

## Short History of Abraham Hunsaker

Abraham Hunsaker was born in the year 1812, Nov. 29, Jonesborough town, Union County, State of Illinois, son of Jacob Hunsaker and Polly Luce. My father was born in Pennsylvania, son of Jacob Hunsaker. He lived till he was some 64 years old and he died. He was a good and honest man all the days of his life. As long as I knew him he never lied or cheated or took anything dishonestly. He even never took the name of the Lord in vain, but he had self government over his passions so he never spoke rashly, but always temperate and calm. He belonged to the Duncard Society till his death. He was 27 years old when married to my mother. He had 5 children by my mother, viz: Nancy, John L., Abraham, Katharine, Jacob.

Nancy was married to Jacob Wigle and had 7 or eight children.

John married a girl whose name was Marthy Lemmon and had 5 or 6 children.

Katharine married a man whose name was John Wigle, brother to Jacob, [and] had 2 or 3 children.

Jacob married a girl by the name of Emely Collins, cousin to Eliza, my first wife. They had 6 or 7 children when we saw them last. They all moved to Oregon except my brother, John. He was in Texas when I last heard. I am looking for him to move here.

My father also married [a] girl after my mother died by the name of Elizabeth Brown. They had 9 children when my father died.

My father's father's name was Jacob. He lived till he was 84 years old when he died. He was a hatter by trade, a good and honest man.

My father's father's father, being my great grandfather, his name was Jacob. He lived to a good old age and full of years. My great grandfather was 106, one hundred and six, years old when he died. My grandfather and great grandfather and grandmother were buried with my mother some 2 miles west of Jonesborough town, Union County, State of Illinois, near where I was born. My grandmother Hunsaker's name was Katharine and she was 84 years old when she died.

My mother was some 30 years old when she died. She was buried with most all my four fathers in a graveyard that we called the Duncard graveyard, for most all were duncards or belonged to the duncard society, near Uncle George Wolf's farm who was the main minister of that society. My mother while on her death bed said she saw visions and would have the bible with her in her death bed till she died. In her visions she saw that all religion was wrong and that the true gospel would yet be revealed. Her name was Polly Luce, daughter of William Luce and Nancy Mourton.

My grandfather Luce was an honest man and honorable in all his dealings. He was some 80 years old when he died and was buried with his wife, Nancy, in Mulinchurche county on Green River near the mouth of Muddy River. He was a passionate man some like myself. He would have government over all his house; all had to obey him. He had some 8 or 9 children that lived to state of manhood whose names are Jacob, Isaac, Jonathan, Polly, Hetty, Elizabeth. Some of their names I forget.

My grandfather Hunsaker had 7 children that lived to raise tolerable large families. Their names are called Jacob, George, Abraham, Anny, Katharine, Mary, Sally. One boy died when young, name Henry. My father and his father were the first settlers of Jonesborough town, Union County. It was a heavy timbered country, tolerable hilly and broken so they had to move in on pack animals and afoot. [They] had to undergo hardships of new settled country deprived of every comfort of life except that they raised by themselves and neighbors. It was tolerable sickly place some 10 [miles] east of Mississippi River. The bottom near the river was full of lakes and slues.

My father lived here in Union County till I was 14, fourteen, years old. He then moved to Adams County and settled some 15 miles east of Quincy. I had lived on bread and milk and vegetables till I was 14 years old. When we started on our journey to Adams County, being near 300, three hundred, miles the way we had to go at that time, I could not get milk and vegetables and I was taken sick here to change my diet. I had to commence eating meat; I got well in a few days. The road was muddy, it being in the month of March. We traveled over flat wet country where I first beheld prairie country. I had lived in very heavy timbered country where the large poplar, and oak, and gum grew.

I lived with my father for some 3 years when he sent me and my brother Jacob back to Union County to get some cattle that was coming to my father for his farm he had sold. While we

wer here in union county, my brother Jacob was taken sick with chill and fever. He was quite sick but recovered when we started home. The day before we started I gave him enough whiskey to mak him drunk hoping it would cure him. It cured him. While I was here in Union county I went to school to a babtis [Baptist] minister which my father had sold his farm to. We wer here some 3 or 4 months. I collected together the cattle and came home to my father.

My brother John had, gone to Galena to work in the lead mines. He stayed 2 or 3 years and made considerable and he then bought a lead [mine] and gave all he had made and went in debt or promised more. The man had placed some [ore] in the lead mine [and] made him think it was a very rich mine, but my brother was mistaken — it was no count and he came home in debt some 4 or 5 hundred dollars. It was not exactly by my father's council for him to go to the mine, but by my brother's request.

I was the oldest boy that lived at home after my brother John left and had charge of his farm in summer, and in winter took care of his cattle some 15 miles from home where my father bought a quarter of section of land. He gave this farm to my sister Nancy and my brother John after he came home. While I was here on this place, I and my sister Nancy, being the only ones that was at home, we concluded to go and hunt beer [bear] as I had some fine courses. We had not gone farther than one mile when I was bit by a rattlesnake. We had no neighbors neare[r] than 3 miles. We were both young and inexperienced in cureing snakebite; however I immeaditly tyed my galluses as tight as I could round my leg. The snake bight got worse for twelve hours at which time the poison ran threw my body and I fainted away for 2 or 3 times. They supposed I was dying but when I came to after the first time I had apatite to drink lard, and I drank one pint of hog's lard. I got better and got well directly.

When I was between 17 and 18 years of age I saw my wife Eliza and when I see hir she was spinning flax on a little wheal and it appeared to me that I had see hir before in some other cuntry. It was allso made manifest she was [to be] my wife in a few months. I talked with hir on the subject of mariage. We entered in mariage contract and agreed to wate for 2 years or more before we should get married. We were too young both of us; I was not 18, Eliza was but 13 past. I see hir some times in the time before we wer married, but finily I was tempted to not have hir till the full 2 years was passed by. I being in the neighborhood where she lived, it was impressed on me to go and see hir for she is [to be] your wife. I accordenly went immeadiately in my dirty close for I was some 10 miles from home on business teaming with cattle. I went and told hir that I had come to renew our mariage contract. She was very glad for she knew I had slighted her. This was Dec. 23, 1832. I told hir if our parents wer willing we would get maryed the following Thursday week. So I asked hir father and mother if they wer willing to the match; they readily consented. I also asked my father; he consented to the mach.

I took my first wife Eliza and was married January 3, 1833 when I was 20, twenty, years old and 34 days; Eliza was 15 years and 10 months lacking 2 days. We lived with my father for 2 months till I could build me a cabin, then we commenced housekeeping. My father had let me make an improvement on some vacant land; we lived here some 2 years. I had dug for watter some 65 feet and the watter was not good. I sold out and bought me a farm where we lived and built a frame house and large rough barn and set out a large orchard of aple and peach trees. We lived here till we joined the mormon society, but I am ahead of [my] story.

I lived with my wife Eliza for nine months and two weeks when a boy was born Oct. 22, 1833. We call his name Jacob after his granfather Jacob Hunsaker. He lived eight weeks and he dyed. We buried him in the duncard graveyard where my father and aunts Any, Mary, Sally was buried as allso some of my half sisters and connection. The graveyard is 15 miles east of Quincy near Uncle George Woolfs, who maryed my father's sister Any. My aunt Sally maryed John Hughs and raise[d] large family. Aunt Mary maryed Lewis Simpson, raise[d] large family. Aunt Katharine marye Daniel Kimble and had large family. My uncle George maryed a girl whose name was Sible Ellis, raised large family of girls. Uncle Abraham married a girl whos sir name was Dodd and had large family.

To return to my subject, as I had stated we had bought a peace of land and improved it and mooved on it and in the year Dec. 3, 1835 a daughter was born. We call hir name Mary after Eliza's mother; she was a very hansom child.

I continue farming on my farm near Pigeon creak, also near Payson. We have a good farm and do well as to raising grain and pork for some 2 years, when Eliza has another daughter born to her. We call her Elizabeth; [she] was born Nov. 17, 1837. My brother Jacob was peddling apples and had a wagon load at my house the day Elizabeth was born; he had to be routed off as boys were not needed at such times. We still continue farming and setting out apple and peach trees till I have some three hundred trees set out in one orchard.

In 1839 Lewis Jones Hunsaker was born Saturday night near 12 o'clock at midnight April 6, 1839 near Payson, Adams County, State of Illinois. At the same time the Latterday Saints had been driven out of the State of Missouri by cruel mobs and one family by the name of Amos McBride had stopped in my house having no other [different] house to go in. I took him in with me; it was the first time I had the privilege of hearing the Latter day saints. The Lord told me by His holy spirit they were the servants of God.

April 6, 1839 I was led to investigate mormonism. I went to hear David Evans [Evans] lecture on mormonism [and] was convinced he was a servant of God, but my tradition was very strong for I belonged to the Duncard society. I continued to hear mormonism more or less all summer till winter when my half sister Mary Ann who was blind had a vision and she said personages came to her and told her many things, also told her she would receive her sight. Those messengers [messengers] came to her 3 time[s] and told her the same things.

Her parents did think the mormons were imposters and did not take her to the mormon meetings and she told me she would come and live with me for awhile if I would take her to meeting and have the Mormon Elders administer to her. I told her I would take her to hear Mormonism. I did so and called on Elisha Grover, an Elder, with some other elders. They did not like to administer to her, but they did reluctantly after asking several questions but had not much faith. Her eyes did not receive sight. I doubted mormonism, but my sister said they were the very men that appeared to her in her vision and was the same questions asked, and it was also told her in the vision that she would not receive her sight till she called on the elders 3 times.

Time goes on till in the summer of 1840 when I became convinced that Mormonism was from the Lord, but my parents were opposed to my joining the church.

On the first Monday of November in 1840, on the day General Harrison was elected president of the U.S.A., on this day my brother John was healed of a very severe sickness. He had been under Doctor Langrum for several days. He was beginning to believe a little in Mormonism but was too proud to say so publicly. On the day Harrison was elected there were several folks in his house for he lived in the village of Payson keeping store where the election was held. He became very sick and there were several mormons in his house at the same time. My brother called on David Evans to pray for him; he accordingly did so with the assistance of Bro.

Weeb and the Lord heard their prayers and healed him so he rose up out of bed and ate his dinner and went to the polls and voted. He was tolerable and spirited and did not like to yield [yield] to mormonism. He began to doubt in mormonism and thought he would not acknowledge the hand of the Lord in it and was taken sick again and was sicker than he was before so he sent for the elders again and they laid hands on him in the name of Jesus and [he] was healed instantly. But he being so proud, he was determined not to acknowledge mormonism and yielded to that despised society and his mind was darkened there, 3, times so he was taken sick again and was almost dead when he again sent for the Elders and they prayed for him again and he was healed almost well when he then declared he would testify that the Lord had healed him for 3 times if it was the last words he had to speak. So he was baptized into the Church of Latterday Saint and started off some 220 mile[s] to St. Louis to purchase goods.

Nov. 15, 1840—I was baptized by David Evans, also my wife Eliza [and] several others. We were baptized in Pigeon creak. Held meeting at my house at the same time [and I] was confirmed under the hands of David Evans and Chas. Weeb into the Church of Latterday Saints on 15 of Nov. 1840.

Allen Hunsaker was born July 9, 1840; he was named for his grandfather Allen Collings [previously spelled without the g].

We still continue to live on the farm where I joined the church till March 1842 when I swapped my farm to a Mr. Hibbard for one in Hancock County on the rapids of the Mississippi near Nauvoo, some 3 miles below Nauvo where we moved.

March 1842.—I settle on my farm in Hancock County on the rapids of the Mississippi. In this spring my daughter Mary is taken very sick for 3 or 4 weeks. The Lord heald hir of hir sickness. After she gets well, my son Lewis Jones was taken very sick allso. He had hitherto been very stout healthy child, allso very smart and sensible, but he was sick nigh unto death but I continued in fasten and prair [fasting and prayer] with my wife Eliza. [We] did not like to let him go. The devil buffeted him very sorely for some 5 or 6 weeks and I sincearly beleive it was the time he was to go hence and I finily halfway gave him up, but Eliza could not give him up to dy, so she clung to him and the devil was rebuked threw faith in administering to him, by babtizing him in the font of the temple of Nauvoo, and by the laying on of hands. He was healed and restored to health but was injured very much in hearing and allso in his sence, but he is a tollerable smart thurogoing young boy, would accomplish anything he would set his hand to doo, or nearly so. He was some headstrong and would have his own way sometimes, but he was faithful to doo that which I sent him to doo.

I commenced farming here on the bluffs on the banks of the Mississippi river. We have a tollerable good peach orchard on this farm. We here have the privelige of going to meeting every Sunday to the grove in Nauvoo where we heare the Prophet Joseph Smith speak on the stand to the saints and allso heare the twelve Apostels preach the gospel in its beauty.

Brother James Owins and family moove here and lives with me for several months. We have considerable many peaches this sumer and fall and we have a good many visitors allso.

August 31, 1842—Sary Hunsaker was born Aug. 31, 1842 while Br. James Owins folks lives in one of our rooms. About Sept. 2, Br. Heber C. Kimball and wife and others come and pay us visit; we gave them 3 or 4 bushels of peaches to take home with them. This was the first time I had visit with [an] Apostle of Jesus.

We continue our farming operations here for 2 or 3 years and settleing saints on my land and farm. There has [been] some 20 familys besides mine which has located on the land I swaped for. Several of them purchased land of me so we are liven in good neighborhood, so I can send my oldest children to school and we have night and day meetings to go to freequently. I have a small mision pointed [appointed] me haven been ordained an elder under the hands of Br. Wilford Woodruff, orderd to be ordaind in a General conference held in Nauvoo. Br. Joseph Smith preached.

I went on mission to Indiany with Br. Nathen Packer where we babtized 5 or 6 persons, s[t]arted [a] little branch some 20 miles from Indianapolis. We was gone some 2 or 3 months, returned home, found all well, and we had bin blessed on our mission.

March 1844—I [s]wap of[f] part of my farm to Br. Nickerell for steem mill on the bank of river where I moove down the hill close on the bank of river where I commence sawing and grinding for the Brethren and working very hard day and night.

June 27, 1844—This is a day of sollon [solemn] darkness to the saints of the most high for Joseph and Hyrum Smith, the Prophet and Patriarch, have bin shot in Carthage jail and Br. John Tailor [Taylor] survearly wounded. They were shot by an armed mob painted black while under the pledge of the Governer, Ford. The Governer gave them a sollem pledge that they should be protected and not molested when they gave themselves up to their enemys to be tryed for supposed cryme got up by Mormon desenters and others for the express purpose of murdering them. They had buin taken and tryed some 50 times, or at least Joseph had, but never found guilty, so he of course came of[f] clean but he has suffered much by mobs for they have beating and clubed him nearly to death or quite to death, but the Lord healed him and restored him to life again for to doo the work of laying the foundation of the church and restoreing the Preasthood and ordenences belonging to the holy preasthood.

The Governer had some 500 soldiers in Carthage when the Prophet and Patriarch gave themselves up to be tryed by law, and after they had committed them to jail the Governer discharged several of his soldiers to go and fix for murdering the Prophet.

FEB. 22, 1856—Fryday morning I united in prair wit my family this morning and started to my herd on the south end of Utah lake where my wife Hariet and hir children and Lewis J. and Allen and Nephi and Lemuel was taken care of my cattle and sheep. I went in my cariage and took my sone Abraham with me. We got as far as Carson's herd when our horses gave out being fateigued traveling in snow and mud. We slept on Carson's dirt floor on a quilt and covered with another. We did not rest much; the night was cold. I talked with George Carson and Henry Moron

and they had no fear of the Indians at present altho Br. Carson told me that the Indians were getting mad and that they wer getting very hungary for a fight and that they entended to fight when warm weather come.

FEB. 23, 1856—I got up in the morning by daylight and started for my folks at the hird before breakfast calculating to eat breakfast with our folks at hird and also get their in time to have Lewis get in the horses, to gether [gather] up the cattle and go back to Salt Lake County with my stock. We got to the hird by 10 o'clock but my horses gave out so we had hard work to get their, and when I got home Lewis and I pulled off[f] the harness when we see two Indians coming after us riding furiously and I thought all was not right.

I had taking an Indian and his family to be with me and we wer friendly with them and gave them milk and bread to eat. We allso had given all other Indians something when they asked for it. This Indian that I had made friendly by giveing him things he wanted and talking friendly with him was sick with the measels when I see those mad Indians coming. I ran to Moto, my friendly Indian, to get to him before those Indians came up, but they commenced [shouting] very furiously as soon as they came in gunshot and Moto jumped up out of his bed and ran out to them and they hollored very furiously as tho they wer very mad. Moto ran to his tent and took his bough and arows and gethered their duds and left. In the meanwhile I ran in the house and had the children come in allso except one to watch the Indians.

I loaded my gun or I loaded 2—one musket, one U. S. rifle—and Lewis loaded 1 rifle. Lewis was the first to notice Moto gether his bough and arows. Those Indians and their family went off[f] some 200 yards and stoped some 20 minuets when they started off[f] west corse. I told my folks that I knew they would kill us if they could and we must get away immediately or they would waylay us and kill us all off[f]. We had nothing to take us off[f] but one mare that Lewis had in. I told Lewis to put the harnes on the mare and the one that was tired out and we would try to go. I alls[o] sent Alen and Lemuel to bring the sheep to take them off with us.

I then thought that if our team would gave out we would be in worse fix than if we would stay in the house, so I told Lewis he had better ride on the fresh mare and get one that I had seen on the road coming in wich was some 2 miles off[f]. He readily consented and jumped on the mare. I told him she was on this side of the seaders [cedars]. He understood me she was the other side and he said that was a good way off[f]. I told him again the mare was this side. He exclaimed, "O, I thought you said the other side," and he started northwest course. I told him to be quick. He started in a gallop and kep on the jump till he came to the mare.

The Indians when they sea my boys after the sheep, they turned, quating [quartering] after them, but when they saw Lewis on the horse they turned, quating after him. He had some 2 miles to go before reaching the mare I sent him after. I also sent 2 other lesser boys to fetch the sheep and have Alen and Lemuel bring some oxen that I had seen. They brought the sheep and Allen fetched some cattle. We got one yoak out of the cattle he [brought] and we hitched the cattle to the waggon and the tired out horse to the cariage, and we started home to flee from the Indians.

As Lewis had not returned I feared he was killed by the Indians, so we started after Lewis, for the mare was out of sight that I sent him after. I drove 2 te[ams] without any road and the boys and Hariet drove the sheep and cattle while Allen was getting all the cattle he could for the horses were lying down with being tired. I was in hopes he would find some we could work. He finily got Jane Turpens ox and we yoaked a cow with him so we could travel as fast as the sheep could go and faster to[o]. We came to where Lewis found the mare I sent him after and he was not their, but I could sea where his mare or some other animal was on the jump.

We traveled on with all speed possible for we could not look for Lewis only as we traveled for I was the only garde for my family that could shoot to advantage. We were fearing the Indians would rush out of the seaders or sage brush and kill us all off[f]. Some of our sheep gave out before we got to Carson's hird.

I sent my boy Allen on to Carsons to get an express to Provo to get a company to follow the Indians but when he got their he found the house plundered and no person at home. He came back and met us half mile before we got their and told us they were not in the house so we drove close to Carsons house and I went in and found the house robed of all the clothing and bed cloths. All their guns were gone. It was now very dark so I told our family we would leave our

sheep and cattle close at this place and that we would yoke up another yoke of cattle and travel on to Wicksams. So we found a yoke of cattle and hitch them on and started down the lake. I was driving the lead team with my gun on my shoulder and Allen was driven the other team with the axe ready to chop down if the Indians should make attack on us, while the lesser boys and Harriet was riding in the waggon.

I had Lemuel to watch for rear guard as he was an Indian and could see better than any of us, whilst Allen and myself were watching and looking on every side and in front. We had not traveled over 3 hundred yards till I see a man lying on his back dead. I stooped down close to his face and recognized him to be George Carson. I feared it was my son Lewis. I told the family it was Carson lying dead. They were very much frightened and the weather was very cold and I left him lying till I could raise a company and come back to get the dead and stock that might be left, as I thought it would excite my family the more if I should take him with us so we left him and came to Wicksams. They had not heard of [the uprising]; we got here by one o'clock at night.

FEB. 24 SUNDAY—David Sanders and myself started and got Bishop Richards' grey mare to go with express to dry creek. The mare was very poor, but David Sanders started and met a company from Willow Creek, Salt Lake County, Colonel Brown at their head. [They] were coming after their cattle at Carsons herd. They had only ten men so Colonel Brown took his horse and went with express to Colonel David Evans [Evans]. Colonel Evans raised 25 men immediately and placed Capt. Willis at their head; they arrived to the place where my family was at Wicksams on the lake [Utah] west side. The company traveled on the ice on the lake. Capt. Willis got here by snowed out and he rested till midnight when we arose and harnessed our baggage waggon and saddled our ponies and started back to my herd ground by way of Carsons.

[FEB. 25]—We came to Carsons, some 12 miles, and we searched for the dead body which was near their. We found Henry Moren lying flat on his belly with his arms stretched out dead, being shot with 2 bullets through his body. His dog was lying between his legs. We also came to where I had seen Carson in the night; he was lying on his back with his cap in his right hand lying on his breast. He was shot in the body also.

We rested our ponies and eat breakfast and I left Nephi and Lemuel, my small boys, to gather the sheep and watch them and a company was left also to look up Carson's herd whilst Capt. Willis and his company of 20 men and myself and Allen went to search for Lewis and look up my herd and take them home.

We searched diligently for Lewis, but in vain did we search for we could not find him. We found where the Indians had come to where he was driven the mare I sent him after, and we also see where his horse was on the jump apparently as the Indians were trying to catch him. My boy Lewis had no gun for he was not expert in shooting and I had not told him to take a gun for I supposed it would be in his way. We found that night was coming close and drove down to my shack to sleep. Thus the 25 day had past off and accomplished nothing.

FEB. 26—Tuesday morning we saddled our ponies and harnessed to our baggage waggon and some of the boys went in search of the cattle and horses whilst I went on foot in search of Lewis. I tracked Lewis' mare to where the Indians came to where he was driven the mare and those Indians which was at my house did not chase him if we could track him correctly, but I fear there was another Indian which was stopped where Diomead was feeding, the mare's name that I sent my boy after, and this [Indian] which was stopped perhaps had caught Diomead and saw Lewis coming after him and the Indian might have hid himself to kill my boy.

When those Indian tracks came to where Diomead was, one more track came into their trail and those 2 pony tracks went straight ahead for one mile when two more tracks fell in the Indian trail. I fear one of those tracks was the pony my boy rode and the other one was the Indian which had caught Diomead and ran after Lewis and shot him, for Diomead was the fastest running animal.

I went on by myself on this Indian trail till I was satisfied that the Indians had killed my boy before the trails came together or else they had taken him prisoner by the influence of Moto, the friendly Indian.

I deemed it unnecessary and unsafe for me to go any farther by myself so I went back to where the boys had collected some 100 and fifteen head of cattle. They said they had got all on the range. I told them I was not satisfied to leave the cattle on the range without searching a little more, for I was satisfied they had not gathered half the cattle, so I told Capt. Willis I would go

afoot with my boy Allen and search a little more, but the Capt. consented to have me take a horse and he sent 3 more boys with me. We found some 100 forty more cattle in two hours and I was satisfied we had gathered all the cattle on the range.

By the time we got back the boys had made camp close by a large grove of cedar, and they had killed one of my steer to eat for their provisions was scarce. I roasted a piece of fresh beef and eat it. My boys also roasted and eat, and I and Allen my boy started to the cedars in search of Lewis and sheep, and while we were in the cedars, the Indians rushed to where the boys were camped and also where the cattle were gathered in the cedars and the Indians fired on the boys and killed 2 of them. The Indians rushed in threw the cedars and took the boys on surprise and unprepared, and it gave the boys such an alarm that they were thrown in confusion and the Indians drove off most all of the cattle and some seventeen of their horses. I do not know if the boys killed any Indian or not.

The battle was shot off from me and my boy Allen for we were in the cedar where the Indians were and we never knew of the Indians coming on the boys till they had started off with the cattle. The first we knew we saw the cattle going off in a close herd in two droves. The next we see was a man lying dead. It was getting dark. I told Allen, "Here lies Lewis now." Allen looked at him and said it was not Lewis. I went close to him and could see he had whiskers on and I discovered it was not Lewis. I took hold of his arm and found it was limber and the blood was not hard that was run from him and then I knew the Indians were close by. We squatted down and looked all round and listened if we could hear anything but hear nothing nor see any person. We ran stooped over till we came 100 yards from camp. We stopped and still heard nothing but we see the carriage and some 4 of the horses but could not see or hear the boys. I feared the Indians had killed them all off and drove all the cattle and horses off for we had just see 2 large droves going, but we ran stooped over till we came within 40 yards of camp. We squatted and listened and could hear the boys talking low. We then walked straight in to camp. When we were within 20 yards of camp, we were hailed by Capt. Willis. He told us to come here quick. He also told us that he thought we were Indians and that he had taken aim at me and could not pull off the trigger and all 2 other boys said they were pulling triggers and aiming at me when Willis hailed.

I told them I see a dead man up in the cedars and John Lot exclaimed, "There lies 2 more and if any of us gets off alive we will do well." I told [him to] be calm and not fear and we would all be safe from harm. I felt to speak in the spirit of the Lord.

The battle is over and Capt. Willis says to start home to quarters at Weekesoms where I had left my family. I begged of the Capt. to only move camp out farther from the cedars in an open place where we would have equal chance with the Indian and send out two men in haste to get more men in by daylight, but the Capt. thought best to push for quarters. We hitched to the carriage and put one wounded man in the carriage, which was mortally wounded for he died in 36 hours after he was shot. We walked in the snow for 8 miles to where I had left my boys with Capt. Joseph Rollins. We routed them out and we all traveled on the lake Utah for the ice was 15 inches thick. We came to Weekesoms herd by 2 o'clock Wednesday 27 where part of my family was.

Capt. Willis sent a messenger after more force to pursue the Indians. The messenger went to Lehi fort where David Evans presided. They sent all through Utah county to raise men to go after those Indians and retake their spoil if possible.

Wednesday, [FEB.] 27—Some more force came from Lehi to go in search of those killed in battle the evening before. They rest till midnight when some 20 persons start after those that were killed. The names of the killed is an Englishman by the name of Courens, one Frenchman by the name of Catlin, and one young man name Win. Courens had 3 wives, Catlin one wife and a family of children.

THURSDAY, [FEB.] 28—The boys arrive with the 2 corps today, and we see Courens has been scalped by the Indians. I also start my wife Harriet home to Salt Lake County with her 3 children and Eliza's 2 boys, Nephi and Abraham, to drive the ox and cow team. They go with little cottonwood herd.

This evening some more men arrive to go with me after my stock and to search for Lewis. We organize ourselves this evening to start tonight after midnight.

FEB. 29, 1856—We rise this morning 1 hour after midnight to fix and start after my herd that may be left or escaped from the Indians. I have to go on foot for the Indians stole the horses in my herd the first day that the Indians took Lewis or killed him.

We get to Carsons by daylight, some 12 miles march. I leave Allen and Lemuel to gether what sheep they can and take them to Weekesoms for we con[s]ider them more safe at Weeksoms, and some 10 of us boys gets on horses and goes in serch of Lewis and my cattl that is left. We could not find Lewis but find some 175 head of cattle and we drive them to Carson's herd where the boys are gethering up Carson's herd.

JAN. [MAR.] 1, 1856—Saturday morning we gether up all the cattle we can find and I alls[o] find my tired out mare and mule and hitch them to the cariage and start home with our cattle. A number o[f] calvs tired out and we had to hall them. We came to Weeksoms and find our boys had arrived safe with the sheep ecept some that gave out.

SUNDAY [MAR.] 2—We harness up this morning after pasing another night in safty by keeping a good guard out. We came to Weaver's herd cabbens and they had left for safty allso. I sent my boys ahead with the sheep. We put our cattle in Weaver's yard and Alen and I sorted out all of ours and we traveled within 5 miles of our herd where Edmond Trimmer and Thomas Ervin met us. They camp with us this night and helped us over a very steep hollow wich was very hard to get over.

MONDAY [MAR.] 3—We sent Edmond Trimmer after our family for the settlement at the mill had remoooved them their for safty whilest we wer gethering our stalk [stock] and hunting for Lewis. We drove hard all day and got home at night and our folks had arived at home and prepared us sopper. We got home at soneset or after.

MAR 4, 1856 TUESDAY—Eliza and hir girls felt to lement with me for [our] oldest son Lewis. I will here stat I have felt to morn for my sone more grief than in all my life before and it is all that I can doo to refrain and govern myself not knowing where my son is and whether he is dead or alive, but I will here state that I mustered up courage and spoke to my family this evening concerning Lewis—that he was sometimes disobedient and would have his oan course, bu[t] I will further state that he was a thoroughgoing boy and when he undertook anything he would accomplish it at all hazzards. He was not profane. I allso stated to my family that he had not committed the unpardonable sin, but he may come up in the first reserection. I allso stated that it made no matter when we dyed, only so that we had accomplished our work and prepared ourselves for entering into a celestial Kingdom.

WEDNESDAY [MAR] 5, THURSDAY 6, FRYDAY 7, 1856—We have buinn [been] mooveing our property back on our farm and find that some theif has been plundering our property which was left at home whilst the Indians ha[d] plundered our stock and taken most all of them. I consider it was a mean low lifed person which was known to our folks leaving [knew our folks were leaving] for safty and that is the way that poor thief simpethized for us in our bereavement.

I am calling on all the folks to come and take the stock which we are herding that is left of the Indians steeling, as my principal herdsman is gone and we have no horses to herd on.

SATURDAY [MAR.] 8, 1856—At home fixing my gun and waiting anxiously to hear from my boy. I had goan [gone] out to pore my sole in prair to God that if posible the trouble which I have been warned of was coming on me, that it might pass by, and allso if my sone was alive that he might return, if dead that it might come to my understanding, and when I was [in h]eart [felt] prair I see a teem coming which brought [a] sad and dismal report. The report is that the Indians have taken my son prisenor and murderd him and cut him in peices. Such news allmost overcame me to think that I have raised a boy to be slain. He was kind and good to the Indians and even to those who took him prisinor and perhaps those who tortured him and theirfore I feel that he shall have a marter reward and be crowned with the marter[s] of Jesus.

MARCH 12, 1856—I and Andrew Kilfoil start south to see the Indians if posible who had killed my son Lewis and try to find where they had killed him so that I might get his remains and bury them with the saints in some graveyard and to try to get some of the stock which was stolen by the Indians. We got friendly Indians to go with us to go and talk with the Indians but we could not find out anything certain concerning my boy. But we got some of the cattle the Indians had stolen as they had sent out some 200, [two] hundred, men to catch those Indians which had

stolen and killed considerable stock. They could not find my son Lewis; neither could they find the Indians for they scattered and fled in the mountains.

Colonel Peter Conover was at the head of this company which pursued after those Indians. He charged me one-third of the stock for getting those cattle and horses the Indians had stolen. I paid up for them and took them home and delivered them to the owners as soon as I could get the owners to come and settle with me and take them away.

We continue to take care of our cattle and sheep till April 6 when I go to our General Conference when I was called upon by said Conference to go on a mission to Carson Valley and settle that place and purchase out the Gentiles if they would sell reasonable. I was at conference some 3 or 4 days till it was finished when I returned home and commenced fixing for my mission, also waiting till those hostile Indians would come in so that I might get to see some of them to find my son which was killed. I had to start on my mission within one month after conference and I had most of my cattle and sheep to deliver to the owners and trade for all of my teams as I had none but some 2 year olds. I also wanted to find the remains of Lewis before I left the place.

APRIL 25, 1856—I get Westly Killfoil to go with me to make another search for those Indians which killed my son Lewis. We came to Payson and talk with friendly Indians which tell us that they think that they can find those Indians which were still hostile and find out of them where they have killed my son Lewis. So I get one friendly Indian to go with us to salt creek fort for he said those hostile Indians were near there, but when we got there he talked with those friendly Indians which was at salt creek. They persuaded him to not go to those hostile Indians. [They] said they were gone to the Navaho Indians and taken all the horses with them, so I could not get him to go to those hostile Indians.

Then I went in search of all the Indians that knew me and finally I found one which told me he thought he could find the remains of my son Lewis by what those hostile Indians had told him. I told that Indian I would give him a cow and provision if he would go with me and find the remains of my son Lewis, so he went with us and we hunted till he said he could not find his remains and we went home with the calculation of leaving his remains never to be found and buried, for it was time that we were starting on our mission for the companies were already starting, and I had not got my teams yet, so I returned home on the 3 of May.

While we were hunting for our son Lewis I had previously went and got permission for my daughter Elizabeth and my son Allen to receive their endowments, and when I got home they had received them in the endowment house on the temple block in G. S. L. City.

May 11, 1856—After settling up my affairs and delivered all my herd cattle and sheep, [I] also traded off my farm to Archibald Gardenir and got some teams to help me start on my mission. I accordingly start this morning and traveled to Father Becksteads and here my wife Harriet is confined to her bed and Joseph is born in a few minutes after we get here.

I find my team rather insufficient to haul my waggon so I get [a] chance to trade off some sheep for oxen. I also trade for a gun and pair of six shooters and we start on our journey and travel some 4 miles, and Mother Beckstead starts to come with us for some 60 miles.

MAY 12—We get to Great S. L. City where we see several of our friends and neighbors, Mother Luckham and Roger Luckham, where we bid them goodby, and travel on above the hot springs and camp. We continue our journey.

Our two oldest daughters were still with us till we came most to weaver [Weber] where I parted with my oldest daughter Mary and before I left her I sealed a father's blessing on her and told her she would be blessed and overcome all evil and become a mother in Israel. I was sorry to leave her as her husband was still on a mission and had been for most four years. We also parted with Mother Beckstead, but they returned to us again and Gordon Beckstead with them and Gordon asked me for Elizabeth for wife. I told him if him and her, or Elizabeth and he, thought if they could live together in peace I was agreed, but Gordon returned home and came to us again after we had traveled on our journey to Boxelder where he and Mother Beckstead and my daughter Mary again overtook us and camped with us near Boxelder where I delivered to Br. Lorenzo Snow his sheep and traded for 3 head of cattle and we took breakfast with Br. Lorenzo Snow.

MAY 18—This day Gordon harnessed his horses and wanted to start back with Elizabeth, but I told him they must travel 2 or 3 miles with us today as it was late in the day, so he consented to do so and we camped all together one more night.

MAY 19—I arise this morning and bless my sone Joseph and gave him [a] name.

Allso Elizabeth desires me to leave a father's blessing with hir. I accordingly placed my hands on hir head and blessed hir with a good blessing, and we bade them all farewell and parted with my two oldest daughters and sone Gorden and Mother Beckstead.

We came on to Bear River, but Eliza was very loft [loath] to part with hir daughters and felt rather downharted, but I told hir if they were satisfied and could live with their men and doo good on the eart[h] I was satisfied and would rejoice and meete with them again.

We stoped at Bear River some 2 days and then continued on our journey till we arived in Carson valley. We had tolerable hard time getting threw haven so much cattle to drive and take care of and very little help. We lost some 25 head of cattle and 50 head of sheep, the alkely being very bad on the stock.

When we arive here I looked round me considerably to get a good location. Finily by the council of Br. Orson Hyde, I and Br. Murdock bought the best farm in Carson County of a man known by the name of Lucky Bill. We got enough bread wheat and potatoes, turnips and garden stuff enough to doo us plentiful.

JULY 17, 1856—We settle on our farm and commence making hay and fixen for harvesting. The wheat is very smuty. Barley and potatoes is very good.

25—We commence thrashing wheat and barley. [We] have considerable to thrash and clean up, only get half we thrash and clean. While thrashing wheat I purchase another improvement of George Lamb and pay him some 60 chois [choice] sheep and one good mare for his place.

After I have purchased this last improvement a man whose name is Wade claims part of the survey and the difficulty was tride to be settled before Lamb went off[f], but Wade finely backed out and did not settle this. Mr. Wade talked very saucy concerning the place and Mormons. I told him if he would not settle with Lamb that I wanted him forever after [to] hold his peace or let me alone as I had paid for the place and had peacible possesion, but Mr. Wade went off[f] mad and said he would keap or hold part of the claim.

This fall the old settlers, or some of them, hold considerable many meetings for the purpose of raising a mob to put down the laws of Utah and establish a mob law into rule in this county. They have succeeded so far as to stop a shurefs sail [sheriff's sale] which execution was gave in favor of Reare and Co. and against one Sides by the Circuit Court held in Carson County by Judge Drumings. They raised a mob of some 50 men and the shurif stoped sail of said court on acount of not enough to stand with him to put down the mob without being rather too much exposed. So they droped the sail for preasent. The mob continued their meeting and passing resilutions. Their resilutions wer as follows:

First—Resolved to drive this Lucky Bill off[f] of his ranch by force if he would refuse to go when notified to leave.

2, Second—That they would make their oan laws and officers.

3, Third—Then go and demand the taxes which they had paid to the sesser [assessor] of Utah and report.

They could not raise sufficient force to drive this Lucky Bill off[f] his ranch and in failing in this they have stoped their proceedings for the present and are tolerable friendly.

JANUARY 1, 1857—This fall and winter I am ingaged getting lumber and posts for building and fencing pasture, garden, corill, and so forth. Allso Margaret is teach[ing] school for my children and learns them very well for which I am thankful, for we have never had much chance for schooling our children, but they stick close to school all fall and winter.

I have paid for some 15, fifteen, thousand feet of plank since I settled on this farm.

We allso hold meetings evry 3 days or twice a week with Bro. Joseph Murdock and family. His family and mine fill [a] considerable sized room. Br. James Wilson meets with us sometimes, but the jentiles doo not meet with us much. I like this farm very well and I am well pleased with it.

I will here state a hard trip that I had this winter after a man by the name of James Scisson. He was caught in the mountains in [a] very cold time and was frooze so his feet had to be cut off to save his life. The snow was 5 or 6 feet deepe. We went on snow sceats [skis] and halled him out of the mountains in a hand slay [sleigh]. It was very hard and tiresom trip, gone 4

days and saved the man's life. He was a connection to James J. Strong, the dissenter of our church, but was very thankful to us for saving his life. He did not believe Mormonism as yet altho I had the privilege of talking to him and 5 more jentiles that went with me. I bore strong testimony to them, told them Mormonism was true and that the preasthood was again res[t]ored by Peter, James, and John of the ancient Apostels to Joseph Smith and had comanded and authorized him to organize his church again on the eart[h] and so forth. But Mr. Wade rejected my testimony and said he believed the heads of the church wer damed rascals. I told [him] he ought to be careful how he talked about them for I new they were the best men on the earth.

MARCH 15, 1857—I have started the boys to plowing some 9 days ago. I have been engaged in pailing me a garden and setting out shade trees and pleasure shrubery.

I have allso had a disease called the shingles and toothache for one week past. It is getting tollerable painfull. Hariet, one of my companions, has had a very hard spell of rheumatism in hir left rist which has brought hir to hir bed for 8 days past. She is getting better.

MARCH 15, 1857 [same date as above]— This day I have our horse harnessed up to the cariag and go to the west fork of Carson river with my family. Allso Br. Joseph Murdock and his folks. Where we s[t]op on the bank of the stream and sing a hymn and have prair and go down in the watter and babtize my sone Abraham and my boy Lemuel which is a Lamonite or Nephite. Allso Br. Joseph Murdock babtises his 2 Lamonites, viz., Burnetta and Picket. We returned home and I was taken rather worse of my sickness, viz., shingles and toothache, so I called on Br. Joseph Murdock. He came and anointed me with oil and laid hands on me for my recovery. I got better and went to meeting where we laid hands on those 4 persons which we babtize today and confirmed them in the Church of Later day saints and praid the holy sperit to dwell with them and enlighten their minds that they might doo good in their jeneration.

MARCH 16—Sent my oldest boy Alen and Isaac to the mill and to get some money which was due me from Doctor Dagert. Allso sent Robert and Nephi and Abraham for rose bushes to set round my house. Allso I am having onion seeds and aple and peach seeds planted, allso other shrubery and vegetables planted and sowed.

APRIL 15, 1857—We are beginning to plow and sow our wheat, onions, beats, parsnips, turnips, and allso fence me a pailed garden. Allso plant out shade trees and fence a good calf pasture. We are putting in a large crop of potatoes, onions, beats, wheat, barley, and corn and quite a large variety of other vegetables.

Allso our wimmen are milking some 20 or 30 cows and makeing considerable butter. We have our hands very full this spring haveing very large farm to cultivate, so we are very busy. I allso drill some 46 rods of ground with 5 pound of seven headed wheat to try and see how much it will yeald to the acre. We have some 80 or 90 acres of ground to cultivate this season. We allso are thinking that we will have to soon break up and leave the country, but we have no word to leave as yet, so we go ahead with all our might to fix our farm in good order and have everything in good rig for we are living on the best farm I ever oand in my life for to raise all kind of produce.

JUNE 1, 1857—We have finily got all most all of our garden seeds and grain and potatoes in the ground and they all begin to look very well. We still are very busy tending the crop. We have planted some 6 acres of potatoes. We have to water all of our grain and garden stuff. We send our boy Allen over the mountains with some butter to get some things we need such as grocerys and clothing. He had tolerable good luck in going and geting the thing we needed. He went to Murphy's digings in Calliforney. He took over some 5 or 6 large keags of butter. Our farm flurishes finely, everything grows and ripenings very well, so we have a fair show for a bountiful harvest. We begin to sell some garden stuff such as beets, turnips, onions, and so forth. This is in June.

JULY 10, 1857—Our wheat and barley is begining to get ripe ready for harvest so we commence cutting wheat and barley. Allso Hariet is selling considerable garden stuff. We are living on the road leading to

Calliforney from Missouri and G. S. Lake. A great many men are comeing from Calliforney looking at our country in Carson valley. They like it very well. Some are looking for gold, some are looking for [a] place to live, others looking for something to steel and go back on the road and rob the poor emigrants.

We still expect to hear word from Brigham to leave the county as the Jentiles' world is begining to be very full of preudice [prejudice] against the saints, and we expect that the U. S.

will try to kill the saints and destroy them off[f] the face of the earth. But we mind our oan business and go ahead harvesting and saveing our grain. I also purchase a half of a good thrashing and cleaning machine to clean our large harvest .I allso have a chance to sell one of my farms for the money. I gladly imbrace the oppertunity as I have no hopes of living here long, altho we are liveing in the best place to make money that I ever lived in, but that is no incuragement to me to stay here alltho I am some tired of mooveing, but as we were sent here to live I was determind to stay till called home or had the liberty to come home.

SEPT. 5—We receive an express from Brigham Young to sell out and start home in 2 weeks as the U. S. had waged war against the saint[s] and was sending some three thousand soldiers to Great Salt Lake. Br. Brigham allso told us he did not expect they would be aloud [allowed] to come in. That put an end to our farming in this country. I had all my property to sell and dispose of before I could go and here was not many persons to buy us out. Was none able to b[u]y my farm so I had to send to Calliforney for some one to buy my farm and cattle.

SEPT. 21, 1857—After 2 weeks fixing waggons and thrashing wheat and barley, alls[o] going over to Calliforney to get the money for my farm and cows and getting some artickels we needed to tak with us to the valley. I run some risk in bringing my money over the mountains as I was liable to be robed as many are in this place, being a mountaineous country and some 80 miles without inhabitants. I road with my pistle in hand in the most dangerous places, but I got home safe, found all well at home, and I continued making ready to moove. So we started in two weak[s] after we got word to leave. I bought two or three hundred pounds of powder and lead to take with me to the Salt Lake. We met with the saints in Eagle Valley, where we all left the county in one large company of 200 waggons. Here I left my thrashing machine and go[t] nothing mutch for it.

[SEPT. 22, 1857]—We started from Eagle Valley in Carson on the 22 day of Sept. and traveled all the way home in this large company. We kept up [a] good strong guard as we feared they would follow us from Calliforney and stop us from going home for they had sent several expresses to Calliforney to have a large force of soldiers to stop us.

So we traveled in mass and had 50 men on garde in one night most all the way through. We traveled as fast as our teams could stand to go for we feared the snow would overtak us before we got home, but we got through safe and sound and lost nothing. But Eliza had found one little girl on Deep Creak 4 days before we got to Brigham City. We call the girl's name Eliza.

[NOV. 2, 1857]—When we arived in Brigham City, we found the brethren were out trying to keep the U. S. army from comeing in and prepareing for war. I staked my waggons and Samuel Smith's by his request and sent [a] few lines to Brigham to know where he wanted me to stop. He said stop here. Allso Lorenzo Snow wished me to stop here. I gladly did so.

NOV. 8, 1857—This day I was called to go out to ecco [Echo] with some 2,000 of the brethren to keep out Uncle Sam's army, but I preivelously bought a house of Br. Lorenzo Snow. I gave him one hundred and fifty dollars, \$150, for the house. I allso gave him a present of \$50. He pulled off[f] his hat and thanked me very kindly. We went on our road for Ecco; it was very windy and cold. I came past Weeber Valley the day after I started and see my daughter Elizabeth and my wife Hariet's mother. I was glad to see them, but I could not stay with them for my company went on. It was then night. I took supper with them and went on. I allso gave some twelve dollars to the boys for them to get a little dram as it was very cold. We traveled som 8 or 10 miles farther to and stoped the ballance of the night at Ben Simons.

The next day we got to headquarters in Ecco where we made wiciups and fortified the canion [canyon] so our enimys could not pass threw. We made breastworks to shoot from in the canion and on the sides.

We stayed some 4 weeks and then returned home. Some of our boys had taken a train of sixty waggons and burnt the waggons loaded with provision and allso drove off[f] some 1,000 head of their cattle which partialy disenabeled them from coming in and they thought best to mak quarters for the winter. So our boys all came home safe and sound.

We have settled here in Brigham City in Boxelder County. I have the privilege of going to meeting this winter which seams quite comfertable to live under the teachings of one of the twelve Apostles. I feel thankfull of the oppertunity. The saints have some dances allso this winter. I go to a few of them. We have to use willow brush for firewood as we did not get settled in time to get our wood till winter set in and our oxen are poor.

FEB. 10, 1858—I have had to purchase all my bread and meat that we use for our large family, so I have some two thousand dollars left over and above the expences of the year. So I go to Br. Lorenzo for to know what is best to doo with it. He told me it was right to turn it in[to] any kind of property that I pleased to make my family comfortable, so I go south to purchase cattle. I go as fare as Provo City where I purchase some 110, one hundred and ten, head of cattle and some 40, forty, sheep and returned home safe haveing a trip of some one hundred and twenty miles.

The presidents of the church calls for a thousand men for [a] standing army to be fitted out with 2 good horses or mules apeice. I accordenly fitted out my oldest son Allen for the army, but finily the army was no[t] used much, but the word of the Lord came to Brigham for all the familys of the saints north of Utah county to moove south with all their substance. This commenced a new eary [era] of things, having to stop farming operations mostly in our north country and we had not seeded our farms in Boxelder County. We had to secure bread for one year or nearly so, which made it hard work for us in Brigham City haveing very few teems. So the Brethren went to mooveing south and making waggons, ox yoak, and evrything that would enable us to moove. A great many brethren had to tak their scanty bedcloths to cover their waggons for we were very scarce of clothing, no stores being alowd to come in by the soldiers from the states. A person knowing the condition of the saints would have said we could no[t] move in so small a time as it was done, but by the kindness of our Father in Heaven, we have accomplished the move and left a rear guard to take care of the farm and houses and allso to burn down all of our possesions if our enimys should come in in hostile position. The Indians have most all joined the soldiers, I believe to help masecree all the saint[s]. I believe the officers of Uncle Sam have hired them.

MARCH 16, 1858—Nephi deceased, March 16, 1858 in the morning at sunrise. He dyed without a struggle. He was babtized by his father in Jorden mill race on May 29, 1854, confirmed the same day by his father. He had mooved with us to Carson Valley and was a good perservering boy. His eyes was some little weak alltho he went to school and had learnt to spell and read tollerable well. He was a great favorite of Lewis Jones in his lifetime. I always thought he was better satisfied in his company than any where else. He was going to Hariet Snow's school when he was taken with his death sickness. He had a survear feaver till he dyed. I had a dream some few weeks before his death which told me I had to gave up 2 more of my boys in a short time, and I could not get faith to have him get well in his sickness alltho Br. Samuel Smith said he would get well. We buried him southeast of Brigham City some 50 rods.

[MAY 28, 1858]—We landed in Pontown, Utah Valley on 28 of May with all of our family as [well as] stock—sheep, cattle and horses. Margaret has not bin with us in this moove. She went a few weeks ahead of us to tak care of hir Mother as she was very sick even on hir death bed. We overtak hir here at Spanish fork just after the death of hir Mother a few minutes. She was sick several years with consumption and was expecting to depart this life [a]while before she did. When I beheld Margaret she was standing by hir Mother as she had just deceased. A lady was holding hir boy George, and I did not know him for he had taken sick a few days previous with his death sickness. We proceeded to get [a] coffin to bury Margaret's Mother. We buried hir and took Margaret and hir children to the waggons with us, but hir boy was very sick with high fever, the same disease that caused Nephi death. We allso did all we could to raise [him] from his sickness, as we allso done all we could for Nephi, but nothing gave them ease, and finily we had to gave him up to go behind the veil for awhile.

[JUNE 12, 1858]—George Hunsaker Sweeten [George Sweeten Hunsaker] departed this life June 12, 1858 in the morning at sunrise, the same time [of] day that Nephi Hunsaker Collings [Nephi Collins Hunsaker] dyed. We prepar the grave of his grandmother Luckham and we bury him by hir side as she called him hir boy on hir deathbed. Hapy are those that dye without sin for they will finily be resurected without sin. We buried him east of Palmyry City some 3 miles north of Spanish Fork half mile on top of the hill.

We have considerable fear of the Indians making a break on us here. They make threats to that effect. Quite a number of our sheep has dyed in this place having to travel in the dus[t] some 8 miles everyday in order to get grass and water. We are in compleete orgenizeation her[e] to defend ourselves from the Indians.

JUNE 20, 1858 — I leave Pontown and go up in the canon to camp in order to save my sheep from dying. Our stock does well her[e]. We stay one week and leave, for a friendly Indian tells us the Indians are coming to kill us so we leave forthwith in the forepart of the night. We stop in the bottom between Payson and Spanish Fork by ourselves. We bring our waggons in a squar in order to fort[ify] from the Indians as they are very saucy, but they have no[t] come on us.

JUNE 28—We receive word to go home to our several houses which we have lef. The soldiers have made a treety with us and say they will let us alone, so we return back to Brigham City. On our road in returning we meet all the band of soldiers on Jurden near where we used to live before we went to Carson Valley. They have drove off[f] one mule from me which I had gave to Lorenzo Snow as a present.

[JULY 19]—We arived safe in Brigham City on July 19 where we stoped in the house we bought of Br. Snow, but we took the stock in Boxelder valley some 4, four, miles east of Br. [Brigham] City, where we keep them for the summer and fall.3 I allso purchase a small peice of farm land and 2 lots and foundation of a house in Br. City of Br. Etelmon for five hundred dollers, and I commence getting lumber to cover and finish the house which I purchase. I allso drive ahead to get tanbark for to tan some leather as I oan a share in a tanyard with Samuel Smith. I allso get all the shoumac [sumac] for tanning purposes. Margaret my wife gethers the mos[t] of the shoemac. I allso keep cattle for the folks liveing in Brigham City.

Taking all in consideration we are very busy for fall. Am helping to build [a] house on the tanyard. I allso have taken a hird ground over Bear River at West Mountain for winter range, some 15 miles from Br. City, where I expect to keep my stock this winter.

NOV. 13, 1858—I was sealed to a girl by the name of Katharine Jenson. President Brigham Young sealed us in one of his rooms in his fine house. She is tollerable young, being most sixteen years old, will be sixteen in next Febuary. Katharine Hunsaker Jenson [Cathrine Jensen Hunsaker] was born in Denmark Febuary 12, 1843.

[NOV. 23, 1858]—We have to leave Boxelder Valley Nov. 23 and go to West Mountain. The snow is near one foot deep in the valley. The weather is very cold. We cross Bear River on the ice with our stock. We get to west mountain and locate our herd and camp. I am allso working very busy in dressing board to finish off[f] our house and lathing and plastering my house so we can be comfortable fixed this winter. Margaret allso has takeing a school in one of our upstairs rume which is a good [d]jeal of satisfaction to me to have my boys learning to read and wright.

I have procured some 50 or 60 hides this fall and winter for tanning purposes in the spring, have skined most of them myself. We allso finish, 3, three, of our rooms so they are comfortable and have the rest underway.

My tithing comes to some two hundred dollars this year. I have allso settled and paid it most all up and hope soon to pay all. I believe in paying up all contracts or debts as allso all tithing that is due. I allways have contributed to the benefit of the Kingdom of God. When living in Nauvoo, I settled and paid up all my tithing and allso gave three hundred dollars, \$300, to the building of the Nauvoo house. Allso I gave near three hundred dollars, \$300, to the agriculturing society for to find leighbour [labor] for the poor by council of Brigham Young as allso destributing to several of the poor, such as I gave one yoak of oxen to Br. Watkins for he was very sick and poor. He wanted to moove west to Great Salt Lake. Allso one yoak to Sister Owins who allso wanted to go west, and I helped several other[s] to teems and other means and had a scanty outfit for the west myself. And while on the road I enlisted under Colonel Allen, a U. S. oficer, for a soldier and left my family at the Council Bluffs for one year and a half, yet the Lord still moore abundently blesses me, and since I arrived in the valley I have paid an extry tenth and allso paid all my tithing yearly, and I pray the Lord may more abundently bless me.

Jan. 1, 1859—We have got in our house being tollerable comfortable situated for the winter. I s[t]op out with the stock most half my time. The ballence of my time I stop in Br. City at home. Our stock winters just tollerable well. The snow lay on the ground all winter some 12 or 18 inches deep all over the valley and 5 or 6 feet deep on the mountains. But where I keep my stock the snow melts off[f] so the ground is jenerly bear or uncovered directly when the snow falls.

We have lost some 4 or 5 head of cattle over here at our herd this winter besides some 4 or 5 calvs out of one hundred and twenty head. We have allso lost some 3 or 4 sheep out of fifty head. I call that just tollerable. The wolvs or Indian dogs killed the most of them.

JANUARY 31, 1859—Harriet brings one other girl in hir family which I call hir name Elnore.

FEB. 18—Eliza has gone down to Salt Lake City with Brother Lorenzo Snow to see hir daughter Mary as she wishes to see hir mother. She has bin confined to hir bed with a daughter. Margaret has ceased keeping school as hir health is tolerable poor.

Bro. Lorenzo [Snow] and Samuel Smith has placed me one of the presidents of the mass corum [Quorum] of Seventys. We meet once every week. Sometimes I am not at home to attend meetings but I generally attend. We have a tedieous winter. The snow is yet one foot deep, it being March 11, 1859.

<END OF JOURNAL>

Also recorded in the back is:

- a record of the births of himself, his wives, and his children born before 1877.
- Deaths occurring in his immediate family up to 5 January 1878.
- Abraham's blessings are recorded in full for the following children: Nephi, Alexander, Israel, George, Idumea, Enoch, Cyrus, Julia, Gordon, Susannah, Elzarus, Esther, Martha, and Raphael. A listing is made of blessings given between 1870 and 1877 to 10 other children as follows: Peter, Harriet, Roger, Benham, William, Thomas, Ila, Weldon, Walter Royal, and Frederick.

The following notations regarding finances and trade transactions have been copied from the back cover of Abraham's journal:

Nov. 11th 1862	
gold on hand	\$237.00
green backs	200.00
gold	98.35
gold dust	83.00
	618.35
May 24 Coin received of	
Angus Balenteen	\$25
gold dust	11
July 20	
Oct 10 in gold dust	575.15
Sept. 16 paper money	60
May 24 paper money	
received of august	90
Jun. 31 the last	35
July 12 or near that time	30
April 24	
Allen got paper money	\$85
Oct 10 received of august	
paper money	768
in gold 5\$ in coin 75 ct.	
august gave susan 25 or 24 in dust	
April 23 allen got 23\$ of august	
Oct. 16	
loaned L. Snow oats 1346 pounds	
Abraham	