

The Utah War

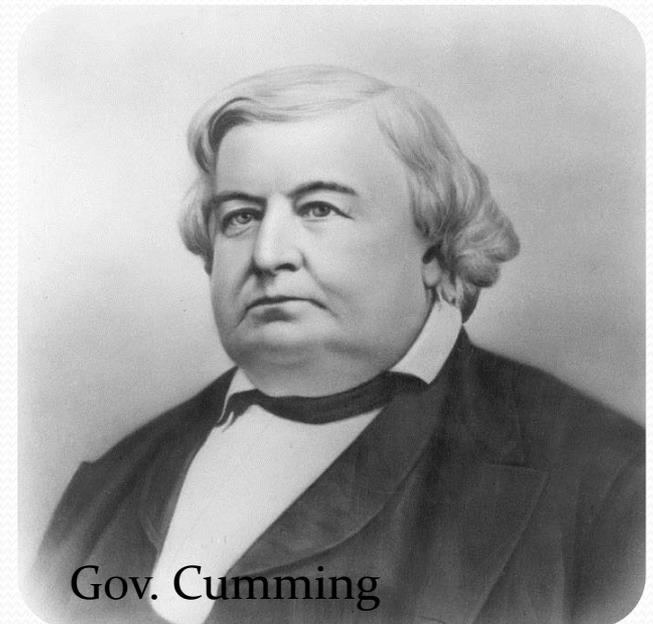
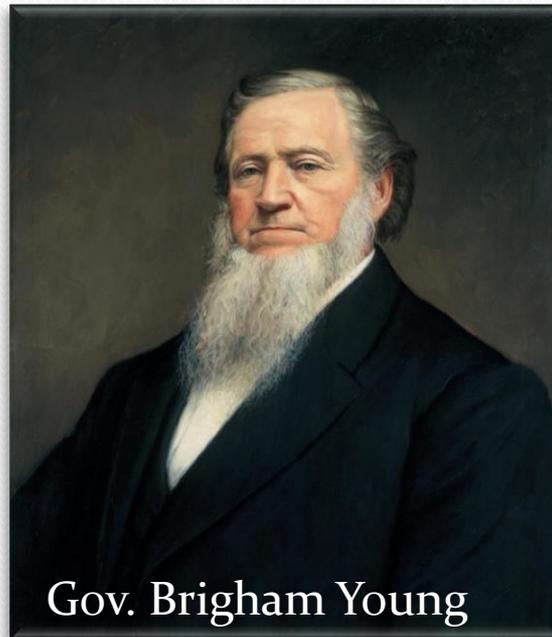


The Start of the Utah/Mormon War

- The War was set a-fire when pres. Buchanan heard of an alleged rebellion in Utah. The President thought it would solve all the problems if he could just put a non-Mormon governor in Utah, (the current Governor being Brigham Young) and have an army to impose federal law. Concluding Pres. Buchanan sent Governor Cumming and 2500 U.S. Troops to retake Utah. Unfortunately they forgot to tell Brigham Young and the Utah Settlers (who were not in the least in open rebellion) this, and when Orrin Porter Rockwell and his companions who were mail carriers hoped for the best, and prepared for the worst.

Utah's/The LDS Church's Response

- Sadly, the result of not telling Brigham Young and the Utah Settlers about the change cost Johnston's Army of 2500 greatly. The LDS/Mormon Pioneers who traveled to Utah had been driven from the homes as much as three times and were expecting the worst from an invading army.



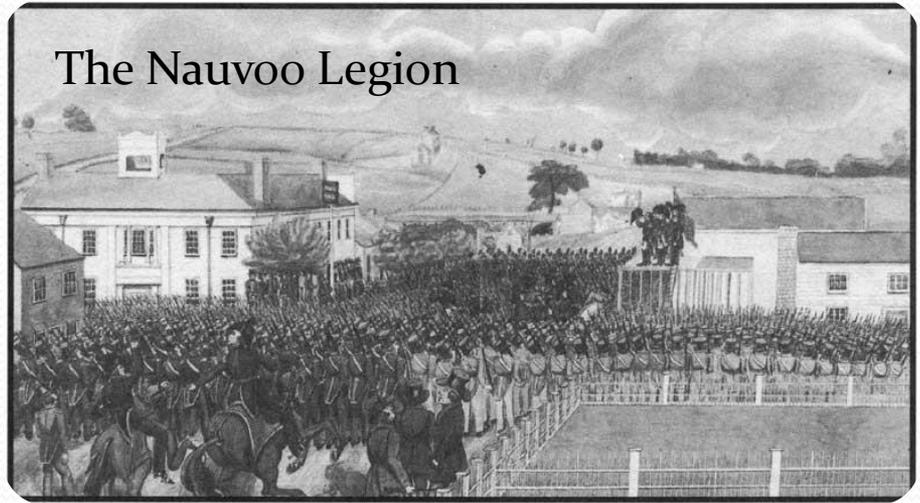
Utah's/The LDS Church's Response

- After Hearing about the invading Army, The LDS Church released a statement saying “The issue which has thus been forced upon us, compels us to resort to the great first law of self-preservation, and stand in our own defense and right, guaranteed unto us by the genius of the institutions of our country, and on which the government is based. Our duties to ourselves and families requires us not to tamely submit to be driven and slain, without an attempt to preserve ourselves. Our duty to our country, our holy religion, our God, to freedom and liberty, requires that we shall not quietly stand still.” Therefore The Nauvoo Legion was reinstated and the preparations for full warfare were prepared with the help of the local militia.

The Utah Militia



The Nauvoo Legion



Initial Orders

- After Reinstating the Nauvoo Legion, Brigham young sent 150 men of the Mormon battalion to Destroy the Army's supply wagons and scatter there herds. Brigham Young also sent spies into the army to get information and lower moral, he also sent guards and scouts to watch and guard every way into Utah. The Nauvoo Legion, Mormon Battalion, and Utah Militia also set up barracks around Utah and sent most the families in salt lake into the mountains where extended gorilla warfare could be fought. They also sent men to Washington to negotiate and made treaties with the Indians.

Basic Statistics: Utah forces

- The Primary Forces of the Defensive side where as follows.
- Mormon Battalion- Around 450 strong, and well equipped
- Nauvoo Legion- 4000 Strong, intermediately equipped
- Utah Militia- Unknown strength.
- Full Forces- 4450 strong, intermediately equipped, and in known territory.

Basic Statistics: U.S. Army

- The Primary forces of the offensive forces were as follows
- Johnston's Army- 2500, well equipped before leaving the barracks, poorly equipped when they reached Utah (Due to raiding parties and the late season they left for Utah)
- Full strength when arriving to Utah- 2500 strong, poorly equipped

No Blood Order

- As Brigham sent the raiders the army's supply wagons he gave them an order that they should not draw blood unless in self defense, the order led to the so few number of deaths during the war.



To The Right- The Sword and Revolver of William Clayton, an officer in the Nauvoo Legion.

No Blood Order

- A story to recollect the no blood order was told in the journal of James Terry, one of the 150 raiders. He recounted that on the 4th of October Major Smith and twenty soldiers rode up to the lead wagon of the supply train for the army, and commanded the occupants of the train to step down so the wagons could be burnt. Fortunately the wagon train occupants were all too willing, and in Terry's own words he said "I never saw a scarer lot in my life until they found that they was not going to be hurt. They laughed and said they was glad the wagons was going to be burnt as they would not have to bull whack any more, as they called it. The teamsters were permitted to take their private clothing and guns out of the wagons and then they were burnt."

The End of Buchanan's Blunder

- Through Peace negotiators the war did not turn to bloodshed, as the army neared Utah they allowed Gov. Cummings to enter Utah alone and to negotiate peace. Through careful stratagem the Utah forces made General Cummings very intimidated and he agreed to having Johnston's army set up a camp outside of Utah, where they stayed until the civil war.

The Casualties

- Fortunately with the peace negotiators the casualties were severely low, and most were cases of surprise (heart attack) and shock. The number of Casualties was 126 killed, 38 of whom were U.S. Soldiers and an unknown amount Utahns.

Why it made a significance in U. S. History

- I personally think it made a great difference in American History because it was not only the largest military movement in between the revolutionary war and Civil war, but it also greatly lessened the persecution of the LDS church which in turn allowed Utah to instead of being smothered, grow into a now thriving city.

