HISTORICAL ATLAS OF MORMONISM

Edited by

S. Kent Brown
Donald Q. Cannon
Richard H. Jackson

SIMON & SCHUSTER
A Paramount Communications Company

New York  London  Toronto  Sydney  Tokyo  Singapore
The effective beginning of railroad travel in the United States came in May 1830 with the opening of the first division of the Baltimore and Ohio line, an event that would greatly affect Mormon immigration. The story of Mormon immigrants and the railroads is little known. Generally, little attention has been paid to pioneer immigrants except as travelers in wagons. Yet very few Mormons went west solely by wagon.

Most Mormon immigrants began their wagon journey at the Missouri River by first taking various rivers and railroads from Canada and the East Coast, a distance up to 1,300 miles—the same distance between Nauvoo and Salt Lake City. At various times, Mormons traveled by a variety of rail and water routes to reach their destinations, starting as early as 1837. By 1856, rail travel extended west of Chicago and St. Louis when the Chicago and Rock Island railroad reached Iowa City, Iowa. By 1869, the Union Pacific reached Utah. Thereafter, Mormons were able to travel by rail all the way from the East Coast to Utah.

Starting in 1840, the first Mormon immigrants sailed to the United States. By February 1855, ninety-three percent of European immigrants entered the United States at New York, New Orleans, and Boston. They then took various railroads as far as St. Louis, Missouri. Mormons could then ride all the way to the Missouri River (the first railroad to do so) at St. Joseph, Missouri. Mormons could then ride all the way from the East Coast to St. Joseph by rail. In 1856, the Chicago and Rock Island railroad reached Iowa City, Iowa. By 1869, the Union Pacific reached Utah. Thereafter, Mormons were able to travel by rail all the way from the East Coast to Utah.

The effective beginning of railroad travel in the United States came in May 1830 with the opening of the first division of the Baltimore and Ohio line, an event that would greatly affect Mormon immigration. The story of Mormon immigrants and the railroads is little known. Generally, little attention has been paid to pioneer immigrants except as travelers in wagons. Yet very few Mormons went west solely by wagon.

Most Mormon immigrants began their wagon journey at the Missouri River by first taking various rivers and railroads from Canada and the East Coast, a distance up to 1,300 miles—the same distance between Nauvoo and Salt Lake City. At various times, Mormons traveled by a variety of rail and water routes to reach their destinations, starting as early as 1837. By 1856, rail travel extended west of Chicago and St. Louis when the Chicago and Rock Island railroad reached Iowa City, Iowa. By 1869, the Union Pacific reached Utah. Thereafter, Mormons were able to travel by rail all the way from the East Coast to Utah.

Starting in 1840, the first Mormon immigrants sailed to the United States. By February 1855, ninety-three percent of European immigrants entered the United States at New York, New Orleans, and Boston. They then took various railroads as far as St. Louis, Missouri. Mormons could then ride all the way to the Missouri River (the first railroad to do so) at St. Joseph, Missouri. Mormons could then ride all the way from the East Coast to St. Joseph by rail. In 1856, the Chicago and Rock Island railroad reached Iowa City, Iowa. By 1869, the Union Pacific reached Utah. Thereafter, Mormons were able to travel by rail all the way from the East Coast to Utah.

The effective beginning of railroad travel in the United States came in May 1830 with the opening of the first division of the Baltimore and Ohio line, an event that would greatly affect Mormon immigration. The story of Mormon immigrants and the railroads is little known. Generally, little attention has been paid to pioneer immigrants except as travelers in wagons. Yet very few Mormons went west solely by wagon.

Most Mormon immigrants began their wagon journey at the Missouri River by first taking various rivers and railroads from Canada and the East Coast, a distance up to 1,300 miles—the same distance between Nauvoo and Salt Lake City. At various times, Mormons traveled by a variety of rail and water routes to reach their destinations, starting as early as 1837. By 1856, rail travel extended west of Chicago and St. Louis when the Chicago and Rock Island railroad reached Iowa City, Iowa. By 1869, the Union Pacific reached Utah. Thereafter, Mormons were able to travel by rail all the way from the East Coast to Utah.