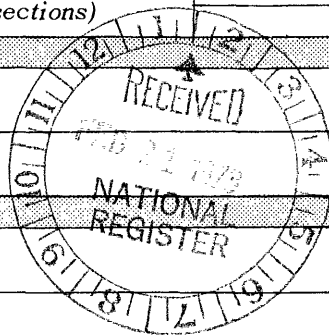


**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Utah	
COUNTY: Utah	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	JAN 11 1974



1. NAME

COMMON:
Camp Floyd *etc*

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
1/2 mile south of Fairfield

CITY OR TOWN:
Fairfield

STATE: Utah CODE: 49 COUNTY: Utah CODE: 049

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>site only and cemetery</u>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
State of Utah - Division of Parks and Recreation

STREET AND NUMBER:
1596 West North Temple

CITY OR TOWN: Salt Lake City STATE: Utah CODE: 49

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Secretary of State

STREET AND NUMBER:
State Capitol Building

CITY OR TOWN: Salt Lake City STATE: Utah CODE: 49

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Utah Historic Sites Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: June 1971 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Utah Historical Society

STREET AND NUMBER:
603 East South Temple

CITY OR TOWN: Salt Lake City STATE: Utah CODE: 49

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Utah	FOR NPS USE ONLY
COUNTY: Utah	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
JAN 11 1974	

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)			(Check One)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

At its largest, Camp Floyd consisted of between 300 and 400 buildings. Most of the structures were built of adobe; however, several, such as the magazine, were stone. There were some frame structures, but these were mostly barns. The adobe brick was made by Mormon farmers and sold to the army for one cent each. Stone was quarried in the nearby Oquirrh Mountains.

Barracks were cabin-like units of adobe with dirt floors and board roofs covered with four inches of adobe mud. Administrative buildings, officer quarters, a theatre, storehouses, stables, corrals and workshops were also constructed at the camp. A stone wall four feet high was built around the cemetery. In 1960 research was undertaken to determine the names of the eighty-four soldiers and men buried in the cemetery. Individual markers were then placed on the graves.

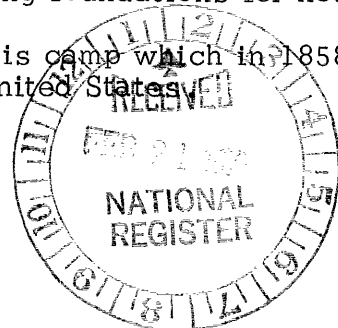
In his journal, Captain Albert Tracy gives one of the best contemporary descriptions of Camp Floyd.

. . . For full a half a mile, the principal street extended, lined at either side with buildings pertaining to minor officers, habitable to look at, and even comfortable, but of the same eternal gray with the soil out of which they were constructed, and with the sign of no green thing--not a little grass, or a shrub--to relieve the gaze. At the head of camp, just above the Tenth, ran a transverse street, with buildings occupied by the department commander, with his personal and general staff. At the rear and parallel to the first-named ran a second street, with tenements peopled by officers of the higher grades and staff of regiments. Then, quarters for bands, stores of sutlers, and behind the whole, huts of wagon masters, and other camp-followers. Great ranges of cedar wood also piled up for fuel, and finally, away down at the right, and rear, acres on acres of wagons, clustered in masses, and with their tongues in air like bristling, mighty lances of the olden times.

Physical conditions, however, were not conducive to good morale. Chimneys in many of the cabins were improperly constructed and filled the rooms with smoke when used. Water was scarce but dust plentiful. Dust storms were called "Johnsoons" in honor of Albert Sidney Johnston, post commander.

After the camp was abandoned the adobe walls were washed away and the stone walls carried away for use in constructing foundations for houses in nearby communities.

Today all that remains is the cemetery of this camp which in 1858 and 1859 was the largest troop concentration in the United States.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

When reports of Mormon disloyalty were received by President James Buchanan, his solution was to send an army of 2,500 men along with approximately 1,000 civilian employees to Utah to put down the "Mormon Rebellion."

A lack of efficient organization, Mormon guerilla tactics, winter, and finally arbitration between Mormon and Federal authorities delayed the army's arrival in the Salt Lake Valley until June 26, 1858. The army, commanded by Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston, marched through an abandoned Salt Lake City to Cedar Valley about forty miles southwest of the city. The site was chosen because it supposedly offered an ample supply of water, wood and pasture. Perhaps of prime importance was that it was close enough to the two major Mormon settlements, Salt Lake City and Provo, that troops could be dispatched in either direction with little problem. The camp was named in honor of John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, under Buchanan.

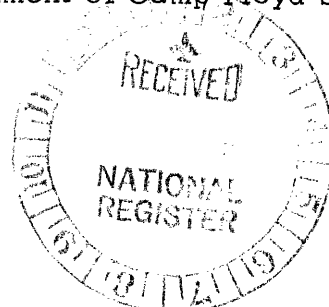
Economically the camp was important to the Mormon economy. Mormons furnished building materials and food stuffs to the large force. Mormons employed in the construction of the camp received from \$3.00 to \$7.00 a day plus board.

Despite the economic advantages of the camp to Mormons, the problems which the soldiers and camp followers created were of great concern to church authorities. It seems a constant state of hostility existed between the two groups.

With the outbreak of the Civil War in 1860, the number of soldiers dropped from 2,500 to 400. When Secretary of War John B. Floyd left his cabinet post to join the Southern cause, Colonel Phillip St. George Cooke changed the name of the establishment to Camp Crittenden. The camp did not live long under its new name and was abandoned in July 1861.

Although the only visible remains of the camp is the cemetery, the site is significant as a reminder of the confrontation between Mormons and the Federal Army.

For Mormons the establishment of Camp Floyd signaled the end of their cherished isolation in Utah.



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Thomas L. Alexander and Leonard J. Arrington. "Camp in the Sagebrush: Camp Floyd, Utah, 1858-1861," Utah Historical Quarterly, Vol. 34, No. 1 (Winter 1966).

Norman F. Furniss, The Mormon Conflict 1850-1859. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut, 1962.

Don Richard Mathis, "Camp Floyd in Retrospect." Master's Thesis, University of Utah, 1959.

Albert Tracy, "The Utah War Journal of Albert Tracy," Utah Historical Quarterly, Vol. 13, 1945.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	40° 15' 16"	112° 6' 2"		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	40° 15' 16"	112° 5' 45"		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	40° 15' 2-1/2"	112° 5' 45"		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	40° 15' 2-1/2"	112° 6' 2"		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 40

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Kent Powell, Preservation Historian

ORGANIZATION: Utah State Historical Society

DATE: December 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:
603 East South Temple

CITY OR TOWN: Salt Lake City

STATE: Utah

CODE: 49

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Milton L. Weilenmann
Milton L. Weilenmann

Title: State Liaison Officer

Date: December 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

A. P. Wortsman
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

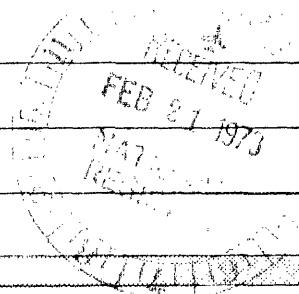
Date: 1/11/74

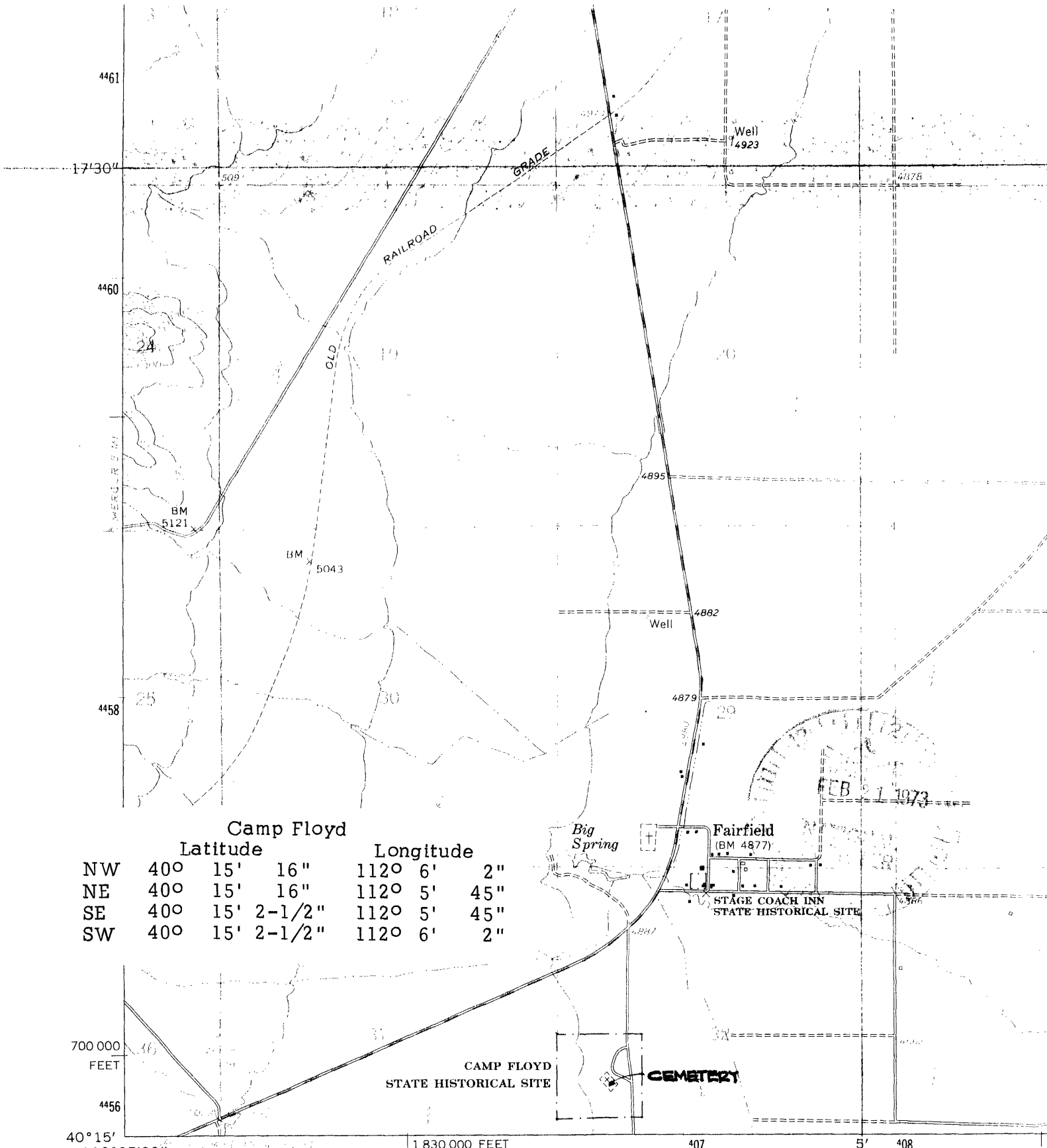
ATTEST:

Charles R. Herring
Keeper of The National Register

Date: 1-7-74

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

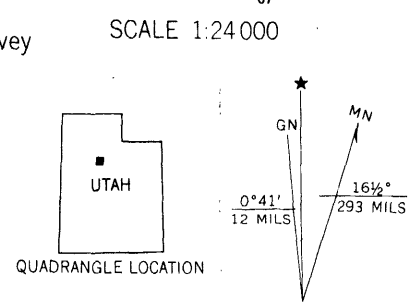




Camp Floyd					
	Latitude			Longitude	
NW	40°	15'	16"	112°	6' 2"
NE	40°	15'	16"	112°	5' 45"
SE	40°	15'	2-1/2"	112°	5' 45"
SW	40°	15'	2-1/2"	112°	6' 2"

FIVEMILE PASS)
3564 11 NW

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1968
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Utah coordinate system, central z
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 12, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines



CEDAR FORT, UTAH
SE/4 FAIRFIELD 15' QUADRANGLE
N4015—W11200/7.5
1968
AMS 3564 I SE—SERIES V897