

THE LIFE OF HENRY LUNT

compiled by

One of His Grandsons

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and

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Henry Lunt was truly a remarkable man.

These short sketches of his life and his wives's lives, are written with the hope that they will help his grandchildren, his great-grandchildren, and their children, to know him better and appreciate their inheritance more.

There are so many more interesting things that could be written about him that it could be said: "And still a t thousandth part hath not yet been told."

THE LIFE HISTORY OF HENRY LUNT

Henry Lunt was born July 20, 1824 at Mickley Hall, Cheshire England. His father, Randall Lunt, was one of the very few farmers of his day that owned his own farm. Randall Lunt was a devout member of the Church of England, as also was his wife, Ann Owen Lunt. Though faithful to his church outwardly, deep down in his heart he was not entirely satisfied as to the Church of England being the true church, duly authorized by Christ. This feeling of doubt caused him to earnestly pray often that in case his church was not the divinely authorized church of Christ, the true gospel message would be carried to some of his childre, even if he wasn't privileged to hear it during his life. The boy, Henry, overheard his father telling his wife, Henry's mother, on returning from a Sunday School service upon one occasion, "I've my doubts as to the Church of England being the true church." This gave the boy, Henry food for deep reflection, which was one day to bear fruit.

When Henry was twelve years old his father died, leaving his mother and seven children. When the property was divided, some of the children went into the wholesale business. Henry and his brother, Thomas, invested their share in gold mines in Australia. When the mines failed, Henry went to work in the City of Birmingham to serve an apprenticeship in a large mercantile firm. In due time, he received promotions, finally becoming supervisor over fifty clerks. The wholesale establishment was owned by one of his brothers and brother-in-law, and it was the understanding that Henry's wages would be put into the business and he in time was to become a third partner.

Henry also became well known among the better element of Birmingham society, thereby winning the affections of one of the city's fair maidens, whose name was Martha Bristol. They were engaged to be married. ****See "Letters from Martha Bristol."

While he was working, he met Wm. Pearsel who told Henry of a new sect called Mormons. Henry, being of a religious nature, was at once anxious to hear more about them. He went to their church and was very much impressed by what he was told. He was at once converted, and was baptized by Jeter Clinton on October 6, 1849. He continued working in the store and saved his earnings, now with the idea of going to America.

On January 10, 1850, he left England sailing on the ship "Argo", sailing from Liverpool to New Orleans, which took nine weeks. ON this ship was another Saint, Thomas Gower, also one of the better class of English blood, who was a convert to the Mormon Church. Thomas Gower was an iron foundry man by occupation, being employed as an overseer of a large force of men in an iron foundry in Stratsford, England, prior to his coming to the United States. His wife, Jane Gresswell Gower, also of the upper class of English lineage, had as some of her brothers, commissioned officers in the British Army. They had three small childre, the oldest of which was a little six year old girl named Ann. Little did Henry Lunt dream then that this little six year old girl would one day become his wife. After seven months and 18 days, of weary travel, Henry arrived in Salt Lake City, August 28, 1850. Soon after his arrival he was ordained a Seventy by Joseph Young.

While attending a meeting in the Bowery, a call for volunteers was made to settle Iron County and Henry Lunt volunteered. On December 7, 1850, he left Salt Lake City in George A. Smith's Company for Iron County. He was appointed assistant clerk of the company, as well as George A. Smith's private secretary. Among his duties, he was to keep a daily journal of all the happenings of the Company. He was also appointed agent of the Deseret News.

The journey from Cedar City to Iron County was one of hardships. They encountered snow and wind, and some days made only five or six miles. In some places, the trail was so steep the men were obliged to hold the wagons to keep them from tipping over.

On Christmas morning, 1850, the little company began to cross the Severe River. The thermometer was twelve below zero. Next day, they encountered snow from ~~the~~ 12 to 24 inches deep. Some of the oxen were killed by wolves. The small camp consisted of 23 wagons. After battling the elements, they finally arrived at Center Creek, January 13, 1851. In a short time, all were busy surveying canyons and laying out a fort. Henry Lunt and one of the brethren lived three months in a dug-out while building a fort wall which was being made of mud.

Provisions had run very short and the little group were entirely out of flour. Wheat was ground in coffee mills which was used to make bread. Henry and his companion could not eat bread made from that kind of flour and so boiled the wheat. One day when Henry went to brother George A. Smith's to write the happenings of the day, Brother Smith put a sack of flour over his shoulder which had just arrived from Salt Lake. Henry said that that seemed the most precious thing he had ever possessed. He went into the poultry business too. He purchased a hen from one of the neighbors and 15 eggs from another. The hen hatched 15 chickens which all grew to full size.

His clothes were commencing to wear out. His shoes had all ready gone, so Henry went to meeting in his broadcloth cloths, silk hat, and barefooted. One time, he got a boot top and made soled for his feet as they were sore from walking on the rough, brushy ground.

In October, 1851, he was called by George A. Smith to take a company of Saints and settle on Coal Creek. They left Parowan, November 10 1851, and arrived on Coal Creek the next day. The place selected was at the point of the knoll, and a fort was built there. There were so many Cedar trees on the creek that the town was named Cedar City. He was called to act as presiding Elder of the settlement, succeeding Mathew Curruthers.

On March 25, 1852, he was married to Ellen Whittaker. They drove to Parowan in a sleigh to have the ceremony performed. On their return the people of the town had prepared a dinner to which all were invited.

****Following ~~are~~ parts of Henry Lunt's daily journal

Monday- February 2nd, 1852

Pleasant and fine day. Bro. Wiley and myself worked at house, and putting up fence. Had considerable counsel with Bro. Carruthers, called a meeting in the evening, held in Bro. Chatterley's house. Bro. Carruthers delivered a very appropriate address, desired Bro. Mitchell to engage in prayer after which he proposed that Henry Lunt be his first coucillor and John Easton 2nd. He felt that these were dictated to him by the Spirit of God. They were unanimously elected, after which H. Lunt, R. Wiley, Tos. Chatterly were chosen as a committee for public works. I was elected clerk, also Jas. Whittaker, assistant cler. Bros. Keer and A. Easton were appointed to visit the brethren once a week and see that they attended to family duties.

Monday- February 16th, 1852.

All hands worked on the water ditch until noon. I and Bros. Carruthers surveyed out the garden lots in the field for the brethren on the north side of the Fort. Commenced raining about two o'clock, and continued all afternoon. Considerable rain fell, water lay on the ground in holes and tracks, which reminded me of the wet weather in old England. The Lord be praised for the beautiful distilling showers on this dry and thirsty land. The rain reminded me of being in a house covered with mud as wet dropped on me of a very muddy color, still I did not murmur as I knew many better Saints than me had suffered more.

Friday- March 26th, 1852.

Delightful morning. Myself and wife took breakfast with our Parowan friends at Bro. Bosnells house, had an excellent breakfast. After breakfast commenced dancing again, and continued until 5 o'clock in the evening. The Parowan friends returned about one o'clock. Spent the afternoon with Father and Mother Whittaker in council together. In the evening I took Bro. Wiley out a walk and told him I believe it was the will of the Lord that him and I should part; he consented so to do. Bro. Hulse and Chatterley herded the cattle.

Monday- April 5th, 1852

Delightful fine day. I and Bro. Wiley ploughed Alex. Eastons garden lot for 2 lbs. of tea which Mrs. Wiley had of Mrs. Easton. In the afternoon I and my wife planted some garden seeds. Called a meeting of the brethren in the centre of the fort in the evening about herding the cattle. Bro. Williams agreed to herd and be paid in wheat at tithing prices.

Tuesday- April 6th, 1852

Twenty-two years today since the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints was first organized with six members. If now numbers no less than sixty thousand, and has been preached in the four quarters of the Earth. I thank my Heavenly Father that I have the honour of being a member and manifested my faith by my works by leaving my country and all, and gathering to these valleys of the mountains. I pray that I may be faithful unto the end, as a faithful soldier of the Lord. Bishop Lewis, James Lewis, James A. Little, John Steele and Chapman Duncan paid us a visit from Parowan. Had a meeting in Bro. Ross's house in the evening. Were addressed by the Parowan brethren. Commenced ploughing for Father Whittaker.

Saturday- May 1st, 1852

The day was fine but extremely windy. Furrowed till near 3 o'clock when I went home. Could scarcely see for the dust and it made one's eyes quite sore. Washed and shaved and spent the remainder of the day in reading. Returned home very much fatigued every night this week. It is a very toilsome job to break up new land, and to build new settlements. But I rejoice and am thankful to my Heavenly Father that he deems me worthy of being tired and making "the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose" that the Prophet Isaiah speaks of.

Monday- May 10th, 1852

Fine day. Brigham Young and Company arrived at Cedar City about 3 o'clock P.M. some 30 waggons. Our little city was all in excitement through so great a number of visitors. I had the following brethren and sisters who I invited, come to our house: George A. Smith, John L. Smith, Willford Woodroof, Elisha H. Groves, W. A. Morse, P. Meeks, Seth M. Blair, Bro. Farr and sisters Groves and Banks. We enjoyed ourselves together. I called a meeting of all the Brethren and Sisters together in Bro. Carruther's yard. We had a large meeting and were addressed by Brigham Young and G. A. Smith. The principle subject was to make Iron. Spent a very pleasant evening with your visitors. The delightful notes of the Brass Band cheered our hearts with its music.

Tuesday- May 11th, 1852

Delightful fine day. Had a meeting at 10 o'clock. Mustered at 8 o'clock. I organized my co. with all the officers required. (James Ferguson, Adjutant General) inspected the arms. Willford Woodroof, Orson Pratt and Heber C. Kimball preached. Had another meeting at 4 o'clock in Bro. Ross's house of the brethren only for the purpose of organizing an Iron Company. Richard Harrison was appointed to superintend the management of the Iron Works and Henry Lunt clerk. Other Brethren were appointed to manage the different departments. The Brass Band played considerable in the evening.

Wednesday- May 12th, 1852

The morning fine. Brigham Young and Company left for Parowan. I went with them, road in Bro. Brigham's waggon. Rather showery on our way. Arrived at Parowan about one o'clock. I dined with Bishop Robinson. Meeting in the Council house at 4 o'clock. Parowan and Cedar Cities were organized into one Stake of Zion. Also a Presidency over same. John Calvin L. Smith, President, John Steel, 1st Councillor, Henry Lunt, 2nd Councillor. The above named presidency were ordained to their office and also High Priests. A high council was also organized. Philip Smith was ordained Bishop for Cedar City. James Ferguson read an epistle from Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball. The meeting dismissed by Pres. J.C.S. Smith. I took supper with Bishop Groves. I then went to Doctor Morse's house & wrote a copy of the epistle, was one o'clock before I had finished. Bro. John Kay, Profsr. Carrington, Barney Ward and several others came in from exploring, reported a very fine, large and extensive valley; also that they had discovered that there were Spaniards digging Silver in the mountains. A Ball was held in the Council house in the evening.

Thursday- May 13th, 1852

Fine morning, took a walk with Bro. Whittaker in the field before breakfast, had breakfast with Bishop Groves. Brigham & Co. started for the Great Salt Lake valley. I left with Bro. Bateman in his wagon together with Father Whittaker and Peter Shirts, arrived at Cedar City at one-half past 10 A.M. I called a meeting of the brethren in the evening at Bros. Ross's house, to attend unto business matters. I submitted the business meetings into the hands of the Bishop (Bros. Smith). I addressed the brethren on being united, and urged them to enclose the field and finish the water ditches as a work to be done preparatory to commencing the Iron business. I enquired of the brethren if they were willing to sustain and uphold me by their faith and prayers and abide by my councils. Every person manifested that they would by raising their right hand. Bishop Smith chose Br. Hulse and Father Whittaker for his coucillors and ordained them.

Sunday- May 16th, 1852

Delightful fine day. Morning meeting commenced at 11 o'clock. There was a very good attendance and an excellent Spirit prevailed. The choir sung most beautifully, for the first time they played their music, which consisted of a Ophaclyde Clarinett and Flute; the singing seemed to have the spirit and the understanding also. The meeting was dismissed at 1/4 past 12. Met again at 2 o'clock. Instructed the brethren to be punctual in their meetings and that in future, two signals would be given, one at 1/2 past ten for the people to prepare and the other 5 minutes to eleven, and then meet in to commence precisely at 11 o'clock. And again the horn would be sounded at 10 minutes before tow and the meeting for to commence precisely at two. The sacrament for to be administered every Sunday afternoon by the Bishop. Had a business meeting at the close of the afternoon meeting, considerable business was transacted. I instructed the brethren to suspend with watering on the Sabbath Day as we had an abundance of water and not only so, but I did not like for to see saints work on Sundays

Saturday- May 22nd, 1852

Warm day. Thunder and rain on the mountains. Bishop Smith called the men out to work on Public works at fixing up water ditches, ect There were but about six volunteered of which I was one. We finished about one P.M. The water broke out of the upper ditch, and came across my lot, and I spent some of the afternoon in watering my wheat. I afterward went to Br. Bladon and had a very long chat with him on Iron Works, gave him some encouragement in going ahead. Bro John Calvin S. Smith and John Steel came down from Parowan. Supped with me and slept in my bed. Bishop Lewis also came with Father Bateman.

Sunday- May 23rd, 1852

Very warm day. Thunder storms on the mountains. Myself, J.C.L. Smith, John Steel and Bishop Lewis took a walk towards the mountains to water the horses. We sat down under a cedar tree and a good deal of most excellent talk. Attended meeting at 11 o'clock in Br. Ross's house. Punctual attendance. Pres. John C. L. Smith and John Steel addressed the congregation. Counseled my Brethren to stay putting in any more grain; to take care of what was in, and other good instructions. Pres. J.C.L. Smith called a meeting of the High Council together with the Bishop and his Council to meet at my house immediately after meeting which was done. Prest. Smith opened the meeting by prayer. Afterwards informed the council that he had received instructions from Prest. C. A. Smith to organize the

Thursday- May 27th, 1852

Very hot day. Thunder and rain on the mountains. Creek still rising. I was putting up fence around the Big field assisted by two young men. My own fence in the big field has been up more than a month ago. Some 13 men out of about 30 commenced in the Iron business, some preparing for the furnace, and some exploring for coal. Some men went and examined the coal that the brethren went to see that came with Brigham and reported that it was of no account.

Monday- June 21, 1852

Nearly all the folks in town went off to the Elk Horn Springs in waggons and carriages to hold a Picnic party. There were but very few left in camp. About 11 A.M. 10 Indians came to our house, and seemed rather saucy. I gave them a smoke and a piece of bread each. They then went round to the other houses. Sister Bladon gave them some bread and they threw it to the ground. A number of the Brethren came down from Parowan to work the road in the kanyon. There was a dance in the evening in Bro. Chatterley's house.

Saturday- June 26th, 1852

Met at the Blacksmith's shop at seven a.m. I spoke to the brethren respecting there several duties, and exhorted them to be diligent and faithful in their mission and be humble and united. I told them that every man that was placed at the head of a branch of business should fill his place and that it was not the place of any one to find fault with another man's work. After about $\frac{1}{2}$ hours deliberation things were settled and the brethren seemed united. Laboured on the iron works. Warm day.

Sunday- June 27th, 1852

Warm day. Meeting in Bro. Bosnells house at 11 o'clock A.M. Congregation was addressed by myself and Geo. Brimhall. Bros. Brimhall and Gould came in Shirts, had been getting some hearth stones; they brought with them a beautiful specimen of stone isinglass, which the Indians had brought in, said their was any quantity of it-- it chips off, large rocks of it as large as a house. It will make beautiful window glass. I am thankful to my heavenly Father for making known unto us the hidden treasures of the mountains, that are so useful unto his Saints. Met again at 2 o'clock PM in Bro. Bosnell's house. I preached a short discourse on the mission of making iron. I then spent the remainder of the afternoon in writing letters. Wrote one to the Deseret New. One to Wm. Allen and one to James Bond.

Monday- June 28th, 1852

Warm day. Thunder and rain on the mountains. Tremendous windy in the evening. Bro. Wiley left for the Gt. Salt Lake Valley. Daniel and Alex, Ross and their sister also went and Evan Evans and his family. Bro. Wiley went for his wife, but the rest went contrary to council. I laboured on the Iron works. Lent Bro. Wiley my yoke of cattle. Laboured late in the evening at hoeing potatoes, for I have no other time but nights and mornings for to do my own chores. Moved in Bro. Wiley's house until mine is built.

Tuesday- June 29th, 1852

Warm. Day. Windy. Laboured at blacksmithing for the iron works. Made a very heavy Gudgeon for the water wheel. Worked all the iron up that we had on hand by noon. Myself and bro. Harrison visited Bro. Carruthers who lay on his bed with a lame foot, and asked him for some iron for the iron works; he has two waggons and a lot of old iron and he promised one of his waggons and all his old iron for the iron works at a council meeting held a short time since, but he now said that he had no iron to spare and he thought he should go to the Gt. Salt Lake Valley. I took the tire off my waggon and appropriated it to the iron works. It was a new waggon and the only one I had. May the Lord grant that I may at all time be willing to part with anything that he has placed in my possession for the building up of his Kingdom. Amen.

Thursday- July 1st, 1852

This day being appointed for a fast day and prayer and thanksgiving. It was held sacred. Had a meeting at ; past 10 A.M. Prest. J. C. S. Smith and John Steel and several other of the Parowan brethren were with us. They had been working up the kanyon. We had a first meeting and the spirit of God was manifest with us. Thunder and rain on the mountains. The creek rose nearly 3 feet in the evening and was very muddy.

Friday- July 2nd, 1852

Laboured on the Iron works. Warm fine day. Strong South wind. 13 men were at work on the Iron works. John White, wife and family came in last evening from Gt. Salt Lake City. The Indians stole a cow and two calves from him, and wounded two others. He and his family came alone. A very thoughtless, foolish piece of business, for oneman to come alone. He will learn better another time; very well it was no worse with him.

Friday- July 16th, 1852

I went up the kanyon with 9 men to finish working the road up to the coal. Tremendous thunder and lightning and heavy rain up the kanyon. Rained down in the valley tremendous for about two hours, commenced about 11 o'clock. The water was 12 inches deep in some of the houses and cellars, in the Fort during the storm. Thanks be to God for such a delightful shower on this dry and thirsty land. Slept all night up in the kanyon under some brush. The ground being very wet, I did not have a very comfortable night's lodging.

Saturday- July 17th, 1852

Laboured at working the road in the kanyon. Brought a load of stone coal to the Blacksmith's shop. Had a meeting of the Iron brethren at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 in the evening, in the Blacksmith's shop. Some business pertaining to the rolling forth of the Iron business was transacted. Bro. Whipple arrived at Parowan on Wednesday 14th inst. from the Gt. Salt Valley with a mail. I received a letter from my brother Richard and a paper from I. M. Bernisel, Washington, containing a report of the census. Bro. James A. Little paid me a visit from Parowan. We spent a very happy evening together talking on principle and reading the Deseret News, which showed us the signs of the times.

Sunday- July 18th, 1852

Pleasant warm day. Meeting in the morning at 10 o'clock. Bro. Little and Bro. Joel A. Johnson addressed the meeting. I made a few closing remarks. Held a council meeting at my house after morning's meeting. Had an excellent meeting in the afternoon. I read a letter to the Congregation which I received from my Brother Richard. Took a walk in the field in the evening with my wife and Mother and Father Whittaker. My heart did rejoice exceedingly to see how beautiful and excellent the crops did look. They are the best I have ever yet seen in the mountains. My own wheat in particular I think looks the best in the field. Thank God for blessing the labour of my hands.

Tuesday- July 20th, 1852

Very close and warm during the morning. About 2 o'clock it thundered tremendously and rained for about $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour. There was tremendous storms on the mountains. A cloud bursted on a mountain up the kanyon and rose the creek 3 feet at once, bringing down with a tremendous rush a great quantity of Logs and rubbish and mud, for about one hour the mud kept rolling down the creek as thick as mush. The two dams that were in the creek for taking the water to the field and Fort were both entirely swept away, and an immense quantity of wood drifted up the mouth of the ditches. I laboured on the Iron works. I am this day 28 years of age. I thank the Lord, my Heavenly Father, that he has spared my life another twelve months and preserved me from all sickness and accident. I pray that he may continue to bless me with the like blessings.

Friday- July 23rd, 1852

Myself and wife in company with a number of the brethren and sisters started for Parowan about nine o'clock. There were some 10 carriages and several brethren on horse back. I and my wife rode in bro. Geo. Wood's carriage. We arrived at Summit Creek about 12 A.M., stayed about one and half hour, then resumed our journey, were met about 4 miles from Parowan by a number of the brethren on horseback and also a carriage full; when they met us, they gave three cheers in which we all joined cheerfully; they then escorted us to the City. We had two flags with us which hoisted all the way, one was the Bishops with the following motto on, "Holiness to the Lord", Beehive and a sheaf of wheat and a Battle Ax and spear on the top of the flag staff; we arrived at Parowan about 4 o'clock when the flag was waving with its beautiful star and stripes from the top of the Liberty Pole. Bro. John D. See and Geo. Brimhall stood by the Liberty Pole with their hats off, bowing as we passed. We marched all around the fort, and then formed a circle around the Liberty pole and gave three cheers. Bro. Geo. Brimhall then read over the names of brethren where each family would be entertained. I and my wife stayed with Dr. Morse, where we were treated with every love and kindness that characterizes a saint and handmaiden of the Lord. About six o'clock the Trumpet was blown for to assemble in the Council House. The meeting was opened by Prayer by Prest. J. C.L. Smith and dancing commenced which was continued until about 1 P.M.

Saturday- July 24th, 1852

Celebration of the 5th Anniversary of the 24th of July

At five o'clock A.M. the inhabitants of Parowan were aroused from their slumber by the roaring of artillery. At six o'clock the Battalion Paraded on Artillery Square under the command of Lieut. Col. James A. Little, and fired a number of rounds of small arms. The whole of people formed a procession on Artillery Square at $\frac{1}{2}$ past eight, arranged in order by the Committee of Arrangements. The procession then marched to the house of the President, J.C. I. Smith and escorted him, John Steel, and myself (who constituted the Presidency) to the Council house, as we joined the Procession we took off our hats and gave three cheers accompanied by the whole of the people. We then marched into the council house. The congregation was called to order by John D. See, Chairman of the committee of arrangements, and the choir sung "The Mountain Standard". A beautiful and appropriate prayer was offered up by the chaplain B. F. Groves. The choir then sang, "Come, Come Ye Saints". Bro. Edson C. Whipple then delivered an oration, appropriate for the occasion. J.C.I. Smith, John Steel and myself each delivered a speech on the occasion. After which a number of toasts were read. William Bateman and Richard Benson sung a song composed by John Steel for the Iron mongers of Iron County. The meeting was then dismissed by Bros. John Steel. I and my wife dined at Bro. John D. See's also J.C.S. Smith, John Steel and several others with their ladies were invited. The rich bounties of the valley filled the table with a most sumptuous dinner. May God bless Bro. See and his family forever amen. At two o'clock the Trumpet sounded for to meet again in the Council house. I opened the meeting by Prayer, and dancing commenced in which the ladies participated largely. The room was well filled and made a very lively appearance; the different colours of the dresses of the sister, and health and cheerfulness blooming in every countenance. The dancing was continued until 12 o'clock; a number of songs and comic pieces were performed during the evenings enjoyment excellent order prevailed throughout the day and much honour is due to the Committee of Arrangements. After the choir sung the Mountain Standard, five cheers were given led by the Presidency, Hosannah to God and the Lamb forever Amen.

Tuesday- July 27, 1852

Very hot day. Thunder and rain on the mountains. Cradled my barley. About a doz. Indians came on Saturday and camped in the cedars west of the Fort. They are there still. Traded a butcher knife and a piece of bread for a buckskin myself and Bishop Smith visited the Indians at their wickiup. They all appeared very friendly. The old chief charged his pipe and I smoked the pipe of Peace with him. There were 12 Indians men and three squaws. The brethren hauled a load of Iron ore.

Thursday- July 29th, 1852

Laboured on the Iron works until noon. Thunder storm commenced at $\frac{1}{2}$ past one o'clock. Rained very heavy for about one hour and a half. Spent the afternoon in ready, "Priesthood by Winchester." A cloud bursted on the mountains east of the fort and rose the creek some five feet. Swept both dams away in the creek. Bro. Slack came to me for me to administer unto him. Byt the laying on of hands, as he was sick, I did so, and he stayed some time chatting with me. Bro. George Wood was very sick yesterday, swollen face and fever. I administered unto him and today he is much better, the fever all left him. I recommended him to take some "Sage Tea". Bro. Shirts called on me, told me he was badly off for a shirt. I let him have one of my best shirts and he gave me some salt.

Tuesday- August 3rd, 1852

Laboured on the Iron works. Fine day. Gave some good instruction to Bro. Whittaker's family in the evening.

Wednesday- August 4th, 1852

Laboured on the Iron works. Bro. John D. See came from Parowan, brought me a note from Pres. Smith inviting the members of the High Council to be at Parowan on Saturday to attend a trial at one o'clock. In the evening Bro. John White and his two wives were before the Bishop for to settle difficulties as they could not agree together. After hearing considerable said on each side; I asked the privilege of making a few remarks, which was granted. I told the women and also Bro. White it was all a trick of the devil, and all these little faults arose from jealousy. I spoke on the principle of a man having more than one wife, and his duty, and also the duty of the wives to their husband and also to one another. The Lord blessed me with his holy spirit and caused the parties to see their error and repent. Praised by the name of the Lord for his condescension and loving kindness to his saints.

Thursday- August 5, 1852

Fine day. Being the day appointed for Fast and Thanksgiving, I invited all the brethren and sisters in Fort to observe it, and keep it holy. Had a meeting at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 AM. There was a good attendance. I made some remarks to open the meeting, and invited the brethren to speak as they felt, and if they had anything against one another, for to free their minds, and get good feelings one towards another, previous to partaking of the sacrament on Sunday next. Bro. Carruthers then spoke at considerable length and manifested a very bad spirit; finding fault with me and several other brethren. Several other brethren afterwards spoke and I dismissed the meeting for one hour. Met again at 3 o'clock P.M. The spirit of the Lord was with me and after singing and prayer I arose and spoke such words as the Spirit of God dictated to me, and after speaking for about one hour and a half, I sat down. Bro. Carruthers then rose and acknowledged his faults, and said he was sure that I had spoken by the Good spirit, and he felt satisfied, and for to be in peace with all. It caused my heart to rejoice and feel full of gratitude to my heavenly father for his condescension in granting me his holy spirit and causing me to overcome the powers of darkness. It was moved and seconded by the brethren and carried unanimously that I be exempt from herding. It caused the flood gates of my heart to burst open with joy to my Heavenly Father for the good spirit that the brethren manifested. May they be blessed, and all that pertaineth unto them, and be humble and faithful that they may enjoy the good and peaceable spirit

of God, is my prayer for Christ's sake Amen. (Myself and wife took supper with bro. and sister Whittaker. I and bro. Whittaker took a walk in the field in the evening. Could not refrain from talking of the goodness of the Lord, when seeing the extraordinary crops that the Lord has blessed us with. Praised be his name forever, amen.

Wednesday- August 18, 1852

Fine day. Very windy. Cradling and binding wheat for Bro. Cartwright, so that he might do the Blacksmithing for the Iron works.

Friday- August 20th, 1852

Laboured with bro. Whittaker harvesting until about 3 o'clock. Bro. Whittaker and James then helped me harvesting Bro. Cartwright's wheat. Fine day but very windy. Bought two hares of the Indians. Gave one to Bro. Whittaker.

Sunday- August 22nd, 1852

Meeting at 11 o'clock. Was very much impressed upon in my mind to speak on the mission we were engaged in at this place; namely, the making of Iron. Read the epistle that the Presidency left with us when on his visit to Iron County. I then spoke on the necessity of continuing on the iron works, so as to get the trial made before Conference. Told the brethren that the only way we could surmount the immense amount of labour that was before us was to carry out a spirit of oneness, let every stand but harvesting the wheat and the iron works. Bros. Harrison also spoke on the same subject. The council met at my house at one o'clock. Baptized William Gough, Sixtus Johnson and Seth Johnson, and confirmed them. Also ordained Sixtus Johnson to the office of an Elder. Instructed the brethren to tarry a short time after meeting to make some arrangements for to continue the iron works and to harvest the wheat. Harvey Dunton came down from Parowan for to help harvest the grain; he said he wished for clothing for pay. I told him I would give him a good shirt if he would work for bro. Cartwright in harvesting his wheat. I wanted for Bro. Cartwright to continue the blacksmithing for the iron works. Arrangements were entered into for to continue on the iron works and harvest the grain.

Friday- September 3rd, 1852

Cradling wheat for bro. Slack in the morning. In the afternoon repairing the road in the field, and watering potatoes, corn and turnips. Made a trade with Bro. Carruthers for his house and lot and 20 acres of land. Garden and all its contents, a lot of corn, a lot of hay, a lot of lumber, and a lot of potatoes for two yoke of cattle.

Sunday- Sept. 5th, 1852

Attended meeting in the morning and afternoon Bro. Shirts and Geo. Shirts took dinner with me. John and David Hunter were baptized in the evening, also Agnes and Elizabeth Easton. There were eighteen Pihede Indians also came forward for baptism and one boy which were all baptized and confirmed. The sight was an imposing one. It caused my heart to be filled with joy. I administered to Father Stoddart by administering oil to him and laying on of hands. Bro. Carruthers came to my house and had chat with me, said he would not go ~~back~~ to California this fall, asked me if I would let him have his property back. I told him I would and he thanked me.

Thursday- Sept 30th, 1852

Laboured on the iron works. Commenced charging the furnace and put on the blast about noon. Laboured most of the night. The machinery worked most excellent. Taped the furnace about six o'clock A.M. The metal run out and we all gave three hearty cheers. When the mettle was cold on examination it was not found to be so good as might be wished and also of a very peculiar appearance. This was attributed to so much sulphur being in the Stone Coal. President J.C.L. Smith visited me in the evening, took supper with me; waled with him up to the iron works. Called a meeting in the evening. Pres. Smith attended. The brethren expressed their opinion on the Trial of Iron Ore, there faith seemed to be generally very good as regards the quality of the ore. I told them

Pres. Young had sent for Bro. Harrison and bro. Bladen and it was right that they should go back immediately. I understood that Geo. Wood and Bishop Smith also were going and Bro. Cartwright. I counseled bro. Cartwright to stay as we should be entirely without a blacksmith if he went and further that it was not needed for so many to go as there had four men left lately for the Gt. Salt Lake, and our number here was very small. Pres. Smith spoke a short time, exhorted the brethren to faithfulness and diligence. Closed the meeting a good spirit was manifest. Benediction by Pres. Smith.

Friday- October 1st, 1852

Stormy day. Snow fell about two inches. Was obliged to stay in the house most of the day on account of my having no shoes or boots to wade in the snow and mud. I would here remark that I have suffered much for the last two years for the want of shoes and every day clothing, and I feel thankful to my Heavenly Father that I am thought worthy to suffer with the people of God. Bros. Harrison, Bladen, Smith, Cartwright and G. Wood started for the Gt. Salt Lake City/ Spent most of the day in reading the Book of Mormon.

Saturday- October 2nd, 1852

Laboured during the morning in straightening up about the iron works. Commenced in the afternoon taking up the pickets for to prepare for to build me a house. Sharp frost.

Monday- October 18th, 1852

Fine day. Moved hay in the meadow. Windy day. A fire broke out on the meadow from a little fire that was made on Saturday by Br. Keir lighting his pipe. It burned the grass very furiously. The wind was very high and it increased so rapidly that it appeared as though it would soon burn the whole of the hay in the meadow. There was a large stack belonging to Bro. Bosnell and also several other small stacks of hay in the meadow. The fire was progressing rapidly towards Bro. Bosnell's stack. I fell on my knees and asked my Heavenly Father to cause that the fire might stay its raging and destruction. Immediately on my rising up the fire seemed to stay its raging and by my exertions for about two hours, I succeeded in putting the whole of it out. I then fell on my knees and returned thanks to the Lord for answering my prayer. On my way home I met Pres. S.C.L. Smith. He was going to the meadow for a load of hay. He told me that they had baptised 58 Indians yesterday at Parowan. It caused my heart to rejoice to hear of the Lamanities embracing the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Father Whittaker used my cattle $\frac{1}{2}$ day.

Tuesday- October 26th, 1852

Very stormy morning. Rained heavy for several hours before daylight. At day light the ground was white over with snow, but it soon disappeared. Continued storming most of the day. I stayed in the house reading the Deseret News and cutting squash and pumpkins. I could not go out with any comfort as I have nothing but an old pair of mockasons for to put on my feet. I am now living with my Father-in-law and am very thankful that I am so comfortable. Father Whittaker bought me two red flannel shirts from the store at Parowan and said I could pay him for them when I had the money and he would trust me until then. I am very thankful to him for them, and may the Lord reward him for his goodness. Father Whittaker's sow brought 10 young ones. Sister Mary Easton sent for me to visit her this afternoon. I did so. She told me she felt low in spirits. Her husband has been absent some time at the Gt. Salt Lake City. She was delivered of a very fine son on Thursday last. I spent about two hours with her, and when I left she said she felt very much better and would take the council I gave her. May God bless her and comfort her heart.

Monday- October 18th, 1852

Fine day. Mowed hay in the meadow. Windy day. A fire broke out on the meadow from a little fire that was

Wednesday- October 27, 1852

Fine day. Sharp frost. Dug up my carrots, onions and beets. George A. Smith H.C.L. Smith, Bishop Lewis, and W. H. Dame and Father Gould came down from Parowan about 4 o'clock P.M. I was happy to see them. Went with Bro. G. A. Smith and the other brethren up to the Iron works and to look out a sight for a city. Spent the evening in having a meeting in Bro. Bosnell's house. Bro. G. A. Smith preached a most excellent sermon. requested those brethren who intended to build this fall on the New City plot, to give their name into me.

Thursday- October 28th, 1852

Bros. G. A. Smith, J.C.L. Smith, and W. H. Dame had breakfast with me. Spent the morning in council with G. A. Smith. Dined at Bro. Chatterleys with G. A. Smith. Bro. G. A. Smith said he should leave it to me and the bishop to give out the lots in the city. Spent the afternoon in my garden. Spent the afternoon in digging up roots in the garden.

Saturday- October 30th, 1852

Fine day. Very sharp white frost. Most of the brethren busily engaged in digging potatoes. Laboured about home. Payed in my tithing to the Bishop of some thing which I had dug up. I had 30 bushels of potatoes and I paid 4 bushels for tithing. 4 bushels of turnips and I paid 1 bushel. 100 beets and I paid 10 of the largest, which measured one bushel, what I had altogether would be about 4 bushels. I also paid 1 dozen largest carrots and 1 dozen of large onions. I am truly thankful to my heavenly father for the good things of this life which he has given me in such abundance. Left home about 3PM. for Parowan Bro. Chatterly lent me a poney. Spent the evening with bro. G. A. Smith in council. Charles Dolton and Sarah Jane Lee sealed to him by bro. G. A. Smith, I was present also J.C.L. Smith as witnesses. Bro. G. A. Smith gave some excellent instructions which caused my soul to rejoice, it was a treat to me for to be present, being the first time I ever saw the ceremony of sealing a woman to a man. Had supper with bro. G. A. Smith and slept at J.C.L. Smith's.

Monday- November 1st, 1852

Spent part of the morning in writing my journal and waiting upon the brethren as they called upon me for council. The following persons came in last evening David Cook, wife and 6 children. Water Muir, wife and daughter. David Muir and Thomas Muir and wife. They appeared to be in good spirits and thankful that they had safely arrived in the Valley's of the Mountains. Fine day. My health was not very good today, was troubled with the diereas. Took a walk and looked at the lot I had selected on the plot for the City. Found that it was rather broken, having a hollow running through it and some large rocks on it. I was well satisfied with it, knowing that no one would envy me of it and could not say that I had chosen one of the best lots. I thank my heavenly father that I have the privilege of having an inheritance in one of the Cities that are to be built up unto the Lord. Bro. Shirts showed me a sample of iron ore, which in my judgment was the best that I have yet seen. Found it some fourteen miles south west of the Fort. Bro. Smith calsigned a small piece and a small piece of pure iron was discovered in it.

Thursday- November 4, 1852

Snowed a little at times during the day, very cold north wind. Hawled 500 dobies for to build a chimney and gave them for that purpose. The ground was very whet and I could no well go out, I wrote a letter in the afternoon to my brother, Thomas.

Friday- November 5th, 1852

Snowed a little. Fine day. Laboured at threshing. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon 38 of the brethren who were going on missions came in and formed their waggons in a line in the Fort to near to my Father-in-law's house, where I live. Had several of the brethren to supper and fed about 6 of their horses and mules. There were 15 waggons. We had a meeting in our meeting house in the evening and 9 of the brethren spoke and bore their testimonies and the spirit of God rested powerfully down upon them. It was a great treat for me to enjoy their society. I told them I should like for to give them a public dinner but had not a room large enough for the purpose. I invited all the citizens to take in the brethren into their houses and feed them and make them comfortable and also feed their animals and take care of them and I also wished for all the brethren to keep tomorrow a holiday and spend it to the Lord, have meetings and enjoy themselves.

Saturday- November 6, 1852

A very beautiful fine day. Took a walk with the brethren up to the Iron works and also on the city plot. The brethren were delighted with the location. Met together in the afternoon in the meeting house. Had prayer, preaching, dancing and singing. Enjoyed ourselves first rate. I took charge of the whole affair myself, and nothing but good order and the spirit of God prevailed the whole of the enjoyments. Thank God that we are free, that we can enjoy ourselves, and there is no one to molest or make afraid.

Thursday- November 11, 1852

Fine day. Twelve months since this day since I first came down to this place with eleven waggons for to commence a settlement. Was then a wilde desert, but now a fruitful field. The work that has been accomplished at this place for the last year is a myracle, by the small number of men, not much more than thirty. We now number about 60. Commemorated the day by having a ball in the evening; some splendid speeches on the occasion. Good order prevailed and we enjoyed ourselves very much.

Wednesday- December 1, 1852

Storming most of the morning. Was appointed on a committee last evening with some 2 doz. more to adopt prices for wages for labour, grain, mechanics, ect. Met in the Blacksmith Shop at the Iron works about 12. John C. L. Smith was appointed chairman and Henry Lunt, Secretary. The following prices were agreed upon as a medium. Not regarding them in all cases as unalterable. Common labour $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollar pr day. Carpenters 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$. Millwrights, ect. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$. Masons $2\frac{1}{2}$. Setting dobies 25 cents ~~per~~ pr 100. Tenders one third less. Blacksmith $2\frac{1}{2}$. Moulders $2\frac{1}{2}$. Furnace keepers $3\frac{1}{2}$. Feeder $2\frac{1}{2}$. Assistant Keeper $2\frac{1}{2}$. For a team & waggon $1\frac{1}{4}$. Adobies 50 cents per hundred. Wheat $1\frac{1}{4}$ per bushell. Oats 45 cents. Potatoes 75. Turnips 40. Shelled corn $1\frac{1}{4}$. Beets, carrots and parsnips 45 cents per quarter. Killed cows \$25 per head. Oxen 60 to 80 Dollars per yoke. Lumber $2\frac{1}{2}$ per hundred. Sat in council and writing until 4 o'clock in the morning.

Thursday- December 2, 1852

Fine day. Snow melting fast. Made the ground very mirery. Counseling and writing all morning with bro. Snow and Richards. Commenced bookkeeping in the new books for the Deseret Iron Company. Bro. Snow and Richards left for Gt. Salt Lake City. Bro. Richards blest me with great blessings and I pray my heavenly father that I may live in such a manner as to cause that every word may be fulfilled upon my head. They have done much good while in our midst and may God bless them forever amen.

Monday, December 6th, 1852

Went to the waters of baptism with some 20 of my brethren. Bro. Richard Harrison administered unto me, and I administered unto him and several others afterwards. Those that had been baptised, administered unto ~~and~~ ^{the} others until they were all baptised. It was a very sharp frost and the water was excessively cold.

Friday- December 3, 1852

Very fine day. Snow nearly all gone. very muddy. Bro. Wiley and Joseph Clews worked on my house. Father Whittaker and John Chatterley attended them. I was busy most of the day writing and making contracts with brethren for the iron works. Joseph Clews came in the evening and bid me a horse and \$50 in cash for my yoke of cattle, and I made a trade with him accordingly. Gave a dance in the evening in the school house to all the little boys and girls. I attended and gave them an address appropriate.

Sunday- December 5th, 1852

Fine day. It was $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 A.M. before meeting commenced account of the Bishop not ringing the bell sooner. I organized the time for to attend meetings, by appointing the morning meeting to commence precisely at 10 A.M. and the afternoon meeting at 2 P.M. James Whittaker to ring the bell 10 minutes before the time. Met again in the afternoon. Went to the waters of baptism with some 20 of my brethren. Bro. Richard Harrison administered unto me, and then I administered unto the others until they were all baptised. It was a very sharp frost and the water was excessively cold.

Tuesday- December 7th, 1852

Bro. Lyman Rich and Co. started on their way for Gt. Salt Lake City about 10 A.M. Some 4 brethren stayed until about three o'clock, took dinner with us. Night School commenced this evening for the brethren and sisters. Bro. Carruthers, teacher.

Thursday- December 9, 1852

~~Wednesday- December 8, 1852~~

Was very busily engaged all the day with J.C.L. Smith selling off the goods. There were about five hundred dollars worth at the valley prices, although there were but few goods for that amount, and for to be divided amongst so many, added greatly to the comfort of many of the needy brethren and sisters and for which I feel very thankful to my father in heaven for two pair of boots and a few other things which I greatly needed.

Wednesday- December 8th, 1852

Fine day. Stormy on the mountains in the afternoon. Snowed a little in the evening. J.C.L. Smith came down in the evening, brought some of the goods with him belonging to Snow and Richards. We hired a room of Bro. Bosnell's for to put the goods in and we fetched the remainder of them from Bro. Bullick's house and Bros. James Easton's. Bro. Bullock returned from the Gt. Salt Lake City on Sunday and James Easton on Monday last. They reported that the snow was 2 to 3 feet deep at Fillmore and that they had had great difficulty in getting along, and that their cattle had suffered much. Myself and Bro. J.C.L. Smith stayed up until about one o'clock marking off the goods.

Friday- December 10th, 1852

Fine day. Spent most of the day in looking out a place in the creek for getting the water out to the wheel for blowing the blast furnace. Brother Geo. Wood work out ten dollars for me on my house for bro. Joel H. Johnson. Bro. Walker and George and Joseph Hunter worked for me a day each and also Bro. Adshead and Bro. Keir worked for me a day each. Bro. Pugmire made me some fastenings for my door and gave them unto me. I feel truly grateful to the brethren for their kindness.

Sunday- December 12th, 1852

Delightful fine day. Very sharp frost. Meeting at 10 o'clock. Bro. Carruther preached a very interesting discourse. I also made some closing remarks.

Meeting again in the afternoon, organized a Sunday School. Brother Bosnell, Superintendent of the Sunday School, for to commence at eight o'clock on Sunday morning, and for the afternoon to be devoted in schooling and for myself to preside over the same; invited all the young brethren and sister to attend. Met again in the evening. Had a good meeting. Bro. Humphries spoke in testimony and Bro. Stones interpreted it. I stayed at home writing. Two of Bro. Lee's wives and his man, Bro. Thomas, and 4 children came from Parowan in the evening. on their way to Harmony. Washington County. New Mexico.

Thursday- December 16th, 1852

Very severe frost. Very strong wind in the afternoon and evening. Spent the day in seeing to getting the iron works along. I would here remark that I feel a very heavy responsibility resting upon me in regard to the iron works and I pray my heavenly father that he will enable me by the aid of his holy spirit to discharge every duty with an eye single to his honour and glory.
Amen.

Thursday, December 23rd, 1852

Tremendous, stormy night of wind, rain and snow from the south. Snow on the ground about 4 inches. Bro. John Hamilton and George Shirts came with a carriage and pair of horses for me and wife and a few others for to go to a party at Bro. Hamiltons. Myself, wife, James May and Anne Chatterley went with them. Got to Br. Hamilton's about 5 o'clock P.M. It was ~~was~~ very cold and the mountains looked most beautiful and sublime, all white over with snow. Enjoyed a most excellent supper, afterwards enjoyed ourselves in dancing and talking, and speaking on principle. The party consisted memrly of us, and Bro. & Sister Shirts. Snowed and stormed all night.

Friday, December 24th, 1852

Went up to the iron works. Attended the dinner p rty in the school house at 3 o'clock P.M. A very excellent dinner was provided and about 60 feasted thereof and perfect order was kept. After dinner was over there was an intermission until about $\frac{1}{2}$ past five P.M. when the guests again assembled together in the school house and after singing and prayer, dancing commenced and together with songs, glees and pieces which were performed, the amusements were continued until about 12 P.M. The choir then went about the fort singing Christmas Songs which seranaded the town most beautifully. They then returned to the school house and partook of some refreshments and received some instructions and danced again until daylight. The house was most beautifully decorated with evergreens interspersed with artificial flowers and a number of pictures hung around the room.

Saturday- Christmas Day

Fine pleasant day, very sharp frost. Meeting at one o'clock P.M. I spoke some little on the birth day of Christ and the life he led, and how he came to redeem the world, followed by an excellent and appropriate discourse by Bishop Smith. Myself and wife dined with bro. and sister Walker and a small party. Had an excellent dinner of good roast beef and plumb pudding. About six o'clock the meeting house was crowded with brethren and sisters ready for dancing. My wife and I attended the party. After dancing a little while the room became so densely crowded that it was impossible for to dance to any degree of pleasure. In consequence of which I preached a little and called upon others to do so. I invited the brethren to make a contribution of provisions for to give to the Indians and take it to the Bishop. Bro. Humphries spoke in Tongues, and Br. Wilden gave the interpretation, to which the Lord had suffered the saints to be driven from the States and had placed them in the valleys of the mountains, amongst the lamanites, and the Lord had been merciful unto us we should be merciful and charitable unto these Indians. And also that it was necessary that in making a feast and dancing, we should all be united. After some time preaching the room became a little thined and we commenced dancing again. About 11 o'clock Br. Adshead interrupted the amusements by stamping the floor as he was dancing. I invited him to not make such a noise, but he continued worse, and I then stoped the dancing and reproved him severely and insulted me by saying that he should do as he liked. But I told him he could not do that. In a short time the meeting was dismissed.

Sunday- December 26th, 1852

Stormy day. Had an excellent meeting attended the schooling in the afternoon and delivered a lecture on the duties of children and parents and education and speaking good English language. Attended meeting in the evening. Sister Henry was in labour and had been for some time the day before. She sent for me and I administered unto her twice and she was delivered about

eight o'clock P.M. of a fine son. Praised be the Lord for his goodness unto her.

Monday, Dec. 27th, 1852

Very pleasant fine day. Slaughtered my beef ox and also one for bro. Chatterly. Also attended to the business of the Iron works. Gave the young people a dance in the school house. Joseph Clews presided and most excellent order was observed.

Tuesday, December 28th, 1852

Very pleasant fine day. Engaged about the iron works. I counceled the brethren on Christmas day to contribute some provisions for the Indians and hand it in to the Bishop. The brethren generally attended to it and there was considerable provisions given out to the Indians, who all assembled themselves near the Bishop's house, about twenty in number. They seemed to be thankful for the provisions, and many of them attended meeting and seemed very attentive.

Thursday, December 30th, 1852

Very fine warm day. No frost, remarkable muddy. Made another trial of the Iron ore at the Iron works in the cubulo. After a good trial for about 15 hours, there was no iron and it is the judgement of all that there is something in it that eats the iron away. Attended prayer meeting in the evening, had a first rate good meeting. I read a Proclamation which Brigham had published in the Deseret News last year, respecting the first day of the new year that it should be kept as a day of Praise and Thanksgiving unto the Lord. I instructed the brethren to observe it accordingly. I also invited them to give liberly of their abundance to the poor, so that they might rejoice with us and we could all rejoice together and be glad, and I promised them a dance to commence at 3 o'clock on that day. Bro. Geo. Wood expressed a desire to be rebaptised and wished for me to baptise him tomorrow at 12 o'clock. Nephi Johnson, John Nelson and Margaret Easton (John Easton's wife) also requested to be rebaptized.

Friday, December 31st, 1852

Fine day. Very little frost, very muddy. Spent most of the morning at the Iron works. Baptized Geo. Wood, John Nelson, Nephi Johnson and Margaret Easton about one o'clock. The water was remarkably cold. I never felt better over baptising any persons in my life than I did over baptising the above persons; the spirit of the Lord seemed to rest upon us. I gave a good large piece of beef to the Bishop for the poor. I also gave a load of hay for his cattle. I chopped considerable wood in the evening for tomorrow so as not to have any more work to do tomorrow that I could avoid.

Saturday, January 1st, 1853

Arose about 5 o'clock A.M. also my wife and all the family and wahsed our bodies all over with pure water and went on our knees before the Lord and offered up an appropriate prayer. Bro. Shirts and wife and Bro. Lee dined with us, also rather and Mother Whittaker and family which consisted of James, age 19, and Mary, age 14, and Sarah, age 12. Before we sat down to dinner we all kneeled again before the Lord and offered up a prayer of Thanksgiving, and then partook heartily of a good dinner of roast beef and plumb pudding. Assembled together in the meeting house at 3 o'clock P.M. and after singing a hymn and prayer, commenced dancing. The old men and old women were as active as anyone in the dance, and enjoyed themselves as much as the young people, and I think moreso after an intermission of one hour, met again and enjoyed ourselves exceedingly. There were a number of pieces recited and several songs sung. I would remark that no foolishness of any discription was spoke or sung. Myself and wife, and rather Whittaker and Mary and Mary Ann Corlett performed a piece called the "outcast". It went off well and caused many to shed tears. The whole of the day was a day of rejoicing and thanksgiving throughout our peaceful colony. I recommended the old citizens to make a contribution for the poor yesterday which some of them contributed to freely. The Bishop divided it out and it caused everyone to have abundance. I also

recommended the brethren to keep up all the cattle and feed them all, which was generally attended to. We dismissed at eleven o'clock. :.M. Thus we spent the first day of the New Year of one Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty three. It is my prayer in the name of Jesus Christ that I may live more faithful to the cause of God the present year than I have done the last, that I may be more faithful and humble have more of the wisdom of God, and the Gift of Charity. and also that I may be enabled to overcome every propensity of nature and every temptation and continue firm in the work of the Lord and mighty in wisdom and in counsel even so Amen.

Sunday, Jan. 2, 1853

Delightful and fine, more like the month of May than January. Splendid meeting. Had some excellent preaching by Bros. Lee and Shirts. Sat in council with the organized council from 12 until 2 P.M. Bro. Shirts dined with Father Whittaker, also myself and wife. Attended afternoon meeting. Sacrament administered. I confirmed Wm. Davies, Bro. Bladon had a child blessed and bro. Valey had two children blessed. Several of the brethren spoke and bore their testimony. At the close of the meeting, a Utah Indian came for me and Bishop for to go to ~~km~~ their wickiups and administer unto an Indian who had very badly hurt his knee while hunting deer, fell over some rocks. I went with the Bishop and took some consecrated oil and administered unto him, found the poor fellow suffering with great pain. Immediately after the administration the swelling began to go down. I afterwards had some chat with Arapean, a very intelligent Utah Indian who came in from Walker. He could speak considerable English. Said that Walker was trading with the Moquitch's Indians and would be along by and bye and would bring a heap of horses. Attended a Bishop's Court in the evening held at Bro. Wiley's house. The case was as follows: Bro. Wiley preferred a charge against his wife and Adam Nicholson for their unchristian like conduct. It appeared that Bro. Wiley had seen them kiss each other, and after telling Nicholson to not come in his house any more he took no notice but came in and out just as he pleased. They both denied the charge, and after some examination were found guilty and cut off the church. The Bishop reprovved them very severely.

Tuesday, January 11th, 1853

Fine day. I was aroused out of my bed this morning by the report of two guns, and soon after which, four Pihedes Indians came into the house, and told us that the Utah Indians had shot into their camp. Soon after this some of the Pihede wickiups were all on fire. It appeared afterwards from the testimony of one of the Pihedes that the Utah's had bought one of the Pihede squaws and the squaw had run from the Utah's and that made the Utah's mad. I went to the Utah's camp and had a conversation with Tab and Chrosefene, the two chiefs, and they appeared very friendly with me. They asked me if I would invite my people to give them some flour, as they were going to leave this point at noon today. I told them I would and I sent round the Fort and collected some 75 lbs flour and gave it to them. I told them to see that none of their men drove off any of our cattle or horses. Nephi Johnson interpreted for me. The Utah Trib left at 12 o'clock, said they were going to San Pete. Myself and wife and Father and Mother Whittaker attended a supper party at Bro. Chatterley's. Bro. J.C.L. Smith came in the evening.

Sunday- Jan. 23rd, 1853

Frost not so severe. Very fine day. Attended meeting in the morning at 10 A. Meeting house was crowded so that some had to stand up all the while. Bro. Mitchell preached a very excellent discourse. I had a few closing remarks. Attended the Sunday School in the afternoon, was very pleased at the good order and the instructions which were given by the Teachers to the children. The children are learning to sing delightfully and the Spirit of God and his blessings rest down upon the teachers and children. Bro. Shirts dined with me. Ellen bore her testimony. I made a few closing remarks. Counseled the brethren for to have their guns and ammunition on hand and for to take notice and listen to the tales of the Indians, but not to tell them our intentions, as I had heard that the Utah Indians were made and had said that they would come and kill us some night, for we were cowards and durst not fight them. I have learned from the Pihede Indians that the Utah's killed five of the Pihedes dead and five more were wounded and also stole a lot of children and some women. I would here remark that the Utah Tribe never were half so good behaved as the Pihede Indians, neither are they industrious like the Pihedes. The Pihedes have hitherto as a general thing been peaceable and kind, and are willing to work for bread or anything to eat, and truly they do a vast of work for this people, and may God bless them and inspire their hearts to do right, and to habits of industry and cleanliness.

Saturday, February 5th, 1853

Very sharp frost but fine pleasant day. Removed from Father Whittaker's house to my own house on the new City. Father and James assisted me. I feel very thankful to them and the rest of the family for their many acts of benevolence and charity rendered unto me and my wife. I have it not in my power at the present time to pay them for their work done for me; but if ever I should, it is my desire to pay them for their labour. Father Whittaker has been working for me for the past week. Mother Whittaker furnished us with a number of articles necessary in housekeeping which I was entirely destitute of such as pots and kettles, ect. ect. May the Lord reward them for their goodness. I will return for their kindness to me, endeavour by the help of Jehovah to prove myself to be an honourable member of his Kingdom, and a dutiful son-in-law; and shall ever endeavor to exalt them in the Kingdom of God. In the evening in my usual evenings devotion. I thank the Lord for the comfortable house that he had given me and my wife and asked his blessings to rest upon it; and dedicate it to the Lord. It is adobie house 15 inch wall, 15 by 16. 10 feet high, well finished inside, fronts the south, Lot 5, corner lot, Block 19. The first adobie house built in Cedar City. Praised by Lord for his goodness unto to me forever Amen.

Sunday, February 6th, 1853

Very sharp frost. Delightful fine day. Attended meeting. Bro. Carruthers preached an excellent discourse. Our meetings are most excellently attended, so crowded that the house will scarcely hold all the people. Walker, the Indian Chief, and a small band came and camped by the side of the small mountain yesterday East of the Fort. They had a large band of horses. He had inquired for me but I did not see him until today. I went about one o'clock and took along Nephi Johnson for to interpret for me. Father Whittaker and several brethren accompanied me. Just as I was going Bro. ~~Gunnels~~ Boulds man, who was attending the coal pits, at the Iron works, came running to me and said that one of the pits had bursted out, and set fire to the cord wood. I immediately called out in the Fort that the wood pike at the Iron works was on fire and that I wished for the brethren to run with buckets, which they immediately did. Thinking it wisdom to go and see Walker, the Indian Chief, the while, I did so. When I first entered his tent, which was a very extensive and excellent one, he shook hands with me and invited me to sit down by his side on a blanket, which I did. He seemed very quiet and did not manifest a very friendly spirit for some time. When I lived at Powowan I had a rifle which he

wanted forget off me for a horse, but not being lawful for to trade guns with wanted to get off me for a horse, the Indians at that time, of course, I did not trade. He told me that he did like me so well on that account and if I would give him a shirt he would be friendly with me. I told him through Nephi that I should not buy his friendship by giving him a shirt for I was his friend all the time and consequently had no occasion to give him anything on that account. I told him inasmuch as he would do right and his people, the Mormons were his friends. I told him that some of the Utah's had shot some Pihede's and that the Mormons did not like the Utah's for that, for it was very wicked of them to keep killing one another and that the Lord was very angry with them for killing one another. He afterwards manifested a most excellent spirit and said he was mad at the Utah men killing the Piheds and when he heard of it he cried, he said he was friendly with the Piheds and also said there were a great number of Pihedes east of this place over the mountains who had never seen any white man yet; and he said they must not steal any of the Mormon's cattle, for the Mormons were a good people. He also said that it was not my fault that I did not trade him my rifle; he said he was Tooich, Ticaboo, which is very friendly with me. I then invited him and Amon, his brother, to dine with me on Monday and he said he would. He also said they were very hungry and had not any meat, and would be very glad if I would have my people to give them some flour and potatoes. I said I would. He had the large pipe charged and we smoked all round some 20 braves the Pipe of Peace. I then left and attended the afternoon's meeting, Sacrament Sunday. Called for the report of the Teachers, which each one gave in, and as a general thing the reports were very good. Bro. and Sister Ashworth would not receive the Teachers as Saints, should do and manifested a very bad spirit. They both were disfellowshipped from the Church until they made restitution to the Teachers. According to the instructions I received from Pres. J.C.L. Smith I informed Bro. Wood and Bro. Benson that they must not receive the Sacrament. Bro. Wood insisted of speaking before the Sacrament was administered. I refused him the privilege as I did not consider it wisdom as Pres. Smith informed them he wished for both of them to meet before the Bishop on Monday night. Bro. Wood manifested a very bad spirit and said that it was not right as he was not allowed to speak. I felt the power of darkness in the room and bowed in prayer to the Lord; after some few remarks by Bishop Smith the meeting was dismissed. The evil spirits had to flee before the rays of Truth and before the dismissal the Evil one appeared to have but very little power. Myself and wife had both dinner and supper with Mother and Father Whittaker. My mind feeling tired with the amount of business pertaining to the upbuilding of the Kingdom of God that I had had to attend to during the day, I retired home and instructed the Bishop to preside at the evenings meeting.

Friday, Feb. 18th, 1853

Very sharp frost, cold north wind. Fine clear day. Mother Whittaker and Sister Catherine Chatterley spent the afternoon with my wife, eat supper with us and also Father Whittaker and Bro. Chatterley eat supper with us. I was pleased to have them and felt truly thankful to my Heavenly Father that I had got a good comfortable little house of my own, that I could make my brethren and sisters comfortable, and find a home for the weary traveller, and administer to their wants. I am still more thankful that the Lord has given me abundance of food to eat, and peace and happiness in my habitation. May I ever live to the Glory of God and prove myself worthy of his good things being withheld from me is my prayer for Christ's Sake, Amen.

Saturday, Feb. 19th, 1853

This morning at $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5, I was called by four of the brethren who went out with the company on Thursday morning. I immediately jumped up from my bed opened the door, and inquired what news; answer, "good, all's well". Invited the brethren to put their horses in my pen, in the meanwhile I made a good fire for them to warm themselves by as they were nearly frozen. They informed me that the two gold diggers that went along turned back and were killed by

the Indians. The company met Bro. ~~John West~~ Steele & Co. about 45 miles from here all well with 3 loads of iron. Bro. John West lay down in my bed for about 2 hours and ate breakfast with us and then went on to Parowan. I am thankful to my Father in Heaven for the good news and for his protecting care that has been round about my brethren. The two men who were killed I was informed were very wicked, swearing men. Hence fulfill's scripture "The wicked shall not live out half their days." I went over to the Fort in the evening, with the brethren and sisters ready for a day. The balance of the brethren came back in the afternoon and the Bishop gave them a dance. I participated a little in the dance and then returned home.

Monday, February 21st, 1853

Very cold north wind. Blew very strong all day. Saw Walker, the Indian Chief, and conversed with him through Nephi Johnson. Told him to preach to the Pihede and tell them to behave themselves, and not come into our houses unless they were invited and that they must not insult our women as some had done of late, and that we expected a great many more Mormons this spring. Walker then walked with me home and dined with me, and manifested a very good spirit and told me he would talk to the Pihede Indians. Bro. Steele & Co. returned with the Iron from Big Muddy. They left 1,107 lbs. with us at the Iron works. Went on their way to Parowan in the afternoon. Stormed considerable on the mountains. Bro. Bradshaw came to my house and told me that he would take the job of making the water ditch for to take the water round by the city and to the field for to make it twenty-cents per yard and would try to have it done by the first of April and would allow anyone to work out their portion if they choosed to do so. I told him he should have the job.

Tuesday, February 22nd, 1853

Very sharp frost. Fine warm day. Busily engaged about the Iron works most of the day. Grubed up a little sage off my garden. Bro. J.I.L. Smith came to the Iron works about 2 o'clock. We both talked most of the afternoon about the works and different subjects. He returned to Parowan in the evening with Bro. Walker's buggy and carried back Father Gould who was very sick with a weakness in his back. There are a number of brethren who are in the want of wheat that are working at the Iron works and neither Bro. Calvin Smith nor myself are able to get any for them, as the new has lately come from Salt Lake City that wheat is likely to be scarce before harvest. Those in our midst and at Parowan who have wheat to spare will not part with it at the cash price namely, $1\frac{1}{4}$ dollars per bushel. And as the Bishop at Parowan or here has not received instructions from ~~Presiding~~ Presiding Bishop at Salt Lake City he will not part with it for less than the old price, \$2.00 per bushel. I am sorry to see saints keep their wheat locked up because they think they can make a little more of it by keeping for a while I have preached over and over again against the principle and instructed the brethren to be liberal minded one towards another and turn out their wheat, those who had it to spare, and not think of speculating out of ~~their~~ brethren and charge them higher because wheat was likely to be scarce. The principal is an old Gentile Devilish principle and therefore, was not good for saints.

Wednesday, March 2nd, 1853

Little frost, fine day. Some two or three hundred pounds of Iron run out of the blast Furnace early this morning. Dr. Meeks came down from Parowan, and counseled with me on him instructing some of the sisters on the art of doctoring and midwifery. I recommended the principle strong, for each one to become his or her own doctor. Myself and wife had supper with Bro. and Sister Chatterley. After supper I invited Bro. Meeks and a party of about a dozen brethren and sisters to Bro. Chatterley's house and I invited Bro. Meeks to give instructions on medicines, midwifery, ect., which he did and we had a very interesting and instructive chat together. Set talking until a late hour.

Thursday, March 10th, 1853

Cloudy morning. Storming on the mountains. Myself and bro. Carruthers went on horseback up the kanyon to the men at the coal bank and examined the mine that was worked in last summer for some 12 years. It was the ~~opinion~~ of the brethren that the coal was not a "blind coal" as had been said, but that it would prove the best of coal lower down under the solid mountain. We made some little excavation of the snow and earth in search of the coal in various place but could not discover the coal. We returned home however and left the brethren at work removing the snow, which was some two feet deep and more, and snowing very fast all the time, and very cold and stormy. I encouraged the brethren all I could and they were in good spirit as Saints of God should be; and may the Lord bless them and prosper the labour of their hands is my prayer in the name of Jesus, Amen. As bro. Carruthers and myself rode together by the way we talked of the wonderful work of the Lord in these latter days and how he had led us and brought us in the midst of this world of mountains and his us up as it were in the hollow of his hand, our hearts burned within us with the love of God, we arrived home about 3 o'clock.

Wednesday, March 16th, 1853

Snow fell during the night three inches. Stormed all the day. I spent most of the time in reading John Taylor's discussion with the 3 Ministers at Paris. Bro. Decker lent me a poney for to go to the valley and Bro. Nelson promised to let me have a mule. I promised to pay these brethren for their animals.

Monday, March 21st, 1853

I invited the brethren who intended to work at the Iron works to meet at the casting house at nine o'clock this morning. They did so and I met with them. We spent some time in arranging and organizing things. We all agreed to meet again in the evening and see if we could not get the farmers to haul wood this week for the iron works as we are going to try wood in the Blast Furnace. The farmers were very backward at promising to do anything for the Iron Works. I invited them and warned them not to have their minds so much on farming as they were not sent here for to farm. They were sent down here for to go to with all their might and make iron, and let everything else be, especially farming.

Tuesday, March 22, 1853

The brethren tried the saw wood in the furnace and it melted the iron in the cubule first rate and two wheels and two pedestals were moulded and looked spendid. I had recommended the brethren try the raw pitch pine many times even from the first, but they would not.

Wednesday- March 23rd, 1853

Started with a waggon mule and horse, about eleven o'clock for Gt. Salt Lake City. Robert Kershaw accompanied me and my wife, he lent me his horse. The poney that I got off bro. Decker got out of the pen and could not be found. Bro. George Wood and two wives went with us with two teams. Also bro. and sister Bosnell and sister Cartwright one team. Arrived at Parowan about 4 o'clock P.M. Most tremendous windy night, could not sleep for the dust and wind.

Thursday, March ²⁴, 1853

Wind and dust continued to blow a perfect hurricane. Left Parowan about eight A.M. There were several families left Parowan with us for Salt Lake. Stormed ahead of us most of the morning, excessively cold. Ate supper on the rise of the mountain about 5 o'clock, then rolled on to the Beever, distance I should guess from Parowan 35 miles. Bro. Walker broke his forward axle coming down the kanyon. I carried his wife to camp about six miles. No wood, but small willows, very cold night. Camped on the south side of the first stream in the Beever Valley. Tremendous cold frost night. There were seven waggons in our camp and 5 more camped about a mile ahead of us.

Friday, March 25, 1853

I rose early this morning and turned out the horses for to feed. Bro. Bosnell went back to Bro. Walker and helped him to fix up his waggon and got into camp about 12 o'clock last night. Cut a quantity of willows and put them into the crrk for to pass over. Started again about eight o'clock, crossed over the creek first rate, had some little difficulty in getting Bro. Woods waggon over and Bro. Whitney's over as their horses were very bad to drive. Did not see or hear anything of Bro. J.C.L. Smith. He and Bro. Leaney started on Wednesday from Parowan for the purpose of breaking out a new road which would be some 7 miles nearer than the old road from Beever to Pine Creek, and we expected for to break the road, but as we did not see anything of them we concluded to continue the old road. The Beever crossing is a bad one--steep pitch into the creek. A short distance on the north side there is another creek which is also bad crossing several of the team had trouble in crossing. Bro. Gallisbie had to be helped out. I crossed at other places first rate. Bro. Walker in crossing broke the iron work in the front part of his buggy and he had to leave it. I took some of his things in my waggon and Bro. Wood the rest into his and had Bro. Walker's horses put to his waggon. About 7 miles from the Beever we met a party going to Coal Creek. They had the mail with them and had been 23 days going from Gt. Salt Lake City. They reported the roads very bad and much snow in places. They left Coal Creek the first Thursday in January; they had a few groceries from Snow & Richards for the brethren in the Iron works at Coal Creek, and had a letter and an invoice of about nine hundred dollars worth of dry goods and groceries. The letter was from Snow & Richards, it did not contain much news, said they had sent the goods by Bros. Anderson and Watts. They said they expected one of them would visit us at Coal Creek soon but they could not say which or when. About 2 miles further we met three men with pack animals, with the U. S. Mail going to California. Tremendous cold north wind. Camped in the mouth of a canyon, where Mitchell preached on the word of wisdom the time we first went to Little Salt Lake. Distance about 14 miles from Beever, camped about 3 o'clock, plenty of wood and good feed, which is a luxury to travellers in this country, but no water. Had to convert snow which was plentiful on the south side of the mountains into water. Being very hungry, myself and Ellen made great havoc of a Beef's tongue, Butter, Eggs, and bread, washed down by a good cup of tea given to us by Sister Cartwright. Our little camp had a very lively appearance in the evening, with its cheerful fires and the sisters and their little ones sitting around the fires, and some of the brethren telling tales and singing songs. It is twelve months today since I and Ellen were married. About 7 P.M. Pres. Smith called all the brethren together round the large camp fire and organized the camp into a company. We concluded to let our horses run loose during the night, and a guard was put on. Two men at a time, two hours guard each guard.

Saturday, March 26, 1853

The camp was called up at 4 o'clock. Started about 5 o'clock. The ground being frozen hard we traveled good unto Pine Creek. Traveled over snow in places from one to three feet deep. I was the 6th waggon. Myself and wife walked part of the road. Breakfasted here and bait the horses. Started again from Pine Creek about 10 o'clock. Met Mr. Gatehouse, who is the contractor to carry the mail from Independence, U. S. to San Francisco, California. The U. S. Government pays him 50 thousand dollars per year for the contract. He reported 20 waggons at Salt Creek bound for Coal Creek, roads very bad. Camped at Cove Creek about 2 P.M. Had to pack our water for nearly a mile up Cove Creek. There was no water when we crossed. We concluded to start again on our way by 12 o'clock in the night, and go to Corn Creek. I stood guard round the horses from sun down until $\frac{1}{2}$ past nine P.M. when we drove up the horses, fed them, harnessed up and started about $\frac{1}{2}$ past eleven P.M.

Sunday, March 27th, 1853

Arrived on Corn Creek just as the King of day was sending forth his majestic rays of warmth and light over the valleys of the mountains, and the spring birds charmed our ears with their singing. We had pretty heavy rolling through Dog Valley. The New road made through from Dog Valley to Parvint Valley is a most excellent one and some nearer than the old one. We had good rolling to Corn Creek. We took our horses out gave them water and a feed, breakfasted and started on again. O waggon of us arrived at Filmore City about 12 o'clock noon. Filmore is a promising place, beautiful location and a very extraordinary valley for bunch grass. There are some 50 families living there in a fort principally, but some few are living out on their city lots. There is a saw mill, and a grist mill, just began to grind.

Monday, March 28, 1853

I bought a bushel of ground wheat for to feed to my horse and mule, paid one dollar for it. Had prayer and started on our way again. Took our horses out at Cedar Springs and baited them and ate our dinner. Roads were good to this point but rather rough. The roads up the kanyon rising the mountain were heavy rolling, very muddy in consequence of the snow thawing. After ascending the summit and descending the mountain we met two sons of Bro. Ormsby, who crossed the plains in the same co. as I did. They reported their father dead; I was sorry to hear it, he was a good man. They came to me and remembered me well but they were so very much grown that I did not know them. We rolled on to Dry Valley and camped at the point of the cedars and drove the horses down to the creek to drink and brought them back to camp and concluded to tie them to the waggon until the moon was up, and then to herd them during the night. There were 4 Utah Indians came to camp immediately after we arrived. They told us the grass was theirs, and the wood and land, and wished for us not to stay here but for to "pique". They also wanted for us to give them provisions but we could not as they were not for accommodating us, neither would we them, we told them if they would come in the morning, good natured we would give them some "citcup". We spent a very pleasant evening and had considerable preaching by several of the brethren on the subject of women wasting life by not marrying.

Tuesday, March 29, 1853

Stood on guard round the horses from one till 4 A.M. Thought that Bro. Silas Smith's horses were stolen by the Indians as we could not find them until day light. Started on our way again about eight A.M. Went round by the water to water our horses, arrived at the Severe River about noon, found an excellent bridge which was very accommodating over the Severe River. Baited for about an hour and rolled on again. Excellent road. Met two teams for Iron County heavy rolling near to Chichen Creek. Baited for about 2 hours. There were several more teams camped here on their way to Conference. Rolled on again some 7 miles and stayed the night. No wood, water or feed.

Wednesday, March 30, 1853

Started on our way again soon after day light. Arrived at Nephi City about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 A.M. Found quite a city here, about 50 families; very pleasant location. The Indians at this point killed a Grisly Bear a few days since. I bought a little fat off them for some flour. Ellen rendered it and got about $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of grease, which came in first rate for our hair as we have no oil. Started on about 2 o'clock. Stayed about ten minutes on Willow Creek. This is a most splendid location, capital place to raise sheep, being no brush and abundance of grass. Traveled on again about three miles to some springs where we camped. No wood but some little sage brush.

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Thursday, March 18th, 1853

Drove up our horses about six o'clock. The wolves had eat off about half of the larriet on the horse. Rolled out of camp about seven AM. The roads good but rather rough, mostly up hill to summit, found a small settlement here, some dozen houses. Travelled on to Payson, where we stayed an hour and baited our horses. There were some 30 or 40 houses at this point, very pleasant spot and likely to become a great place for raising grain. Distance from the springs to summit 9 miles. From Summit to Payson, 6 miles. Rolled on again about 10 miles and baited our horses for about 2 hours. Saw a large settlement on Spanish Fork Creek to our left called Palmyra. Rolled on again through Springville. This is the finest settlement I have seen on the road. Beautiful for situation, some 100 houses and many excellent buildings of Adobies with shingle roofs. This city bids fair for one of the most delightful cities in the territory. The prairie about Springville is beautiful and green with the new grass and appears to becoming thick like turf in the old country. Rolled on the way and found ourselves a little after sundown in the midst of a large thriving city called "Provo". There are some two thousand inhabitants in this city, and a great number of most excellent buildings erected, and many more about to be built this spring. It is astonishing to see the rapid progress of the improvements made in the valleys of the mountains. A little over two years since there was not a single house or improvement of any description at Salt Creek, Summit or Spanish Fork and now there are cities being built of immense magnitude and assumes the appearance of an old settled country. There were only 4 houses at Payson when I passed and but an old shabby Fort at Provo and a small one being built at Hobbie Creek. I am sorry to say that there were three young men who belonged to the church at Bro. Whipples house with Ball and Ch in on for stealing cattle. We met about a dozen waggons between Payson and Springville for Iron County, so they said, but I doubt not but some will not stop until they reach California.

Friday, April 1st, 1853

Rose early this morning. Stopped at Battle Creek at Bro. Johnson's house. I was met at his door with a cup of good strong ale in his hand, pointing it towards me and inviting me to drink. I gladly seized the opportunity and in a few seconds the contents of the cup was down my throat and with a smack of the lips proved it to be good malt liquor of home manufacture. Distance from Provo to Battle Creek 10 miles. Rolled on through American Fork to Willow Creek, distance 15 miles.

Saturday, April 2nd, 1853

Started about eight o'clock, traveled on the upper road, and arrived at Salt Lake City. The G.S.E. City has the appearance of a city to what it had when I left a little over 2 years ago. Some hundreds of houses have been erected in that time and some very good ones too. The Tabernacle is a very fine building, also the Council house and Store house and would grace the City of London. We stayed with some acquaintances of Ellen's, who made us very welcome.

Tuesday, April 5th, 1853

Transacted our business at the stores. Found the stores nearly empty. Not a print or a calico to be had. Visited the sugar works and meat shop and public work shops yesterday. Was astonished to find the great amount of machinery and improvements that have been made. To see the machinery, buildings, ect, in this city that are already erected is a miracle of the present age unparalleled in the world's history. The barren, dry desert truly is turned into a fruitful field and the home of the wolf and snake and wild Indian made the happy peaceful home of the Saints of the most high. Went to see Social Hall and heard the Bands play. Nearly 40 performers, splendid band. Bro. Parley P. Pratt and I had a good deal of chat together. Returned home.

Wednesday, April 6th, 1853

Myself and Ellen witnessed the laying of the corner stones of the foundation of the temple. There were more than 5 thousand Saints present. To see the order and hear the music and the troops of soldiers with their flags and the large flag floating from the top of the Liberty Pole was truly an imposing sight and a day long to be remembered. We attended Conference in the Tabernacle at 10 o'clock. The conference was called to order by Pres. Brigham Young the choir sung. Prayer by John Taylor. The choir sung again, and then the procession formed at the Vestry and marched to the temple grounds. I saw the Presidency lay the Southeast corner stone and also the Twelve the Northeast corner stone. Bishop Hunter and Council layed the Southwest corner stone and the High Priests layed the Northwest corner. The northwest corner stone was supposed to weigh five tons and the other three about three tons each. There was an oration, prayer and singing at the laying of each stone. The day was delightfully fine and the smiles of an overruling providence beamed richly upon the servant of God and the congregation of Saints as they were engaged in the great and long to be remembered work of laying the foundation stones of the House of the God of Jacob, in the valleys of the Mountains. The ceremony was over about $\frac{1}{2}$ past one P.M. We went to Bro. Kanes and had dinner. Attended conference again in the Tabernacle.

Friday, April 8th, 1853

Attended conference in the afternoon. Attended a High Priests meeting in the Tabernacle in the evening. Had my name enrolled in the Quorum of High Priests. There were 24 brethren called to go on foreign missions, 19 for England, 2 for U. States, 1 for Germany and 2 for China.

Saturday, April 9th, 1853

After supper I went with Bro. Furguson and Company to the Court House and hear the sentence passed on 3 men for stealing cattle. One was fined 200 dollars and costs and one year's imprisonment and the other two had the same but six months imprisonment instead of twelve and fined 100 dollars each. The judge told the prisoners that he presumed within two years a thief would have his head cut off if he had stold the amount of ten dollars. I attended a meeting of Seventies in the Tabernacle in the evening.

Tuesday, April 12th, 1853

Bro. Jos. Kane showed me over the printing office. I printed one side of a newspaper. I was much pleased with the process of printing. There are some 8 or 10 men employed in the office. The new press and type cost some eight thousand dollars.

Wednesday, April 13th, 1853

We started on our way to Cedar City about 9 o'clock AM. Called at a number of places in the city, which detained us, and it was about 2 o'clock before we got out of the city. Stayed at Bro. Smoots Little Cotton Wood. Paid Bro. Smoot 100 for 4th of pork.

Thursday, April 14th, 1853

Started about seven o'clock. Met two men with an Express from Parowan. They gave me a letter to reach which they had for Bro. Brigham Young, stating some emigrants had been furnishing Walker's Indians with guns and ammunition and a posse of our brethren went out after them and Walker the Indian with about 30 more stoped them from pursuing them any further and presented their guns at our brethren. The brethren being much smaller company than the Indians though wisdom for to return which they did, held a council and sent an express to Pres. Brigham Young.

Wednesday, April 26th, 1853

Was confined the house most of this day. Took a walk up to the Iron works in the afternoon. I instructed the brethren for to get the school house enlarged this week and recommended bro. Hewitt to take the job and levy a tax on the people for to pay them for the job.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1853

In the house all day writing. Attended the dance with my wife in the evening. The room was very much crowded. About eleven ther was a variety of sweet cake s handed round the room. There was a variety of songs and pieces recited. Bro. Snow preached a most spendid discourse and dismissed the assembly by benediction at about 3 A.M.

Sunday, May 15th, 1853

I gave a few items in the afternoon of council to the trethren which I considered important which were, not to scatter out on the City Lots, and to strengthen the Fort and make it secure, and have the gates locked every nigh, also for the brethren to have their guns and ammunition on hand and grind up their swords so that they would do some execution if required. Bro. Bosnell stated that some signsof Mexicans had been seen on the mountains near Parowan and tha t a company of six brethren from Parowan are in search of them.

Thursday, May 19, 1853

Myself and wife planted a few garden seeds in the afternoon. About $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 P.M. it began to thunder and lightning over Shirts Canyon and in a few minutes the whole heavens were black with cluds and lightning and thunder began to approach very near and was tremendous loud. The wind began to blow in a most terrific manner and large drops of rain decended. I and Ellen then went into the house. She sat down near to the fire place and I went to the wood pile fo some wood for the fire. As I came through the door I pushed it wide open and just as I was in the attitude of laying the wood down by the side of the fire place, the Electric Fluid struck the chimney of the house, accompanied with the loudest burst of thunder I ever before heard. Knocked part of the chimney down, rent the house from top to bottom, blew the mantle piece to pieces, took a piece out of the floor, knocked the bottom out of a keeler which was full of water, a hole into a Box, knocked ~~the~~ plaster off the wall, tore one of the shoes to pieces on my wife's foot, and a large hole into the other ~~xxxx~~ took the use out of both of her legs for some time. I had to carry her out of the house and at the same time my own legs were burning with heat as though I had been in a fire. The house at the moment of the tremendous shock was filled with a blaze of fire. We were both of us sensible at the time and are now that had it not been for an overruling providence which had shielded us from the danger we most certainly should have both of us been instantly killed. It was the most awful scene I ever witnessed and certainly will never be forgot.

Monday, May 30th, 1853

I went with Bro. Yardly for to get a load of cedars for to fence with. About none o'clock I heard the report of two guns at the Pihede's wickiups.

Tuesday, May, 31st, 1853

I went over to the Fort this morning early and a Pihede Indian came to me and told me that two Parvant Indians had been last night and shot at the Pihedes i in their wickiups and had drove off two oxen in the night. He said he had see n the tracks and there were some six more Pihede Indians tracing the tracks wh would be at the Fort soon. I went over home and eat my breakfast and returned to the Fort, met one Pihede Indian by the name of Moguechee who tole me that t the Parvants had stolen tow oxen and he had tracked them for a considerable distance. I~~z~~ then ran round the Fort and instructed all the brethren who were there in the Minute Company for to prepare as soon as possible, for to go out after the Indians, and as the officers as well as most of the men in the Minut Company were at work in the kanyon. I said I would go and invited Bro. Dan

Ross to go but he refused. I asked him for to let some one have his horse but he refused. I bore with him some time and visited him twicem but allof no use We started about nine o'clock A.M. on horse back. We struck the track of two oxen and the mocasions tracks of two Indians following them. We followed it up in a northwest direction. We passed by a lake of considerable size about 13 miles off from Cedar City and then followed it over the mountains and down a kanyon which led us into a beautiful valley west of the Beaver Valley, which the Beaver River runs through. It got so dark that we could not see the tracks and we camped for the night. No water, no feed, nor no provisions but a very little bread which one or two had in their pockets. One of the brethren picked up tow little young rabbits and they were soon skinned, put on the fire and eat. The night was very cold and some of the boys had neither coat nor vest, but however we spent the night very pleasant in talking and telling tales.

Wednesday, June 1, 1853

As soon as day break we saddled up and as soon as we could see the track we had and started again on the tracks. We traveled about seven miles and came to the Beaver River, followed the tracks into the Cottonwoods amongst the brush and out again down by the side of the Cottonwoods down the river we discovered a small fire which was burning where the thieves had encamped for the night and it appeared by signs of the cattle that they had not left that place more than one hour. We followed the trail down the river for several miles, and then came in sight of the cattle and the Indians running them. We then made a charge on them with all the speed our animals could take us. The Indians then saw us and they left the cattle and triped off their clothes and took into the stream which was from 4 to 5 feet deep and some 40 feet wide and swam down under the water. We found their clothes and an excellent rifle, gun, powder, horn and bullet pouch and a fur cap and butcher knife, which we gave all to our Pihede brave, and he seemed most extraordinary well pleased. We explored the river down for some distance but could not find the Savages. There was considerable brush on each side of the river which made it difficult for us to see the water. We then concluded for to return home; we did not intend to kill them, we would have taken them prisoners. The cattle proved to be Dan Ross's. Two most excellent oxen. The distance we thought to be about 50 miles. Our old brave shot a hare with Bow and Arrows. We made a small fire and he cooked it for us, and a sweeter morsel I never eat. This valley is well adapted for raising wheat and is a very large valley. We returned of home again with the cattle and thankful to our heavenly father for our good success and that no blood had been spilt. We encamped at the lake for the night. We shot 3 or 4 small rabbits on our way. The Indian, which we christened "Moses", cooked them for us but he and the rest of us were so very hungry that he eat the guts of the first, and we polished up the whole of the remainder with the exception of the guts, but they were pretty well basted with the contents of the same.

Thursday, June 2, 1853

When the boys came to drive up the horses this morning there were 4 missing. They did not hobble them and they went to their old range. We started with 4 horses and carried along their saddles and called at bro. Johnsons and eat an excellent breakfast and then went on again for Cedar Fort. Found 3 of the horses on the way which the boys wanted to mount, so we did. Met several of the brethren who come to meet us. They were glad to see us, told us that there was great excitement in the Fort and City concerning us. We were welcomed at the Fort by a large concourse of the saints with shouts of joy. We galloped to the far end of the Fort and fired off our guns and gave three cheers and I dismissed the Brethren with the blessings of God.

Tuesday, June 14, 1853

Visited the brethren that were working on the road and also the coal mine. The brethren have commenced this week working the large vein. We measured the thickness of the coal and it measured altogether nine feet of pur coal, seven feet in one vein by itself without being intermixed with anything else. It is a great height up in the mountain. The Kanyon is very whide there and a most lovely part of Gods creation can be viewed from the mine. Abundance of feed for cattle and an excellent place for to erect coke hovens and Log Cabins for a few workmen to live in. There is a kind of fine clay intermixed with the coal, which is a good substitute for soap.