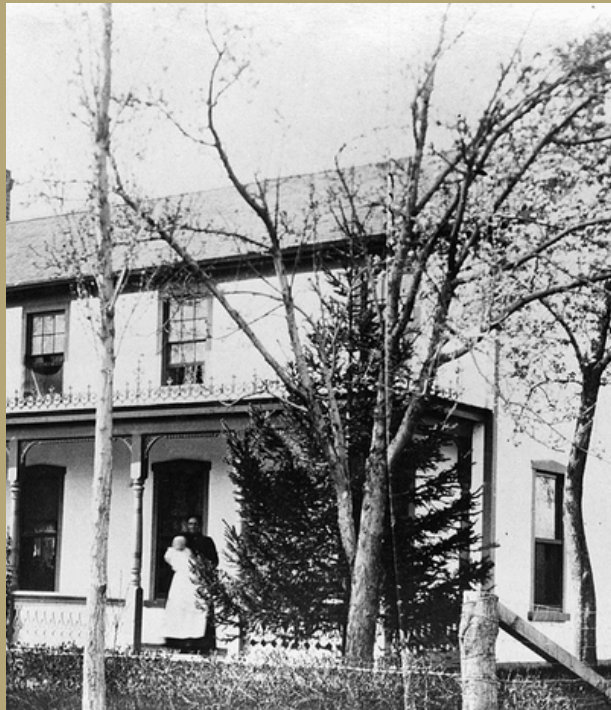


Wilford Woodruff Walk

**A Walking Tour of
Historic Sites in
Salt Lake City**

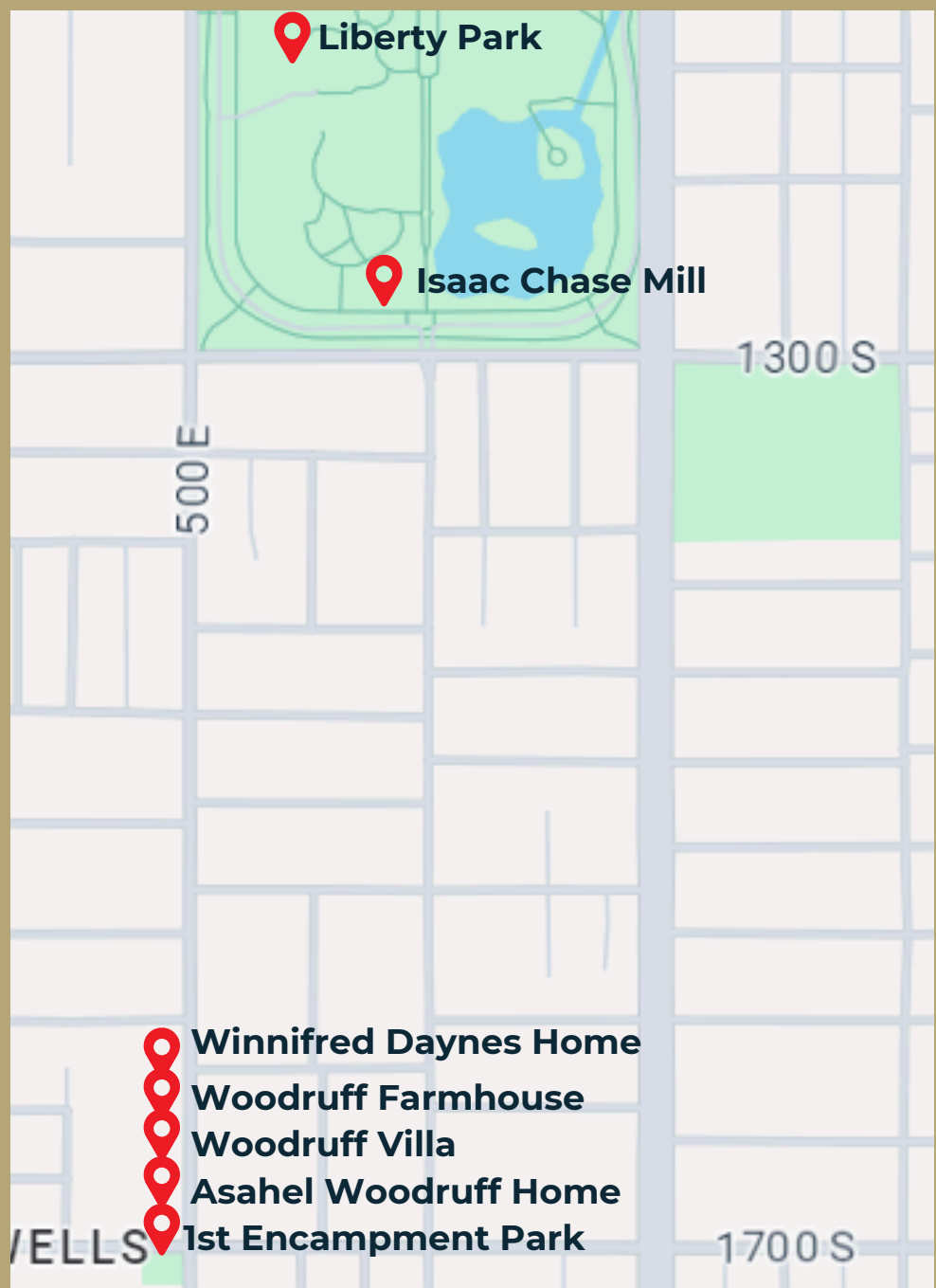


Wilford Woodruff Walk

1. **Liberty Park**
2. **Isaac Chase Mill**
3. **Winnifred Daynes Home**
4. **Woodruff Farmhouse**
5. **Woodruff Villa**
6. **Asahel Woodruff Home**
7. **First Encampment Park**



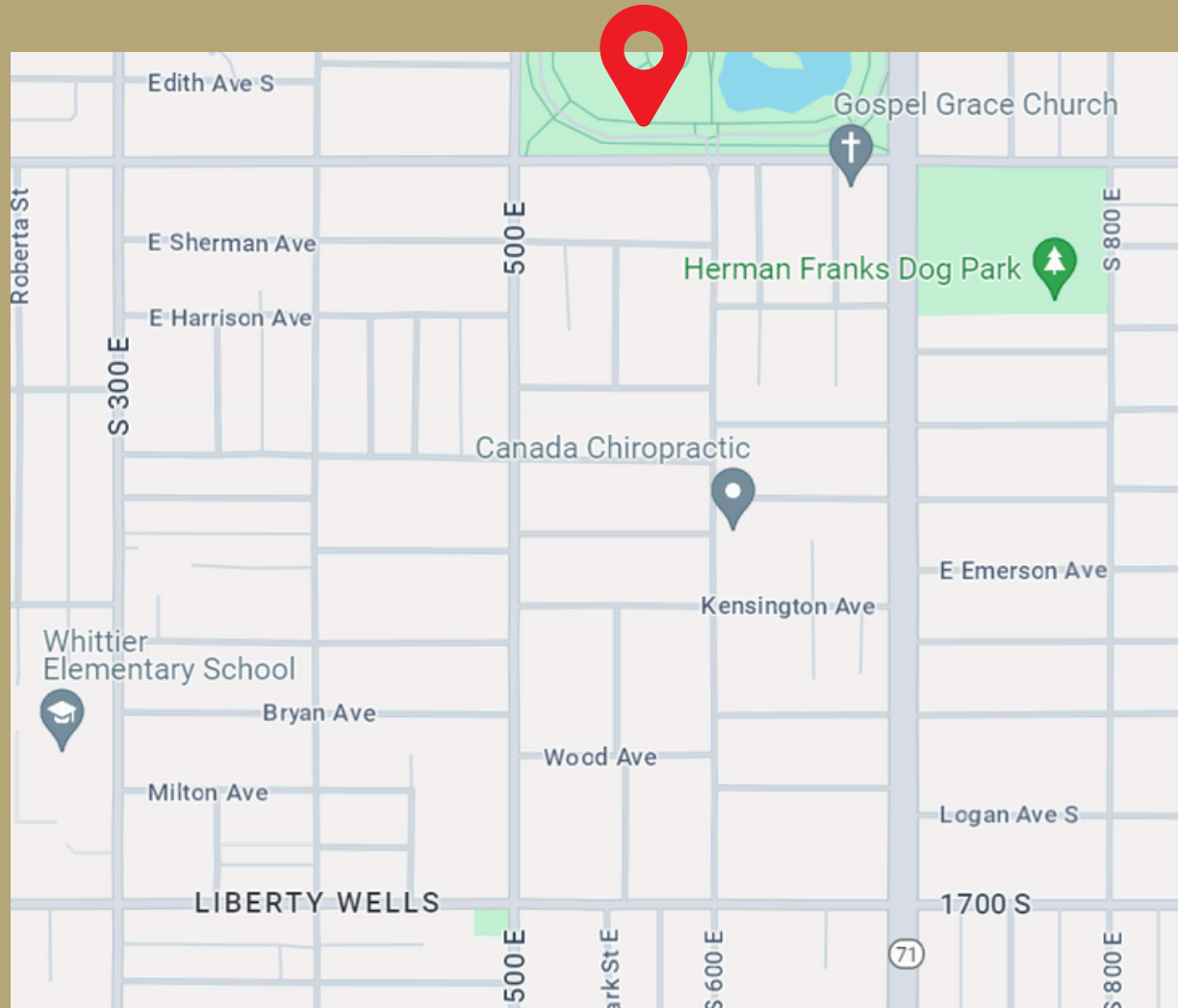
Wilford Woodruff Walk



Liberty Park

600 Harvey Milk Blvd, Salt Lake City

<https://utahhistoricalmarkers.org/c/slc/liberty-park/>



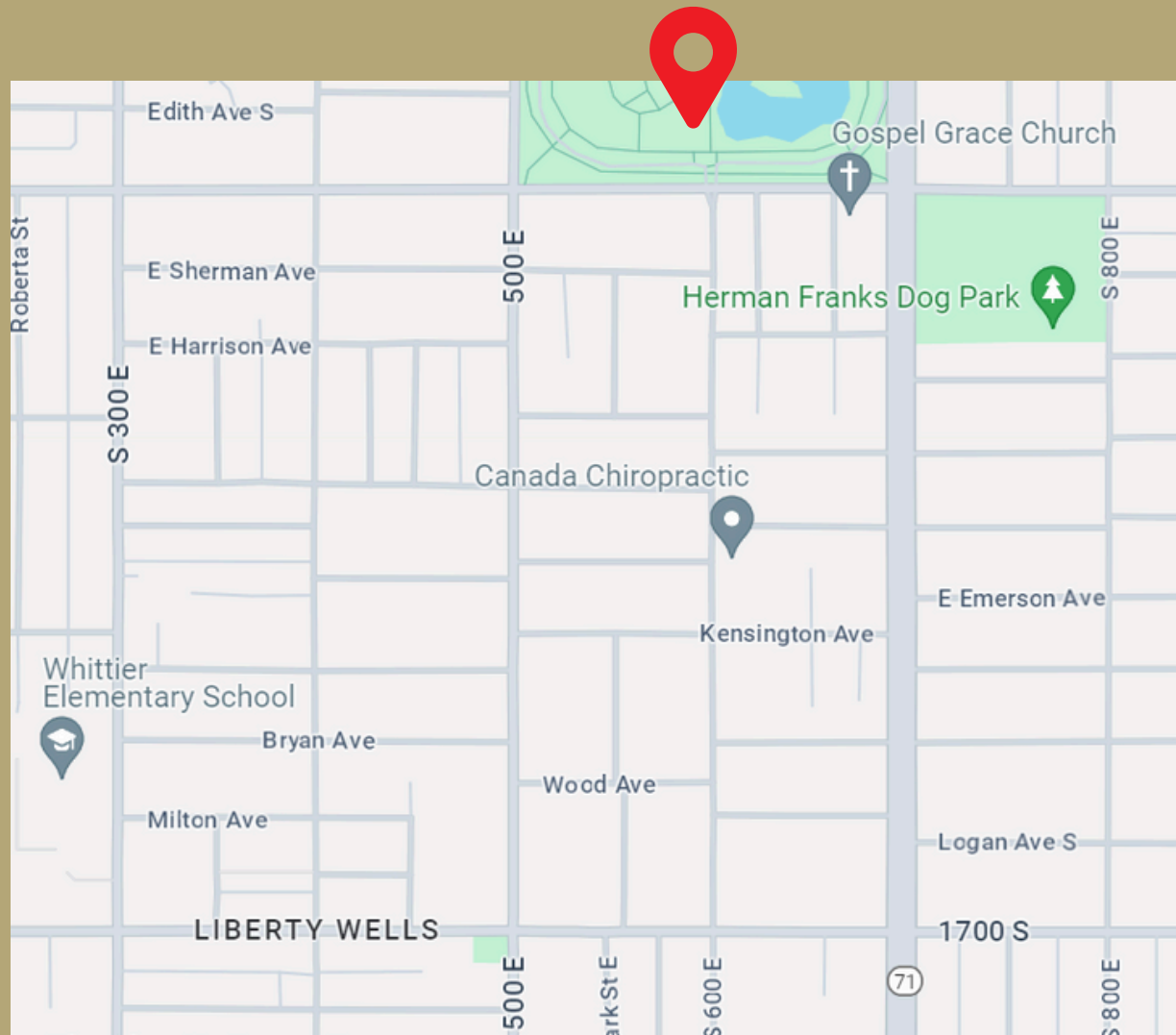
Liberty Park began as a five-acre plot owned by Isaac Chase. He bought three more lots and built a mill by his home. In 1860, Brigham Young purchased the land, and it was known as Forest Park and Locust Patch because of the trees planted by Isaac and Brigham. In 1881, after Brigham Young's death, Salt Lake City purchased the land from Brigham Young's estate, and it was officially named Liberty Park on June 17, 1882.



Isaac Chase Mill

589 East 1300 South, Salt Lake City

<https://www.intermountainhistories.org/items/show/386>



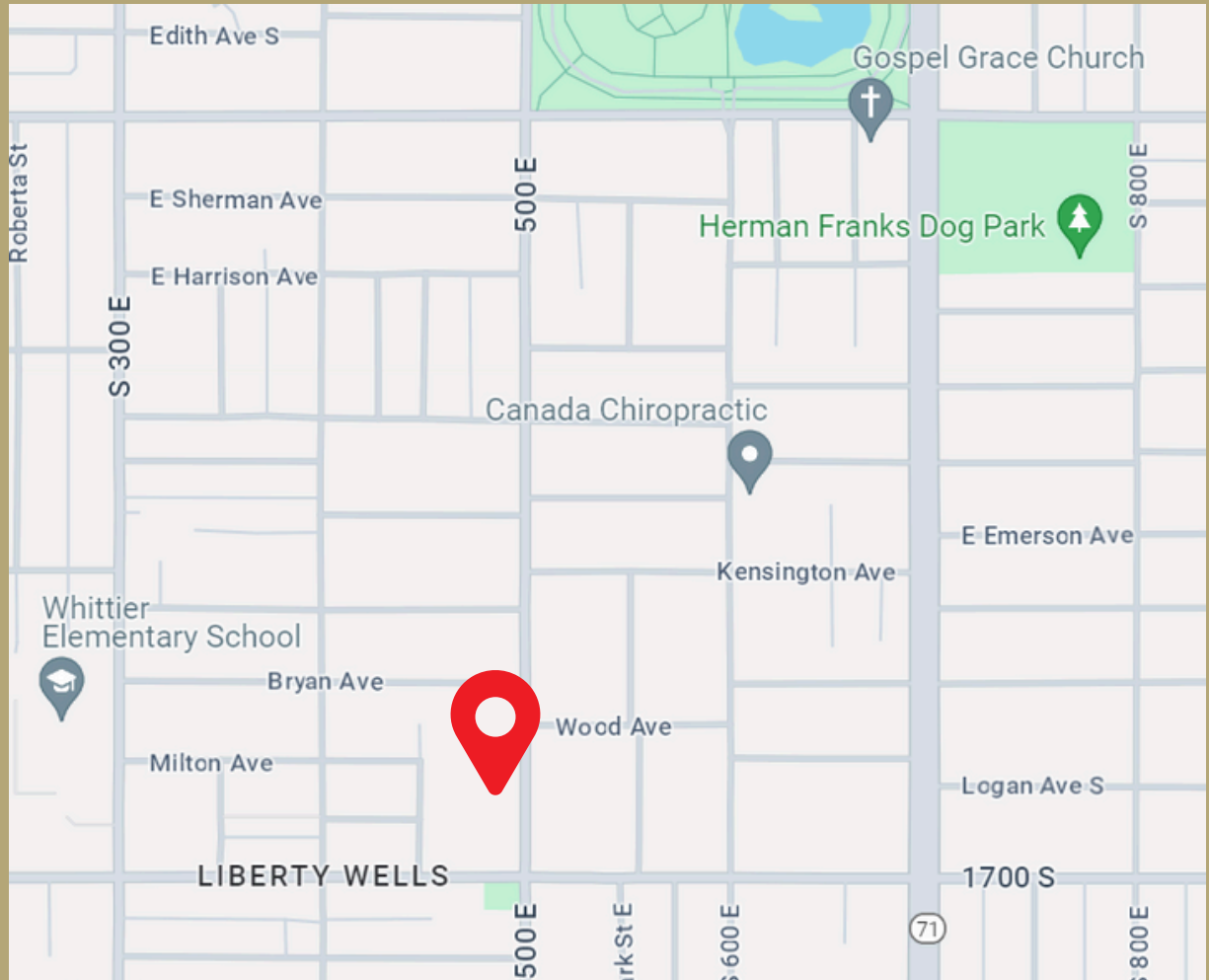
The Isaac Chase Mill was constructed between 1847 and 1852. It is the oldest commercial building in Utah and stands as a monument to pioneer Isaac Chase's forethought. The mill provided free flour to the Saints when the crop failures and drought led to famine in Utah in the 1850s. Brigham Young partnered with Isaac Chase and continued to operate the mill until 1880. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Winnifred Daynes Home

1590 South 500 East, Salt Lake City

<https://jacobbarlow.com/2018/09/25/daynes-woodruff-home/>



This was the home of Wilford and Emma Woodruff's daughter Winnifred Blanche Woodruff and her husband, Joseph Daynes, Jr. It was built on property that was originally part of Wilford Woodruff's farm, and the land was an inheritance for Winnifred. The cornerstone is inscribed "DAYNES 1897."

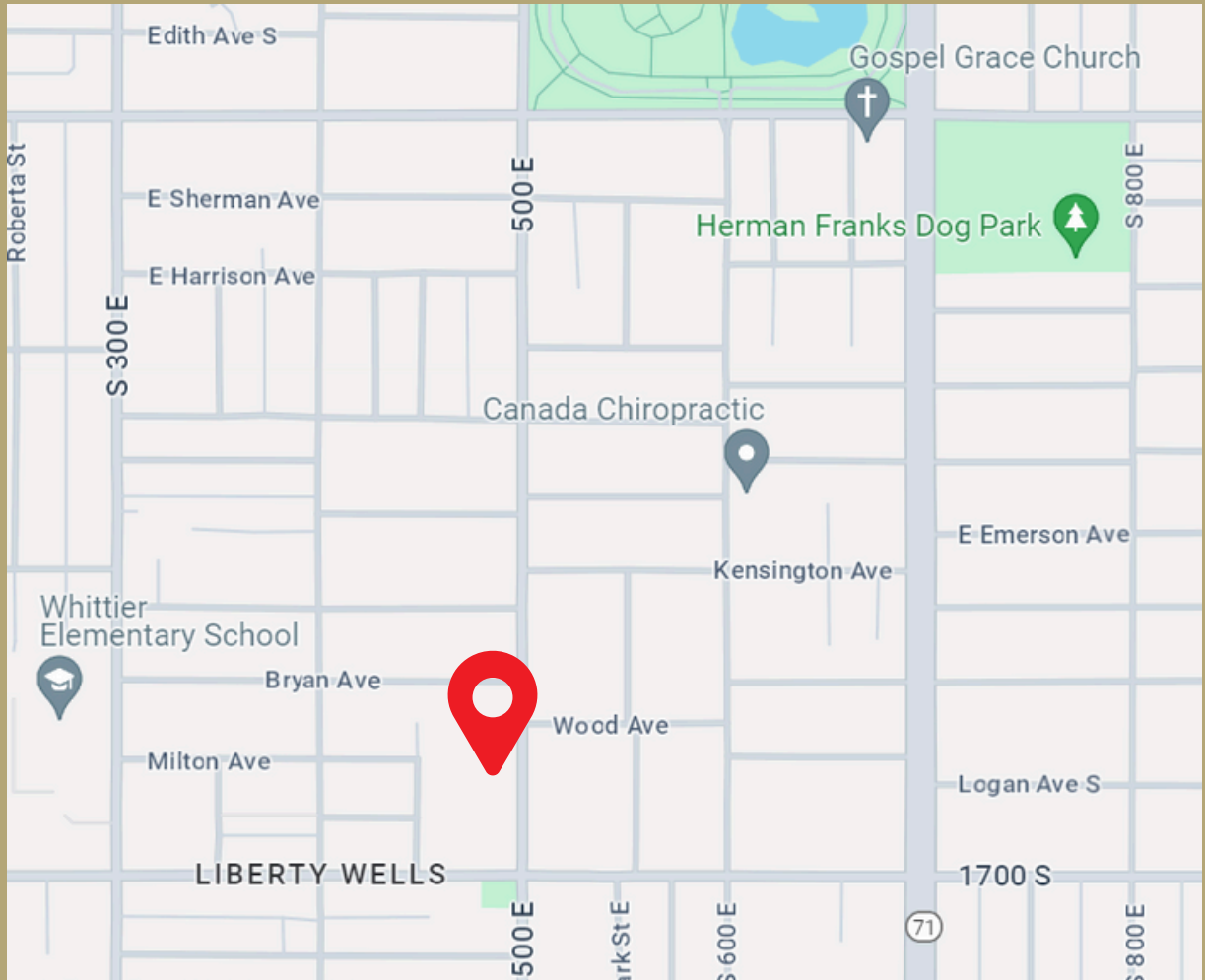


Winnifred

Woodruff Farmhouse

1604 South 500 East, Salt Lake City

<https://jacobbarlow.com/2017/12/06/wilford-woodruffs-farm-1850/>



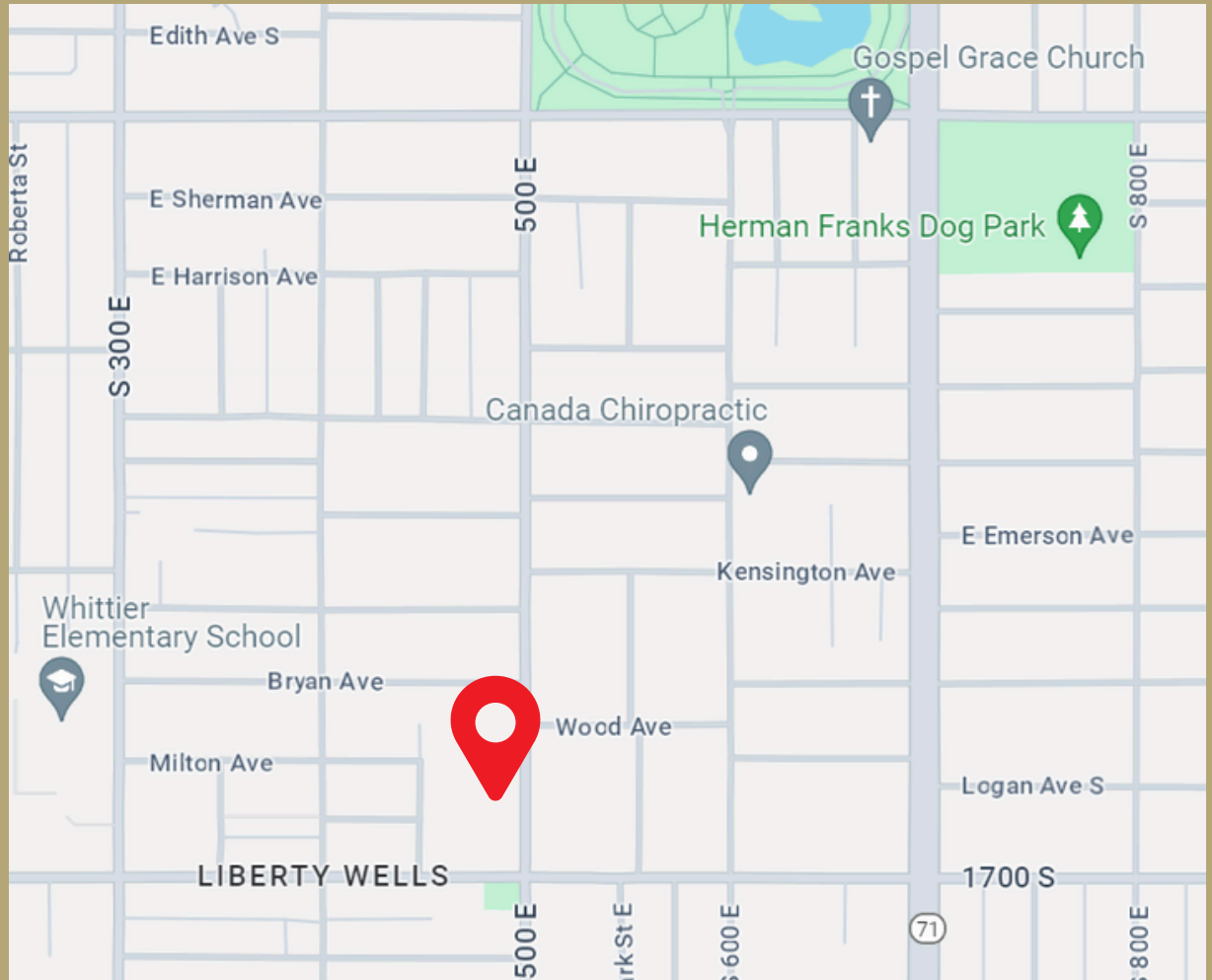
The Woodruff Farmhouse was built by Wilford, his son, and his son-in-law out of hand-hewn logs in 1859. Wilford's daughter Susan and her husband, Robert Scholes, were the first occupants, and Wilford stayed at the farmhouse when working on his farm. Later, Wilford's wife Emma moved into the farmhouse with her children. It was Wilford Woodruff's primary residence from 1885 until 1893. It is now owned by Marilyn Oblad, Wilford's great-great-granddaughter, who offers tours of the home by appointment. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Woodruff Villa

1622 South 500 East, Salt Lake City

<https://jacobbarlow.com/2017/12/06/woodruff-villa/>



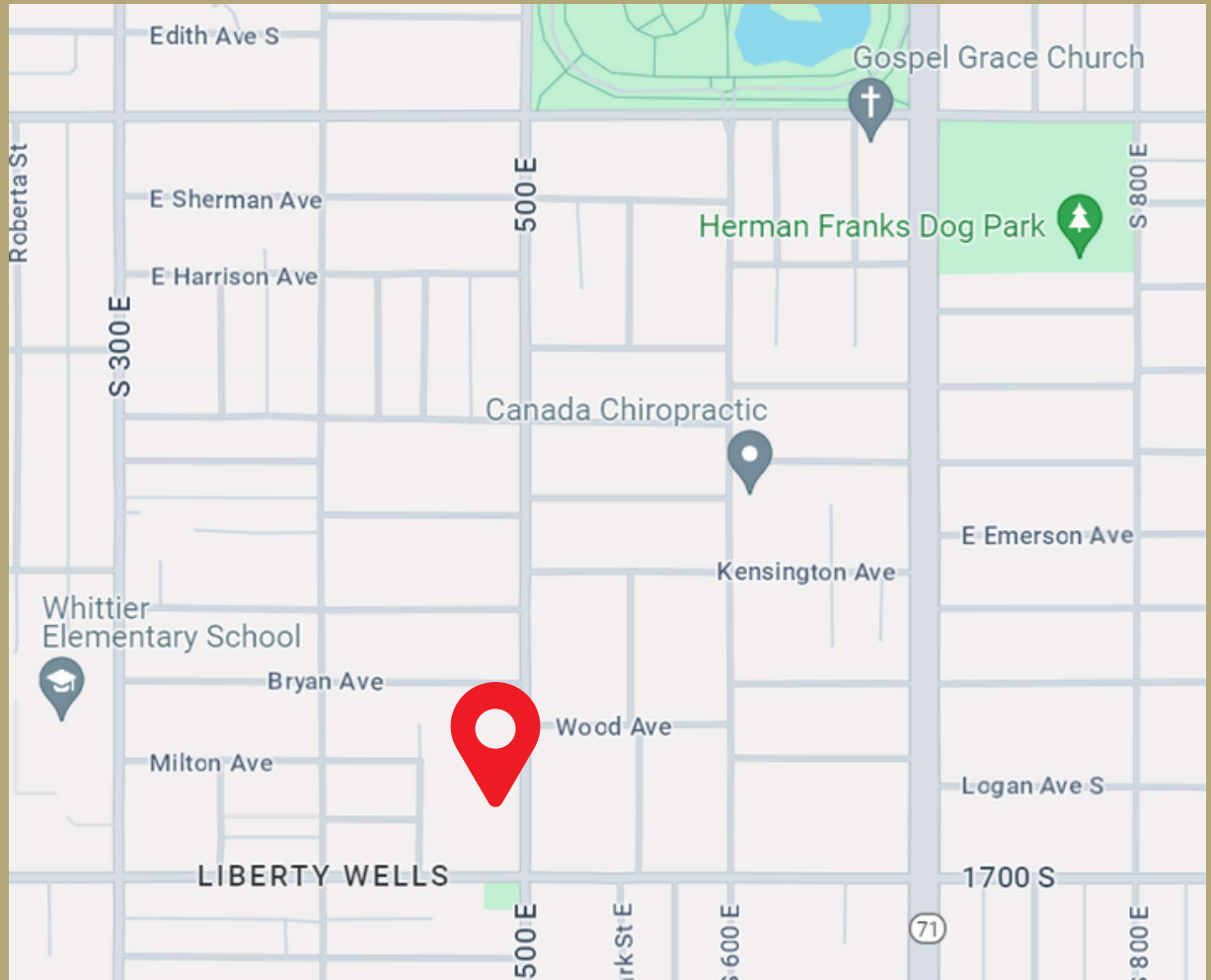
The Woodruff Villa, also built on Wilford Woodruff's original 20-acre farm, was Wilford and Emma Woodruff's residence from 1893 until Wilford's death in 1898. It is now a private residence and has been restored by the owners to its 1890s design. The Villa is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Asahel Woodruff Home

1634 South 500 East, Salt Lake City

<https://jacobbarlow.com/2018/09/25/asahel-hart-woodruff-house/>



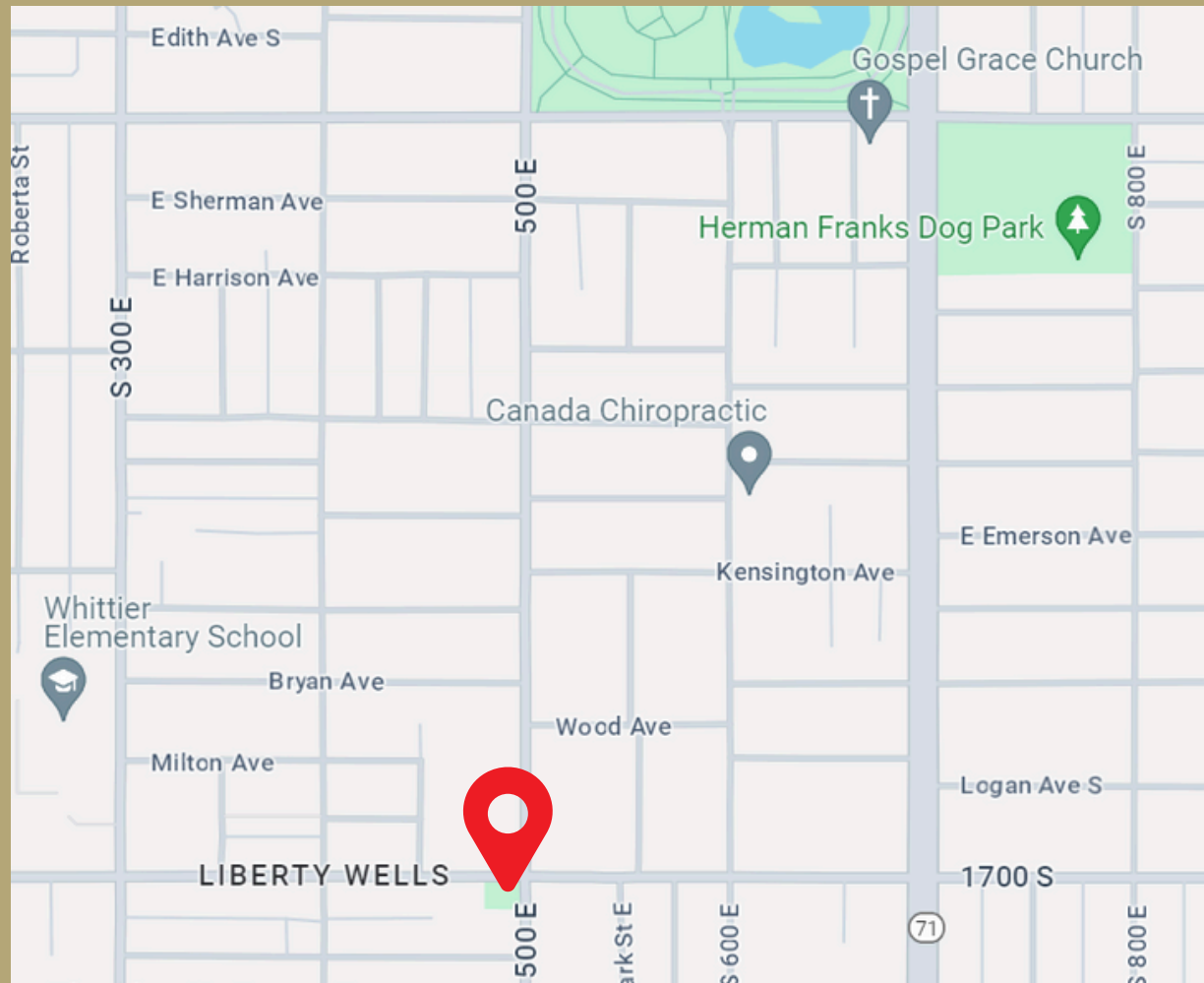
This house, built in 1907 by Wilford and Emma Woodruff's son Asahel, is the third of four Woodruff Family historic residences. It is located next to the Woodruff Villa. Asahel, with his wife Naomi and their family, lived in this home until his death in 1939. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



First Encampment Park

1704 South 500 East, Salt Lake City

<https://utahhistoricalmarkers.org/c/slc/first-encampment-park/>



On July 22, 1847, the main body of the Mormon Pioneer Company, along with a few members of the Mormon Battalion sick detachment and some of the Mississippi Saints, camped near First Encampment Park. After leaving Emigration Canyon, the group traveled in a southwesterly direction along the south side of Emigration Creek. They set up camp near where Emigration and Parley's Creeks come close together.

