

# 2018 BAHC Economy Rallye

## May 26 / June 2 Route Instructions

**Start: 900 W. 2100 S. – Flying J / Denny’s Parking Lot**

**Turn Left (S) out of parking lot**

**Turn Left (E) on 2100 S.**

**Turn Left (N) on 500 E.**

First Encampment Park - 1704 S. 500 E. - <http://www.slcgov.com/parks>

Left - This is the location of the initial camp of the first pioneer settlers to the SL Valley

**Turn Right (E) on 1300 S.**

**Turn Left (N) on 600 E. and enter Liberty Park** - <https://www.google.com/search?q=liberty%20park>

You are driving through Liberty Park, a popular public urban park at 600 E. 900 S. in Salt Lake City, Utah. It is the city's second-largest public park, at 80 acres, being surpassed only by Sugarhouse Park which has 110.5 acres, and has an Aviary.

**Follow the one-way street through Park to north side exit at 600 E.**

**Turn Right (E) on 900 S.**

**Turn Left (N) on 700 E.**

Trolley Square - 602 S. 700 E. - <http://www.trolleysquare.com/>

Left - This site was the location of the LDS Tenth Ward Square until 1888 when it was purchased and used as a territorial fairgrounds through 1901. After 1901 and the formation of the Utah Light and Railway Company, the area was built up for the maintenance car barn and repair shops built from 1908-1910 under the direction of E. H. Harriman. The barns housed Salt Lake City buses after light rail was stopped until 1970.

Gilgal Sculpture Garden – 500 S. 749 E. - <http://gilgalgarden.org/>

Right - The Garden was envisioned, designed and created by Thomas Battersby Child, Jr. in the mid-twentieth century. Tucked in the middle of the block behind houses and businesses, many are still unaware of its

existence and enjoy a true sense of discovery when they visit the garden for the first time. Gilgal Sculpture Garden contains 12 original sculptures and over 70 stones engraved with scriptures, poems, and literary texts.

Armstrong Mansion – 100 S. 700 E. - <https://roadwrites.wordpress.com/2011/07/28/armstrong-mansion-salt-lake-city/>

Left - Built in 1893, the Armstrong Mansion marked the fulfillment of a wedding day promise from Francis Armstrong to his new wife, Isabel. It was a social hub for decades before falling into disrepair following Isabel's death in 1930.

Anniversary Inn - 700 E. South Temple. - <http://anniversaryinn.com/>

Left - The Victorian-style mansion was built in 1889 by Emmanuel Kahn and is on the National Historic Registry. It retains all of its charm and many of its original features. Each of its 13 luxury suites are designed around a specific theme providing our guests with a unique experience each time they stay.

## **Turn Left (W) on S. Temple**

Salt Lake Masonic Temple - 650 E. South Temple - [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt\\_Lake\\_Masonic\\_Temple](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_Lake_Masonic_Temple)

Left - The Salt Lake Masonic Temple is the Masonic headquarters for Utah, and is Salt Lake City's best example of Egyptian Revival Architecture. It was completed in 1927, and is located in the South Temple Historic District of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Thomas Kearns (Governors) Mansion - 603 E. South Temple - <https://www.utah.gov/governor/mansion/index.html>

Right - Built in 1902 by the prominent mining magnate, U.S. Senator Thomas Kearns, this elegant and opulent home was often a political debating center where the Senator conducted official business. Using the finest craftsmen and materials available, the residence was comparable in quality and style to eastern mansions like those of the Vanderbilts and Carnegies.

Cathedral of the Madeline – 331 E. South Temple - <https://www.utcotm.org/>

Right - Under the leadership of the Right Reverend Lawrence Scanlan (1843 - 1915), the first bishop of Salt Lake, the construction of The Cathedral of the Madeleine was begun in the year 1900 and completed in 1909. On August 15 of that year, the cathedral was dedicated by Cardinal James Gibbons of Baltimore. The architects were Carl M. Newhausen and Bernard O. Mecklenburg. The cathedral combines a predominately Romanesque exterior with a Gothic interior. The property on which the cathedral sits was purchased in 1890 for \$35,000. The cost of the cathedral construction itself was \$344,000.

## **Turn Right (N) on 'B' Street**

Enjoy the Avenues' unique and varied architecture...

## **Continue N around City Creek loop**

Watch for Cyclists / Joggers

Left - Memory Grove – 300 N. Canyon Rd - <http://www.slcgov.com/cityparks/parks-memory-grove>

## **Cross East Capitol St. at stop and stay on 500 N. heading West**

### **Turn Left (S) at Columbus St.**

State Capitol – 350 N. State St. - <https://utahstatecapitol.utah.gov/>

Left - In 1888, Salt Lake City donated 20 acres of land—then known as Arsenal Hill because of its previous use as a private munitions storage—to the Utah Territory for the construction of a capitol building. In 1909, years after Utah became the 45th state in the Union, the state legislature approved a seven-man Capitol Commission to oversee the design and construction of a state capitol. The budget was set at \$2.5 million, but funding remained a problem until 1911 when the state received nearly \$800,000 in inheritance taxes from the estate of Union Pacific Railroad president E. H. Harriman. The legislature responded with a \$1 million bond, and the project was underway.

McCune Mansion – 200 N. Main St. - <http://www.mccunemansion.com/>

Left - Early American entrepreneur and railroad tycoon Alfred W. McCune built the Mansion in 1898 as his family home for the incredible sum of 1 million dollars. Elizabeth McCune, Alfred’s wife, chose the prominent architect S.C. Dallas to design the home with the finest in furnishings, objects d’art and materials available in the United States and abroad. When the McCune Family decided to move to Los Angeles in 1920, they donated the Mansion to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which, in turn, used it to establish the McCune School of Music.

Temple Square - <https://www.temple-square.com/>

### **Turn Left (E) on N. Temple**

### **Turn Right (S) on State St.**

Eagle Gate – 1 S. State Street

This monument you are driving under was erected in 1859 at the entrance to Brigham Young’s property which led to the mouth of City Creek Canyon. Replaced several times over the years, the present 4,000 lb. eagle capping the 76-foot span of Eagle Gate has a wingspread of 20 feet.

Beehive House – State St. & N. Temple - <https://www.temple-square.com/explore/beehive-house/>

Right - Built in 1854, the Beehive House was home to Brigham Young and other Church leaders, and also served as offices for the Church for many years. The beehive motif was placed atop the structure to symbolize the strong sense of community and diligent work ethic of the Latter-day Saints called to settle the West.

Today The Beehive House serves as a museum displaying objects belonging to Brigham Young and his family. Young was the second president of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Utah's first Governor.

Right - Galivan Center Ice Rink / Stage (200 S.) - <http://www.thegallivancenter.com/>

## **Turn Left (E) on 400 S. (University Blvd)**

City / County Building – 451 Washington Square - <http://www.slcgov.com/welcome-salt-lake-city>

Right - The building was originally constructed by free masons between 1891 and 1894 to house offices for the city and county of Salt Lake and replace the Salt Lake City Council Hall and Salt Lake County Courthouse, both erected in the 1860s. Construction of the building was riddled with controversy. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries the City and County Building was the symbol of non-Mormon citizens' open defiance of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It was designed to rival the Salt Lake Temple as the city's architectural centerpiece. It is even thought that the building's clock tower and statues were designed to mimic the temple's spires and statue of the angel Moroni. Ironically, the building was originally the 1880s brainchild of the Church-backed "People's Party." When the non-Mormon "Liberal Party" was campaigning for city government, they deemed the proposed "joint building" an example of the Church's extravagance and wastefulness. In a reversal of stance, the Liberals decided to go ahead with the building when they finally gained power in 1890. Construction began in February.

City Library – 210 E. 400 S. - <http://www.slcppl.org/>

Right - Salt Lake City's Main Library, designed by internationally-acclaimed architect Moshie Safdie in conjunction with VCBO Architecture, opened in February 2003 and remains one of the most architecturally unique structures in Utah. This striking 240,000 square-foot structure houses more than 500,000 books and other materials.

## **Stay on 400 S. changing into 500 S. (University Blvd) continuing East**

Rice Eccles Stadium - <https://stadium.utah.edu/>

Olympic Park / Cauldron - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt\\_Lake\\_2002\\_Olympic\\_Cauldron\\_Park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salt_Lake_2002_Olympic_Cauldron_Park)

Left - The Olympic Park contains the cauldron that was lit during the duration of the Games. The Cauldron was designed with the official 2002 Olympic motto *Light the Fire Within* and the *Fire and Ice* theme in mind. It was designed to look like an icicle, and was made of glass which allowed the fire to be seen burning within. The actual glass cauldron is 12 feet (3.7 m) high and stands atop a twisting glass and steel support, while the flame within burns at 900 °F (482.2 °C).<sup>[7]</sup> Together with its support the cauldron stands 72 feet (22 m) tall and was made of 738 individual pieces of glass. Small jets send water down the glass sides of the cauldron, both to keep the glass and metal cooled (so they would not crack or melt), and to give the effect of melting ice.<sup>[8]</sup> The cauldron was designed by WET Design of Los Angeles, California, its frame built by Arrow Dynamics of Clearfield, Utah, and its glass pieces created by Western Glass of Ogden, Utah. The cauldron's cost was 2 million dollars, and it was unveiled to the public during its original install at Rice-Eccles Stadium on January 8, 2002

Mt. Olivet Cemetery – 1342 E. 500 S. - <http://www.mountolivetcemeteryslc.com/>

Right - Mount Olivet Cemetery is the only cemetery established by an Act of Congress. The Mount Olivet Cemetery Act designated the cemetery as a burial place for all people. Signed by President Ulysses S. Grant in 1874, the Act wisely designated administration of the new Cemetery to a Board of Trustees. This Board consisted of the Minister and one layman from each of five denominations having churches in Salt Lake City. Through the intervening years, succeeding groups of Clergy and prominent layman have administered the affairs of Mount Olivet, serving without remuneration of any kind and developing one of the west's most beautiful cemetery.

## **University Blvd changing into Foothill Dr.**

### **Turn Left (E) on Sunnyside**

Hogle Zoo - <https://www.hoglezoo.org/>

Right - Utah's Hogle Zoo dates from 1931 and is located at the mouth of Emigration Canyon. Its natural terrain covers 42 acres of tree-lined pathways where visitors can view over 800 animals.

This is the Place Park - <https://www.thisistheplace.org/>

## **Enter into Emigration Canyon continuing W.**

Ruths Diner - <http://ruthsdiner.com/>

Right - 2017 marks the eighty-seventh anniversary and makes the restaurant the second oldest Restaurant in Utah. Unfortunately, Ruth didn't live to see it. She passed away in November of 1989 at the age of 94. She was a great story teller—a spirited woman whose language could make a gangster blush.

Emigration Township

## **Continue on Emigration Road to stop sign at Highway 65**

### **Turn Right (W) on Highway 65**

Left - Little Dell Reservoir

Left - Mountain Dell Golf Course - [https://www.slc-golf.com/mountain\\_dell\\_golf\\_course/](https://www.slc-golf.com/mountain_dell_golf_course/)

## **Take On-ramp to I-80 W. to Salt Lake City**

**Take I-80 to Exit 129 to E. Parley's Way**

**Follow E. Parley's Way turning into 2100 S. heading W.**

Sugarhouse Park - <http://www.sugarhousepark.org/>

Left - For nearly a century, the current site of beautiful Sugar House Park was, incongruously, the grim site of the Utah State Prison. The federal government operated the penitentiary until Utah statehood in 1896, when the prison was then granted to the State of Utah. By the middle of the 20th Century, state officials had finalized plans to move the prison to a new site at the Point of the Mountain, thus igniting discussion of what to do with the old prison site. Sugar House businessman Horace Sorensen lobbied for a decade to have the site converted into a state park, and that seemed to be the site's destiny when the Legislature passed a statute in 1947 setting aside the "old prison site" as a state park.

Downtown Sugarhouse - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sugar\\_House,\\_Salt\\_Lake\\_City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sugar_House,_Salt_Lake_City)

**Return to Flying J / Denny's for refill / lunch / results**