David Moore
and the
Salmon River
Mission
At the General Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints held in Great Salt Lake City, Apr. 6, 1855 and shortly after, the following named persons were called and set apart for the Northern Mission to that part of the Indians which inhabit the mountain regions known as the rocky mountains: Thomas S. Smith, **David Moore**, Ira Ames Jr., Benjamin F. Cummings, Pleasant Green Taylor, Wm. Burgess, Wm. L. Brundage, Israel J. Clark, Francillo Durfey, Charles McGrary, Gilbert Belnap, George W. Hill, Charles Dalton. Ezra J. Barnard, Isaac Shepherd, George R. Grant, Baldwin H. Watts, Wm. Burch, Abraham Zundell, Thomas Butterfield, Wm. H. Bachelor, Nathaniel Leavit, and Everett Lish.

On April 15th, they were set apart at Ogden City by Lorenzo Snow and instructed to go north. Their instructions were to settle among the Flat Heads, Bannocks, or the Shoshonee Indians, wherever these tribes would receive them. Teach them the principles of civilization. To persuade them to cease their savage customs and live in peace with each other and with the whites. To cease their savage habits and settle down and build homes. To teach them the principles of the gospel and do all we could to better the conditions of this fallen people.

We were also instructed to take provisions, enough to last us one year, and in no way be a burden to them. But rather feed them and be honest and upright in all our intercourse with them.

We were promised if we would go and serve in humility and help these fallen creatures to redeem themselves, that God would bless us.

On Tuesday, the 15th day of May, 1855, Col. Thomas S. Smith and those from Salt Lake and Davis Counties, passed through Ogden City and encamped on the herd ground near the herd house formerly occupied by Haskel W. Shurtliff and Childs, The company from Ogden City having united with those already camped.

On Thurs., May 17, 1855, at noon, the camp consisting of ten wagons commenced traveling north and camped at night at a spring within about four miles of Willow Creek where Abraham Zundell and Everett Lish joined the company with one wagon. The train passed on North to Grover's spring and camped for the night. Here B. F. Cummings, D. Moore, J. Galliger and J. W. Browning arrived on Horseback and joined said camp, they having been detained on business. Enoch Reese and a company for Carson Valley also arrived and camped with them about sundown.

On Sat., the 19th, the camp traveled to Bear River Ferry where a part of the company took their cattle about a mile up the river and swam them across, while the wagons were being ferried over by J. Simpson and the rest of the company. Mr. J. Simpson owned a part of the ferry, but he would not accept pay from any of the company for their ferriage. They
got into camp about 1 o'clock P.M. all safe and within a short distance of the ferry. About 3 o'clock P.M. Orson Hyde, Marshal Joseph L. Heywood, Judge Styles E. Reese, and several others on their way to Carson County arrived in Camp with them.

Christopher Merkley found a cow and a calf of his in Middleton's and Riley's train of cattle and after striving to sell it to several of the brethren present and not making any deal to suit him, he sold the cow and calf to D. Moore at $40.00. He gave him until fall to pay for her and if this money could not be got by his family, Merkley is to have ten percent interest until it is paid.

Traveled seven miles today.

On Sun., the 20th, Col. Thomas Smith, having been appointed the President of said Mission, organized the camp by selecting Francillo Durfey for Captain, William Burgess, Lt., B. F. Ciummings, Sargeant of the camp and David Moore, Clerk and Historian of the Mission. After the camp was thus organized, they traveled up Bear River about ten miles and camped for the night. Quite a shower of rain and hail fell during the night making the night quite cold.

Mon., 21st. On summing up the list taken the day before, there were found to belong to the camp 27 men, 11 wagons, 46 head of oxen, 21 cows, 3 calves, 1 bull, 7 horses, and 3 dogs. Also 7554 pounds of flour, 14 bushel 37 pounds of wheat, 1 bushel 4 quarts of corn, about $250 worth of tools, 19 guns, 11 revolvers and 5 pistols.

The camp traveled in a northeast direction some 18 miles to Frog Springs, Malad Valley, passed over a high ridge which was somewhat rocky, also passed over some good land for farming purposes; saw but little timber which was entirely on the mountain sides and to all appearances was Cedar only. No game except some prairie chicken and cranes. William Burch killed a sandhill crane. Cold Evening wind from the north.

Tues., 22nd. White frost on the ground this morning and the air very cold. The camp traveled this day about 18 miles to Muddy Creek, Malad Valley, passed over some three small creeks - Deep Creek, Muddy, and a large amount of good land. in this valley. There is a large amount of good land for stock. Game is scarce, consequently the Indians do not camp here much. We went up the creek and got some wood. Saw where some Indians had passed up the bank to the east. No fish in this creek.

Wed., 23rd. The company commenced their journey at 7 a.m. and traveled to the crossing of the California road about 16 miles and camped between two branches of the head waters of the Malad. Wm. Burgess caught some trout in this stream before he came into camp. On their way up the Malad, a block was obtained for a grind stone, which after coming into camp was cut out by D. Moore, so as to be carried more conveniently to the place of destination.

The camp attended prayers morning and evening since they were organized on the Bear River and peace and union prevailed.
Thurs., 24th. The Mountain peaks were all covered with snow this morning and the air was quite cool. Nathaniel Leavitt was appointed this morning, Captain of the herd by unanimous vote of the camp. They traveled up the California Road on a Northeasterly course over two mountains, crossing one of the head branches of the Malad. After descending to a high plain or high valley, they crossed a small spring creek and went on to the north side of said valley where they camped for the night at the head of a beautiful spring which they called Sandstone Springs.

Fri., 25th. Camp concluded to lay by today on account of storm. At 10: o'clock a.m., it commenced snowing very fast and continued until 12 p.m. when the snow was ankle deep. P. G. Taylor, D. Moore, G. Belnap and G. W. Hill went on to the great divide between the waters of the Great Salt Lake Basin and the pacific and examined the road over the divide. Then they went along the Divide further North and found a much better road.

Sat., 26th. Camp commenced their journey at 7:10 a.m. and passed over the Divide by the route found yesterday. The road now commenced to wind around the side hills down Crooked Creek Canyon, which name they gave it in consequence of the sudden and very crooked turns from right to left, the main course of the canyon being almost west. After having traveled over 20 miles of the worst road they had yet experienced, They drove into camp near Bannock Creek.

Bannock Creek comes out of a high valley south of the junction of Bannock Creek and Crooked Canyon Creek, and runs a little west and north and empties into the Portneuf River. Pleasant evening. After prayers we had some good singing of hymns. It was a clear night.

Sun., 27th. Frost on the ground this morning. Country more open here. Soli is rich. Camp moved on and traveled down Bannock Creek about 20 miles over a continual sage plain to the Portneuf River in front of and 6 or 7 miles of Fort Hall. The banks of the Portneuf are very high at this place. The Portneuf River is about the size of the Weber and empties into the Snake River.

About sundown, two Indians of the Bannock Tribe or Band came from Fort Hall, swam their horses over the river and came into camp. They were given something to eat, after which they wished to stay all night. They seemed pleased to see us. We told them our business which seemed to take well with them. They showed us where the Bannock lands lay and said the Bannocks were good friends with the Flat Heads and other tribes around.

Mon., 28th. The Portneuf being too high to ford, it was considered best to go by way of McArthur's Bridge which was some 6 or 7 miles travel. The privilege was granted for crossing the bridge for $11 or $ 1.00 per wagon. N. Leavitt traded his mare here with McArthur for three head of Indian ponies and G. H. Grant traded a cow for a bull. B. F. Cummings, D. Moore and C. McGrary left camp in company with Myette, a frenchman and a Mountaineer for the purpose of visiting Fort Hall. On arrival at the fort they were received by Mr. Sinclair with the greatest courtesy.
Fort Hall is situated on the bank of the Snake River and is built of adobes on a square of about 100 feet. The north side is composed of buildings two stories high, fronting inwards, and the other three sides consist of rooms one story high and fronting inside. The outside wall is about two feet thick and is raised above the roofs of the rooms last named, about three feet, which is intended for a breast work in case of trouble with the Indians. The gate is on the south side of the fort. The fort is kept very neat and clean and in the care of Mr. Sinclair, the clerk of the post.

The soil here and round about as far as can be seen is of a very cold appearance, wet and swampy on the bottom land with one continual swamp of wild sage and sandy and barren on the bench and but very little timber in sight on the mountains.

Tues., 29th. They left their encampment near McArthur's Bridge and traveled an easterly course to the bridge on Ross' Fork which is about ten miles; thence a northeast course to the ferry on Snake River, eight miles further.

They found some old wagon tires and other irons (on the bottom about three miles from Snake River) which they took with them, as they needed iron very much.

At 2 o'clock P.M. they camped just below the old ferry. Mr. McArthur, Mr. Hugo and another man accompanied them to camp and showed them a flat boat which they owned and gave them the right to repair and use it. Some of the Snake Indians went along with the camp from McArthur's Bridge and camped near by. They caught some very fine trout in the Snake River and traded with the camp for bread.

Wed., 30th. Camp still laying by. D. Moore, G. W. Hill and Ezra Bernard went up to examine the ford on Blackfoot Fork where the old Flat Head trail crosses it, which is some miles from camp. Examined the ford and found the water nearly six feet deep. Others searched the river near camp but could not find any ford, the water being too high in the Snake River. It was then concluded to repair the flat boat. Accordingly B. F. Cummings and J. W. Browning went back to Fort Hall for some caulking tools to repair said boat with.

The two Bannock Indians that had stayed with the camp the three nights past, accompanied by another Bannock, came into camp this afternoon. One of them brought his wife and child with him. G. W. Hill preached to them, showing them the Book of Mormon and telling them that it was a record of their forefathers, after which they offered themselves for baptism. Accordingly the camp was called together and a hymn was sung. After this we all repaired to the water where we all knelt in solemn prayer. G. W. Hill then baptized all three men, (the squaw not wanting to be baptized at that time.) Their names are Warrahoop, Jockick and Chu-mi. They were confirmed after which they blessed Warrahoop's little boy, Ion-ish, a child about 12 or 14 months old. Warra-hoop is the first baptism on the Northern Mission. He is young, tall and good looking; the other two are about middle sized and also have a good intelligent appearance.

Thurs., 31st. Weather pleasant and beautiful. The three Bannocks are still in camp. They seem in the best of spirits and very much pleased with the principles of Mormonism.
The repairing of the boat was finished about 1 o'clock and it was launched and taken up river about a mile to a place where there was a good place to ferry.

Mr. McArthur and Myette and another man came from Portneuf Bridge again to see how they had progressed with the ferry. Hugo's boy also came to camp and tried to persuade Warra-hoop and the other Bannocks to leave but they would not.

**J U N E  1 8 5 5**

Fri., 1st. At seven o'clock A.M. the camp commenced ferrying their wagons and swimming their cattle over the river. After all were over, a raft was made and the flat boat was taken back to the other side and those going over with it returned on the raft. While this was being done, the rest of the company took the wagons about a mile up the river and out on the high bench.

When the roll was called, Isaac Shepherd was missing, and not returning at half past eight at night, Col. Smith and some others went in search of him. They found him up the river fishing and brought him in, arriving in camp after most of the camp were in bed, except the guard.

Sat., 2nd. The company left their camp ground at 7 o'clock A.M. and traveled ahead breaking their road through the sage without the aid of an Indian Trail, traveling this day about 15 miles.

After they had traveled about four or five miles up the Snake River, they came in full view of some cedar bluffs, and supposing them to be on the bank of the Snake River, struck out for them. But after traveling some four or five miles further and finding that the Snake River was much to the east of said bluffs, they turned their course and traveled towards the river. Several of the company suffered for want of water, the day being very warm. On arriving at the bank of the Snake River, they soon refreshed themselves and traveled up the Snake River some five or six miles and camped for the night on the old Flat Head Trail about a mile above the ford on the Snake River.

There are many islands in the Snake River and it is rightly named, for it is very crooked. The current and general motion of the water is very swift, forming in some places rapids and falls. The soil is of a black sand or gravel and is very barren in its general appearance.

Sun., 3rd. At 7 A. M. the camp commenced traveling up the Snake River, a distance of about 15 miles and came to a halt on account of a very strong wind.

Mon., 4th. Camp all well and cheerful and anxiously looking forward for a place of destination. We commenced the journey again by traveling up the Snake River. After some four or five miles, they left the bank of the Snake River and struck out across a large field
formed by a bend in the river. They came to the river again about ten miles from where they left it. After traveling about three miles further up the river, they camped at a place that they named Black Rock. The land passed over today was one continuous barren waste of rock and sagebrush. They saw four antelope on the latter part of the journey today.

About dark, Mattigan, a Bannock and his wife and child, with two other Bannock Indians came into camp. They were on their way to Salmon River and said they would accompany the camp for a day or two.

Tues., 5th. Four head of horses belonging to the camp went off last night some four or five miles up the river. E. J. Barnard and D. Moore looked for them for some time before they found them. While the company was preparing to leave the camp ground, a pony belonging to J. W. Browning took the back trail and went entirely off. N. Leavitt and E. Lish followed up on his trail some twelve or thirteen miles, but could not find him, he having left the road, and from the signs the wolves had run him off.

Camp traveled about twelve miles today and camped at the big bend in the Snake River, nearly west from the butes. C. McGary caught a fine mess of large trout here. The river seems to be full of excellent trout.

Fremont's Peak is in full view of the camp this evening, the camp being some north of a west course from it, and it has been occasionally in sight for three days past. This peak is said to be 13,470 feet high. It is also stated by Fremont that he climbed to its top, but if its eastern side is like the side in view, it would scarcely be credited by many that any man could reach its snow capped top.

Wed., 6th. At 8 o'clock a.m. the company left their camp ground and struck out on a westerly course for Salmon River Pass. About two miles from Snake River, they came to a small lake called the Market Place. B. F. Cummings and D. Moore went around the south side of the lake while the wagons went around the north side, guided by Mattigan, the Indian who stayed with the camp. This Lake apparently has been formed by floods from the Snake River, and has been some twelve or fifteen feet higher than at present. Extensive Barrens surround the lake at the present time. The main shores all covered with rocks, except on the east side. The lake is some five or six miles north and south and about the same east and west. The wagons traveled some twelve or thirteen miles after leaving the lake shore, in a northwesterly course to the large creek below Medicine Lodge Creek, crossed the creek and camped for the night on a beautiful bottom of two or three hundred acres of land.

There is a small lake below, formed from this creek, which is neither square nor oblong, but is composed of several small bays or prongs on each side.

The teams were quite weary with their journey over sage brush, rocks and sand without any road today.
Thurs., 7th. At 8 o'clock A.M. the camp commenced their journey by taking a westerly course for Muddy Lake, and after traveling over another series of sage, sand and rocks for about ten miles, they camped on the bank of Muddy Lake.

This lake is about ten miles from east to west by about five or six miles wide. There is no timber near it or about its shores. It has the appearance of milk and water. There are also a number of small bays around this lake which dry up in the summer and then afford some excellent grass. This lake is very shallow about the shores. The country around the lake has a very barren and desolate appearance.

Mattigan left the camp and passed on for Salmon River.

Fri., 8th. N. Leavitt's colts went back last night towards the last camping ground. E. J. Barnard and Leavitt returned and found them on the way. Leavitt also found two chopping axes.

At 6 o'clock A.M. the camp moved ahead for Spring Creek, traveling some north of west today. The teams were almost tired down for want of water, they having drank all the water and sweet and some sour milk they had before they had passed three fourths of the way across, the whole distance being some 20 miles without even an Indian Trail, and about four miles being one continuous sage plain, with some five miles of heavy sand and large sage.

The country around Spring Creek has the same barren appearance as that they passed over. On the sides of the mountains west of them, there are very extensive groves of pine and fir.

Feed is scarce for stock here, there being but little grass except where they camped.

Sat., 9th. The camp commenced their journey up Spring Creek, traveling a little north of northwest for about twelve miles.

George W. Hill killed an antelope before arriving in camp.

Shortly after camping an Indian and his family came along from up the creek and camped a few rods below camp. He said he was a Bannock but would not talk much.

This pass to Salmon River is some six or eight miles and this far up is very dry and barren. The creek here only affords some birch and willow. Further down there is cottonwood and quaking aspen.

Sun., 10th. N. Leavitt traded a gun and some other articles with the Indian above named, for a pony.

At 8 o'clock A.M. they began their journey again and traveled twelve miles further up the pass and camp at three P.M. at what they called Spring Valley, from the numerous springs of clear water that issued from her banks. The water of the springs here has a slight mineral taste. The grass is good and feed abundant at this place, but the soil is not good on account of salaratus, which makes the ground have a very uneven surface. Game seems to
be quite plentiful about this place. No timber here, not even for fuel, but the mountain sides
are literally covered with pine and fir, apparently easy to be obtained, the mountains being
very smoothly looking.

These springs form the water of Spring Creek, which is a very swift stream, some
twenty feet wide, but not very deep.

Mon., 11th. It was warm and very pleasant this morning. The camp commenced
traveling at seven o'clock and passed over the divide and down the head waters of the
Salmon River, traveling about twenty miles today. G. W. Hill killed a fine deer.

Tues., 12th. Camp started ahead this morning at the usual hour, but was detained by
the breaking of a wagon tongue in crossing the creek near the camp ground. Considerable
rain fell today. The camp did not stop on account of the rain, but traveled ahead and after
descending to the upper valley on the Salmon River, the day became quite pleasant. Soon
after getting into the open valley, three horsemen were discovered coming towards the
camp from a western direction. They proved to be Showwoo-koan, the Bannock Chief, his
wife and child. He had been informed of the camp's coming by Mattigan and had come
about seventy five or eighty miles to meet them. He appeared to be very glad to see the
camp and told them that they were welcome and he was glad that they had come to open up
farms and show the Indians how to work, as they were in a suffering condition for want of
food, the traders not being allowed to trade them any ammunition. He also stated that the
camp was welcome to any land that they might select for farming purposes. He was also
very anxious that they should not go any further north than the Salmon River. He said the
Salmon run up in the summer to the heads of the small streams which the camp was then
following down, that they would pass over places where their backs would be out of water.

This Indian was named by Captain Grant, "GrowKre-Kan" signifying "Big Rogue".

The camp traveled about 15 miles today and camped on the bank of the same creek
they camped on last night.

This valley is not very rich in soil and has but a small amount of timber in it. The
mountains on the east and west are well covered with pine and fir.

Show-Woo-Koo camped with the company.

Wed., 13th. The camp moved about four miles this morning to the northwest and
crossed over a large and very swift branch which comes out of the mountain from the south
east. It was about two rods wide and so swift and deep that it was about as much as a horse
could do to ford it.

There is considerable cottonwood on this stream, which was the object of the Camp's
move, as Col. Smith wished the camp to lay by for a day or two while he could examine the
country further down the river.

B. F. Cummings and D. Moore took their horses and rode to the mountains west of the
camp and got a pine pole to make a wagon tongue in the place of the one that was broken.
They found some very fine groves of pine timber. Several of the company went out for a hunt and to see the country. They returned in the evening, not having killed any game, but well pleased with the large amount of good pine that they saw.

When roll was called at night (for prayer which had been kept up constantly since the organization of the camp), Col. Smith selected B. F. Cummings, F. Durfey, D. Moore, and N. Leavitt to accompany him down the river on an exploring expedition the next day.

Shoo-Woo-Koo still remained with the camp, waiting to see whether they would stay here or in the Salmon River Valley, as he was anxious, as soon as they found a place to suit them, to go home and bring the rest of his family and camp with them. He has two wives and several children.

Thurs., 14th. Col. Smith and the men selected last evening left camp about eight o'clock A.M. accompanied by the old Bannock Chief, his wife and little boy and proceeded down the Salmon River on the west side of the stream about fifteen miles and then crossed over and traveled down the east side. (The water in the Salmon River is high.) They traveled down the river about thirty miles from the camp on the large creek before mentioned and camped for the night. Just before they camped, they came in sight of some six or seven squaws, which the old chief took to be Blackfoot Indians. He was very much alarmed and remained on the spot until Col. Smith and the rest took the lead. He asking them if they were not afraid, to which they replied in the negative. He then said "ride as fast as you can, until you come up to them." The old chief was a little chagrined when he saw his mistake.

There is some very beautiful aspen and cottonwood timber and poles scattered along from six to eight miles up the river from this place.

Fri., 15th. Col. Smith and company passed on down the river. They saw some good bottom land after traveling down some two or three miles. About five miles from their nights encampment they found some good meadow land. They passed on down the river some six or seven miles further, but finding the bottoms not so wide as above, they concluded to return and locate about a mile above the meadow land before mentioned.

On their return they halted near by the meadow and traveled over the land, round about, and finding it of good quality, concluded to return and bring their teams and wagons to this place. They, therefore, mounted their horses and rode back towards the main camp again. After getting quite a wetting from a thunder shower which overtook them and having considerable trouble in getting a fire started they dried themselves and fixed their camp for the night.

Sat., 16th. Quite a cold night. There was frost on the ground and the mountain peaks were covered with snow.

An Indian overtook the company on the way up and presented a recommend given him by Neil McArthur, stating that he was a friend to the whites and was willing to assist them, etc. He traveled on with them to camp. This Indian's name is Tin-Go-Sho.
The camp prepared to move the next morning to the place selected.

Sun., 17th. Camp left this morning at 8 o'clock and traveled down the Salmon River on the East side. They traveled about 18 miles and camped near McArthur's old corral.

A short distance before they got into camp, a Shoshonee Indian came to see them and stayed with them until nearly night.

Mon., 18th. The company started early this morning and passed over the little mountain and down to the second creek, to the place selected for their fort, which was about 12 miles travel. They arrived there about 12 o'clock noon.

After dinner, most of the company took a stroll over the contemplated farming lands and examined the meadow lands and returned generally well satisfied.

The Salmon River runs a little west of north here, but sweeps further west a few miles below. The valley is not very wide and keeps a uniform width for about seven or eight miles, that is to say, about four miles up the river and some three or four miles down the river from the camp location.

Timber is plentiful on the river banks and along the small creeks that run down from the mountains to the river. Cottonwood, Aspen, tag alder, willow and choke cherry grow on the river and creeks, with now and then a little birch.

The meadow is the effects of an old beaver dam or pond, which has been drained off some years past and now is covered with a stout flat grass which will afford quite an amount of hay every year.

The bench or table lands are very much broken by ravines or small canyons. They are covered with small bunch or mountain grass for several miles from the river on the east and west.

On the mountain sides and in several of the canyons there are groves of pine, but some of them are not nearly as good as further up the river.

The site that Col. Smith has selected is on the north of the second creek below the small mountain. It is a very handsome piece of table land, about 12 or 15 feet higher than the bottom land. There is another bench a few rods further back which is a good many feet higher than the place selected for the fort, and so the table lands continue to rise until they get to the highest mountain.

There is considerable sage in the higher portions of the bottom lands, in some places there is wheat grass which grows very tall. There is some bluegrass and in the wet low ground here as well as the divide above, white clover is found.

The fruit is gooseberry, currents, red raspberries, choke cherries and service berries.

From general appearances this little valley might sustain a large number of inhabitants.

We traveled about 350 miles to reach this place. During this 350 miles we had to make our own roads, and build our own bridges, and had no one to guide us for this country at
that time was little known by the whites and was inhabited by hostile tribes of Indians who had but little sympathy for the whites.

The Indians gave us permission to occupy their lands and use their timber, but we were not to kill their game, neither catch their fish which was to be found here in great abundance and of the very best quality. But they would let us have what we would need for our own use for such things as we had to dispose of.

This point was their fishing place and this was their fishing season. For in the latter part of June the salmon came up the rivers from the ocean in large schools far up the small streams as they could to deposit their eggs. Consequently we found a large number of Indians of these different tribes at this place.

They caught a large number of salmon daily by means of Willow traps. Sometimes 150 to 200 salmon in a single catch. They sliced them thin and dried them on willow scaffolds and bailed them up and thus they would obtain their winter supply of fish.

Tues., 19th. Today the company unloaded their wagons, hauled four loads of wood (dry alder) to make charcoal of, cleared the small brush on the bank of the creek, and placed their wagon beds by and made their beds there in, and also commenced a blacksmith shop. Three of the men were chasing an elk most of the day that J. Galiger had wounded in the morning.

Col. Smith thought it not advisable to sow any of their seed wheat until fall as the season was too far advanced.

Wed., 20th. The company erected the blacksmith shop today, and got the forge ready to use; also got some timber out to start a plow and made a harrow with wooden teeth. A corral for the stock was also commenced.

At evening, Dominick, a half breed formerly from Canada, came and camped nearby. There was one Sho-sho-nee and two Nez Perces with him.

A little after sundown, some 3 or 4 Shoshonees came into camp from the east. They were very much excited about the Blackfoot Indians being about. They had seen some tracks, etc.

Thurs., 21st. Most of the company were engaged in the labor before them. Some cutting and hauling poles and others making posts for their corral, which was laid off 12 rods square.

The blacksmiths began today in making a plow and all things around seemed to put on the show of improvement. The natives looked with astonishment upon their work.

About noon some 21 or 22 lodges of Nez Perces came in from the east and camped nearby. They have some 300 or 400 head of horses with them. Some of the horses are very heavy and well made.
At evening the head chief of the Nez Perces came into camp from the Nez Perce Country. He is quite a fine looking man of about fifty years of age, and is very strict in his religion, which is Roman Catholic.

Fri., 22nd. Quite a number of the Red Skins came into camp this morning. We were greeting them as they came in. They all seemed much pleased with us being there and were much taken up with seeing white men labor.

The old Nez Perce chief could not speak any English or Sho-sho-nee, but talked by means of a half breed (French and Snake) by the name of Allexsee, that he brought along with him. This half breed has a Nez Perce squaw for a wife, and can speak the French, Sho-sho-nee, Flathead and Nez Perce tongues.

The old chief talks of returning to his home tomorrow and bringing a number of his people back to see the white brethren and have a good talk. He made Col. Smith a present of some venison.

Sho-woo-koo, the old Bannock chief arrived in camp this evening with his family.

Sat., 23rd. The old Nez Perce chief arose very early this morning and came to Col. Smith and asked him to have a smoke with him. His wish was gratified by the Colonel taking a good smoke with him which made the old chief feel fine in spirit.

The natives almost universally received the company with the best of feelings, yet they were not asleep for they had already undertaken to prove the chastity of the men by offering them their females, but in this way they failed to bring any into transgression.

The old Nez Perce chief and his little company left this afternoon for his own country, but returned again at evening, not quite satisfied with leaving the camp so soon.

When the brethren met for prayers, the old chief and the Bannock chief also met with them and united their voices in keeping time with the tune of the hymn sung and during the time of prayer they observed the utmost attention and silence.

Sun., 24th. The brethren held a Sabbath Meeting which commenced at 11 o'clock A.M. and continued until 2 P.M. an excellent spirit prevailed and several of the brethren spoke of their feelings in regard to the mission and the general prospects of the work before them.

Two Nez Perce Indians arrived in camp this afternoon. They met the old chief on his way down the river. He told them that the men of the camp were good people and that he had a great love for them and that he was going to return and make another visit as soon as he could.

Mon., 25th. The corral was finished today and the plow was tried. The Nez Perces moved away. The company was glad because their horses were about to take all the range nearby.

There was no lack of company, for some of the different bands of Indians were in camp all the time.
Tues., 26th. The company made a dam across a branch of the river and another across the creek and made quite an amount of water ditches and also plowed quite a piece of land.

Fri., 29th. Yesterday and the day before there was not much labor done on account of the storm. Some sickness in camp. The Indians continued their daily visits.

Today is pleasant and the company is plowing, harrowing and planting corn and potatoes. Six lodges of the Bannocks and Snakes are camped nearby.

Sat., 30th. The Indians report that the Blackfeet stole a number of horses from the Nez Perces last night.

Several of the company went out to examine a bed of quartz rock today, but found no gold.

The plowing still continues.

J U L Y   1 8 5 5 .

Sun., 1st. Commenced meeting at 11 o'clock. Several of the brethren spoke on the responsibilities and duties attached to this mission. A good spirit prevailed.

After meeting, several of the company crossed over the Salmon River to the west side and found some excellent land there for cultivation and some good meadow lands.

Mon., 2nd. The salmon are commencing to run up the river quite lively. The Indians are making a trap to catch them as they move up the river. This is done by putting a kind of frame across the river in two places about two or three rods apart and leaving small doorways in the willow work of the lower frame to allow the fish to pass. The small willows are placed against two poles that are lashed on the upper side of the frame so that the big end of them rests on the bottom of the river. Those small willows are first woven together with bark and then set along in webs. The upper framework and willows are aimed to be so tight that the fish cannot get through, at the same time giving ample space for the water to pass between the willows. The willows of the upper rack are cut shorter than those of the lower rack, and standing sloping down stream, which allows the salmon to leap over them and fall into a basket where they are sure to remain. The Indians also take a great many by means of large hooks tied to a pole in such a manner that the hook will pull off the pole as soon as it is jerked into a fish, but it is still held by the cord that fastens it to the pole and admits of the fish making some desperate plunges in the water until it is completely wearied, after which he is taken to the shore, where he is saluted by a squaw taking off a large piece of the tail which seems to be a choice part of the fish with all the Indians.

Tues., 3rd. The farming operations still continue, while some are cutting and hauling logs for their houses.
Mattigan and his family arrived today and camped nearby. A corral was made for the old Bannock Chief.

Wed., 4th. The water in the river is getting quite low and is very clear. The salmon are running up in large quantities and are taken in great numbers by the Indians. They are very fat and are excellent eating.

Thurs., 5th. The Indians have all moved up to their fish traps and are enjoying themselves finely. They cut the salmon into thin slices, then hang them up in the shade where they are dried.

Fri., 6th. The weather is still fine and pleasant. Bros. Brundage and Hill were appointed last evening to act as teachers and have went all around the camp this morning and found there was no feeling of hardness in camp except between Bro. Shepherd and Bro. Grant which is of sometime standing.

Sat., 7th. The work progressed nicely. Another corral was made today which was intended for a stock yard.

D. Moore, while looking after the horses today up the creek, found some stone coal.

Sun., 8th. Nearly all the company were rebaptized today. They held a meeting this after noon and the sacrament was administered.

Mon., 9th. Most of the company commenced building today, cutting and hauling logs for their houses, six in number.

The Bannock Chief kindled his assembly fire today on the top of the mountain west of the camp and about sundown, a small band came in from below and camped with the old chief.

Tues., 10th. The company is still hard at work getting out their house logs and the blacksmith has several wagon tires to set. The Bannocks continued to gather up for their buffalo hunt.

Wed., 10th. Col. Smith has the body of his house up and others are at work on theirs.

The Bannocks are gathering up and preparing for a buffalo hunt. They are about camp all the time but they do not trouble anything. They are quiet and peaceable.

Thurs., 12th. The corn and beans are up and look well. The work of building is progressing at a steady pace.

Sat., 14th. Shoo-Woo-Koo, the Bannock Chief and his family left today to join his band on their buffalo hunt.

Sun., 15th. The Indians are not so plentiful this morning as usual, most of them having left for the buffalo country where they expect to remain until the first snows in the fall.

Held meeting at the usual hour. Everett Lish was brought into question by the President for trading a gun to an Indian, contrary to his order.
Mon., 16th. The building is still continued today, there being six under progress of erection. Some are 14 by 16 feet square, others 16 by 16 feet and one 16 by 18 feet.

Thurs., 19th. The Indians are all gone for their buffalo hunt, except some four or five families who are intending to remain about this country during the rest of the summer.

Col. Smith and his men moved into their house this evening. Friday, 20th. Some four or five lodges of Shosho-nees came up from the forks of the river and camped nearby.

Sat., 21st. Four more houses are nearly completed. The houses are built on a square of fourteen rods from outside to outside, making the inside a square of twelve rods each way, north and south and east and west. Outside the houses, a wall is too be erected of wood or logs twelve feet long, set three feet in the ground, leaving them nine feet high above the ground leaving a space of 16 1/2 feet between the houses and timbers and wall.

Sun., 22nd. There was great excitement among the natives this morning on account of the Blackfeet Indians stealing some fifteen horses last night. E. J. Barnard's pony was also stolen out of the corral. The Indians feeling anxious to follow them wished some of the company to go with them, to which Col. Smith agreed, and several of the men mounted their horses and proceeded over the river west, but they returned without finding the horses or thieves.

At the meeting today, E. Lish made a confession of his error in the afore said gun trade with the Indians and the brethren unanimously voted to forgive him.

At evening, most of the men moved into the houses which they had built.

Mon., 23rd. The company commenced building their fort wall today. Each one's share amounted to a little over forty feet.

Tues., 24th. By advice of President Smith, the company commenced cutting and hauling poles and putting up their share of the fence which is eight rods each.

The camp was mostly in good health and spirits, although the labor was necessarily hard and fatiguing.

Wed., 25th. Most of the fence was finished today.

Thurs., 26th. Several of the company are again hard at labor on the fort wall, digging the ditch and setting up timbers.

The grain looks well although the grasshoppers are beginning to come in upon the valley.

Sat., 28th. The grasshoppers continue to come in countless numbers and are taking their little crops of potatoes, corn, beans, and peas and turnips as they pass and the whole air and face of the earth are literally filled and covered with grasshoppers.

The company has to keep a vigilant watch over their horses. The Blackfeet Indians seem determined to have them for they are continually lurking about.
Sun., 29th. Meeting was held at Col. Smith's house. Several of the brethren spoke on their duties as Elders and the position of the Kingdom of God in the last days.

Before the close of the meeting the fort was named Fort Limhi by vote of all present.

Mon., 30th. All the company commenced their labors very early this morning. Some are digging the ditches, which is very bad digging, having to dig through cobblestone and white cement. It also takes a large amount of logs to make the wall.

Tues., 31st. The grasshoppers have destroyed the companies crops this season, and have begun their flight to the northwest. They have also eaten the young branches off the young cotton wood trees, and are destroying the fruit, such as the choke cherries, service berries, currents, etc.

A U G U S T  1 8 5 5

Wed., 1st. The majority of the Fort wall is done and the remaining portion is being made as fast as time will permit.

The brethren are very anxious to hear from their homes and families and the inhabitants of the Territory of Utah in general, they having heard no news from Utah since they left. The grasshoppers continue moving north west.

Sat., 4th. Some of the company took a trip down to the west fork of the river, some twenty miles distant. They found no place on the west side of the upper branch of the Salmon River that is as well adapted for their purposes as at the Fort where they are already located. The water of the west Fork has a very bad taste.

Sun., 5th. Meeting was held at the usual hour. Col. Smith selected F. Durfey, E. J. Barnard, Wm. L. Brundage, I. J. Belnap and G. R. Grant to return to Salt Lake Valley for supplies. F. Durfey was nominated head of said company.

Mon., 6th. The company commenced cutting hay today. Most of the fort wall is finished and D. Moore and B. F. Cummings commenced the gates today, The east gate is to be ten feet wide and nine feet high and made of timbers well fitted together and four inches thick.

Tues., 7th. The work continued as usual. B.F. Cummings and J. Galiher are to carry the mail to Salt Lake Valley and bring out the mail on their return.

Thurs., 9th. Work continued in getting hay and making east gate as well as commencing the west gate which is not as large as the east gate. The east gate in the wall was finished today.

Fri., 10. The east gate was finished today and put into the frame.
N. Leavitt, P. G. Taylor, D. Moore, J. W. Browning and E. Lish were selected to also return to Utah and bring out supplies in connection with those that are to return with ox teams.

Sat., 11th. The gates were both hung up in the frames today. The mail carriers and the men with the ox train were preparing to leave on Monday morning.

Sun., 12th. Meeting was held at the usual hour. President T. S. Smith gave the brethren who were appointed to return to Salt Lake Valley some good council, exhorting them to be faithful and prayerful on their way home as well as in other circumstances, and to be united, and then he felt that all would return in safety.

Mon., 13th. B.F. Cummings and John Galliher left the fort at six o'clock A.M. with riding animals and one packed. An hour later, six of the men who were elected to go to Salt Lake Valley for supplies, left the fort with three wagons. At about eight o'clock, W. Burgess, G. W. Hill and J. Parry took a team and wagon and started for the forks of the river for the purpose of getting some fish. President Smith and the brethren left at the fort still continued the various labors falling upon them.

Tues., 14th. Bros. Moore, Leavitt, Taylor, Browning and Lish left the fort at 12:30 noon and camped near by where the ox teams camped the night before.

"Antelope Creek, Aug. 14 - 6 o'clock A.M. - all well and on the track 50 miles from Lemhi." B. F. Cummings and John Galliher. On the back was endorsed, "Aug. 14th - freight train passed here at 3 o'clock P.M." Francillo Durfey.

Thurs. 16th. We left our night encampment and rode down Spring Canyon about six or eight miles where we were compelled to leave a horse belonging to N. Leavitt. It was an Indian pony and had been sick all the way from the fort. 12 o'clock, we overtook the ox train on the route from Spring Creek to Muddy Lake, passed the wagons and arrived at the lake about three P.M. The teams did not arrive until dark. We all camped together on the west end of the lake. The grass was good but the water was quite muddy.

Fri., 17th. We all left together and passed on to Medicine Lodge, some ten miles and camped for the rest of the day. Capt. Durfey and D. Moore killed some young ducks and had them prepared for the general mess. On the next morning we found another note from B. F. Cummings and J. Galliher stating that they had arrived here the 15th, a little before 3 P.M. and left about 5 A.M. of the 16th. All well, only a little sore from riding. They also seemed to think the road no shorter than it was in passing on. On the proposition of D. Moore, Capt. Durfey thought it advisable that the route should be explored. Accordingly D. Moore & E. Lish were appointed to go ahead and examine the route.

Sat., 18th. Camp arose as soon as light had prayers and the general mess, and left Medicine Lodge and passed on for the Snake River. The company with the horses arrived at the Big Bend on the Snake River about noon, the ox train some three or four miles behind. After resting a short time, D. Moore and E. Lish left the horse company and passed
on down the Snake River some 25 miles and camped for the night. This P.M. we had to face a very disagreeable wind and dust.

Sun., 19th. D. Moore and E. Lish passed on down the Snake River, crossing the ford about 11 o'clock A.M. - passed on over the ford of Blackfoot Ford and halted and fed our horses an hour and a half - caught some chub and roasted them - 2 P.M. continued on Southward - passed over Rosses Creek at the bridge and struck out towards the mountains for Portneuf leaving our former road far to the west. Arrived at the Portneuf about an hour after sundown, much fatigued, found some grass and camped for the night. We traveled some sixty miles today.

Mon., 20th. We left early in the morning and passed on up the Portneuf some 35 miles, but finding ourselves on a route around Robinhood Barn, we retraced our track some ten miles looking for an Indian trail somewhere that would cross the Portneuf and taking up Marsh Creek, but found none. Just about sundown we struck some fresh Indian tracks that passed over after we had passed up the river and by taking their back trail we found an excellent ford and crossed and went about a mile and camped for the night. We camped at a small spring. The Portneuf is one continuous beaver pond, made so by numerous beaver dams.

Tues., 21st. We were out of provisions - only had one cracker a piece at each meal for the last two days. We continued up Marsh Creek and over the divide and down Muddy Creek to Malad Valley. Thence to Frog Springs at 9 P.M. and camped. Traveled about sixty miles today.

Wed., 22nd. Continued on our journey homeward. We got breakfast at Barnards. We arrived at Willow Creek at sundown. All was well except D. Moore's horse was lame in the forefoot or leg. Lish stopped at Willow Creek (his home). D. Moore traveled on to Ogden (his home). Arrived at twelve o'clock at night.

**THE OX TEAMS CAME ON AS FOLLOWS**

Aug. 18, The ox teams camped on the Snake River at night, some 20 miles from Medicine Lodge

Aug. 19. The wagons traveled down the Snake River some 20 miles.

Aug. 20. They traveled down to the ford of the Snake river and crossed over to the east side and traveled 4 miles down the river making over 20 miles.
Aug. 21. Ox train traveled 24 miles and camped on a small creek south of McArthur's bridge.

Aug. 22. Ox train traveled 24 miles and camped on Bannock Creek and Crooked Creek fork.

Aug. 23. Camp moved on up Bannock Creek about 15 miles and then crossed over the mountain to the left and camped on a deep bushy canyon. We traveled 25 miles.

Aug. 24. Camp moved on towards Malad Valley and down the valley to Deep Creek. They traveled 30 miles.

Aug. 25. Camp traveled down Malad Valley to Bear River - 33 miles.

Aug. 26. Camp moved on and arrived at Ogden City some time in the night, traveling 40 miles. They arrived in good health and spirits. Bros. Leavitt, Taylor and Browning after leaving the ox train at the Snake River, passed on homeward, crossing the mountain east of Bannock Creek. They suffered much for lack of water in crossing the mountain. They arrived at or hit the Malad at the Lana Stone Mountain where they got some water. N. Leavitt was made very sick by drinking too much water. They arrived at Ogden City, Aug. 24th all in good health.

The remainder of August and the month of September and until the 17 of October was taken up in fitting up wagons and teams and loading from our own means and donations given us by the brethren.

MEANWHILE BACK AT THE FORT

Tues., 14th. This day a detachment of U. S. Troops under the command of Lt. Day came into the camp of Burgess, Hill and Parry at the forks of the river and accompanied them to the fort. The troops were in search of some Indians who had killed some emigrants while on their way to Oregon in 1854. John Grant from Fort Hall was their pilot. They had a topographical engineer with them. They appeared glad to meet with a white settlement.

Wed., 15th. Lt. Day invited Col. Smith and a number of others to dine with him and his officers, which was complied with.

Thurs., 16th. Lt. Day took a part of his troops and went up the Salmon River in search of Indians while others stayed at the fort and took care of the horses.

Fri., 17th. Lt. Day and detachment returned and after congratulating Col. Smith and the Mission on the improvements already made by them on the Salmon River, left with his company for Fort Boise.

Mon., 20th. The mail sent out with Cummings and Galliher from Fort Limhi last Monday, 13th, arrived at Ogden City today.
D. Moore and E. Lish, on their way with those returning to Salt Lake Valley for supplies, had gone ahead of the others for the purpose of surveying out the Portneuf River route, it being recommended from information obtained from mountaineers. They continued their course up the Portneuf some 35 miles, but found it impossible for wagons to travel that route. Therefore, they returned some ten miles on their backtrack and finding a ford on the Portneuf, crossed over.

They found the Portneuf one continuous beaver pond from the numerous dams made in some ages past. At one place they found the remains of an old beaver dam on a solid rock and from fifty to one hundred feet above the bed of the river, where it runs, which is some 150 to 200 yards further south, leaving the old dam high up on the side of the mountain.

Tues., 21st. At the fort the labors still continued. Large numbers of Indians kept coming in wishing to trade salmon for bread.

D. Moore and E. Lish after reaching the California Road today, met with a train of emigrants, then passed on up Marsh Creek and came to a camp of Sho-sho-nees and some traders; also found Old Manuel, the Spaniard with them. He was about to start for Salt Lake Valley and he accompanied them to Malad Valley.

Sun., 26th. As usual meeting was held today at Fort Limhi and a good spirit was manifest in the meeting.

Joseph Parry was taken very sick on the 24th and being administered to at evening, was healed forthwith.

The company with the ox teams who were sent into Salt Lake Valley for supplies all arrived in Ogden City in good health and spirits.

SEPTEMBER 1855.

Sat., 1st. The men at the fort commenced an Indian School today for the purpose of learning the Sho-sho-nee tongue.

Thurs. 6th. There was quite a shower of rain in the Salmon River Valley today while at the same time snow was falling on the mountain tops.

Fri., 7th. There was heavy frost this morning in the Salmon River Valley.

Tues., 11th. A number of Sho-sho-nee Indians came to the fort. G. W. Hill preached to them in their own tongue.

Wed., 19th. Quite a number of Sho-sho-nees camped near by the fort today.

B. F. Cummings, Lot Smith and John Clawson left Ogden City for Fort Limhi.
Thurs., 20th. Manuel, a Spaniard & Mountaineer arrived at the fort with some letters for Col. Smith and others.

Tues., 25th. Snag's son and another Indian came to the fort with some letters from Utah Territory.

Wed., 26th. Commenced sowing wheat and plowing for fall wheat.

Sat. 29th. B.F. Cummings, Lot Smith and John Clawson arrived with the mail from Utah Territory.

Sun., 30th. Meeting was held at the fort as usual. A letter from Brigham Young containing his advice and council to the brethren was read and accepted.

**OCTOBER 1855.**

Mon., 1st. Col. T.S. Smith, B. F. Cummings, Lot Smith, J. Clawson, G. W. Hill and B. H. Watts went down the river for the purpose of exploring the country, Lot Smith and John Clawson having come out for that purpose.

Thurs., 4th. Warrahoop, the Bannock first baptized in Snake River, came to the fort today. He was happy to find the brethren again.

Fri., 5th. Col. T. S. Smith and company returned from exploring expedition. They reported some good land down the river.

Sat., 6th. The company are still plowing and sowing wheat. They had two plows running all this week.

Mon., 8th. Col. T. S. Smith, Lot Smith and J. Clawson started down the river again.

Tues., 9th. The exploring party returned. No further discoveries reported.


Fri., 12th. An Indian child being very sick was administered to and healed.

Sun., 14th. A large number of Indians who were camped nearby, assembled together in the fort, where G. W. Hill and B. H. Watts preached to them in their own tongue. The Indians were much pleased and said it was a good talk.

Wed., 17th. Another Indian child was healed by being administered to, which made the third one thus healed. Many of the Indians visit daily at the fort and express their affections for the brethren.

Thurs., 18th. Eight wagons left Ogden City, F. Durfey and family, two wagons; D. Moore and wife and child and one wagon; I. J. Clark, wife and three children with two
wagons, C. McGary and wife with one wagon, G. R. Grant, one man with one wagon; G. Belnap with one wagon; We passed by Bingham's fort and was detained there some time. We passed on to near H. D. Pearson's, 12 miles and camped.

Fri., 19th. We traveled on to Willow Creek, gathered up some donations and got one wagon tire set and then passed on to near Box Elder Creek and camped for the night.

At Fort Limhi, Manuel and a man by the name of Burr arrived at the fort from the Flathead country.

Sat., 20th. We laid in camp all day waiting for J. N. Browning and J. Galliher. D. Moore organized a company of calvary at Box Elder. Capt. Durphy spent the day in gathering up the donation of wheat and etc. We organized that night; F. Durfey, Capt.; G. Belnap, Lt.; G. R. Grant, sgt.; P. G. Taylor, D. O.

At Fort Limhi, Mr. Burr left the fort for Salt Lake Valley. Several letters were sent to Utah in his care.

Old Manuel intends to stay at the fort all winter.

Sun., 21st. We drove our cattle up for a start. (Browning, Galliher and Lish having arrived yesterday.). We found one of D. Moore's oxen gone. It took us until noon to find it. In passing over the rocky ridges, Bro. I. J. Clarke broke one of his axle trees and D. Moore broke one wagon spoke.

Back at the fort, the brethren held a meeting and by request of Col. Smith, Geo. W. Hill preached to the Indians in the Sho-sho-nee tongue. After which fifty five of them were baptized by Bro. Hill. They were confirmed under the hands of William Burgess, Charles Dalton and Joseph Parry.

After the natives were baptized, a young child by the name of O-des-sa was blessed by Pres. Smith and B. F. Cummings.

Mon., 22. We had to lay by all day to get Bro. Clark's wagon mended. One of D. Moore's cow's was lost. We did not find her until about three p.m.

Tues., 23rd. We had to guard our cattle last night to keep them from leaving us. We commenced traveling at 9 o'clock a.m. We passed on to Bear River, crossing over the ford and up to the upper ford and camped on the high bank about 3:30 p.m. We drove our cattle on the bottoms. We traveled about sixteen miles today.

The people of Davis, Weber, and Box Elder counties, Utah, had donated quite liberally in assisting the company of men who came in for supplies for use in the Salmon River Mission, and this company of men were on their way back to Fort Limhi, having crossed over Bear River.

Wed., 24th. We left our camp at 9:30 a.m. and traveled on to Frog Springs, some 18 miles. The roads were very dusty. The wind was from the south which kept the dust right along with us, which made it very disagreeable. J. W. Browning is quite sick.
Thurs., 25th. We commenced our travel at 8:45 a.m. we arrived at Deep Creek at 2 p.m. The day was tolerable cool. Wind was from the north west. We had a good day for traveling. Cool wind this evening. The upper crossing of Deep Creek is good.

Fri., 26th. We passed on over Deep Creek and up to the second crossing of the headwaters of the Malad, about 18 miles. The day was very warm. Some of the cattle lolled with the heat. The night was very cold.

Sat., 27th. We traveled ten miles and camped at the last crossing of the headwaters of the Malad. Traveled over one mountain today. Some of the teams were very tired, having to haul such heavy loads.

Sun., 29th. Traveled twelve miles over two mountains. The teams had a hard days work. We camped on the head water of Crooked Creek. The weather was quite pleasant.

Mon., 29th. We commenced our travels down Crooked Creek. We had traveled about one and a half miles, when in passing over a side hill, one of D. Moore's wagon wheels broke down and came very near upsetting the wagon. The camp halted and all turned to by the order of Capt. Durfey and repaired the wheel before sundown. Our spoke timber was the mountain pine.

Tues., 30th. We passed on down Crooked Creek Canyon., an unaccountably bad road most of the way. The company was glad to see the end of the canyon. We camped at the forks of the Bannock and Crooked Creek. The night was very cold.

Wed., 31st. We traveled down to the Portneuf River about eighteen miles and camped on the high bank. We got several wagon tires in the river. There was a cold wind at night.

NOVEMBER  1855.

Thurs., 1st.  The company with the supplies passed Fort Hall today and passed to old Fort Lorin. This old station was built in 1849 by some U. S. Troops, who endeavored to winter their stock in Cache Valley the winter following and there lost (according to report) some 900 head out of 1300. The fort is some seven miles from Fort Hall up the Snake River. There are only three or four rooms standing at the present and they are occupied by Capt. Grant as a kind of trading post. We here found one Henry Miller, a refugee from Salt Lake Valley, who is in Capt. Grant's employ.

Fri., 2nd. Snow fell on the mountains of the Snake River, and also in the valley of the Salmon River.

Capt. Durfey decided to send Jonathan Browning and E. Lish back home again on account of the apparent approach of winter and the scarcity of provisions. Many of the company wrote letters to their families. At 11 a.m. we traveled on about two miles to a better place to camp. The day was very cold and there was a strong wind from the north.
Bro. Brundage is very sick this morning with diarrhea. J. Browning has recovered from his sickness.

Sat., 3rd. It was a pleasant day. The sun was shining and clear and warm. We traveled 18 miles and forded the Blackfoot Fork and the Snake River. Bro. Durfey got some of his load wet by his team not going where he wanted them to go. After crossing the river, Bro. Durfey got one of his wagons broke and J. Galliher got his broke also in crossing a deep ravine. We repaired Bro. Durfey's in a little while and loaded it up again and got into camp by sundown. J. Galliher soon got his wagon repaired also. We camped near two lodges of Shosho-nees that were on their way to the Salmon River.

Sun., 4th. Pleasant and warm with some appearance of storm. We traveled 15 miles and had a lot of sandy roads today. Some of the train are quite tired. The families of the Shosho-nees traveled with us and camped near us at night.

Mon., 5th. Snow fell on the ground around us last night. We traveled 15 miles and camped at the upper end of the Snake River. Dust flew like fog. It was cold and a strong wind at night made camping very disagreeable.

Tues., 6th. We traveled to the big bend in the Snake River. We camped about 4 p.m. One of the families of Shosho-nees that had camped at the ford of the Snake River, have kept company with us to this place. They have a cow and yearling calf with them, both with red necks. They are anxious to sell them.

Wed., 7th. J. W. Browning and E. Lish bought the cow and calf from the Indians for 4 bars of lead. We traveled to Medicine Lodge. We did not arrive until after dark. The teams were very tired as also the teamsters.

Thurs., 8th. By advice of Capt. Durfey, camp laid by to rest their cattle. Several men went on a hunt but found little or no game.

Fri., 9th. Traveled to Muddy Lake. We arrived at 4 p.m. There was a cold wind from the southwest.

Sat., 10th. We traveled to Spring Creek, some 25 miles. We left Muddy Lake at 6:30 a.m. We arrived at Spring Creek at a few minutes after 4 p.m. Had quite a snowstorm on the road. The cattle very tired at night.

Sun., 11th. It was very cold last night. We traveled about 11 miles. It was clear and cold all day. It was cold at evening.

The brethren at Fort Limhi held a meeting as usual. G. W. Hill preached to the Indians who were present after which the following were baptized by Pres. T.S. Smith: Ti-e-von-du-ah, generally known as Snag, Richard, Horace, Jacob, Par-sho-up, Waships, Le-get-say. This last named Indian was taken prisoner by the soldiers in the course of last summer and tied, both hands and feet to a stick that passed under his legs. But as soon as it was dark and all the soldiers had retired to rest except the guard, he managed to loose the chords from his wrists and legs and as the guards passed from him, he made a spring and
cleared himself and made his escape leaving his buffalo robe on the ground where he was tied.

Mon., 12th. Back with the company coming from Salt Lake, it was snowing very fast at 10 A.M. The snow was four inches deep on the ground. We traveled in the snow storm until about 11 A.M. when the snow ceased. Camp continued on until 3 P.M. The snow was not so deep as where we camped.

Tues., 13th. The camp traveled 12 or 13 miles in snow from 2 to 6 inches deep. We camped on Lost Creek. The cattle suffered much with cold last night and also this evening with cold and want of feed.

Wed., 14th. We started early this morning and passed over the divide. The snow was about one foot deep on the divide. It was very cold. We camped at the quaking aspen grove on Antelope Creek about sundown. About 7 P.M. the wolves attacked a cow belonging to G. R. Grant. G. R. Grant, D. Moore, P. G. Taylor, G. Belnap and Bro. Galliher ran down down to the creek with all speed and alarmed the wolves by firing and hollering. The wolves left and troubled the cattle no more.

Thurs., 15th. We found G. R. Grant's cow dead. We gave her to some Indians who were camped with us. We traveled about 16 or 17 miles today and camped near some excellent grass on the forks of the creek. It was a clear cold day, but the snow was not so deep. We found good grass for our teams.

Sat., 17th. We traveled over Little Mountain and down to the Fort. We arrived there a little after sundown. We met several of the brethren about four miles from the fort. They had been informed of our coming by an Indian that passed us on Little Mountain. We were much rejoiced to find all in the fort enjoying good health and spirits. Pres. Smith and all the rest were much rejoiced to see us all in good health and also enjoying good spirits, although we had suffered much from exposure and storm. We were informed that some 65 of the natives were baptized into the Church in our absence. Several of them were yet camped nearby, of whom Snag, the head chief of the Snakes and Bannocks, was one of the number baptized. There are also many others not yet baptized, camped near us.

We found that the men who were left at Fort Limhi had been very busy during our absence. They had enlarged the field, plowed and sowed quite an extent of land and had put up quite a large amount of hay in their stack yard.

D. Moore's wife and daughter, Sister Durfey and Sister Clark were the first female emigrants that ever settled on that North Country.

Sun., 18th. Meeting was held at Col. Smith's house. Capt. Durfey and others spoke, giving an account of their doings while at Utah in gathering up donations for the mission.

Mon., 19th. The houses at the Fort were crowded all day with natives coming in with their deerskins to trade and to get some Toasha-te-cup and tobacco which they found rather scarce.
Salmon River Mission & David Moore

Tues. - Sat., 20th - 24th. Time was spent finishing up housing and other labor. We had cold nights, with now and then a little storm at night with pleasant days for winter weather.

Sun., 25th. We had meeting today at Pres. Smith's house. Belnap, Clark and Brundage spoke of the duties of the Elders on this Mission. After which Pres. Smith spoke on the subject of trade with the Indians. Said it was important that some person should be appointed to trade for the mission. That one system of action might be carried out and general satisfaction on the part of the Indian rendered accordingly. It was voted that Pres. Smith be the only person allowed to trade with them at this fort.

Tues., 27th. Many of the Indians left today for Horse Prairie and do not expect to return until spring. They were quite anxious to trade for ammunition as they said their meat was all gone and they must go on a hunt.

**DECEMBER 1855.**

Sun., 2nd. Meeting was commenced at 12 o'clock noon when Lewis Shurtliff was ordained a seventy under the hands of Thomas S. Smith, assisted by William Burgess, Pleasant Green Taylor, and Benjamin F. Cummings, Presidents in the Quorums of Seventies, after which President Smith cautioned some of the brethren against playing checkers and cards. He thought their moments might be spent to more profit. After which some made confession and promised to refrain from such games in the future.

Mon., 3rd. After Pres. Smith found that the amount of provisions would be rather limited for the time that would intervene before another harvest, he counselled with several of the brethren whether it would not be a matter of policy to give those who had stayed at the Fort through the summer the privilege of returning to Salt Lake Valley to winter. Accordingly, G. W. Hill, Jos. Parry, B. H. Watts, Ira Ames, Wm. Bachelor, Wm. Burch, Abraham Zundell, Thomas Butterfield and Isaac Shepherd concluded that they would return to Salt Lake Valley and winter there.

Tues., 4th. All day was spent in writing letters and preparing for the brethren to return home. There was quite a snow storm this morning.

Wed., 5th. The above named brethren left the fort this morning for their homes in Salt Lake Valley, taking with them 6 yoke of oxen, three wagons and four head of horses.

The snow at the time of starting was nine inches deep and they had two ranges of mountains to cross. The reason for them leaving was to save provisions so they could take but little with them. The altitude increased from the start and consequently the snow got deeper and the weather became colder. They found it very cold on top of the Salmon Range. But as cold as it was they saw on this range a herd of several hundred elk.
Thurs., 6th. Eight of the men that were left at the Fort went to the canyon south east of the fort and cut about a dozen pieces of timber for the saw mill, but finding the timber so frozen and the weather so cold, they thought it prudent to quit as it was almost impossible to stand on the mountain side.

Fri., 7th. President Smith, B. F. Cummings, P. G. Taylor, and some others surveyed off 26 five acre lots south of the fort, between the first and second creeks which were drawn for according to their number by the brethren present. Some of those present drew for those who were absent.

Sun., 16th. It has been cold and stormy throughout the past week. The snow is at present about ten inches deep all over the valley. The cattle seemed to feel the cold considerable. The brethren are making all effort possible to learn the tongue of the natives, ie, Sho-sho-nee.

The company returning to Ogden arrived at Fort Hall today, having consumed all their provisions. The snow at this place was about 15 inches deep. They called on Capt. Grant. He asked them whether they had dropped from the sky for he did not think it possible for men to travel in such weather. Especially with such outfits as they had.

He receieved them kindly but told them he could not furnish them a pound of flour from the fact that the severity of the winter had brought an unusual number of Indians around him and they had obtained from him a good portion of his flour. But he would let them have all the beef that they would like to get. He also let them have some groceries and some blankets and moccassins.

They had 180 miles more to travel and the snow was as deep on this part as on the other and they had but beef to eat. In crossing the Bannock range they found the snow very deep and it was a serious question whether they would be able to cross. One day they traveled from early morning till late at night and made about three miles. All this because the men had to tramp down the snow to make a road for the cattle to travel in. At night they camped on the mountain without wood and water in a driving storm. Consequently without fire and no supper or breakfast nor any feed for the cattle. Next day they went down the mountain and camped at a spring at the head of Malad Valley. The cattle had an opportunity of getting a little grass and sage brush on the hill sides where the wind had blown the snow off. The following night they camped on Deep Creek and the next on the line between the Utah and Washington Territories with a few families who had settled here a few months previous. They were extremely poor and not able to help.

These families were the first settlers in Malad Valley. Their next difficulty was in fording Bear River. The weather was intensely cold but the river was not entirely frozen over. They cut the ice and forded the river. The water was deep and cold.

They arrived in Ogden on Dec. 26th in good health and mighty hungry and most of the boys frozen.
Tues., 25th. according to previous arrangements, the sisters prepared as good a Christmas dinner as the circumstances would allow, which was served at 3 P.M. of which all the brethren in the fort partook with thankful hearts, feeling that the Lord was still mindful of them, although they were far distant from the pale of civilization.

At evening they had some recreation dance.

Fri., 28th. This afternoon the sun presented a very singular appearance. When about an hour high above the top of the west mountain. There were two semi circles somewhat resembling rainbows above the sun with no less than three very bright sundogs in the first and three more in the second on a direct line with the three first and the sun but not so bright as the first or inside three. It looked as follows:

Sat., 29th. The Indians are coming into the Fort and complaining very much about being hungry and unable to get any game on account of the snow being so deep and the weather so cold. They say that they never knew of so hard a winter here before. The brethren divided their provisions with them as much as they dared to, which, in all probability will run them short of food before another harvest.

Sun., 30th. Still continues cold.

Mon., 31st. Last day of year 1855. More pleasant.

J A N U A R Y  1 8 5 6

Tues., 1st. Col. Smith and Mess prepared a splendid New Years dinner for the several families in the Fort of which they partook with joyful hearts.

At evening they enjoyed themselves in the dance until 12 o'clock at night.

Tues., 31st. Nothing of note transpired at the Fort this month. The brethren made good progress in learning the Sho-sho-nee tongue. They held meetings three times a week and a good spirit prevailed in their midst.

The weather this month has been very cold and stormy. An inspection of the stock today by some of the men who went out to the range showed most of the cattle were apparently quite smart, although several of them were getting quite poor.

F E B R U A R Y  1 8 5 6.

Mon., 11th. President Smith, B. F. Cummings, Wm. Burgess, C. Dalton and D. H. Stephens are beginning to prepare to return to Salt Lake Valley.
B. F. Cummings has commenced an odometer to measure the distance from this place to Ogden City.

Sun., 17th. Meeting was held at Fort Limhi at the usual hour. President Smith spoke on the duties of the mission, etc., after which he nominated Brother P. G. Taylor to take charge of the mission in his absence. Brother Taylor was duly sustained as such by a vote of all present.

Thurs., 21st. Shu-woo-ko, the Bannock Chief and some of his family arrived at the fort at evening. They had come in from Horse Prairie to the upper valley of the Salmon River a few days past. He was astonished to see so much snow in these valleys. He said he had never seen so much snow here before.

Fri., 22nd. The old Chief, after getting several presents in the shape of To-sha-te-cup, returned again today to the upper valley, leaving his brother-in-law at the fort on the hands of the brethren.

**M A R C H  1 8 5 6 .**

Thurs., 6th. P.G. Taylor, C. McGary, and D. Moore went to the range today and found there a cow belonging to N. Leavitt that had been killed by the Indians. They saw the Indian's tracks and found also a thread of a green blanket on the ground. On their return they went to an Indian Lodge nearby Tingosho's and got another thread out of the supposed blanket and compared them. They found that they were exactly alike, but all the Indians denied seeing or knowing anything about said cow.

Sat., 8th. President Smith and the company that are soon to leave for Salt Lake, concluded to take the best horses there are here and pack in instead of taking any wagons.

This evening a meeting was called by the brethren for the purpose of investigating a complaint made by the teachers against one of the brethren for profaning the name of Deity and other unchristian like conduct. The charges were clearly proven against him and he was sharply reproved by the President and required to renew himself by baptism.

Tues., 11th. About 8 o'clock this morning, President Smith, Wm. Burgess, B. F. Cummings, Charles Dalton, D. H. Stephens and Jesse Clark left the Fort for Salt Lake Valley. Also I. J. Clark's son and Washington Barber, an emigrant brought out here by G. R. Grant last fall left with the co.

Wed., 12th. There were only 12 men left at the Fort today which gave it quite a desolate appearance. Last night was a severe one for the brethren who left yesterday for Salt Lake Valley, to camp out.

Sun., 16th. Old Tengosho came to meeting this morning. He seemed much ashamed about the killing of Leavitt's cow. He said his heart had felt very bad because his brethren
would not talk to him of late and he had come up this morning to hear some of the brethren talk, for it made his heart feel good whenever he heard them speak in their meetings.

Wed., 19th. The Indian, Snag, came to the Fort today from the upper valley and shoveled off the snow for 3 lodges saying that he was going to move down. He told what had transpired during the past winter where he had camped. He said the Bannocks and the Nez Perce had gambled all winter and that a Bannock had stolen two horses from the Nez Perces, and that the Nez Perces had taken two from the old Bannock Chief, Show-wookoo, in revenge. He told how the Nez Perce wanted to go to war with the Bannocks, and how he had preached the words that Brigham Young had told him, that it was not good to fight, and he (Snag) felt that it was good talk.

Fri., 21st. A well was dug today in the Fort. Water was reached at about 12 feet deep. They found in digging the well, frost in the earth 4 feet deep.

Sun., 23rd. Meeting as usual. At evening, Snag, Teahto-wah, (Snag's brother), Young Bonapart, a son of the late principle Sho-sho-nee chief, and another family arrived at the Fort.

Tues., 25th. Antwain, a half breed, in the employ of Jonah Grant, moved down nearby the fort today, from the upper valley. Eight lodges of the Nez Perces came in also and camped nearby. They came in from Horse Prairie. All the brethren are hard at work, some fencing garden, and some getting coal wood.

Fri., 28th. The brethren commenced plowing and sowing wheat today. They have two plows and three harrows running.

Mon., 31st. Started another plow today which makes three plows and three harrows in use.

News arrived from Fort Hall on the 25th, having a very hard journey of 14 days, In deep snow most of the way. The winter has been very hard there and many cattle had died.

A P R I L   1 8 5 6.

Tuesday, 1st. Snag left the Fort for Salt Lake Valley. Old Manuel also left with him for Fort Hall. They were all well pleased to get rid of the latter person.

There was quite an amount of wheat put in today.

Sat., 5th. P.G. Taylor and D. Moore laid off a water sect about a mile and a half long, to water the south field.

Sun. 6th. Meeting was held at the Fort at 10 A.M. A good spirit was manifest. Several of the natives were present. Bro. G. R. Grant spoke some to them in Sho-shonee. After meeting, Bro. L. W. Shirtliff was rebaptized by I. J. Clark. After which he baptized his son,
Cyrus Clark, aged about 9 years. 4 of the natives there presented themselves for baptism, viz., Te-to-waw (Snag's brother) a very intelligent native who was afterwards named Lehi, Joseph and Thomas (natives who said they had no native name), Aapiece or Arrow (a half Bannock and half Sho-sho-nee). They were confirmed by the water's edge under the hands of P. G. Taylor, F. Durfey, D. Moore, I. J. Clark, G. Belnap and G. R. Grant.

Sun., 13th. Meeting at the Fort as usual. A number of the natives were present, Sho-sho-nees and Bannocks. After the meeting the following natives were baptized by P. G. Taylor: males - Cyrus (Con-e-bon-ah), Henry (Pantage-nick-up), David (Zeeme - Snag's brother), George (Ohawwig-e-ah). Females - Jane (Te-te-wah's wife), Mary (Joseph's wife), Esther (Po-e-cha, Te-te-wah's mother), Elizabeth (Up-se-man-na, Te-te-wah's wife), Louisa (Cu-e-bah, also the latter's wife), Mary (Thomas' wife), June (his sister), Sarah (his mother).

The above Thomas and Joseph spoken of, are commencing to farm this season with the fort hands.

At evening a young Bannock arrived from Fort Hall with some letters for the brethren here. He came from Fort Hall in 3 days, a distance of about 200 miles.

Wed., 16th. The fort hands finished sowing their wheat today, having sowed some 80 bushels of wheat, 5 bushels of barley, 2 bushels of oats, and about 2 bushels of peas. Making in all 90 bushels of seed grains sowed since the 25th of March - 17 days labor with teams which were weak from the severity of the winter.

Fri., 18th. Several camps of Bannocks arrived at the fort today from Horse Prairie.

Sat., 19th. P. G. Taylor and D. Moore went to the second canyon south, while G. Belnap and J. Galliher went to the second one north or down the river in search for timber for the mill which the company at the fort were about to commence. They found the South Canyon rather hard of access. The report from the north or second creek canyon was good.

Sun., 20th. After the meeting today, the following natives were baptized Ralph (pie-o-wits), James (Motowinne), Ricco-wits son.

Mon., 21st. After the teams were got ready to go and plow out the water ditch route, four of the natives came and wished to be baptized before they left, as they were about to leave for Snake River. Accordingly, Bro. P. G. Taylor baptized them. Their names are as follows: Levi (Pas-tim-mah) a Sho-sho-nee, Louis, Joseph (Pan-suk-mudzu-we), and Eli (Nabi-gye-yah), Bannocks.

Tues., 22nd. The ground was white with snow this morning. Four loads of pine timber from first canyon south was hauled today for the mill. Also did some labor on the water ditch.

Wed., 23rd. D. Moore and G. Belnap commenced labor on the mill today. Michael, an old half breed mountaineer arrived from Fort Hall. He stated that the news from Salt Lake
was that most of the people were out of bread and a great many cattle had died through the winter.

Sat., 26th. Some lodges of Bannocks and Shosho-nees camped nearby the fort today. They are on their way to Camosh Prairie.

Sun., 27th. Most of the camp went to see a Sho-sho-nee this morning who had his head and forehead very badly torn sometime yesterday. He made out to find his way home some time in the night.

Mon., 28th. P. G. Taylor and six of the men commenced fencing the south field, while some of the others labored in the canyon cutting mill timber.

Tues. 29th. The snow was falling very fast this morning. About 9 o'clock A.M., B. H. Watts and A. Zundell arrived with the mail from Salt Lake City, bringing news that many cattle had died during the past winter in the northern settlements of Utah and many families are now living without bread. They also brought news of several more being added to our mission.

MAY 1856.

Thurs., 1st. Stormy most of the day. G. Belnap had an attack of Mountain Fever.

The farming operations are still continuing, ploughing for corn, hauling timber for the mill, etc.

Mon., 12th. A. Leavitt and E. J. Barnard arrived in the fort about noon or a little after. They reported the Company with Bro. Parry about three days back.

The wheat grows very slowly. Some of the brethren are without breadstuff, and the harvest seems very distant, yet all seem to enjoy themselves well and look forward to a day of plenty.


Sun., 18th. After the meeting, 16 of the new company were rebaptized.

Sun., 25th. During the past week considerable work was done, such as irrigating grain, hauling timber, ploughing, and various other work. Some natives moved nearby the fort and camped.

The meeting today was crowded with natives. Several of the brethren preached. G. W. Hill spoke in the Sho-shonee tongue. After meeting the following natives were baptized:
Joseph (Mopeah), Israel (Yokoap), Alfred (Tisseadamake), John (Cotssequamiat), William (Tahhawibe) and Yampeah (Mopeah's wife).

Mon., 26th. The grasshoppers have commenced to devour the wheat on the bottom lands.

J U N E   1 8 5 6 .

Wed., 11th. There was quite a frost last night which destroyed much of the vegetables. The grasshoppers have continued their work of destruction. The brethren have killed many bushels of them, but there are plenty left yet.

Thurs., 12th. Salmon is being caught by the natives and brought in for sale.

Sat., 21st. News of two men from Fort Hall being killed near Fort Boise, by the Indians, some time in the spring past, was brought here by the natives.

Sat., 28th. The crops are about all destroyed by the grasshoppers and some of the brethren are preparing to return home.

Sun., 29th. A company of nine persons were organized for the purpose of returning to Salt Lake Valley. G. Belnap was appointed captain.

Mon., 30th. The company consisting of G. Belnap, I. J. Clark, J. Galliher, J. W. Browning, E. Lish, C. McGary, G. R. Grant, Wm. Shaw and Wm. Perkins, with seven wagons, 11 yoke of oxen and all their cows except one, and some 5 or 6 head of horses left Fort Limhi about 12 o'clock noon.

J U L Y   1 8 5 6 .

Tues., 1st. We commenced making a corral wall of mud.

Wed., 2nd. The mill frame, a building 30 feet square by about 13 feet high was raised today.

G. W. Hill baptized an Indian this morning whom they called Alma (Woorettome), a Shoshonee.

Sun., 6th. Meeting was held at 11 A.M. Most of the brethren spoke. They expressed themselves as not being discouraged although most of their wheat crop was destroyed.

Tues., 8th. Col. Smith arrived in the fort. All hands were glad to see him safe back.
Fri., 11th. The company consisting of nine persons and four wagons and one old government wagon from Fort Hall arrived today. There names are as follows: B. F. Cummings, Chas. Dalton, Wm. Burgess, David H. Stephens, Ira Ames and Thomas Butterfield of the first mission and Pardon Webb, Henry Nebeker and Richard B. Margots of the new mission.

Sat., 12th. The natives are moving off now for their buffalo hunt. They have caught a great number of Salmon this season.

Thurs., 24th. It rained very hard this morning. At evening, some martial music was given at the fort and a few rounds of small arms fired in remembrance of the anniversary of the entering of the pioneers into Great Salt Lake Valley.

Thurs., 27th. N. Leavitt and L. W. Shirliff left on horse back for Salt Lake Valley. They are to fit up a salt wagon and to return to the fort the fore part of September.

Mon., 28th. Some of the brethren left for Salt Lake Valley today for supplies.

A U G U S T  1 8 5 6.

Mon., 4th. The several messes commenced cutting hay on the bottom lands below the fort.

Tues., 5th. Col. Smith's, P. G. Taylor's and Thomas Corless' horses were brought back by two Flat Head Indians. Col. Smith remunerated them by several presents such as shirts and other articles.

Tues. 19th. During the last week, the work continued as usual, cutting hay, building the mill, etc. Nearly all the natives have gone on their hunt.

Today the mill did its first grinding.

Wed., 20th. The mill was completed today as far as could be for want of lumber. Col. Smith and D. Moore furnished the belting leather for the band which was worth about $12.00. Many of the brethren furnished iron.

S E P T E M B E R   1 8 5 6

Mon., 8th. Lewis W. Shirliff and John Leavitt arrived with the wagon of salt. 27 bushels which N. Leavitt had purchased and paid for out of his own means. He also furnished three yoke of oxen and the wagon to haul it out.
Wed., 10th. D. Moore and P. Webb were preparing to go to Salt Lake Valley to winter, and B. H. Watts and A. Zundell also to return on horseback to come back with mail December next. This closes the clerking of D. Moore for the Salmon River Mission for the present. B. F. Cummings was appointed Clerk pro tem during the absence of D. Moore.


Sat., 13th. B. H. Watts and A. Zundell started on horse back for Salt Lake Valley.

Mon., 15th. Several plows were put in operation today.

Tues., 16th. Some of the men were plowing, some others were grinding wheat, while others were building a fish trap.

Sun., 26th. An Indian brought in news that Snag, the old Sho-sho-nee chief was on his way to this place, but he was suffering much from the wound in his leg and he had stopped back some 30 miles for his leg to recover. Some of the brethren sent him some flour by the Indian on his return.

Mon., 27th. Col. Smith and others started up the valley on a hunting excursion. Col. Smith and 3 others intended to go to Snag's lodge, while the others pass up the valley south.

O C T O B E R   1 8 5 6 .

Sat., 4th. The brethren were cleaning wheat, irrigating and plowing land. The wheat crop after being trimmed off by the grasshoppers, came forth again and yielded about 100 bushels.

Tues., 7th. Col. Smith and company returned today without much success in hunting.

Sat., 11th. Building stack yard and plowing constituted the business of the past week.

Shoowookoo, the big Bannock chief arrived today. He appears very friendly.

Thurs., 16th. Those appointed by Col. Smith to go home for the winter started today. They are Joseph Parry, Jas. Walker, Wm. Burgess, and Jos. Harker.

N O V E M B E R   1 8 5 6 .

Monday, 3rd. Several of the natives have been gathering in during the past week. A little Indian boy some four or five years of age died during the night and was buried by the brethren on the hill east of the fort. The parents of the child had been baptized and the father had been named Ralph. At 4 o'clock P.M., G. J. Perkins and Laconias Barnard arrived at the fort and reported the supply train some 30 miles back.
Tues., 4th. The supply train in care of P. G. Taylor arrived safe, having obtained the following supplies for the mission, of which the following is a brief report: 11,770 lbs of flour, 127 1/4 bushel of wheat, 1,445 lbs of salt, besides other loading of which 578 lbs of flour and 10 bushel of wheat were donated in Bishop John Stoker's ward (Davis Co.) for the benefit of said mission.

The following names who arrived with the company were newly added to the mission. H. V. Shirtliff, Owen Dix, M. D. Hammond, and E. J. Robinson.

Thurs. 6th. It was snowing with strong wind from the north. The brethren met at 9 A.M. for the purpose of fasting and prayer. The result was, that a renewed determination to go ahead was manifest.

Mon., 10th. A company of 10 of the brethren started for their homes in Salt Lake Valley.

Thurs., 13th. P.G. Taylor, B. F. Cummings and E. Robinson started for Bitter Root Valley (Flat Head Country), P. G. Taylor having some business to transact with Mr. McArthur who had lately gone over to that place. They traveled over the main divide of the Rocky Mountains and camped on a branch of the Missouri River, called Jefferson Fork. The road most of the way was very rough.

Wed., 19th. Taylor, Cummings and Robinson arrived at McArthurs in Bitter Root Valley, after traveling over a very rough road covered with snow in some places and finding the distance from 150 - 200 miles. After arriving they soon found that McArthur was not fully authorized to sell Fort Hall and surrounding claims, (the business they were on), therefore they soon prepared to return home again, without having time to fully explore the valley, which they described as being the most beautiful valley yet seen by them in the mountains.

Tues., 25th. Taylor and company arrived at Fort Limhi from Bitter Root Valley.

Fri., 28th. All hands were called upon to build a herd house some four miles below the fort, and a general turnout was the result.

JANUARY 1857.

Thurs., 1st. Today being the general Fast day of the Church, Fast Meeting was held at Fort Limhi and some good instruction given.

Sun., 18th. At the evening meeting Pres. Smith proposed that, as those who were appointed to bring in the fall mail (Watt and Zundell) had not come as expected, a company should start for Utah to inform Brigham Young of Bro. Taylor's and company's doings in regard to Fort Hall and the prospects of the Flat Head country, and appointed Monday evening for a meeting of consultation on the subject.
Mon., 19th. The brethren met according to appointment. The President wished all to express their feelings on the subject before them. After considerable remarks by the brethren, it was concluded that if horses could be obtained, a company of four should fit up and go to Salt Lake Valley.

Tues., 20th. Horses were traded for and it was decided that Pres. Smith, P. G. Taylor, L. W. Shirtliff and Laconius Barnard should be the persons to go.

Thurs., 22nd. The company selected to go to Utah left the fort at about noon with some ten or twelve head of horses, L. Barnard having traded for several head from the Indians. B. F. Cummings was left in charge of the mission in the absence of the President.

FEBRUARY 1857

Ogden City
Feb. 13, 1857
Hon. I. Ferguson
Adjt. Gen. N. Legion
Dear Sir:

I have just received the Battalion Returns of the muster 31st January last & have to write a few lines.

There seems to be but very few rifle barrels to be had in this county at the present. There is quite a quantity of old cast iron & I think it will be quite easy to get all you wish. Bishop West is taking in some every few days since the muster.

I herewith send you a nominal Muster Roll of the new recruits got up by Bro. Gambler numbering 74 in all & the total number reported on duty that day is 544 although I can safely say that there was about 700 on the ground. E. C. Richardson only reported 24 while that company numbers as high as 60, I think without any mistake, and the silver gray company is not as yet reported at all.

I have got a competent person to take charge of all the young boys in Ogden City & train them to some of the first principles of military duty so that they may be better qualified to act in the future.

I would also ask your council (provided that the reorganization takes place before my return to Salmon River) whether the officers now on that mission are to be retained & placed in an office again in said reorganization. There is some on that mission I could recommend & some I cannot for any office. It is also the case here & if you wish it I will give you a list of names I could reccommend because of their faithfullness & good conduct in this church.
The Brethren at North Ogden Ward wish a company organization there, also at East Weber. They say for company muster it is very inconvenient to come to Ogden City. Please write & let me know whether the reorganization will take place before 20th March next or not.

Yours in Haste
D. Moore
Major

Fort Limhi

Sat., 28th. During the month past, things continued at the fort about as usual, the majority of the men feeling anxious to do what they could.

The Indians commenced coming in from the east.

March 1857

Thurs., 5th. Commenced sowing wheat today.

Sun., 15th. During the past week, the weather has been very pleasant and the brethren have all been busily engaged plowing, sowing and preparing for farming.

Today, Snag, the old Shoshonee Chief arrived at the fort with quite a number of Indians. His leg continues bad. He wants the mission to build him a house.

Wed., 18th. Report says that the Ponderays and the Bannocks have lately had a fight near or in the Buffalo Country where six of the Bannocks have been killed.

Sun., 22nd. This finishes up B. F. Cummings record as clerk pro tem, and the same has been transferred to the mission record by D. Moore, clerk of the mission.

Monday 23rd. (Back in Ogden) This being the day set for the Salmon River Missionaries to leave Ogden City, the Brethren according to appointment arrived from Salt Lake City and south, about 10 A.M. Col. T. S. Smith, the President of said Mission was also on hand to see us roll out.

The wagons & teams were hindered most of the day in getting the loading in for those in town & after much fatiguing on my part I made out to let the wagons off in time to make some move miles north where we camped for the night. I remained until morning with some others.

Tues. 24th. I left my family and home for the Salmon River Mission, having spent the winter at home with my family. But the time had now come for me to return to my field of labor, and my feelings were much overcome with the thoughts of leaving my family and
friends and to go again amongst the dark & benighted sons of Laman, to endeavor to spread the Gospel of salvation among them, which duty is a very trying one to all the brethren which is on that mission. But it had to be done and I left them without being able to express my feelings in words.

I fell in company with Bro's. Joseph Parry & G. W. Hill at Ogden Bridge. Found after passing a few words with them that it was also a hard task for them to leave their families & homes. They are connected with me on said Mission. We were all on foot. Came on to Mound Fort. Saw Bro. McGary. His wife was sick & he was thereby detained & could not leave with us. I having over come my feeling a little by this time, went & bid Harriet Chase, my sister in law goodbye & then traveled on to Ogden hole or north Ogden ward. saw B. H. Watts, another of our missionary Boys. He was already to leave & only waiting on William Burch who was behind with the wagon.

I traveled on to Cold Springs 1/2 mile north of Hot Springs & there over took the Camp which left Ogden City yesterday evening. I gave them orders to get up the cattle forthwith, which was done and we traveled on to Willow Creek some 4 or 5 miles farther. Here I counselled Bro. Haskin to trade off his old oxen for a younger yoke. While at Willow Creek, I was invited to take supper with Bro. Wells family but had to go on, as the wagons had left for three mile creek. I overtook the teams and wagons just as we arrived at the Creek. We camped and drove our oxen up on the side of the mountain where we found the grass quite good. About 7 o'clock P. M., B. H. Watts arrived in camp with his team & wagon which made six wagons with 13 yoke of oxen one young cow, and a company of 13 missionaries all for Salmon River, Oregon Territory. Their names is as follows: D. Moore, Wm. B. Lake. B. H. Watts, Crandae Dusson, Joseph Haskins, Joseph Parry, G. W. Hill, Richard Margotts, Jacob Miller, Henry Cleveland, Sr, Sylvanius Collett, James Walker.

Charles McGary & William Burch was left behind but expected as soon as they could come. The night set in being very dark and windy and most of us had to take a cold supper.

Wed. 25th. I got the camp up early and had prayers. Got our breakfast and sent some 4 or 5 for the Cattle. J. M. McCrary arrived in camp shortly after with a yoke of steers to trade with Bro. Haskin for his old oxen. They agreed to leave the trade to me. I accordingly told Bro. Haskin to allow Bro. McCrary $15 to boot between his steers & the old cattle, which was done & Bro. McCrary returned home to Willow Creek with the old cattle. The Brethren brought in the cattle about this time and found one missing out of Bro. Cleveland's team. Some more of the Brethren went out again to look after the ox while 5 of the wagons rolled on to Box Elder. Bro. McGary overtook us on the way to Box Elder. After the wagons arrived at the town I got the teams into Bishop E. H. Pierce's yard & fed them well on tithing hay. Bro. J. Parry & B. H. WATTS went to the mill with their team & supposing that we would be on shortly, traveled on to Anson Call's Fort some eight miles farther. We waited all day at Box Elder for the wagon yet behind but finding they did not find the ox, I sent Bro. Walker and an extra yoke of oxen to haul up the wagon, which was done by a little after sun down and I once more had the satisfaction of getting the most of the Camp together again. We got another supply of hay for our oxen for the night &
determined to have another hunt next day for the lost ox, although the Brethren had already searched over much of the country for it.

(Back at the Fort) Charles Dalton and A. Zundell arrived from Utah with the mail. They reported much snow on the road. They were 31 days on their journey. They said that Col. Smith and company arrived safe some eight days before they left Farmington, Davis Co., Utah.

Thurs. 26th. (on the trail) Quite cold. Kanyon wind very strong from Box Elder Kanyon. Bishop Pierce gave us the use of his upper room for us to take our breakfast in & fuel to cook it with. After we took our breakfast, I sent Bro. Margetts & Wm. Shaw on their horses in search of the ox again, while the camp moved on to within 4 miles of Bear River. On our way we found Bros. Parry & Watts at A. Calls waiting for us. After getting into camp we hunted for feed for our cattle but found that there was but very little green feed to be found.

Fri. 27th. The camp passed over Bear River by way of the ford. Found the water low, although the water had been some six or eight inches higher. After getting into camp some three miles above the Ford we succeeded in killing two wild geese which made us quite a feast for supper. About 3 P.M. Bros. Margetts & Shaw returned without the ox. We then was quite well satisfied that the ox had been stolen by the Indians (as a great number of Shoshones were camped near Willow Creek) or by some apostate that wanted to leave for some other country.

Sat. 28th. All engaged in fencing, plowing, etc. From this date to the 17th of April, there was no record of the mission furnished the clerk by either Cummings or Hammond.

(Back with the wagon train) We left and traveled on to Frog Springs. Bro. Margetts and myself went down to the Malad hunting geese but could not kill any. They were so wild. The wagons and Brethren arrived in camp before us. On our way we called on Br. Pettingil at South Fort on Malad. He gave us all the bread, milk & butter we could eat, which came good to us as we were very hungry & weary in traveling. Bro. Pettingil told a story that he had heard Lish tell about drawing his knife on me in ..... at Fort Limhi & wonderful scared I was at it. (A Lish Story)

Sun., 29th. Traveled to Muddy Creek, 18 miles. Bro. Lake drove my wagon today. Bro. Shaw and myself went ahead to Deep Creek. Found the grass very poor & I thought it best to go on to Muddy. Here we found the grass a little but our cattle were much inclined to ramble. Had to follow them down to the creek something over a mile in a short time after they were turned out. We got them back and drove them towards the mountain. Nights cold and the grass seems to grow very slow. Much snow on the mountains & is in sight low down ahead of us.

Mon., 30th. I got Bro. Shaws pony & took W. B. Lake with me & went ahead today to examine the Kanyon Pass at the head of Malad. Some large drifts of snow in a little distance above the big spring. We passed up to near the mouth of the Kanyon where I left Bro. Lake with the horses & I took up over the mountain on foot, but soon found I was on
the wrong mountain. I then passed over to the next & then over into the kanyon nearly a mile up from the mouth. I then traveled down again & we returned to camp, finding the snow very deep in the canyon.

Tues., 31st. William Burch presented me with a letter from my family & the last No. of the Deseret News. I was much pleased with the spirit and tenor of the letter, realizing that I had a kind and affectionate family. I felt in my heart to ask my Heavenly Father to Bless them all as their circumstances would require. We left our camp & commenced to make our way for the Canyon. I went ahead & climbed up the highest mountain near the canyon and as far as I could see, the whole mountain was one vast body of deep snow. I passed around the head of the Canyon but could find no other way to pass the Malad divide but to follow up the old road as near as we could for the snow in the bottom of the Canyon. I therefore returned and I went down and gave them all the assistance I could. We had to leave 3 of the wagons near the mouth & then put all the teams on the other three. We traveled up with those 3 wagons for about 3/4 of a mile farther, then had to leave another & put all the teams on to two, with those two we got up into about 3/4 of a mile of the top of the divide. Here we come to snow so deep and heavy that we had to put on ten yoke of oxen to the front wagon & by the assistance to all or most of the men we made out to get that wagon through to the top. We then returned with all the teams for the other two which we got up to the top about sun down. I then sent the teams down to the other 3 wagons some two miles down the Canyon where they were unyoked & turned out the Canyon to feed on the side hills during the night. I camped with some of the Brethren on the top of the Mountain. The wind was from the northwest & was very cold and strong during the night, nearly upsetting our wagons. W. B. Lake's hat blew out of the wagon & took shelter near the bottom of the canyon. A tin plate also took a race for the bottom of the canyon but unfortunately for it a bush was in the way which stopped it at a race of some 40 rods. So the hat beat the plate. There was little or no sleep during the whole night and all was shook and rocked in the bargain. I could hear some of the boys say hold on Jim to the wagon bows on your side or our cover is gone by the board. Then a grunt and a tug. I thought to myself, this is one way to work out our salvation & to carry the Gospel to the Lamonites.

Many afflictions passed through my mind during the night. while at times I would put my hand against the bows and the wind would come with such force that I could not hold one bow to its right place against it. It was also very cold and some of the Brethren had to camp on the ground, there being no room for them all in the three wagons.

APRIL 1857.

Wed., 1st. Morning came at last & with it the wind abated. I arose early & took some crackers in pocket & started down for the other camp. On arriving found that Bro. Shaw & Watts were after the oxen. I took some coffee with W. Burch & then climbed up to the top
of the high ridge east of the Canyon to see if the oxen was in sight. After looking some time I saw them come in view some 4 miles down the Malad. I then went down to the wagons and in a few minutes after starting up the canyon again it was tolerable good walking, the snow being frozen. After I got up to the three of the men there & passed over on the west side & threw out a great many loose stones that laid on the road where we had to pass down. On our return to our wagons we found the co. all up and about ready to start down the mountain. We accordingly drove down & was very glad to get once more on the bottoms. On my way I found my tart keg that I had lost in Sept. last with all the tart in it as when it was lost. We camped in about two miles from the foot of the mountain. Our cattle being nearly used up.

Thurs., 2. Got up our teams & found them very sore and worn down. Yoked them up & traveled down Bannock Creek some 10 miles. Found the roads very soft which was again very hard on our teams. But we camped early and got our cattle on the best feed we could find.

At evening after prayers we were some amused at W. Burch Phrenologiseing on our heads. Something he guessed at tolerable well for a new beginner.

Fri., 3rd. W. B. Lake let me ride his pony & Bro. Shaw and some others started ahead with me. Met the old Bannock Chief's family on the way. He was up in the hills after an antelope & we did not see him. We passed on down near Crooked Creek & met with some of the Digger Indians. I stopped with them a while & talked to them. We then traveled on some 2 1/2 miles and farther. Found some good grass for the trains and halted for the wagons to come up which took them something near 2 hours.

Sat., 4th. The Company got ready for an early start and I got some to go ahead & get some iron they had found on their way home last fall. We got on the bank of the Portnuef with the wagons about 2 p.m. & finding that we could ford the river we passed down the Portnuef hill & crossed over. But finding no good feed near the river we travelled on to Ropes fork some 2 1/2 miles farther, here some Indians came to us and a Bannock told us that the Indian that killed Bro. Leavitt's ox at or near the Portnuef Bridge last spring was camped nearby. I talked to him again. I told him to tell the Indian not to come near our cattle or camp during the night for we was going to guard and he would get shot if he undertook to steal any of our cattle.

At night I had out a good guard which was kept up all night. But no Indian showed himself. Neither was our cattle molested.

Sun., 5th. We travelled on to Fort Hall. I went in & examined the iron left there & should think that there was some 8 hundred lbs tire iron besides other iron. Found the old fort in ruins, the Indians having torn every thing upside down. We travelled on to near Blackfoot but & camped for the night. Killed some ducks & saw much signs of game.

Mon., 6th. Twenty seven years ago today the Prophet Joseph Smith organized this Church (of which I am an Elder) with only 6 members. It now numbers some hundreds of thousands, although it has been and still continues to be much spoken against by most of
the world at large. We forded Blackfoot River & Snake River & camped a little above the ford. Dempsey was also camped near by. Wind very strong from S. W.

Tues., 7th. We again commenced traveling but had not traveled more than two miles before we met with Yannettan with 96 head of horses which he had mostly got in the Flat Head Country. He was out of flour & as many of the company felt like writing home we halted for about 1/2 an hour & wrote to our families and sent by Yannetan. I also sold him some 25 lbs of flour for $2.75 cash. We then traveled on up Snake River about 12 miles farther & camped for the night.

Wed. 8th. Traveled on to near Blackfoot rock. Saw some antelope and caught some fish before the wagons arrived.

Thurs. 9th. Could not find the ponys this morning. All strayed off. After searching some time found they had took the back track. Yoked up our oxen & moved up the river from 1 to 2 miles & laid by while three of the brethren went in search of the ponys. The other spare hands had gone on ahead, some hunting & some to fish in Snake River.

A little after sundown the brethren all returned to camp, but no ponys found except a stray which they could not catch. After the boys returned they offered up quite largely for the recovery of their ponys, upon which Syl Collett & B. H. Watts offered to go the next morning for the ponys, 4 in number. I counseled some of the owners of the ponys not to make such offers but to no purpose.

Fri., 10. B. H. Watts & S. Collett left as soon as it was light. The wagons also was underway quite early. We traveled up the river to first big bend 4 miles below where the road leaves Snake River & camped there with the intention to wait for the boys to come up, with or without the ponys as the case might be.

Just a little before sundown the two Brethren returned with the 4 ponys that strayed off & the stray that was found the day before, which made us all to rejoyce.

Sat., 11th. In the orders issued from the Head quarters of the Nauvoo Legion in Salt Lake City and under the signature of Daniel H. Wells, the following is given.

Part 12. The Weber Military District will include the whole of Weber and Summit Counties and be organized under the supervision of David Moore.

(Back on the Trail)

Traveled some 5 miles & camped over a slough east of Market Lake. Several families of Indians came to our camp & with them Francis M. Molen, on his way to Utah. Several of us wrote to our wives again & sent by him. He stayed with us all night and two families of the natives camped near by.

Sun. 12th. Had to cross the bottom of Market Lake for our cattle, they having traveled some 5 or 6 miles during the night & morning. I gave Francis some crackers to help him on his way & after repacking the letters for him, I left with Wm. Shaw & traveled on to the mouth of Camash Creek some 12 or 14 miles.
Mon. 13th. In consequence of our cattle being so tired and the distance yet to travel in order to reach Spring Creek, I concluded to lay by all day and give our teams rest. The day was spent in hunting and camp duties such as baking bread & other cooking preparitary to our trip on the morrow. The wind blew from the northwest yesterday with great force, but today we have little or no wind and the day is quite warm.

The bottom or bed of Muddy Lake is dry & sandy with a very little exception.

Tues. 14th. Twenty five miles lies between us & Spring Creek, a baron waste & entirely without water. After we got our teams ready for a move, we all knelt in Solemn Prayer for our Heavenly Father to strengthen our teams & prosper us on our way through out the day now before us. Bro. Parry was mouth as it is termed) After which we drove on & accomplished the journey by sun down & got our cattle all safe in, although some of them had gave out in traveling from 12 to 15 miles previous to this day. Thus I for one realize that the Lord heard and sanctioned our prayer this day.

Wed. 15th. We were on our way again today about 11 o'clock a.m. but our teams were very foot sore & we had to lay by after traveling some 6 or 7 miles on the way today. I determined to get a pony & go on to the fort and get some more teams to get the wagons through.

Thurs. 16th. I, having got a horse from Wm. Burch, took W. B. Lake, Wm. Shaw, & R. Margets & left early in the morning for the fort. Traveled all day. Passed over the divide and down some two miles below Quaking Aspen Grove, where we were obliged to camp, in consequence of a severe snow storm which came upon us here, accompanied by a strong wind from North west. We cut some willows with our butcher knives & erected them in the form of an Indian Lodge after which we spread our saddle blankets over them which sheltered us some from the piercing blast. Our horses stood near the willows & trembled with the cold all night, not even attempting to feed. During the night the snow fell some four inches deep & some one of us had to act as fireman while the rest was trying to sleep a little. Such nights are long nights to the weary traveler who after a hard days journey is unable to rest at night. Such, however, is the case with us who has to camp through these mountain regions & that too even some times in the summer months.

Fri. 17th. Our horses looked miserable for a journey this morning, but we started as soon as there were a sufficient light in the morning to do so and traveled mostly all the day again, stopping several times to let our horses feed by the way. The snow as we descended or traveled down the valley gradually disappeared until we was on terafirma again. About 4 p.m. B. Lake & Myself arrived at the fort. Found Bro. B. F. Cummings, Pres. Pro Tem and all the mission well and in good spirits & much rejoiced to see us safe in and when our business was made known, Pres. Cummings & all hands were ready to assist those yet behind. Accordingly at evening 10 yoke of fresh cattle & 4 teamsters were soon made up for the trip.

Sat. 18th. The men with the relief teams started out early. The grass in the valley is about four inches high and the cattle are all fat. I felt so lame from the ride & exposure in
the snow storm that I did not do any work. The ... mess finished sowing wheat today. Most of the mission washing and cleaning up their houses.

Sun. 19th. I was called upon to speak to the mission in connection with those that came in with me. I spoke on the Reformation & the general position of the Saints & especially this mission. A good Spirit was manifest & all that spoke after us expressed a joy & satisfaction more than usual. Mon. 20th, - Wed. 22nd. I spent my time in labor, mostly on water ditches and other mission work. The company consisting of 15 men with six wagons and various articles for the mission arrived at Fort Limhi all in good spirits. I moved my effects into my own house & Bro. B. F. Cummings, Wm. Shaw & myself commenced to keep house by ourselves.

Thur. 23rd - Sat. 25. I continued work on the mission. Some Natives are about but not many. Snag camped near the east gate. He says the Blackfeet Indians are prowling about.

Sunday, 26th. Bro. Parry & Dunn spoke after which some others spoke. Not so good a meeting as last Sunday. Many of the brethren expressed themselves so. (Have 2 meetings on Sunday Now.)

Mon., 27th., Thurs., 30th. I continued at work digging post holes for fence. Last night the Blackfeet Indians stole another pony belonging to E. J. Barnard. He had taken it out of the corral and hobbled it out. The Indians, four in number, got it into a corner of the field fences, cut off the hobbles and left them on the ground while they took the pony away. The Indians about went and found their tracks. Some three or four lodges moved into our fort.

May 1857

Fri., 1st, Sat., 2nd. Pleasant weather. Saturday I commenced to clean up the fort.

Sun., 3rd. Bro. G. W. Hill & Haskens were called on to speak.

Mon., 4th. Continued to clean up the fort. Most the hands at work. Some, however, seemed to want to shirk a little.

Tues., May 5th. Commenced some some Back houses P. G. Taylor and L. W. Shirliff arrived at the fort on horseback. They left Gov. Brigham Young and co. at the Snake River Ferry. G. Taylor & L. W. Shirliff arrived in advance of Pres. Brigham Young's Company who are on their way here to see the Country. Bro. Taylor thought the camp would be in about two days. Said all was well in camp.

Wed., 6th. Continued our work on the back houses while some was cleaning up their houses, clothes, & etc. This constituted the labor of the day.
Thurs., 7th. I had to commence early this morning to clean up my house. Had it to do all alone. My window having the fly dirt on it since last fall & the house in general very filthy, I not having any time heretofore to clean up. Wm. Shaw has the dumps again about his dear, dear, wife & ain't worth a straw. Can't eat. Wants to go home. O Dear ...

Fri., 8th. It snowed all night. The snow was some four inches deep in the Fort this morning and the storm still continues. The ground is uncommonly wet.

Some of the brethren started out to meet Governor Young and train. The Governor and company arrived at the fort at about 5 P.M.

Some of the brethren seemed well satisfied while others did not like the place or the road to it.

Query: What would have been their feelings if they had left their homes and families and had been required to break their own roads for such a distance, over sage, sand and rocks without the aid of even an Indian Trail, as did the first mission to this place and that too without a whine or a murmur with little or no exception?

At evening the camp was called together by the marshal, Col. J. C. Little.

President Heber C. Kimball offered prayer in which he dedicated the fort, farms, timber, water, the valley and everything pertaining thereunto to the Lord God of Israel which was sanctioned by a hearty AMEN.

Sat., 9th. The camp was called together again by the marshal.

President Brigham Young offered prayer in which he again felt to dedicate the mission and the whole country in general to the God of Heaven and Earth, which was also heartily responded to by AMEN from all present, after which he gave the brethren who came with him some counsel in regard to trade. He did not wish them to interfere with the established system of trade on the mission.

The day was spent in conversation, viewing the surrounding country and in taking care of the stock.

The camp consisted of 115 men, 22 women and 5 boys, with 104 horses, 64 mules, 28 carriages, and 26 wagons.

On their arrival at the fort, the brethren gave the free use and possession of their houses to the Presidency, the Twelve Apostles present and others of the authorities, so far as there was any room, the brethren of the mission feeling at the same time thankful that they had the privilege of so doing.

Sun., 10th. The brethren were all called together in the center of the fort for meeting.

Presidents H. C. Kimball and D. H. Wells addressed the meeting on the importance of the missionaries being faithful in the discharge of their duties, after which President B. Young and some members of the Twelve who were present, spoke, giving much good instruction in respect to the mission.
Mon. and Tues., 11th and 12th. The presidency and others traveled over the surrounding country to examine it. They went up to the high bench above the fort and thought it a good place for a fortification. They considered it best to dig for water in preference to depending upon the creek which could be taken out above and brought down over the bench. The rest of the time was spent in conversation upon different subjects of interest to the mission, such as storing up grain, etc.

A company of ten missionaries are to leave the fort tomorrow for home.

Wed., 13th. This morning the company of missionaries left for their homes in Utah.

At one o'clock P. M. Gov. Young and company also left for their homes. They were to camp about six miles above Fort Limhi.

About sundown, Col. Smith, P. G. Taylor, D. Moore and some 3 or 4 others went up to the Governor's camp and stayed all night, to have a little more chat with them before they were out of reach.

Thurs., 14th. Col. Smith and brethren returned to the fort, while the Governor and company moved on towards their homes.

The brethren resumed their labors, fencing their fields, etc.

Fri., 22nd. Some of the natives are moving off again to hunt, dig roots, etc.

Sat., 23rd. The brethren were called together for the purpose of counseling upon the subject of laying off their farms, and it was generally agreed that the farms should begin south of the fort and be laid off down the river or north as far as the bottoms would admit, and each of the brethren were to have what land they could cultivate.

Col. T. S. Smith, F. Durfey, and I. J. Clark were chosen as a committee to lay off the land.

Sun., 31st. During the past week, the committee appointed to lay off the land proceeded to their labor and laid off several farms, but finding the bottoms to contain less land than supposed, a meeting was called where it was proposed and voted that about half of the mission should build another fort about two miles down the river, in order that all might be more accommodated with land near by where they lived. Consequently, a fort was laid off 26 rods east and west by 16 north and south, containing 28 lots, 1 rod by 2 with a space of two rods wide between the houses and wall. This evening the brethren met and drew for their fort lots, drawing 23 out of 28.

J U N E   1 8 5 7

Wed, 3rd. Snag, the old chief, returned and camped near the mill.
Thurs., 4th. It was Fast Day. During the meeting, John (Kasawot) and some other natives arrived and stated that the Blackfeet and some other Indians, six in number, had killed Thomas, one of our farming Indians and scalped him while he was hunting but a small distance from the camp.

At evening the whole camp of Indians set up a dreadful howl (which sounded as if all the wolves had collected together) and kept it up until about 9 o'clock.

Fri., 5th. There was much excitement kept up among the natives in regard to the Blackfoot Indians being about yet. The guard at the fort kept a strict watch.

Sat., 6th. Last night while two of Snag's wives were on a visit to the camp of a sick one, two of the Blackfoot Indians were seen crawling near Snag's lodge, but as soon as the women made a stir, the Indians were off. This excited the natives again.

Mon., 8th. The hands are busily at work building houses, mending wagons, hauling logs, etc.

In the afternoon there was some sport with a couple of antelope, which by some chance got into the north field which is enclosed with a high fence. They came near the fort and were fired at by Col. Smith. They then ran north along the field fence and fell in with some of the men returning from the canyon. They opened a complete battery on them as they passed, but did not hit them. Some Indians camped on the east side of the river, hearing the report of the guns and supposing it from the Blackfoot Indians making an attack on the fort, rode their horses on the full run and never halted until they got into the fort and upon inquiry soon found out their mistake, which seemed to be a disappointment to them, as they had come to help fight the Indians. After the antelope had made two turns around the field, they got out and ran off without receiving any injury.

Tues., 9th. Col. Smith sent eight men with a wagon and two yoke of oxen to the upper valley to examine some mineral which Indian John had furnished a sample of. He also went along to show the place.

Several houses are under construction in the new fort.

Wed., 10th. Two Bannocks arrived from Horse Prairie and stated that 22 of the Bannocks were on their way to the Ponderay Country for the purpose of stealing horses from the Ponderays as they had stolen several head from them last spring.

Thurs., 11th. Ten more Bannocks arrived, coming in from Soda Springs, as they say. They seemed friendly.

A pony was bitten on the nose by a rattle snake today. E. J. Barnard took a hot iron and burned several rings around his nose which stayed the march of the poison, after which a Bannock bled him all around the nose by scarifying it in many places. He then let all the blood off and rubbed on pulverized tobacco.

Fri., 12th. The pony which was bitten yesterday, is quite well today.
More Indians are coming in preparatory to their fishing season. The first salmon of the season was caught today.

Sun., 14th. At the meeting today, Thomas Bingham was appointed President pro tem of the mission until the return of the brethren who were going for their families.

Mon., 15th. 5 Nez Perces arrived at the fort and stated that they had some 60 head of horses stolen from them. They had quite a talk with Snag. He told all the circumstances about the 22 Bannocks.

Tues., 16th. By order of Pres. Smith, the clerk wrote a letter to John Owens (Bitter Root Valley) giving him to understand the position of affairs among the natives and requesting his aid to have the Ponderay's return the Bannocks horses to them, while at the same time, he, Col. Smith, would use his influence to get the Bannocks to return the Nez Perce's horses.

Thurs., 18th. 15 of the brethren of the mission left for their homes in Utah today.

This date closes the journal as kept by David Moore, clerk of the Salmon River Mission.

JOURNAL OF THE SALMON RIVER MISSION CONTINUED

BY JACOB MILLER.

Tues., 30th. Nothing of note transpired at Fort Limhi since the 18th., except the usual labors. Quite a supply of Salmon had been caught and also traded for from the natives, many of which would average over 15 lbs. each. Some of the men spent their time in making barrels to pickle the fish in.

JULY 1857.

Wed., 1st. Last night voices of mourning were heard among the natives, which were found to be the connections and friends of one Indian, Thomas, who was killed one moon ago by some hostile Indians and they, at the renewing of the moon had renewed their cries of mourning.

Thurs., 2nd. This being Fast Day, a meeting was held and many of the brethren expressed their good determinations and prayers and thanksgivings were offered up to the Lord for his blessings.
Considerable of rain fell last night and the afore part of the today, which was a great blessing by the way of watering the crops.

Sat., 4th. The boys made and hoisted a large kite in memory of Independence day.

In Ogden for the Independence day celebration, the militia of the district paraded upon the general parade ground under command of Maj. D. Moore, commanding the district. This took place at 9 o'clock A.M.

Yesterday, two Nez Perce Indians came to the fort and this evening some Nez Perces and squaws came in. They said that others were about 20 miles below.

Mon., 31st. The harvesting of the hay crops for this year commenced about the middle of July and a little ripe barley was out on the 18th and harvesting in general continued during the remainder of July and through August.

**A U G U S T ,  1 8 5 7.**

There was quite a heavy frost on the 13th of August which injured some of the potatoes and other crops.

The Sabbath and Fast Day meetings were kept up as usual and general peace and quietness pervaded the fort, like wise among the Indians.

Aug., 22nd. the mail arrived with two of the brethren from Salt Lake Valley, bringing the news that 2500 U. S. Soldiers with 700 baggage wagons, 1,000 teamsters and assistants were on their way to Salt Lake, for the purpose, we were told, of escorting a new governor to fill the place of Governor Brigham Young.

**S E P T E M B E R ,  1 8 5 7.**

Sep. 25 it was concluded upon that there was no need to keep up the guard as the horses were all turned into the field, but this was a great mistake, for on the following morning it was discovered that all the horses had been stolen in the night except two horses which were in the corral and a few Indian ponies which were near their camp. Messers Robinson and Shirliff took the two horses and in company with some ten or twelve Indians started in pursuit, but the two former and several of the Indians returned, their horses having given out.

The stolen horses were taken in an easterly direction, it was supposed, by some of the Blackfoot Indians. Two of the Indians were determined to follow them until they can either obtain their horses or steal others from the tribe who have taken theirs.
O C T O B E R  1 8 5 7 .

Thurs., 22nd. Thos. Smith, Milton D. Hammond and Wm. Marlow came to the fort from Salt Lake, which filled the hearts of the brethren with joy, as they had been in suspense concerning them. They had left the company a few miles this side of the Snake River.

These brethren reported that the U. S. Soldiers, some 2,000 in number, had come as far as the Green River. They were on their way to Utah to fight the "Mormons" and for the purpose of relieving the women of Utah, thinking, it seems, that they were in bondage. A number of companies were sent out from the "Mormons" to stop their progress from entering the valleys.

Jacob Miller
Clerk pro tem

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF DAVID MOORE, CLERK OF THE SALMON RIVER MISSION.

Tues., 22nd. The company arrived at Fort Limhi from Salt Lake. P. G. Taylor, Capt. with 25 wagons, 32 men, 14 women, 3 boys some 15 years old and 12 young children; 92 oxen, 27 cows besides some yearlings and young calves.

The company had a safe journey although there was some sickness in the camp on the way.

Wed., 28th. at Evening Thos. Bingham, B. Lake, Jacob Miller, Henry Nebeker, James Hill, Henry Cleveland Jr., John Reese, Joseph Harker, Wm. Burch and D. H. Stephens left the Fort for their homes in Salt Lake, taking with them 8 wagons and 10 or 12 yoke of oxen, having each wagon well loaded with fish.

Thurs., 29th. E. Robinson, who remained to take the letters, left on horseback to overtake the wagons. Col. Smith then arranged some business matter pertaining to both forts. He selected the following persons to go to the lower fort. i.e. J. D. Hammond, Wm. Taylor, James Wilcox, James Allred, Levi Taylor, Stephen Green, Wm. Perry, James Miller, Orson Rose, Oliver Robinson, Frederick Miller, Henry W. Hammer, Wm. Marber, H. C. Hadlock, C. S. Browning, C. F. Middleton, H. V. Shirtliff, Martin Harris.

Fri., 30th. Fifteen of the brethren appointed to the lower fort moved down to that place, Pres. Smith appointed Jn. D. Hammond to take charge of that portion of the mission.
Sat., 31st. D. Moore, by request of the President took charge of the mill which was out of repair.

**NOVEMBER 1857**

Wed. 4th. A light snow fell last night. A man who styled himself to be named Thompson arrived from the Flathead country. A story also came with him, by an Indian, that he had committed murder near or at the Colville mines in Washington Territory. It was thought best to let him stop at the fort a day or two as the weather was somewhat stormy.

Thurs., 5th. Fast Day. We had quite a lengthy meeting at evening. E. J. Barnard and Wm. Perkins arrived from Salt Lake Valley. They met the brethren that had left here, some at Malad Valley and the train of wagons between Spring Creek and Muddy Lake.

They also stated that they had left three men and wagons at the head of Spring Creek.

Mon., 9th. Occasional snows and weather quite cold. Three men and wagons arrived, A. Quigley, F. Welch and James Mcbride.

Tues., 10th. Thompson undertook his journey for Beaver Head this morning. Day cold. The mill was closed down by the frost.

Fri., 13th. Lewis W. Shurtliff asked David Moore for his daughter, "Louisa"s hand; He gave his consent and a father"s blessing upon them. Mrs. Susan Moore also gave her heartfelt blessing upon her only adopted child.

Sat., 14th. A Doctor Atkinson, Hugh O"Niel, Myette and a man named Ramsey arrived at the Fort from the Flathead Country.

Last night a squaw died near the mill with small pox.

Fri., 17th. Dr. Atkinson and company left for Deer Lodge. The mill wheel was cut loose today, preparatory for grinding.

Mon., 30th. There is much movement among the Indians. They say they are going to Beaver Head, but they will not tell us what they are going for. At evening, some of the Indians that came in from Beaver Head reported that the Blackfoot Indians were skulking about again. Also that small pox was raging among the Nez Perce.

**DECEMBER 1857.**

Fri., 11th. Col. Smith and L. W. Shurtliff returned. They found the snow too hard on the Snake River to travel.
Thurs., 17th. Alexsey and the old Nez Perce chief arrived from a chase after the Bannocks who had stolen their horses. The old chief wished to stay at the fort while Alexsey continued his search after the horses.

Sun., 20th. Several of the Shoshonees came in. Powell, the Mountaineer, accompanied them from Beaver Head.

Sat., 26th. By request of Pres. Smith, D. Moore & I. J. Clark went and requested of Powell that he would use his influence to have the Indians stop burning the fence, which he said he had already done. About noon Powell started for upper Salmon. Verily. He soon met a war party of Nez Perces who took him prisoner and marched him down to the fort again, singing their war songs and yelling in a frightening manner. On their arrival, they showed much friendship towards us and in a particular manner paid great respect to their old chief whom they expected was killed by the Bannocks. Mean while, Powell tried to get away, but was soon followed and brought back and a strict watch was placed over him.

The Nez Perces were very hungry and wished something to eat, saying they had not eaten anything for three days. After some consultation, Col. Smith called on the mission to help feed them, as there were about 50 of them. Some bread and other articles of food was furnished them, which they received very gladly.

As soon as the word went to the Shoshonees camp, quite a number of them came to the fort forthwith, much excited. The Nez Perces took no notice of them but ate their suppers and then had a war dance which was kept up until about 9 o'clock in the evening. One of them would go out at a time and dance around the fire, holding his tomahawk before his breast until he was done. He then would raise it over his head and give a yell, which was repeated by all present. Each dancer would then leave his place for another.

Sun., 27th. The old Nez Perce Chief and some of his war chiefs together with some of the Shoshonees were prevailed upon to come to the meeting where there was an effort made to get them to make friends of each other. The Nez Perces would not agree to be friends until the Bannocks and the Shoshonees would return all the horses they had stolen from them.

During the meeting, Alexsey arrived with ten head of horses which he had retaken from the Bannocks by stealing them at night.

After the meeting, Powell's father in law, having brought in one of the Nez Perces' horses which they thought a great deal of. They demanded it, but the old Shoshonee would not give it up. A scuffle ensued. The Nez Perces got the horse. The Shoshonees showed fight and then backed out. The Nez Perces went to their quarter, dressed them selves up and formed in line, while the old chief made quite a long speech to them. They then discharged three guns and returned to their quarters again.

Mon., 28th. The Nez Perces left for their camp again after begging for some food to take them home, which practice is very customary with most of the northern tribes. They took two of Powell's ponies away with them.
Tues., 29th. This morning the Shoshonees came to our fort in mass, all painted up and much excited. The Nez Perces, it appears, returned during the night and stole 60 or 70 head of their horses by way of retaliation. Powell was also along and painted up like the natives. They demanded Snag’s fish and his cattle and in fact all the fish that had been left in care of the brethren at the fort. President Smith tried to reason with them, but to no purpose. The fish and cattle they were bound to have. Powell, in the meanwhile kept on his horse and near the gate, thereby showing a guilty conscience. His conversation also betrayed his feelings in prompting the Indians against us, for he stated in a very threatening manner that we would find it to our advantage to give up the fish to the Indians. After consulting with several of the brethren, Pres. Smith considered it a matter of policy to give up the fish. The squaws took it and after several rows over it in getting it divided, left, the Indians stating that they would go the next day and get the cattle. This, they said, was because Snag had turned traiter to them and joined the Nez Perces.

Wed., 30th. Pres. T. S. Smith and the mission made a feast for all the Indians that would come. Most of the Indians that were camped on the river came and most of them partook of it, but some would not eat.

**J A N U A R Y  1 8 5 8**

Fri., 1st. President Smith and several of the brethren spent the evening at the lower fort enjoying the dance.

Mon., 4th. Lewis W. Shirliff and Louisa Catherine Smith, adopted daughter of D. Moore's family were married by Pres. T.S. Smith at D. Moore's residence.

Thurs., 7th. Helen Smith, wife of Henry Smith, brother to Pres., Smith gave birth to a daughter.

Mon., 11th. The natives are passing to and fro, making preparations to go and fight the Nez Perces. Some from the southwest state that Mattigan recommends them to fight us before they go to fight the Nez Perces.

Wed., 13th. The report came from the herd that an ox had been driven off by the Indians. Pres. Smith sent eight of the brethren in pursuit of the Indians with instructions to either get the ox or the pay for it if possible. The Indians were overtaken and surrounded, but the ox had been killed and they had the beef packed upon their ponies. The brethren demanded pay for it and they finally offered one of their ponies which was accepted and the men returned.

Fri., 15th. The herd was all gathered up and it was ascertained that the ox which had been taken by the Indians belonged to J. Bowen. The pony was therefore delivered to him.
Wed., 20th. John Jacobs, a mountaineer and another man by the name of Pattee from the Flathead country, arrived at the fort directly from Deer Lodge (east). Pattee is on a trading excursion with Jacobs as guide and interpreter.

Fri., 22nd. The thermometer today at 12 noon stands at 42 degrees above zero. The lowest range this winter was 20 below zero.

Wed., 27th. Pattee and Jacobs returned home again after making all the trades they could with the Indians and the brethren. Pattee purchased the pony from Jonathan Bowen that was given to him for his ox. While they stayed at the fort, they were well treated by all the mission.

FEBRUARY 1858.

Wed., 3rd. The whole band of Shoshonees that are camped on the river came to the fort all painted up in quite a fancy style, with their guns, bows and arrows and other weapons of war. The young Indians held a war dance in the fort and were very saucy acting as if they wanted to commence a fight with us. Pres. Smith got some of the old men together and talked to them. They said they wanted some flour and many other things. This the mission had not any to spare; but Pres. Smith told them that he and the brethren would give them three sacks full of wheat provided they would not come again in the shape of war as they had done this time. This they agreed to, and the mission gave them about six and a half bushels of wheat, and they all returned to their lodges about sunset.

During the day some of the Indians told me that some mountaineers had been telling them that the "Mormons" are going to kill them all off and take their lands. From other statements, it must have been Powel and Jacobs who told them this falsehood, for they were the only mountaineers who had been down amongst them.

Sun., 7th. Cold snow storm with strong east wind. Some 25 or 30 of the Shoshonees came to the fort in the storm on their way to fight the Nez Perces, (as they said) put their horses into the corral and stayed all night.

Mon., 8th. Some more of the natives arrived making the number about 38. We gave them a hearty breakfast and bread and boiled wheat to take with them and they appeared very friendly towards us. They soon were on their way after the Nez Perces which band was somewhere near the Flathead Country.

Tues., 9th. Weather still cold. An Indian arrived from Beaver Head and stated that a company of ten soldiers were camped over there and that they had two Mormon prisoners. He said that they wanted to get away very much. The Indian got R. B. Mrgots to make a spear blade for him, saying that he would give Bro. Mrgots his pony for it. The spear was finished about dark, which he took and privately went to the corral, stole one of Pres. Smith's horses and fled with it, leaving his own in one of the herds. This was a little after
dark. The horse was soon missed and diligent search was made during the night, but to no purpose.

Wed., 10th. The President selected six more to go in search of the Indian who had stolen the horse. They hunted most of the day and found from appearance that the Indian had made an effort to get all the horses from the herd, but failing in that he had made his way east. Four more of the brethren were selected to go with the company already selected.

Thurs., 11th. The company left the fort about 10 A.M. and camped at Toerone at night, some 30 miles from the fort.

Fri., 12th. The company left early this morning and camped on a large creek some 35 miles further east, passed over two mountains and up and down canyons. Snow on the mountains is deep. None of us were ever in these parts before. We had no guide but to follow the trail made by the war party already mentioned. We named this creek on which we camped McBride Creek.

Sat., 13th. Snow falling fast this morning and continued to fall most of the day. The company had much difficulty in finding and following the trail on account of the snow and wind.

We at last came to a level prairie where no more trail was to be seen and we had to find our way as best we could to some timber that was faintly seen through the cold storm. As we approached the creek (on which the trees stood) some of the company discovered smoke in the distance and up the creek about half a mile above us. We all were soon on the spot and there found some four or five lodges of Shoshonees. Part of the company stopped at the lodges while the rest, with an Indian with them, went in search of their horses.

The boys soon returned with Col. Smith's horse and then commenced hunting for the Indian who stole it and found him covered up with a number of buffalo and other skins in the first lodge we had come to, although the Indians denied him being anywhere about. B. H. Watts scolded him for being so mean, but he paid no attention to anything that was said. He got up, put on his war cap and put off, saying he was going to tell the soldiers.

We turned our course towards home and camped on McBride Creek again. We tied our horses up close by our camp to prevent a stampede in case the Indians should make an attack on us during the night.

Sun., 14th. We made an early start and traveled to Toerone.

Mon., 15th. We left Toerone early for home. Toerone is on the north bank of the head waters of the Missouri River. It is a kind of sugar loaf mountain or hill of a brown color, some 200 feet high, with tolerable level table lands for some distance around.

This entire country over which we have passed cannot well be surpassed for grazing. Plenty of creeks, but not much timber on them. Plenty of pine on the high mountains.

We found our trail as we approached the main divide completely filled with snow. We had a hard time getting over the mountain. We arrived at the fort about 4 o'clock P.M.
We found all well and all the families had moved up from the lower fort, and the rest of the men were soon to move up on account of the apparent spirit of war and thievery in the natives.

Tues., 16th. The old Bannock chief, Showooko, generally known by the name of Rockeka, came to the fort and wanted flour, but as that was very scarce, Col. Smith gave him some wheat. He went to the corral and examined it all around. This we thought queer as he had been there and seen it before.

Mon., 22nd. The herders, Andrew Quigley, Fountain Welch and Orson Rose, with whom arrangements had been made to take charge of the herd during the coming summer, prepared for their herding.

The men all moved up from the lower fort today. Powel passed down by the fort from Beaver Head.

Wed., 24th. William Perry met with Powel at or near the lower fort, where Powel told him that he had been up all night talking to the Bannocks to keep them from coming to burn our hay and straw and that we had better be careful of our horses and cattle, for they talked of leaving on Thursday. This was told to me (D. Moore) by J. J. Walker and I with several others of the brethren did not retire to rest until about 11 o'clock at night. At this time there was no night guard kept at the fort.

Thurs., 25th. This morning I (D. Moore) went to President Smith to know his feelings about Powel's statement. He said he thought it was some of Powel's lies. I then returned and went to the corral to take my stock and put it up, but the herd was at this time being driven out and I could not stop my stock without stopping the whole herd.

Pres. Thomas S. Smith, P. G. Taylor, L. W. Shirtliff, Jessie Smith (was it Henry Smith?), and Amos Wright left the fort and went up the river some four miles for timber and H. I. Shirtliff, M. D. Hammond, James Wilcox, Oliver Robinson, James Miller, E. J. Barnard and Reuben Collett went down to the lower fort for hay and other things that had not yet been removed. F. Durfey, Jonathan & Joseph Bowen went to the field to plow. Charles Dalton and myself went and repaired the mill race. I then went to the mill and commenced grinding; had not run the mill more than half an hour when I looked northeast where I saw some Indians riding in the direction of our herd. I forthwith stopped the mill and ran to the fort and gave the alarm. This was about ten o'clock A.M. I told William Taylor to go out in charge of some eight or nine of the brethren that were about leaving for the herd. About this time Bro. Durfey and the two Bowen boys came to the fort; they had also noticed the movements of the Indians and had driven their teams to the fort. About this time E. J. Barnard also came up to the fort and said that he had urged the company at the lower fort to leave as soon as he saw the crowd of Indians coming, but they thought there was no danger and continued to load up their hay and other things, while the Indians were passing along by them for our herd.

Shortly after Brother Taylor and his company left the fort, George McBride brought his horse in and saddled him with all possible speed, and mounted and as he was passing
out I advised him to go to Bro. Taylor's company and with them assist the herdsmen to try and save our cattle. By this time the hills and both sides of the river were black with Indians. George McBride went to Bro. Taylor's company and Bro. Taylor told him to ride up to where he could see our cattle and if the Indians had them to motion to them with his hat and they would try and get along a little faster, as they were on foot. Bro. McBride did so, but as soon as he had motioned, he dashed over the hill and down amongst the Indians, where he was when the company arrived at the top of the hill. About this time, Thos. Corless saw him fall from his horse. He had turned back some two or three small bands of our cattle from the Indians while they were firing at him.

President Smith arriving at about half past ten took one of his horses and with E. J. Barnard put out down towards the Indians, but finding as he rose on the top of the bench that the natives had the stock fully in their hands, they turned and endeavored to gain Bro. Taylor's company, but they were cut off by several Indians, six of whom took after them as they turned their course towards the fort, and when they were descending form the high bench about half a mile below the fort, the Indians fired on them and a bullet cut off a button from Pres. Smith's pants and hitting his horse on the point of the left jaw caused him to make a sudden spring which brought the Col. to the ground. The Indians supposing him shot, gave an exulting yell, but when the Col. got to his feet, they began to shoot at him again. In the meanwhile. E. J. Barnard had caught the Col's. horse and called to him to come and get on which he did, while the Indians continued firing at him, one ball passing through the leaf of his hat, and another passing through the top of his arm, between his elbow and wrist. They escaped without any further injury, except the loss of Col. Smith's revolver which flew from his hand when he fell from his horse.

About this time Reuben Collett arrived with his team. He had left the company and run his oxen most of the way and thereby escaped.

While Brother Taylor and company were taking a view of the scenery before them, Fountain Welch, one of the herdsmen was discovered nearby. The Indians had on their first arrival, shot him in the back and then struck him several times on the head with their guns, and had left him for dead; but he had been sensible of his position all the time, and on hearing the brethren near by, he rose up and endeavored to get to them. They soon gave him assistance and a part of the company commenced a retreat with him for the fort, Bros. Taylor, B. H. Watts and Thos. Corless forming a rear guard. The Indians seeing them commence a retreat, followed up and kept firing at the company.

The Indians had in the meantime scalped George McBride, took off his hat, shirts, revolver and his horse. One of the Indians had his scalp and would hold it up in sight of the brethren and dance under it. Another Indian rode George's horse. When he came near the company, Bro. Taylor ordered B. H. Watts to fire at the horse which he did, when the Indian put off saying "Sim mich Mormon navient" - "One Mormon is brave." The company gradually retreated with F. Welch and when the Indians would come up within gun shot, Bro. Taylor and some of the others would make as if they were going to shoot; the Indians
would then bear off again; and this they continued to do until they come within about one hundred rods of the fort. The Indians all left then and put after their comrades.

Shortly after Bro. Taylor and company got in, P. G. Taylor and L. W. Shirtliff arrived with a load of timber, not knowing that anything had happened, and in the course of about an hour afterwards, H. V. Shirtliff arrived from the company below. He was wounded in his left arm above his elbow. He said that when the Indians returned from the herd ground with the cattle, a large portion of them descended the hill above them and began firing upon them. They were at this time nearly half way between the two forts with two loads of hay and two loads of lumber, etc. They were soon obliged to leave all in the hands of the Indians as they did not have any of their firearms in a position or condition for use, two of their guns being on the hay and covered up with it, and M. D. Hammond's was a slide gun and the slides (as I have since been informed) were at the fort in his chest. H. V. Shirtliff had no gun and James Miller had a five shot revolver which fell to pieces during the affray. He also stated that James Miller was shot during the attack, and that he saw no more of him after he came to the brush, as all had to flee for their lives. The natives took the cattle off the wagons and unyoked most or all of them, set fire to the two loads of hay and drove off all the oxen.

Oliver Robinson next came to the fort; He came in about 3 o'clock P.M. He had been wounded in the hand by the same ball that had passed through Bro. Shirtliff's arm. He knew nothing more about James Miller or the other two.

Some of the Indians continued to lay in wait and President Smith sent out two of the squaws to talk with them. They soon returned and stated that the Indians said the reason why they had taken our cattle was because we would not give them any clothing, food or ammunition, and if we would give them a good amount of ammunition, they would give us our cattle back, provided Col. Smith would go to their camp for them. But at the same time, they said they did not want peace with us.

There were yet six of the brethren absent whose fate was very uncertain and much feeling and anxiety prevailed concerning them, but as the squaws said it was not safe for any to leave or go out in search for those absent, Col. Smith thought it more prudent to remain close by the fort until near sundown.

When the sun was about three-fourths of an hour high, Orson Rose came in. He had escaped while the Indians were getting the cattle and ran off north east. He said the last he had seen of A. Quigley, there were some Indians chasing him back of the high hill nearly east of the fort, and that he had seen no Indians as he came in.

President Smith now thought it safe to send out a group in search of A. Quigley and George McBride. Accordingly, P. G. Taylor and some 8 or 10 more went out and found A. Quigley near by where Orson Rose last saw him. The Indians had shot him in the point of the right shoulder blade and had also beat him on the head with their guns, thereby injuring the skull as well as cutting several holes in his head. He was still alive, but very feeble and stiff. The Indians had taken his belt and revolver and left him for dead.
Some of the brethren then went and found George McBride. He had been shot through the chest and apparently through the heart. He had bled much and to all appearances had died suddenly. The Indians had taken his boots also. The company got both of them back about sun down.

There were still three of the brethren missing, J. D. Hammond, James Wilcox and James Miller. Shortly after the first two were brought in, Col. Smith and some others went in search of the other three, but returned without finding any one of them.

Soon after the company got in, Jn. D. Hammond and James Wilcox arrived. They had ran down to the river. They were of the opinion that James Miller was dead, from the way he fell as he reached the bushes. They did not think he could easily be found that night.

A strong guard was put on for the night for security and the wounded taken care of as best we could. The feelings of all hands cannot easily be described. One of our number dead, five more wounded, two severely, another one supposed to be dead, a large number of our cattle gone and we left over three hundred miles from our friends.

During the night some 17 head of cattle returned. This left over 250 head in the hands of the Indians. There were some 40 head of oxen in another place which the Indians did not find and they were got in as soon as they could be after the Indians left.

Fri., 26th. A company started out as soon as it was sufficiently light for James Miller. They found him where he had last been seen. He had apparently fell dead as he was running. The natives had stripped him naked and torn out the bloody spots in his garments and left the pieces on the ground. He was shot nearly the same as George McBride. The company brought him back to the fort and he was placed along side of George McBride. Their coffins were made during the day and they were duly laid out in robes and interred in our corral near a saw pit, and the ground covered with hay, where the cattle soon blotted out all signs of the grave. This was done that the Indians might not find them after we left. We also, during the day commenced to dig holes to bury our wheat, as we had some sixteen or seventeen hundred bushels of our last summers crop yet on hand. The ground was too hard to make much headway.

After the two bodies were buried an alarm was given that the Indians were upon us. Pres. Smith took command of the fort and sent me with some of the brethren to take command of the corral. We waited for a long time, but no Indians. I began to question whether there were any Indians about. One of the boys with me said there were for James Wilcox had seen them and he had heard them whooping down in the brush. The final result was that Bro. Wilcox saw the shades of a cloud coming towards the fort and the whooping was done by a wolf.

On inquiry, we found that the Indians had taken 29 head of horses and 250 head of cattle from us.

Sat., 27th. We continued our labors in fortifying the fort and preparing for leaving.
Today two Indians came on the high bench northeast a little out of gun shot and circled around in a daring manner. Pres. Smith sent out the two squaws to talk with them, but could get no satisfaction from them. They did not want peace, but wanted the squaws to leave with them, which they would not.

Two bastions were built and finished so as to be occupied.

Sun., 28th. The mission was called together this morning in the middle of the fort and after prayer, Pres. Smith spoke for some considerable length of time. He proposed to send the mail to Utah which was adopted. Whereupon, B. H. Watts and E. J. Barnard were selected to go. The brethren were then organized into four equal numbers of eight, (32 in all) with P. G. Taylor, F. Durfey, Wm. Taylor, and M. D. Hammond as captains and the whole placed under the supervision of D. Moore, who proceeded to assign each company a particular place to guard and fly to in case of attack.

President Smith dictated the following letter to President Brigham Young, setting forth our difficulties.

Fort Limhi,
Salmon River
Feb 28, 1858
Pres. Brigham Young
Dear Sir:

I take up the pen to inform you of the position of our affairs in this place since our last mail sent by Bro. Perkins & John Barnard which left here on the 5th of January last. The Natives, both Shoshonie & Bannock has from time to time been gathering and dispersing during the winter. Quite a party of the Shoshonies came to our fort some where about five weeks past and was very bold & impudent. We got the chiefs and some of their principle men together, talked to them & gave them about 5 bushels of wheat besides a good amount of bread, upon which they agreed to not come so any more. We have traded a little provisions & gave them a good deal. We have been able to pacify their anger which they have said all the time, was not against us but against the Nez Perces. We also strove to make friends between them & the Nez Perces while the Nez Perces were here but to no effect.

Of late they have kept together in camp some 8 miles down this river, hunted but little & begged a good deal besides stealing about everything they could get their hands on.

About two weeks past the Bannocks from the direction of Fort Boisy on the Snake River have been gathering into the shoshonee camps. Those same were murderers that have killed the imigrants in years past.
Old RookaVea, the big Bannock, also came in & one of his brothers with him. He complained of being angry with the Mormons for not giving him some white wives. He seemed in a very bad spirit & went off so to the camp, although we talked to him kindly as usual. He has stated that he had thrown you & all the Mormons away because you nor them would give him anything.

After seeing the movements of the natives, we thought it best to move the lower fort up to this, which was nearly done on 25th, three days past, when the Indians in mass to the number of 150 or over, made a break on our herd, which was under the care of Andrew Quigley, Fountain Welch & Orson Rose, herdsmen who had been engaged for the season. They fired on Fountain Welch who fell. They then beat him on the head with their guns & left him for dead. They also shot Andrew Quigley and beat him on the head with iron picks till they left him for dead.

Before this commenced, I was up the river with my team. P. G. Taylor & L. W. Shirtliff was also up the river for timber. As I was returning I saw the Indians making towards the herd. I drove down as fast as possible. They had discovered the Indians at their first move at the Fort. & Bro. Moore had sent out Bro. Wm. Taylor with some 8 or 9 men before I arrived. Bro. George McBride also had taken his horse & gone out. I took one of my horses & took E. J. Barnard with his horse & put out for the stock but soon found it of no use as the Indians had most all of the cattle & all but 4 of our horses fully in their possession. Bro. William Taylor & co, being on foot could do nothing to stop the cattle. They took Bro. Welch after seeing Bro. Geo. McBride shot from his horse, & commenced a retreat for the fort with him, he having come to enough to walk by being helped. The Indians were following up the small party that had Bro. Welch & firing at them. I seeing this strove to get to them but was cut off by some half a dozen of Indians. I then kept my course towards the fort. The Indians followed up, & as we were descending the bench the Indians fired on us hitting my suspenders & the bullet lodging in my horses jaw. My horse jumped and threw me. Bro. Barnard caught my horse.

As I fell my revolver fell out of my hands. While I was looking for it, they fired with a revolver, Bro. McBride's I suppose, and hit the leaf of my hat. I then took down for my horse & as I got on they fired again at me, the bullet passing through the upper part of my arm just below my elbow. The Indians soon left & followed the herd which they had taken down the River. Five of the brethren were on their way from the fort with 2 loads of hay & the remnant of things left down there. They fell upon them killing Bro. James Miller of Farmington & wounding Bro. H. V. Shirtliff & Oliver Robinson the bullet passing through Bro. Shirtliff's left arm above the elbow & through Bro. Robinson's left hand. The boys then ran into the brush and escaped to the fort. The Indians then set fire to the hay, burning up both wagons & loads. After the Indians had left, I sent Bro. Taylor & a company of men to bring in Bro. G. McBride & Quigley. Bro. McBride was shot through the heart & then scalped. Bro. Quigley was shot in the shoulder. Bro. Jas. Miller through the heart. The brethren was totally unaware of any design in the Indians of shooting & killing untill they fired on them & only one shot was fired back & that by order of Bro. Wm. Taylor to keep
the Indians back while they could get Bro. Welch away. The wounded are fast recovering & we are preparing for a regular seige should they attack us again. We have a good quantity of hay & feed on hand to keep our stock that is left & have commenced to hide up our wheat.

We have on hand over 2 thousand bushells of wheat at the present. We have only 20 yoke of oxen left. 18 head of cows & yearlings came back & one colt from the Indians. They even took the oxen off the wagons after killing Bro. Miller & running the boys into the brush.

We consider ourselves safe while we are in the fort, but can't get out to farm any. The Indians are watching every movement we make & I don't consider it safe for us to leave the fort with the teams until some assistance can be rendered us, either to go or stay as you think best. But I think it is of no use to try to maintaine this place with the force we have here at the present.

Powel, a mountaineer, was with the Indians & helped them to drive off the cattle & from every circumstance that we are acquainted with this whole affair has been concocted last summer at Soda Springs between the mountaineers and the Indians.

In conclusion I feel to say that we have tried to carry out all councils that has been given us by you and have at all times, when we have had a chance, talked to them and councilled them how to act and have tried all reasonable terms to get wives from amongst them & have tried to live as faithful as we could & to all appearance there has not been as much unity heretofore in the mission as there had been during this winter past.

I am your Brother in the Gospel of Truth

T. S. Smith, Pres.
D. Moore, Clerk

A little after dark, B. H. Watts and E. J. Barnard started out privately for Utah, Col. Smith sending his horse with the former and the latter riding his own which were the only ones fit for the journey.

All the wounded are fast recovering except A. Quigley who suffers much with his shoulder.

March 1858

Mon., 1st. A bannock Indian came on the hill above the fort and called for the two squaws who were aware of some having left the fort during the night. Pres. Smith would not allow them to go out or talk to him from the fort. After a while he fired his gun off
towards the fort and called again. Amos wright called to him & told him to come down, but he would not, but answered out and said that there were a great many Indians nearby and they were going to kill us all off. He waited a short time and then mounted his pony and put off and when he was about a mile away, he commenced to circle around with his horse, signifying a dare or triumph.

Tues., 2nd. We finished up our bastions, four in number, besides closing up our fort and making it strong. None of the natives in sight today.

Wed., 3rd. We continued to strengthen and fortify our corral wall and making every preparation for self defense that we could.

Shortly after sundown, our old herder Indian came up to the west side of the fort and commenced trying to open the gate. One of the gaurds who was watching his movements and not knowing him at the time, made ready with his gun to fire, when the old Indian called to someone to let him in. He was told to go to the east side and come in which he did, and after hearing what had happened to us, expressed great sorrow for us and said he would go and try to get our stock back again.

Thurs., 4th. Fast Day. Held a meeting and cut off from the church all those who had been baptised that were known to be in the band who were engaged in robbing us and killing and wounding the brethren on the 25th of Feb. past.

The following is a list of their names so far as known. Joseph (strove to kill Pres. Smith), Henry, Pantogerickup (fish and root eater) George - Ohahwijeh, Ralph - PicOsets, Louis, John - Cosewahtingosho, John, (Tingosho's nephew), Jacob - (also Tingosho's nephew), Tome or Pome (Tingosho's son), James - (Tingosho's son in law), Pooewatts or Booewat, Harve.

These Indians had been fed a great deal by the mission during their stay at Salmon River.

Fri., 5th. The old herder returned with two more Indians a Bannock and a Shoshonee. We had quite a talk with them. They said that the Bannocks had left and taken all our stock with them but 30 head, which they would bring up to us the next day.

Mon., 8th. No cattle brought nor Indians in sight during the past two days. Today Arrowmo, a Bannock, and some other Indians came down from the Salmon River Divide, but were afraid to come into the fort when they heard what had happened to us. They were going to pass down the west side of the river, but Pres. Smith sent Amos Wright out to talk to him and tell him to come into the fort, which he did, after making camp on the west side of the river.

Shortly after Arrowmo made camp, old Booewat, Magenup, cosawat, and some 12 or 13 other natives came up with 28 head of our cattle, all cows and yearlings except 5 head of oxen. The old herder was along and much elated at his success.
Thurs., 11th. Several of the natives came to the fort bringing with them eight head
more of our cows and heifers. Indian Jo came along to give himself up to President Smith
to be dealt with as the President saw fit, but he would not see him. Jo said that when the
Bannocks first came over to this river they held a war dance and then wanted the
Shoshonees to help them, or go with them and see them kill our cattle and fight us. This all
the Shoshonees were not agreed to. The Bannocks then held another war dance and then
told the Shoshonees that if they would not go and help them steal our cattle, that they
would fight the Shoshonees. "At this", said Jo, "We came, took your cattle, killed some of
the Mormons and shot some others, because we were bad Indians, for the Mormons have
not hurt any of us, but they have always given us food when we were hungry."

Fri., 12th, Old Weindimps (Thick Lips) brought up Thomas Corless' pony. This old
scamp has killed two head of our cattle, after being fed by us every time he came to the
fort, since the first summer we came here.

Sat., 13th. Old Boowat and family with Kattatto's brother and family moved from
their encampment below here, on up the river. They said that they were going to Salt Lake.
Old Boowat had two of our ponies and two head of cattle with him, but must have taken
them by in the night, as none of our stock was with theirs.

Mon., 15th. All hands weighing out their effects to see what amount of loading there
will be to a wagon.

Tetowah and Toebuds, or rather Twobits, Snag"s brothers with two or three young
Indians, came to the fort to see if we were mad with them. They were told that we were not
mad with any except those that had shot at us and had stolen our cattle. At evening, they
returned to meet Snag.

About noon, old Snag and his band of three lodges arrived. Snag commenced begging
for groceries of all kinds of which we had none for our selves.

Wed., 17th. Our fort is again filled with begging natives. The feelings which their
appearance causes in the minds of the brethren cannot well be described.

Sat., 20th. The natives that took an active part in the robbery still keep coming to the
fort, but they seem to get no nearer being good friends to us. Tetowah and Toebuds got
four cows and two ponies for us from the Indians today but we had to pay them well for it.

Sun., 21st. B. F. Cummings, B. H. Watts, and nine others arrived about ten o'clock this
morning with the mail. They found a cow and a yearling at Boowat's camp and drove
them down to the fort.

Tues., 23rd. Col. Cunningham and company arrived with two baggage wagons and
about 100 men. At evening we sent down for the Indians to come up.

Wed., 24th. Several of the Indians sent for came to the fort. Col. Cunningham and
Smith had a talk with them, but were unable to come to any terms of payment for their
stealing. Most of them were then put under guard for the night. Three of the number slipped out and ran off.

Thurs., 25th. Captain Haight and company of 50 from Davis Co., Utah, arrived, having five baggage wagons and several extra horses and sets of harness. His men this morning, in connection with Col. Smith, went down to the Indian Camp and obtained from them three cows and six or eight ponies.

Fri., 26th. B. F. Cummings, B. H. Watts, G. W. Hill, Thomas Bingham, Wm. Bailey Lake, Thomas Bloxum, Thos. Workman, John Blanchard, Wash Barber and Ben Cutter left for Utah with express about 10 A.M.

All the mission is laboring very hard to get off home.

Sat., 27th. Sixteen wagons with ox teams started about 4 o'clock for home. Camped about five miles from the fort. Twenty men from Col. Cunningham's command came on and helped to guard.

Sun., 28th. Stormy morning and during the night past. The ox train traveled 9 or 10 miles and had to lay by in consequence of H. M. Harmon's wife being confined. She gave birth to a daughter.

Col. Cunningham and company arrived at 3 o'clock P.M. and camped about a quarter of a mile off. Our old herder is along with us.

Mon., 29th. Made an early start and traveled some 24 miles and camped in the snow. This morning we had to kill two young calves and left another lost.

B. F. Cummings and company arrived at Snake River and found old Booewat at Market Lake. They took away the two ponies which he had, one belonging to D. Moore and the other to R. B. Margetts. Old Booewat showed some disposition to fight, but on seeing the company ready for him he gave away and left.

Tues., 30th. Started ahead on the snow but soon came to bare ground which lasted until we got within about six miles of the divide., where the snow lay very deep. We had a hard pull to get over the divide. Capt. Layton with several of the troops assisted the teams with ropes to get through the deep snow drifts. Camped at mouth of canyon some 4 or 5 miles south of the divide. All hands and teams were very much wearied.

B. F. Cummings and company camped on the high bank of the Portneuf. They saw no more Indians on their way thus far, except a few camped on the Portneuf and they appeared friendly. They found that several head of our cattle had been taken towards Soda Springs.

Wed., 31st. Our camp traveled about 14 miles down Spring Creek; camped in the narrow canyon. Col. Cunningham butchered two head of young cattle for the troops. Bro. Durfey killed another young calf. This makes 27 head of young calves which the mission have had to kill since we were robbed of our cows.
B. F. Cummings and company traveled across from the Portneuf to the Bannock Creek where they had to leave R. B. Margotts' pony, it being unable to travel any further. As they were traveling up the Bannock they saw several Indians near the west Mountain, also traveling south. They saw three of them take up a canyon as fast as their horses could travel and at the same time six more Indians made for the company. About this time a smoke was raised on the west mountain. The six natives came near the banks of the creek. They were then told to hunt a ford and come over and have a talk. They passed on above the company and crossed at what is called Leader Point; but instead of stopping until the company came up, they took up around the point and as the company came along two of the Indians fired at B. H. Watts and Thos. Bloxum but missed them both. The company then rode to the creek as fast as they could and crossed but with much difficulty, and as W. B. Lake rose the bank, a ball from one of the Indian's guns hit him in the back part of his head, killing him instantly. The company, seeing him dead and finding the Indians advancing upon them, put out for a knoll some 50 or 100 yards off, where they made a stand, but finding the Indians had the advantage of them here, they went to the bank of the creek where a part of the company commenced returning the fire. The rest could not get their guns off, but as the natives were all on good fresh horses and kept in such a continual motion it was almost impossible to hit them. It was thought that two of the natives were wounded as they suddenly gave up the fight and made off to a ravine where they were out of sight of the company. The Indians shot three horses and a mule, killing two of them on the bank near the company. Six others got away during the fight, and the Indians got them. The company had only six horses left; therefore they had to leave the most of their things, and all their provisions except one meal was gone. They had to leave in haste and try to make the first settlement as soon as possible. From this place three of their number had to walk as there were nine men and only six horses.

**APRIL 1858**

Thurs., 1st. Col. Cunningham, considered our forces sufficient to travel to Salt Lake by some assistance from his command, left 25 men with the Mission Camp, and took the balance of the troops and went ahead.

The mission camp traveled to the mouth of Spring Creek. B. F. Cummings and company arrived at A. Call's fort without further trouble.

Fri. 2nd. I. J. Clark's wife gave birth to a girl this morning. The camp traveled to Camosh Creek (or Medicine Lodge.) Col. Smith had his harness badly injured by fire running in the grass.

Sat., 3rd. Camp traveled about 20 miles and camped on Snake River four miles below big Bend. Saw no Indians or signs of any. Grass quite good.
Sun., 4th. Traveled down Snake River 14 miles and forded at Windy Point; camped on east bank all safe.

Our old sheepherder saw an Indain skulking in the brush today.

Mon. 5th, Traveled to Blackfoot where we found ten men whom Col. Cunningham had left to show us some caches of flour, potatoes, etc., to aid us our way. Some of our company saw another Indian skulking along in the brush of Snake River. Camped on Blackfoot Fork.

Tues., 6th. Traveled some 22 miles and camped between Portneuf and Bannock Creek. Some of our company saw several of our cattles' tracks on Portneuf bottom.

Wed., 7th. We had a stormy night. The camp traveled on up Bannock Creek to where the Indians killed W. B. Lake. McGary found a note left by Col. Cunningham stating that his company had found Lake's body and had taken him in to Utah. We had come to a halt for camp when the note was found, and we forthwith moved on some two miles further to an open and high camp ground.

Thurs., 8th. Crossed the mountain in a snow storm. Descended by a new and rough route, the canyon being full of snow. Traveled some 20 miles or upwards and camped after dark on the banks of the Malad. Very cold night; almost impossible to keep up a guard on account of the severity of the night.

Fri., 9th. Camp made an early start and traveled to Henderson's creek, about 20 miles. Saw no more signs of Indians.

Sat., 10th. Much excitement in camp this morning. Our guard leaving for home and some of our missionaries also going along with them. Most all hands in a hurry. Camp rolled on to Empey's Spring without any accident. Found Malad Valley evacuated.

We were much surprised on hearing at Brigham City of the general move south, and we were ill prepared for such a trip, not having much of any teams or even provisions for the summer.

Here at the Hot Springs, the camp mostly separated, therefore, I close this brief record of our Indian Mission, which cost us some $200,000 worth of means and labor, besides the lives of three of our missionaries, through the plans and wicked devices of mountaineers and U. S. Troops, which has since been made known to me by different Indians as well as whites.

Signed D. Moore
Clerk of Mission

THE SALMON RIVER MISSION
On May 19, 1855, a company was organized on the west side of Bear River, Utah, for the purpose of colonizing the Great Northwest. The company consisted of twenty-seven men with thirteen wagons, twenty-six yoke of cattle, a few cows and implements of industry. The personnel of the company were: Thomas S. Smith and Isaac Shepherd, Farmington, Davis Co., Utah; Baldwin H. Watts, South Weber, Utah; George R. Grant, Kaysville, Davis, Utah; Charles Dalton and Israel J. Clark, Centerville, Davis, Utah; Ira Ames Wm. H. Bachelor, and Wm. Brundage, Salt Lake City, Utah; Thomas Butterfield, West Jordan, Salt Lake, Utah; Wm. Burgess, Provo, Utah; Abraham Zundell and Everett Lish, Willard, Box Elder, Utah; Francillo Durfe, David Moore, Benjamin F. Cummings, Gilbert Belnap, Nathaniel Leavitt, Pleasant Green Taylor, Charles McGearry, John Galligher, John W. Browning, David H. Stevens, William Burch and George Hill, Ogden, Weber, Utah. The following officers were elected: Thomas S. Smith, President; Francillo Durfe, Captain; David Moore, Secretary; B. F. Cummings, Captain of the guard.

Thus organized on the 20th day of May, the company commenced their journey. They traveled up Malad Valley and crossed the Bannock Divide, then they went down Bannock Creek, crossed Portneuf River, Ross' Fork and Blackfoot River, thence until they reached the Snake River, which of the river until they reached a point three miles above Eagle Rock, on the Snake River. They passed Market Lake on the north and camped on Muddy Lake. Leaving Muddy Lake, the company traveled thirty miles across a desert when they reached Spring Creek (Birch Creek). Traveling northward, they followed the Little Lost River sixty miles until they arrived at the top of the Salmon Range of Mountains. They journeyed down this creek called Salmon River (now Limhi), until they reached a point twenty miles above where it empties into the Salmon River. They arrived at this point June 15th, which was three hundred thirty three miles from Ogden according to the odometer constructed by Col. David Moore. Here they built a stockade fort and named it "Fort Limhi". It was about twenty rods square. The wall was built of logs sixteen feet long, standing on end close together. It had one gate on the east side and one on the west. They built their houses of logs on one side of the fort. Bastions were built at each corner of the fort.

The country through which they had traveled was a dreary waste, very forbidding, and covered thickly with wild sage, and at that time was but little known to white people. It was eastern Oregon, (now in Idaho).

On their arrival they found that a large number of Indians consisting of Bannocks, Shoshonees and Nez Perces, who were on their annual fishing trip. Through their interpreter,
George W. Hill, the Indians were made to understand that the colony had come there to settle and that they were their friends, that they were there to help them, to teach them how to till the ground, how to build houses and live like white people. The Indians gave the colonists a friendly welcome.

In the afternoon of the same day on which they arrived, the company commenced to build their irrigation canal. David Moore and B. F. Cummings surveyed the ditch with a bottle filled with water for a level and a steel square for a straight edge. A part of the company commenced work on the water ditch, while others were engaged in herding cattle. The water for irrigation was brought from a creek on the east side of the valley, about 40 rods above the fort, where a dam was built to flood the land before it could be ploughed.

About the 22nd of June the colony planted peas, potatoes, turnips, etc. This was the first irrigation that was done in the great northwest. Bancroft gives this credit to these firstsettlers. The crops of the first year were a failure, being destroyed by heavy frost on the night of the 4th of September. The same year the grasshoppers appeared in countless numbers and deposited their eggs.

There being no sawmill, the lumber for windows, doors and floors was manufactured with a whip saw. Every day and night a strong guard was placed over the cattle and the men were forced to go heavily armed.

Prior to the loss of the crops it was discovered that the supplies on hand would be insufficient for next years sowing, so early in August, about half of the colony returned to Utah for supplies and to carry the mail. They returned Nov. 19, 1855, bringing the mail from Utah. Some of them also brought their families. Francillo Durfey brought his wife and daughter; C. M. McGary his wife; I. J. Clark, his wife and three children.

These women and children were the first white females to settle in the great Northwest. Louisa, daughter of Col. D. Moore subsequently became the wife of Lewis W. Shirtliff, who is now a member of Congress. (This marriage took place January 4, 1858, being the first white couple married in the north country.

By the first of December, 1855, President Smith asserted that their food supplies would be exhausted before the first of March, 1856. He called for volunteers to go to Utah for supplies and also to carry the mail. The following responded: George W. Hill, Joseph Parry, Abraham Zundell, William Burch, Isaac Shepherd, Thomas Butterfield and William Batchelor.

They left Fort Limhi on the 4th of December with an outfit consisting of eight men, six yoke of oxen, and three wagons, one wagon they were compelled to leave by the wayside. They arrived in Ogden on Dec. 26th in good health but "mighty hungry" and suffering more or less from frost bites.

On March 28, 1856, they left Ogden on their return to Limhi with the mail from Utah and their supplies, bringing with them the following colonists: Alexander Hill, Wm. B. Lake, John Preece, Sylvanus Collett, Thomas Abbot, Wallace McIntire, Wm. Perkins,
Thos. Carlos, Thos. Day, Clifton S. Browning, Jos. Harker, Jacob Miller, R. B. Margets, Henry Nebeker, Hathron C. Hadlock. The party reached Fort Limhi May 15, 1856, in charge of Joseph Parry. During the summer of '56, Messers Moore, Cummings and Parry commenced the erection of a grist mill: Mr. Burgess having brought the mill stones with him from Utah and Mr. Moore brought the mill irons. The mill was completed in 1857. In 1856 the colony commenced to build an other irrigation ditch, which they finished in 1857, and it is still in operation by Mr. J. B. Sharkey.

An addition was made to the colony by the arrival of M. D. Hammond, H. V. Shirtliff, E. Robinson and Owen Dix who brought the mail from Utah. They came during the summer of 1856. In August, L. W. Shirtliff and Nathaniel Leavitt carried the mail from Limhi to Utah and had a narrow escape from death by Indians, near where Bailey Lake was subsequently shot and killed. During this summer Lot Smith and John Clawson arrived from Utah with the mail and returned with mail from Limhi to Utah.

Early in the spring of 1856 the colony sowed a large acreage of wheat which gave promise of an abundant harvest; but the grasshoppers hatched out in myriads and destroyed the fruits of their toil and blighted their hopes for another year. Before them was indeed a fruitful field but when they left, behind them was a desolation. The land was cleaned of every vestige of vegetation. This forced the colony for the third time to resort to Utah for fresh supplies of provisions and for seed grain for the ensuing year.

David Moore, Pleasant G. Taylor and others were sent with the mail to Utah and to bring back supplies. At the commencement of Winter, Hill, Parry and Lychonius Barnard were also sent with mail from Limhi.

The two companies returned with the mail and supplies for the colony in May, 1857. (It should have been stated in the summer of 1856, a body of troops, fifty or more arrived at the colony in search of Indians who had committed depredations on white settlers in Oregon, They stayed for about one week and then left.

In May 1857, The colony had a pleasant visit from Brigham Young and a large company of others including Heber C. Kimball, Gen. Daniel H. Wells and prominent citizens from Utah. They expressed themselves much pleased with the colony and the President said he would send them more aid to strengthen the colony.

He advised them to build a Spanish wall for their better protection, which they did at the south end of the fort. The wall is still standing. This same year they raised some 2,000 bushels of wheat besides other grain and vegetables. This was the first grain and vegetables raised in Idaho by Irrigation.

In fulfillment of his promise, the President sent the following persons to strengthen the settlers at Limhi. John L. Dalton, James Wilcox, Jane Hadlock, Oliver Robinson, James Miller, Chas. F. Middleton, Henry Smith & wife, Wm. Marler, Frederick A. Miller, Reuben Collet, Fountain Welch, Orson Rose, Andrew Quigley, Wm. Perry & Wife, Wm. Taylor, Levi Taylor, James Allred, Martin H. Harris, Jonathan Bowen & Wife, Joseph Bowen,
Steven Sheen & wife, Henry Harmon & wife, & James McBride. They arrived at Fort Limhi Oct. 27, 1857.

Arrangements were made for building a new fort about 2 miles below Limhi, thereby increasing the acreage and strength of the colony and also giving more room for the new arrivals. A number of log houses were erected on the plan of those at the upper fort. Milton Harmon was appointed to preside over this little community. Everything went along peacefully and all were taking hold of needed work to prepare for winter.

November 28th. President Smith and W. Shirtliff started with the mail for Salt Lake City, but were compelled to return, arriving on the 11th of December, and reported that the snow was too deep and they found it impractical to cross the mountain.

The thrashing of wheat (which was done by oxen) and the cleaning occupied all winter. The cleaning was done by a fanning mill which was constructed by David Moore and others at the fort.

Feb. 28, 1858. Col. Smith saw the Indians in a hostile attitude; he saddled his horse and called on the men to follow him, and they started to follow him, but Col. Moore, fearing that the fort would be left exposed to the foes, organized a company of ten to follow Col. Smith and detained the rest to defend the fort. The Indians fired on all the colonists. Geo. McBride and James Miller were killed and Col. Smith and four others were wounded. Col. Moore detailed men to bring in the dead and wounded. The foresight of David Moore saved the fort, for it was discovered afterwards that the Indians expected that the colonists would pursue them, when, having some of their tribe in ambush, they would take possession, kill off the men and carry off the women and children.

An express was sent by B. H. Watts and Ezra Barnard to President Young, informing him of what had occurred. He immediately sent out 150 mounted men and wagons with provisions under command of Col. Cunningham, to relieve the colony and escort them to Utah.

The fort was vacated March 28th, 1858. Men were sent forward as a vanguard. The Indians followed them 200 miles. They way laid them. They killed, stripped and scalped Bailey Lake. When the colony left the fort, snow was on the ground in many places and the men had to help the teams with lariets. On Apr. 11, 1858 at 3 o'clock P.M. they arrived in Ogden. Before leaving Limhi, the colony cached their wheat, about two thousand bushels in different places.

This ended the first mission to colonize the great Northwest, to introduce the system of irrigation and endeavor to civilize the Aborigines. After two years and nine months of most incessant labor toil and sacrifice, it cost three lives of colonists and five others wounded. It also cost them hundreds of thousands of dollars in time, horses, cattle, crops and other property.
THE SALMON RIVER MISSION ABANDONED.

Since the fort was abandoned the land fell into other hands, and a government reservation was established a little distance above this point and now appears on the maps as "Fort Limhi" and "Limhi Valley Indian Reservation".

The names of Crandle Dunn and Amos Wright of Box Elder County and James Hill of Mill Creek, Salt Lake County, have been inadvertently omitted from the body of this report. They should be in as they were in the Salmon River Mission.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT

An account of an expedition that was sent out from Utah by Governor Young to relieve a colony of settlers that had located on Salmon River, Oregon.

In 1855 President Brigham Young and the leaders of the Church called a company of men with their families to go North into Oregon and to explore the country and establish a settlement to open up the country for other settlers. This company crossed the mountains to Snake River and followed the river up to Market Lake. From here they turned northwest onto the head waters of the Salmon River and built a fort, which was named Fort Limhi from which Limhi County, Idaho was afterwards named. This colony got along all right until the winter of 1857 and the spring of 1858. When through the influence of one John Powell, a mountaineer who was very bitter towards the Mormons, the Indians made a raid on the colony. A battle was fought and the colonists lost their stock, except some animals they were using at the time. Two men were killed and four others wounded. The names of those killed were George McBride and James T. Miller of Farmington, Davis Co., Utah. Those wounded were Thomas S. Smith, the Captain of the company, O. L. Robinson, Andrew Quigley and Fountain Welch all of Farmington. The last mentioned never fully recovered from their wounds.

This left the colony in a helpless condition, and over 400 miles from any assistance. After some consideration they saw there was only one chance for them to get help, and that was for some one or two persons to risk their lives and go out by night and attempt to get by the Indians. George W. Hill and Baldwin Watts undertook this task. After three weeks travel and suffering from hunger and cold, they got through to Salt Lake City and reported the condition of the colony to President Young, who immediately called out three companies of the Utah Militia consisting of fifty men in each company. One company being from Davis County with Horton D. Haight as Captain. One company from Weber County and the other from Lehi, Utah County, Abraham Hatch, Captain. Col. Cunningham of Salt Lake County was placed in command.
We were called out on Mar. 4, 1858 and started on the 10th. Some of the men were poorly clad and suffered with the cold. Every man had to furnish himself except what were pleased to donate to help him. We reached the fort on March 7th, seventeen days after starting and found the colonists all right.

The commanding officer concluded to send an express of ten men on the return to report the condition of things, which was opposed by all other officers, but he was stubborn and would not yield. The men were selected and I was one of the party. We started on the 29th of March. When we got to Market Lake, we met a party of Indians who had the horse that George McBride was riding when he was killed. The boys seemed determined to get this horse and after some dickering, they succeeded, but the Indians seemed quite sulky. Just as we were ready to start, someone told the captain that they had seen a cowhide close to the Indian Camp. The captain foolishly accused the Indians of stealing cattle which made the chief angry and he raised his spear and would have killed the captain, had not Brother Watts raised his gun in his face, shouted at him which made him drop his spear. The chief gave a warhoop and in a few seconds we were completely surrounded by the Indians and it looked as though we would all be killed on the spot, but Bro. Watts talked to them in their own language for about ten minutes. Finally he went up to the captain and gave him a push and called him a squaw. This saved our lives for they turned away and left us. This was on the first of April. Again on the 4th of April, the Indians ambushed us in Bannock Canyon about thirty miles southwest of where Pocatello now stands. We fought them from two o'clock P.M. until after sundown when they pulled off and left us. We had one man killed - Bailley Lake of Ogden - three saddle horses shot and we lost all our pack animals, nineteen head in all. Our loss was not less than $1,500.00. We were 100 miles from any settlement and two men were without horses to ride. We traveled this distance in 48 hours without food or rest.

The names of those in this party were Franklin Cummings, George W. Hill, Baldwin H. Watts, Bailey Lake who was killed, Thomas Bingham, George Barber, Thomas Blockson, John B. Blanchard, J. T. Workman and one other whose name I have forgotten. The last of the company arrived on April 20th and we were honorably discharged after having been out forty days.

(signed) F. A. Miller

Parker, Fremont Co., Idaho

July 2