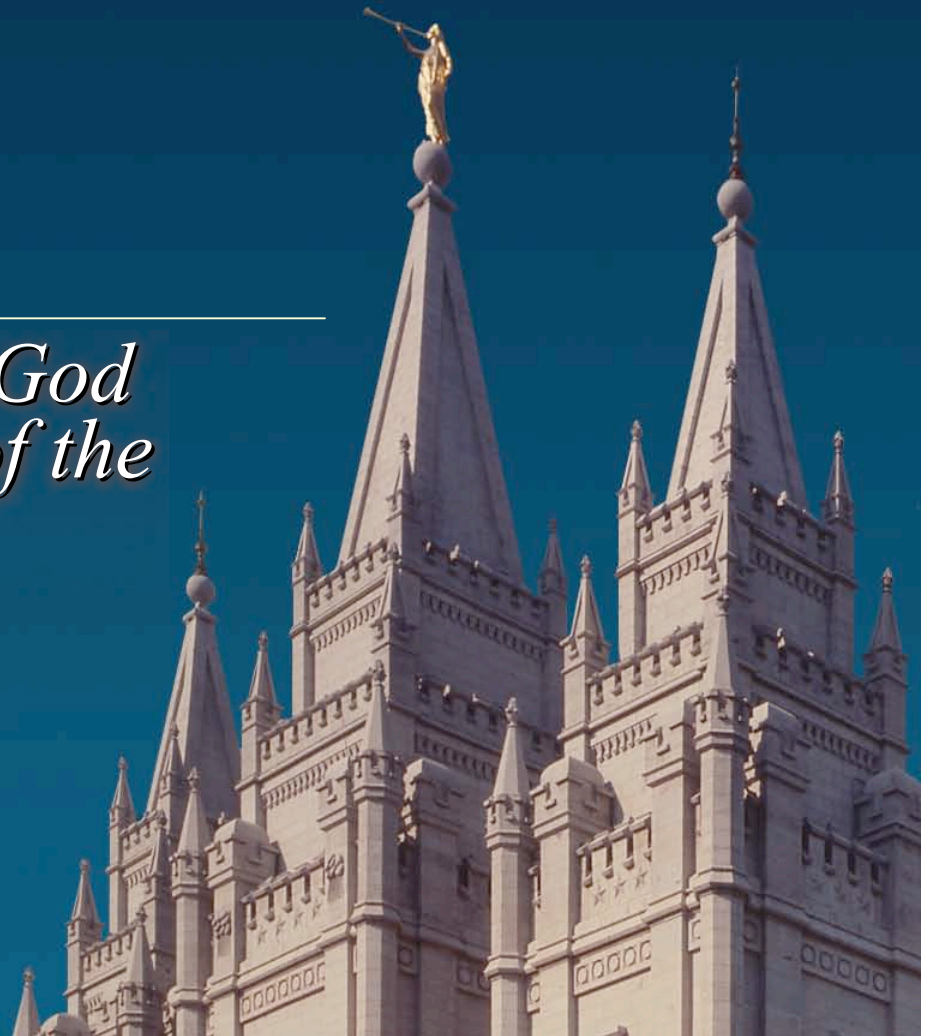


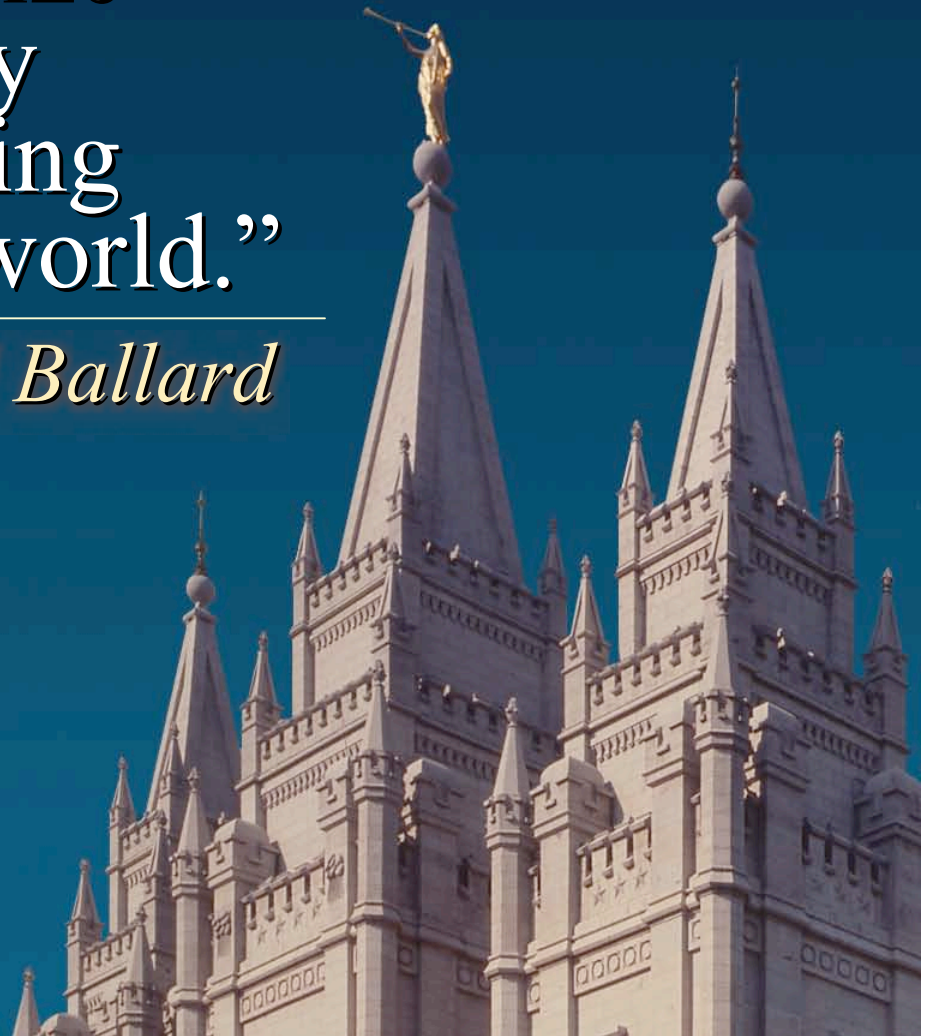
Salt Lake City

*The Pioneer's Tribute to God
and the relevance today of the
City of Zion Plan.*



“With understanding we
can strengthen
relationships, revitalize
neighborhoods, unify
nations, and even bring
peace to a troubled world.”

Elder M. Russell Ballard



Our history can
provide us with
understanding.



Because our history is
based on revelation
from Jesus Christ.

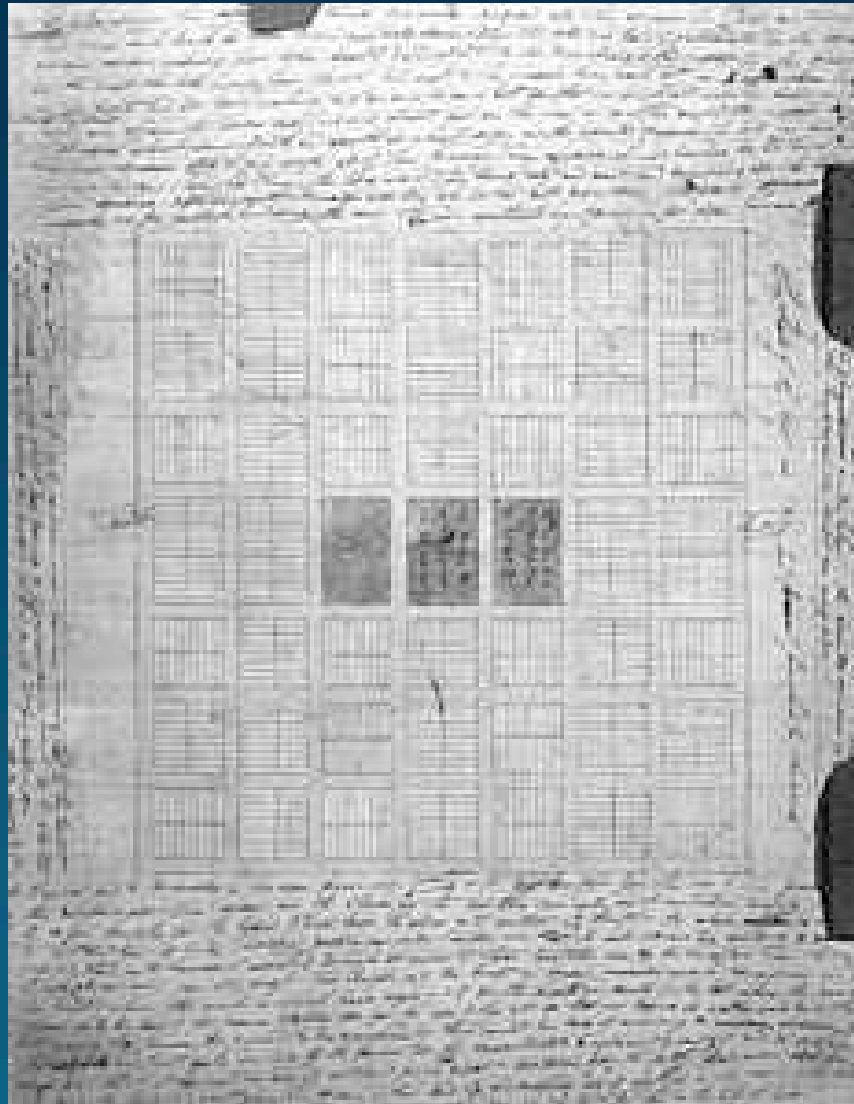


The 1833 City of Zion Plan

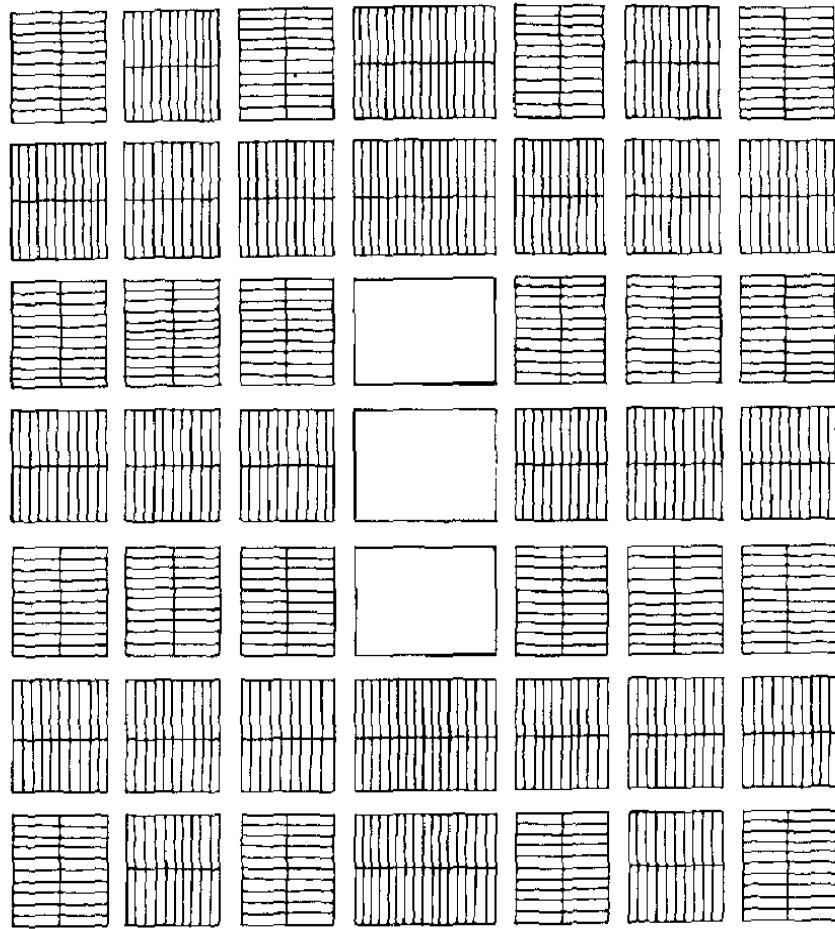
- The City of Zion plan provided for connection and promoted community. It began in 1830 with the Prophet Joseph Smith who believed in and promoted the advantages of living in closely connected communities rather than on isolated farms. These communities provided opportunities for education, cooperation, culture, worship, and most importantly, connection.



Original historical drawing.

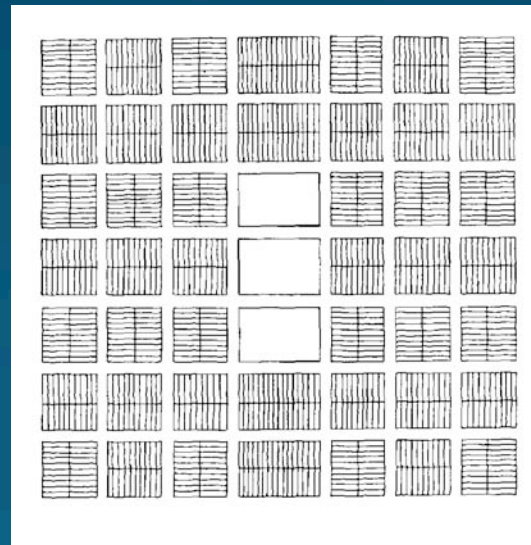


A more readable composition.



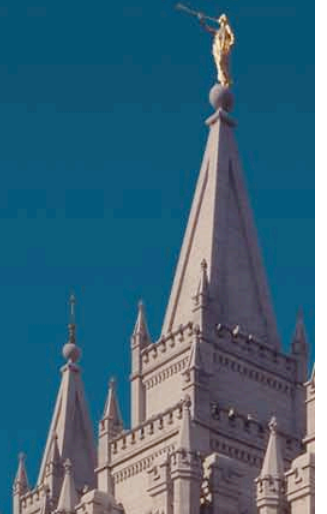
Support at the Center

- At the center of the plan were three sections of land to be used for public buildings, and more specifically, temples for a “center of worship.” Support at the center served the well-being of the people through providing a physical, psychological, and sociological framework on the very basic levels of attachment and connection.



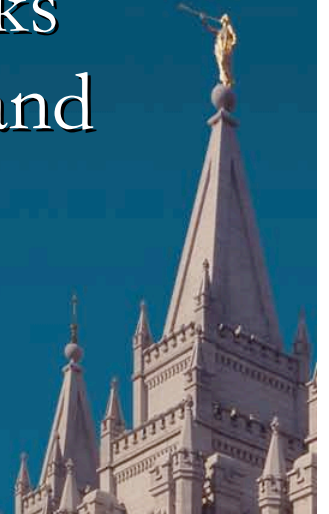
“When this square is thus laid off and supplied, lay off another in the same way, and so fill up the world in these last days, and let every man live in the city, for this is the city of Zion.”

Joseph Smith

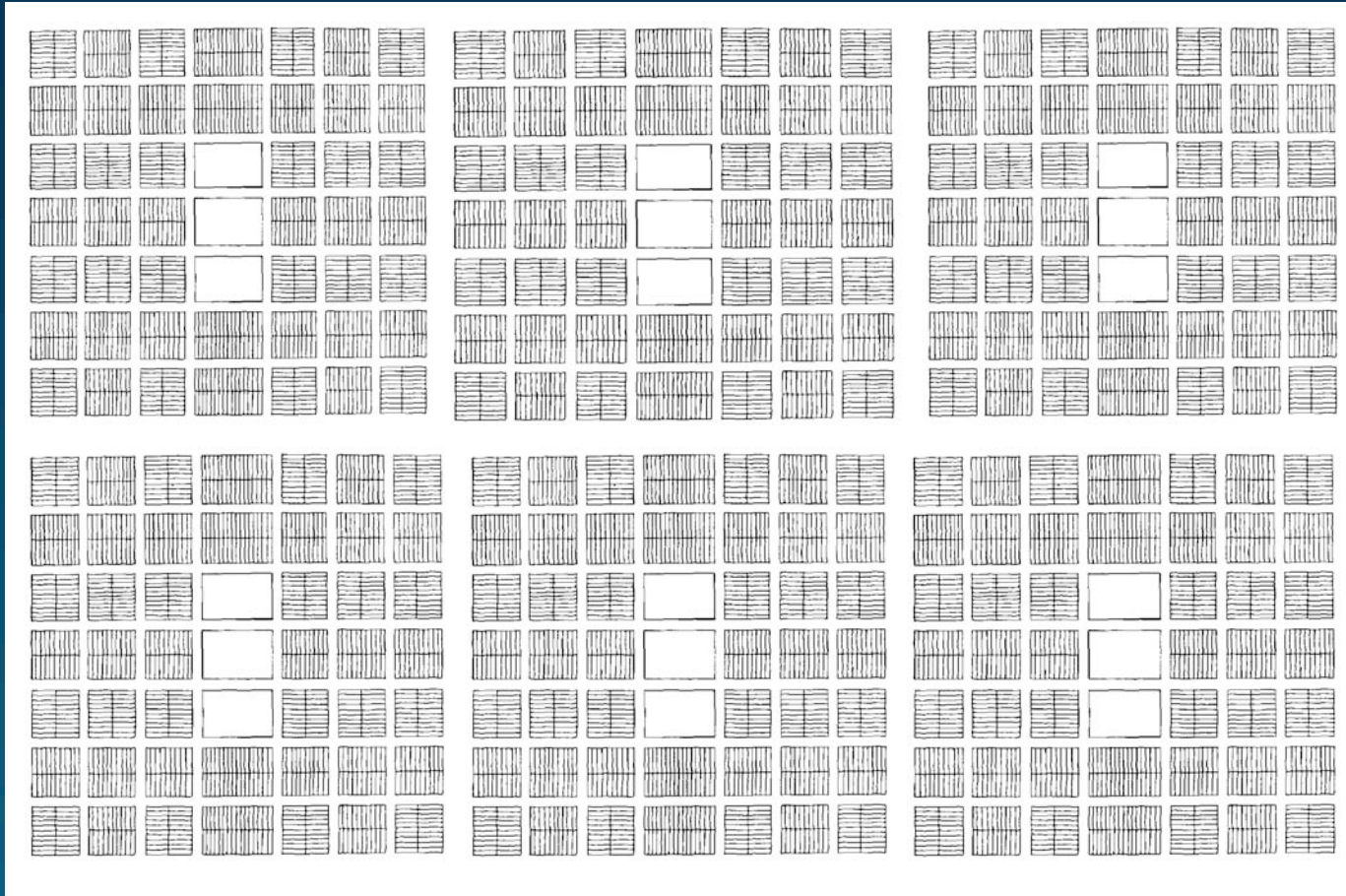


Sustainability and Diversity by Design

- Shown below is what the plan would have looked like had it been repeated every seven blocks. If the initial plan had become a pattern, every neighborhood would have blended into the next as people wandered from “center” to “center.” Establishing pathways and networks for connection, the mix of people, housing, and businesses would have been diverse and sustainable *by design*. All walkable.



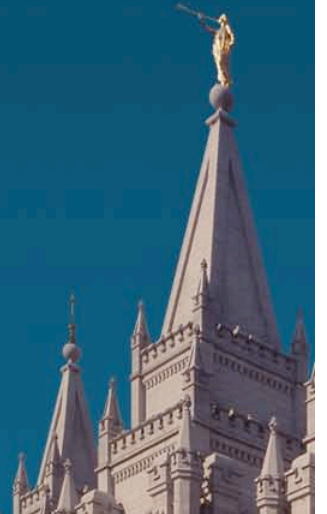
The J. Smith Jr. and KJ Hill Green Community Design.



Place Identity and Attachment

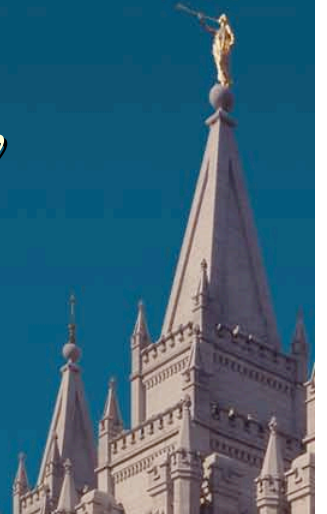
“Place Identity is the propensity, to a greater or lesser extent, to feel an emotional consciousness of belongingness to a place and to other people who inhabit it, not only as a function of personal dispositions and personal references, but also in function of collective, culturally marked, ways of thinking about the environment.”

Felonneau 2004



“Man dwells when he can orient himself within an environment, or, in short, when he experiences the environment as meaningful. To gain an existential foothold man has to be able to orient himself; he has to know where he is. But he also has to be able to identify himself within the environment, that is, he has to know *how* he is in a certain place.”

Genius Loci: Towards a Phenomenology of Architecture, Christian Norberg-Schultz

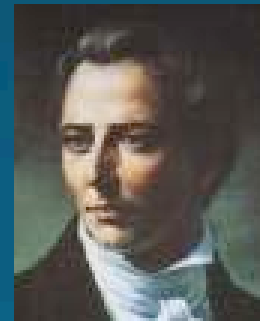


Attachment and connection was essential for the pioneers and is essential for us.

“Social ties make our lives productive and meaningful and encourage activity and involvement by reinforcing the bonds we have with one another.” (Robert Putnam 2000)

Joseph Smith understood precisely what creates feelings of attachment and connection, privacy *and* inclusion, safety and security, boundary and belonging.

Joseph Smith



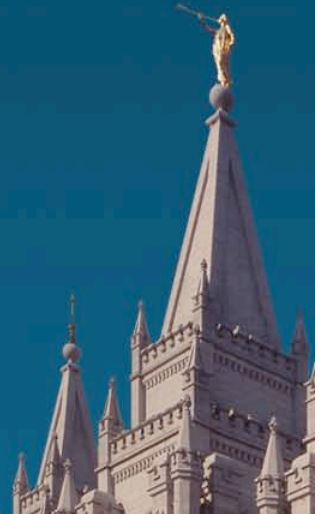
“Salt Lake City was initially settled according to the ideals of the City of Zion. This urban plan strove to express the ideal religious orientation of Latter-Day settlements. They maintained the sense of order, greenery, and domestic industry that Joseph Smith’s Plat of Zion meant to introduce into the urban landscape.”

LDS Church Museum of History



“LDS Pioneers settled as a community on land designated and consecrated by revelation. They gathered to bring the restored covenant to life. Here they worked for decades to build *distinctive* settlements governed by Christian principles of cooperation, order, equity, and devotion to God. The *physical layout* and social order of their towns, homes, and fields expressed these values.”

LDS Church Museum of History



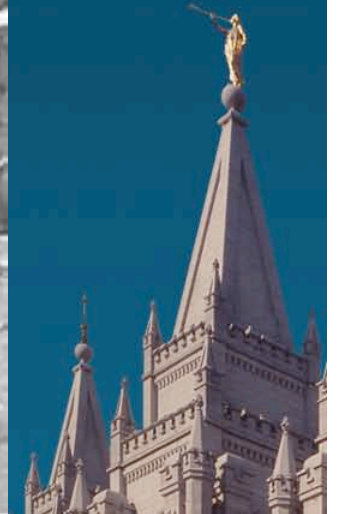
“And the Lord called his people Zion, because they were of one heart and one mind, and dwelt in righteousness; and there was no poor among them.”

Moses 7:18



The Pioneers walked to the Salt Lake Valley.
This is how they looked.





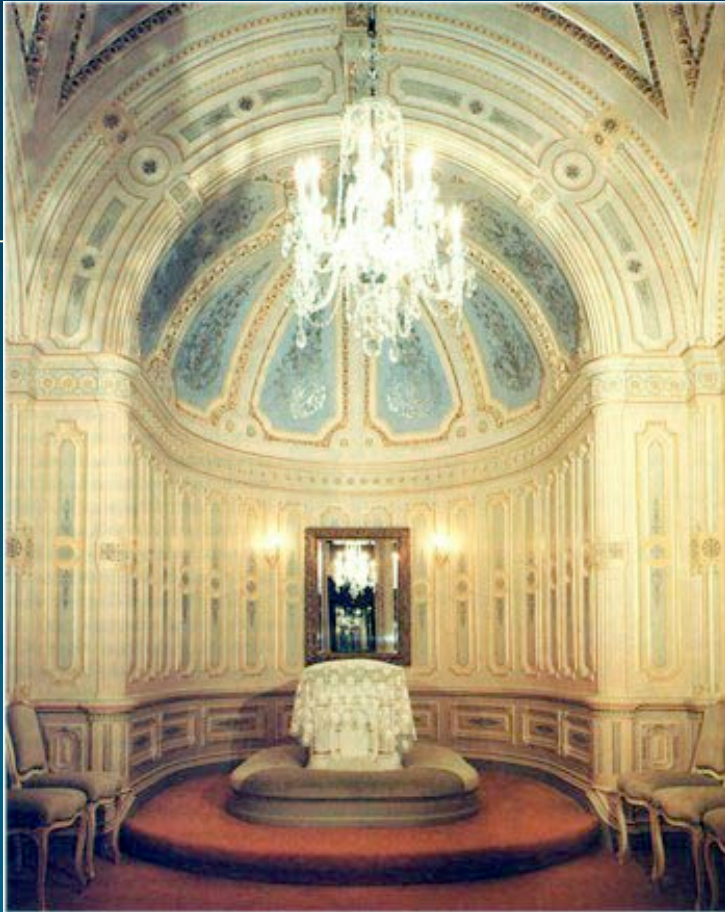
They built modest homes.
And this is how they lived.







While they built this
for God.









In their poverty,
they built majesty.



The City of Zion Plan was intended to settle the people. It was intended to strengthen and sustain them. It was given to build them and to help them to build each other. Through divine inspiration, Smith designed the necessary elements to create attachment and connection *for everyone* into the fabric of the landscape – on paper.



The plan placed God at the center of the people and was intended to build community for people who had suffered adversity, persecution, exclusion, and isolation. It was for people who had watched their belongings destroyed, and their homes set on fire. It was inspired to draw them to the source of their divine natures and their earthly purpose as they defined their place and themselves through their service to each other and their devotion to their Savior, Jesus Christ.



“By 1870 Salt Lake City commercial life was primarily located along East Temple. Brigham Young’s plan to spread out and diversify business and manufacturing throughout the city had largely been abandoned by Salt Lake citizens.”

*LDS Church Museum
of History*



“In an effort to revive the urban ideals of the City of Zion and to stimulate the economy, the church endorsed the formation of retail cooperative enterprises and manufacturing associations in 1868 and 1874. Many of the businesses ranging up and down Main Street became involved in the cooperative movement.”

*LDS Church
Museum of History*

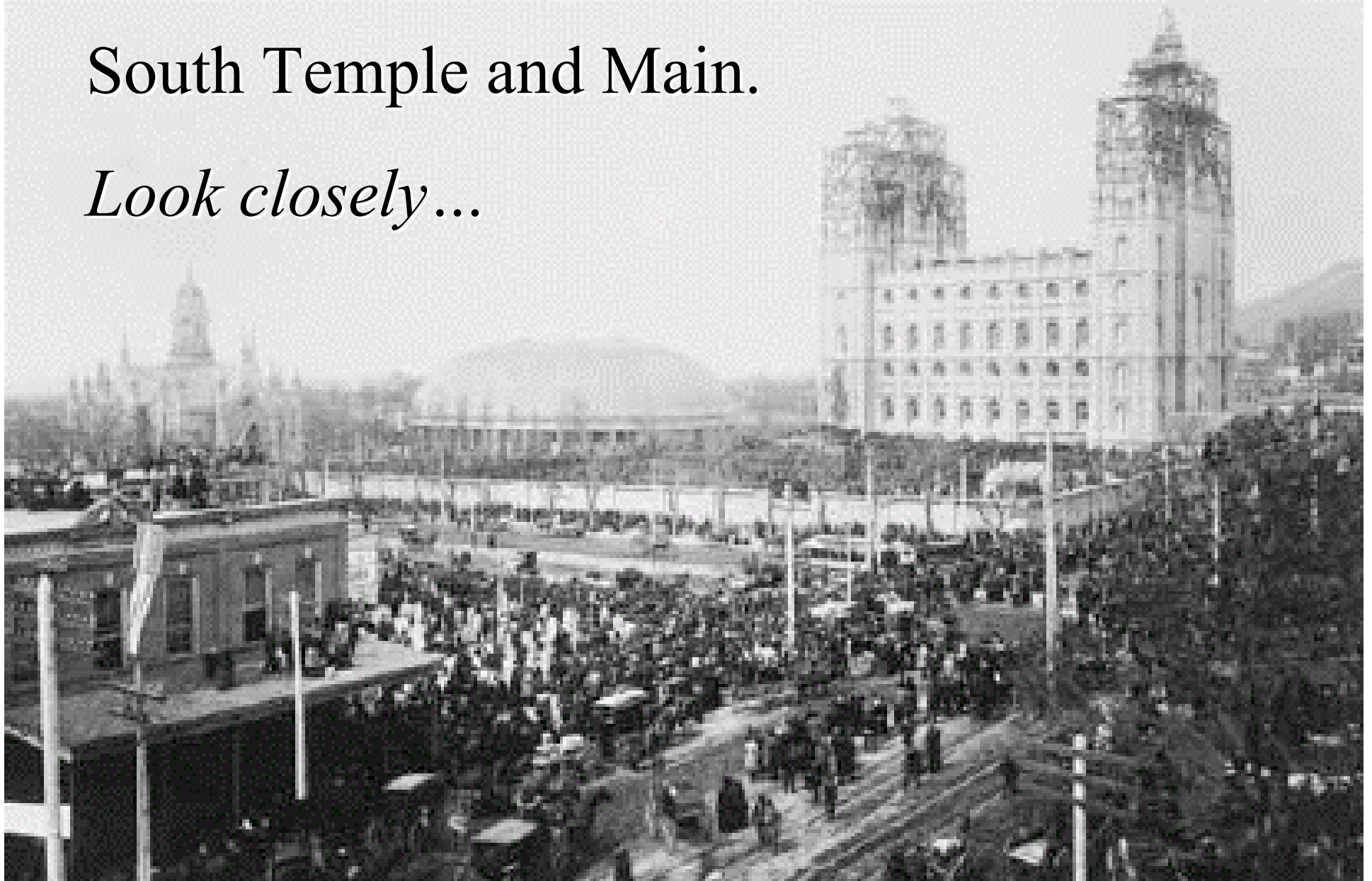


*Why did Brigham Young want
business on Main Street?*

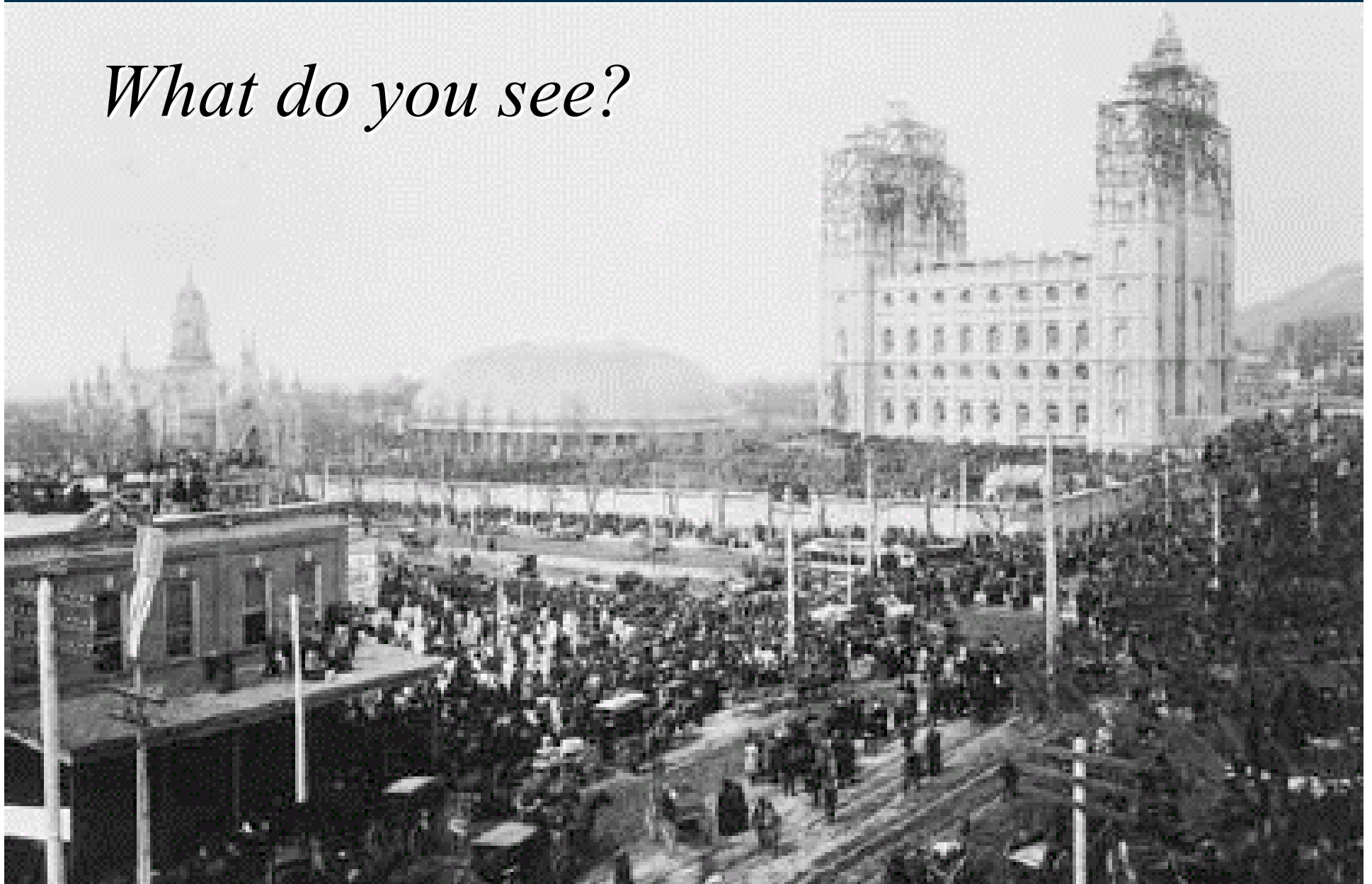


South Temple and Main.

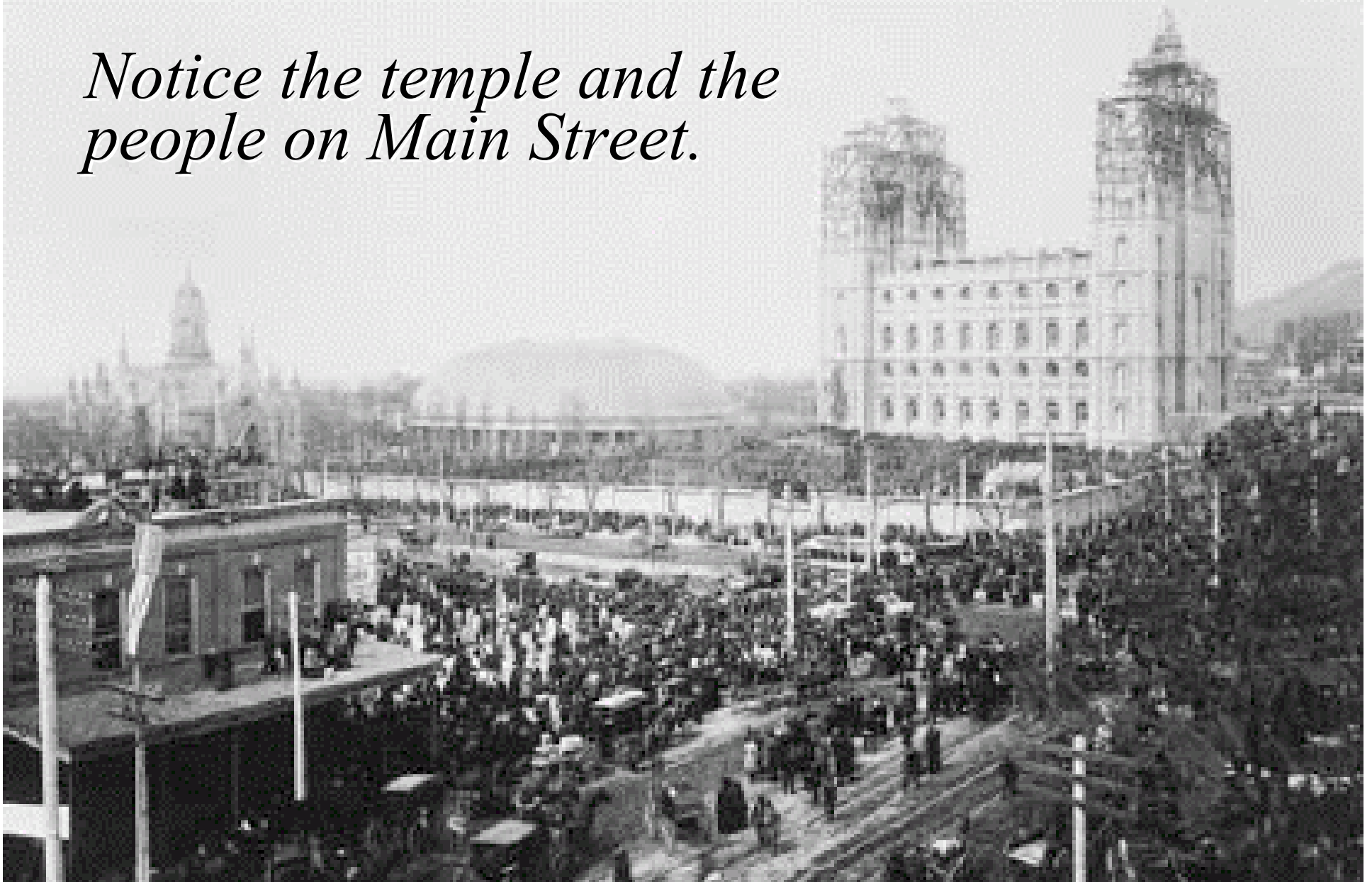
Look closely...



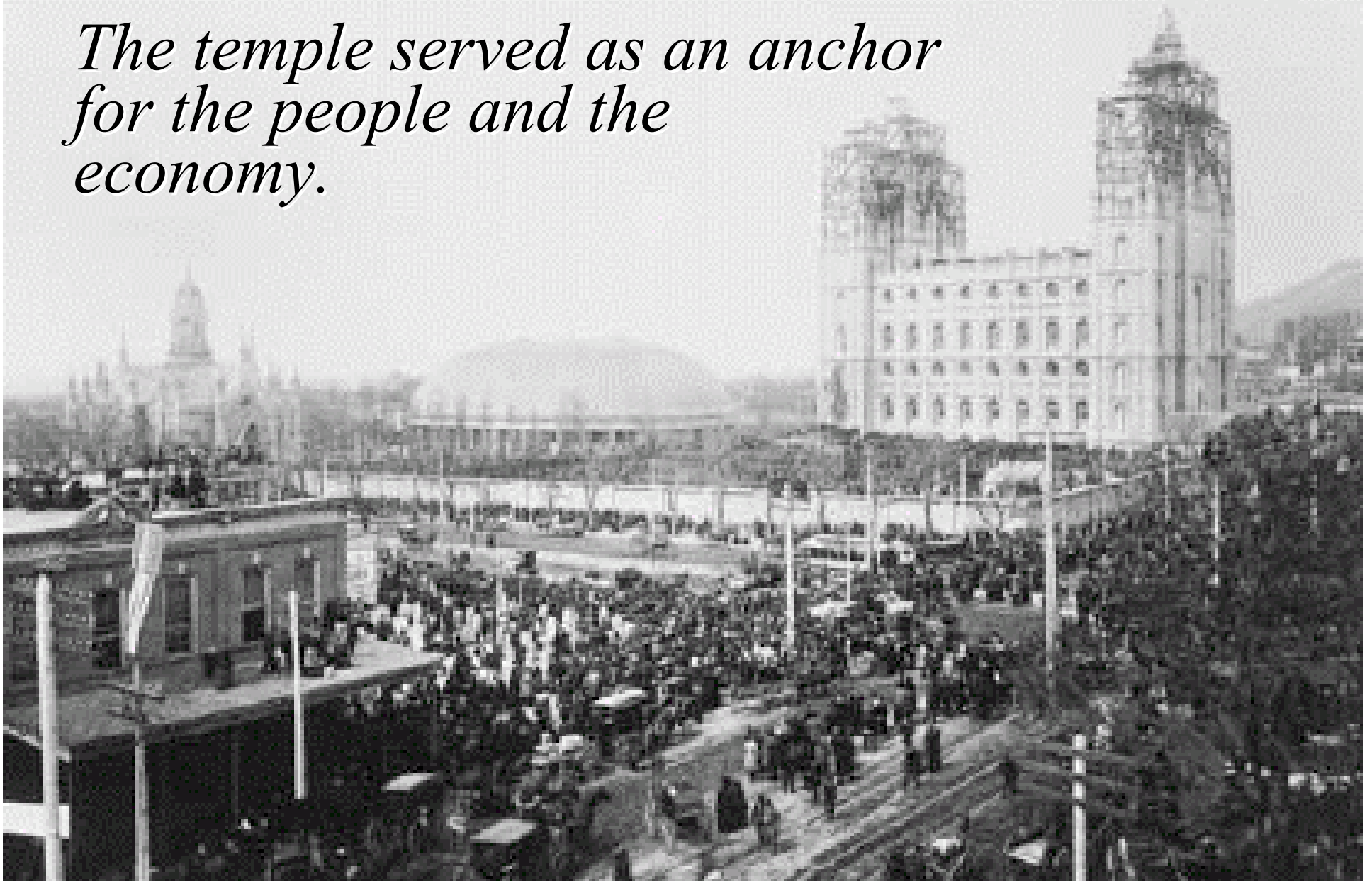
What do you see?



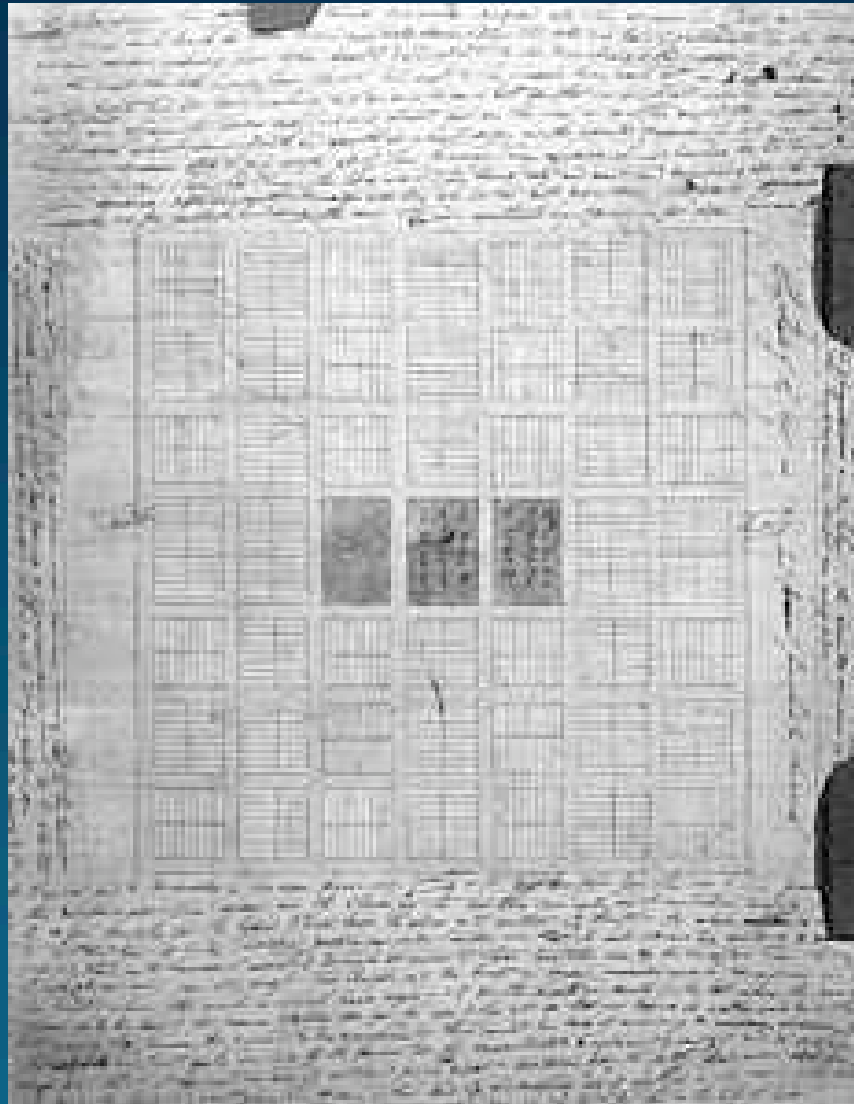
Notice the temple and the people on Main Street.



*The temple served as an anchor
for the people and the
economy.*

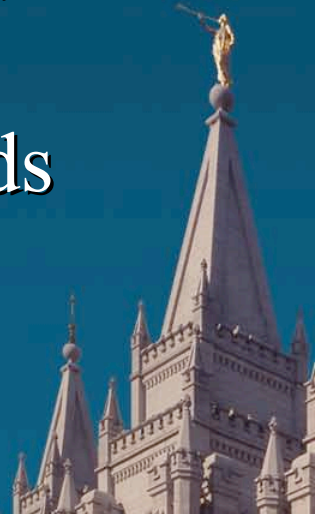


And in the City of Zion Plan, all paths led to the temple.



Why did Brigham Young want business on Main Street?

- “In an effort to revive the urban ideals of the City of Zion and to stimulate the economy.”
- “Here they worked for decades to build *distinctive* settlements governed by Christian principles of cooperation, order, equity, and devotion to God. The *physical layout* and social order of their towns, homes, and fields expressed these values.”



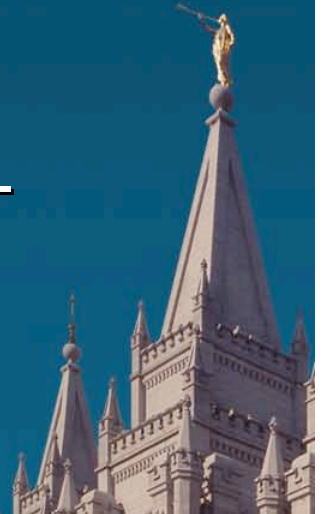
The temple stood at the head of Main Street as a physical reminder of the values of the people.

Every element of the city was designed to draw and connect the people to each other and to the temple.



The 1833 Plan transcends time.

- All paths led to the temple.
- The City of Zion Plan is mirrored in the home and visiting teaching programs.
- While the plan was given in 1833, the Lord knew the automobile was coming in 1904.
- And He understood the impact the car and urban sprawl would have on our communities, our connection to each other, and our health and well-being.



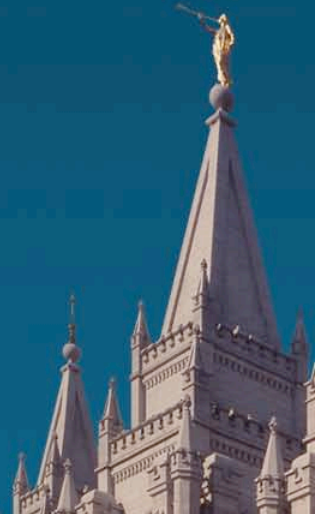
“In the years between the 1890s and the 1990s the connection between community design and civic life stretched, then snapped. The division between them is visible in the landscape, where things that once mixed are now segregated. Zoning keeps businesses and dwellings apart, development separates the new and the old, the rich and the poor neither live nor work together, television and the internet keep neighbors indoors and patrons out of theaters and bookstores, the spread of suburbs places more people in their cars for longer stretches of time, peering at each other through darkened glass.”

Dr. Gary Daynes

Utah Main Streets Conference 2004



Does a bridge over Main Street and buildings that turn their backs to the rest of the city serve to connect people to each other, build life on the street, and naturally draw people to the temple?

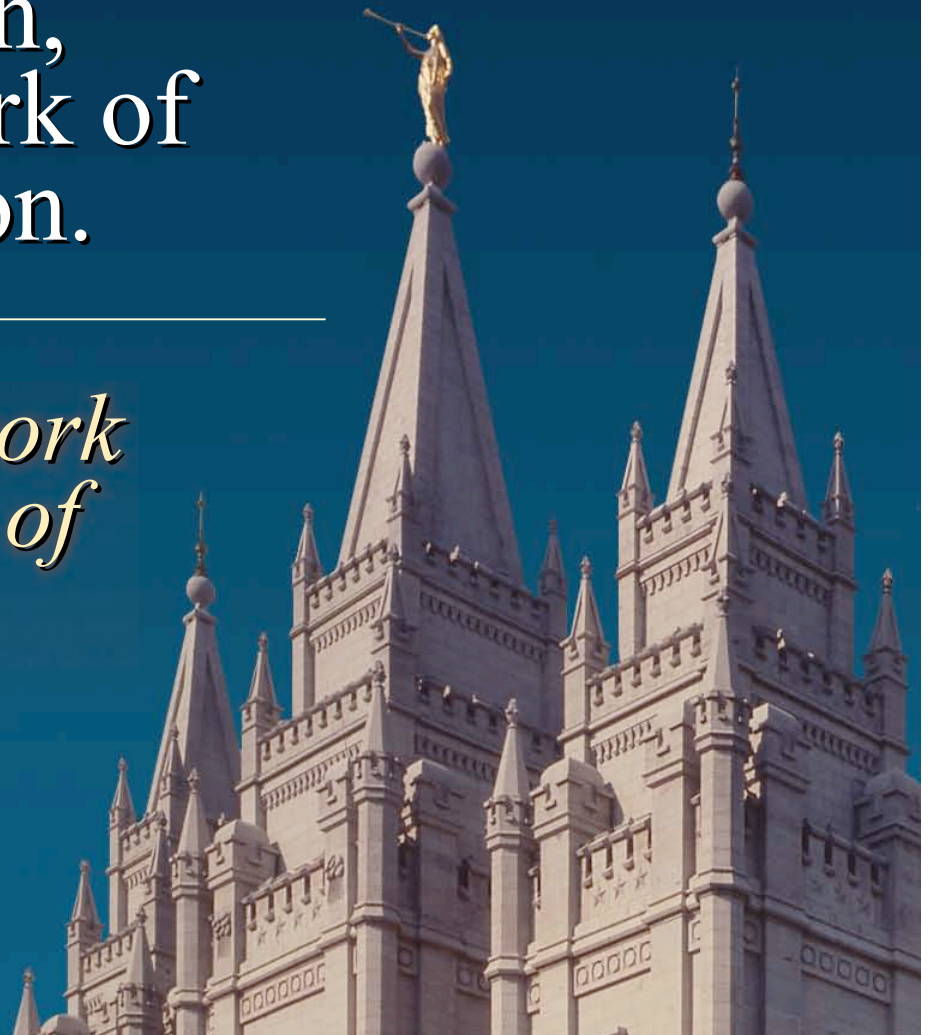


Our development decisions still matter. As a tribute to the pioneers, development in Salt Lake City should reflect the values so clearly stated in the history of this place – “excellence in design, distinctive building, beauty, order, equity, cooperation, and devotion to God.”



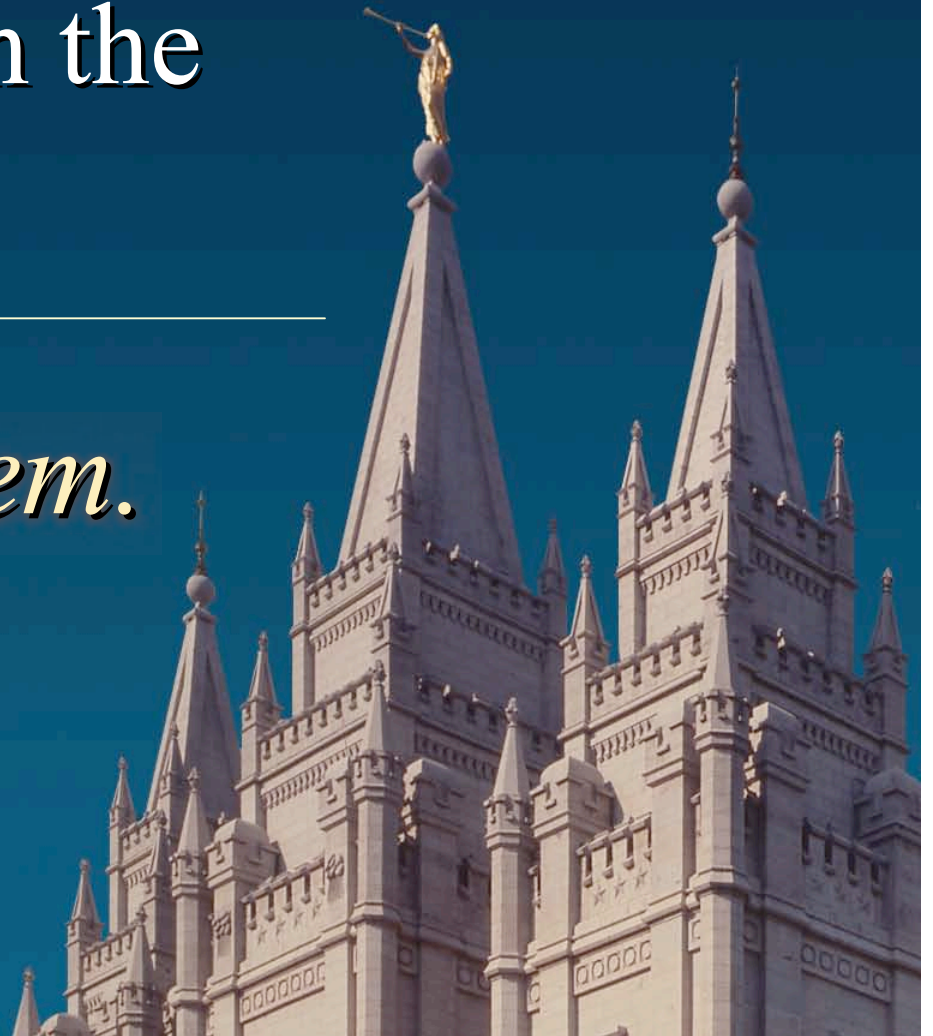
When the Lord's hand
moves upon the earth,
it should make a mark of
beauty and distinction.

*As His stewards, the work
we do should serve all of
God's children.*



We should not follow the standards by which the world measures.

We should set them.



Is it the very best we can do?

