Armed men traveled into Salt Lake city, after the Utah Territory had embargoed all grain shipments to the territory in late 1866. This group called themselves “The Liahona Legion” began to riot in the Salt Lake City Center, destroying commercial buildings but refined from attacking civilians. Eventually they clashed with the Utah Militia and were captured and arrested or killed by the Utah Militia. The leader of the group, a man named Osmond Coltone, was tried in the Utah Territorial Court and sentenced to death for his crimes. The North Utah Territorial government demanded the Coltone be returned to North Utah to be tried, but they were refused. In response, a group of North Utah Militiamen were dispatched to Salt Lake City where Coltone was being held, to retrieve him and any other members of the group. The Utah Government caught wind of the plan, and preemptively sent their own militia to meet them. The two parties meet in Ogden, where the first battle of the war begins.

The Prelude to War

For decades after the First Utah Conflict in 1846, there had always been hostility towards each other. Especially when it comes to trade

This map is based off another map I made a long time ago, you can find it here!

Lore:  
This is a map is from a college level textbook centered around United States Conflicts. This section talks about us internal conflicts, like the American civil war, The Toledo War, The Blair Mountain War, The First Utah Conflict, and this chapter: The Salt Lake War, also called the Second Utah Conflict. The Salt Lake war started due to hostile economic policies from both territories. Both Utah and North Utah were extremely independent for territories and had been since their inception. This gave them the ability to make limited independent economic decisions, like North Utah sponsoring the construction of the transcontinental railroad, with the help of various wealthy mining tycoons operating in the territory. Because of the sponsorship, the railroad was completed 5 years before it was in our timeline, in 1865. The catch of this was that no railroad line was brought down to Salt Lake City, and instead the two rails would be joined in Smith City. In retaliation to this slight, the Utah Territory, put heavy export tariffs on food exports to North Utah, which was the main supplier of food for the entire territory. Things only escalated from there until 1866, when Osmond Coltone lead and armed group of men to Salt Lake, where they began a riot. They were eventually arrested, and North Utah demanded they be returned, a demand that was refused. So North Utah dispatched militiamen to retrieve him, they met with Utah Militia at Ogden, and the first battle of the war commenced.

The war lasted for 3 years before the US government was able to intervene and stop the fighting at the end of 1868. Both Territorial governors were removed from office and for the next year both territories were under direct federal control until new elections were held in 1870. New borders were decided in what is now known as the 1868 compromise. North Utah gained much of the north Wasatch Mountains while Utah gained territory north of Salt Lake City. Another clause of the compromised insured that both states would have free access to the salt lake, allowing for Utah to transport goods to Smith City via water, giving them access to the transcontinental railroad.

Thanks for looking at my map! Let me know what you think, and if there is anything I should change!