigation of grounds about our residences situated at above named place

The water is to be diverted from said springs to its location as aforesaid by piping the same at the springs and conveying it by means of said pipe which shall be two inches in diameter to our said residences and grounds situated as aforesaid: said grounds being about Three acres.

In witness whereof the said appropriators E D Woodruff and Jas H Brown hereunto set their hands this 8th day of Sept 1897  
E D Woodruff  
Jas H Brown

State of Utah ) ss:  
Salt Lake County )

E D Woodruff being first duly sworn on his oath deposes and says, that he is one of the appropriators making and described in the foregoing notice and makes this affidavit for himself and in behalf of the said other appropriators therein named, and that the matters and facts con-

**Appendix R**  
*Judge Morse Decree (Excerpt)*

EXCERPT FROM MORSE DECREE - BIG COTTONWOOD CREEK

DATE OF DECREE: APRIL 13, 1914

ELEVENTH

That the rights and titles of O. W. Powers, William H. Brighton, Mary W. Critchlow, Anna M. Lowe, Franklin Webb, William C. Hall, Richard W. Yound, J. H. Brown, Wilmer E. Darling, T. D. Lewis, Neri Butler, Caroline Flowers, Will Reece, Horace C. Whitney, Emairets S. V. Pyper, J. T. Croxall. H. H. Walker, D. F. Walker, S. S. Walker Estate Company, the Estate of J. H. Walker, deceased, Janet Rogers, John T. Buckle, Julia E. Rawlins, Adelaide Hampton, Myron G. Brooks, Kate J. Lawrence Young, Rosina Godbe, E. W. Druce, I. M. E. Anderson, Samuel McNutt, George F. Goodwin, Frank Knox, Caroline Sadler, Catherine A Brockbank, Florence D. Morris, Robert A. Brighton. The Great Western Gold and Copper Mining Company, John Dubel, Robert T. Odell, James H. Moyle, Emma S. Ellerbeck, Sarah E. Karrick, J. M. Thomas, H. B. Cole, and Anna Hooper Caine, and each and all of them, are hereby confirmed and quieted to divert and use, sufficient water from said Big Cottonwood Creek during the months of June, July and August and September of each year, for their culinary and domestic purposes at the cottage of each of them, respectively, at and near Brighton and Silver Lake; all waters not used to be returned to said creek without contamination or pollution thereof or impaired of the quality or waste of the same. And the right and title of defendant Neri Butler is hereby quieted and confirmed to divert from said creek sufficient water to operate a small water wheel for the running of a washing machine and churn, in addition to water hereinbefore awarded to him for culinary and domestic purposes.



# Appendix S

Original Title Abstract for William S. Brighton's Patent  
Courtesy Adrienne Aldous and the Moyle Family Collection



## INSTRUMENT

DeedThe United States  
of America.Recorded Jan 10<sup>th</sup> 1876.In Book 10 of Mortgages,Page 143. Wit's \_\_\_\_\_Dated Nov. 1<sup>st</sup> 1875.Consideration, \$ Little payat.William S. Bright

Description:

All of the West half of the North  
West Quarter of Section 35 Township 2  
South Range 3 East, in the district of  
land subject to sale at Salt Lake City,  
Utah. Containing 80 Acres.

INSTRUMENT Warranty deed.William S. Brighton and

Recorded Nov. 11th. 1879

Catherine Brighton, his

In Book "0" of W. deeds,

wife

Page 661 Wit's two

-To-

Dated Nov. 11th. 1879

Samuel S., Jos. R., David  
F. and Matthew H. Walker

Consideration, \$ 250.00

Description: Commencing at a granite rock called no. 1 and marked with a cross (X) cut by a chisel on top of said granite rock being 58 feet 7 & 3-4 inches in a diagonal line from the North east corner of the kitchen of house known as Walker Brothers summer residence, and running thence from said rock to point due West to intersection of the West side line of first parties' land, thence South 21 rods along said West line, 80 rods due East and parallel with South line of said first parties' land, thence 21 rods due North along said East line said first parties' land, thence due West and parallel with North line said first parties' land to point of beginning, containing 10 & 1-2 acres, save and except however from said 10 & 1-2 acres, 1-2 of an acre of which said Brighton reserves for the use and benefit of Dr. W. P. Anderson in South east corner of said 10 & 1-2 acres.

It is expressly understood that the said one half acre shall not encroach of 10 & 1-2 acres beyond a second granite rock called no 2 marked with a cross (X) cut with a chisel on top, being near to and in front of house now erected on said land and known as Dr. Anderson's summer residence.

North line of said one half acre runs parallel with

South end line of said first parties' land and said North line of said onehalf acre runs directly in line of said cross on said granite rock called No. 2 in front of Dr. Anderson's house.

To more fully describe said granite rocks referred to herein and called No. 1 & No. 2 the distance from said granite rocks No. 1 to said granite rock No. 2 is 134 feet in a Southerly direction.

Territory of Utah ) Date Nov. 10th. 1879

) ss.

County of Salt Lake ) before

Charles K. Gilchrist

(seal)

N. P.

# Appendix T

## William S. Brighton and Robert Brighton's Patents in Section 35

