

**Wednesday:**Kennecott Mine Tour

Join Rio Tinto Kennecott for the inaugural season of the new Visitor Experience at Bingham Canyon Mine. Learn about the history of this amazing mine and see first-hand the gigantic scale of its operation, vehicles and artifacts. Discover how ore gets refined to become an essential element, copper, in today's technology. The Visitor Experience is dedicated to educating the public about the importance mining plays in modern life, safe mining practices and responsible environmental stewardship.

Founded in 1903, Kennecott's Bingham Canyon Mine is one of the largest man-made open-pit excavations in the world. The operation is so immense, it can be seen from space. The mine operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. With over 20 million tons of refined copper ore produced in the past 116 years, it's one of the top performing mines in the world and has provided more wealth for the state of Utah than any other company.

As one of the largest copper producers in the United States, Rio Tinto Kennecott comprises nearly 8 percent of U.S. annual copper production. The Bingham Canyon Mine is one of the top producing copper mines in the world with production at more than 20 million tons.

The Bingham Canyon Mine is the largest man-made excavation on Earth. It measures two and three-quarter miles across at the top and three-quarters of a mile deep. If you stacked two Willis Towers (formerly the Sears Tower) on top of each other, they still would not reach the top of the mine. You could lay the soccer field at Rio Tinto Stadium in Sandy, Utah, end-to-end more than 38 times across the top of the Bingham Canyon Mine before it would reach both sides.

**Thursday: Salt Lake City**This is the Place

This Is The Place Heritage Park is the Place for FUN all year round! Step back in time and see the West as it was in the early settlement of Utah. Ride one of three trains, the Jupiter, Blackhawk or the 119, as they tour around the Park. Or enjoy a ride around the pond on the Mini Train. City kids will love riding ponies, meeting and petting farm animals don't forget to try your skill at milking Clara Bell the Cow.

In 2015 treasure seekers young and old will love the new interactive feature, The Treasure House. This new site tells the story of mining in Utah through hands-on experiences. Dig for gemstones in Prospectors Pit, and then identify your rocks at the Assay Station. Pan for gold in the creek under the shady oaks. There is no excitement quite like finding a shiny nugget hiding amongst the silt and sand. Choose a giant geode and help break it in our Geode Cracker! Inside the Treasure House look down into a mining pit and see miners at work! And play fun games to learn more about the role mining played in the settlement of the West. From the Treasure House you can climb up to a look out and see all the way to the Oquirrh Mountains and the Coppermine! "Set sail" on the Ship Brooklyn, a one-sixth replica of the original that tells the

story of the expedition of pioneers who sailed from New York Harbor over 24,000 miles in search of a new home in the West.

Visit the Native American Village, which celebrates heritage before the arrival of the settlers. Authentic Navajo Hogan's and Shoshone teepees stand in a quiet circle on the hillside. Grind corn and make arrowhead necklaces. And don't miss the Native American dancers, a crowd favorite!

Interact with a blacksmith, tinsmith, and saddle maker and try your hand at some old-fashioned pioneer chores, or at spinning and carding wool. And there's endless old-fashioned fun from the bucket brigade to the Candy Cannon that shoots salt-water taffy during special events. The streets are alive with a variety of musical performers and be on the lookout for a train robbery!

Cool off in Irrigation Station splash pad and learn why the Salt Lake Valley "blossomed as a rose!"

### The Temple

This magnificent granite structure was constructed over a period of 40 years, from the laying of the cornerstones on April 6, 1853 to the dedication on April 6, 1893. Although it was the first one under construction, the Salt Lake Temple was the fourth temple to be completed in Utah. The walls at the base of the temple are nine feet thick, and six feet thick at the top.

Although the Salt Lake Temple is not open for tours, you can stroll around the grounds and stop in the South Visitors' Center to see a scale model of the temple. There, you can explore the beautiful rooms of the temple with interactive displays.

### The Family History Museum

The Family History Library at Temple Square is the largest library of its kind and attracts visitors from all over the world to come find information about their ancestors. Founded in 1894, the library offers records and genealogical data for over 3 billion deceased ancestors from around the globe. Experienced research specialists and trained volunteers provide a unique and personal experience to help you discover your ancestors and grow your family tree.

### Church History Museum

Completed in 2009, the Church History Library was created as a place to house records for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The building contains materials that chronicle the history of the Church from 1830 down to the present day. The building's 10 main storage rooms are kept at closely monitored temperatures of 55 degrees Fahrenheit with 35 percent relative humidity in order to preserve historical documents and prevent aging. Two rooms are kept at -4 degrees Fahrenheit and house special documents such as films, photographs, and other significant records.

These documents come from a range of sources and contain many points of view. These materials include:

- 375,000 books, pamphlets, magazines, and newspapers
- 150,000 collections of original, unpublished records (journals, diaries, correspondence, minutes, etc.)
- 4.6 million patriarchal blessings for Church members
- 15,000 photograph collections
- 70,000 audiovisual items

Many of these materials are available for you to explore, and of course, volunteers are available to assist you with any questions.

### Utah State Capital

#### Tabernacle Choir Performance

The Tabernacle Choir at Temple Square traces its roots to a small choir which performed for the first time in August 1847, just one month after the pioneers arrived in the Salt Lake Valley. Since then, the Choir has grown to be one of the world's most recognized and revered musical organizations.

The Choir is composed of 360 volunteers and has performed across the country and in 28 foreign countries, from acclaimed concert halls to inaugurations of U.S. presidents. It has earned many awards, including a Grammy Award for the rendition of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and three Emmy Awards. The Orchestra at Temple Square, an all-volunteer symphony orchestra organized in 1999, performs with the Tabernacle Choir.

In 1929, the Choir began its weekly live broadcast, Music and the Spoken Word, on the radio, and in the early 1960s made its way to television. Today this program stands as the longest running continuous network broadcast in America.

Music and the Spoken Word and weekly choir rehearsals are open to the public as long as the choir is not on tour.

### **Friday:** Ogden and the Great Salt Lake Tour

#### Antelope State Park

Visitors to Antelope Island State Park drive across the causeway, a narrow two-lane road spanning from mainland to island, leaving the bustle of the Wasatch Front for a refuge of rangelands floating on a desert sea. Visitors will want to hike, bike and look for wildlife, as well as experience the best place to access Great Salt Lake. Be sure to visit the Fielding Garr Ranch located on the southeast side of the island. The Fielding Garr Ranch House is distinctive for two reasons: first, it is the oldest continually inhabited Anglo home in the state of Utah (from 1848 to 1981 when the island became a state park), and second, it is the oldest Anglo built house in Utah still on its original foundation.

#### Elevation

4,200 feet at the shore. Frary Peak is the island's highest point at 6,596 feet.

#### History

John C. Fremont and Kit Carson made the first known Anglo exploration of Antelope Island in 1845. The Island was named after the explorers observed several pronghorn antelope grazing on the rangelands.

Fielding Garr established the first permanent residence on the island in 1848. The ranch house he built is the oldest Anglo-built structure in Utah still on its original foundation.

The island and ranch passed from owner to owner until 1981 when the State of Utah purchased the 28,000-acre island for a State Park.

### Geology

Antelope Island is part of what is known as the Basin and Range, stretching from the Wasatch mountains on the east to the Sierra Nevada mountain range to the west. Antelope Island is the largest island on Great Salt Lake at just over 28,000 acres, stretching 15 miles long and about 5 miles wide.

The oldest exposed rocks on the island are from the Farmington Canyon Complex, called gneiss. These metamorphic rocks have been dated to 1.7 billion years old, and are the same age as rocks found at the bottom of the Grand Canyon. These rocks can be seen on the southern two-thirds of the island.

Tintic Quartzite, found on the northern one-third of the island, is 550 million years old and was deposited in a shallow marine environment. This metamorphic rock can be seen around the Park's visitor center, Lady Finger Point and Buffalo Point.

The youngest rocks on the island are tufa, a sedimentary rock deposited from concentrations of calcium carbonate during the time of Lake Bonneville. Tufa deposits typically resemble concrete and can be viewed from the Buffalo Point Trail.

### Wildlife

Although surrounded by salt water, Antelope Island has over 40 fresh water springs producing enough water to support the island's abundant wildlife.

Bison are the most famous residents. Twelve animals were brought to the island in 1893 and were the foundation for today's herd of 550 – 700. An annual bison roundup is held each fall to assess the health of the herd and sell extra animals.

Pronghorn antelope are native to Utah and to the island. These small, deer-like animals are the fastest animals in North America and can reach speeds of up to 70 miles per hour.

Mule deer and bighorn sheep are the other large herbivores on the island. Predators include coyotes, badgers, bobcats and numerous birds of prey such as owls, hawks and falcons.

## Browning Museum

### Cowboy Museum

### Railroad Museum

The Browning Firearms Museum celebrates the genius of John M. Browning, inventor of many sporting and military firearms.

Original models of firearms designed by John M. Browning are displayed in the museum. These include rifles, shotguns, pistols, machine guns, and cannons. Most familiar firearms, both sporting and military, are included in these inventions. The basic mechanisms of many modern firearms were first invented by John M. Browning, America's Gun-maker.

John M. Browning was well prepared for his chosen field. His father Johnathan had been a gunsmith with many original designs. The family background and inventive ability were brought to bear on a new field opened by the recent invention of the metallic cartridge. The initial effort was to improve the firearms that were used for hunting the big game that was plentiful and a large component of early western life. His inventions expanded from there to include all facets of firearms and dominated the field up to the present day.

Browning designs have been the basis for many of the models manufactured by Winchester, Colt, Remington, Stevens, and Fabrique National (FN) of Belgium. The Browning Arms Company is located in Morgan, Utah and has been a continuing supporter of the John M. Browning Arms Museum.

Four generations of Browning's are represented in the museum. From Johnathan, the father, there is the "Harmonica" and a revolving cylinder rifle. John M.'s son, Val A., did much of the early work on the superposed shotgun. Bruce W., John M.'s grandson is an inventor and designer of some of the more recent Browning firearms.

### Sporting Rifles

The Browning Single Shot Rifle was designed and produced in Ogden. The patent was sold to Winchester in 1883, followed by 18 years of fruitful collaboration. Many original models of the rifles designed for Winchester are on display. These include the Model 94, "the most famous sporting rifle ever produced".

### Automatic Firearms

John Browning was one of the first to devise mechanisms to utilize energy generated from firing to load and cycle further rounds.

These included:

- Gas: Utilized in machine guns and semi-automatic shotguns.
- Recoil: Used in larger caliber pistols, rifles
- and shotguns.
- Inertia: Used primarily in small caliber
- pistols and rifles.

## Shotguns

The first successful repeating shotgun was a Lever Action manufactured by Winchester. Pump models proved to be more popular. Manufacturers included Winchester, Stevens and Ithica. Early models of semi-automatic shotguns are shown. The final result was the Browning Auto 5 manufactured by FN in Belgium. The culmination of John Browning's life's work was the superposed "Over Under" shotgun.

## Pistols

The Arms Museum displays models designed for semi-automatic pistols. Many were licensed to Colt starting with a 1900 military pistol, a series of "Pocket Pistols" and the Colt Woodsman. The most famous is the 1911 Colt "45". The U.S. Military side arm for over 75 years. Many others were manufactured by Fabrique National of Belgium. Every country in the world capable of manufacturing firearms has made pistols based on Browning designs.

## Military

An early Browning machine gun was licensed to Colt in 1895 paving the way for many to be developed for the First World War. Some are still in use by the military today.

- The heavy 30 caliber machine gun, mainstay of WW II.
- The BAR, introduced in WW I by Val Browning, John's son.
- The 50 caliber machine gun used on vehicles from Jeeps to aircraft and continuing through the Iraq war.
- The 37mm automatic cannon.

The Government 45 caliber automatic pistol; roughly 2,000,000 were produced in the 1940's by Colt and others.

## Miniature Firearms

The history of firearms is presented through a collection of miniature models depicting the development of firearms from flintlocks through the Gatling Gun to today's modern firearms.

The John M. Browning Firearms museum is located on the second floor at the north end of Union Station, there is access by elevator and stairs. Tickets can be purchased in the Gift Shop in the Grand Lobby. It is an attraction not to be missed.

## **Saturday:**

### Golden Spike

#### Uniting a Nation

One of the greatest technological achievements of the 19th century, the completion of the first transcontinental railroad across the United States. Visitors to the park can see the location of the Last Spike Site, 1869 railroad construction features, walk or drive on the original railroad grade, and get an up close view of Victorian era replica locomotives