

**FORT MOORE
PIONEER MEMORIAL**



**DEDICATION CEREMONIES
JULY 3, 1958**

FORT MOORE
PIONEER MEMORIAL

TO THE BRAVE MEN AND WOMEN
WHO WITH TRUST IN GOD
FACED PRIVATION AND DEATH
IN EXTENDING THE FRONTIERS
OF OUR COUNTRY TO INCLUDE
THIS LAND OF PROMISE

DEDICATION
FORT MOORE PIONEER MEMORIAL

CIVIC CENTER
LOS ANGELES

10:30 A. M.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1958

SELECTIONS

72nd U. S. Army Band

Oliver Margolin, C.W.O., U.S.A., Director

PROGRAM

Master of Ceremonies

DR. HUGH C. WILLETT

Member, Los Angeles City Board of Education

WELCOME

Dr. Willett

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG

Hon. Eugene W. Biscailuz
Sheriff, Los Angeles County

"COME, COME YE SAINTS"

Mormon Choir of Southern California
Conductor - Frederick Davis
Accompanist - Helen Cartwright

PRESENTATION OF HONORED GUESTS

Dr. Willett

ADDRESS: "THE PIONEERS, THE MEMORIAL, THE FUTURE"

Hon. John Anson Ford
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors

PRESENTATION OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

Hon. Norris Poulson
Mayor, City of Los Angeles

Mrs. Norman Chandler
Citizens' Advisory Committee

Mr. J. C. Moller, Jr.
President, Board of Water
and Power Commissioners

Mrs. Georgiana Hardy
Member, Los Angeles City
Board of Education

Mrs. Moses Cozzens Davis
Daughters of Utah Pioneers

Mr. John F. Howells, Jr.
Sons of Utah Pioneers

"THE BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC"

Mormon Choir

RAISING OF THE FLAG OF OUR NATION

Mr. Leo J. Muir
Honorary Color Guard

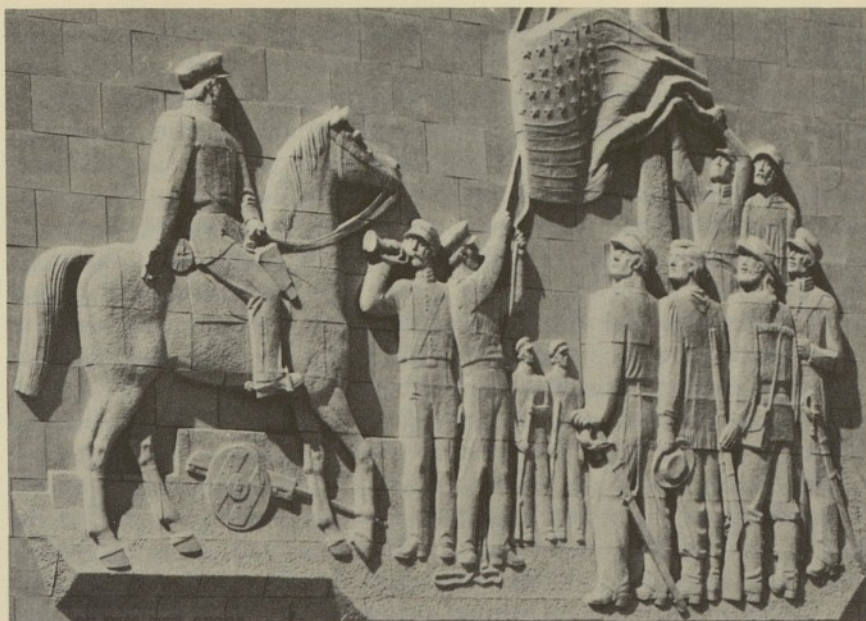
Color Guard
Fort MacArthur, California

DEDICATORY PRAYER

Elder Hugh B. Brown
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

NATIONAL ANTHEM

72nd Army Band and Chorus



THE MEMORIAL

A TRIBUTE TO LOS ANGELES PIONEERS

Looming boldly against the skyline to the north of Los Angeles' civic center, the magnificent sweep of the Fort Moore Pioneer Memorial wall now stands as an inspiring tribute "to the brave men and women who, with trust in God, faced privation and death in extending the frontiers of our country to include this land of promise." These are the words of the inscription on the 68-foot pylon that rises in front of the memorial wall.

Constructed on the site of historic Fort Moore, the monument commemorates the highly dramatic moment when the United States flag was first raised above the Mexican Pueblo de Los Angeles, some seven months before California became United States territory. This primarily military event is depicted in sculptured ceramic bas-relief of heroic proportions on the southern portion of the monument wall.

The project's broader theme is suggested in adjacent panels honoring more peaceful civilian pursuits of early settlers who endured the hardships of traversing broad deserts and rugged mountains to establish their homes and farms here, and eventually to bring life-giving water and power from sources hundreds of miles distant so that Los Angeles City and County could achieve its full potential as one of the most vital centers of Western culture.

Construction of old Fort Moore was begun January 12, 1847, shortly after American forces under the command of General S. W. Kearny moved into Los Angeles during the course of the war with Mexico. Interrupted almost immediately when the officer in charge of construction was ordered back to Washington, D.C., work was not resumed until the arrival of the Mormon Battalion on March 17, 1847 from the encampment at Mission San Luis Rey.

The hardy band of Mormons had just completed one of the longest infantry marches in history moving overland from Council Bluffs, Iowa to Warner's Ranch in Southern California, a distance of about 1100 miles. Their commanding officer, Lt. Col. Phillip St. George Cooke was appointed commander of the Military District of Southern California and ordered to redeploy his battalion to Los Angeles. He set the four companies comprising the battalion to work on the task of completing the earthen redoubt on the hill above the plaza.

As work on the fortification entered final stages, it became apparent that a symbol of the project's importance was needed. To fill this need, a detail from the fort, together with a group of Indians, was dispatched to the San Bernardino mountains to secure a flagpole.

Two large pine logs were selected and laboriously hauled on Mexican carretas pulled by 40 yoke of oxen back to the fort. When spliced together, the pines formed a pole well over 100 feet in height.

The raising of the impressive standard and the first flying of the American flag was marked by a day-long celebration. Twice during the morning of July 4, 1847 the entire military establishment of Los Angeles, including troops of the First U. S. Dragoons, the New York Volunteers and the Mormon Battalion, paraded within the fort. Forming a hollow square that nearly filled the four-hundred foot interior of the redoubt, the soldiers saluted smartly as a 13 gun salute was fired and the first United States

flag was hoisted to symbolize the advent of the American era in California.

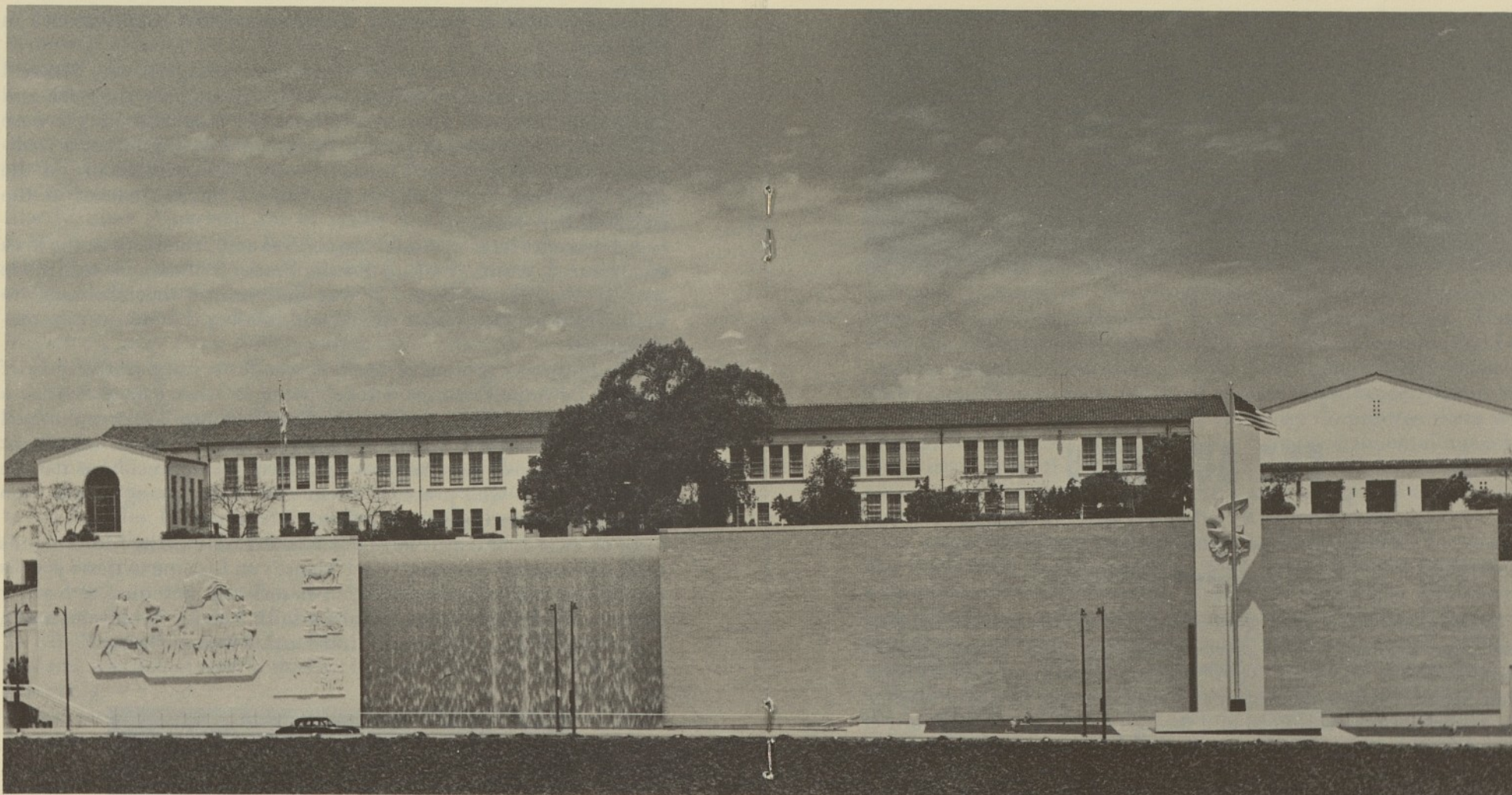
The celebration was joined by many villagers who listened respectfully while the Declaration of Independence was read, and later sang songs and cheered loudly as the Stars and Stripes were raised. As an important part of the ceremony, the fort was dedicated to the memory of Captain Benjamin Davies Moore of the First Dragoons, who had lost his life six months earlier at the Battle of San Pasqual.

A few years later as American control and protection in the area was assured, a survey of all Pacific coast fortifications was made by the War Department. It was determined that the need to maintain Fort Moore had passed and in 1853 the fort was decommissioned.

While the occupation of the fort was for a comparatively brief period, its importance as a focal point of American power at a critical point in the history of the Far West has been emphasized by many historians. Today's Memorial can be just as important to the citizens of Los Angeles who have an appreciation for the efforts of those who preceded them and to the young people who are learning the history of their environment.

In the words of Mrs. Norman Chandler, one of the Monument's most enthusiastic patrons, "Fort Moore can become to these youths a thrilling story of pioneering, of heroes and heroines, of loyalty to one's land, of the part religious faith had in its development, and of the high value of the freedom of human beings."





FORT MOORE PIONEER MEMORIAL WALL—Nearly 400 feet long and 45 feet high. The waterfall is 80 feet wide. Location is on the west side of Hill Street north of the Hollywood Freeway on the site of old Fort Moore where the United States flag was first raised in Los Angeles, July 4, 1847. In the background is the administration building of the Los Angeles City Board of Education.



THE BUILDERS

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEMORIAL
FROM CONCEPTION TO COMPLETION

Today's development of the Fort Moore Memorial, like the Fort itself, can be attributed to pioneer initiative. Mrs. Moses Cozzens Davis and Mrs. Daniel H. McAllister, descendants of pioneer Mormon families whose menfolk participated in the first flag raising, persuaded John Anson Ford and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in 1949 to initiate steps for permanent commemoration of the site.

The logic of this undertaking was based on the fact that the area in the vicinity of Fort Moore hill was undergoing drastic changes due to the Civic Center development. The enormous excavation and construction operations incidental to these changes made desirable, from both an aesthetic and practical viewpoint, the erection of the concrete retaining wall on the east side of Fort Moore hill to preserve the full and safe use of the improvements being effected. It was decided to make this wall a monument to the initial display of Old Glory in the city.

As an instrument for carrying out the Memorial project, the Board of Supervisors appointed a Fort Moore Pioneer Memorial Advisory Committee composed of Mrs. Norman Chandler, civic leader; Olin Darby of the Board of Education, who was later succeeded by Dr. A. J. Stoddard, and then by Dr. Hugh C. Willett; Charles O. Matcham, an architect representing the City administration; H. A. Van Norman of the Department of Water and Power, who was succeeded by S. B. Robinson with John Mathews, as an alternate; and Mrs. Moses Cozzens Davis whose alternate was John F. Howells. Supervisor John Anson Ford was chosen chairman of the committee.

Under guidance of this group four units of local government were induced to participate in constructing the memorial. These were the County of Los Angeles, the City of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Board of Education and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. As a result of several appearances before the various bodies by members of the Advisory Committee there was secured the required approval of the four governmental agencies for a basic plan that added to the wall a waterfall, sculptured embellishments depicting the City's pioneering era and an impressive flagpole.

To achieve the best possible design embodying these features it was decided to hold an architectural competition in conformity with standards of the American Institute of Architects. Substantial cash prizes were set up for the winner of the competition. Selection of the winner was to be made by a jury of awards which included such prominent architects and artists as John Wellborn Root of Chicago, Gardner A. Dailey of San Francisco, Eero Saarinen of the Cranbrook Academy near Detroit, Professor Albert Stewart of Scripps College and Neil Petree, a prominent Los Angeles civic leader and business executive. H. Roy Kelley, Los Angeles architect, acted as professional advisor. Other consultants were Dr. Glenn S. Dumke of Occidental College, and Arthur Woodward of the Los Angeles County Museum who reviewed the historical requirements for the project.

Entries in the competition were submitted by 77 architects and the eventual winners were Kazumi Adachi and Dike Nagano of Los Angeles, both of whom were young American citizens of Japanese ancestry. Difficulties incidental to the Korean War delayed the start of the construction, but finally on June 23, 1953

the County Board of Supervisors awarded the contract to construct the memorial wall to the low bidder, Milton J. Brock and Sons in the amount of \$373,887.

While construction proceeded on the wall itself, a second competition was announced seeking a suitable sculptural design for the bas-relief to be hung on the south wall of the monument. The award in this competition went to Henry Kreis of Connecticut, an internationally known sculptor. His design depicted the first flag raising at Fort Moore, together with smaller panels featuring such other phases of early California culture as the raising of cattle and oranges, the spiritual life of the community, methods of transportation, and the all-important means of supplying water and power to this area.

Material chosen to execute the sculpture was ceramic veneer. More than 630 individual sections of the veneer weighing about 80 tons were required for the work. Separating the south section of the monument from the brick faced north wall is an artificial waterfall more than 80 feet wide and with a sheer drop of 47 feet. The fall will flow continuously during the day and for most of the night hours. Three powerful pumps with a 21,000 gallons per minute capacity will circulate the water from a wide pool at the base to the top of the monument where it will tumble over the face of the wall to the larger lower pool.

As a final feature of the monument, a majestic pylon 68 feet in height and 15 feet in width was constructed to give emphasis to the 73-foot flagpole in front of the pylon. Funds for the pylon and flagpole erection were provided through the efforts of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and the Sons and Daughters of Utah Pioneers. To support the immense pylon reinforced concrete caissons 24 inches in diameter were driven 46 feet into the earth at the four corners of the structure. Thirty-inch holes were pierced through the thick concrete apron that thrusts out at a right angle from the wall as a support, so that the pylon stands free from the basic structure of the memorial.

It is interesting to note that the classic simplicity of the monument's design tends to obscure the highly efficient structural engineering that made construction possible. Visible to the eye is a wall averaging about 46 feet in height. Not seen is the apron extending from the wall toward Hill Street for more than 19 feet, and a cantilever footing running nine feet into the base of Fort

Moore hill. The full length of the memorial wall arcs in a radius to the east to provide an arching action against the weight of the hill and to give extra strength to the slender-appearing wall.

Easily visible from the city's Union Railroad station the monument lies at an elevation 80 feet above another historical monument, the old Plaza Park with its picturesque pioneer church and the adjacent Olvera Street old Mexican business district. From the upper level of Fort Moore, visitors enjoy an unsurpassed panorama of city and mountains, with the rapidly developing Civic Center in the foreground. At their feet lies a symbol of pioneer California and in the distance the seemingly endless vista of the nation's third largest community, once known as Pueblo De Los Angeles.



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SONS OF THE UTAH PIONEERS

The above constitutes the personnel of the respective bodies in 1958