

A CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE UTAH STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

From Territory to Statehood

- 1776 · The first written account of the land where the Great State of Utah stands today was documented in the writings from the 1776, identified the surrounding land.
- $1847 \cdot 1n$ early 1847, Utah's inhabitants consisted of six Native American wagon, fleeing persecution experienced in Illinois and Missouri.

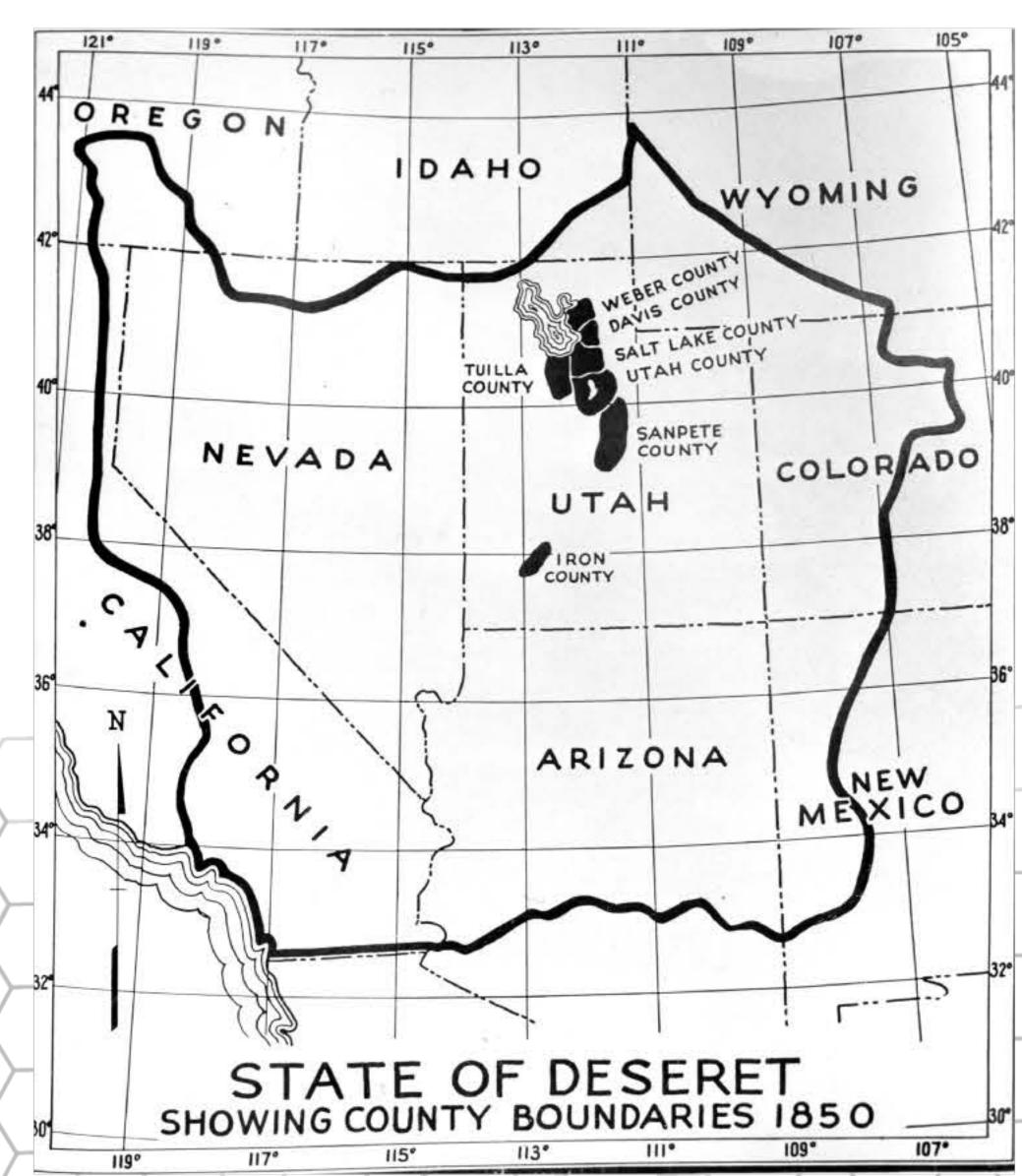
Several days later on July 24th, LDS church president Brigham Young and the remainder of the **148-MEMBER PARTY ENTERED THE VALLEY** At that time, Mexico owned the land. However, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, transferred ownership of the territory to the United States.

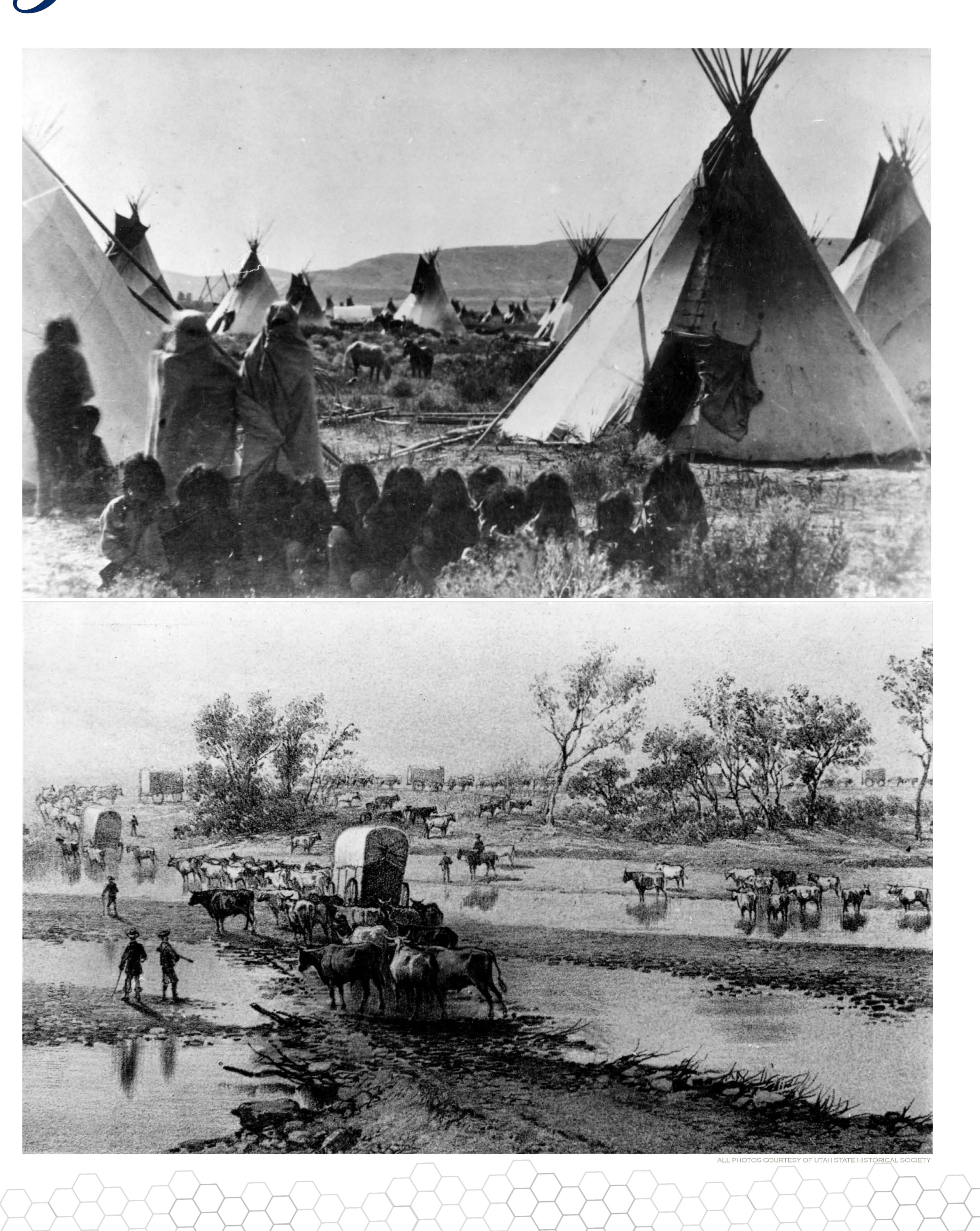
In 1849, the settlers first petitioned the federal government for territorial, and later, statehood status entry into the Union. The proposed **STATE OF DESERET** (deseret—a religious term meaning honeybee) included present-day Utah, as well as the majority of Arizona and Nevada, and portions of California, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon, and Wyoming.

The government responded with the Compromise of 1850, which created the **TERRITORY OF UTAH**, only with smaller land coverage than was requested.

DOMINGUEZ-ESCALANTE EXPEDITION. After the Mexican Revolution in 1821, fur trappers passed through the area, as did Captain Benjamin **BONNEVILLE**, who in 1837, mapped the outline of the Great Salt Lake. Beginning in 1843, the western explorer John C. **FREMONT** further

tribes: Shoshone, Goshute, Navajo, Northern Utes, White Mesa Utes, and Southern Paiute peoples. On July 22, 1847, scouting party members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) first entered the Salt Lake Valley in search of a suitable settlement area. Members of the religion had been traveling across country by handcart and covered



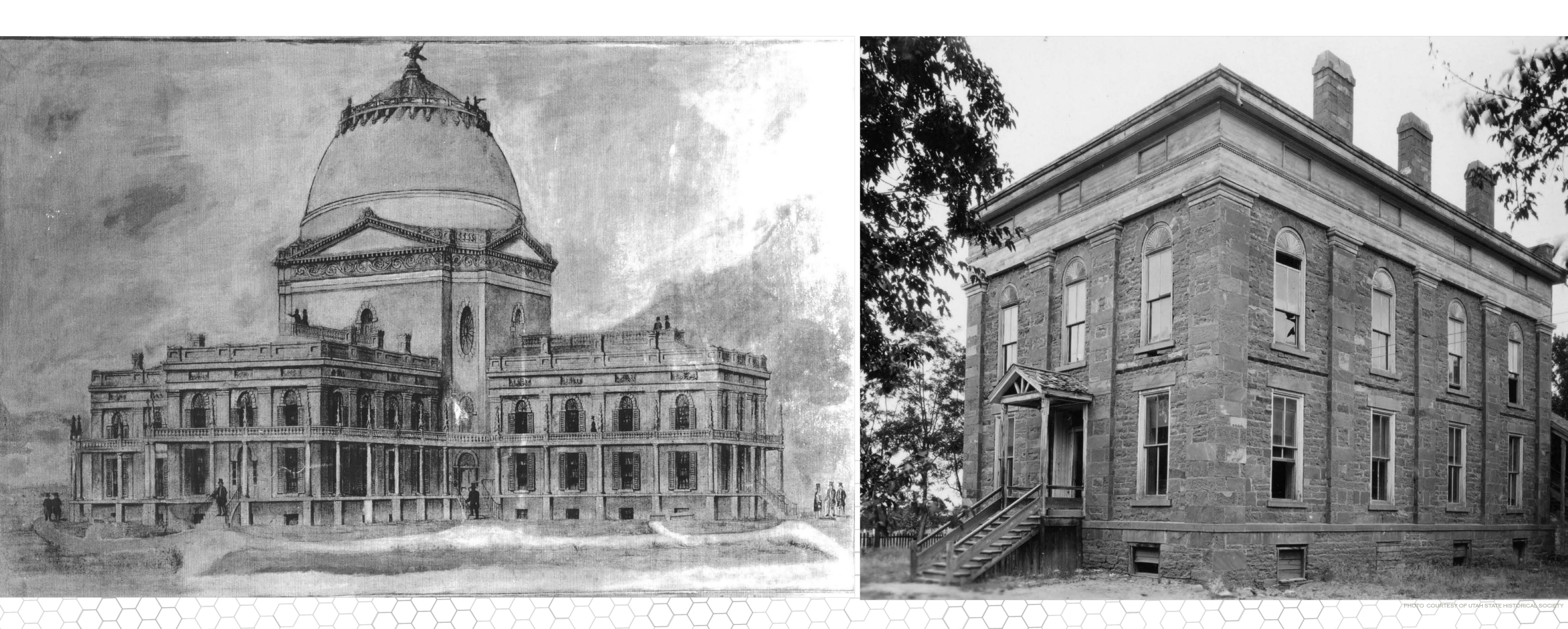


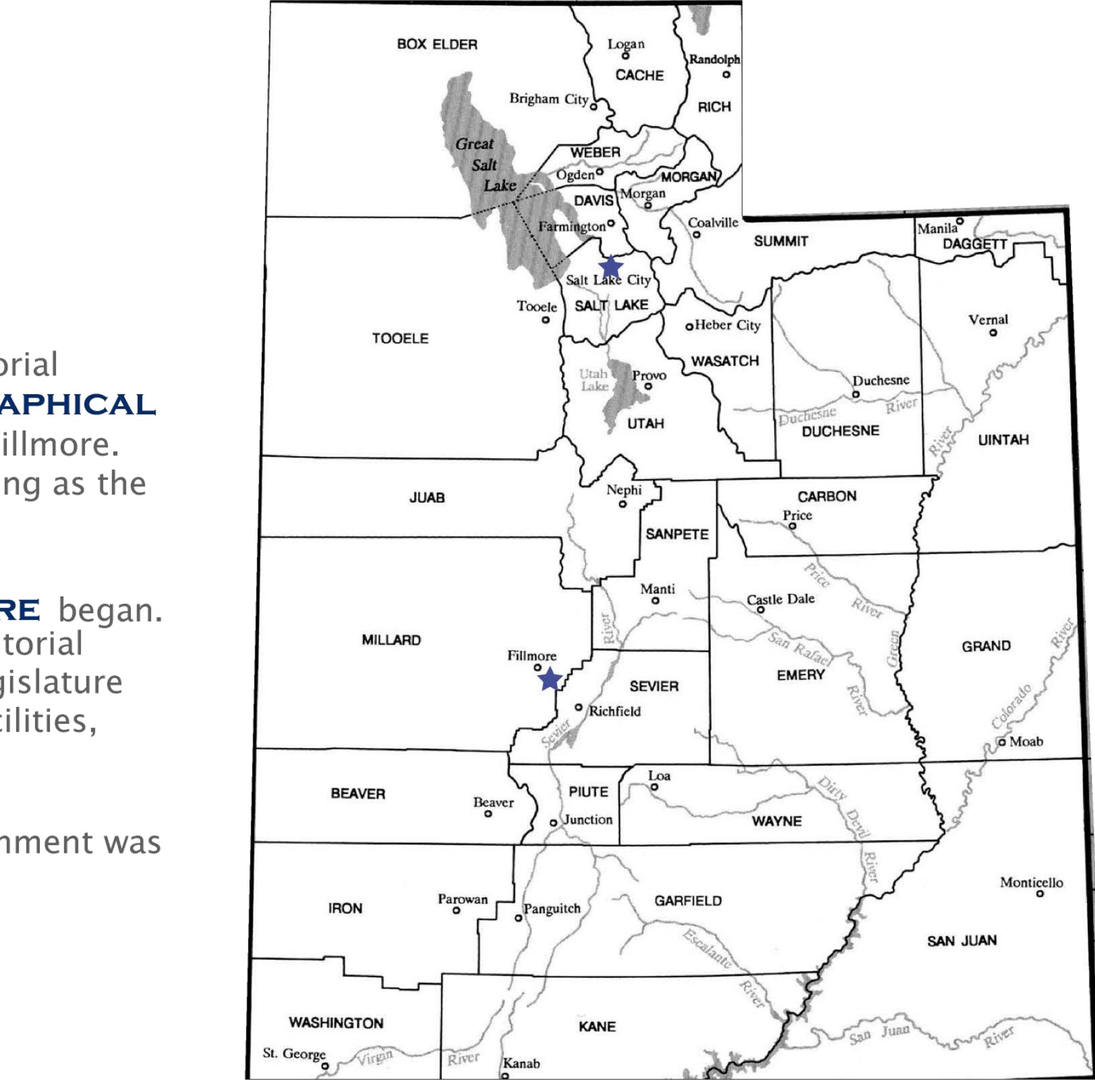
TERRITORIAL CAPITOL SITE CHANGES, A NECESSARY MOVE

1851 - In 1851, President Millard Fillmore appointed **BRIGHAM YOUNG** as the first territorial governor of Utah. Young and the Legislative Assembly designated that the **GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER OF THE TERRITORY** be named Millard County, with the county seat as Fillmore. In anticipation of Utah's statehood, Brigham Young directed construction of a building as the state capitol.

The following year, construction of the **TERRITORIAL STATEHOUSE IN FILLMORE** began. The south wing was completed in time for the December 1855, meeting of the Territorial Legislature, and was the only full session held at the location. The next year, the legislature met for one day only, and due primarily to the challenging accommodations and facilities, they determined it best to complete the session in Salt Lake City.

After some back and forth regarding location, in December 1858, the seat of government was permanently determined to be **SALT LAKE CITY.**





SALT LAKE CITY EXPERIENCES SIGNIFICANT GROWTH

In the following decades, Salt Lake City experienced tremendous growth in 1857 -**POPULATION AND CULTURAL VARIANCE.** This was largely due to religious proselytization, immigration, mining opportunities, and the completion of the first **TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD** in 1869, connecting the Union and Central Pacific railroads at Promontory Point in Utah Territory. Settlers colonized hundreds of towns in a grid system, as well as designated land for irrigation and organized home placement near town centers.

ARSENAL HILL TRANSITIONS TO FUTURE CAPITOL RESIDENCE

Arsenal Hill, known today as Capitol Hill, was the location of **MILITARY SUPPLIES**, 1876 -BLACK POWDER RESERVES, and AMMUNITION STORAGE for the city, held in four concrete structures. On April 5, 1876, the buildings caught fire, setting off **DEVASTATING EXPLOSIONS** and causing great destruction and fatalities. After this tragedy, the companies involved relocated the storage area, which freed the land for an alternate purpose.

_AND IS ALLOCATED FOR CAPITOL HILL

- In 1888, Salt Lake City **DONATED 20 ACRES** of Arsenal Hill to the Utah Territory for 1888 the location of a **STATE CAPITOL**. The land then became known as "Capitol Hill." The land was situated north of the intersection of State Street and 2nd North. However, due to the estimated expenses for the design and construction of a Capitol building, plans to build were placed on hold.
- During this period of great development, the territory made repeated unsuccessful 1890 attempts to become a state. In 1890, LDS church President Wilford Woodruff issued the **MANIFESTO** which ended the practice of plural marriage, or polygamy—this being the principal subject of strife between the U.S. government and the LDS church.

STATEHOOD IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING

In 1894, statehood was imminent. **THE ENABLING ACT** was passed by Congress, 1894 -**PERMITTING UTAH TO FORM A CONSTITUTION** with specified provisions for intended admission into the Union. The following year, delegates authored a wellsupported state constitution.







SALT LAKE CITY - MAIN STREET - 1860









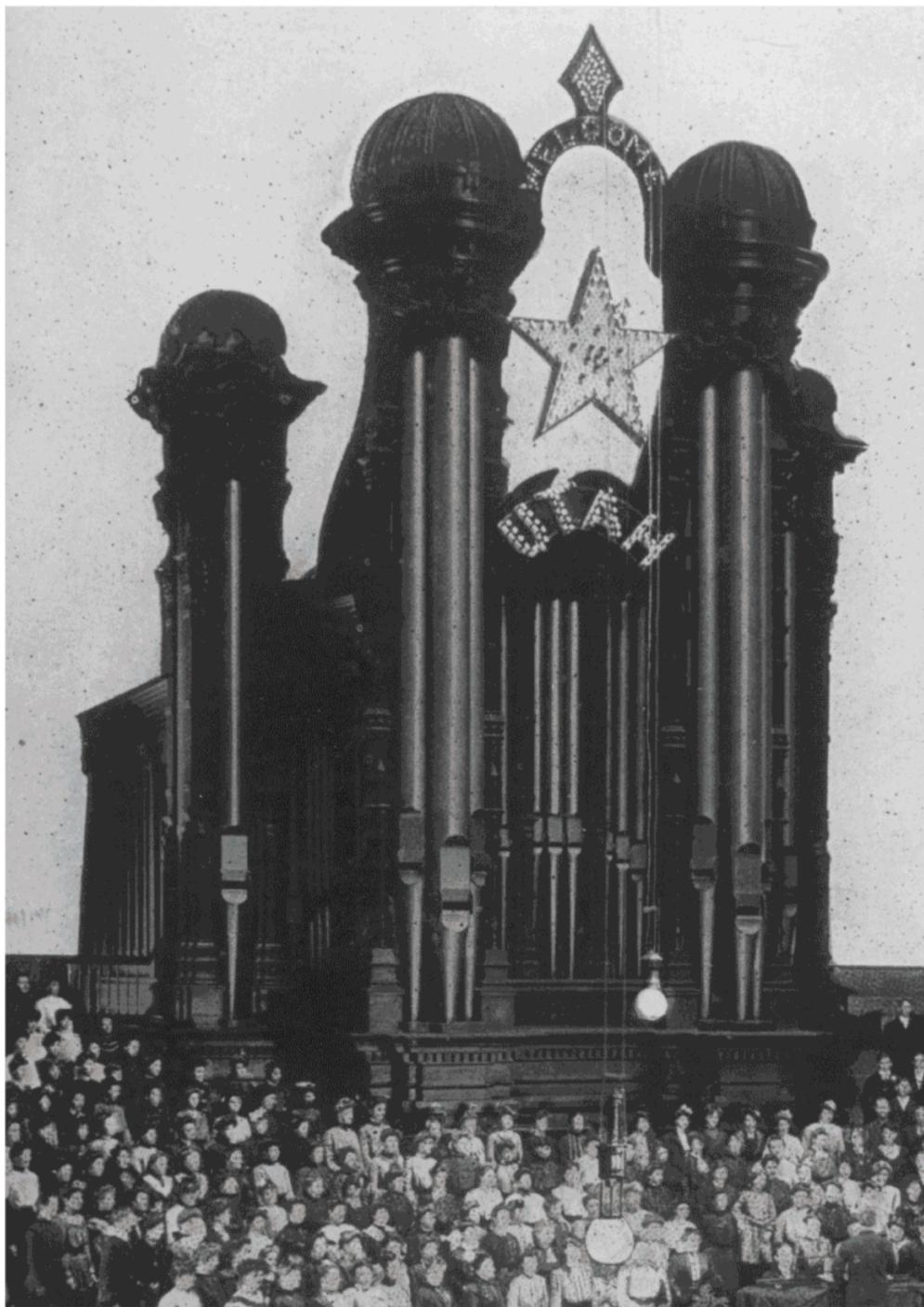


MINERS AT





1896 - On January 4, 1896, President Grover Cleveland signed the Proclamation granting Utah statehood! Utah became the 45th state in the Union.



HEBER M. WELLS was inaugurated as the state's first governor. That year, the original **UTAH STATE FLAG** was adopted by the State Legislature, as was the **GREAT SEAL** of the State of Utah.

UTAH BECOMES THE 45TH STATE IN THE UNION

of noise and rejoicing.

By the Chevidenh of the United States of America. A Croclamation.

Whereas : The Congress of the United States passed an let which was approved on the eisteenth day of buly, eighteen hundred and minety your, entitled "an act to enable the people of Utah to form a Constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, which ach provided for the election of delegates to a Constitational Convention to meet, at the seat of government of the Ferritory of Utah, on the firsh Monday in March eighten hundred and minety - five, for the purpose of declaring the adoption of the Constitution of the United citates by the people of the proposed State and forming a Constitution and State for ermant for such State;

and whereas, delegates were accordingly elected who may organized and declared on Schaif of the people of said proposed state their adoption of the Constitution of the United States, all as provided in said act

and whereas, said Convention, co organized did. by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United Chates and the people of said State, as required

and whereas the Constitution and forby said act, provide that perfect theration of religious sentiment shall be secured and that no inhab. ernment of said proposed state are republican itanh of said state shall ever be molested in perion in form, said Constitution is not repagnant or property on account of his or her mode of religious to the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence; and all the workip, but that polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited; and did also by said ordinance provisions of said ach have been complied with make the other various stipulations recited in deein the formation of said Constitution and gove tion Three of said acterment Thow, Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, Creeand whereas, said Convention therewson formed a Constitution and Chate government for said broident of the United States of america. in ac-By the Crecident posed state, which Constitution, including said Ordcontrance with the ach of Congress aforesaid inance, was duly infinited to the people thereof an and by authority thereof, announce the recult an election held on the Tuesday negh after the firsh of said election to be as so certified and do Thouday of november, eighteen hundred and minity hereby declare and proclaim that the terms and conditions prescribed by the Congress of the fire, as directed by said ach; United citates to entitle the state of theh to and whereas, the return of said election has been made and cannacsed and the result thereof ceradmission into the Union have been duly comtified to me, together with a statement of the votes shed with , and that the creation of said Chate cash and a copy of said Constitution and Ordiand its admission into the Union on an equal nance, all as provided in said ach, showing footing with the original states is now acthat a majority of the ster lawfully cash at such complished. In testimony whereof, I have hereelection was for the ratification and adoption of said Constitution and Ordinance ; unto set my hand and caused the seal of

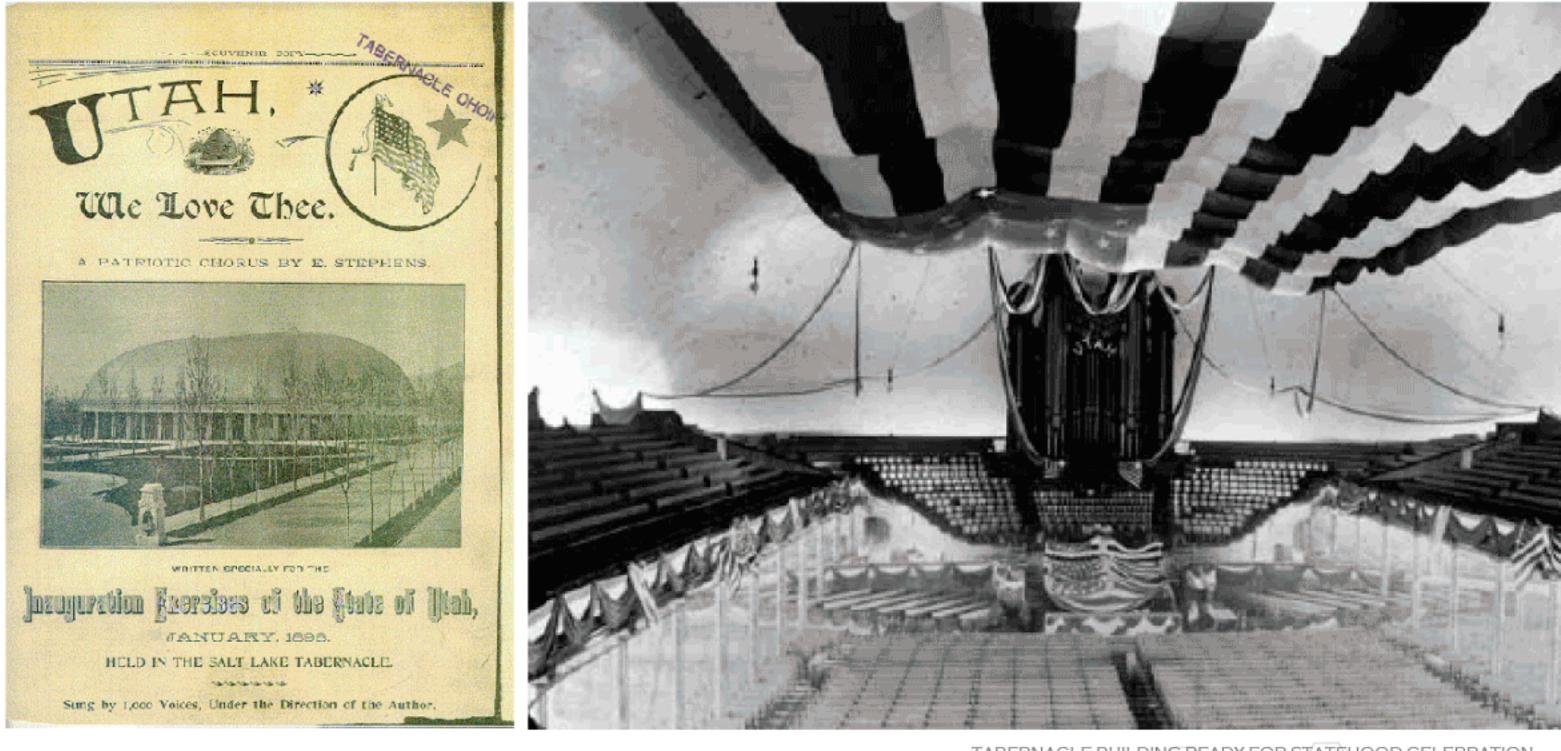
CELEBRATIONS ABOUND!

On Monday, January 6, 1896, **INAUGURAL CEREMONIES WERE HELD AT THE TABERNACLE**—the largest auditorium available. It was filled to capacity, with thousands more congregated outside. A grand United States flag was draped from the ceiling, and atop the organ was an illuminated star surrounded by the "Welcome Utah" lighted display.



Whistles blew, cannons bloomed and bedlam broke loose when the message came that Cleveland had signed the Proclamation ending the territorial days—business practically suspended—announcement came at thirteen minutes past nine in the morning and was the signal for an enthusiastic outbreak

PROCLAMATION SIGNED BY GROVER CLEVELAND ON - COURTESY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.



-SALT LAKE TRIBUNE - January 5 1896

the United States to be applied. And al the city of Walnington_ this fourth day of January in the year of our good one thousand sigh hundred and minety eix, and of the Independ. ence of the United States of america the one hundred and twentieth. There Chardens Curetan of Otate.

BERNACLE BUILDING READY FOR STATEHOOD CELEBRATIO

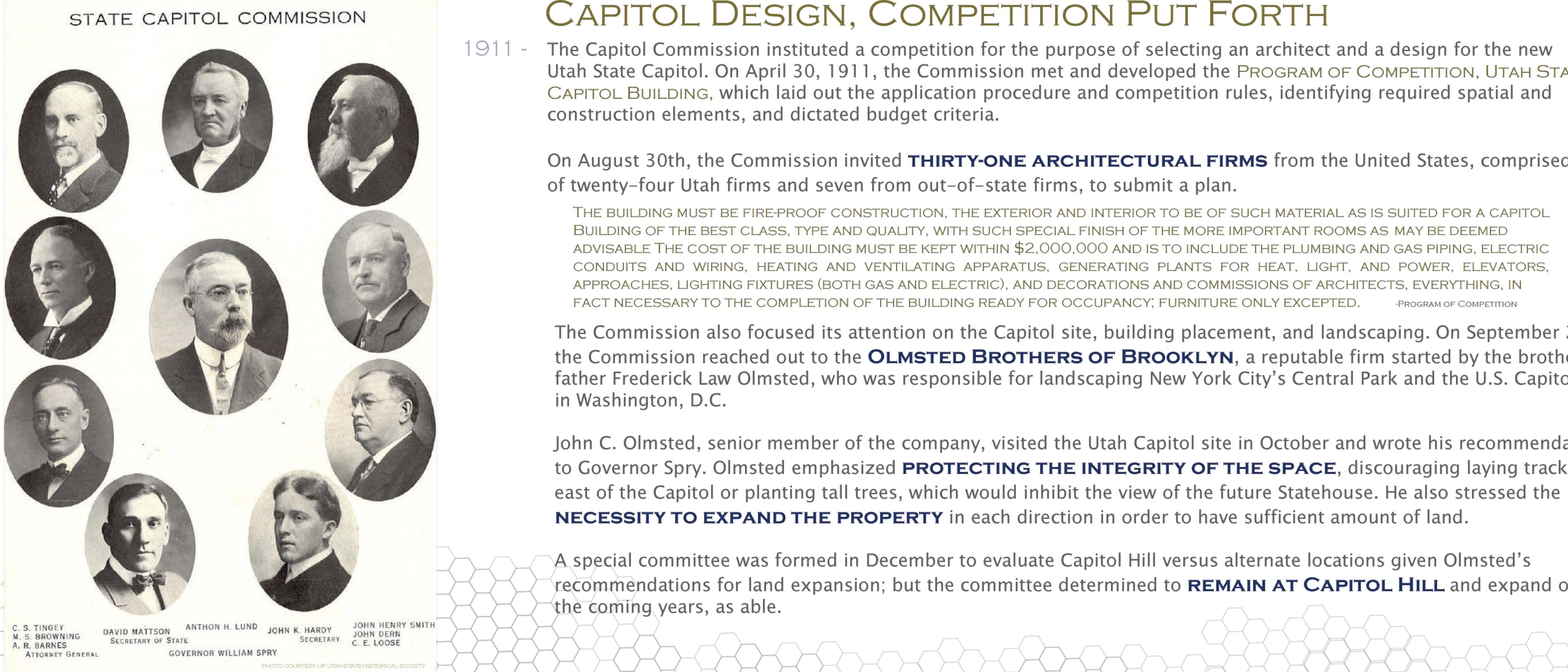


With the designation of land already secured two decades prior in 1888, ACQUIRING FUNDS and PROCEEDING 1909 -**WITH AN ARCHITECTURAL PLAN** were next to be addressed.

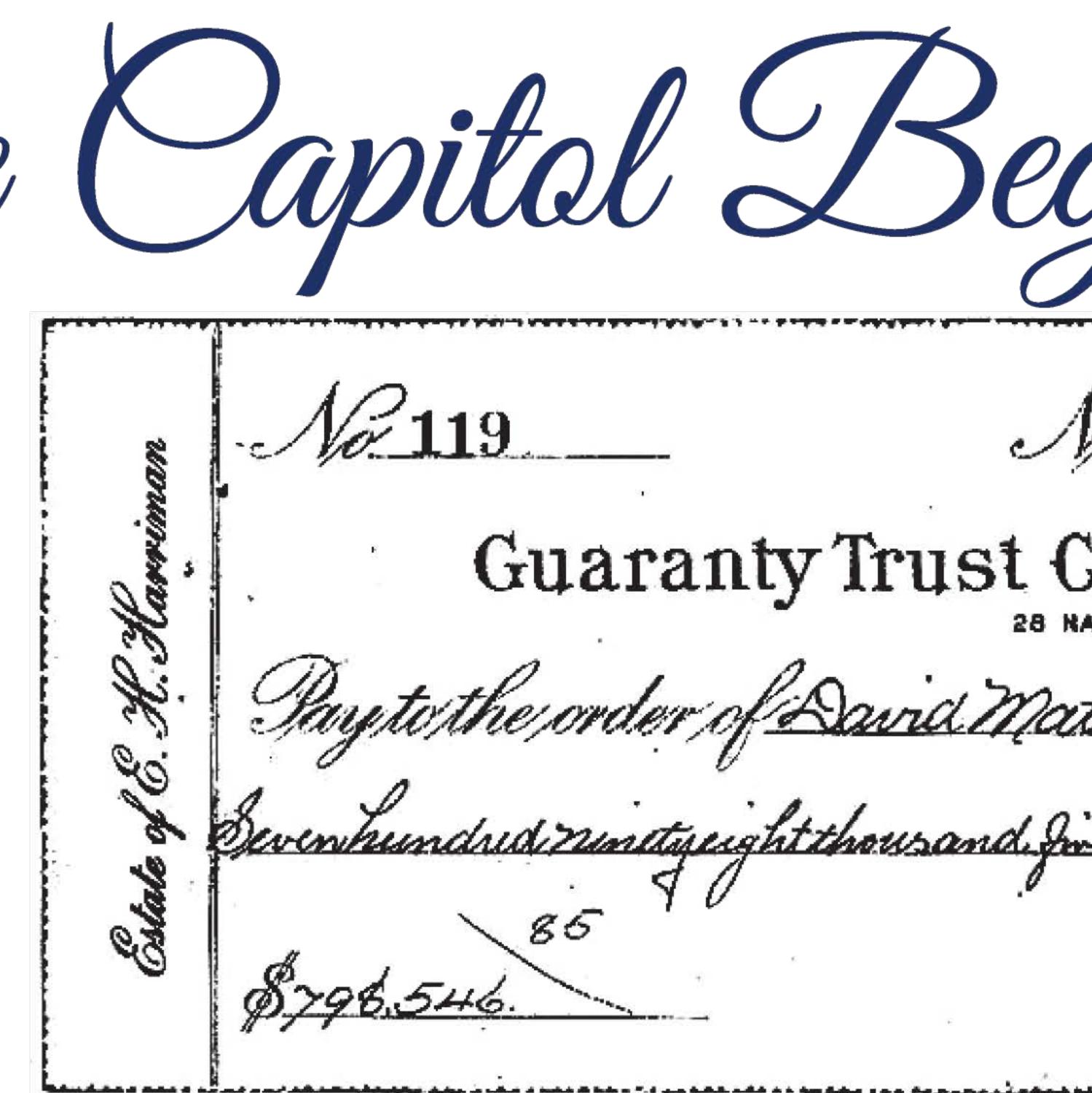
In 1909, Utah Governor William Spry requested from the legislature that a CAPITOL COMMISSION be created to oversee the design and construction of a statehouse. That year's legislative session, the request was granted and a seven-man commission was formed and included Governor Spry, Secretary of State C.S. Tingey, Attorney General A.R. Barnes, LDS Apostle John Henry Smith, banker and businessman John Dern, banker and business owner C.E. Loose, and vice president of an arms company M.S. Browning. The Commission then appointed John K. Hardy as Acting Secretary. David Mattson succeeded Tingey and Anthon H. Lund succeeded Smith.

Acts were passed to **FINANCE THE CONSTRUCTION** of the Capitol. However, these funds alone did not suffice to cover the estimated expenses. A significant step in gaining funds was when Attorney General Barnes ENFORCED THE STATE'S INHERITANCE TAX that was previously dormant. This law required any business incorporated under Utah law be subject to a 5% inheritance tax.

Edward Henry Harriman, president of Union Pacific Railroad, had passed away in 1909. Without any contest, his widow, Mrs. Mary W. Harriman, wrote a check for the full tax amount of her late husband's investments at the sum of **\$798,546**. And in 1911, the legislature passed a \$1 million dollar bond to further fund the building, putting all finances in place.



Plans for a State Capital Begin



CAPITOL DESIGN, COMPETITION PUT FORTH

The Capitol Commission instituted a competition for the purpose of selecting an architect and a design for the new Utah State Capitol. On April 30, 1911, the Commission met and developed the PROGRAM OF COMPETITION, UTAH STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, which laid out the application procedure and competition rules, identifying required spatial and

On August 30th, the Commission invited THIRTY-ONE ARCHITECTURAL FIRMS from the United States, comprised

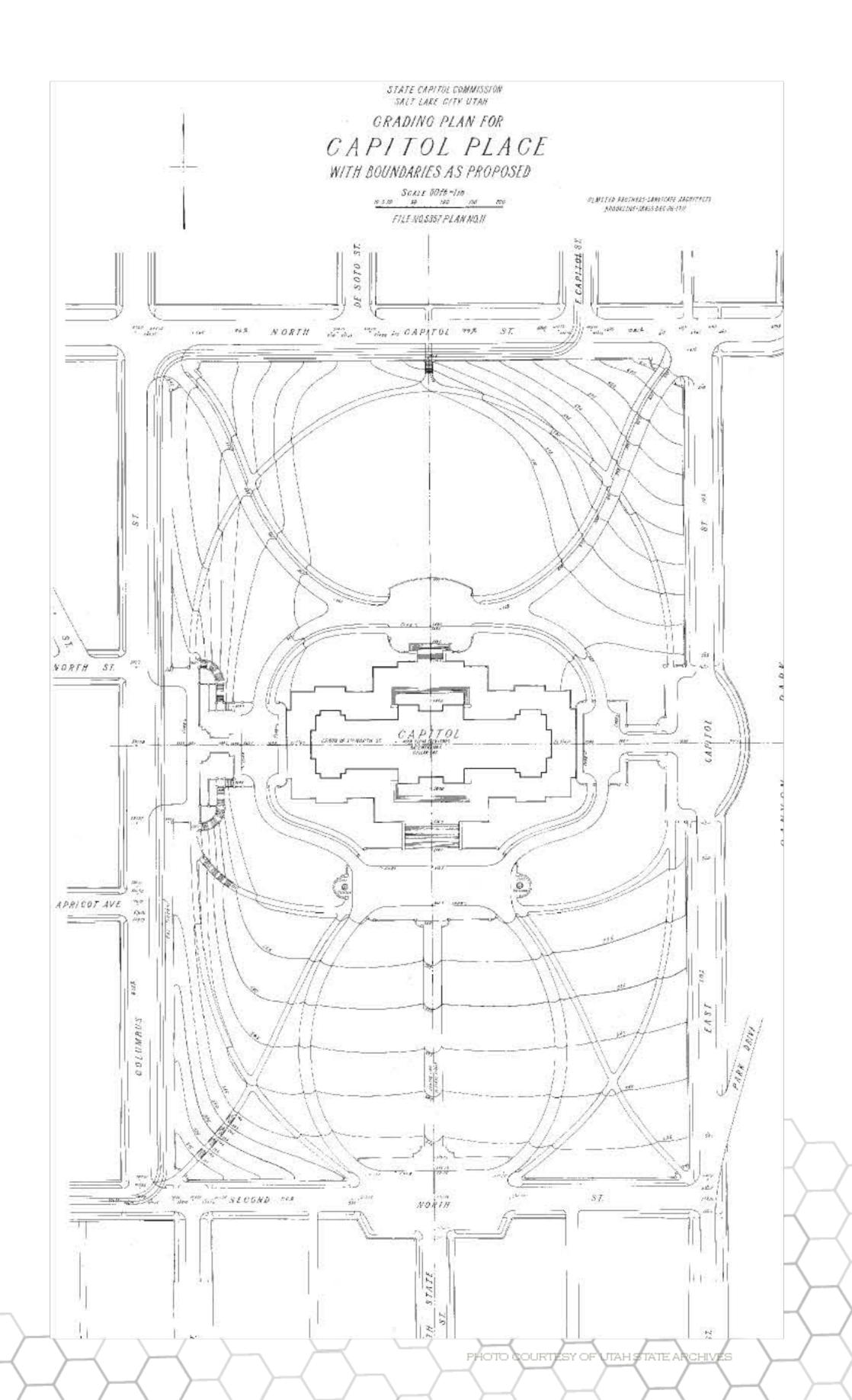
THE BUILDING MUST BE FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION. THE EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR TO BE OF SUCH MATERIAL AS IS SUITED FOR A CAPITOL BUILDING OF THE BEST CLASS. TYPE AND QUALITY. WITH SUCH SPECIAL FINISH OF THE MORE IMPORTANT ROOMS AS MAY BE DEEMED. ADVISABLE THE COST OF THE BUILDING MUST BE KEPT WITHIN 2.000.000 and is to include the plumbing and gas piping. Electric CONDUITS AND WIRING, HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS, GENERATING PLANTS FOR HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER, ELEVATORS, DECORATIONS AND COMMISSIONS OF AR TO THE COMPLETION OF THE BUILDING READY FOR OCCUPANCY. FURNITURE ONLY EXCEPTEI

The Commission also focused its attention on the Capitol site, building placement, and landscaping. On September 26, the Commission reached out to the OLMSTED BROTHERS OF BROOKLYN, a reputable firm started by the brother's father Frederick Law Olmsted, who was responsible for landscaping New York City's Central Park and the U.S. Capitol

John C. Olmsted, senior member of the company, visited the Utah Capitol site in October and wrote his recommendations to Governor Spry. Olmsted emphasized **PROTECTING THE INTEGRITY OF THE SPACE**, discouraging laying tracks east of the Capitol or planting tall trees, which would inhibit the view of the future Statehouse. He also stressed the NECESSITY TO EXPAND THE PROPERTY in each direction in order to have sufficient amount of land.

A special committee was formed in December to evaluate Capitol Hill versus alternate locations given Olmsted's recommendations for land expansion; but the committee determined to **REMAIN AT CAPITOL HILL** and expand over

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RICHARD K.A. KLETTING, CAPITOL ARCHITECT SELECTED

1911 - On March 13, 1912, from the ten submitted proposals, the Commission selected, by a vote of 4 to 3, a plan from local architect **RICHARD KARL AUGUST KLETTING**. German-born Kletting was well-known in Utah, having designed other state landmarks including the Salt Palace and the Saltair. He appreciated a variety of architectural styles while applying advanced structural technologies to his work.

> Kletting intended to create a building of grandeur, one that could be appreciated and viewed at a distance for miles from any direction.

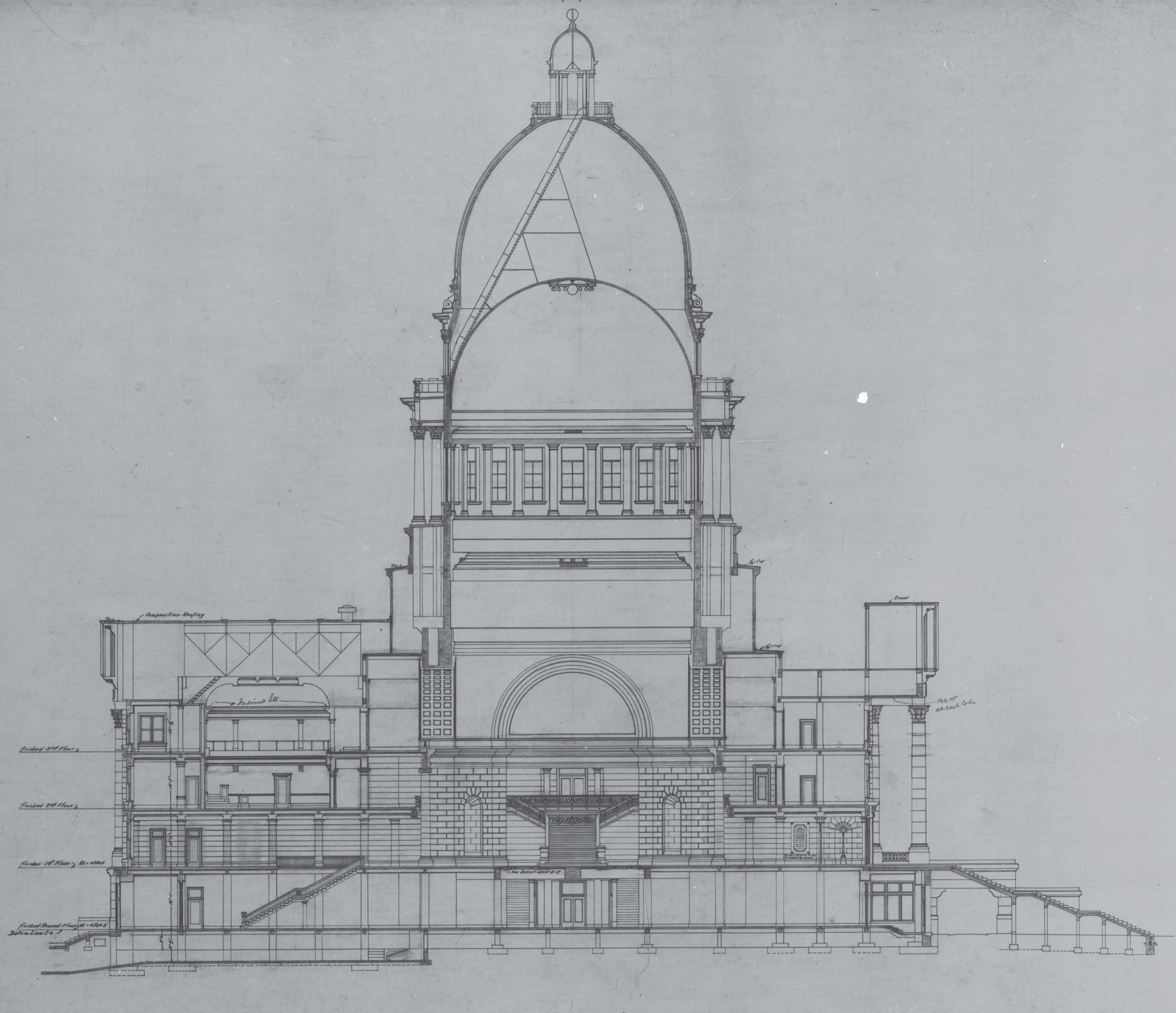


Maturally, I am very much pleased that my design has been accepted. It is an honor of which any one in my profession might well be proud. I shall now put forth every effort to get the working plans into shape.



-Richard K.A. Kletting SALT LAKE TRIBUNE, March 14, 1912

The Wants contain messages personal interest-importent information that many are seeking. 14 PAGES-FIVE CENTS CONGRESS GETS **MESSAGE FROM** THE PRESIDENT **Executive Submits Con**sular Reports Showing That Every Country in Europe Suffers From the High Cost of Living. **CO-OPERATION AS** POSSIBLE REMEDY Agents of the United States Abroad Tell What Has Been Accomplished Societies by Formed by British Wage Earners. By International News Service. "AGHINIFON. Manth 14 .-- Tim every weindry of Enniet ant/oped from the Increase Incil over them are "multiplied ins denies of the universal re-discansi der these conditions, "is shown in a part submitted by President Taft man cial measure on congress today The report is the result of an inve gations extending over several. Yes made under directions of the preby the state department through its of shist agents in Europe. Reforms & se



CROSS SECTION B.B.





UTAH STATE CAPITOL

R. KLETTING, ARCHITECT JAMES STEWART & CO., CONTRACTOR





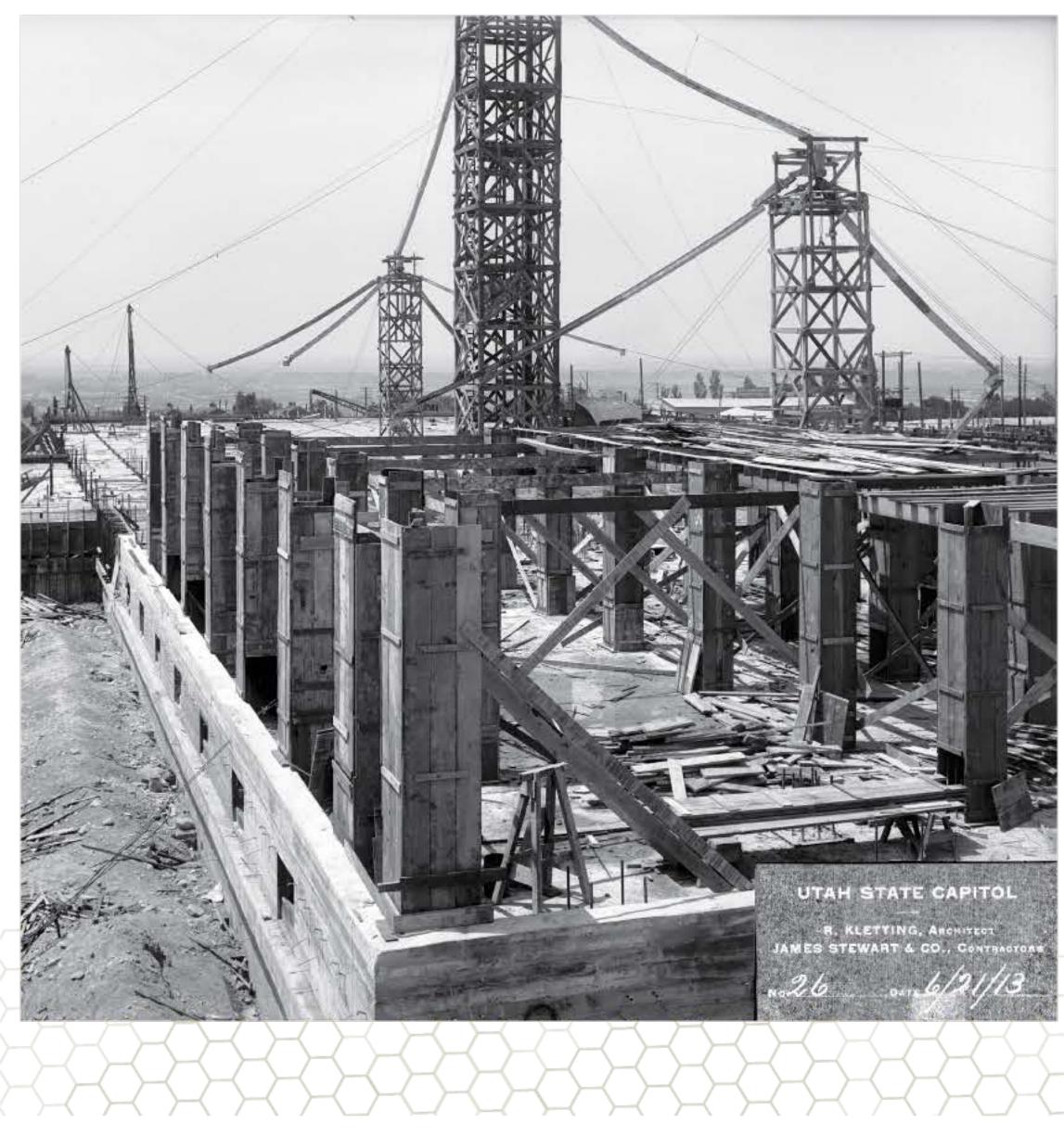
GROUND IS BROKEN

1912 - In December of 1912, **JAMES STEWART & COMPANY** was awarded the position of General Contractor, and **P.J. MORAN** the contract for excavation, filling, and grading the site.

The **GROUNDBREAKING** of the Capitol was celebrated at a ceremony held on December 26, 1912. Massive excavation of the foundation began shortly thereafter, commencing the build. Mayor Samuel C. Park shared his thoughts at the ceremony:

We are about to realize the hope of decades and the fruition of the efforts of patriotic citizens for a quarter of a century. Here, today we break ground for the material edifice that shall house the offices of our chief executive, our legislature and judicial bodies.

The time has been long and we have waited and labored in patience, but the reward is now certain, for the means are now available and the people have decreed that in this place a house shall be built, which for its purpose shall be one of the most beautiful as well as one of the most modern of public buildings in the world. In a rapidly growing commonwealth such as Utah, our greatest problem is to provide means and that the government functions may keep pace with the growth of our population and business enterprises.



Capital Construction Commences



KLETTING'S VISION FOR THE CAPITOL

Kletting had a clear plan for the Capitol's overall design and the way it should be constructed so that the Capitol building would be **FUNCTIONAL**, **DISTINGUISHED**, and **LASTING**. He specified with purpose the materials to be used, the technologies to be incorporated, and the artwork and symbols to be included.

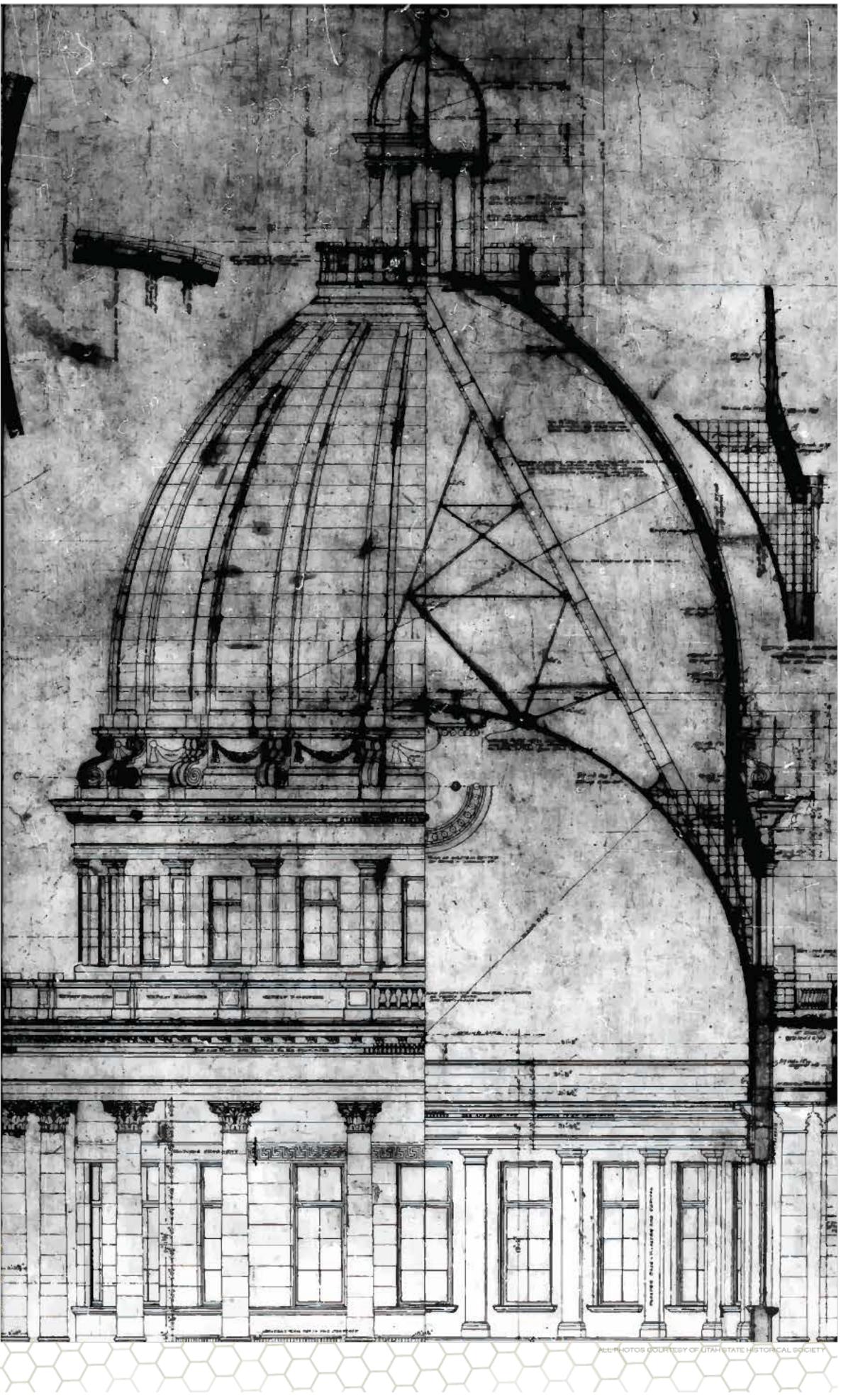
Together with Kletting, the Capitol Commission made countless decisions pertaining to the development of the ultimate structure, all while keeping in mind cost efficiency and value-engineering.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE AND ORNAMENTATION

The **NEOCLASSICAL STYLE** was preferred in the design of the new Capitol, quintessentially symbolizing American democracy. Kletting shared this view, with his plans depicting a structure of grand scale with an elevated dome, the dramatic use of columns, the use of simple and elegant forms, and carefully selected ornamentation.

Kletting gave equal attention to the interior to continue the exterior impression of style and importance. In his specification drawings, he stated his intention of wanting those who entered the building to be able to get the full effect of the Central Hall, which, with the House and Senate Chambers, are intended to carry out in the interior that effect of character and dignity set by the exterior.

The interior design included arches, Ionic order columns flanking the Rotunda, **VIEWS OF ALL THREE CHAMBERS** from the Rotunda (to incorporate the idea of a transparent government), large TUNNELED ATRIUMS extending east and west from the dome, and interspersed meeting rooms and private offices. He added SKYLIGHTS to the ceiling, to allow for natural light to permeate throughout the building, and decorative elements throughout the Capitol including dentil and egg-and-dart molding.



INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES ARE APPLIED

Kletting incorporated advanced technologies in construction and electricity. He used the modern technique of **REINFORCED CONCRETE** for the structural system (rather than a timber frame with its flammable qualities and inferior strength), and added a **CENTRAL VACUUM SYSTEM** and a **FIRE-PROOFING SYSTEM**. He also added contemporary amenities such as **ELEVATORS** running throughout all five floors and **ELECTRIC LIGHTING**.

Salt Lake City was the world's fifth city with central station electricity, following London, New York City, San Francisco, and Cleveland. Smaller, isolated electrical companies combined into larger systems that could serve more people. Utah Power & Light, now known as Rocky Mountain Power, was created on September 6, 1912. This allowed Kletting to include electrical lighting in the building—an additional and significant sign that Utah was on equal footing with other advanced states.

THOUGHTFUL MATERIAL SELECTIONS

Kletting and the Commission were conscious to select materials that would persevere. They used **NON-FLAMMABLE MATERIALS**, including stone, metal, and glass, to minimize the threat of fire. Door frames were designed to look like wood, but were actually faux-painted metal.

LOCAL LABOR AND MATERIALS were preferred and sourced when feasible. The vision was that the "People's House" would not only be a place for the citizens of Utah to utilize, but a representation of the personal pride of the state's citizens that they together built the Capitol from primarily materials quarried within the state.

The variety of stones and minerals from Utah included **BIRDSEYE MARBLE**, **UTAH ONYX**, **SANPETE OOLITE LIMESTONE**, **UTAH GRANITE**, and **COPPER**. These can be seen in the State Reception Room (or Gold Room); in the House, Senate, and Supreme Court Chambers; on the first floor walls and on the Capitol exterior and outer dome. Marble, however, was outsourced from Georgia, due to a significant cost-savings opportunity. This marble can be seen throughout the rotunda floor, walls, and interior columns.

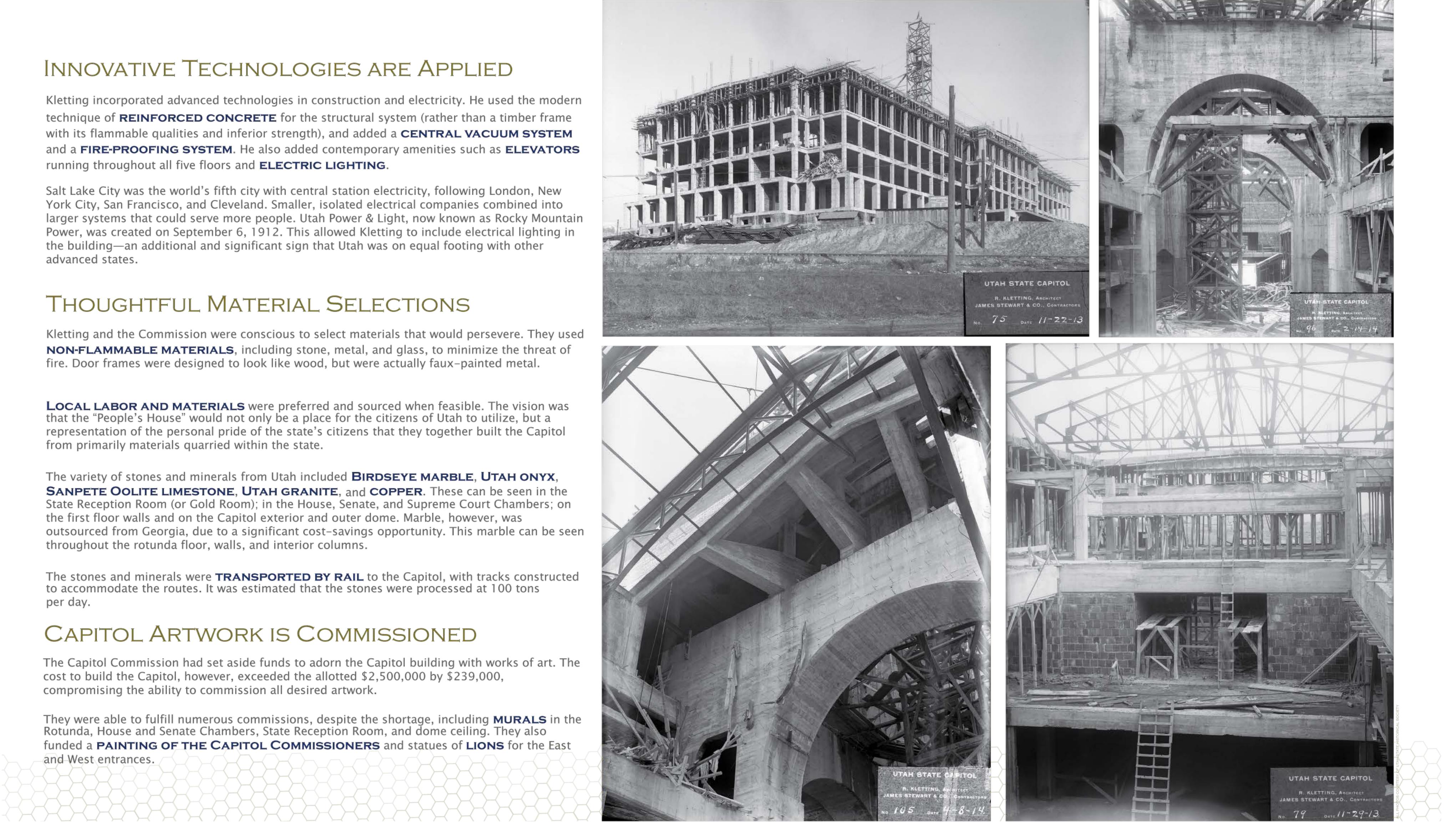
The stones and minerals were **TRANSPORTED BY RAIL** to the Capitol, with tracks constructed to accommodate the routes. It was estimated that the stones were processed at 100 tons per day.

CAPITOL ARTWORK IS COMMISSIONED

The Capitol Commission had set aside funds to adorn the Capitol building with works of art. The cost to build the Capitol, however, exceeded the allotted \$2,500,000 by \$239,000, compromising the ability to commission all desired artwork.

They were able to fulfill numerous commissions, despite the shortage, including **MURALS** in the Rotunda, House and Senate Chambers, State Reception Room, and dome ceiling. They also funded a **PAINTING OF THE CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS** and statues of **LIONS** for the East and West entrances.





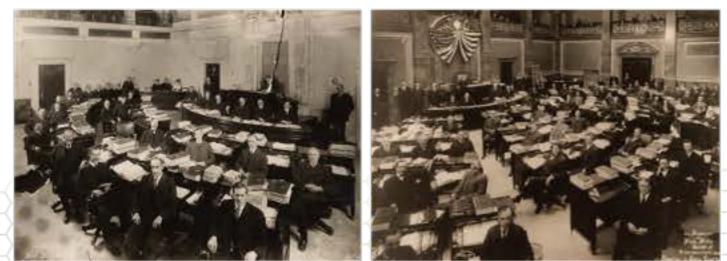
CAPITOL CORNERSTONE IS POSITIONED

1914 On April 4, 1914, an elaborate ceremony was held to celebrate the SETTING OF THE FINAL CORNERSTONE. A TIME CAPSULE was placed in the cornerstone, containing state newspapers, photographs, books and coins, and was sealed by Governor William Spry.

[Gavernar William Spry] cemented the cap to the corner stone. Rising and with the gleaming travel still in his hand, the gavernar announced: 'I declare the Čarner stane of the Utah capital officially laid." During the ceremony, the state industrial school's band played the Star Spangled Banner. Afterwards the crawd burst into applause. HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT



1915 - Utah legislators were eager to move their sessions into the new State Capitol building. The Capitol Commission urged the contractor to have the House and Senate Chambers complete by legislative session. Despite their efforts, the 11th session started at an alternate location due to construction delays, but legislators were able to USE THE NEW CHAMBERS BEGINNING FEBRUARY 11, 1915, for the remainder of the session.







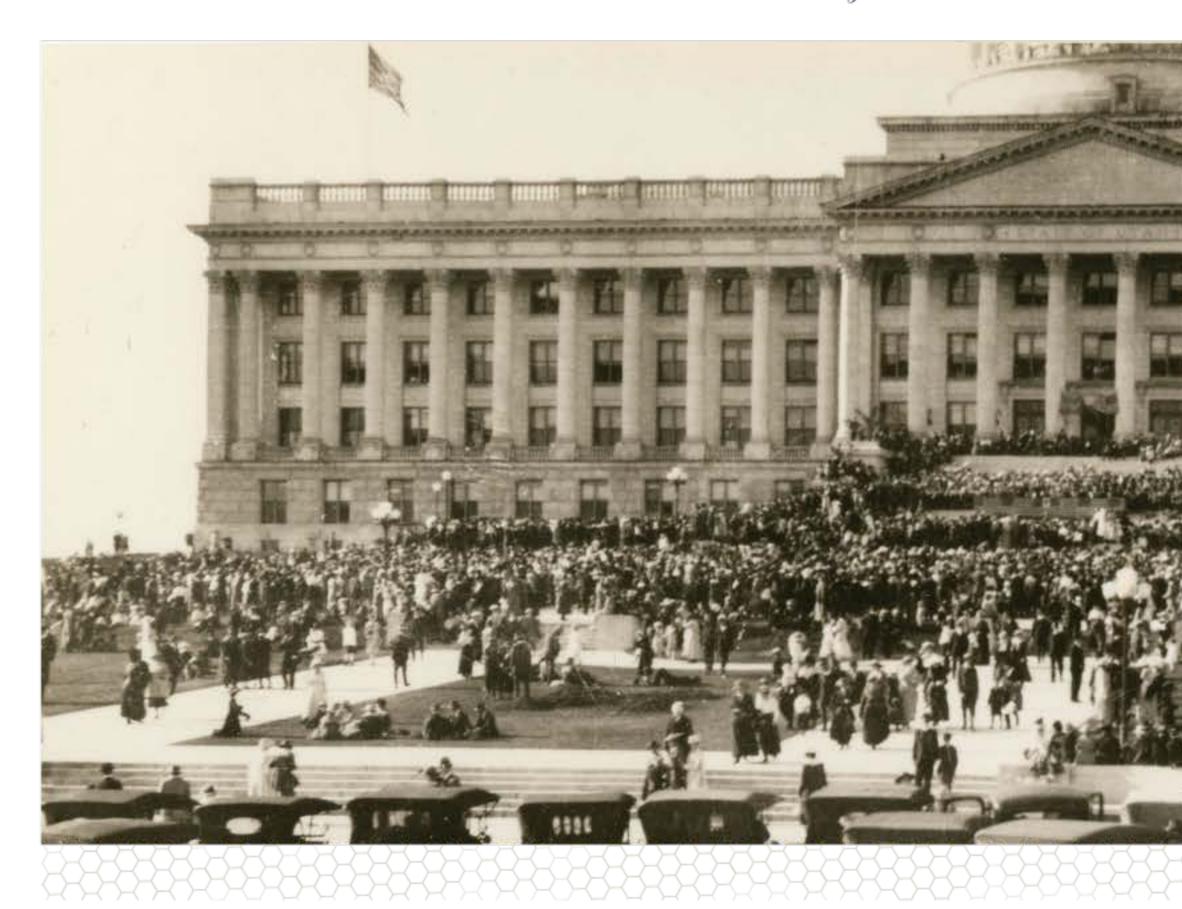
FLOOR TO HIGHEST INTERIOR POINT IN THE DOME.

THE CAPITOL DEDICATION CEREMONIES COMMENCE - A JUBILANT AFFAIR

1916 - AFTER THREE AND ONE HALF YEARS OF CONSTRUCTION, THE UTAH STATE CAPITOL WAS COMPLETED!

On October 9, 1916, a ceremony took place followed by a public reception attended by FORTY THOUSAND VISITORS. Guests were received by the governor and members of the Commission in the State Reception Room.

It affords me a great deal of pleasure to welcome so many people here on this occasion. Speaking for the capital commission, I thank you because so many have come here and I want to tell you how glad we feel that such numbers have turned out to accept from us this home that we now turn aver la yau. WILLIAM SPRY



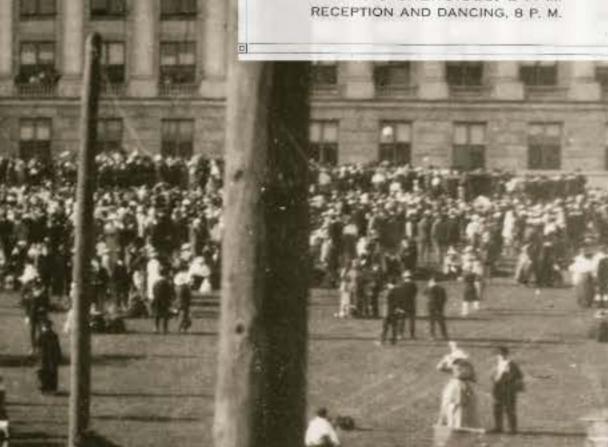


Soubenir Program

FORMAL OPENING UTAH STATE CAPITOL ОСТ. 9, 1916



OPENING EXERCISES, 2 P. M.



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1916 - 1999

Over the twentieth century, the Capitol building and grounds underwent a number of modifications, including additions of monuments, artwork, and new buildings, as well as restorations, and the effects of two significant storms.

In the 1950s, a bronze sculpture of **DANIEL COWAN JACKLING** by Avard Fairbanks was added to the Capitol's interior. Jackling's vision of massive extraction of low-grade minerals helped pave the way for Utah's successful mining industry. A bronze of BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS L. KANE by Ortho Fairbanks, was also added, to honor his assistance to the pioneers, helping mitigate conflicts while Utah was a territory. In 1996, the bronze sculpture of **MARTHA HUGHES CANNON** by Laura Lee Stay Bradshaw, was dedicated, honoring Cannon as the first woman senator in the United States and as someone who promoted health policy.

MONUMENTS AND SCULPTURES ADDED TO THE GROUNDS

The **MORMON BATTALION MONUMENT** was added to the Utah Capitol grounds in 1927 to commemorate the 500 Mormon pioneer volunteers who joined the U.S. Army during the Mexican War. The figures are sculpted of rose-pink granite and bronze and chronicle the periods of the Battalion's history.

THE VIETNAM, CAMBODIA AND LAOS VETERANS MEMORIAL was added to the grounds in 1989 to honor the veteran soldiers from Utah who served in the Vietnam War. It lists the names of men and women who died or went missing in action.





RENOVATIONS ABOUND

In the mid-1950s, renovations were made throughout the Capitol and grounds. The STATE RECEPTION ROOM was repainted, its furniture repaired and reupholstered, and its rug cleaned. The Capitol INTERIOR FLOOR PLAN was altered to render the building more adaptable to modern-day office needs. In 1969, other renovations were made including repainting of the interior.

Despite these good intentions, many of the modifications sacrificed the Capitol's historic and character-defining architectural qualities.

BUILDINGS ADDED TO HILL

In response to tremendous state growth and the need for additional office space, the legislature appropriated funds for a STATE OFFICE BUILDING. Added just north of the Capitol, the building was completed and dedicated in 1961.

COUNCIL HALL, located at the southern base of Capitol Hill, was formerly called City Hall. Built from 1865 to 1866, it was originally located at 120 East 100 South, functioning as a meeting place for the state government until the capitol in Fillmore was ready.

In 1962, City Hall was MOVED TO ITS CURRENT LOCATION and was re-dedicated in 1963 as Council Hall. Today it is home to the Utah Office of Tourism, Film, and Global Branding.

The WHITE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, first built in 1883, was originally located on A Street and 2nd Avenue, and served as a home to a congregation of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

In 1973, the chapel was carefully disassembled and in 1976, was **REBUILT IN ITS CURRENT LOCATION** adjacent to Council Hall. The building is now a non-denominational chapel.

SCULPTURES ADDED TO THE ROTUNDA

CHIEF MASSASSOIT greeted the pilgrims at Plymouth Rock in Massachusetts—the subject of renowned Utah artist Cyrus E. Dallin's sculpture located on the grounds of the Capitol's east entrance. In 1922, the original plaster version was on view in the Capitol Rotunda, and decades later was duplicated in bronze and placed on the grounds.

On July 24, 1976, Utah's Pioneer Day, two BRONZE BEEHIVES were added to the exterior South steps of the Capitol.



THE SUPREME COURT RELOCATES

The Supreme Court resided in the Capitol until 1998, when it relocated to the Scott M. Matheson Courthouse in downtown Salt Lake City. The Court does, however, hold special ceremonial sessions in the Capitol building.

Symbolism Throughout the Capital



ANGELS

symbolize the heavens that are watching from above HOUSE CHAMBER, SENATE CHAMBER, STATE RECEPTION ROOM



BEEHIVE

the Utah state emblem, symbolizes industry and perseverance THROUGHOUT CAPITOL



CORNUCOPIA

also known as the "Horn of Plenty" overflowing with fruits, flowers, and grains, it symbolizes abundance, prosperity, and divine generosity THE SENATE CHAMBER AND ROTUNDA GRAND STAIRCASES



EAGLE

represents power, speed, perception, majesty, victory, valor, inspiration, and spiritual aspiration

ROTUNDA CHANDELIER, TOPS OF LIGHT FIXTURES OFF ROTUNDA GRAND STAIRCASES, TOP OF SHIELD IN GOLD ROOM



LAUREL LEAVES BANDED WITH RIBBON

the leaves represent the people of Utah and the crossed ribbons symbolize the laws binding the citizens together HOUSE CHAMBER, SUPREME COURT ROOM, STAIRCASE RAILINGS



LIONS

calm in the face of danger, lions symbolize royal authority, courage, wisdom, Justice, protection, vigilance, and fortitude EAST AND WEST ENTRY & HOUSE CHAMBER



MEANDER MOTIF

a symbol found in mythology of Ancient Greece, it represents infinity, eternal flow, and twists of a river TILE BORDER IN CAPITOL FLOORS AND SUPREME COURT ROOM



PENTACLE

a five-point star with cross-connected lines and points of equal distances apart, symbolizes perfect harmony, strength, and power, and depending upon its orientation can stand for mankind's plea for heavenly guidance HOUSE CHAMBER



PINECONE

symbolizes life, good health, longevity, and is an ancient symbol of regeneration THROUGHOUT CAPITOL



POLE STAR/NORTH STAR

the six-point star symbolizes dependability, like a turning wheel, and is also referred to as the North Star—a guiding symbol that calls to mind the importance of representing the needs of the citizens BALCONY RAILINGS IN HOUSE CHAMBER



RAM'S HEAD

the head, with its curling horns, symbolizes fire and solar energy ATRIUM VAULTS OF THE ROTUNDA



ROSETTES

reminiscent of a lotus flower, symbolize eternal life, the center of a cosmic wheel, and wisdom ROTUNDA AND SENATE CHAMBER



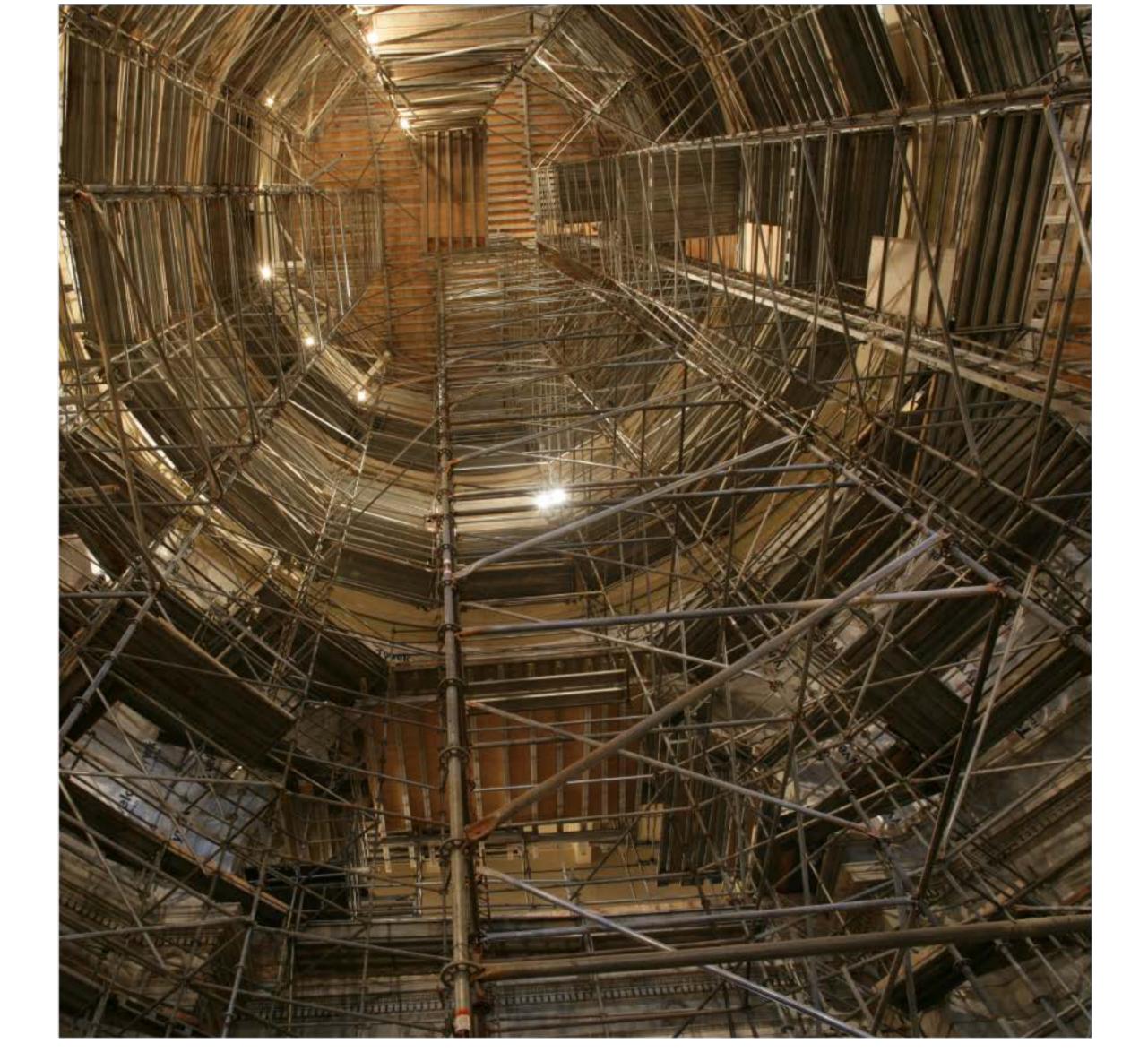
WREATHS

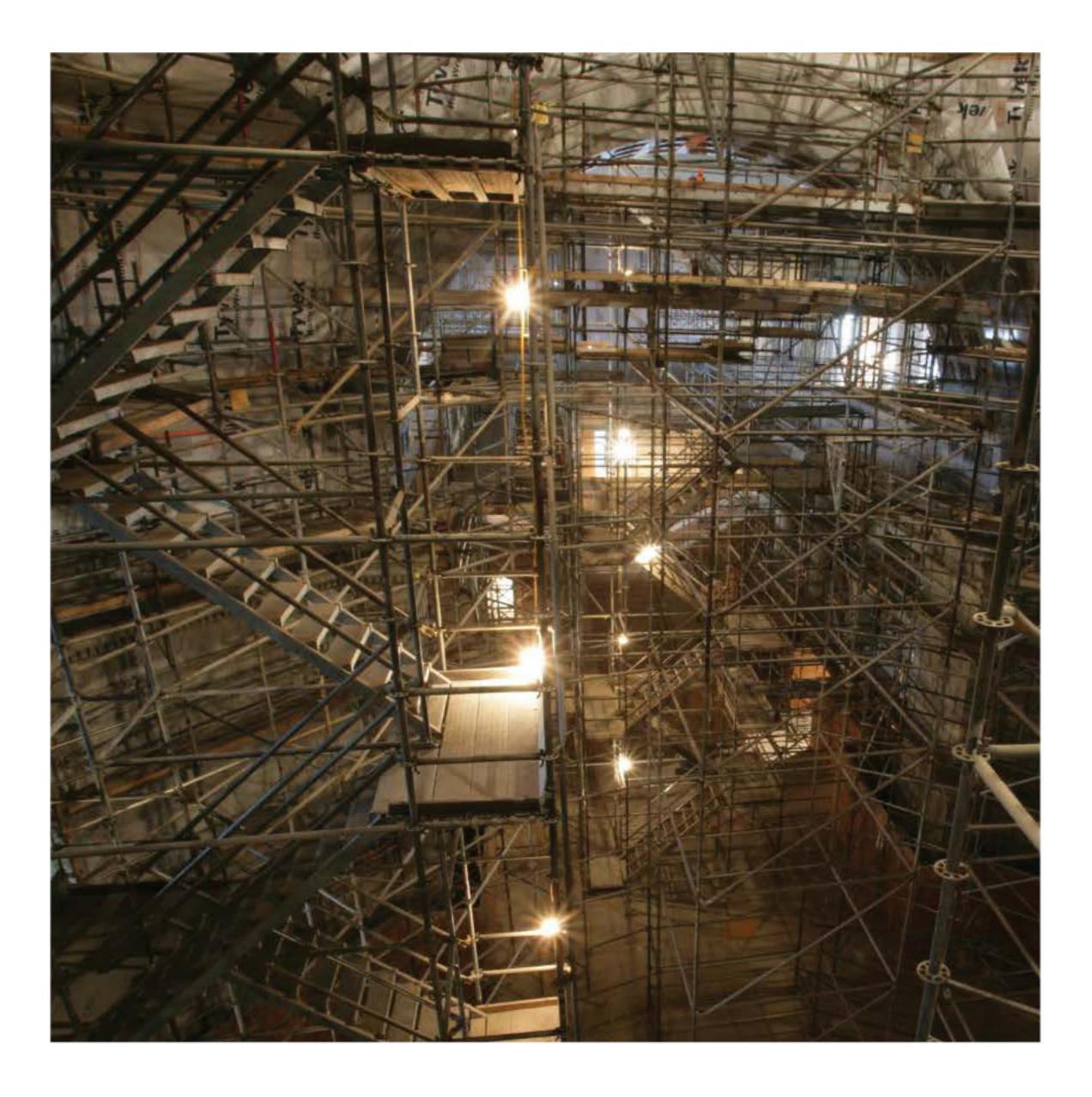
of acanthus leaves and branches, symbolize living elements woven together, suggesting vitality and victory THROUGHOUT CAPITOL



WYVERN

a type of griffin (a creature, part lion or dragon, eagle, and serpent) that wears a shield and rests its paw upon a scrolled acanthus leaf, serves as a guardian figure with protection for warriors in battle FOURTH FLOOR MOLDING IN ROTUNDA ATRIUM VAULTS





MURALS

Kletting had to leave the CYCLORAMA and PENDENTIVES (at the base of the dome) bare due to financial limitations during construction. After nearly 20 years, the Federal government's Public Works of Art Project was instituted and provided the necessary funds. In 1935, Utah artist Lee Greene Richards was commissioned to illustrate Utah's early history. The murals were completed with the assistance of Utah artists Gordon Cope and Henry Rasmussen.



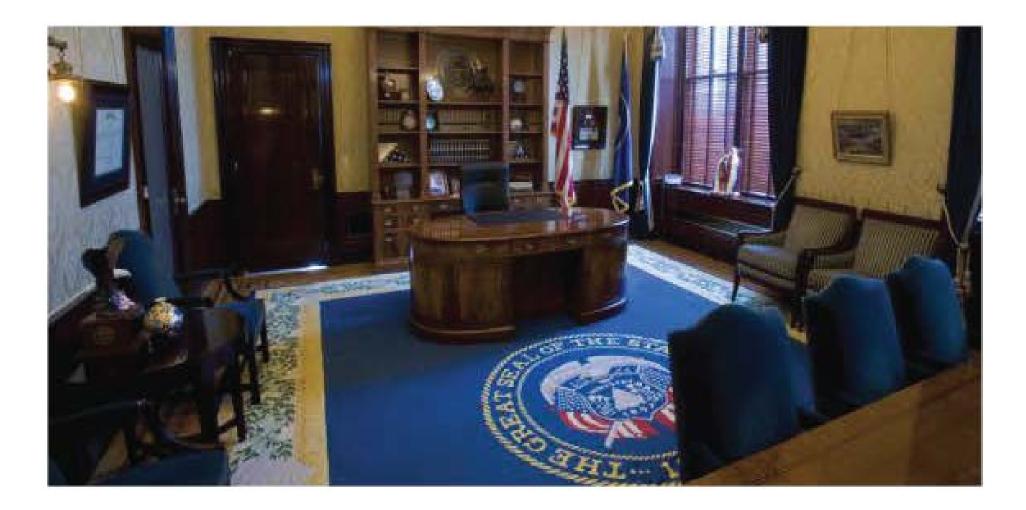


WEATHERING THE STORMS

Two storms caused great damage to the Capitol and grounds. The first transpired in 1980 as a SEVERE WINDSTORM. It swept across the Capitol causing tremendous damage to the dome. A new copper roof had to be installed.

The second storm came on August 11, 1999, when a TORNADO furrowed through downtown Salt Lake City and then across the South lawn of the Utah State Capitol. Many mature trees were uprooted and destroyed.

A local artisan, Chris Gochnour, wanted to show that in the midst of disaster, something beautiful could result. He repurposed the wood from the fallen trees and built the GOVERNOR'S CEREMONIAL DESK, BOOKCASE, and TABLE, which can be viewed in the Governor's ceremonial office.



At the end of the century, concern came to the forefront regarding the condition of the Capitol, its ability to survive a seismic event, and preserving the Capitol and complex in its entirety.

CAPITOL PRESERVATION BOARD IS ESTABLISHED, LEAD ARCHITECT IS HIRED, AND

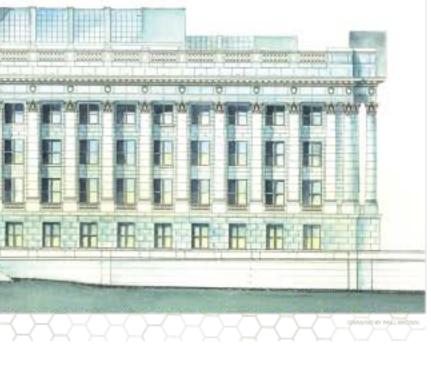
The STATE CAPITOL PRESERVATION BOARD (the Board) was created and enacted in 1998 by the Utah State Legislature and Governor Michael O. Leavitt to be responsible for and have jurisdiction over the Capitol Hill Complex. The Board was to MAINTAIN, IMPROVE, and OVERSEE THE BUILDINGS and THE GROUNDS.

The architecture firm COOPER ROBERTS SIMONSEN & ASSOCIATES researched and wrote a HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT. This report provided the Board with an in-depth narrative of the Capitol building's history and detailed inventory of the site.

In 1999, architect DAVID HARRIS HART, FAIA. was then brought on to the immense task of taking lead in the role of Architect of the Capitol, and as Executive Director of the Board.

With the assistance of 19 firms and consultants, Hart analyzed the findings and identified the project's three most critical areas to address in a MASTER PLAN.

EXTENSIVE EVALUATION BEGINS





The people of Utah have history tied into the building. Our grandfathers worked on its walls and to lose that is like losing a piece of our history. Just like the Colosseum in Rome, or the Parthenon in Athens, are the cities' icons, representing all the history and art of its people. The Capital is our culture; it's all about our heritage.



I think the brilliance of the colors and the whole appearance of the building needs to be taken backla ils historic raals. - DAVID HART, FAIA, BYU NEWS NET

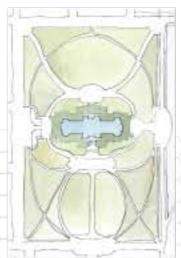


THE MASTER PLAN

2001 - The study and evaluation of the Capitol's condition began in response to the NATURAL AGING OF THE BUILDING; the DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS since original construction; and the knowledge that Utah, being located on the Wasatch fault line (the largest of its type in the world), was DUE FOR A LARGE EARTHQUAKE. The Master Plan, a 20-year guiding document, was formed to address these concerns while taking the opportunity to complete Kletting's original plan.

> During plan development, an exciting moment came when OLMSTED'S LANDSCAPE PLANS for the grounds to be a park and an elliptical walkway to surround the campus were MESHED WITH KLETTING'S PLANS for grounds design and added buildings, revealing a way that the plans could be successfully combined.





A Great Undertaking... The Restoration and Base Isolation Project

DAVID HART, FAL

HOUSE AND SENATE **BUILDINGS ARE ADDED**

2002 - The House (West) and Senate (East) Buildings were added between the Capitol and the State Office Building, as Kletting had envisioned.

> The Neoclassical buildings were identical in size, with the exterior made of solid granite and cubic stone to mimic the architecture style of the Capitol.

On January 4th, 2001, Statehood Day, the MILLENNIAL TIME CAPSULE was placed by Governor Michael O. Leavitt in the Capitol's exterior south staircase, to be unsealed on Statehood Day one hundred years later.

The capsule includes an Ash wood box made from trees that had uprooted from the 1999 tornado and that contains the book, KEEPERS OF THE FLAME: MILLENNIAL LETTERS FROM UTAH LEADERS. Coins, Olympic pins, and acorns symbolizing seeds for the future are also inside the capsule.

CAPITOL CLOSES ITS DOORS THE PROJECT BEGINS!

In September 2004, Capitol **OFFICES WERE RELOCATED** to the new House and Senate buildings from where employees worked for the next four years.

A new **CENTRAL OFFICE WAS CREATED FOR WORKSHOPS**—a unique arrangement so that the design team, construction manager, and all parties involved could meet in one location, determine specific goals, hear feedback from all parties, and then come to an agreed-upon solution and plan.

THE THREE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE RESTORATION WERE TO:

- ENHANCE LIFE SAFETY
- IMPROVE THE BUILDING'S EFFICIENCY AND FUNCTION
- PRESERVE THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL **INTEGRITY** OF THE ORIGINAL 1916 STRUCTURE

ENHANCING LIFE SAFETY, FULL SEISMIC UPGRADE

To increase life safety and minimize the impact and damage to the Capitol building that would be caused from an earthquake, a new foundation under the 320,000 square foot Capitol was inserted and included an expansive BASE ISOLATION SYSTEM. This system represented the most cutting-edge technology at countering a seismic event and reducing the intensity of the ground's motion.

265 BASE ISOLATORS WERE ADDED, allowing the building to move independently of the ground and to shift as much as TWO FEET IN ANY **DIRECTION** in the case of a large **7.3 MAGNITUDE EARTHQUAKE**.

This allowance for movement reduced the potential stress on the building's structure and contents. The isolators were positioned under every supporting column, SUPPORTING THE NEARLY 168 MILLION POUND WEIGHT of the Capitol-a meticulous feat.

To increase structural integrity, solid reinforced concrete shear walls were engineered and added between support columns and on the exterior perimeter.



















IMPROVING FUNCTIONAL USEFULNESS

The needs of the building, its tenants, and other users were reviewed to determined needed improvements. **ALL SYSTEMS WERE REPLACED OR UPGRADED** including electrical, air conditioning, heating, lighting, and plumbing to increase their efficiency and raise them to current standards. The architects also developed plans to provide better connectivity and flow between agencies within the Capitol.



PRESERVING THE ORIGINAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL INTEGRITY

All improvements were performed with great respect for preserving the Capitol's architectural and historical roots. The interior had been altered over the past century in a way that had deterred from Kletting's original plan.

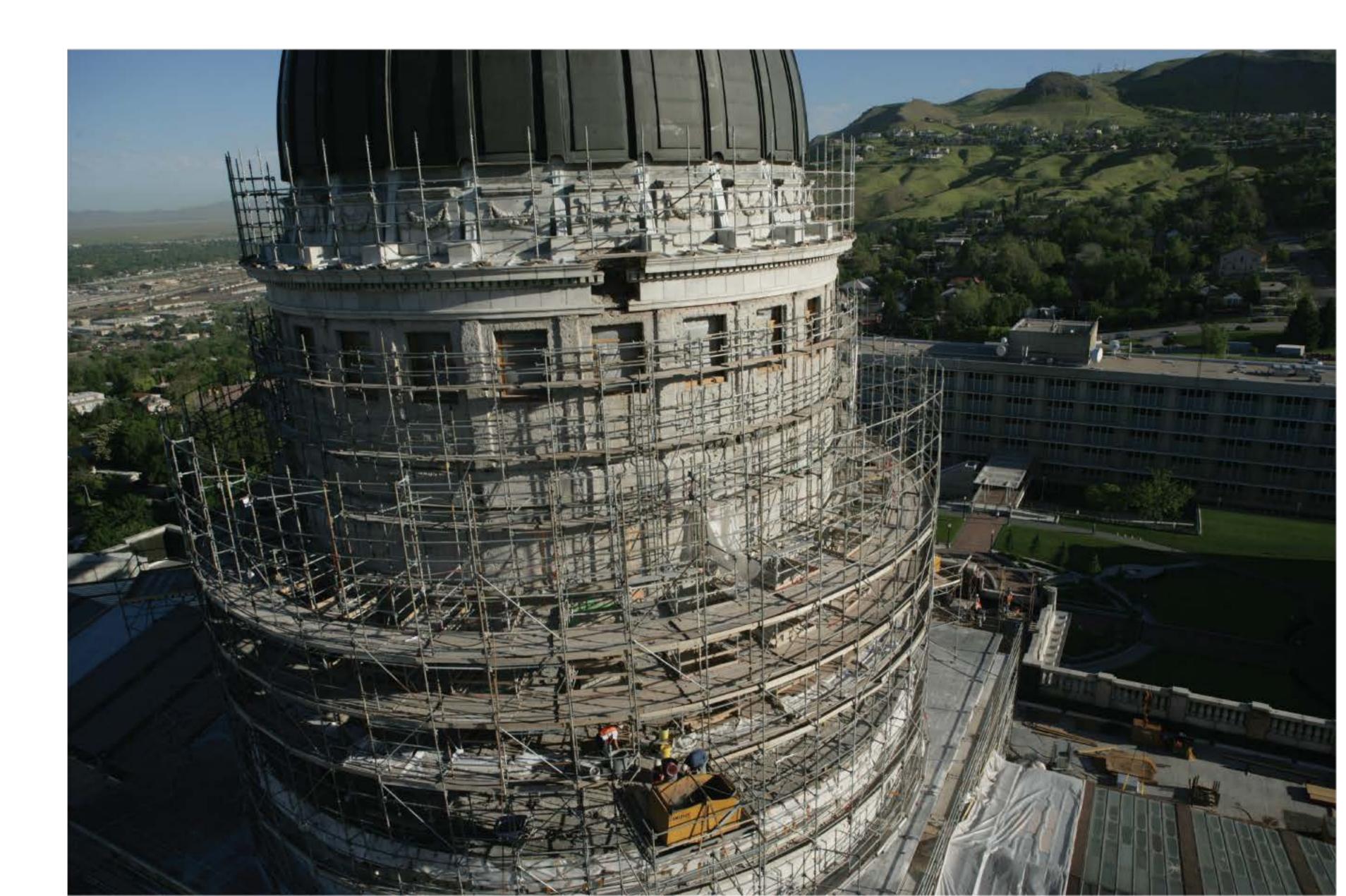
During the restoration, the INTERIOR WAS BROUGHT BACK AS ORIGINALLY

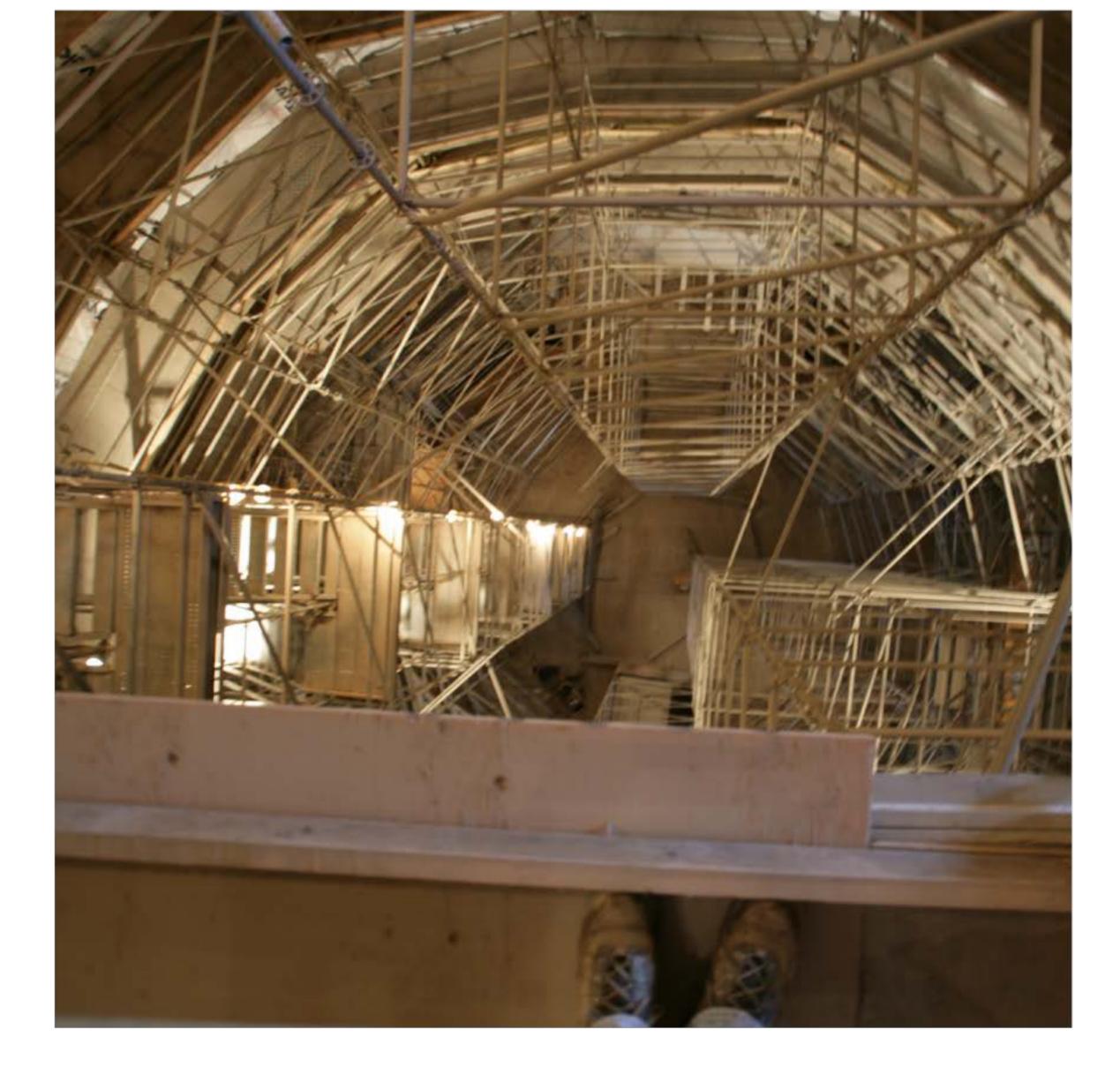
INTENDED—public galleries were recreated, light was allowed to filter into the interior, artwork was added to the chambers and the Rotunda, and marble staircases, light fixtures, paintings, furniture, and all fabrics were restored to reflect their original character. It was also determined the Rotunda be returned to its fundamental state, with minimal statuary, plaques, and memorials, with many being designated new locations on the Capitol grounds following the restoration.

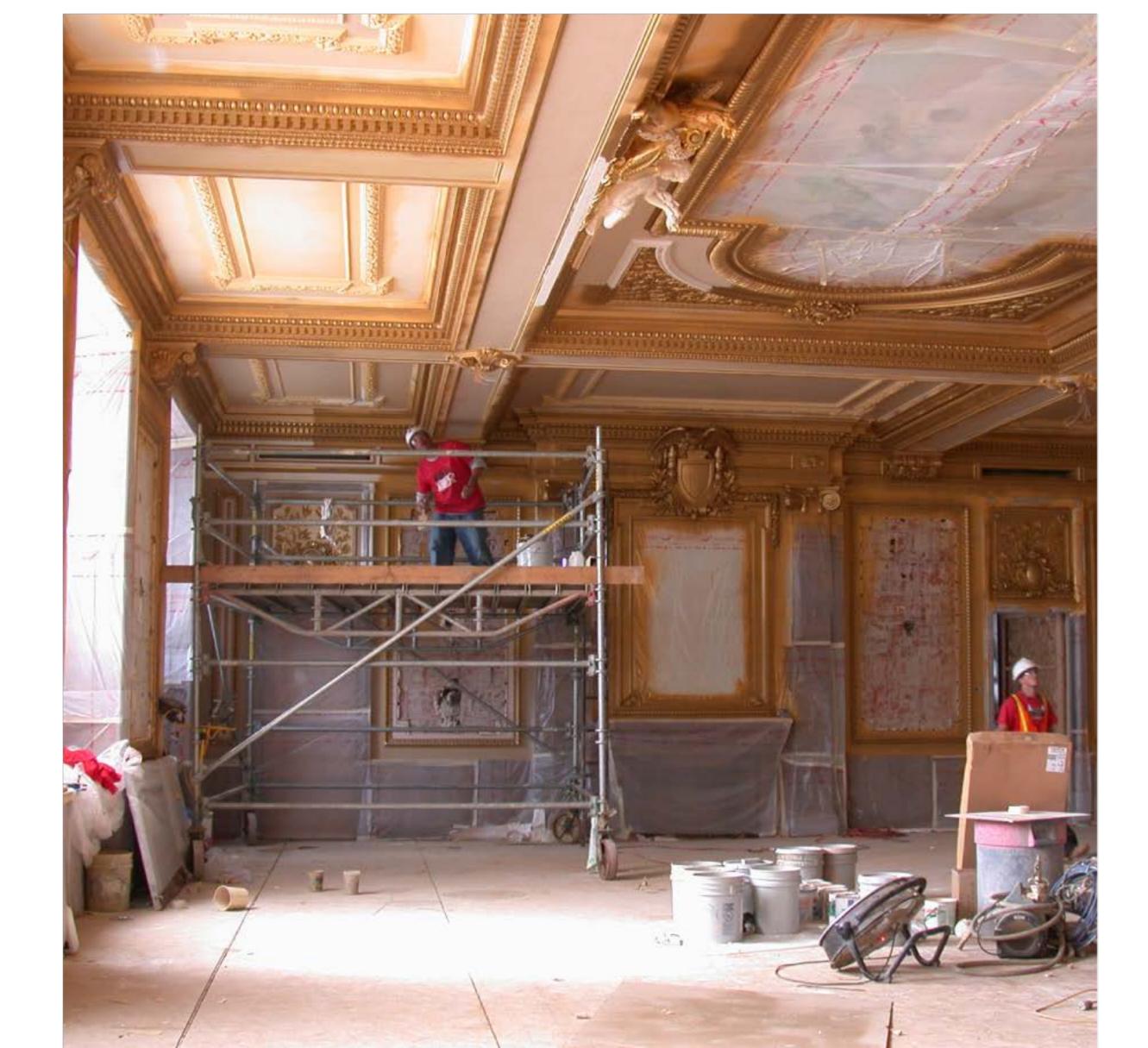




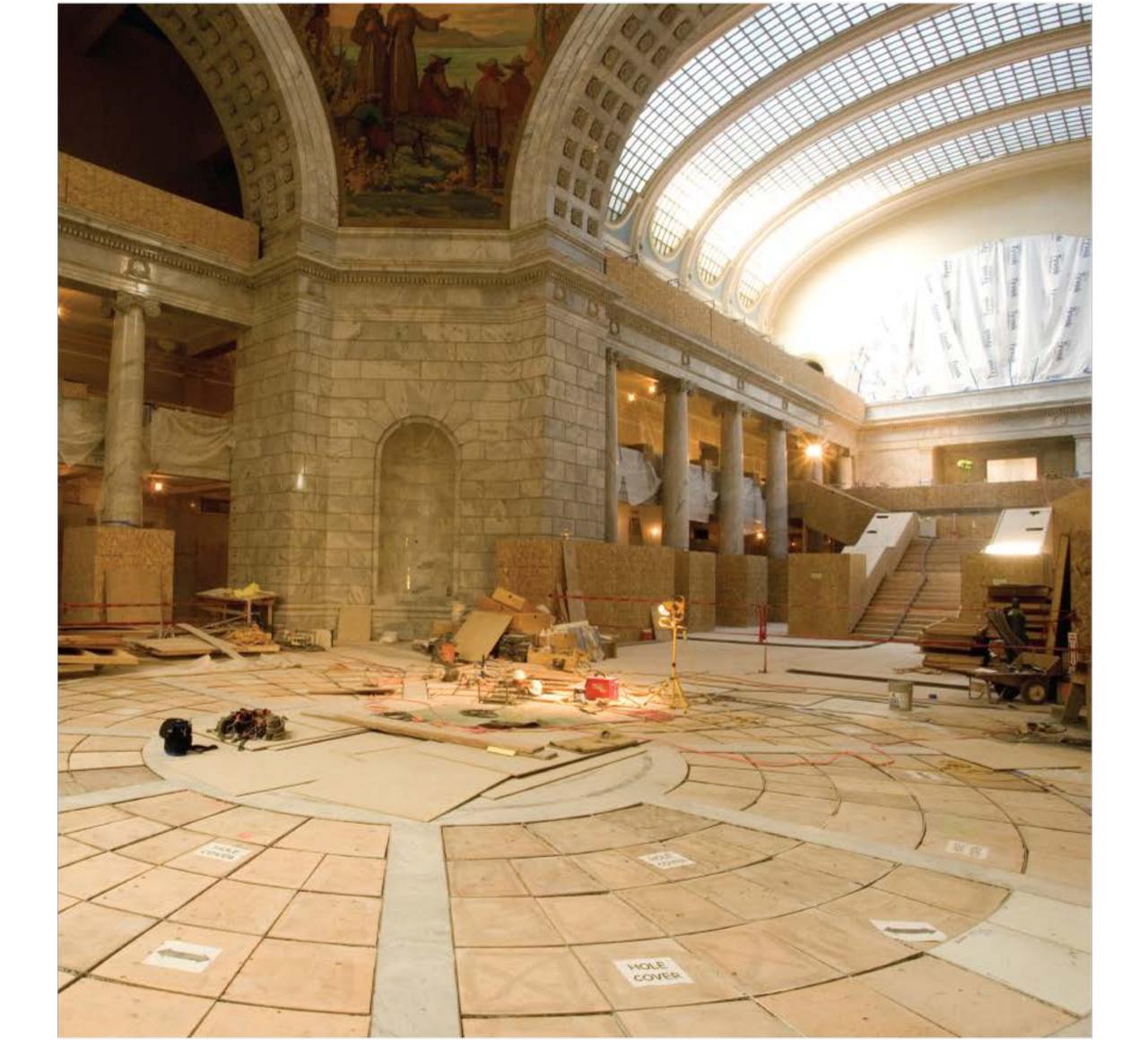












ADDITIONS OF FINE ART

HOUSE CHAMBER MURALS

Two works by Logan, Utah painter DAVID KOCH



SERAPH YOUNG VOTES; the scene of Young's 1869 municipal vote, the first woman in the U.S. to cast a ballot

SENATE CHAMBER MURALS

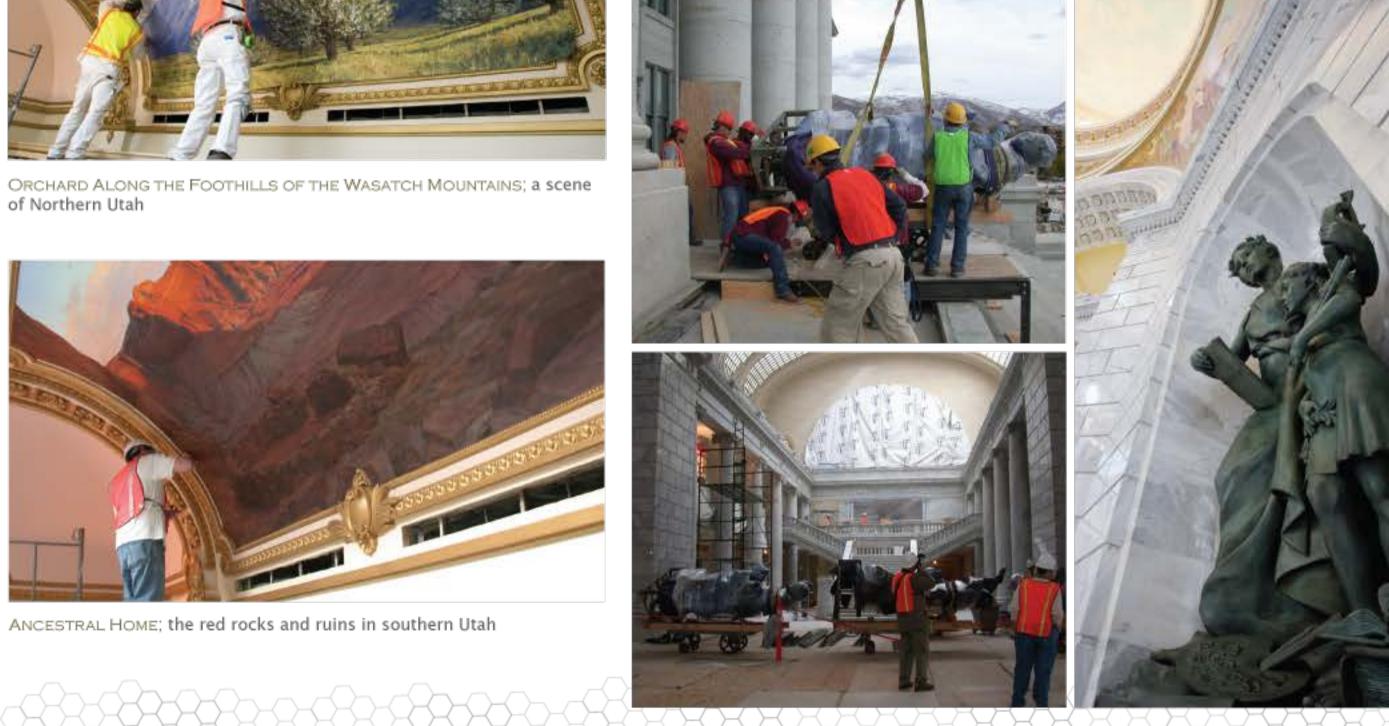
Two works by Logan, Utah painter KEITH BOND



of Northern Utah



THE ENGEN BROTHERS; shown building a first ski jump, reflecting the expansion of Utah's outdoor recreation opportunities





ROTUNDA BRONZES

Kletting had recommended **FOUR CLASSICAL ALLEGORICAL SCULPTURES** be added to the rotunda niches that would illustrate values and ideals fundamental to Utah's culture.

During the restoration, after a thorough submission process, the chosen design came from Daub Firmin Hendrickson Sculpture Group. The 11 foot Beaux-Arts style bronzes are titled LAND & COMMUNITY, IMMIGRATION & SETTLEMENT, ARTS & EDUCATION, and SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY.



DESIGNATION OF HALL OF GOVERNORS

The central area of the Capitol's first floor was defined as the Hall of Governors-a place to display the PORTRAITS OF THOSE WHO HAVE SERVED AS UTAH STATE GOVERNORS. The floor was tiled and the portraits aligned the Hall's perimeter.

THE CEILING (or Rotunda floor) was originally made of glass but had been replaced by terrazzo due to its issue of transparency. **TRANSLUCENT GLASS** was added to the radial panels—a modification that revived Kletting's vision and returned added natural light into the space.





UTAH STATE CAPITOL IS REDEDICATED ON JANUARY 4TH, 2008







NEW LIONS ADORN THE CAPITOL

The Capitol's original four lions were sculpted in 1915 by Gavin Jack and were made of concrete-a medium that proved VULNERABLE TO CORROSION. In the 1970s, they were restored but became weathered again thereafter. Following a thorough examination during the restoration, their condition was deemed beyond repair and the Capitol Preservation Board commissioned new lions.

In 2008, NEW 11-FOOT LIONS, sculpted by British master carver Nicholas Fairplay, were added to the Capitol's east and west entrances. Italian marble was used for its durability and appearance.

Shown in different stages of life, the lions were named FORTITUDE, **INTEGRITY, HONOR, and PATIENCE**, symbolizing the virtues they represent.

ADDITIONS TO GROUNDS

The UTAH LAW ENFORCEMENT MONUMENT originally had a small presence inside the Capitol building, but was relocated to the west grounds as a larger-scale monument that was dedicated in 2008. The monument honors Utah's law enforcement who sacrificed their lives while protecting citizens with the names of the fallen officers etched onto plagues. Bronze figures sculpted by Utah artist Lena Toritch are within the monument to depict the efforts and sacrifices of Utah's law enforcement.









NORTH PLAZA SCULPTURES



DANIEL COWAN JACKLING by Avard Fairbanks Dedicated in 1954

FURTHER RESTORATIONS AND UPGRADES

A number of maintenance projects took place at the end of the Capitol's 100-year history.

SECURITY MEASURES WERE INCREASED by adding surveillance cameras to the campus and bollards to the Capitol's perimeter. The MORMON BATTALION MONUMENT UNDERWENT A CRITICAL RESTORATION to address deteriorating elements with new

pre-cast concrete and to clean and replace the landscaping. And a comprehensive study of the tile floors within the Capitol took place and concluded the underlying mortar bed needed to be replaced. With construction necessary, the opportunity was taken to include other) improvements in the project scope.

(Since Restaration...



BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS L. KANE by Ortho Fairbanks Dedicated in 1957



MARTHA HUGHES CANNON by Laura Lee Stay Bradshaw Dedicated in 1996



MARRINER STODDARD ECCLES by Utah sculptor Mark DeGraffenried Dedicated in 2014

consolidated exhibits to the west end of the first floor, and the UTAH HIGHWAY PATROL office was relocated to the Capitol's east entrance for a more pronounced presence.

The **MORTAR AND TILE** were replaced, the **WEST GALLERY** was created that

COMMEMORATIVE ELEMENTS were also added to the center floor of the Hall of Governors.

HONORING THE CAPITOL'S CENTENNIAL

To honor the 100-year history of the Capitol building, the Capitol Preservation Board held meetings and workshops to determine the most appropriate way to recognize this landmark occasion.

The design, material selection, size, and budget, were all defined in this consensus platform. THE HALL OF GOVERNORS WAS CHOSEN as the ideal location as was including the UTAH STATE SEAL and UTAH'S 29 COUNTIES.

The **UTAH STATE SEAL** would be positioned in the floor's center, with radial forms extending outwards from it—**MIMICKING THE CEILING DESIGN** of the Rotunda floor and also paying tribute to the pioneers with its **WAGON-WHEEL-LIKE** design. These elements would be made of stone and terrazzo.

The perimeter would feature **COUNTY MEDALLIONS** made of bronze. Each medallion would represent one county and show its year of establishment, as well as its borders and county seat on a map of Utah. The medallions would have a 3-dimensional quality so that visitors, in particular, school children, could make rubbings of their county as keep-sakes from their visit to the Capitol.

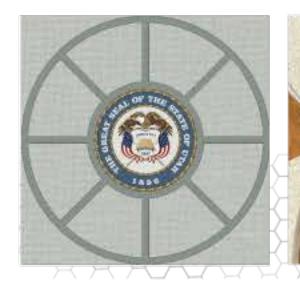
The **COMMEMORATIVE ELEMENTS** were **UNVEILED ON JANUARY 4, 2016**—Utah's Day of Statehood.

THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

As the "**KEEPER OF THE SEAL**," the Lieutenant Governor reviewed the use of the seal and its color scheme for this commemorative effort and granted approval. The Capitol Preservation Board then hired Jacobsen Construction to spearhead this addition.

A team comprised of JACOBSEN CONSTRUCTION, MJSA ARCHITECTS, CAPITOL PRESERVATION BOARD, and DEPARTMENT OF FACILITIES AND CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT was formed to address each step of the process. After extensive vetting, WISCONSIN TERRAZZO from Wisconsin was selected to handle all terrazzo components of the design, and who, in turn, connected the project with CREATIVE EDGE from Iowa, who created the seal's stonework.

Mediums used in the Seal included **GRANITE**, **MARBLE**, and **ONYX** varieties; **BRASS** and **BRONZE** metals; and larger components of **TERRAZZO**. The county medallions were manufactured by METAL ARTS FOUNDRY from Utah, and made of **BRONZE**.











UTAH'S STATE CAPITOL IS ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS IN THE NATION. ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, GOVERNOR SPRY AND THOSE WHO JOINED HIM HAD THE FORESIGHT TO BUILD FOR WHAT UTAH WOULD BECOME. I AM GRATEFUL FOR THEIR HARD WORK, SACRIFICE AND VISION. WE CONTINUE TO PROSPER BECAUSE OF THEIR EXAMPLE AND DEDICATION TO THOSE LASTING PRINCIPLES.

The Utah State Capitol serves in a number of capacities. It is a place where perspectives are expressed and where legislation is moved. It offers monuments to honor those who have fallen while serving their country and statuary to honor those who have contributed to Utah's development of arts and industry.

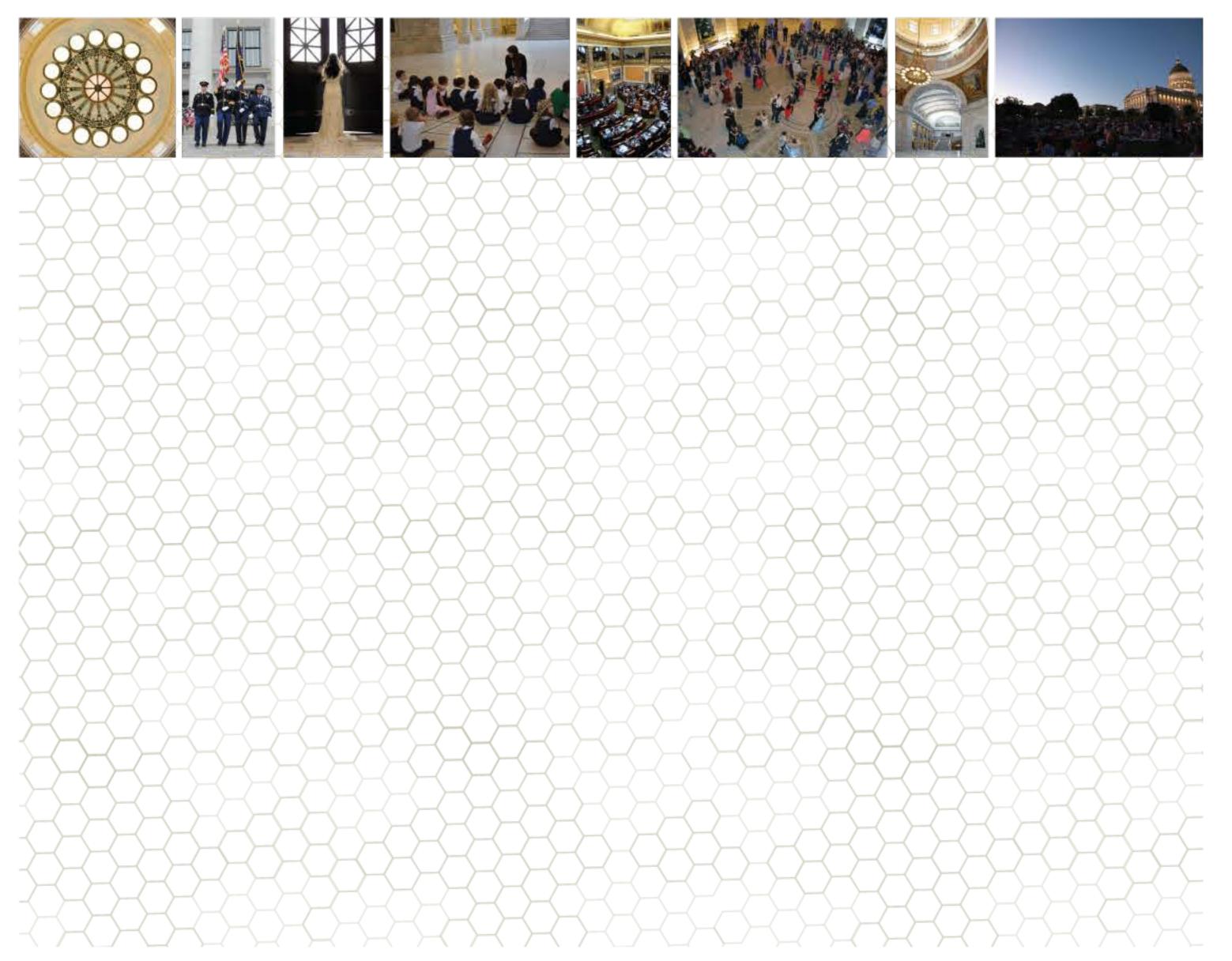
It is a destination for students and visitors to learn about government and gain appreciation for our statehouse. It is the backdrop to weddings, receptions, school dances, and even film. It has hosted presidents, dignitaries, and other top officials. Each summer the Capitol welcomes the public to enjoy films on the lawn with splendid views of our Capitol and of Salt Lake City. It truly is the "People's House."

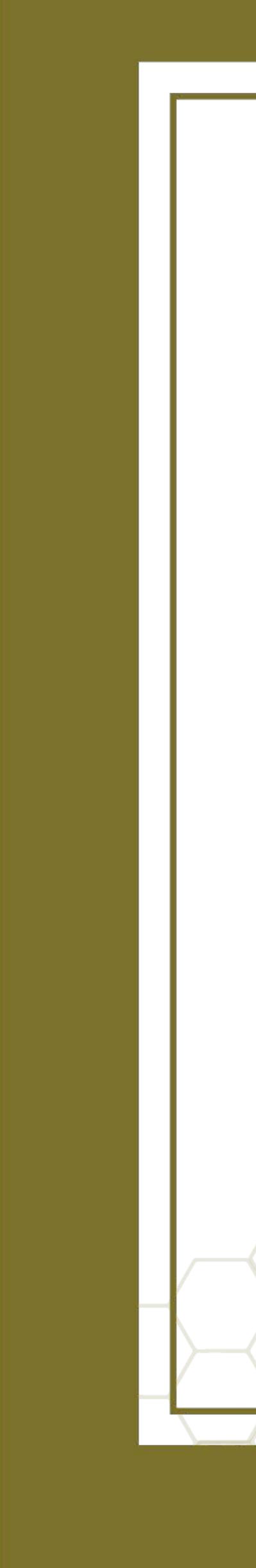
The Capitol is the ultimate result of a century of collaboration. It is a testament to those who worked to establish Utah's statehood, to the Commission's foresight and effort to secure funding and hire the most fitting architect and contractor, and to the modernization and massive seismic stabilization effort put in place, all while paying great respect and honoring the original vision put forth one hundred years ago.

The Capitol Preservation Board honors the visions, efforts, and dedication of all who have contributed to build, care for, and preserve our historic Statehouse. And as Governor Spry had proposed,

THE CAPITOL REMAINS A JOY AND HAS BEEN BUILT

TO STAND THROUGH TIME.



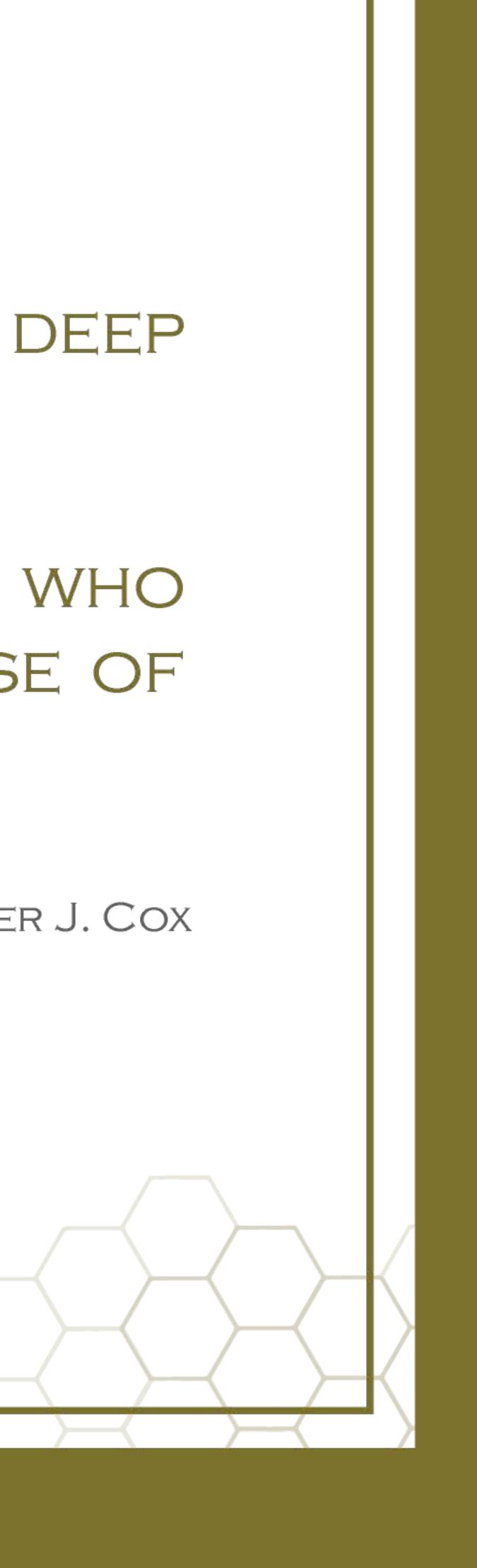


EACH DAY AS I APPROACH THE BUILDING, I AM OVERCOME WITH A FEELING OF DEEP HUMILITY AND GRATITUDE.

I STAND IN AWE OF THE FORESIGHT AND BOLDNESS OF THE VISIONARY LEADERS WHO BUILT THIS MAGNIFICENT EDIFICE ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, AND I FEEL A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY TO MOVE FORWARD THEIR VISION FOR OUR GREAT STATE OF UTAH.



- LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR SPENCER J. COX





THE CAPITOL IS A REMINDER OF THE STEWARDSHIP ENTRUSTED TO US AS PUBLIC SERVANTS BY THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF UTAH. FURTHERMORE, THE SUPERB RESTORATION OF THIS BUILDING SERVES AS A POIGNANT REMINDER OF THE OPPORTUNITY AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR US AND FOR ALL THE PEOPLE OF UTAH TO TAKE SPECIAL CARE OF WHAT THE CAPITOL BUILDING WAS, IS, AND WHAT IT WILL CONTINUE TO BE. - PRESIDENT WAYNE NIEDERHAUSER, UTAH STATE SENATE

> THE GREAT SPACES AND BEAUTIFUL CORRIDORS OF THE UTAH STATE CAPITOL COMMAND A VENERATION WHICH INSPIRES REFLECTION OF THE GREAT PUBLIC SERVICE PERFORMED IN THIS BUILDING. I FEEL HONORED TO BE A PART OF THIS PROCESS THAT I KNOW WILL CONTINUE FOR GENERATIONS TO COME AS WILL THE LEGACY OF OUR CAPITOL BUILDING, THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE. - SPEAKER GREGORY H. HUGHES, UTAH STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

What this elegant building expresses to me is strength, balance, and optimism. LIKE UTAHANS, IT IS FUNCTIONAL AND EFFICIENT, BUT ROOTED IN HISTORY. A HOME FOR ALL THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT, IT ALWAYS HAS BEEN AND ALWAYS WILL BE THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE. - CHIEF JUSTICE MATTHEW DURRANT





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WITH GRATITUDE.

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