

The Alta Club



Dedication

This history of the Alta Club is respectfully dedicated to the eighty-one charter members who so ably incorporated the objectives set forth in the original invitation leading to the formation of the Club which has been the source of so much pleasure to us who followed.

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by

O. N. Malmquist

Foreword

Founded in 1883, thirty-six years after the arrival of the Mormon pioneers and thirteen years before Utah was admitted to the Union, the Alta Club holds a unique place not only in the immediate community but in the entire Intermountain West.

Organized as a social club "to present the comforts and luxuries of a home together with the attraction to its members of meeting each other in a pleasant and social way," the Alta Club from its beginning attracted the financial, industrial and social leaders of the west. Since these members have been intimately involved with the subsequent growth of the area, the club itself has closely reflected changes in taste, economics and habits of the area's people.

In recent years it has become increasingly apparent that all but a few of those who had joined the club in its formative years, and who in many instances were personally acquainted with its founders, were dying, moving away or otherwise becoming unavailable. In addition, records of the club's early activities were being lost and inadvertently destroyed.

Faced with these circumstances and with the belief that a history of the club would be a valuable companion to other treatises covering the area, the Board of Directors on April 23, 1973, adopted a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to actively pursue the preparation of a club history. Subsequent action included the assembling of portraits of the seventy-six men who have been president of the club since its founding, plus a number of significant photographs related to this history.

Search for an author quickly led the committee to a local ex-newspaper writer who fortunately had only recently com-

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pleted an excellent history covering the first one hundred years of The Salt Lake Tribune. O. N. Malmquist, "Quist" to his many friends, until his retirement was a highly regarded editor and political reporter for the Tribune.

In its early interviews, it became apparent that "Quist's" research in preparation for writing the Tribune history had turned up numerous incidents involving the Alta Club. Following a series of meetings, with perhaps a little arm twisting on the part of J. W. Gallivan, committee member and publisher of the Tribune, an agreement was reached and "Quist" plunged into his work. His thoroughness, integrity and enthusiasm, combined with a writing skill developed over a lifetime in newspaper work, are the ingredients for the following history of the Alta Club. It has the Board's enthusiastic approval. We hope you find it enlightening and that you read it with pleasure and maybe a touch of nostalgia.

R. Lloyd Snedaker

Preface

At first the idea of writing a history of the Alta Club did not seem attractive. To a non-member its image was too benign to arouse spontaneous interest. Viewed from the outside it appeared to be the city's oldest and most prestigious men's social club. Nevertheless, it was just a social club which, over the years, stuck so firmly to its original purpose of sociability that it had no identity as a protagonist or antagonist in any area. It neither advocated nor opposed public causes, good or bad. Although its membership was drawn predominantly from the mining industry during its early years, it did not, as a club, represent an industry, business or profession. As a club it did not represent a particular political, sociological, religious or economic viewpoint.

Even though the club long ago acquired the status of a Salt Lake City institution, it rarely impinged upon the public consciousness. It is represented in newspaper files by an annual announcement of the election of officers and an occasional mention as the scene of a social event. Confronted by this benign image arising from its admirably consistent record of non-involvement in the controversial areas which normally generate news events, the non-member's immediate reaction to the idea of a history emerged in the form of a rhetorical question: What is there to write about?

A member of the club, with a personal knowledge of the pleasures, satisfactions and benefits of affiliation, might find it a stimulating subject for a reflective discourse. But this would be more in the nature of an essay than history.

But a little reflection on the part of the non-member, coupled with some research, served to change the initial reaction. For viewed in the perspective of the time, place and

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circumstances of its birth, the Alta Club does indeed have a history which is unique and important in some significant respects. It is the intent, then, of this account to emphasize the nature of the society which produced the club rather than to provide a recital of events relating to the operation of the club, although that aspect is not ignored. The basic premises from which this history is evolved are: that the genesis of the club was the mining industry which created an affluent Gentile society; that the leaders in establishment and continuing development of the industry were the founders and early members of the club; that the religious majority (Mormon Church) were excluded from membership initially because of the conflict which kept the territory divided into two worlds for half a century; that many members of the Alta Club played important roles in diminishing the bitterness of the conflict to a point which permitted the territory to become a state and to function politically under the national system; that intentionally or unintentionally the club served as one of the instruments of accommodation by gradually admitting to membership Mormon business leaders and thereby encouraging social intercourse between the two worlds.

Acknowledgements

The author is indebted to numerous members and employees of the Alta Club for assistance in assembling information for this history. Special thanks are hereby extended to individuals who, after reading all or substantial portions of the typescript, offered suggestions and additional items of information and who detected and corrected some of the errors of the writer. These include Dr. Leonard J. Arrington, authority on Utah history, author of numerous books and articles on western history and currently church historian of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; Samuel and Lila Weller, specialists in western Americana and owner-operators of Zion's Bookstore; Clarence Bamberger, James Ivers, David S. Romney, James D. Moyle, John M. Wallace, and Theodore Long, members of the club; and Harold Schindler, student of Utah history and author of a biography of "Orrin Porter Rockwell—*Man of God; Son of Thunder*." The writer wishes also to acknowledge and extend thanks for the assistance of members of the Alta Club committee created to implement the history project: M. W. Fidler, the late Sanford M. Stoddard, John W. Gallivan, Arnold O. Larson, and R. Lloyd Snedaker, Chairman.

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CHAPTER ONE

Affluence Comes to Gentiles

A SIGNIFICANT TRANSITION OCCURRED in Utah mining during the 1870's. At the beginning of the decade the dominant factor was the prospector with his probing pick and visions of instant wealth. By the end of the decade the prospector's gamble had evolved into one of the territory's thriving industries.

A by-product of this economic change was the concurrent creation of a new social element in Utah Territory which tended to concentrate in Salt Lake City. The prospector, whose initial objective had been a lucky discovery and a quick sale, was transformed into, or was displaced by, the miner who began thinking in terms of developing rather than finding and selling properties. And he who succeeded in extracting the mineral wealth from the earth and finding a market for it quickly graduated from the role of Alta, Ophir or Park City miner into Salt Lake City capitalist.

By the early 1880's this process had produced a relatively affluent group in Salt Lake City, consisting of persons who were directly engaged in mining and smelting or in serving the industry as bankers and suppliers of services and equipment. The growing sense of permanence and economic well-being within this new element naturally produced a desire for social amenities which some had known in England or "back East" and which others hoped to bring within their reach by seeking economic betterment on the frontier.

One such amenity, which a group of wealthy Salt Lake City men decided to make available to themselves and friends, was a gentlemen's social club of the type which had been trans-

planted from Britain to the older American cities but not yet to frontier settlements. Such a club was proposed in a letter mailed to a list of prospective members in October, 1881. It reads as follows:

Dear Sir:

"It is proposed to organize a social club combining the best features of the Union Club of San Francisco and the larger clubs in the East. The want of an association of this kind, where residents may extend hospitality to visiting friends, has long been felt.

"It is the intention to have the club present the comforts and luxuries of a home together with the attraction to its members of meeting each other in a social way. Already a sufficient number of gentlemen have expressed their desire to become members, which warrants us in assuring you that it will be a success and we respectfully extend you an invitation to join and aid in the formation of this club."

The letter was signed by W. S. McCornick, J. R. Walker, Eli H. Murray, T. R. Jones, A. Hanauer, R. C. Chambers, J. E. Dooly, George A. Lowe, F. H. Auerbach, Joab Lawrence, Samuel A. Merritt, R. Mackintosh and M. Shaughnessy. An accompanying communication from the committee's secretary, H. A. Van Praag, stated that the membership fee for the first 100 members would be \$100 each and the monthly dues \$5. He urged prompt acceptance or declination of the invitation.

All the signers were men of prominence in the city and territory and most, if not all, were connected with the mining industry either as their primary business or as a sideline. Another common denominator was that, in the prevailing Utah terminology, they were all Gentiles, including two highly regarded Jewish businessmen, F. H. Auerbach and A. Hanauer, who any other place in the world would not have been classified as Gentiles.

The letter of invitation to join, it can be confidently assumed, was sent only to Gentiles or former members of the

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. There were obvious reasons why, at this point in Utah history, Mormons would not be invited to join a club of the type contemplated by the committee and why no Mormon in good standing in the church would consider such an affiliation. Major features of the club would surely include a card room, a bar stocked with the finest liquors and wines available in the territory, a tobacco stand with the best cigars, and a dining room under orders to serve the best food in the city and the best steaks in the territory. Such an environment would hardly be compatible with the Sunday School song taught all Mormon youth which contained such rousing phrases as:

"Tea and coffee and tobacco they despise.
Drink no liquor, and they eat,
But a very little meat!"

The founders of the club were well aware that if any Mormon were to join an organization of Gentiles he would be regarded by many of his associates as a traitor to his church. They knew also that any Gentile affiliating with a predominately Mormon organization would be branded by many of his associates as a "Jack Mormon" (a non-Mormon who associated or collaborated with the Mormon enemy). The term later came into use to describe a Mormon who was weak in the faith.

To put it directly and simply, the so-called "irrepressible conflict" then raging in the Territory of Utah and in other areas where Mormons had settled had divided the populace into two worlds which did not mix. There was a Mormon economy and a Gentile economy. There was a Mormon (Peoples) political party and a Gentile (Liberal) political party. There was a Mormon society and a Gentile society. There were Mormon holidays and celebrations, such as the Twenty-fourth of July, and Gentile celebrations. But rarely did the two groups intermingle except in some sort of conflict or confrontation.

In Utah terminology Gentile meant non-Mormon. But to the extremists on both sides it had a stronger meaning: anti-Mormon. The Gentile signers of the invitation to join the projected men's social club, however, were for the most part moderates who could be properly classified as non-Mormons rather than anti-Mormons. Some of them, in fact, had demonstrated on various occasions and in various ways that they favored a liquidation of the conflict and its divisive offspring, amicable settlement of the "Utah problem," and dismantlement of the barriers—economic, political, and social—which so bitterly divided the people. This feeling was no doubt reciprocated from the Mormon side. But it was not yet time for individuals on either side of the conflict to express and publicize conciliatory sentiments. Such an act of courage would, in the climate then existing, have been misunderstood as an act of cowardice or disloyalty. Thus, while individual Mormons and Gentiles could and did strike up personal friendships, neither could afford to be seen in public being nice to the other. In brief, they recognized and bowed to the collective prejudice, hostility and rigidity.

There is much in the history of this period to suggest that, except for this barrier to public socializing between the two worlds, several Gentile founders of the club had Mormon friends they would have regarded as acceptable for membership. Among these was W. S. McCornick, a banker and businessman whose interests would have been best served by an accommodation between the two worlds. F. H. Auerbach, founder of a merchandising and investment business which still bears his name, enjoyed friendly relations with Mormon leaders. He and other members of the Jewish community had apparently reached an accommodation with Brigham Young and his associates before the conflict reached the virulent stage.

J. R. Walker, leader and spokesman for an extraordinary family dynasty in early Utah history known as the "Walker Brothers," came to Utah with his mother and three brothers

as Mormon converts. He had subsequently, with his brothers, left the church, but unlike some of the others, did not embark upon an anti-Mormon crusade. T. R. Jones, Abraham Hanauer, R. C. Chambers, and R. Mackintosh were all in the mining or smelting business and had frequently been identified with political or community activities which were designed to soothe rather than inflame Mormon-Gentile relations. J. E. Dooly, a banker and investor; George A. Lowe, proprietor of a farm implement and mining machinery business; and Joab Lawrence, dairy and livestock operator and investor in city properties, were prominent figures in the non-Mormon world but would not be classified as anti-Mormon.

The remaining three signers were undoubtedly regarded as enemies by the Mormons inasmuch as they were federal appointees. Samuel A. Merritt, a lawyer, was chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Utah Territory; M. Shaughnessy was the United States marshal from 1878 to 1884, and Eli H. Murray had been appointed territorial governor the year before the letter proposing organization of the social club had been distributed.

Justice Merritt and Marshal Shaughnessy were in better odor with the Mormons than Governor Murray. Soon after his arrival in the territory, the governor had made himself anathema to Mormons by over-ruling local officials in an election for the territory's representative in Congress. Governor Murray awarded the certificate of election to Allen G. Campbell, a wealthy mining man who will be mentioned later in this history and who received only 1,357 votes, instead of to George Q. Cannon, an outstanding Mormon leader, who received 18,578 votes. The governor took the position that Cannon, a polygamist, was ineligible for American citizenship and therefore had not met and could not meet the citizenship qualification for the office. He maintained that Campbell was the qualified candidate who received the largest number of votes and was therefore entitled to the election certificate. The issue was

carried back to Washington and contested in the House. Congress could not bring itself to seat a polygamist nor could it stomach the idea of awarding the seat to a candidate who had been defeated at the polls by a vote of 18,578 to 1,357. The result was that neither candidate was seated and Utah Territory was without a representative for a term.

The decision prompted one southern congressman, who remembered the post-Civil War reconstruction period in the south and who hated federal intervention with a passion, to sarcastically observe that had Solomon been elected from the Utah Territory the sages in the House would have found him incompetent to serve.

The election fiasco, along with some other events, gave Governor Murray an image among Mormons which was probably uglier than he deserved. James H. Moyle, a leader in the People's (Mormon) political party and a founder of the Democratic Party in Utah, referred to the governor as "an insufferable thorn in the Mormon flesh."

Mormon Historian Orson F. Whitney, reacting to Governor Murray as a character in Utah history rather than as a political adversary, left posterity a kindlier appraisal. Governor Murray, he wrote, "was the idol of the anti-Mormons. He was courteous and amiable, a man who hated the Mormon Church, the Mormon religion, but not the Mormon people, a man who was naturally kind-hearted, a loving husband, a fond father and not deaf to the appeals of distress."

Marshal Shaughnessy, whose duties included arresting and imprisoning Mormon leaders for polygamy law violations, and Justice Merritt, who had to deal with them in court, could hardly be expected to be popular among Mormons although they were not regarded as particularly offensive oppressors from Washington.

The original promoters of the club were apparently overly optimistic as to the number of acceptable Gentile gentlemen

willing and ready to join. For it was not until March 3, 1883, sixteen months later, that the club was formally organized and incorporated with eighty-one charter members, nineteen short of the first one hundred who were to be admitted for a membership fee of \$100.

The chartering group, like the committee which issued the invitation to join the club, was made up wholly of non-Mormons. Whether they assumed that only Gentiles would be admitted to membership in the future was a question which cannot be answered at this point. But the fact that no religious barriers were suggested in constitution or by-laws indicated that they may have been looking forward to a day when the abyss separating the two worlds would be bridged, thereby permitting intermingling of the two groups socially, politically and economically. In fact there were some developments during the club's incubation period which suggested something like this was happening. Orson F. Whitney, a Mormon and a perceptive and objective historian, wrote in his "History of Utah":

"The acerbities of the local situation were softened sufficiently during the summer of 1882 to admit of two interesting events in which Mormons and Gentiles jointly participated. The first was the formal opening of Liberty Park, in the southern suburb of Salt Lake City, on June 17, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The second was the celebration of Independence Day at the same place."

Speakers at the ceremony opening the park included Wilford Woodruff, an apostle and later president of the Mormon Church, and two men who were to become charter members of the Alta Club—Governor Murray and Ben Sheeks, a prominent attorney. Participants in the Independence Day program included several prominent Mormons and two future charter members of the Alta Club—Governor Murray and C. C. Goodwin, editor of The Salt Lake Tribune. Mr. Goodwin read an original poem.

But the softening of the “acerbities of the local situation” noted by Historian Whitney turned out to be a temporary lull, a false dawn. Describing the situation in Utah in 1884, the year after the Alta Club was organized, Whitney wrote:

“Mormons and Gentiles, at times friendly and sociable, were gradually drawing the lines more tightly than ever, taking sides and surveying each other with mutual suspicion and dislike. Congress, by its late drastic legislation, supplemented by the acts of the Utah Commission—which the Mormons regarded as partial—had done much to divide the never-too-friendly wings of the commonwealth, and the efforts of local agitators had well-nigh effected a complete separation.”

For the ensuing seven years, which coincided with the first seven years of the Alta Club’s life, the tone grew progressively more critical; the Mormon attacks on Gentiles and Gentile attacks on Mormons became more strident and more contemptuous of facts; and Salt Lake City and the territory became more bitterly divided than at any time since the late sixties and early seventies when the Mormon-christened “Border Ruffians” were riding high at The Salt Lake Tribune and Brigham Young was “cutting” dissidents off the church for publicly disagreeing with his economic policies.

This upsurge in the conflict, referred to by historians as the “polygamy crusade,” culminated in the trial and imprisonment for polygamy law violations of many of the top leaders of the Mormon Church. Others escaped trial by disappearing in the “underground.” Another result was the confiscation by the federal government for the benefit of the public schools of much of the property of the church.

Overall effect of the intensification of the conflict was something that participants probably could not foresee at the time. It forced those issues which seemed insoluble to a climax and a solution. It produced the Manifesto which committed the church to accept and encourage its members to abide by the

laws prohibiting polygamy. It brought about the dissolution of the Mormon and Gentile political parties and the organization of Democratic and Republican parties.

These developments, in turn, made it possible for Mormons and Gentiles to start being nice to each other in public without shocking the mores of the community, and paved the way for an infusion of Mormon names into the Alta Club membership roster, beginning in the early 1890’s. The earliest signal of this turn of events so far as the Club was concerned was the admission to membership during the height of the polygamy crusade of one tithe-paying, polygamous Mormon, an incident which will be treated with more detail later in this history.

CHAPTER TWO

Alta Club Members Help Fuse Two Worlds

AVAILABLE ALTA CLUB records provide no information as to just how and when the name of the club was selected. Whether the initiators of the project had already selected a name or whether it was the choice of the eighty-one charter members is of interest chiefly because of a popular version that it was originally formed in the mining camp of Alta in Little Cottonwood Canyon and that its first clubhouse was located there.

Judge Elias A. Smith, who joined the club in 1895 and who subsequently displayed considerable interest in its history, is the authority for the information that it was organized in Salt Lake City; that its first home was in the Alta Block, a building located between Main and and West Temple on 2nd South Street; that the name Alta was chosen because the mining district which bore that name was the most famous and widely publicized in the area and because the club members who selected the name were predominately mining men.

There is nothing to cast doubt on Judge Smith's version except a photograph hanging in the lobby of the present clubhouse and showing a modest frame structure in Alta with a sign "Alta Club" above the front entrance. Some of the older members who were familiar with the mining camp in the early 1890's have suggested that a plausible explanation of the photograph is that the structure is actually a bawdy house and the sign the work of a practical joker.

More important than when the name was selected or where the club's first home was located is the make-up of the membership at the time it was formed and during its early years while it was in the process of becoming a regional institution, the reasons for its organization and the degree to which it has achieved the expectations of its founders.

It seems quite clear on the basis of available records that what the founders had in mind for the organization was set forth in the letter of invitation to prospective members—"to present the comforts and luxuries of a home together with the attraction to members of meeting each other in a pleasant and social way." The by-laws were probably copied largely from those of the Union Club of San Francisco, inasmuch as that was the club specifically mentioned as the inspiration for the proposed Salt Lake City club. There was nothing in the organizational routine or in subsequent activities of the club to suggest that the founders harbored any ulterior motives of either a sinister or laudable nature. In brief, their intent did not go beyond the establishment of a place of sociability for a group of men whose compatibility would be assured by a process of rigid membership selection. To restate the aims and objectives of the club in the negative, it was not intended as a vehicle to represent Gentiles in the irrepressible conflict, although the members were all Gentiles; it was not committed to the solution of the problems of the community or territory through this or that approach; it was not designed as a crusading arm for its members or their interests other than social enjoyment. There were other organizations to join in order to become activists in religious, political, or business issues.

On the other hand, affiliation with the Alta Club did not inhibit participation on the part of members in the full range of public affairs. Instead, it provided them a pleasant haven of sociability when they wanted to escape from such participation.

But even though the club's purpose was limited to social intercourse, its influence on the history of the city and territory was substantial. The association of a group of men representing a large part of the wealth and power of the non-Mormon segment of the community could not help but influence the course of events in areas other than social.

The histories of the period and the news reports provided by the partisans of both worlds supply much evidence that many Alta Club members were conspicuous in activities designed to dilute the "acerbities of the local situation" and advance the cause of pacification.

A few specific examples of Alta Club members risking Gentile criticism for associating with and collaborating with Mormons in political and civic affairs are cited in the following pages to show that the epithet "Jack Mormon" was beginning to lose its sting and that the Alta Club, intentionally or unintentionally, was becoming a point of contact between the inhabitants of the two worlds.

In 1884 Gentile and Mormon Democrats participated in a meeting called to send a message of congratulations to Grover Cleveland upon his election to the presidency of the United States. Most of the participants were Mormons inasmuch as the church membership was oriented at that time toward the Democratic party because of the denunciations by southern congressmen of federal intervention in the affairs of the territory of Utah and in other states and territories. But three of the speakers on this occasion were Gentiles and members of the Alta Club. And it was Gentile participation that made the meeting especially newsworthy. The Alta Club members who spoke were Thomas Marshall, a railroad attorney; Liberty E. Holden, a capitalist who specialized in financing mining enterprises; and Parley L. Williams, member of a prominent Mormon family who had become an outspoken critic of the church.

During the same year a group of young men attempted to organize a local Democratic club as a first step toward displacement of the church-oriented political parties by the national political parties. Four of the leaders in this movement were charter members of the Alta Club—Ben Sheeks, a lawyer; Caleb R. Barratt, partner in a furniture business; Bolivar Roberts, a druggist; and Lewis Samuel Hills, a banker. Hills was especially conspicuous as a Gentile associate of Mormons.

Migrating to Salt Lake City from Massachusetts in 1882, he had formed a partnership with Captain W. H. Hooper and Horace S. Eldredge, Mormon business leaders, to found the Deseret National Bank. Sheeks, too, maintained close and friendly contacts with Mormon leaders. He is remembered as a fine lawyer and "the most interesting conversationalist I have ever known" by Mrs. Jasmine Y. Freed, widow of Lester D. Freed who joined the Alta Club in 1906, and a granddaughter of Joseph Young, a brother of Brigham Young. Mrs. Freed, who was born in 1880 and is probably the only person now living (March, 1974) who attended Alta Club parties before the turn of the century, recalls that Sheeks was a close friend of her grandfather and father (LeGrand Young), that he was a frequent visitor at their home and that he argued long and persuasively with her father and other Mormon leaders to stop fighting the United States government on the issue of polygamy and to do something to rid the church of that suffocating public relations problem. Something was done in 1890 when President Wilford Woodruff issued, and the church membership accepted, the Manifesto proclaiming the church's promise to cease the performance of plural marriages. Mrs. Freed suspects that the arguments and logic of the Gentile lawyer Ben Sheeks had more than a little to do with that event.

Another bid to break through the political barrier separating Gentiles and Mormons came from the Mormon side in 1880 and Alta Club members were in the front ranks of the

Gentiles who responded favorably. Leaders of the People's party offered the Liberal party four places on a fusion city ticket. A meeting of about fifty Liberals accepted the offer and promptly designated the candidates. Three of the four selected were members of the Alta Club—W. S. McCornick, John E. Dooly, and Bolivar Roberts. But other Liberal party members, including some Alta Club members, raised the old cry of "Jack Mormons" and another meeting was convened to reconsider the action. Parley L. Williams, the lawyer who had left the Mormon church, and E. D. Hoge, also a lawyer and a charter member of the Alta Club, led the fight against the fusion proposal. It was defended by the four candidates previously selected, Dr. J. F. Hamilton, an Alta Club founder, and C. C. Goodwin, Salt Lake Tribune editor and also a charter member of the Alta Club. Upshot of this second meeting was the nomination of an anti-fusion ticket which included Alta Club founders Williams, Matthew Cullen, J. J. Daly, Charles Read, and J. R. Walker. The fusion ticket won with a majority of 860 votes in a total vote of 2,714.

It should be noted that in this example of efforts to meld the two worlds for purposes of political competition, Alta Club members were prominent in both camps. But it should also be pointed out that whenever Gentiles or Mormons could be found in both camps that event quite clearly marked a forward step toward accommodation.

Another gesture in pursuit of pacification which was supported by several Alta Club founders was the organization of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club in April, 1887. This project was suggested and aggressively supported by a new territorial governor, Caleb W. West, a Kentucky Democrat. It was Governor West who called a meeting to create a committee to pursue the idea. It was Governor West who served as chairman of the meeting which selected an organizing committee of fifteen members. It was Governor

West who emphasized that the purpose of the organization would be to bring Mormons and Gentiles together and who argued that this would be the result if religion and politics were really excluded as subjects of interest and community betterment was pursued as the sole objective. There could be no question as to the purpose of this project and anyone who participated in it was certainly on the side of liquidation of the conflict.

Three Alta Club founders accepted places on the organizing committee—J. R. Walker, Richard Mackintosh and Fred H. Auerbach. When the chamber was organized it selected as its first president the first president of the Alta Club, W. S. McCornick. Other Alta Club founders who became officers of the new chamber were T. R. Jones, treasurer, and James Glendinning, Jerry C. Conklin, Fred Auerbach, M. H. Walker and Abraham Hanauer, directors.

Because organization of the Chamber of Commerce had been initiated by a federal official and because the Mormons at that particular time were very much on the defensive, Mormon businessmen were understandably suspicious of its motives and consequently reluctant to join. But it was not long until several prominent men of the Mormon business community did join and thereafter it functioned as a mixed Gentile-Mormon organization. Among those who were first to risk the onus within the Mormon community of associating with Gentiles in the chamber were Heber J. Grant, who later became president of the church, Thomas G. Webber, Horace B. Eldredge and Henry M. Dinwoodey. All were associated with Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institution, the church's wholesale and retail merchandising cooperative which, a few years earlier, had been in Gentile eyes a vicious Mormon device to exclude non-Mormons from the economy of the city and territory.

Not long after Mormons and Gentiles started working together in the Chamber of Commerce some of these same

Mormons were proposed and accepted for membership in the Alta Club, among them being Webber and Dinwoodey. Although several of the Alta Club founders were ex-Mormons, the first Mormon in good standing to become a member of the Alta Club which the writer of this history can definitely identify was William Jennings. He was mayor of Salt Lake City from 1882 until 1885 and became a member of the Alta Club February 14, 1885, less than two years after it had been organized. His admission to the club during the period of the "polygamy crusade," despite the fact that he was a practicing polygamist (two wives), is one of many supportive props to the conclusion that he was an extraordinary character who could and did defy the conventions of the times without suffering retaliation from either side of the conflict. In business and politics he was able to keep a foot in both worlds without becoming a focus of controversy. A member of a well-to-do English family, he emigrated to the United States and later came to Utah, not as a Mormon convert but as an ambitious young man looking for adventure, opportunity, and wealth. En route to Utah he met and married Jane Walker, an English girl who had been converted to Mormonism and was also on her way to Utah. He arrived in Salt Lake City in the fall of 1852 with three wagon-loads of groceries which he sold at a handsome profit. One of his first acts after selling his goods, according to information in the *Latter-day Saint Biographical Encyclopedia* compiled by Andrew Jenson, for many years assistant historian of the Mormon church, was to pay his tithing and join the church. Soon thereafter he married his second wife, Priscilla Paul, another young English Mormon convert.

He first entered the butcher business, which had made his family wealthy in England, and then branched out into the tannery and leather manufacturing business. He contracted to supply goods to Fort Douglas and mining camps and became one of the largest gold buyers in the city, activities which were frowned on by President Young. When Brig-

ham Young undertook to establish Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institution in the face of intense hostility from Gentiles and reluctance on the part of some Mormon merchants, Jennings, who by this time was one of the largest merchants in the city (Eagle Emporium), threw his influence behind President Young and put his inventories into the project in return for \$75,000 worth of stock. This action was verboten from the Gentile standpoint. Nevertheless he ran for mayor of the city with strong Mormon and Gentile support. And, according to Historian Jenson, he was urged to run for another term by both Mormons and Gentiles but declined on the grounds that because of the tense feeling about polygamy, his candidacy would be an embarrassment to both his Mormon and Gentile supporters.

The second person the writer can identify as a member of the Mormon Church to be proposed and accepted for Alta Club membership was Thomas G. Webber, for many years secretary-treasurer of Z.C.M.I. He joined January 1, 1894. During the same year Joseph H. Young, superintendent of the Utah Division, Union Pacific Railroad, and R. W. Young, a lawyer and at that time president, treasurer and manager of the Herald Publishing Company, became members. Heber M. Wells, first governor of the state, joined in 1895 and by the end of the century there were about a dozen Mormon members, including J. R. Winder, Jr., whose father was a member of the presiding bishopric of the Mormon church and John Q. Cannon, editor-in-chief of the *Deseret News*, the church newspaper.

The activities of such moderate Gentile founders as Auerbach, Sheeks, the Walkers, Hill and McCornick indicated that they anticipated a future when Mormons and Gentiles would mix socially in the Alta Club. But having been conditioned through years of conflict to regard Brigham Young as enemy No. 1 and, after his death, George Q. Cannon as enemy No. 1,

it is doubtful that they expected in 1883 that members of the Young family would start coming into the club before the end of the century; or that the most common surname in the 1973 membership list would be Cannon and that two of those Cannons, Wilford Y. and Georgius Y., would be sons of George Q. Cannon.

CHAPTER THREE

Alta Club Melting Pot

THE EIGHTY-ONE CHARTER members of the Alta Club represent a good cross section of "Who's Who" of Salt Lake City's Gentile world in 1883. By the end of the century the men making up the club roster overwhelmingly dominated the economic wealth and political influence of the non-Mormon community in both the city and territory. It was a near total domination of the mining industry and a strong influence in banking.

Thirty-five of the eighty-one charter members were engaged directly in mining, smelting or assaying. Six were bankers; twelve were in merchandizing, primarily hardware, mining machinery, and mining supplies. Five were attorneys, three were appointive federal officials, two were medical doctors and six were executives of utility companies. Almost all whose principal business was something other than mining, owned mining stocks or held offices in mining companies as a sideline.

Of this Alta Club-Gentile group which dominated the non-Mormon side of the city's and territory's history up through the turn of the century, none was more eminent and influential than the family dynasty known as the Walker Brothers. The brothers, four in number, came to Utah with their mother as Mormon converts and, after leaving the church because of differences with Brigham Young, they became leaders in non-Mormon business and industry, politics and civic activities.

Writing about the brothers, three of whom became charter members of the Alta Club, Historian Edward W. Tullidge said:

"The career of the Walker Brothers has constituted no inconsiderable part of the history of Utah. In their sphere they are pre-eminent among her founders; and without their record as a family and firm, the social and commercial history of our city would be very incomplete; while each of the brothers has a strong individual line of personal subject for biography that distinguishes them today from the firm name."

Tullidge, also an English convert to the Mormon church, related details of the Walker family's background and their careers in his *History of Salt Lake City*, published in 1886. The father had amassed a comfortable fortune in England and retired. But he became involved in a railroad speculation and lost virtually all of his fortune. At this point he became interested in Mormonism, joined the church, and decided to emigrate to Utah with his family — the mother, four sons, and two daughters. While the Walkers were in St. Louis, Mo., buying goods for trading at auction, a cholera epidemic struck the city and the father and the two daughters died of the disease. The mother set out for Utah with the four sons. Samuel Sharpe, the eldest, was 18 when the family arrived in Salt Lake City in 1852, Joseph Robinson was 16, David Frederick was 14 and Matthew Henry was 7.

Within ten years of their arrival the four brothers were a power in business, politics, community affairs, and the social life of the city. Within twenty years they might properly be described as the most influential focus of non-Mormon power in the territory. Just how and why they left the church is unimportant in relation to this history but it purportedly involved a disagreement with Brigham Young over who was to determine the amount of tithing they would pay.

Spokesman for the family was J. R. Walker, second in age. Writing about the brothers in general and J. R. Walker in particular about the time the Alta Club was organized, Tullidge had this to say:

"It has been the opinion of many of our leading citizens that when Utah becomes a state, J. R. Walker will almost be certain to be one of its earliest governors. . . . Many of our sagacious citizens have cast their eyes around for the most available man for governor, acceptable to both Mormons and Gentiles, and above all others that choice has fallen upon Joseph R. Walker."

A sketch of the Walker Brothers which appeared in *Tullidge's Quarterly Magazine*, July 1885, said in part:

"They [the Walker Brothers] are all young men . . . But they have been able for some time to draw checks with seven figures, and their commercial standing is such that if another figure were added their paper would be honored. Their growth and their interests have been and are attached to Utah with hooks of steel. There is nothing ephemeral, nothing flighty or even spectacular in their record. Sound business principles have been their helm, and sound business honor has been their guiding star.

"No one has a rightful claim upon them which will not be promptly met and adjusted upon presentation. No one can show a flaw in the armor of these financial giants, whose four heads are practically one. . . ."

Anyone familiar with the history of Salt Lake City during the 1880's would assume as a matter of course that the Walker Brothers would be prominently identified with the formation of any major business, social, or political organization in the non-Mormon sector of the community. So the appearance of three of the brothers as charter members of the Alta Club was in accord with expectations. What does call for an explanation is the absence of the fourth brother. For as Tullidge so perceptively noted "their four heads are practically one."

Tullidge did not write about the Alta Club in his history. But he did record information to provide a plausible explanation of why David F. Walker, the third ranking brother in age, did not appear with the other three in the list of charter members. Tullidge wrote:

"In the establishing of the firm of the Walker Brothers, David Frederick Walker was, as we have seen, for many years shoulder to shoulder with his brothers in all the activities and business aspirations of their house; but the time came (prior to 1883) when a revolution was wrought in his life which led him apart from his brothers into another sphere and retyped his character and purposes. The cause was his earnest and fearless investigation of the subject of another life, resulting in an extraordinary experience that had brought him to a knowledge of immortality to his mind beyond all doubt and given him a familiar association with beings of another world."

Simply expressed, David F. Walker had lost interest in business and the type of socializing he would find at the Alta Club and had chosen to devote the remainder of his life to spiritual pursuits, collecting art, and encouraging local artists.

As the first social club in the city, the Alta Club quickly was recognized as the most prestigious and exclusive organization of its kind in the Intermountain area. But it differed in one notable respect from the British and Eastern seaboard clubs after which it was patterned. To qualify for membership it was not necessary to have attended certain schools, to have a Mayflower ancestor or to be a member of a socially prominent family. Members were invited to join on the basis of their own accomplishments and prominence rather than family connections. The charter members and those selected for membership during the club's early years were recruited from residents who were in the process of establishing families which would enhance the eligibility of future generations. As a consequence the membership could properly be characterized as diverse. Some of the members did have socially prominent families in the south, east or in Britain. Some were affluent when they came to the territory of Utah. Others were roving prospectors and pick-and-shovel miners who struck it rich. Some were tradesmen, bankers, or professional men. Some were staid and proper; some were exuberantly uninhibited; and some were conspicuously lacking in social graces. In

short there was not an Alta Club "type." The organization was made up of an assortment of characters who would surely have been "black-balling" each other had the club been organized in the environments of London, Boston, Philadelphia, New York or Atlanta instead of on the western frontier.

One of the most colorful of the club's early members was Samuel Newhouse,* a member of a European Jewish immigrant family who, financially speaking, rose faster and fell farther than any of the other members of his time. Before he was 40 years old Newhouse had made a fortune of several million dollars in Cripple Creek and other Colorado mining camps. This was at a time when a single million qualified an individual to be described as wealthy. He came to Utah in 1896 when he was 42. Some accounts of his career give as his reason for moving to Salt Lake City, the fact that it was more centrally located than Denver in relation to his many mining interests. Another account attributed his move to a "more tolerant attitude toward persons of Jewish ancestry" in Utah than in Colorado. But whatever his reasons for the move he was a spectacular success in Utah. During the first ten years he acquired, developed and sold properties in the Bingham district alone amounting to about ten million dollars.

Assuming the role of the area's top ranking non-Mormon booster, he launched a campaign, largely financed by himself, to move the business center of the city from South Temple to Fourth South. He constructed the Boston and Newhouse buildings, the city's first skyscraper-type structures; donated the property and a good share of the funds to build a Chamber of Commerce headquarters in the same area; provided the site for the mining stock exchange building and started, but did not complete the Newhouse Hotel. He purportedly was a major influence in getting the United States Post Office located between Third and Fourth South on Main Street. But the decisive factor in the location of the post office was undoubtedly

provided by the Walker Brothers who in 1899 gave to the federal government the site for a nominal consideration of one dollar. The silver dollar, minted in 1899, is still in possession of Walker Bank and Trust Company along with a letter to M. H. Walker from Secretary of the Treasury T. J. Gage commending the family for the gift. Later, additional property was acquired and the post office extended to Fourth South Street.

During this period Newhouse was the Alta Club's contribution to the international "ocean liner" set. He shuttled back and forth between the United States and Europe, raising money for his mining ventures in New York, Boston and London. He belonged to clubs in London, New York and Denver and maintained business headquarters and representatives in London and Paris. One of his chief sources of capital in London was Edward VII, first as Prince of Wales and later as King.

While living in Colorado, Newhouse courted and married Ida Stingley, a witty and strikingly beautiful girl and a member of a socially prominent family. Taking her to Europe on his frequent business trips, he placed her under the charge of a tutor who taught her court etiquette and graces then admired in court circles. He then introduced her to the court and the next step was inevitable. She quickly became a royal favorite and thereafter Newhouse's most reliable access to the court was his wife. From this point on, until the death of King Edward, Mrs. Newhouse found the social seasons in London and other royal residences in the British Isles more interesting and exciting than life in the Newhouse mansion on South Temple in Salt Lake City. She and Samuel Newhouse ceased living together but they were never divorced and remained friends until death.

The few people now alive who remember the Newhouses know very few details with respect to the decline of his

fortunes. He made some bad investments in Canadian mining ventures, misjudged the market trend of mining stocks in which he was heavily invested, and got caught in credit squeezes with New York money lenders. He was forced into bankruptcy before he completed the Newhouse Hotel and for years one of the localized jokes on the Pantages and Orpheum Theater vaudeville circuits was a reference to the best ventilated hotel in the country. It was always good for a laugh. But to those who knew something of the background and fate of Newhouse it did not seem particularly funny.

Newhouse sought to save his financial empire (which included an interest in one of New York's first skyscrapers, the Flatiron Building) by borrowing from other sources and liquidating personal property at a small fraction of value. A sister, who had inherited a fortune from a brother, Maurice Newhouse, was living in a villa near Paris. She declined to risk her own funds in what might be an unsuccessful effort to rescue Samuel from fiscal collapse. But she assured him he could always come and live with her for as long as he desired.

Ida Newhouse responded to the appeal for help from her husband by returning the jewelry he had given her when the money was rolling in by the millions and he was acquiring a reputation for lavish giving to charities, relatives, and friends. A close friend of Ida's estimated the value of the jewelry at more than one million dollars, one pearl necklace having been purchased in Paris at a price of more than \$225,000.

After he had been wiped out financially, Newhouse did go to Paris and lived with his sister until his death in 1930. Ida returned to Salt Lake City and lived in the Belvedere Apartments until a few years before her death. She had some money left but not enough to provide an income sufficient to meet her living expenses. A friend and a member of the Alta Club, Lester D. Freed, who was in the finance and investment business, took over the management of her resources and ar-

ranged for the payment to her of a monthly allowance, made up in part from capital. A few years before her death she moved to Los Angeles. Her capital was exhausted but with some help from the Freed's, Hollywood movie colony friends she had met in London and a friend who belonged to a Los Angeles department store family (Robinson), she was comfortably provided for until her death in a Los Angeles hotel apartment in 1937.

*Information for the above brief sketch of the careers of Newhouse and his wife was obtained from newspaper articles, histories covering the period, biographical sketches which appeared in various publications and, more importantly, from two friends of the family with extraordinary memories. One is Clarence Bamberger, whose affiliation with the Alta Club covers a longer period than any other member now living (he joined December 13, 1911). The other is Mrs. Jasmine Y. Freed, who is identified in an earlier chapter. The Freed family were friends of Ida Stingley's family in Denver. And after Jasmine Young married Lester D. Freed she became a friend and confidante of Mrs. Newhouse.

CHAPTER FOUR

Rich Man's Club

THE GENERALLY ACCEPTED image of the Alta Club since its founding has been that of a rich man's club. Such an image didn't arise spontaneously or without good reason. It was generated over a period of time by observable facts, one being that many of the members were rich. But its validity must be qualified. For not all Alta Club members have been rich, in the past or concurrently. Some prominent members have at times, and particularly during the depression of the 1930's, found it difficult or impossible to pay the relatively modest costs of membership. And wealth alone has never provided a guarantee of acceptability.

The aura of wealth emanating from the club was much stronger during the late 1800's and early 1900's than it has been during the past fifty years. Most of the men who founded the club were wealthy. Among the eighty-one charter members more than a dozen were undoubtedly multi-millionaires and the others were drawn from the affluent sector of the population. Among the richest were W. S. McCornick, whose fortune came from banking and mining; Samuel S., Joseph R. and Matthew H. Walker, whose financial standings have been previously noted in this history; Robert C. Chambers, who represented the interests of George Hearst and J. B. Haggin of California in the Park City district and who had mining interests of his own in various areas; Liberty E. Holden, capitalist from Cleveland who, with a son, A. F. Holden, financed some major mining ventures in Utah; Abraham Hanauer, pioneer smelter owner and operator; Allen G. Campbell and Matthew Cullen, who made a fortune from the sale of the Horn Silver mine in

Beaver County; William S. Godbe and son, Anthony Godbe, whose wealth came from merchandising and mining; John Q. Packard, a mine operator; John E. Dooly, banker; Orange J. Salisbury, investor in mines and city property; and Fred H. Auerbach, merchant. Others in the group were certainly wealthy by standards then prevailing and some may have qualified as millionaires. And a million dollars, it should be pointed out, represented considerable wealth in the period before the advent of the graduated income tax.

During the 1880's and 1890's a wave of mining men who struck it rich in Park City, Bingham, Tintic, Ophir, and other mining districts came into the club, which served to enhance its image of wealth. These included J. E. Bamberger, who came to Utah as a representative of the Guggenheim mining and smelting family; John J. Daly, head of a major mining operation in the Park City district; some partners known as "the Silver King Crowd" — Thomas Kearns, David Keith and James Ivers; Samuel Newhouse, whose career has already been summarized; and Henry Newell, whose fortune came largely from Park City.

A few years after the infusion from Park City the development of porphyry copper mining in Bingham created a new and continuing source of wealthy mining men to keep the Alta Club image of affluence intact. It was successful development of porphyry copper ores which assured the state of a large and growing mining industry far into the future. And incidentally, what happened in Bingham revolutionized copper mining throughout the world and made available the metal necessary for the oncoming electrical age.

Gary B. Hansen, in a master's thesis ("*A Business History of the Copper Industry in Utah, 1860-1910*") prepared at Utah State University in 1963, selects three men and one family dynasty as the key figures in the technological breakthrough at Bingham. The three individuals, Enos A. Wall, Samuel New-

house, and Daniel C. Jackling, were all members of the Alta Club and the family smelting dynasty was represented in the club by Simon Guggenheim.

First of these key figures to appear on the Bingham scene was Wall, a member of a North Carolina family who was reared in Indiana and who was first bitten by the mining bug in Colorado in 1860. For 20-odd years he prospected in Colorado, Montana, Utah and Idaho while carrying on a freighting business between Salt Lake and Montana mining camps. During most of that time he made Salt Lake City his home but lived a few years in Idaho where he was elected to the territorial legislature and served as president of the Senate.

In 1887 while working in Mercur, he visited Bingham. Becoming curious about green stains on rocks in a gulch, he sampled some ore in an abandoned tunnel and found it averaged 2-4 percent copper. He learned at the recorder's office that the ground surrounding the exposure of mineral had been staked but later abandoned. He promptly staked two claims which he named after two Salt Lake City friends who were already in the Alta Club as charter members: Charles Read and Richard (Dick) Mackintosh. By this action Wall assured himself of a substantial stake in the Utah copper mine which was to become the greatest producer of mineral wealth in the world. For whoever developed it would have to have his property.

Newhouse became one of the key figures in the history of the Bingham bonanza through the purchase of gold mining property. In 1896 he and Thomas Weir, one of his associates in Colorado, purchased the Highland Boy. Exploratory work at the Highland Boy led to the discovery of copper deposits, which soon made the mine one of the largest sulphide copper producers in the west. They sold this property to the so-called "Standard Oil Crowd" and proceeded to acquire additional properties which became the Boston Consolidated Mining Co., the first of the successful porphyry copper operations.

Jackling, the dominant figure in the Bingham story, became interested in the copper potential of the area. In 1898, while working for Captain Joseph R. DeLamar at Mercur, he ran the mill tests on the ore samples which became part of a report which led to the creation of Utah Copper, with capital provided first by a group from Colorado Springs, and later by the Guggenheim family which controlled American Smelting & Refining Co.

A native of Missouri, Jackling was orphaned at the age of two and spent his boyhood years on Missouri farms, going from one relative to another. He attended Missouri State Normal School but soon transferred to the Missouri School of Mines, where he received a degree in Science in 1892. After a year of teaching, he went to Cripple Creek, Colo., to seek work as an assayer and metallurgist. It was here he met the men who later became his financial backers in the organization and launching of the great Utah Copper Co. mine. From the time he ran the tests on ore from Wall's property, he was obsessed with the belief that the Bingham Canyon could be the site of the most fabulous mine in history. In 1902 he took a job as manager of a mill in Canon City, Colorado and started working on the owners: Spencer Penrose, C. M. MacNeill and Charles Tutt, to persuade them to finance a copper mining venture in Utah. They were impressed with his reports and enthusiasm and agreed to raise \$500,000 for a mill. With the help of two brothers of Spencer Penrose, U.S. Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, and R. A. F. Penrose, a distinguished professor of economic geology at the University of Chicago, they raised the money and became major stockholders in an enterprise which required some \$8,000,000 more from the Guggenheims before it became profitable. But the mine did for Spencer Penrose and MacNeil all that Jackling said it would do, and more. By 1910 MacNeill told a friend who wanted financ-

ing to buy out a rival in Cripple Creek, that his income from Utah Copper was \$100,000 a month, and that Spencer Penrose (who bought Tutt's interest) was receiving twice that amount.

The men who played substantial roles in the Utah Copper saga, which included the acquisition of the Wall property, the absorption of Boston Consolidated and the development of a mining operation on a scale far in excess of anything theretofore known in the industry, involved dozens of the most prominent men in mining. Among those who joined the Alta Club, in addition to Jackling, Wall, Newhouse, Weir, Simon Guggenheim, Spencer and Richard Penrose and MacNeill, were:

John Hays Hammond, an internationally famous consulting engineer in the minerals industry;

Charles Hayden of Boston, partner in the firm of Hayden, Stone & Co., which underbid the legendary Bernard Baruch on a \$30,000,000 bond issued floated to finance the original Garfield Smelter;

George O. Bradley, mechanical engineer who supervised installation of the second-hand machinery used in Utah Copper's first mill;

Frank G. Tanney, skilled mechanic who made the second-hand machinery do what it was supposed to do;

Karl Eilers of New York City, who supervised construction of the Garfield Smelter;

Louis G. Cates, General Superintendent of the Boston Consolidated Mill, who later joined Utah Copper and who still later became President and Chairman of the Board of Phelps-Dodge Copper Corp.;

Lafayette Hanchett, General Manager of Boston Consolidated and of Newhouse Mines & Smelters;

Sidney J. Jennings, engineer for the U.S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co.;

Henry Krumb, engineer who made the report which persuaded the Guggenheims to finance Jackling's dream;

Hartwig Cohen, Capt. DeLamar's manager, who persuaded Wall to put his property into the Utah Copper venture.

A. Chester Beatty of New York City, an associate of Hammond's;

C. Boettcher, Denver capitalist who was associated with the Colorado Springs group in various mining ventures.

Since the original influx of Bingham mining luminaries into the Alta Club, the Utah Copper Co. as a separate entity and later as a division of Kennecott Copper Corporation, has been well represented in the organization. Four of the company's executives, Jackling, R. C. Gemmell, D. D. Moffat and H. C. Goodrich, have served as president, and many others have been or are currently members.

An intriguing sidelight to membership of Bingham Copper mining pioneers in the Alta Club was the presence there at the same time of Jackling and Wall. Both served as president (Wall in 1905 and Jackling in 1909). Both were accorded the title of rank of "Colonel," which was conferred on Wall by his friends, and on Jackling by Governor William Spry for services on the Governor's staff. Both were put forward by admirers and supporters as the "father" of the mining of low-grade disseminated porphyry copper ore, such as occurred in the Bingham district. Both made fortunes from Utah Copper Co. The controversy over who was first to realize the potential of the Bingham deposits was acrimonious at times. For several years Wall was a hairshirt for Jackling to endure. He criticized Jackling's mining and milling methods. He accused the Utah Copper officials of paying an unreasonable price (in Utah Copper Co. shares) for Boston Consolidated holdings and some Nevada properties. He denounced the long-term smelting contract given to American Smelting & Refining Co. as grossly unfair to the mining company.

But all the bitter feuding apparently did not generate the type of personal animosity which would prompt one to keep the other out of the Club. For with the admittance system used by the Club—unanimous approval of a membership committee, and approval by the Board of Directors with no more than one dissenter—an incumbent member could undoubtedly keep a candidate out. Inasmuch as Wall was a member when Jackling was approved, any credit for an act of gracious forbearance should be given to Wall.

As to the outcome of the dispute as to who was first to comprehend the potential of Bingham Canyon, the "father" title seems to have been firmly fixed on Colonel Jackling by time and events.

While Alta, Park City, and Bingham provided a majority of the affluent mining men who gave the Alta Club its early image as a social haven for the wealthy, some of the most colorful members struck it rich in other areas. Two charter members, for example, acquired fortunes by buying and selling a mine in Beaver County. One was Allen G. Campbell, who won a permanent niche in Utah history by running against George Q. Cannon for the office of territorial delegate to Congress and thereby becoming a party in a contest which resulted in both being denied the seat and the territory being left for a term without a delegate. The other was Matthew Cullen who was prominently identified with Salt Lake City politics and business affairs until his death in 1918. Born in Ireland in 1840, he came to the United States at age 12 with his family to settle in Maryland. At age 14 Matthew, who throughout his life was known as "Matt," was apprenticed to a blacksmith. In 1857 he got a job driving a team to Fort Bridger, Wyo., and for the next ten years pursued employment which kept him in contact with one of his avid interests—horses. During the Civil War he served as wagonmaster in the armies of General Rosecrans and General Brinkerhoff and held similar responsibilities

with General Sherman's army during its famous march through Georgia, from Atlanta to the sea.

Like many other families in border areas such as Maryland, the Cullens divided on the Civil War issue and a brother, Michael, enlisted in the Confederate army. He was taken prisoner in Atlanta and later transferred to Chicago. When Matt Cullen returned from the war one of his first family assignments was to go to Chicago to seek the release of his brother.

In 1865 Matt took off for the west to find a permanent home. He spent two years placer mining in Colorado and then acquired a string of teams and became a grading contractor for the Union Pacific Railroad. After the railroad was completed he took up freighting and mining. In 1876 he, in partnership with Campbell, Dennis Ryan and A. Bryam, purchased the Horn Silver mine for \$25,000 from two prospectors who discovered it. The selling prospectors, James Ryan and Samuel Hawkes, were fearful that the ore body would run out shortly and probably felt they were fortunate to find buyers. Cullen and partners worked the mine for about three years and in 1879 sold the property, which included various facilities in the town of Frisco, Utah, to Jay Cooke for a reported \$5,000,000. The ore body did run out shortly after this transaction.

Cullen and Campbell returned to Salt Lake City as capitalists to engage in other lines of business, although both continued to invest in mining properties. Both were obvious prospects for Alta Club membership when the club was launched. Cullen's first major business undertaking in Salt Lake City was to build a hotel, not because he was particularly interested in inn-keeping but because he wanted a convenient place to meet his numerous mining and livestock friends scattered around the territory. The Alta Club served as a place for meeting and socializing with his mining friends in Salt Lake City. And the bar and lobby of his Cullen Hotel at 33 West

Second South Street became, in effect, a club for livestock men and miners from the so-called "cow counties." The specialized, clubbish atmosphere which prevailed in the Cullen Hotel was no doubt generated in part by the conviviality of the bar. But it ran deeper than that. For after prohibition eliminated the bar, the lobby continued to serve as a rendezvous for the people who patronized the place before prohibition. While its role as a "club" diminished as Cullen's generation was succeeded by sons and grandsons, it retained some of the old atmosphere until the structure was torn down in 1954. The site, now a parking lot for the Continental Bank and Trust Company, is still owned by the Cullen heirs.

By the time the Alta Club reached its fiftieth birthday in 1933 many of the old names still appeared in the roster but for the most part they were borne by sons of those who had given the club its distinctive character. Some of the new names which helped to preserve the club tradition by connecting business prominence and affluence included Browning, Clayton, Cosgriff, Eccles, Fitch, Freed, Hogle, Moyle, Raddatz, Rolapp, Steiner and Wallace.

After the club's fiftieth birthday the new names appearing each year in the membership roster came from a greater diversity of economic interests. Mining continued to be well represented but it was not so predominant as during the first half century. A further change in the membership pattern of the present roster is an increase in the representation of the professions—especially doctors and lawyers.

One of the eighty-one charter members was still living when the club observed its fiftieth birthday. He was Charles Read, a mining man who served as president in 1887 and 1888. He died in 1937 a short time after his ninetieth birthday, November 28, 1936. On that occasion he was honored by the club at a dinner. Toastmaster was Dr. William D. Donohar, who

served as president in 1931; chairman of the event was W. J. O'Connor, who was the incumbent president.

Seven Salt Lake City families have been represented in the club by three generations—Bamberger, Ivers, Keith, Bransford, Wallace, Steiner, and Firmage. Curiously, none of these families provided a charter member. But with two exceptions, the first-generation member joined prior to 1900.

J. E. Bamberger became a member in 1896. Clarence Bamberger and Clarence Bamberger, Jr., are currently members. The first James Ivers joined in 1899. The second and third James Ivers are present members. The first David Keith joined in 1892, the second David Keith in 1919 and the third is presently a non-resident member. The first Bransford, John S., joined in 1899, the second-generation member, William M. Bransford, joined in 1923 and the third-generation member, Wallace L. Bransford, is presently a member. The first Steiner (George A.) joined in 1899. Frank G. Steiner, second-generation member, died in December of 1973 and Richard A. Steiner, third generation, is presently a member.

The first Wallace, William R., joined in 1910. John M. Wallace, second-generation member, and his sons, M. Walker and John M. Wallace, Jr., are presently members. The two third-generation members of the Wallace family are grandsons of a charter member, Matthew H. Walker. The first Firmage, John L. Firmage, joined in 1935. J. H. and John H. Firmage, Jr., second and third-generation representatives of the family, are presently members.

No effort has been made to sort out and identify families who might have been represented in the Alta Club by three generations, with one generation bearing the married name of a daughter of a first generation member.

CHAPTER FIVE

“Cross of Gold” Campaign Plays Role in Alta Club Home

IN THE ABSENCE of recorded information concerning intentions of the founding fathers, it cannot be determined precisely what they had in mind for the future and permanent home of the Alta Club. But in the light of the purposes they expected it to serve, it can reasonably be assumed that they did contemplate the eventual construction of a clubhouse. It can likewise be assumed that they would want a solid, dignified structure, more on the conservative than the showy side; that they would want a home that would reflect fine quality and contribute toward an atmosphere of restrained elegance. In brief, they would want a clubhouse substantially like the one they did construct in 1898, one that has since served as the club's home and one that presently does not appear to be in danger of being razed in the name of progress.

One of the interesting aspects of the club's acquisition of its home was the timing. On a basis of information supplied by an early member of the club (Judge Elias A. Smith, who joined in 1895), plus some plausible conjecture, it appears that the presidential campaign of William Jennings Bryan in 1896 and the monetary issues he used to fan voter emotion served to advance the timing of construction by a few, and possibly several years. The emotive issue of the gold standard, which Bryan denounced as a cross upon the backs of the common people, and his advocacy of monetization of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one with gold, which caused hard-nosed Republican

silver miners to smack their lips, were injected into Alta Club affairs in the following manner:

When the club was organized it took temporary quarters in the Alta Block, a building owned by the Walker Brothers and located midway between Main and West Temple on the north side of Second South. There was no connection between the name of the club and of the building except that in both instances it was derived from Alta, the famous mining district in Little Cottonwood Canyon.

The club remained in those quarters until July 1, 1892, when the Dooly Block was opened. This structure, located on the southwest corner of West Temple and Second South, was the business building showplace of the period in downtown Salt Lake City. The architect was Louis Sullivan, who designed numerous skyscraper-type structures in Chicago and major eastern cities and was ranked as one of the most celebrated architects of the era. It was owned by John E. Dooly, banker and charter member of the Alta Club.

The club occupied the two top floors of the building. Mrs. Jasmine Y. Freed, previously identified in this account, remembers the dining room as an imposing place. She also recalls that water glasses on the tables were so tall she was unable to drink without the help of her brother. Dooly, the Alta Club's landlord, was born in Illinois in 1841. At age 22 he migrated to California and joined Wells, Fargo & Company. In 1873 he moved to Ogden as an agent for Wells, Fargo and established the first bank in that city under the name of J. E. Dooly & Company. In 1877 he was transferred to Salt Lake City as cashier of the Wells, Fargo bank in that city. For the remainder of his life he was one of the prominent citizens of the city, playing a prominent role in its financial and business affairs and serving in a variety of public capacities, including president of the Board of Education, regent of the University of Utah and member of the Salt Lake City Council. He was, in

summary, one of the large number of Alta Club members who significantly influenced the history of the city and territory.

As a banker, and particularly because of his experience in California during the gold rush era, he had acquired a familiarity and presumably a deep respect for the value and stability of gold. So when the presidential campaign of 1896 came along and William Jennings Bryan, the "Great Commoner," began stirring the national emotions with his attacks on slavish commitment to the gold standard, the most famous being his "Cross of Gold" speech, it can reasonably be assumed that Dooly would regard him with disdain if not hostility. Except for one aspect of the Bryan campaign, most of the mining-oriented Alta Club members would have shared Dooly's feelings. The special aspect was Bryan's advocacy of remonetization of silver on the sixteen to one ratio, which was based upon estimated world-wide production of the two metals. Monetization of silver at the proposed ratio would have dramatically increased the price of the white metal and guaranteed future price stability.

It was tempting bait offered by the champion of the "commoners" to the uncommonly affluent Alta Club members. And, judging from the election returns in November, the miners went for the bait like starving trout. Bryan carried the state by a vote of 64,851 to 13,461.

Dooly's reaction to this landslide rejection of monetary orthodoxy can only be imagined. But a subsequent incident provides some assistance to the imagination. When the lease for the two top floors to the Alta Club came up for renewal, Dooly, according to Judge Smith, informed the committee that he would henceforth have a provision in the lease requiring payment of the rent in gold. It is possible, of course, that Dooly was indulging in a bit of whimsy when he attached this condition to the lease; or that he just wanted to emphasize his support of what the large majority of bankers regarded as

fiscal responsibility; or that he actually did regard gold as the only acceptable guarantee of future payments.

But whatever he did have in mind, the Alta Club committee took the condition at face value and refused to sign such a lease. It would be interesting to know if any of the committee members thought to counter whimsy with whimsy by proposing a counter offer to contract payment in silver bullion at the then quoted price. What is known from Judge Smith's recollections of the club's history is that the committee said they would agree to pay in currency or by check drawn upon any bank designated by Dooly.

Upshot of the disagreement over the gold clause in the lease was the appointment of a committee to find a site for a permanent clubhouse, a result which could have been Dooly's real purpose. The site selected was owned by Harriet Hooper Young, who had inherited it from the estate of Brigham Young. Fifteen years earlier, when the club was formed, acquisition by a Gentile organization of property owned by members of Brigham Young's family for a social club which would feature friendly poker games, fine liquors, and choice Havana cigars, and which was located within the late afternoon shadows of the Temple spires, might have caused some consternation. But in 1897, a year after statehood and seven years after the Manifesto on polygamy, such a property transfer is worth noting here only because it had ceased to be considered worthy of special attention. For the barriers separating Mormons and Gentiles in social organizations were beginning to crumble, Mormons were joining the Alta Club and the process of accommodation was accelerating throughout the city and state.

The changed Gentile-Mormon relationship was further emphasized by the fact that the documents by which the site was acquired and by which the club borrowed \$40,000 on a mortgage for construction purposes was signed by a prominent son of a very prominent Mormon father, governor of the state

at the time and treasurer of the club, Heber M. Wells. The other signer was J. E. Galigher, then president of the club.

Architect for the clubhouse was Frederick Albert Hale, a native of Colorado who studied architecture at Cornell University. In 1890 he moved to Salt Lake City where he established a successful professional practice. Buildings he designed in addition to the Alta Club included the Salisbury mansion (now Evans & Early Mortuary); the Salt Lake City Public Library (now the Hansen Planetarium); the administration building of the University of Wyoming, and the American Linen Supply Building on Sixth South Street.

Incidentally, the Salisbury mansion was the home of a charter member of the Alta Club; the old Salt Lake City Library was given to the city by Edward W. Packard, a member of the Alta Club; and the planetarium now housed in that building was given to the city by the widow of George T. Hansen, a member of the Alta Club who joined in 1911.

Architectural style of the Alta Club is Italian Renaissance. The exterior building material of the original portion of the structure is an oolite stone which was quarried in Montana. The stone quarry was just being developed at the time the clubhouse was designed and the owners, wishing to advertise their product in the Salt Lake City area, offered to furnish the stone free of charge if the club would pay transportation charges. The offer was promptly accepted.

The structure was completed in less than a year after the site was acquired and formally opened June 1, 1898.

In 1910 an east wing was added, almost doubling the size of the original clubhouse. Since for reasons unknown the original stone could not be matched, old and new stone from a different quarry were mixed in the addition. At the time the addition was built, the main entrance was on State Street. As part of the remodeling project a new entrance was provided on South Temple Street and a stairway was added to the State

Street entrance to provide direct access to the second floor. This became the ladies' entrance and eliminated earlier inconveniences, inasmuch as ladies were and still are restricted to the upper floors.

Very little major alteration has occurred to the interior rooms since 1898. In the 1910 addition, care was taken to match cornices, doorways, windows and other architectural features. Wainscoting, woodwork, and paneling is of natural stained quarter-sawn oak except for some lounges and private dining rooms in which the original woodwork is painted. In the late 1960's when the club discontinued providing rooms for resident guests because of the personnel required and the liability involved in this operation, some third floor bedroom space was made available for other purposes. A minor remodeling program involving this space was undertaken in 1971-72 after a fire in one of the rooms necessitated repair work and provided some insurance funds for financing. The space was converted into dining space (Prospector Room) and a cocktail lounge for private parties.

Interesting original items in the clubhouse are the leaded, stained glass windows in the bar, doors and transoms separating the main dining room and the "Bird Cage" on the second floor and the main entrance sidelights and transoms. The "bottle glass" panels in the doors separating the bar and members' grill are of collector's item quality.

Massive fireplaces in the bar and library are still functional and in use from time to time. Another fireplace on the east wall of the first floor lobby has been covered by subsequent alterations to the area. Furnishings which date back to early days include hand-carved desks, wingback chairs, grandfather clock, marble lavatories, and a huge oak bar and backbar.

Preservation of the old furnishings and general appearance of the clubhouse, inside and out, has served to give it an air of permanence consistent with the establishment of tra-

dition. Another contributing factor to this air of stability has been the long tenure of those who have managed the club's various facilities. The service of two general managers covers a period of something more than sixty years, almost two thirds of the club's lifespan.

Manager with the longest tenure was Waldo L. (Wally) Stewart, who took over the position January 1, 1936, and retired September 1, 1972. The position has since been held by Arnold O. Larson, whose long service as assistant manager made him almost as much of a club fixture as Stewart. Arnold started working with Stewart in 1937, left for an eight-year period (1960-68), and then returned. Larson's assistant is Robert Kendall.

Manager with the second longest tenure was Ernest Pratt, who was succeeded by Stewart. Because of gaps in the minutes of the club's board meetings it is uncertain as to just when Pratt started working for the club or when he became manager. He is mentioned in the minutes as early as 1913, when his salary was fixed at \$150 per month. But it is uncertain whether he was general manager or managed only specified departments under the direction of board committees. Entries in 1922 board minutes indicate that he had the responsibilities of general manager at that time and on November 1, 1923, his salary was increased from \$250 to \$275 per month, which was not an insignificant income at that time.

Preceding Pratt, and working with him at times, were A. T. Vollmer, D. H. Andrew and C. Durnin. Andrew was apparently the No. 1 employe after 1916 when Vollmer "by reason of long service and failing health," was assigned lighter duties at a reduced salary.

Entries in minutes of the board meetings indicate that prior to 1920 overall responsibility for operations of the club

was held by the board of directors who functioned through a system of committees which supervised departmental managers. The managerial concept of a general manager was discussed as early as 1910 but was not adopted until 1921 when an efficiency expert (F. V. Baudisser) was brought in. The records indicate he installed a general manager (C. Durnin) for a transition period after which Andrew assumed the job for a short period to be succeeded by Pratt.

CHAPTER SIX

Alta Club and Politics



NE REASON FOR the Alta Club's long life and good health is its abstinence as an organization from the advocacy of partisan political causes. This does not imply that members aren't deeply interested in politics; it does not mean that they aren't aggressively partisan as individuals. All it means is that the club itself is apolitical and nonpartisan; that no matter how dominant one political party or the other might be in the collective membership, the majority does not attempt to make its viewpoint the position of the club.

The club's public political image, however, usually obliterates this distinction between organization and members. As a result the public has tended to view the club since its founding as a haven for conservative or reactionary Republicans. But in this case the image, as images usually do, exaggerates the facts. Except for extraordinary circumstances, such as the William Jennings Bryan campaign for monetization of silver in 1896, the membership of the Alta Club has probably voted preponderately Republican, as has every other group drawn from the same economic stratum.

But from its inception the Alta Club has also been the social haven of the most influential Gentile organizers and leaders of the Democratic Party. Among the eighty-one founding members there were at least nine young Democrats who, collaborating with Mormons of similar political persuasion, actively participated in movements to establish a Democratic party in the territory. They were L. S. Hills, Ben Sheeks, Bolivar Roberts, Caleb R. Barratt, Parley L. Williams, Thomas Mar-

shall, Liberty E. Holden, Robert C. Chambers and William G. Sharp. This group, with other Gentiles not affiliated with the Alta Club and Mormons, organized a Democratic Club and ran a ticket in the 1885 election. The effort fizzled badly, not necessarily because of a lack of Democrats but because of a lack of voters who were willing to desert, even for a single election, the religious oriented Liberal and People's parties.

Edward Tullidge, in recording this incident in his *History of Salt Lake City*, wrote:

"The vote cast for the above was so amazingly small that the movers lost all hope of bringing about a revolution, and indeed the encouragement extended was, to say the least, not very inspiring. It was at once tacitly understood that no further efforts should be made under that banner. Since that time but few references to the outcome have been made. The enemies of the cause speak only occasionally by way of ridicule while its friends seldom find it advisable to speak boastingly."

Democratic activists who were not charter members but who came into the club in its early years included Simon Bamberger, William H. King, and Joseph L. Rawlins. Bamberger became governor, King served for many years in Congress, both House and Senate, and Rawlins likewise served in both branches of Congress. A non-Mormon member of a pioneer Mormon family, Rawlins was elected to Congress to introduce the Enabling Act and to make what proved to be the successful case for admission of the territory to statehood. He introduced and guided through the House the bill restoring escheated property to the Mormon church and in 1897 was elected United States senator by the State Legislature after fifty-four ballots taken over a period of fourteen days.

The only way of identifying members with their political parties was through political activities. And it is certain that there were founders and early members not mentioned here who were Democrats. Of the seven senators who have been

members of the Alta Club two (Rawlins and King) were Democrats and five (Arthur Brown, Frank J. Cannon, George Sutherland, Thomas Kearns and Wallace F. Bennett) were Republicans. Of the five governors who have been members of the club two (Bamberger and George H. Dern) were Democrats and three (Heber M. Wells, John C. Cutler and William Spry) were Republicans.

The political clout of the partisan members of the apolitical club is indicated by the fact that the first four U.S. Senators (actually six of the first seven) were members of the Alta Club.

If there has been one period during the life of the club when its membership was more Republican than at any other time, it was during President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "New Deal" administration. The intense antipathy of most members to FDR was not peculiar to Salt Lake City or to the Alta Club. It was something that was generally shared throughout the country by those in the sector of the economy from which the Alta and similar clubs drew their membership. They were reacting to a turn of the political wheel in which they were cast by Roosevelt in the role of chief villains in the depression. They were registering resentment at the "economic royalist" label pinned on them by FDR and other New Deal orators, a characterization which was especially galling to those who had to resign from the club because of inability to pay the dues and charges for use of the club's facilities.

It was during this period that the Alta Club's political image reached maximum exaggeration as a Republican symbol. But, as a curious sidelight, it should be noted that the Utahns who held the highest positions and exerted the greatest influence in federal government during this period of Democratic ascendancy were then or later became members of the Alta Club. Notable examples included Governor George H. Dern, who became secretary of war in the Roosevelt cabinet;

Marriner S. Eccles, who served in various high positions, including chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; and Robert H. Hinckley, whose numerous federal services included assistant secretary of commerce and chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

An example of political activism on the part of members without involvement of the club was the formation of a political group soon after the demise of the American Party in 1910 to promote the candidacy of Ernest Bamberger, member of a three generation Alta Club family, for the United States Senate. Several leaders of the organization were fellow members of the Alta Club, one of the most active being James Ivers, second generation member of another three-generation Alta Club family.

The organization failed to achieve its goal, losing the election by a narrow margin to the Democratic candidate, William H. King, also a member of the Alta Club.

Ivers, now in his eighty-seventh year, can recall many of the details of the group's activities but one that sticks most vividly in his memory involved a very brief funeral eulogy. The group's contact with the so-called "underworld" was a man with the nickname of Ed. It was his function to keep in contact with and deliver the vote of the segment of society in which he was an influential leader. And it was the impression of Ivers and his associates that Ed had done a very effective job. But shortly after the end of the campaign Ed died and his cronies decided he should be honored with something more than just an ordinary funeral. They requested that city and state officials attend and that the funeral sermon be preached by the Rev. Elmer I. Goshen, the Salt Lake "Billy Sunday" whose eloquence attracted followers enough to fill his church to overflowing. At this particular period he was using the Pantages vaudeville theater for his Sunday morning sermons. Ivers was delegated to make arrangements with the

Rev. Mr. Goshen, who after considerable persuasion, agreed to "say a few words" for a fee of \$150. Ivers thought the fee a bit stiff but after all they had already spent a lot of money in the campaign and he decided it would be worth another \$150 to keep Ed's friends happy.

By a little gentle arm twisting the group succeeded in getting the governor, the mayor and several other public officials to attend the service. When the preliminaries had been disposed of, the Rev. Mr. Goshen stepped forward to deliver the eulogy. He placed his hands on the coffin and, as Ivers recalls, said his promised few words as follows:

"I have known Ed for many years. I am aware of his activities and business. And about the only thing I can say in his behalf on this occasion is to express the hope that the Lord will be as kind to Ed as Ed would be to the Lord were their positions reversed."

CHAPTER SEVEN

Prohibition Problems At The Alta Club

NE OF THE ingredients of sociability, and therefore an essential for a social organization such as the Alta Club, is liquor. By its nature liquor is always entangled to some degree with politics of the non-partisan variety. And it can be either a boon or a boomerang, depending upon circumstances. In the case of the Alta Club it has been both at different times.

When the club was founded the bar and the wine room were welcome economic assets. For some reason people are willing to pay a larger margin of profit for a luxury like liquor or cigars than for a necessity like food. And the more luxurious the luxury the greater the margin of profit they will pay without complaint. Thus, the operations of the physical facilities and services at the Alta Club immediately adjusted to the normal pattern of bar and wine room profits covering dining room and buffet deficits. For a non-profit organization this situation was quite satisfactory from the standpoint of those charged with the responsibility of operating the club. If the members were happier paying part of the other costs when they had a cocktail or a bottle of wine there was no good reason to annoy them by pricing strictly on a basis of cost.

As an economic factor in the club's operation then, liquor was an unadulterated boon. But because of the sensitivity of politicians to the common poor when they start complaining about the treatment of the uncommon rich, the bar quickly became a public relations annoyance. Whenever a public bar owner or operator, who might be poor, rich or in between,

wanted some concession he would look to the "rich man's club" for justification. If he wanted to stay open an hour longer than city ordinances permitted, he would complain that the Alta Club was not required to close at the time specified for his bar. Thus, he would argue, the poor man who frequented his bar had to stop drinking at one hour but the rich man at the Alta Club could go on drinking for another hour or two. Instead of responding with the logical reply that the Alta Club was a private organization and that when it closed its bar was no more the city's business than when the non-club member stopped drinking at home or at a friend's home, the sensitive politician would try to appease in both directions. He would agree with the owner of the publicly licensed and controlled bar that he did have a point. He would then try to convince those with the private club that they should, as a matter of public relations, let the public bar owner dictate how the private club would operate. The private club members, wishing to avoid public controversy, would agree to a compromise. The public bar owner wouldn't get what he wanted but he would succeed in pressuring the private club to submit to a political control which initially had no legal basis. That is how, over the years, private clubs gradually lost their privacy and the state moved in to impose most if not all the regulations imposed upon public places.

Because of a lack of minutes for the Alta Club's early years it cannot be determined just how soon after it was organized the bar became a political problem. The first recorded instance occurred in 1912. Under date of January 13 of that year Mayor S. C. Park addressed a communication to the officers of the club which said in part:

"... Yours is the oldest club in the city and by reason of the wealth and standing of its members has great prestige in the community life ... Your example will be persuasive to others,

and it will particularly deprive the retail dealer of his hackneyed excuse for evading the law, i.e., that he is being discriminated against in favor of the rich man's club. . . ."

Purpose of the letter was to ask the club to voluntarily close its bar on Sunday. The directors voted to comply with the request and posted a notice that henceforth any liquor or tobacco to be consumed on Sunday must be purchased prior to that day.

Five years later, in 1917, Janus-faced liquor turned her head and became an economic problem to the club. A state-wide prohibition law, promised by both major political parties in the 1916 campaign, was enacted by the State Legislature and in August the Alta Club bar and all other bars in the state, except those willing to risk penalties for law violations, were closed seven days a week. The political figure who deserved most of the blame or who was entitled to most of the credit for state-wide prohibition was Simon Bamberger, who joined the Alta Club in 1904. He ran for governor on a platform promising prohibition and, unlike some earlier candidates, delivered on his promise after he was elected. But it would have made little difference whatever the state elected to do inasmuch as adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the federal constitution in 1919 brought prohibition to the entire nation. This situation continued until the amendment was repealed in 1933, with Utah providing the final vote needed to accomplish repeal.

After two months of operation of the Alta Club without the bar, the manager and directors decided they had better do some checking on the fiscal impact of the change. An auditor was called in, and after analyzing operations for a few years back and for the first two months following prohibition, he submitted a gloomy report. In substance, the report showed that whereas the club's operating deficit had been running between \$1,500 and \$3,000 per year, the projected deficit for

the first full year without the bar was in excess of \$14,000. This called for immediate implementation of an austerity program. The directors voted to discontinue the practice of providing free meals to employees but to increase their salaries modestly; to reduce the number of porters and bell boys; to increase breakfast prices; and to increase dues from \$7.50 to \$10 per month.

These adjustments apparently took care of the deficit problem until the arrival of the "roaring twenties" and a period of prosperity, especially for the economic sector represented by the Alta Club membership, which made club financing easy and painless. Then came the "great depression" of the 1930's. Its impact on Alta Club fiscal operations will be detailed in a subsequent chapter.

While prohibition put the Alta Club, as an organization, out of the liquor business, it did not necessarily stop members from imbibing. But to the extent they continued their pre-prohibition habits, they had to find their own illegal sources of supply, make their own purchases, and assume personal responsibility for custody of the contraband.

The methods employed by otherwise law-abiding citizens to thwart effective enforcement of the prohibition law were imaginative and varied. The moonshine distillers and bootleggers who were most successful in avoiding arrests were those who catered to a specific and limited clientele. Alta Club members who purchased liquor would, generally speaking, patronize this type of supplier. One member who is still living and who joined the club shortly before the advent of prohibition described for illustrative purposes how he and a few friends obtained their liquor supplies. They selected a bootlegger previously known to one of the group and who had established a reputation of providing a product which caused neither death nor blindness. They met him in the Hotel Utah,

across the street and a block west of the Alta Club, to sample his wares.

"We had him drink some first," the client explained, "and when, after an hour or so, he appeared to be in good health, we took delivery."

Thereafter deliveries were made at specified intervals in the Hotel Utah from a long white coat which had one dozen ingeniously placed pockets, each closely fitting a one-pint flask. The Hotel Utah, a public place, was used as the site for deliveries so as to avoid embarrassment to the private Alta Club in case prohibition officers intervened to make an arrest.

After repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and enactment of a new set of state liquor statutes, possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages again became legal. But so far as Utah clubs were concerned they could not go back to the old system of a club bar because the Utah laws made sale by the drink illegal. By this time government had made so many intrusions into the affairs of private clubs that, in the eyes of the law, they more nearly resembled a public place than a private home.

Public officials could be sure that there would be a hue and cry of discrimination from the same sources which closed the Alta Club bar on Sundays in 1912 if they were not permitted to do everything or anything the Alta Club was allowed to do. The system ultimately worked out and legalized for private clubs was known as the "locker system." Under this plan the individual member maintained a locker at his club, purchased his own liquor to stock it, and paid the club a "corkage" fee (so much per bottle) for supplying mixers. This system was reasonably satisfactory for legitimate private clubs, enabling members to have their cocktails and permitting the club to collect a reasonable fee for cost of services. But the system spawned a rash of enforcement problems because of the predictable

establishment of numerous drinking places which claimed the status of but which in fact did not resemble private clubs.

After an unsuccessful campaign in 1968 to enact by referendum a law legalizing sale of liquor by the drink, the 1969 State Legislature enacted the current law which permits the location of state liquor agencies in private clubs and public eating establishments. Under this system it is lawful for private club members to stock their liquor lockers from the state agency in the club or to purchase mini-bottles.

While a bit more cumbersome than the old system which prevailed in the days before prohibition, the present system is reasonably convenient for the member and permits the club to charge for services.

CHAPTER EIGHT

Depression Fiscal Problems: Slot Machines To The Rescue

IN THE LIGHT of its image as a rich man's club, lack of money would seem to be the last thing that might threaten the survival of the Alta Club. Deviation from the social purpose envisioned by the founders into activities for causes, good or bad, might have destroyed it. A membership selection system which would maximize rather than minimize internal discords could be fatal. But of all the things that might disrupt and dissolve the organization, lack of money would appear to belong at the bottom of or be absent from the list.

Yet the one time in the club's ninety-plus years when it appeared to be in danger of collapsing or partially disappearing by merger was during the fiscal strains generated by the depression of the 1930's. Prior to that event the club had had its financial ups and downs, as has heretofore been recounted. But by the beginning of the 1920's the fiscal picture was bright. A minute entry for a meeting of January 17, 1923, made reference to "the splendid condition of the club's finances." Then came the 1929 stock market crash and the 1930's. Individuals who thought they were wealthy in stock investments were wiped out by inability to meet escalating demands for money to maintain margin accounts. Dividends ceased. Cautious individuals who kept emergency funds in savings accounts suddenly found the money frozen by closure of the bank. Sometimes they recovered all the money and sometimes only a small percentage. The mining industry, long a major contributor to the affluence of Alta Club members, was among the hardest hit industries.

The man who lost a stock portfolio, bank account, and a high-salaried job was not a rarity. Prosperous lawyers lost retainer income and virtually no one could afford legal fees for litigation. The most prosperous lawyers of the period were those placed in charge of liquidating closed financial institutions. Doctors continued to practice but they couldn't collect their fees.

Under the circumstances then prevailing it was not easy for many Alta Club members to pay dues or find money for enjoyment of the club services, even though the table d'hôte dinner was \$1.25 and the luncheon price was reduced to 75 cents. The inevitable result was a rash of resignations, increasing the financial pressure on the remaining members. In an effort to stem the membership shrinkage, a policy was adopted deferring action on resignations while close friends of those resigning urged them to reconsider and hang on until things improved.

Entries in the minutes of meetings of the directors dramatically reflected the plight of the club during this period. On March 15, 1932, for example, salaries of the chef, building engineer, barber, and cashier were reduced by fifteen percent and those of other employes by ten percent. On May 7, 1932, action was taken to eliminate five employes, for a savings of \$315 per month. On June 30, 1932, Ernest Pratt, the manager who had slowly worked his way up to a salary of \$275 per month, submitted a letter to the board volunteering to accept a reduction to \$175 "because of the depressed conditions." The board promptly accepted the offer and Pratt was undoubtedly relieved at the prospect of keeping the job at any salary level.

On July 20, 1932, the board adopted a resolution directing that any member whose dues remained unpaid for a year be suspended and that any member with a bill for something other than dues which remained unpaid for more than sixty

days be notified of a suspension of credit. But suspension of members and of credit obviously did not help solve the club's problems.

On September 14, 1932, the board approved an action by the president appointing a committee to investigate the possibility of consolidation with the University Club, which was also suffering from a fiscal squeeze. On March 13, 1933, the executive committee voted to present a resolution to the directors which said in part:

"At this time your club is in dire need of additional income. Members are continuing to drop out and it has reached the point where the club is unable to meet current expenses and put anything aside for the \$1700 interest payment or the \$2500 payment on the principal of the club's debt."

The resolution proposed that for a ninety-day period the initiation fee be waived and an intensive effort be made to secure new members. The directors approved this plan. At the same meeting the price of a haircut in the club's barber-shop was reduced to 50 cents and the price of a shave to 25 cents.

By May 25, 1933, the recruitment program had resulted in the addition of fifteen new members. A director reported that at least thirty-five more would be required to stave off a special assessment. On June 4 four more members were elected; on June 29 another four were added and the initiation fee waiver was extended for an additional thirty days. Five new members were elected on July 12 and four on July 18.

On October 13, \$6,000 was borrowed from the Continental National Bank to pay off a note of \$3,300 and to provide \$2,700 to apply on the property tax bill. To meet the remainder of the tax obligation \$50 was borrowed from each of thirty-five members who were to be repaid by a reduction in dues over a specified period. A ray of good news surfaced in the minutes

of a meeting early in 1934. The New Year ball and reception showed a profit of \$417. By July 9 of that year the directors were feeling so prosperous that they discussed a proposal to restore five percent in prior salary cuts but concluded such action should be delayed awhile longer.

On October 17, 1934, the board authorized the addition of one member to the staff, an action which was significant chiefly because it indicated that no more employee cuts were contemplated. The 1935 New Year's Eve party produced a profit of \$369 and on January 1, 1936, "Wally" Stewart took over as general manager of the club at a salary of \$250 per month with the understanding that future increases would depend upon his ability to restore the club to solvency. Stewart, with an extraordinary display of optimism, persuaded the board on February 12, 1936, to add another \$3,000 to the club's debt to refurbish some of the rooms and furnishings which were beginning to look tacky for a rich man's club. It certainly was an opportune time to spend money on rehabilitation because of the prevailing prices. Some sample items for which the \$3,000 was expended were \$117 for cleaning the carpets throughout the building, \$30 for three lamps, \$34.38 for curtains for the ladies lounge, \$9 for refinishing a coffee table, and \$245 for a new rug for the large dining room.

The operating results for January and February of 1936, the first two months under Stewart's management, were reported to the board at a meeting on March 18. The report showed an operating profit for the period of \$529.19 compared with a loss of \$315.48 for the corresponding period the prior year.

It looked as if the club at this point had made the turnaround and was on the road back to solvency. But there was still some feeling among the members that the Alta Club and the University Club should be merged in the best interests of the membership of both. Accordingly, W. J. O'Connor, who

was serving the second of his three terms as president, was authorized to appoint a new committee of three to discuss the idea with representatives of the University Club. A committee appointed in September of 1932 for the same purpose apparently had never resolved the matter one way or the other. The first committee was made up of O'Connor, Leland B. Swaner, and Ernest Gayford. The new committee members were Willard T. Cannon, C. D. Smith, and T. J. O'Brien. On October 14, 1936, the committee reported back that the University Club was considering the suggestion. No entry in the minutes finally disposing of the matter has been found but the recollection of employees associated with the club at that time is that the University Club indicated a lack of interest and the Alta Club never reached the point of officially making a yes or no decision.

During this same year (1936) President O'Connor and Orval W. Adams, a banker, initiated a fiscal program which over the ensuing three or four years pulled the club permanently out of the shadows of insolvency. They persuaded fifty-odd members to agree to lend the club \$100 annually for three years. This fund was to be used for the specific purposes of paying off notes as they came due, improving the physical appearance of the clubhouse, reducing the mortgage, and paying off past due accounts so the management could get back on a purchase discount basis and operate on a budget.

During the same year the directors authorized the executive committee to order a game of chance, which turned out to be a slot machine. The machines (a second one was added shortly) were somewhat controversial but they helped restore the club to fiscal health before they were banished. Summarizing the financial troubles of this period O'Connor concluded that "the borrowing program, with the help of the slot machines, enabled us to pay off all bills, including the mortgage, and get back to a budget operation."

Through the gambling devices, some members made financial contributions to the club far in excess of their proportionate share and their addiction to the slot machines is already firmly established in Alta Club folklore. (One possible reason why the University Club was not interested in a merger is the fact that it had six slot machines whereas the Alta Club had only two.)

Net operating income for 1936, Stewart's first year as manager, was \$4,409.06. The prior year, which was not the worst the club had passed through, had produced an operating loss of \$1,439.68.

On January 7, 1937, the directors adopted with undoubted pleasure a resolution commending O'Connor for the fiscal achievements of his administration. During this same year the club initiated a junior membership program, partly to increase resident membership and partly to reduce over a period of years the average age of the membership. Under this program young men were admitted to junior membership classification at one-half the cost of a regular membership. Upon reaching age 35 they automatically became eligible to be voted upon for regular membership. The first members elected under this program, which was a revival of an earlier one which was abandoned after a trial period, were Samuel J. Carter, an attorney and banker; Patrick J. Quealy, member of a prominent Wyoming coal family; and Archie B. Kesler, now (1974) Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Walker Bank & Trust Company.

By late 1937, the board reported that a program to reduce the delinquency list was "showing much progress." From this point on, the fiscal road was mostly downhill because the approach of World War II involvement touched off a preparatory boom along the entire Wasatch Front. The problems of the 1940's included such trivialities (by comparison with the problems of the 1930's) as sugar and bread rationing. During

1942 the mortgage debt was reduced to \$22,000 (from more than \$100,000 in the 1930's); salaries of employees were raised three times and the operating profit for the year was \$16,304.74. In 1943 the profit was more than \$30,000 and clearly growing too large for a non-profit organization.

The war produced a substantial decline in resident membership because of members resigning temporarily to join the military services. But this was offset by an inflow of military officers stationed in the area who were admitted to the privileges of the club under a special membership category at a reduced cost. Because of this inflow the junior membership program was terminated in 1944 but restored a few years after the war.

On September 1, 1946, a letter was distributed to the members informing them that the club was free of debt and had on hand a fund of approximately \$125,000 in cash and government bonds. The same letter carried a recommendation for an improvement program at an estimated cost of \$75,000.

With a membership of 324, with income exceeding outgo and with reserves in the bank and in bonds, the club by 1949 was in a position to finance whatever improvements the members desired. But an offer of the property (Keith Apartments) immediately east of the clubhouse for \$35,000 was turned down after a survey indicated that conversion of the property to a parking lot would provide space for fewer than thirty cars. Six years later an opportunity to purchase a plot 85 by 165 feet on the north side of South Temple Street for a parking lot was also turned down. But a member, Rudolph Orlob, purchased the property with the expectation that the club would surely want it later. Two years later in 1958 the club did want the property and Orlob turned it over at his cost of \$40,000 plus six percent interest per annum and taxes for the period he held it. Later the parking lot was enlarged by the purchase from

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, at \$1,000 per front foot, a part of the property originally occupied by the Samuel Newhouse mansion.

The 1960's posed no special fiscal problems and in 1970 the club adopted a non-contributory pension plan for all full-time employees, the prior service cost to be amortized over a period of thirty years. The annual report for 1972 showed current assets of \$238,238 and total liabilities of \$40,672.

The fiscal status of the Alta Club suggests that the 1970's will be a comfortable period, but the organization, like all private clubs, will be confronted with the problem of keeping ahead of the cost squeeze which is continuously being amplified by inflation. A survey of private clubs and their economic problems, published in the February 18, 1974, issue of *U.S. News & World Report*, showed that the cost squeeze had forced "scores of the nation's 11,800 clubs into drastic action — everything from offering bonuses for new members and cutting initiation fees to installing saunas or vastly changing facilities."

In Chicago several clubs abandoned tradition to admit women as members. So did the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. Noting that membership recruitment was once anathema to most groups, the report continued:

"Now a number of clubs, some with initiation fees as high as \$25,000 to \$30,000, have taken unusual steps to attract new members. Big ones in Los Angeles, Washington, and elsewhere trimmed entry fees by half or more. New York's Downtown Athletic Club put on its first membership drive in twenty years. A San Francisco golf club created 'associate memberships' at reduced rates. And some clubs are giving bonuses for new members. . . .

"A few clubs have merged or are sharing quarters. The Columbia University Club left its building in New York several months ago and moved into the Princeton Club. Then the Dartmouth College Club announced it was moving to the Yale Club.

Both cited financial difficulties. Some, like the Penn Athletic Club in Philadelphia, have shut down . . ."

The Alta Club has not found it necessary to take any of these "drastic" actions. But it has pursued a policy which a director described as "the salvation" of Chicago's Lake Shore Club—promoting the use of facilities by members' wives. In the case of the Alta Club this includes widows of members, who retain lifetime privileges of the club without payment of dues.

Despite all the problems, the report concludes that the outlook for private clubs remains bright and quotes Horace C. Duncan, executive director of the Club Managers Association of America, to the effect that membership in all types of clubs—country, city, athletic, yachting, military, faculty—is rising at the rate of five to eight percent a year.

CHAPTER NINE

Alta Club Potpourri

Street of the Alta Club Members

IF BRIGHAM YOUNG hadn't laid out and named Salt Lake City's streets before others moved into the territory to acquire economic affluence in the mining industry, East South Temple might appropriately have been named Alta Street or Alta Club Way. For once the non-Mormon prospectors and capitalists seeking mining properties began striking it rich in Alta, Park City, Bingham, Ophir, and Tintic, they started moving into Salt Lake City to build homes or mansions befitting their economic status.

It was this same group, essentially, which founded the Alta Club. And East South Temple quickly became distinguished by the beautiful homes of the members. By 1898 the club had its own home on the street and by the early 1900's more than fifty of the members had East South Temple home addresses.

Moving from Main Street eastward, the first residence of an Alta Club member was one of the finest in the city and, historically speaking, the most famous. It was at No. 70, East South Temple (southwest corner of E.S.T. and State) and was known as the Gardo House, or Amelia Palace. Built by Brigham Young as a place to entertain important guests, the Amelia Palace name was derived from the name of the lady reputed to be his favorite wife. The mansion was purchased by Col. Edwin F. Holmes for his bride, who was known in the international social set as the "Utah Silver Queen." Col. Holmes, a multi-millionaire from Michigan, joined the Alta Club in 1889. The

"Silver Queen," Mrs. Susanna Bransford Emery Holmes, had inherited a fortune from her first husband, A. B. Emery, who was one of the original members of the "Silver King Crowd." For some twenty years Amelia Palace was the city's most spectacular social center, with Mrs. Holmes entertaining hundreds of guests each Friday afternoon and evening when she was in residence in Salt Lake City. The mansion was ultimately razed to provide a site for the Salt Lake City Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank.

Across East South Temple from the Alta Club was the Bransford Apartments (now Eagle Gate), built by John S. Bransford who joined the club in 1889 and whose family is one of the seven with three generations represented in the membership lists. It was the finest apartment in the city in that period and about a dozen members of the Alta Club lived there.

In the 100 block, moving east, Alta Club residents were George P. Holman, Samuel Newhouse, Windsor V. Rice, Arthur L. Thomas, and Patrick H. Lannan, chief owner of *The Salt Lake Tribune*. The Newhouse mansion later became the clubhouse of the Knights of Columbus and part of the property on which it was located is now part of the Alta Club's parking lot. Alta Club residents in the 200 block were Dr. William D. Donohar, Moylan C. Fox, and Edwin A. Ireland; in the 300 block John J. Daly, Col. Enos A. Wall, J. D. Wood, and Louis L. Terry; in the 400 block George T. Badger, W. Mont Ferry, James E. Jennings, and A. Fred Wey. Wey later owned a mansion at South Temple and Virginia Street. The 500 block was dominated by mansions built by David Keith, Ezra Thompson, and Thomas Weir. The Weir mansion was later acquired by J. E. Cosgriff. Another Alta Club member who resided in that block was Fred C. Gentsch.

The grandest mansion in the 600 block was one built by Thomas Kerans, U.S. Senator and co-owner of *The Salt*

Lake Tribune. This residence was subsequently given to the state by Senator Kearns' widow for a governor's mansion and is currently the home of the State Historical Society. Other Alta Club members who owned homes in that block were John E. Dooly, James Glendinning, Worden P. Noble, William E. Smedley, Matthew H. Walker, Louis Cohn, and Henry Newell. Alta Club members with addresses in the 700 block were Daniel C. Jackling, Morris R. Evans, Clifford R. Pearsall, Jeremiah C. (Jerry) Conklin, and John Dern. The Dern home, which was built by Conklin, was later the home of Dern's son, Governor George H. Dern. In the 800 block Alta Club residents included James A. Pollock; in the 900 block Simeon V. Trent; in the 1100 block John C. Lynch, A. L. Hoppaugh, Patrick J. Moran, and Frederick C. Richmond; in the 1200 block Joseph R. Walker and, somewhat later, E. O. Howard.

At the turn of the century East South Temple Street, like the Alta Club itself, epitomized what Utah Historian Edward Tullidge, writing in the 1880's, had in mind when he wrote:

"The mining population that began to pour into Utah about the years 1869-70, from the onset caught a glimpse of a new era and saw in the future of Salt Lake City one of the principal centres of the continent. They saw a vast territory—once devoted exclusively to Mormon colonization and Mormon ideas—transformed under their auspices into an important section of the nation occupied by millions of United States citizens. They have also believed that ultimately the Gentile population would largely predominate, and that the Mormon community would be substantially blotted out while the Mormon people, as tillers of the soil, the workers in iron and home manufacturers and mechanics, would survive as the bone and sinew of the country. This prospect has been very pleasing to the Gentile view, but is distasteful to the Mormon view; hence the discords of our local history."

It didn't work out quite that way. In fact, the Alta Club which appeared to be the symbol of the prospect envisioned by Tullidge, later became one of the factors which generally

erased the social, economic, and political lines which segregated Mormons and Gentiles.

Auto Traffic Problems: 1906 Style

Three Alta Club members were the principals in and the State Street front of the clubhouse was the scene of what was probably Salt Lake City's first chain reaction automobile collision.

E. L. Sheets, P. J. Moran, and Frederick C. Richmond all purchased new automobiles about the same time in 1906. They decided to celebrate the event by dining together at the Alta Club on what was known then as "club night" and fixed a meeting time.

They arrived, unfortunately as it turned out, at exactly the same time, with Sheets driving a Reo, Moran a Cadillac, and Richmond a Pierce-Arrow. In the process of maneuvering on State Street to park near the entrance the drivers misjudged the intentions of each other or lost control. The result was a three-car collision in front of the clubhouse.

Ladies Entrance: Women's Lib

When directors of the Alta Club on October 14, 1914, approved a plan for a special ladies entrance to the clubhouse dining room floor from the State Street side and appropriated \$1,800 for the project, they had no thought of demeaning their wives, daughters, lady guests, or widows of departed members. Their probable intent was to provide a direct entrance to the floor where mixed social events were held and to avoid, among various possible embarrassments, resident members in informal or inadequate attire encountering lady guests. They surely didn't anticipate that their good intentions would in 1973 be cited by a zealot in the women's liberation movement as proof that Salt Lake City was still in the dark ages of male

chauvinism after the enlightened East and West Coasts had emerged into the sunlight of sex equality.

The citation was made in an article on "Liberated Woman," by Mary McGrath, a syndicated columnist distributed by United Features Syndicate, which was written soon after the author visited the city and dined at the Alta Club as a guest. She wrote:

"In Salt Lake City, women without male escorts are refused admission through the front door of many of the city's exclusive clubs. If they insist on their right to enter anyway, like charwomen or call girls, they are allowed in through a side or rear entrance. The club has no compunction about taking their money; they only balk at acknowledging their right to enter the premises through the main door."

The column contained a few technical errors. For example, the ladies entrance is unique to the Alta Club and is not common to "many of the city's exclusive clubs." The inference in the phrase "women without male escorts are refused admission through the front door" was misleading. Women with male escorts are also supposed to enter by the ladies entrance and so are their male escorts. There was also an erroneous inference in the phrase "The club has no compunctions about taking their (women's) money." The club has compunctions about taking money from anyone other than members or women who have been granted club privileges. Its services and goods are not available for purchase by non-members.

Aside from the factual errors, the thrust of the paragraph was clear but there was some good reasons for thinking that too might be in error. It is reasonable to believe that the club officials who approved the ladies entrance project had no more intention of demeaning women than Mrs. McGrath had, in her column, of demeaning charwomen and call girls.

Pollution; Horse or Auto

In its early days the Alta Club boasted a sizeable horse-loving set. Some of the founding members became local and area celebrities because of the fine horses they bred, exhibited, and drove. A member of the Salisbury family owned and operated a fine horse ranch in California and several Alta Club members owned stock from that source.

One of the leading owners of fine horses was Matthew Cullen, mining millionaire and hotel owner.

A favorite meeting place for the horse fanciers was on Main Street south of Eighth South. A doctor of the period who advertised extensively as a specialist in what, in those rough and tough days, were delicately referred to as "social diseases" had planted at his own expense rows of Lombardy poplar trees on each side of Main Street for a few blocks. The city carefully maintained a surface for racing and exercising the horses between the tree rows and it was here the horsey social set gathered in the evenings or on Sundays to show off their prized animals. A group of Alta Club members, correctly anticipating that the recently invented automobile was going to have more than a passing influence on transportation, had entered into an informal gentlemen's compact to keep their horses and not permit them to be replaced by a mechanical contraption. One of the parties to the compact was Ezra Thompson, mayor of the city. When the mayor showed up at South Main Street on a Sunday in 1905 in a new automobile, his associates began berating him for breaking the compact. He defended himself by delivering a lecture on the problems of city government with particular reference to streets.

As the population of the city increased, and as a larger percentage became affluent enough to own horses, he declaimed, the animals would create an intolerable pollution problem. The solution, as Thompson saw it, was going to be

the automobile and he advised his cronies that it was just a matter of time until they all would be required by law to drive automobiles instead of horses in the city.

Liberal Poker Players

From the time of its founding until well into the twentieth century the Alta Club was the scene of high-stake poker games. The prospectors who acquired sudden wealth were sometimes very careful with their dollars but were inclined to become wild free-wheelers when it came to gambling.

One of the oldest living members of the club (the second generation James Ivers) recalls a three-day poker session in which his father (a member of the club) was a participant. The players included Thomas Kearns, David Keith, John Bransford, J. C. Lynch, and a few others. The game started in the card room and when attendants closed this in accordance with the rules the group moved to a suite of rooms in the clubhouse where the game continued for three days and nights. When the game ended Kearns was the only substantial loser but there were several winners of sizeable sums. As the players emerged from the club, they were solicited for contributions by a man with a cup. One of the winners suggested that each one help the poor fellow out with a \$20 gold piece. Everyone dropped a gold coin into the cup and the group walked on. As they neared Main Street Kearns suddenly stopped, halted the others, and said, "All of a sudden it hits me that I should commend you for your generosity with my money."

International Flavor

Before the turn of the century and in the early part of the 1900's the Alta Club membership roster gave it an appearance of a national or even international social organization. This was due largely to the mobility of top people in the min-

ing and smelting industry and the orientation of the club toward that industry. In 1972 the club had 93 out-of-state members in a total membership of 544. This group was made up principally of retired employees of national companies who spent part of their careers in Salt Lake City or of employees transferred to other localities.

By comparison, the club in 1905 had 114 members residing outside the state in a total membership of only 316. Five of these resided in England, one in Paris and one in Ireland. American cities with sizeable concentrations of members at that time were San Francisco, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Denver, and Colorado Springs.

The Thrifty Rich

Some Alta Club members, regardless of wealth, were extremely sensitive to what they regarded as excessive charges for goods or services. In the minutes of a board meeting in 1918, to cite an example, two members not identified by name but described as "very prominent" (which probably meant very wealthy) formally complained about the club's pricing of a cigar. Their complaint, which they wanted the board to investigate, was that the club cigar stand was charging 25 cents for a particular Havana cigar which could be purchased for a lower price at the Newhouse Hotel tobacco stand. They said the Newhouse price was three for 55 cents but their complaint did not specify the charge for one cigar. The defense for the 25 cent charge presented to the board by the manager was that the cigar cost the club 21 cents and that he felt a 4-cent markup was reasonable. Apparently the board agreed for no further action was indicated in minutes of subsequent meetings.

During the same year the board, which was seeking to increase revenues to offset losses brought about by Prohibition and resultant closure of the bar and wine room, appointed a committee to study the feasibility of increasing the club's lunch-

eon price of 75 cents. The committee, after a survey of membership sentiment, reported that it would not be feasible to increase the price but recommended that the portions be decreased. The report then dumped the problem into the lap of the manager by adding that in all events the wishes of the members should be complied with, obviously meaning that anyone who squawked should be given a larger portion.

*Boy Scouts in the Bird Cage;
Birth of the Grill Room*

During the mid-1930's a sizeable number of relatively young men joined the Alta Club in response to encouragement from members who were seeking to bolster shrinking membership as well as to lower the average age of the members. One such group which came in about the same time and which for years thereafter were identified as the "Boy Scouts" included Henry Dinwoodey, Gerald Cannon, J. H. Firmage, J. E. Steele, Theron R. Covey, P. E. (Pete) Ashton, Theodore (Ted) Long, O. W. Moyle, Jr., Arthur Pett, and Paul D. Schettler. Some or all of the "Boy Scouts" met frequently at the club for lunch. Because they occasionally dined on game supplied by one of them (some were ardent hunters) or met to entertain a visiting guest, they desired a degree of privacy. Stewart, the manager, solved the problem by assigning them to a small dining room at the east end of the main dining room which was known as the "Bird Cage" because of the Chinese bird decorations in the wall covering. But the "Boy Scouts" were noisy and the manager was soon besieged with complaints from some of the primly proper relics from an earlier era who were not going to tolerate anything which disturbed their long established habits. Some of the complainants lunched daily at their own round table in the main dining room, and it was woe to the upstart who sat down at their table, even if none of the regulars was having lunch at the club that day. One of these gentlemen is still remembered around the club for his

response when anyone had the temerity to inquire as to how he felt.

"The state of my health," he would reply, "cannot possibly be of any concern to you."

In response to the complaints, Stewart started sending the "Boy Scouts" to the cardroom adjoining the bar on a lower floor. There they could order sandwiches, relax, and make a bit of noise without annoying their elders. But soon the older members noticed the arrangement and liked it. They too started going to the cardroom for lunch and in a short time the section used by the "Boy Scouts" expanded into what became the grill room. Its most recent expansion was in 1973. Its use is restricted to club members.

Senior Member

The title of senior member of the Alta Club in 1974 can be conferred upon either of two members, depending upon the measure of seniority used. Harold P. Fabian, who was admitted to membership on November 9, 1910, was the first to join among members now living. But his status as an active member was discontinued for a period during his military service in World War I (1917-18).

The member with the longest unbroken period of active membership is Clarence Bamberger, who joined on December 13, 1911.

Fabian, an attorney, was one of the founders of the law firm of Fabian & Clendenin, but he spent a large part of his professional life in the service of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and family. As president and general manager of the Snake River Land Company, he directed acquisition of Jackson Hole, Wyoming, properties which the Rockefeller family gave to the federal government. Now retired, he is still a trustee of Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc., a trust established by the Rockefeller

family for financing of conservation and historic preservation projects in various parts of the world.

If there was such a thing as an Alta Club "type" during the first half-century of the club's existence, Clarence Bamberger could be so characterized. His father, J. E. Bamberger, was attracted to Utah by opportunities promised by mining and smelting and it is a virtual certainty that he would have been one of the founders of the Alta Club had he been in Salt Lake City during the early 1880's. Arriving in Utah some years after the founding of the club, he was admitted to membership in 1896 and his sons, Ernest and Clarence, were obvious prospects for membership as soon as they became of age. Ernest, the older brother, became a member on March 11, 1903.

CHAPTER TEN

Then Now, And In Between

A NOTABLE CONSTANT of the Alta Club, which serves to keep the past linked to the present, is its home. The clubhouse was built in 1897-98 when the members moved from their second temporary quarters. There have been no moves since that time and none is in prospect for the foreseeable future.

Only people in their eighties or nineties can remember when the club occupied the two top floors of the Dooly Building and no one now living can remember when it occupied rooms in the Alta Block on Second South between Main and West Temple. So for all practical purposes the club's present address has always been its address so far as living Salt Lakers are concerned.

The clubhouse was designed for the purpose it has served so well and for so long that to many residents of the city it couldn't look like anything but the Alta Club. In appearance it would not look out of place as the home of a gentlemen's social club in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, or San Francisco. Special care was taken when the structure was enlarged in 1910 not to change its exterior appearance. And when interior renovations have been undertaken, original features have been preserved and many of the furnishings retained. On one occasion, many years ago, when a project to "modernize" the bar had been approved, a member with a "feel" for the charm and value of visual continuity circulated petitions until he had enough signatures to reverse the decision and scuttle the project.

In the 1950's when the policy of razing buildings to make room for modern and more economically productive struc-

tures was popular, Alta Club committees were created from time to time to study the desirability of planning for new quarters in some high rise, multi-purpose structure to be built by the club or leased from some other owner. The subject was discussed when the Walker Center parking terrace was built in the early 1960's. After the Kearns-Tribune Corporation had expended close to the original cost of the Kearns Building to install new elevators, air conditioning, and other improvements in that structure, John W. Gallivan, president of the corporation and a member of the Alta Club, conceived the idea of building the organization new quarters atop that downtown building. He asked R. Lloyd Snedaker, a well known architect and 1974 president of the Alta Club, to prepare a brief outline of the plan for presentation to the membership. Assuming that the chief resisters to such a change would be the older members, he sought the advice and assistance of his father-in-law, James Ivers, one of the half-dozen oldest living members of the club and the second generation representative of a three-generation Alta Club family.

Gallivan explained the merits of his idea but said he recognized that those who had long been associated with the club and its home might react adversely to such a break with tradition. He suggested that Ivers mark the names on a membership list he considered most likely to object so that he, Gallivan, could go to them personally to present his case. Ivers, after a few emphatic chomps on his cigar, took the list and the pencil and placed a cross after his own name with the comment: "Well, you son-of-a-bitch," (a phrase he uses both as an expression of chastizement and endearment) "you had better start with me." Thus ended that particular idea.

The sentiment for a new clubhouse gradually died down as the interest of Alta Club members and the public in preservation of old and historic buildings intensified. In 1971 the

clubhouse was listed on the Utah State Register of Historic Sites "in recognition of its architectural and historic significance."

In the prevailing climate of admiration for things old and historic, there would undoubtedly be a public outcry of protest if the Alta Club members decided to replace their clubhouse with a new one. But in the opinion of Snedaker, this is not likely to happen. He believes the consensus of the membership is that the clubhouse should be maintained and used for the foreseeable future.

A notable variable of the club, to contrast with the clubhouse constant, is the membership. This has changed in several respects over the years, although the basic concept of the club's purpose has not changed.

One of the significant (from a historical standpoint) changes is the Gentile-Mormon membership ratio. Founded as a 100 percent non-Mormon (Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish) organization, it admitted the first Mormon to membership within two years of its founding, as has previously been noted, and within ten years of its birth a small but steady trickle of Mormons were coming into the club. In 1973 the approximate ratio was sixty percent Gentile and forty percent Mormon. The division based on religion had, by that time, reached a point when, to use an overworked word, it was no longer relevant.

Another notable membership change has been the representation of various economic segments of the community. The original Alta Club, for all practical purposes, could be characterized as an organization representing the mining fraternity. And while the mining industry has always been, and is presently, well represented in the membership, the club now and for many years past has represented a cross-section of the industrial-business-professional community.

The membership is presently substantially larger than it was during the club's early and middle years. It started with eighty-one charter members and during most of its life the resident membership has varied between 200 and 300. The resident limit is currently 425 and there is a waiting list.

While no statistics relating to the age of members have been assembled, it is the impression of long-time members that average age has declined over the years. Major reason for this change is that business and professional men are attaining affluence and prominence earlier in life than did their fathers and grandfathers. Another factor is a junior membership arrangement whereby young men affiliate early and then assume full costs of membership when they reach age 35.

The public image of the Alta Club as an "old man's club" has long been the basis of one of Salt Lake City's recurring jokes about the discovery of bodies in and around the premises. O. N. Friendly, a prominent figure in the mining industry since the early part of the century, switched from the University Club to the Alta Club in 1931 because most of the University Club members were younger than he was and most of his contemporaries were in the Alta Club. The "age" story being circulated at that time, he recalled, was that one of the city's more prominent citizens was reported missing and that after a week-long search police reported that he had been found dead in his favorite leather chair in the Alta Club library.

If a million dollars is adjusted to reflect relative affluence in terms of purchasing power and living standards in the 1890's and the 1970's, the average wealth of the members was undoubtedly greater eighty or ninety years ago than now. But despite the decline in average relative wealth of members, the financial status of the club itself is much better now than in its earlier days. The improving fiscal condition can probably be attributed more to management of the club's affairs than

to differences in the liberality or parsimony of the old and modern-day members. Until the club passed through its deepest fiscal crisis in the 1930's, there was a tendency on the part of the board of directors to delegate virtually nothing to management. Judging from the minutes of board meetings, the management lacked authority to make any adjustments in meal prices, mark-ups on items sold in the bar or tobacco stand, or anything else bearing on money income and outgo. In 1921 a club management efficiency expert was consulted and, in subsequent years, attempts were made to rationalize the operation. The most notable strides to club fiscal order and solvency were made by Waldo L. Stewart after he was employed as manager at the beginning of 1936 and Arnold O. Larson, assistant to Stewart and manager since Stewart's retirement in 1972.

Another change in the Alta Club noted by some of the veteran members is the relationship between members and employes. When it was first organized, the club's British ancestry was reflected in a sort of master-servant relationship which was familiar only to those Utah Territory residents who were readers of English novels. Such a relationship was not destined to survive in the Utah social climate where employers and employes could change places in a matter of months or a few years. From the outset the winds of change blew steadily in the direction of democratic informality. World War I wiped out any lingering elements of the master-servant relationship and after the labor legislation of the 1930's, followed by the labor shortages of World War II, the club directors no doubt felt at times that the original relationship had been reversed.

Presently, the member-employee relationship is one of easy-going informality, which undoubtedly contributes to the very low employee turnover in the club.

Among the club's characteristics which have remained constant through its life is its policy of strict confinement to sociability. The minutes of the meetings of the directors and

the annual membership meetings reveal no efforts to involve the organization in religious, political, or social issues. Requests from various sources for the club to support or oppose proposals involving public affairs have been consistently met with the explanation that such was not the function or purpose of the club. Among the very few actions found in the minutes dealing with anything other than the internal affairs of the club was the calling of a special meeting in 1916 to pledge support and proffer financial aid to a summer training program at Fort Douglas and an endorsement in 1928 of a plan of the U.S. Forest Service to construct an automobile highway through the Uinta Mountains. While the current ecology awareness would make the highway a controversial subject today, it was not a controversial subject then.

Card playing, billiards, and gambling are among the once popular activities that have declined markedly over the years. The club was once the site of poker games in which only the wealthy could participate because of the size of the stakes. But the club frequently took action to keep the gambling from getting out of hand. In the early 1900's gambling was prohibited except in designated rooms. Members were forbidden to bring guests in to participate in games of chance, and in 1922 the board took action to ban the rolling of dice in the main dining room. Problems relating to gambling have arisen in recent years, but it has been a subject of diminishing rather than growing concern.

The recent trend of club social activities has been in the direction of greater family participation. The once elaborate New Year's Eve party, which was discontinued and resumed several times during the early part of the century, was again abandoned in 1947 and replaced by the New Year's Day president's reception attended by members, wives, and widows who have been granted club privileges.

The club, like many other places in Salt Lake City and across the country generally, has recently and reluctantly been forced to install entrance surveillance devices to protect against intrusions of unauthorized persons. This program and the recent installation of a complete fire detection system, officers report, is simply a part of "keeping abreast of the times and is a further indication of the intention to use the premises as the club's home for many years to come."

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Adams, D. C.	Salt Lake City.	Gooding, James	Salt Lake City.	Nichols, F. C.	Salt Lake City.
Almy, T. J.	"	Gothe, Anthony	"	O'Leary, N. W.	Leant.
Aufly, Walter	"	Gothe, W. S.	"	Col. U. S. A.	Salt Lake City.
Andrews, Hugh	"	Goodwin, C. C.	"	Pickard, J. Q.	"
Andrews, Jas.	"	Goss, Geo.	"	Park, Bord	"
Annett, C. F.	"	Haines, C. L.	"	Pear, L.	"
Archibald, M. S.	Park City.	Hamilton, J. F.	"	Pickard, W. L.	Salt Lake City.
Aerbach, Fred H.	Salt Lake City.	Hansen, A.	"	Popper, Chas.	"
Austin, E.	"	Hansen, C. L.	"	Porter, C. D.	"
Austin, T. S.	"	Hampson, Ben.	"	Rabi, A.	"
Barnett, Jos.	"	Horn, F. O.	"	Rail, J. L.	"
Barnett, C. R.	"	Hill, H. C.	"	Rand, Chas.	"
Baskin, R. N.	"	Hill, L. S.	"	Remington, W. H.	"
Bascroft, W. H.	"	Holmes, L. E.	"	Robert, Bolner	"
Barton, Guy	"	Ireland, E. A.	"	Salsbery, O. J.	"
Bennett, C. W.	Omaha.	Irwin, J. W.	"	Scott, Geo. M.	"
Bignow, A. M.	Salt Lake City.	Jenings, F. W.	"	Scott, John S.	"
Bower, A. S.	"	Jones, Wm. F.	"	Shagheney, M.	New York.
Brown, Frank G.	New York.	Jones, T. R.	"	Stanton, T. H.	"
Campbell, A. G.	Leavenworth.	Karrick, L. C.	Salt Lake City.	U. S. A.	"
Chambers, R. C.	Salt Lake City.	Kerr, John W.	"	Sharp, J. R.	Salt Lake City.
Chase, J. T.	"	Kinball, E.	"	Sharp, W. G.	Salt Lake City.
Chase, J. T.	"	Kinball, E.	"	Sheels, Ben.	"
Cookin, J. C.	Kedum	Lanman, P. H.	Salt Lake City.	Smalley, W. E.	"
Conor, S. D.	"	Larvinton, G.	"	Thomas, Arthur L.	"
Cullen, Mathew.	"	Laverton, Job	"	Thomas, A.	"
Cullen, Geo.	"	Little, J. T.	"	Thompson, A.	"
Daggett, Ellsworth.	Salt Lake City.	Lowe, Jas.	"	Town, E. J.	"
Daly, J. J.	Park City.	Lowe, J. W.	"	Treant, N.	"
Dickson, W. H.	Salt Lake City.	Lynan, C. W.	"	Van Deusen, B. B.	"
Dooly, J. E.	"	MacKintosh, R.	"	Walker, J. R.	"
Eaton, S. W.	Salt Lake City.	MacKintosh, R.	"	Walker, M. H.	"
Ellis, B. M.	"	Mathis, J. C.	"	Walker, S. S.	"
Ellis, L. A. S.	"	McConick, W. S.	"	Wall, E. A.	"
Ellis, G. S.	"	McGrogan, James	"	Wallace, G. Y.	Salt Lake City.
Ferry, E. P.	Park City.	McIntosh, Duncan	"	Wallace, H. C.	"
Foley, M. D.	Salt Lake City.	McKay, Wm.	"	Wallace, H. C.	"
Foot, Frank	"	McVicker, John	"	Webster, A. M.	Leant.
Foot, A.	"	Merritt, S. A.	"	Whiting, J. C.	"
Fox, M. C.	"	Meyer, F. H.	"	Whitney, J. C.	"
Gardner, J. A.	"	Miller, H. E.	"	Whitney, J. C.	"
Gardner, W. G.	"	Miller, Jacob	"	Williams, P. L.	"
Gaugher, J. E.	Park City.	Murray, E. H.	"	Woodrow, H. C.	"
Gilmer, J. T.	Salt Lake City.	Noble, W. P.	Salt Lake City.	Zane, J. M.	"
Glen, J. B.	"	Niedinghaus, A.	St. Louis.		

ADMITTED SINCE JANUARY 31ST, 1886.

L. C. Treni.

Wm. Elmbeck.

Annual Report of the Board of Directors,
1886.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ALTA CLUB:

Owing to the fact that no report of the affairs of the Club has ever been presented to the members, it is deemed proper that a brief statement of its inception and progress up to this time shall be now given to you and made a matter of record.

After one or more abortive attempts in 1883, a meeting was held in the office of the Ontario Mining Co. in February, 1883, when the preliminary steps for the organization of the Alta Club were taken.

On the Third of March, 1883, the necessary papers were filed with the Probate Judge of Salt Lake County, and the Club had a legal existence. At the time of incorporation there were eleven members, one of whom, failing to pay his initiation fee, was dropped from the roll.

In December of the same year the Alta Block was ready for occupancy, and the work of furnishing and fitting was commenced, and on the Nineteenth of January, 1884, the building was opened and the Club inaugurated by a reception to the members and their friends. At this date there were eighty-one members on the books.

At the opening of the Club the restaurant was started; it not only was not self-supporting, but proved a very heavy burden upon the resources of the club; various expedients to keep it going were tried, until it finally ceased to exist.

The loss was so severely felt and seemed to be so detrimental to the success of the Club, that after a few days it was again started and has been kept running up to this time. While it has never been a source of profit to us, the existence of the Club seems greatly to depend upon it, and it is not believed it could be dispensed with without entirely changing the character of the Club, and probably destroying its most agreeable features.

There were at the election of officers in 1885, one hundred and eleven members. Twenty-six permanent and three temporary members have been added to our numbers during the year last past; three have resigned, four have been dropped for non-payment of dues, and we have lost one by death; leaving on the First day of February, at which date our report closes, one hundred and twenty-eight permanent members and four temporary members.

We have expended for our furniture during the year, two thousand dollars; for cleaning and decorations, five hundred dollars; we have on hand, in wines, liquors and cigars, over three thousand dollars. We are entirely out of debt and have a small cash balance in the hands of the Treasurer.

For the details of our receipts and disbursements, I beg to refer you to the very exact report of our painstaking Secretary, which will be printed with this. Everything pertaining to the financial affairs of the Club is there set forth with great care and minuteness.

HARRY C. HILL,
President.

A. HANAUER, Vice President,
JAMES GLENDINNING,
J. T. LITTLE,
C. W. BENNETT.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

C. W. BENNETT,
JAMES T. LITTLE,

RESTAURANT COMMITTEE.

JOHN S. SCOTT,

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

C. P. MASON,

HARRY C. HILL, President,
HOWARD BENNETT, Secretary,
JOHN S. SCOTT,
Wm. McKay.

HARRY C. HILL, Ex-Officio,
JAMES GLENDINNING,

HARRY C. HILL, Ex-Officio,
JAMES GLENDINNING.

HARRY C. HILL, Ex-Officio,
C. W. BENNETT.

HARRY C. HILL, President,
HOWARD BENNETT, Secretary,
JOHN S. SCOTT,
Wm. McKay.

HARRY C. HILL, Ex-Officio,
JAMES GLENDINNING,

HARRY C. HILL, Ex-Officio,
JAMES GLENDINNING.

HARRY C. HILL, Ex-Officio,
C. W. BENNETT.

First Annual Report to Members by the Board of Directors came in 1886, three years after Alta Club was organized. Report by President Harry C. Hill to 132 members noted club was out of debt, had small cash balance, plus \$3,000 inventory of wines, liquor, cigars. Club's wine room showed twice the receipts of restaurant.



*THE FIRST ALTA CLUB
21 WEST - 2ND SOUTH
SALT LAKE CITY
Nov. 1ST 1883 - JUNE 30TH 1892*

The first Alta Club occupied second and third floors of Alta Block building at 21 West 2nd South from Nov. 1, 1883, to June 30, 1892.
Hardware store had ground floor.



Alta Club's second home was in Dooly Building at West Temple and 2nd South, built by member John E. Dooly who made fortune as sheepman.
Royal Inn motel was built on site in 1972.



Trees in center foreground mark location of lot that became club site. Member mansions later lined street to right. First Rowland Hall school buildings are at upper left.

Utah Savings and Trust Abstract Company

37

DEED

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

235 MAIN STREET

Date and Where Recorded

S-D 113

July 1-97
11:52 A.M.

Harriet Hooper Young
to
Alta Club, a corporation

WARRANTY DEED

Dated June 19, 1897
Ackd. June 19, 1897
(regularly)
Witnessed O.K.
Consideration \$15000.00

CONVEYS AND WARRANTS:

Part of Lot 5, Block 74, Plat "A", Salt Lake City Survey, Salt Lake County, Utah, Commencing at the Northwest corner of said Lot 5, running thence East 132 feet; thence South 84-1/2 feet; thence West 132 feet; thence North 84-1/2 feet to commencement.

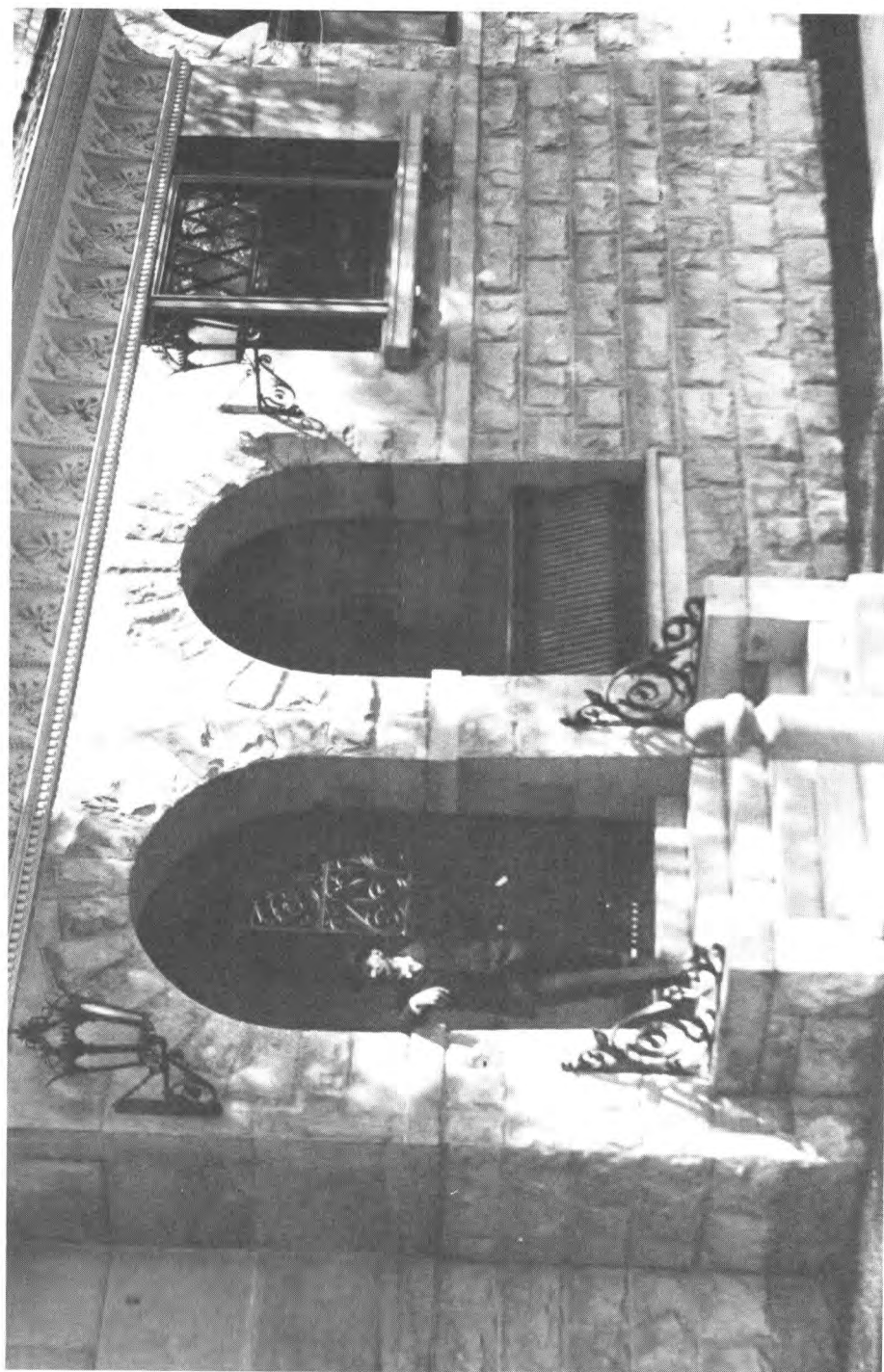
The deed that did it. Alta Club bought present club site for \$15,000 from Harriet Hooper Young, June 19, 1897, in Warranty Deed recorded at 11:52 a.m.



Alta Club with original State Street entrance looked like this before major South Temple addition in 1910 of area for grill, bar and the "Bird Cage" dining room.



East South Temple was desolate looking scene during 1900's road building, a marked contrast to polished, ornate interior of new Alta Club building at right.



Fred Hale, architect for Alta Club building, stands proudly in arched doorway for 1909 picture. Club's main entrance was originally on State Street as shown here.



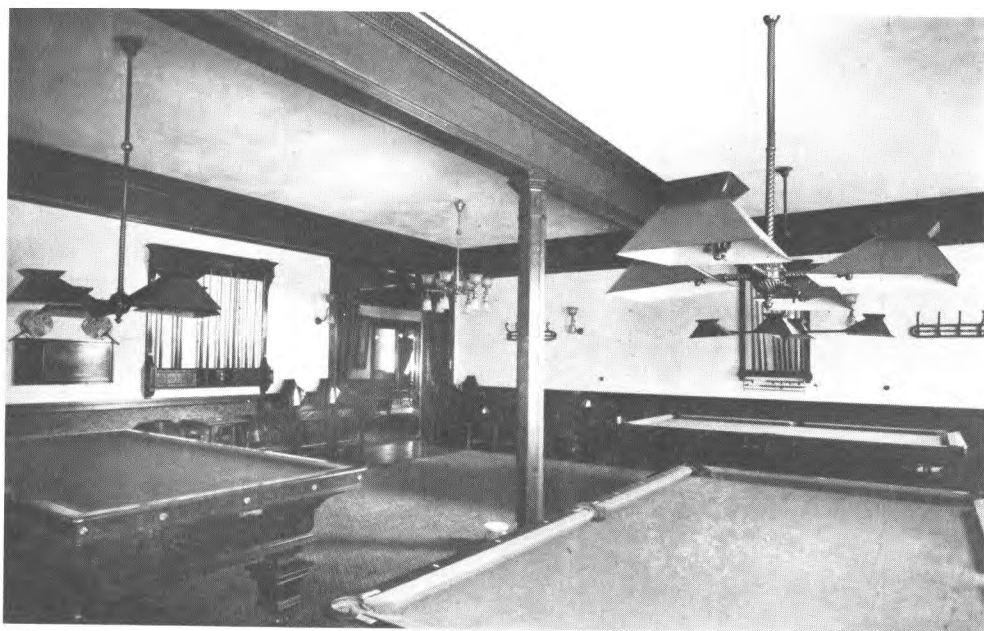
The Alta Club as it looks today with main entrance on South Temple and ladies' entrance on State Street. Club has some 20 sleeping rooms on third floor for discriminate rental to guests.



Impressive main floor lobby in 1911 included strategically placed cuspidors.



Stuffed owl, wicker chairs were among features of original Alta Club library.



Billiard room, circa 1914, is only club room that remains in essentially same condition.



Club's card room was scene of celebrated games with high stakes in early days.



Original members used private dining room to discuss big business deals.



Second floor lobby looking into main dining room still appears much the same.



Ladies lounge for club's grande dames before World War I included grand piano.



Dining room with massive fireplace before 1910 is now men's grill area.



Club's original "reading room" was also scene of high level local financial talk.



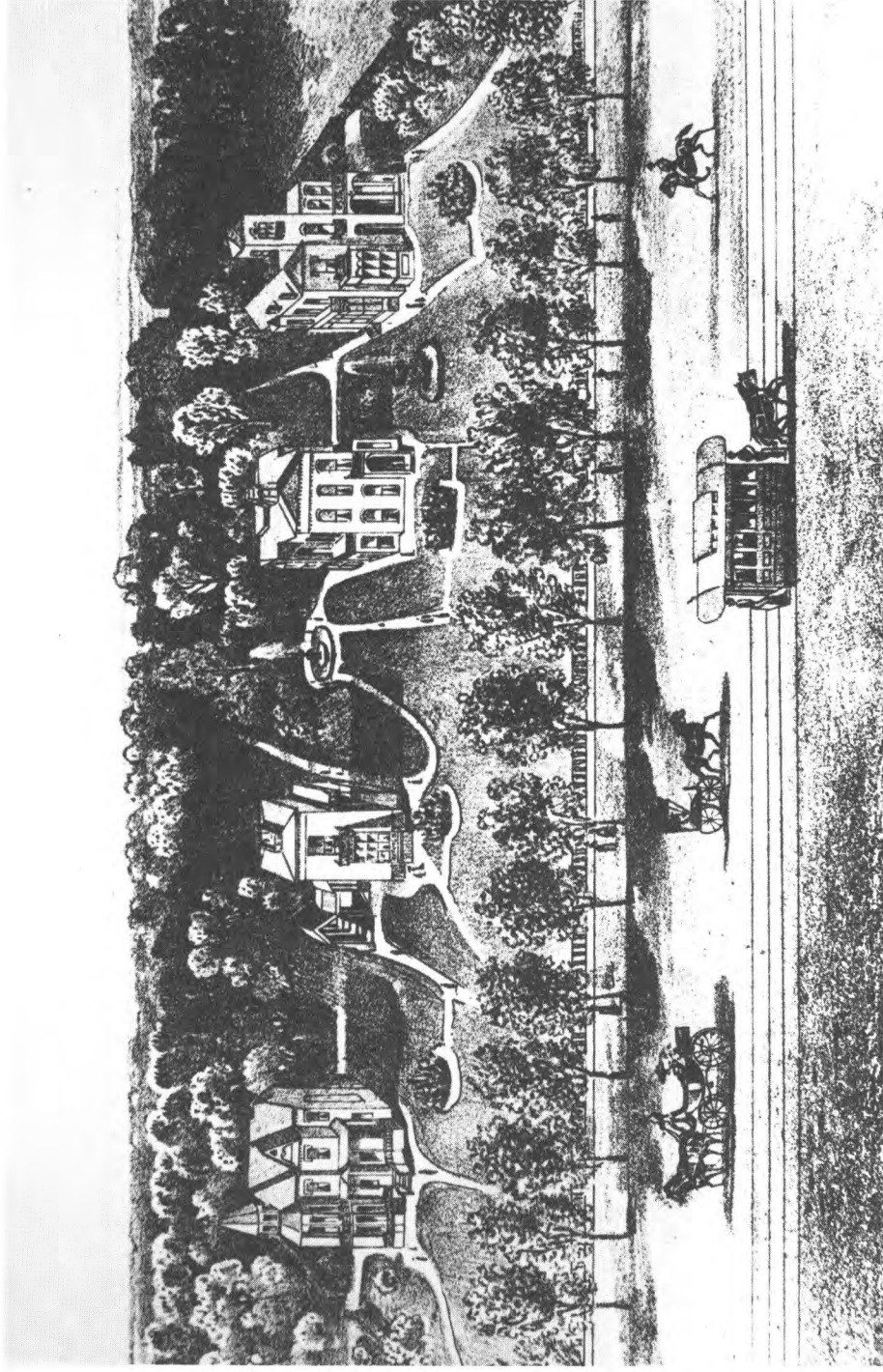
Pioneer artist reflected formidable business acumen of the Walker brothers in this family portrait. From left are S. S. Walker, J. R. (the eldest), David, H. M. Walker.



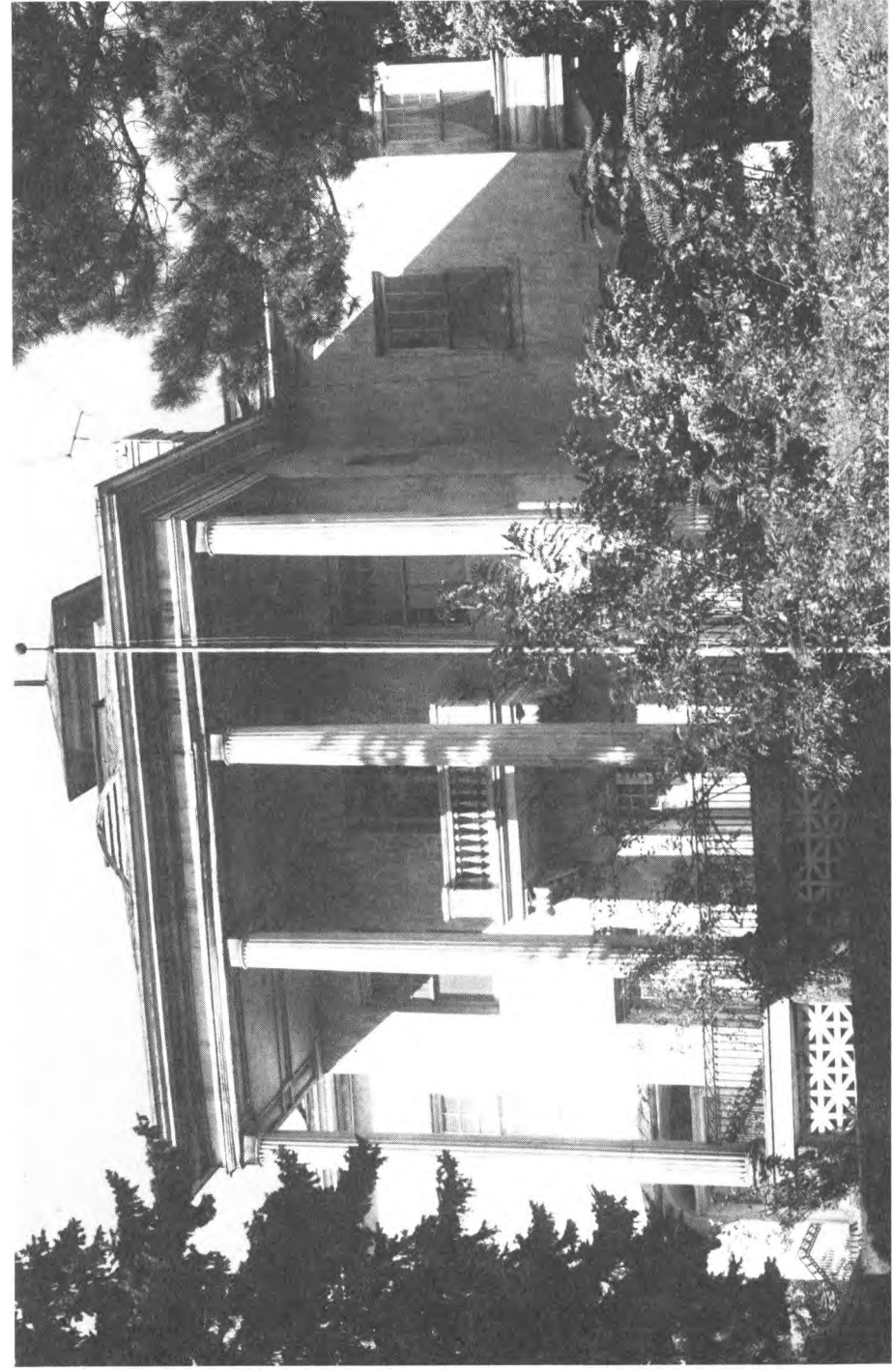
Millionaire Samuel Newhouse, an original two-telephone tycoon, was perhaps club's most colorful member. He rose faster, fell farther than any of his associates.



Original Walker brothers bank was most solid Main Street structure in this 1860 view from site of present Tribune Building. At upper left is 5th South home of S. S. Walker.



The Walker Brothers compound in this 19th century sketch includes homes (from left) of Boyd Park, M. H. Walker, J. R. Walker and S. S. Walker on 5th South between Main and West Temple.



Mining magnate Samuel Newhouse built striking home on South Temple. Mansion is now gone; portion of old grounds is part of club's present parking lot.



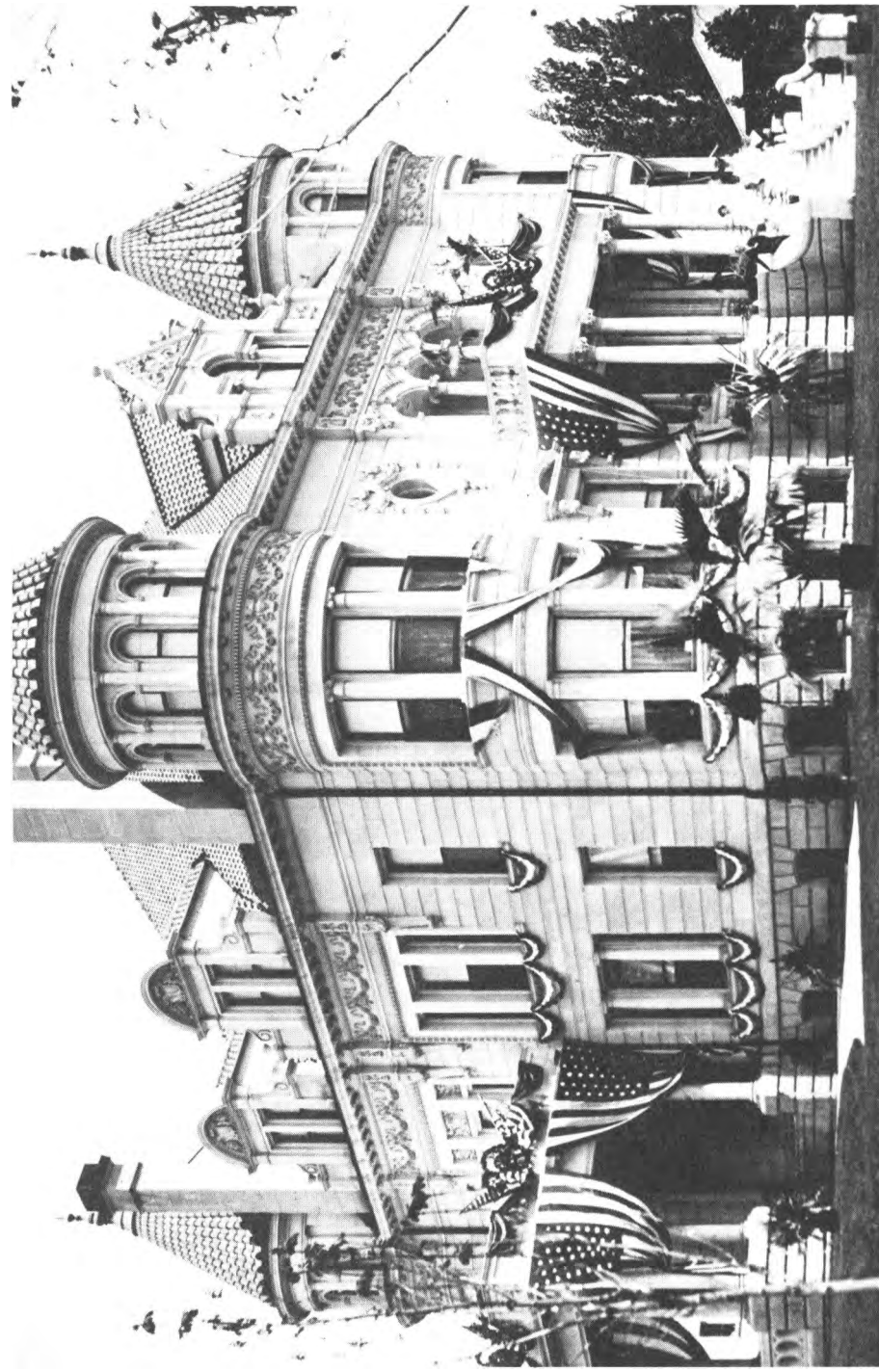
Col. Enos A. Wall's home on South Temple was an Intermountain show place. It later housed an insurance company, is now home of LDS Business College.



The J. E. Cosgriff mansion, long-time home of prominent banker, was built by mining executive John Weir, once club president. Steiner American Corp. now occupies site.



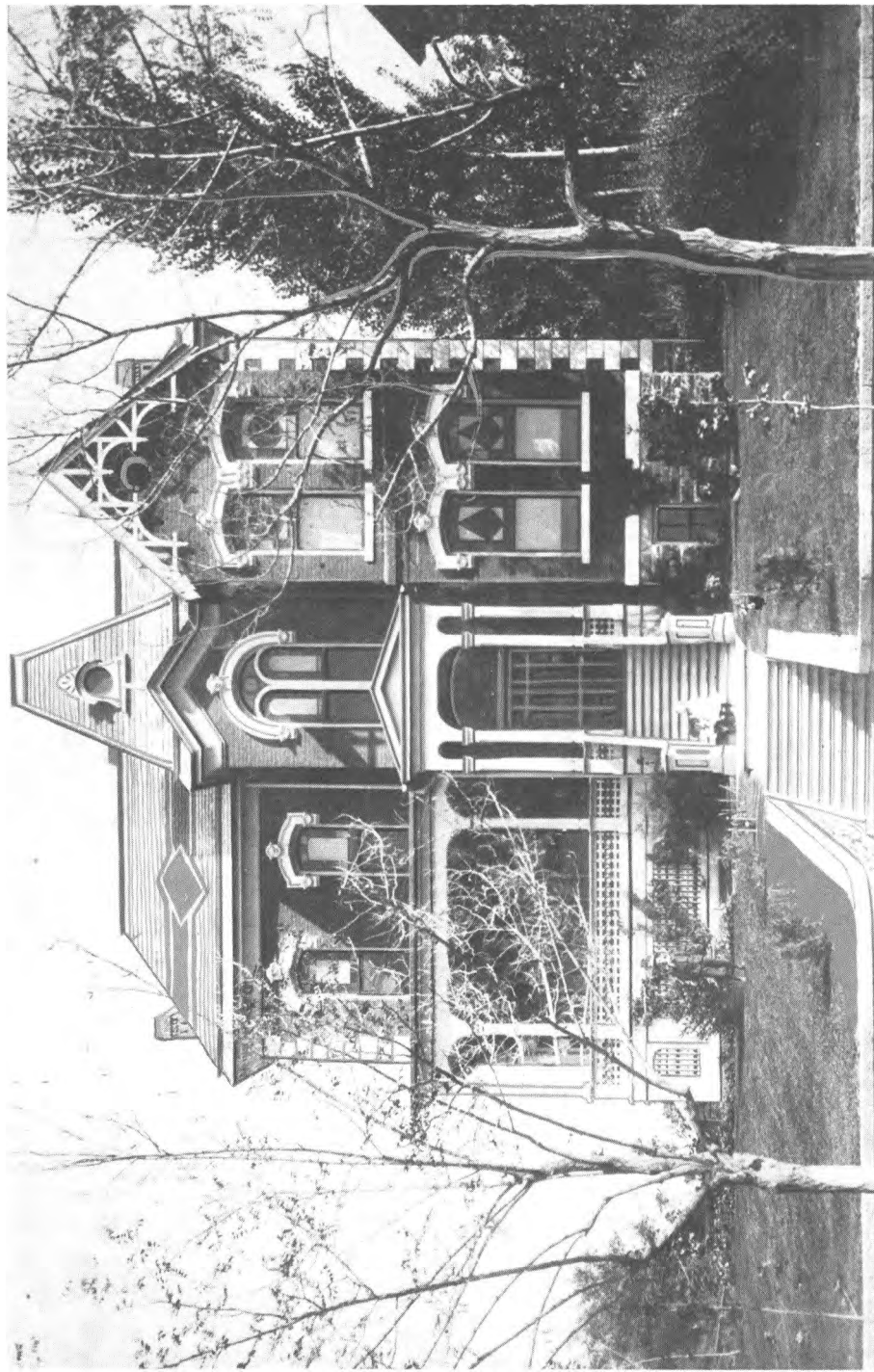
David Keith built this handsome South Temple landmark. It was later home of Ezra Thompson and H. Ross Brown, is now headquarters of Terracor, a land developer.



Sen. Thomas Kearns mansion as decorated for Presidential visits — by Theodore Roosevelt in 1903, W. H. Taft in 1909. It is now home of Utah Historical Society.



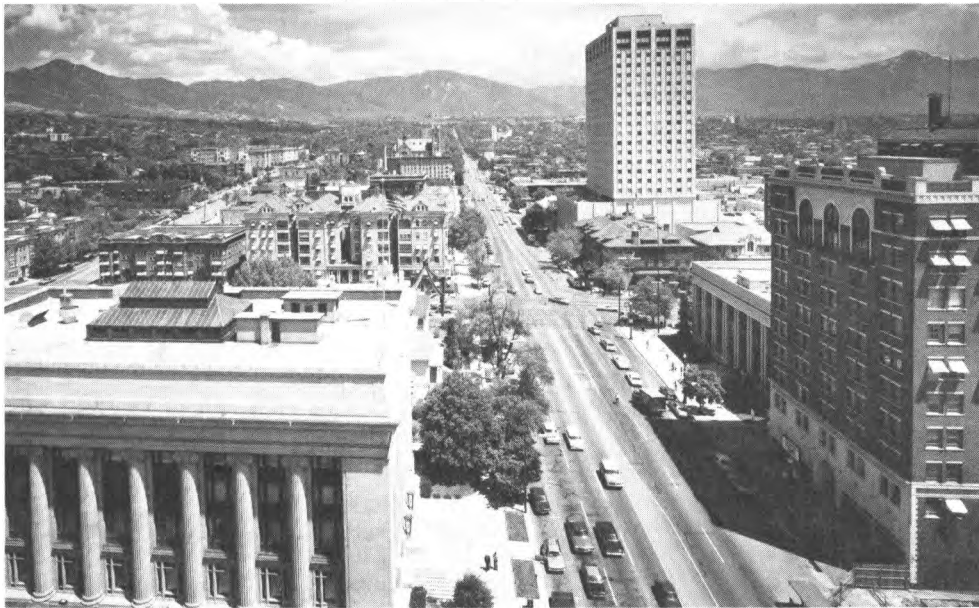
Club member George H. Dern, who became Governor of the State of Utah, had this Victorian residence at 715 East South Temple in Salt Lake City.



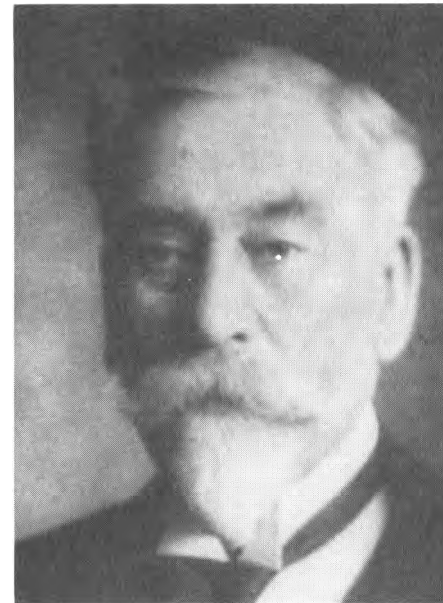
Classic Victorian home of member Arthur L. Thomas was on East South Temple. He served as Secretary of Utah Territory, was appointed Governor in 1889.



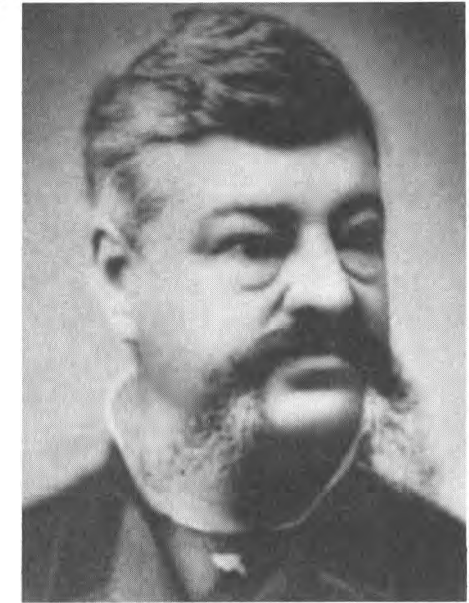
Alta Club was prominent South Temple landmark in this 1911 view. At right foreground is famed "Amelia Place", home of a Brigham Young wife. It was last occupied by Utah's celebrated "Silver Queen", Princess Susanne Egeria Bransford Emery Holmes Delitch Engalitchess.



Six decades later, Alta Club is dwarfed by 23-story University Club Building on South Temple. Eagle Gate (originally Bransford) apartments, spires of the Cathedral of the Madeleine and the Wasatch range are about only remaining features of the 1911 "skyline".



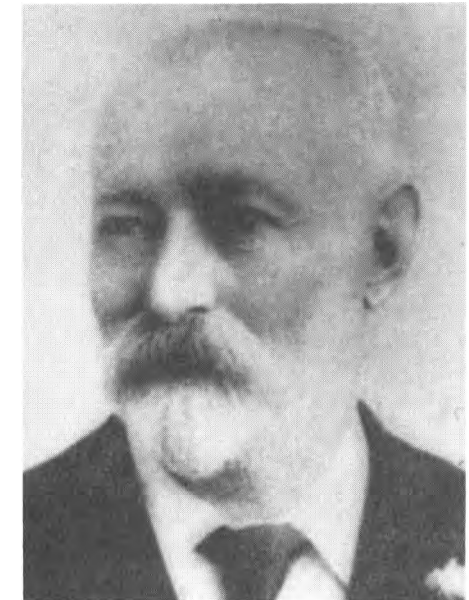
W. S. McCornick
1883 & 1911



Joab Lawrence
1884



Harry C. Hill
1885



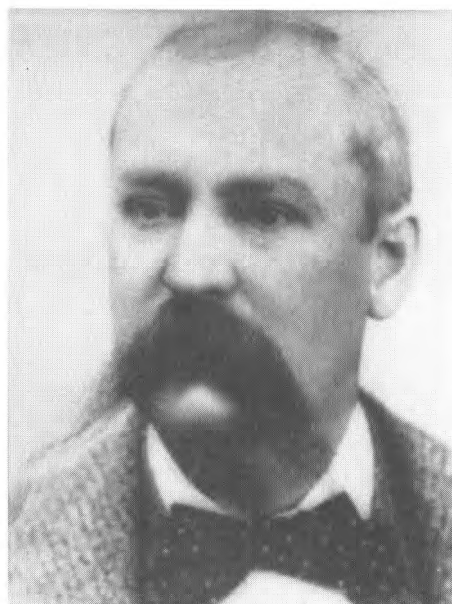
A. Hanauer
1886



Charles Read
1887-88



C. P. Mason
1889-90



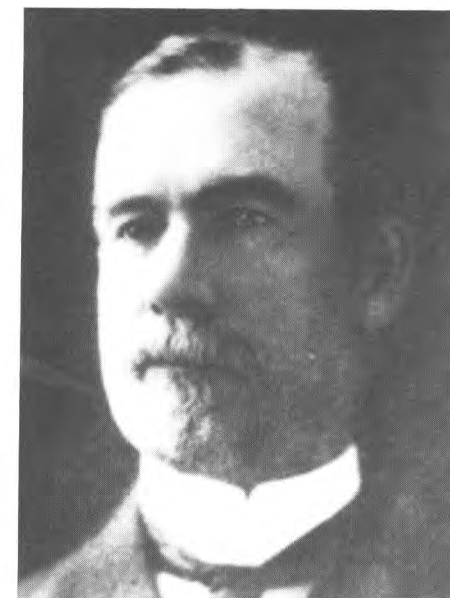
James Glendinning
1891



R. Mackintosh
1892-93-94-95



J. E. Galigher
1896-97



John J. Daly
1898-99



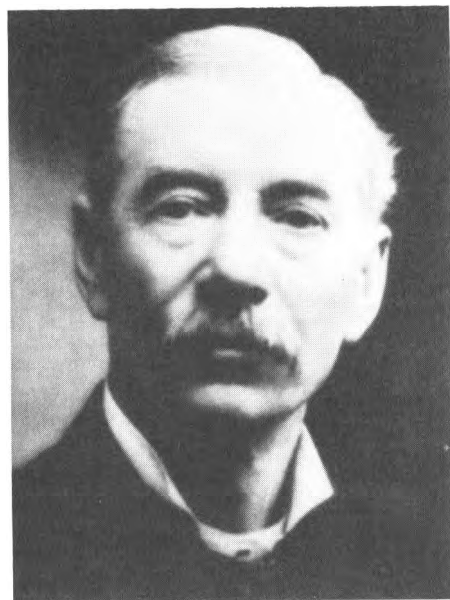
J. Barnett
1900



W. G. Sharp
1901



William Iglehart
1904



E. A. Wall
1905



Benner X. Smith
1906



Edward W. Packard
1907



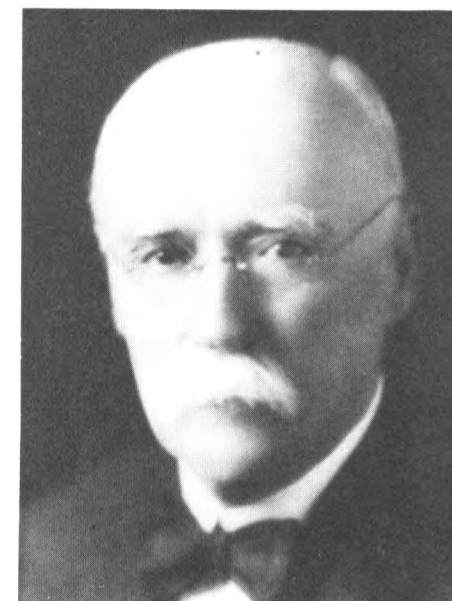
William M. Bradley
1908



D. C. Jackling
1909



Lawrence Greene
1910



P. L. Williams
1912



R. W. Salisbury
1913



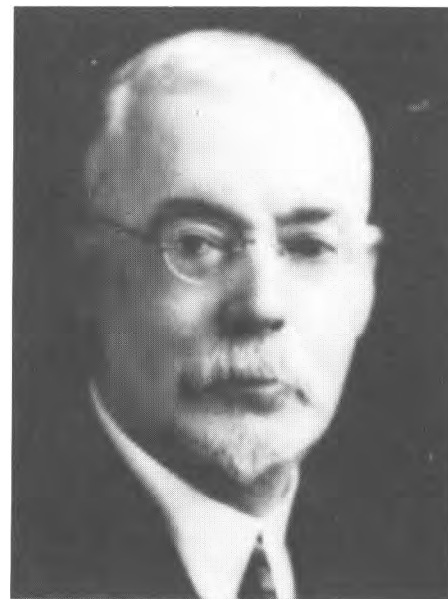
R. C. Gemmell
1914



R. T. Badger
1915



O. J. Salisbury
1916



William Spry
1917



E. O. Howard
1918



D. E. Burley
1902-03 & 1919



J. F. MacLane
1920



C. W. Stimpson
1921



C. R. Pearsall
1922-23-24



Alfred Frank
1925



E. A. Culbertson
1926



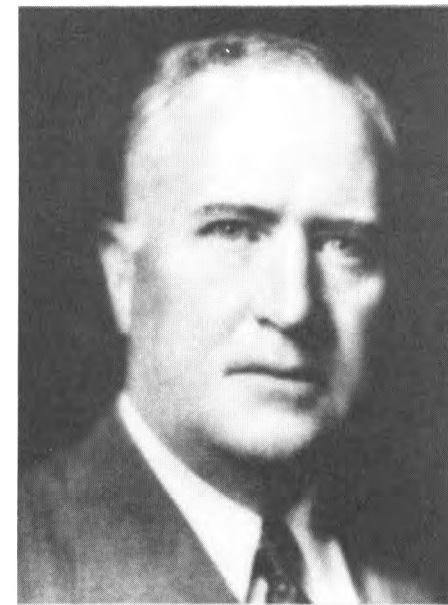
Paul F. Keyser
1927



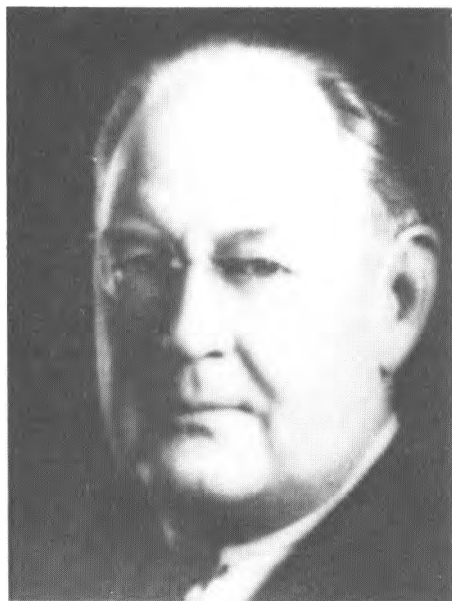
T. J. O'Brien
1928 & 1941



Walter C. Lewis
1929



D. D. Moffat
1930



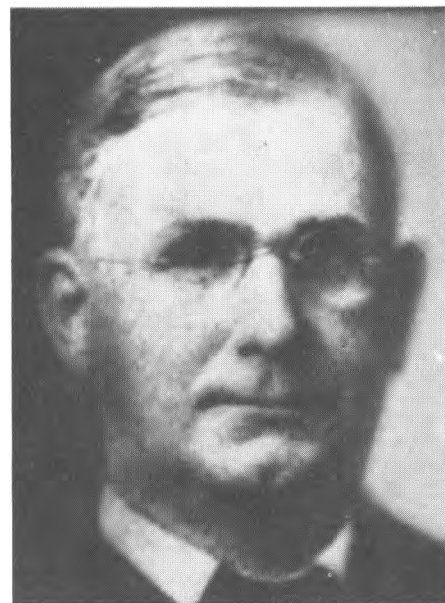
Dr. W. D. Donohar
1931



Serge F. Ballif
1932



Ernest Gayford
1933



H. C. Goodrich
1934



W. J. O'Connor
1935-36 & 1943



C. D. Smith
1937-38



W. P. Dunn
1939



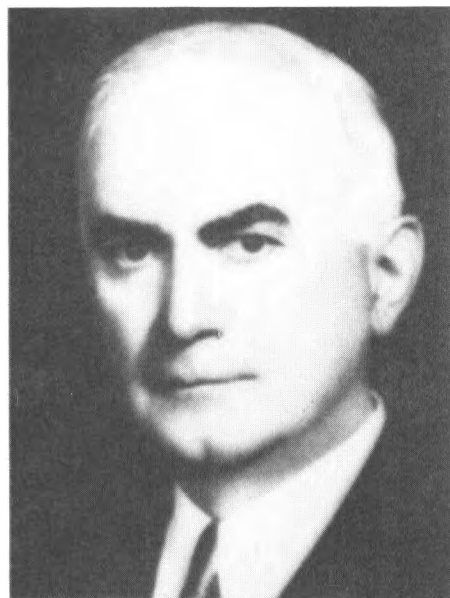
Fred E. Smith
1940



James W. Collins
1942



Dr. H. P. Kirtley
1944



F. H. Knickerbocker
1945



Charles L. Smith
1946



John M. Wallace
1947



Lincoln G. Kelly
1948



S. J. Carter
1949



Thomas T. Taylor
1950



Dr. Fuller B. Bailey
1951



E. S. Holt
1952



F. S. Walden
1953



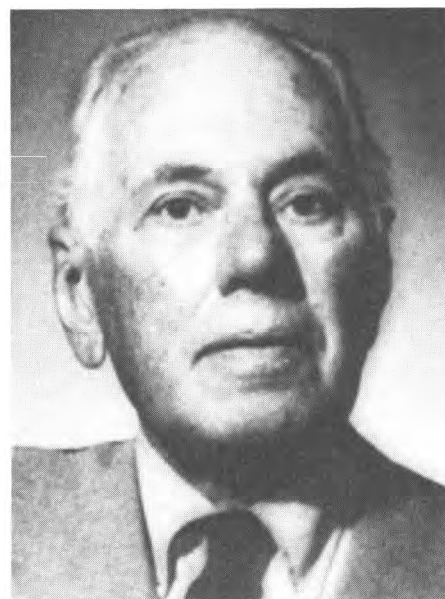
Newell B. Dayton
1954



Frank B. Streater
1955



Lockwood W. Ferris
1956



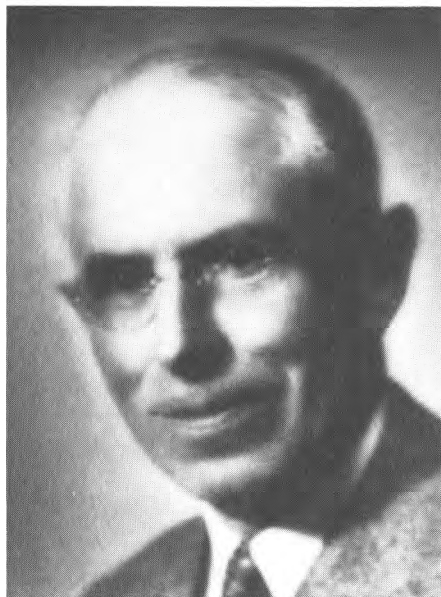
Carl A. Fisher
1957



Bartlett Wicks
1958



Frank A. Wardlaw, Jr.
1959



Frank A. Fisher
1960



P. H. Hutchinson
1961



F. Seaton Prince
1962



Edward T. Brown
1963



Melvin L. Dye
1965



W. T. Nightingale
1964



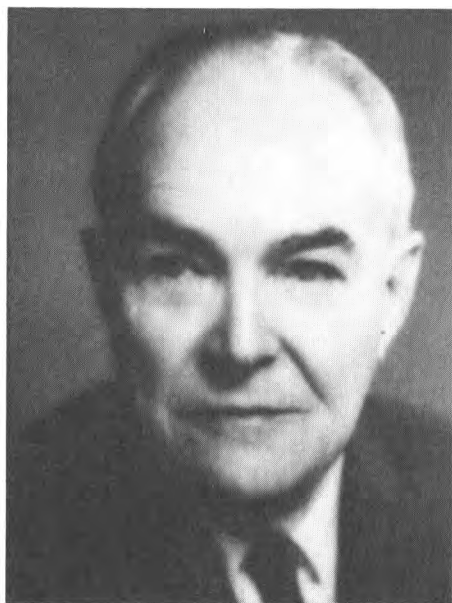
Fred A. Carleson
1966



DeWitt Van Evera
1967



Walker Kennedy
1968



Edward M. Naughton
1969



J. P. Gibbons
1970



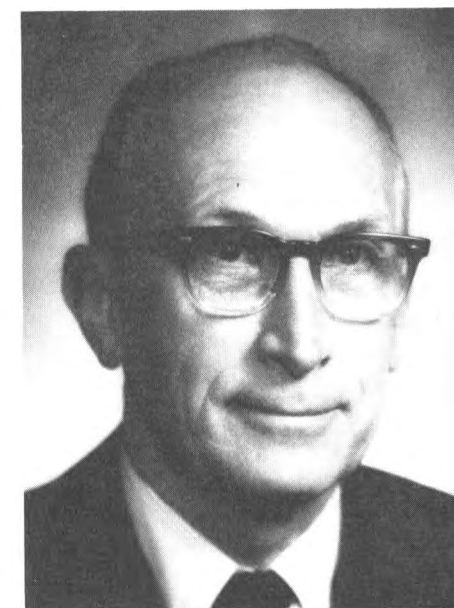
Calvin A. Behle
1971



M. M. Fidler
1973



James E. Hogle
1972



R. Lloyd Snedaker
1974

Club Managers



W. L. Stewart



Arnold O. Larson

W. L. (Wally) Stewart managed Alta Club for 36 years until his retirement in 1972 when he was succeeded by his assistant, Arnold O. Larson.

APPENDIX ONE

(Note: Information regarding founders whose careers are depicted in some detail in the foregoing history is restricted to a minimum necessary for identification in this listing.)

Charter Members of the Alta Club

Almy, Thomas J. — A native of Rhode Island who heeded Horace Greeley's advice to "go west" in 1859. After a twenty-year sojourn in Colorado and Wyoming mining camps, he came to Utah, settling first in Park City where he worked for the Ontario Mining Company and served as secretary to the Daly Mining Company.

Almy, Walter — A younger brother of Thomas J. who came to Utah about 1880 and who was associated with the same mining companies as his brother.

Anderson, Hugh — Insurance agent who represented a group of Hartford, Conn. companies as well as companies with headquarters in London, Scotland, and Germany.

Auerbach, Fred H. — One of Utah's most successful and influential non-Mormon business men who founded the Auerbach Company, a department store, and various investment businesses.

Austin, Edward — Owner and operator of a Salt Lake City assay business, which served nearby mining districts.

Barnett, Josiah — Cashier of the McCornick Bank, secretary of Wood-Hagenbarth Cattle Company and treasurer of Rash-Roylance Fruit Company.

Barratt, Caleb R. — Part owner and manager of the Barratt Brothers Furniture Company.

Baskin, Robert N. — Prominent attorney who was active in Liberal Party politics. He waged a contest for a Congressional seat with George Q. Cannon on the grounds the latter was not a citizen and could not qualify for citizenship because he practiced polygamy. He also lobbied in Washington for Anti-Mormon legislation.

Brown, Frank G. — The writer of this history has been unable to find any mention of this charter member in histories of the period or city directories. He was probably identified with the mining industry but left here shortly after joining the Alta Club and members of his family did not report his death to the club.

Campbell, Allen G. — A mining man who, with Matthew Cullen and other partners, made a fortune by the purchase and sale of the Horn Silver Mine in Beaver County. He was active in politics, ran against George Q. Cannon for a seat in Congress, and was awarded a certificate of election by the territorial governor. The House refused to seat him, however, because he received only a small minority of the vote and refused at the same time to seat Cannon because he was a practicing polygamist.

Chambers, Robert C. — Superintendent of the Ontario Mine in Park City and representative in this area of George Hearst and J. B. Haggin, Californians who made fortunes in California, Nevada, Utah, and South Dakota mining ventures.

Clohecy, Thomas E. — Mining man who apparently did not remain in the territory for very long after the Alta Club was organized.

Conklin, Jerry C. — A mine operator who has a permanent place in the footnotes of Utah history because of his service as a juror in the polygamy trial of Rudger Clawson. A brother, Roland R. Conklin of Kansas City, helped to finance development of the Bear River Valley in the 1890's and early 1900's.

Connor, Samuel D. — A mine operator.

Cullen, Matthew — Wealthy mining man who built the Cullen Hotel and became one of city's business, political, and civic leaders.

Daggett, Ellsworth — A surveyor who is mentioned several times by Tullidge and Whitney in their histories of Utah because of his services as a juror in various cases arising out of the Gentile-Mormon conflict.

Dooly, John E. — Banker, business man, and builder of the Dooly Block, the second home of the Alta Club.

Erb, George S. — Hotel man who managed the Walker and Metropolitan hotels.

Evans, Morris R. — A business man who operated a sporting goods store in Salt Lake City.

Ferry, Edward P. — Mine operator who was associated with the "Silver King Crowd" in Park City.

Foote, Frank — Dealer for several coal mining companies in this area.

Fowler, Dr. Allen — Physician and surgeon.

Fox, Moylan C. — A native of South Carolina who came to Utah in 1875 and attained prominence in business, especially banking. His interests included mining and brick manufacturing.

Galigher, William G. — Part owner and manager of Utah Mining Machinery and Supply Company and treasurer of Holdenman Filter Tank Company.

Gentsch, Fred C. — Treasurer of the American District Telephone Company.

Gilmer, John T. — Businessman whose major interests were real estate and mining.

Glendinning, James — Vice president of George M. Scott Company (hardware and machinery) and mayor of Salt Lake City in 1896-98.

Godbe, Anthony — Mine operator and son of William S. Godbe.

Godbe, William S. — Merchant, mining man and publisher. He was one of the founders and chief financial backer of *The Salt Lake Tribune*, the *Utah Magazine* and other publications.

Goodwin, Charles C. — Editor and part owner (about one-fifth) of *The Salt Lake Tribune* from 1883 until 1901.

Goss, George — A locating engineer for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad which, incidentally, was completed by laying of the last rail in the track connecting Salt Lake City with Grand Junction, Colo., in the same month the Alta Club was incorporated (March, 1883)

Haines, Clayton L. — Vice president and manager of the Idaho Stage Company.

Hamilton, Dr. John F. — A medical doctor who supported movements designed to diminish hostilities between Mormons and Gentiles. He has a permanent place in historical footnotes as the doctor who treated George Q. Cannon when he fell or jumped from a train while being returned to Salt Lake City from Nevada to be tried on charges of violating anti-polygamy statutes.

Hanauer, Abraham — Manager of the Hanauer Smelting Works in Salt Lake valley and a prominent figure in the early development of the smelting industry.

Hannaman, Charles L. — Owner and manager of a real estate business in Salt Lake City.

Hill, Harry C. — Secretary of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company.

Hills, Lewis S. — Co-founder with two Mormon partners (Captain W. H. Hooper and Horace L. Eldredge) of the Zion's Cooperative Banking Institution (Hooper, Eldredge & Co., Banking). The name was changed to Bank of Deseret in 1871 and to Deseret National Bank in 1872. It was acquired in 1932 by the First Security Corporation.

Hoge, Enos D. — Attorney and federally appointed registrar in Salt Lake County. He was involved in numerous disputes over voting rights of polygamists and was one of five members of the Liberal Party elected to the Territorial Legislature in 1888. He was author of a law regulating marriages which was adopted by the session.

Holden, Liberty E. — A capitalist from Cleveland, O. who with a son (Albert E.) financed mining ventures in Bingham and the Tintic district and organized the U.S. Mining Company with a capitalization of ten million dollars, the largest capitalization for a mining company in Utah up to that time. The company built a smelter in Midvale in addition to operating mines.

Ireland, Edwin A. — A native of New York and personal friend of President Chester A. Arthur. He was owner and operator of a lamp business in Salt Lake City when he was appointed United States marshal in 1882. One of his claims to a place in Utah history is his participation in the polygamy crusade, including the arrest of Rudger Clawson in 1884. While his duties deeply offended the Mormon people, he was described by Mormon historians as a kind man who treated prisoners fairly.

Irons, John W., Jr. — A teller in the McCornick Bank.

Jones, Thomas R. — An officer of various mining companies and manager of the Germania Smelter.

Kerr, John W. — Businessman who came to Utah in the 1850's as a clerk for a merchandising firm. He later took over the firm and in 1864 added banking and the purchase of gold dust to his business. In partnership with Charles W. Durkee, governor of Utah Territory (1856-1870), and William Kiskadden, uncle of Maude Adams, famous actress, he opened the Miners' National Bank which was the first national bank in Utah. Annually he imported a large volume of merchandise into the territory but after the formation of ZCMI he turned to livestock and mining. He was one of many non-Mormon merchants who invested large sums in the development of Corinne with the expectation that it would become the business and political capital of Utah.

Lannan, Patrick J. — Chief owner and business manager of *The Salt Lake Tribune* from the time he acquired it in association with Charles C. Goodwin and O. J. Hollister in September, 1883, until it was acquired in 1901 by a representative of Senator Thomas Kearns and David Keith, both members of the Alta Club.

Lawrence, Joab — A business man whose major interests included dairy and livestock, property investments, and mining.

Little, James T. — Part owner and manager of Little & Roundy, which operated a crockery, china, and glass business.

Lowell, John W. — Founder and operator of the John Lowell Company, distributor of wagons and machinery.

Mackintosh, Richard — A native of Ireland who traveled from that country around the Horn to California at age 19 to join the mining rush to Nevada when the famous Comstock Lode (silver) was discovered. He moved to Salt Lake City in 1871 and established an ore sampling business in Sandy and Park City. He was associated with R. C. Chambers in mining ventures and was active in political and civic affairs. He was popular among Gentiles and generally acceptable to Mormons.

Among his numerous public positions was membership on the commission which represented Utah Territory at the Chicago World Fair in 1893 and membership in the Territorial Constitutional Convention of 1895. He was a dedicated member of the Alta Club from its founding to his death in 1900 and he served longer as the club's president than any other member (four terms 1892-93-94-95).

Marshall, Thomas — Attorney for the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads and prominent in territorial politics. He was elected to the Legislature in 1887 on the Liberal Party ticket.

Mather, John C. — A mine operator.

McConnell, Fred R. — Director and a member of the executive committee of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company.

McCornick, William S. — Native of Ireland who came to Salt Lake City in 1873 and became a dominant figure in finance of the Intermountain area. He founded the McCornick Bank and acquired extensive holdings in mining, smelting, and real estate. He was probably Utah's wealthiest resident at one time. His wife, Hannah Keogh McCornick, entertained lavishly.

McGregor, James — Prospector and mine operator.

McKay, William — Member of the United States Commission for the Territory of Utah.

McVicker, John — Owner and operator of an assaying business.

Merritt, Samuel A. — Attorney and at one time chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.

Miller, H. E. — No information about this charter member was discovered.

Mulloy, Thomas F. — Proprietor of the Salt Lake Livery and Transfer Company.

Noble, Worden P. — A livestock producer with ranches in Nevada and Wyoming. He made Salt Lake City his home as a convenient midway point between his major operations.

Packard, John Q. — President of the Eureka Hill Mining Company and an officer of various mining companies in which he and a brother, Edward W. Packard, were principal owners. The property for the old Salt Lake City Library, now the Hansen Planetarium, was given to the city by John Q. Packard.

Park, Boyd — Jeweler, partner in the firm of Joslin & Park.

Porter, Corey D. — An investor in various mining ventures.

Prescott, George F. — Manager of *The Salt Lake Tribune* and one of its owners prior to the purchase of the newspaper by Patrick H. Lannan and associates.

Raht, August — Foreman of one of the early milling or smelting plants in the Magna area.

Read, Charles — A mining man and a resident of the Alta Club for many years. He died a few weeks after an Alta Club dinner on his ninetieth birthday and as the last surviving charter member.

Roberts, Bolivar — Druggist and a prominent figure in Liberal Party politics and in efforts to organize a Democratic party in the territory.

Salisbury, Orange J. — Came to Utah in 1868, founded the Salisbury Investment Company and served as its president until his death in 1907. Two sons, Orange J., Jr. and R. W. Salisbury were members of the Alta Club and both served as its president.

Scott, George M. — Hardware dealer and a leader in political and civic affairs. He was elected mayor of Salt Lake City on the Liberal Party ticket in 1890.

Scott, John S. — Ore and bullion buyer for smelting companies.

Sebree, Howard — Founder and president of the Howard Sebree Company, distributor of wagons and machinery.

Sharp, William G. — An employe and later president of the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company.

Sheeks, Ben — Lawyer who was prominent in political and civic affairs.

Smedley, William E. — Owner of an insurance business.

Thomas, Arthur L. — Secretary of the Utah Territory who was appointed governor in 1889. Following admission of the territory to statehood he was appointed Salt Lake City postmaster in 1898.

Travis, Ezra J. — A New Yorker who was interested in mining and who resided in Salt Lake City in the late 1880's.

Walker, Joseph R. — Most prominent of the four Walker Brothers in public life and a leader in their numerous joint business enterprises.

Walker, Matthew H. — Youngest of the Walker brothers.

Walker, Samuel S. — Eldest of the Walker Brothers.

Wallace, George Y. — President of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company.

Williams, Parley L. — An attorney who was raised in a Mormon family but who left the church to become one of its most eloquent critics. He was prominent in the Liberal Party and was one of the founders of the American Party which

replaced the Liberal Party during a period from 1905 until about 1911.

Woodrow, Howard C. — An investor in mining ventures.

APPENDIX TWO

Presidents of the Alta Club

William S. McCornick (1883 and 1911) — see charter member list.

Joab Lawrence (1884) — Charter member.

Harry C. Hill (1885) — Charter member.

Abraham Hanauer (1886) — Charter member.

Charles Read (1887-88) — Charter member.

C. J. Mason (1889-90) — General manager of Utah and Montana Machinery Company.

James Glendinning (1891) — Charter member.

Richard Mackintosh (1892-93-94-95) — Charter member.

J. E. Galigher (1896-97) — Manager of George M. Scott & Company, hardware and machinery business.

John J. Daly (1898-99) — Founder and president of the Daly Mining Company, Park City, first vice president of the Commercial National Bank, vice president, Utah Savings & Trust Company and president of the Daly-Judge Mining Company.

Josiah Barnett (1900) — Charter member.

William G. Sharp (1901) — Charter member.

D. E. Burley (1902-03 and 1919) — Executive of Union Pacific Railroad and superintendent of the Oregon Short Line Railroad. Burley, Idaho, was named after him.

William Iglehart (1904) — Vice president and manager of the Herald Company, publisher of the Salt Lake City Herald.

Enos A. Wall (1905) — Mining man who made a fortune from the sale of his Bingham mining claims to the Utah Copper Company.

Benner X. Smith (1906) — Attorney and member of the firm of Stephens, Smith & Porter.

Edward W. Packard (1907) — Vice president and general manager of the Gemini and Godiva Mining Company.

William M. Bradley (1908) — Mining man associated with the Daly-Judge Mining Company.

D. C. Jackling (1909) — Mining engineer who conceived, planned and found financing for the Utah Copper Company's porphyry copper mining enterprises in Bingham Canyon, an operation which revolutionized copper mining throughout the world.

Lawrence Green (1910) — General manager of Clayton Mining & Smelting Company in Idaho and president and general manager of the Utah Fire Clay Company.

Parley L. Williams (1912) — Prominent attorney who represented the Harriman railroad interests in this area. He also served as counsel for the receiver of the property of the Mormon Church which was seized and held for several years by the federal government.

R. W. Salisbury (1913) — President of the Salisbury Investment Company which was founded by his father, Orange J. Salisbury, a charter member.

R. C. Gemmell (1914) — A mining engineer who came west as an employe of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, later practiced as a consulting mining and hydraulic engineer and subsequently joined Utah Copper Company, serving as general superintendent and general manager.

R. T. Badger (1915) — Cashier of Utah State National Bank and Treasurer of Heber J. Grant Company.

O. J. Salisbury (1916) — Son of Charter Member Orange J. Salisbury. He held various positions with the Salisbury Investment Company.

William Spry (1917) — Prominent political figure in Utah who served two terms as governor (1909-17).

E. O. Howard (1918) — An accountant who worked for Walker Brothers Bank and became president of that institution (now Walker Bank & Trust Company) and president of the Utah Light and Traction Company.

J. F. MacLane (1920) — General counsel, Utah Power & Light Company.

C. W. Stimpson (1921) — President of Stimpson Equipment Company, dealer in mining and smelting machinery and supplies.

C. R. Pearsall (1922-23-24) — Vice president, treasurer and manager of Leyson Pearsall Company, jewelers.

Alfred Frank (1925) — Manager of Ohio Copper Company and later a consulting mining engineer.

E. A. Culbertson (1926) — Banker who served as president of the National Bank of Republic and later a vice president of Continental National Bank.

Paul F. Keyser (1927) — Secretary, treasurer and general manager of the A. Keyser Company, a real estate loan and investment firm.

T. J. O'Brien (1928 and 1941) — Treasurer and manager of Federal Coal Company, general sales manager of Kemmerer Company and representative of other coal companies in which the Quealy family was interested.

Walter C. Lewis (1929) — Manager of Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company.

D. D. Moffatt (1930) — Vice president and general manager of Utah Copper Company and president of Utah Fire Clay Company.

Dr. W. D. Donohoe (1931) — Medical doctor, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist.

Serge F. Ballif (1932) — Dealer in stocks and bonds.

Ernest Gayford (1933) — Vice president and secretary of General Engineering Company.

H. C. Goodrich (1934) — Chief engineer of Utah Copper Company.

W. J. O'Connor (1935-36 and 1943) — Manager of American Smelting & Refining Company plants in Utah and a vice president of First Security Bank and president of Independent Coal & Coke Co.

C. D. Smith (1937-38) — President of Smith-Faus Drug Company.

W. P. Dunn (1939) — Secretary-treasurer of Keith-O'Brien Company, a department store.

Fred E. Smith (1940) — President of First Security Trust Company and vice president Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Bank.

James W. Collins (1942) — President, Tracy Loan & Trust Company.

Dr. H. P. Kirtley (1944) — Medical doctor.

F. H. Knickerbocker (1945) — General Manager, South Central District, Union Pacific Railroad.

Charles L. Smith (1946) — Chairman of board of First Security Bank of Utah.

John M. Wallace (1947) — President of Walker Bank & Trust Company.

Lincoln G. Kelly (1948) — Founder of Lincoln G. Kelly firm of certified public accountants and at one time Utah state auditor.

S. J. Carter (1949) — An attorney with the firm of Riter, Cowan & Carter and subsequently a vice president of Tracy-Collins Bank & Trust Company.

Thomas T. Taylor (1950) — President and manager of Prudential Federal Savings and Loan Association.

Dr. Fuller B. Bailey (1951) — Medical doctor.

E. S. Holt (1952) — President of Utah Oil Refining Co.

F. S. Walden (1953) — President of Strevell-Paterson Hardware Company.

Newell B. Dayton (1954) — Vice president (and later president) of Tracy-Collins Bank & Trust Company.

Frank B. Streater (1955) — President and manager of Streater Chevrolet Company.

Lockwood Ferris (1956) — Vice president and manager of Bonneville, Ltd.

Carl A. Fisher (1957) — A career officer in the Diplomatic Service of the U.S. State Department.

Bartlett Wicks (1958) — President of E. B. Wicks Company, a real estate, loans, insurance and property management business.

Frank A. Wardlaw, Jr. (1959) — General manager, International Smelting & Refining Company.

Frank A. Fisher (1960) — President and general manager, Fisher Brewing Company.

P. H. Hutchinson (1961) — Superintendent, Garfield Chemical and Manufacturing Company.

F. Seaton Prince (1962) — Attorney with firm of Mul-liner, Prince & Mangum and president of Portland Cement Company of Utah.

Edward T. Brown (1963) — Secretary-treasurer of Brown, Terry & Woodruff Corp., operator of laundry and dry cleaning plants.

W. T. Nightingale (1964) — President of Mountain Fuel Supply Company.

Melvin L. Dye (1965) — President, First Federal Savings & Loan Association.

Fred A. Carleson (1966) — President of Fred A. Carleson Company, automobile distributor and dealer.

De Witt Van Evera (1967) — Mining engineer associated with Columbia Steel Company, Utah Southern Oil Company and various mining firms.

Walker Kennedy (1968) — President of Liberty Fuel Company.

Edward M. Naughton (1969) — Chairman of the Board of Utah Power & Light Company.

J. P. Gibbons (1970) — President and general manager of Gibbons & Reed Company, contractors.

Calvin A. Behle (1971) — Attorney of council, with firm of Parsons, Behle & Latimer.

James E. Hogle (1972) — President of Hogle Investment Company.

M. M. Fidler (1973) — Chairman of the Board of Mountain Fuel Supply Company.

R. Lloyd Snedaker (1974) — Consulting architect.

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