



Hidden Hollow on Parley's Creek

Hawthorne Elementary students discovered a little stream in an undeveloped and run-down area of Sugar House. After much research they discovered that the stream was an important section of Parley's Creek. Not only had the area been the first Sugar House Park, but it was the site of the sugar mill after which Sugar House was named. Students convinced the Mayor and Salt Lake City Council to preserve the 2.8 acres of land as a historic site where people could learn about natural plants, native animals, and the fascinating history of their community. Students sponsored many ceremonies at the place they named Hidden Hollow. Businessmen, government officials, and students placed their hands in cement as sidewalks were constructed. Today, the stream and vegetation has been preserved, and informative plaques can be viewed along the walking trails.





Murray Smokestacks

Murray City is proud of its historic contributions to the state. For decades, two steel smelter smokestacks dominated the skyline and were a major community landmark. As the city grew, it became apparent that the site of the old smelter needed to be cleared of debris and upgraded in some way. Development plans required that the area be cleared, the soil decontaminated, and the smokestacks removed. Murray residents wanted to keep the smokestacks, and there were many debates on the issue. When it was decided that the smokestacks would be destroyed, the people of Murray still wanted to remember the historic structures. The symbol of Murray, the letter M, is in the shape of two smoke stacks. At the entrance of the city, a large mural recalls the history of steel smelting in Murray. In 2006, Murray students recognized the 100th anniversary of Murray School District by creating model parade floats which represent Murray's unique history.



The Utah State Penitentiary

The Utah State Prison was originally built in Salt Lake City along 21st South where Highland High School and Sugar House Park now stand. As the population of Salt Lake City expanded, remote farm land became busy residential and commercial areas. Community leaders decided to tear down the prison and rebuild it farther to the south. A wall and plaque in Sugar House Park remind citizens of the original history of the site.