

COPY OF DIARY OF BISHOP EDWARD HUNTER

(First sheets were lost, so following was sketch as related by his son, Edward Hunter.)

I, Edward Hunter, was born June 22, 1793, in Newtown Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. My parents, Edward and Hannah Maris Hunter, were of English or Scotch descent. (Maris family descended from England)

My great grandfather, John Hunter, was in King William's army at the battle of the Boyne, against King James. He got wounded in the hip which caused a slight lameness. (The Hunter family originally was supposed to have come from Normandy with William the Conqueror. After the war was over he was sent with the Earl of Marlborough to Ireland to sustain the rights of the Protestant religion. During his stay in Ireland, my Grandfather, William Hunter, was born.

My grandfather, William was not satisfied with the manner in which the Protestants treated the Catholics. They sold the bed and cow of the Catholics to assist their church. He left for America. Crossed the ocean with General Anthony Wayne's grandfather in the year 1722. Bought land in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Married a Miss Woodward of Delaware County, Pa., a respectable farmer's daughter. They had five children:

Alice -----	Born November 14, 1743
Edward (my father) -----	Born September 16, 1747
William -----	Born February 2, 1760
Albin -----	Born November 13, 1753
Hannah -----	Born November 9, 1755
	Died August 15, 1803

My mother's father's relatives came from North Wales. My 2nd great-grandfather, Robert Owens, was not pleased with King Charles and would not take the oath of allegiance. This was after the time of Oliver Cromwell. He was put in prison for 5 years, in sight of his possessions.

My grandfather, Jesse Maris, was married twice; first to Rebecca Owens, his second cousin, (my grandmother), then to Jane Ashbridge. He was High Sheriff of Chester County from Oct. 1769 to Oct. 1771.

My grandmother, Rebecca O. Maris, had three children:

Hannah Maris-----Born Nov.9, 1755 (my mother)
 Owen Maris-----Born May 6, 1756;married 1807
 Elizabeth Hoops Way, widow of Robert Way
 George Maris-----Born March 27, 1761 Unmarried.

My mother was a good woman who lived fully up to the light and knowledge given her. When she died, which was on the 15th of Aug. 1803, there was a smile on her countenance.

My father and mother had eight children:

Rebecca-----Born May, 1776--Married Peter Pechin
 Alice-----Born No. 2,1778--Married James Cornog
 Margaret-----Born July 14,1781--Died unmarried.
 William-----Born May 27,1784--Married Sarah Davis
 Alice-----Born April 27,1787--(I believe this was the
 the Alice who married James Cornog)
 Hannah-----Born Sept. 8,1870--Died unmarried.
 Edward-----Born June 22, 1793
 Elizabeth-----Born June 8, 1796--Married Job Bishop

(End of Edward E.W. Hunter copy)

Following taken from diary.

I was kept to industry what I was able to do, when not in school. My father intended to make a scholar of me but for some cause I cannot tell, I got a great dislike to going to school. I said I would rather work on the farm. My father said I must learn a trade. I agreed and was put to the trade of tanning and curring. I made great proficiency in curring, which encouraged me much and I took the lead of older apprentices and was kept in the shop at curring the most of my time. My boss said in the presence of some, that Ned, (Edward) had made the greatest proficiency in curring he ever saw. That created great jealousy with others and I exerted myself more on account of his saying. At twenty I bossed the shop. The liquor of the bark closed the pores of my hands and occasioned an ailment in my hands that I had to quit the trade.

I then went to school to Joseph Crawford, a good young man. Learned surveying; practiced everything pertaining to the same with the use of the compass and quadrant. Done everything pertaining to the same; heights, distances, inaccessible objects, intersections, variation and attraction. There being many other surveyors, I left the practice.

Afterwards visited the western country in 1816, the cold summer when there was a spot on the sun. Left Pennsylvania and went to Pittsburg with a Mr. L. Davis. Bought a boat with two other persons, intended to go to St. Louis. Went to Louisville. Was advised to go on farther on the river. There were no steamboats and dangerous crossing by land that early day. I had a good recommend and introduction to the best merchants in St. Louis...Mr. Cromwell and Charless the druggist, but could not go there. Went south through Kentucky, Tennessee to Huntsville, Mississippi. We were offered low wages. Returned by South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland to Philadelphia. There I was offered a store belonging to Mr. D. Beaumont Junior. Went into partnership with Mr. D. Beaumont Senior one year. Went into business rather against my father's will, but afterwards he consented. He gave me good counsel. I took it. The times got worse. It was the effects of the War of 1812-1814.

One counsel was: "If you lose money or make it, keep it to yourself but never fail. That is, not become insolvent." I have kept this sacred through life and believe that in no place I have lived and done business that I owe and have not paid every dime that I was indebted. Many good counsel my father gave me. One thing was: "We do not belong to any religeous sect but keep sacred that all men have a right to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience." "That men shall raise by their own merit." "That private property shall not be taken for public use." Those things I have kept sacred. One thing I could not agree with my father at that time. That was in respect to our government. "Our Republic his opinion was, "was too good for a wicked world. That the liberty and blessings would not be appreciated and usurped."

I was in the mercantile about six years, twelve miles from Philadelphia. My father gave me one good counsel which had been adheared to through life. I was very tenacious in sustaining the laws of my country; was a volunteer in a company of cavalry; served seven years and have a certificate for the same made free from services in military duty except insurrection, envasion or actual war.

Served as County Commissioner three years in Delaware County, Penn. Received a higher vote than any other officer on the list of candidates for different offices at that election. Afterwards followed farming in Delaware County four to five years, then bought a farm in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Succeeded in business. Made property. Had a farm of 500 acres of good land, well stocked and paid for. I occupied the whole

of it.

Married Ann Standly, youngest child of Jacob and Martha Standly, and honest and respectable family.

I always had enquired of the Lord, "How can I worship thee acceptably?"

I had several spells of sickness; once the typhoid fever, a severe attack. Would have left this world if it had not been for the faith I had in God and the works of my sister. When the fever left me, I was so weak that I could not sit up without fainting. Was fully in the knowledge and power of a superior being but did not know how to approach him. Afterwards I was in a situation that no earthly power could assist me and by my faith in God, I was greatly benefited and blessed. Those events have always been remembered and kept sacred.

I succeeded in business beyond my expectations. Attended different places of worship, sustained them all in the right of worshiping God according to the dictates of their conscience--was sacred--but could not connect with any sect.

There was an old school house on my land called Wallace School House, built long before I went to Chester County; was burned down by carelessness of putting away ashes in a barrel. It was in a beautiful shady place and had long been a place for schooling and holding meetings in, but not reserved.

When I purchased the farm, I was called on and given the privilege to erect a house for education and holding meetings. I agreed to give the ground for 99 years and help build it if they would allow all persons or persuasions to meet and worship in it. This must be particularly in the articles of agreement in leasing the land. There was a good house built, called the West Nantmeal Seminary. Several traveling preachers called of different denominations. All were welcome to stop at this house. I was blessed with means and turned none away empty. I had a desire to do justly walk humbly and love mercy but join no particular sect.

My family was small. Had lost children.

Had good men in my tenant houses that worked for me. One man worked 10 or 12 years for me, others 4 or 5 years; watched for my welfare, never a thought of exacting anything unjust or oppressive. I got the best hands and paid them and they earned their wages.

My farm was large and took too much time for me to attend to the farming and put my farming out to the shares to John Johnson, a good farmer and I occupied the pasture and hay land. I cultivated the grass land by top dressing with manure, lime and plaster... all that the land would bear. My farm or place was attended to without very much labor, only in hay time.

My family, not large or expensive, I increased in property more than I ever expected. From seven to ten years was spent in common occurrences of life. Markets for produce good and business encouraging.

There was considerable "Lo here" and "Lo there" in respect to what the people called religion, but myself and family could not connect with any of the parties. My sister living with me, was a great reader of the scriptures and often said: "How is it that we cannot join any of their professions." I used to say they were hatching out cisterns that would not hold any water. The whole of it had been a scene of bloodshed and murder but let them go on and see if they could make anything of it.

In the spring of 1839 it was reported that there was a strange sect called the Mormons in the southern part of the county. Heard of West Nantmeal Seminary, a place where all and any sect could hold meetings. They sent word they would come there to worship. Immediately the devil was raised and it was said it would not do, it would not do. "Why?" I enquired. "They are a terrible people". "Why are they terrible?" "They are great fighters." "Dr. Davis says they are a dangerous people and it will not do to let them in to preach." "Well, if that be the way, the lease is out. I will have the Seminary. That was the way the lease was given..to let all persuasions preach in the house."

If a few persons had not stood firm, they would have kept them out. A few families stood by them and the house was occupied by them. A few families stood by the Mormons on all occasions. My house was always open for the elders before I joined them, and after the winter of 1839-40, Joseph Smith came from Philadelphia to Chester County, held meetings at the Seminary; came to my house. I was pleased to receive him. The first conversation I had with him was: "Mr. Smith, I know there is a God but how to approach Him, I do not know."

He looked at me very earnestly. I thot questioned me or doubted my sincerity. I was not pleased and would have said something if it had not been in my house. Other conversations, I asked him if he was acquainted with the Sweadenburgers. His answer I verily believe. "Emanuel Sweadenburg had a view of the world to come but for daily food he perished."

6.
Mr. Smith talked free with me. Held a conference at my house. I took him
and Mr. Barnes to Downington. I mentioned to him: ["How is it that I am
attracted to those backwoods boys. I believe I would risk my life for
them."] I was riding in a one horse sleigh--only for two persons and I had
to sit on their laps. How he possible [turned round to look me in the face
I do not know but was the most friendly look I ever got from a man.]

We went to a Mr. Joshua Hunts, a senator of Pennsylvania for 9
years, in Downington, an old acquaintance of mine. We waited for the cars.
During that time, they got something for us to eat. We were treated well.
During the time we were eating, Mr. Hunt observed, "Mr. Smith my opinion
is this Sabbath of rest or ~~millenium~~ will not come without the Lord specially
calling some person to make know the plan of salvation relative to the
second coming of Christ!" I was sitting by Joseph and observed he was
very much impressed by Mr. Hunt's observation. Mr. Hunt said; " Mr. Smith
what is your opinion?" Joseph spoke in a very humble manner. "My mind
was exercised as yours and I went in secrecy and asked the Lord and he said,
"If thou lives to the age of 83 or 85, thou wilt be with me on the earth."
Mr. Hunt walked with him, arm in arm, to the cars. He and Mr. Barnes went
to Philadelphia. I returned to my place 6 or 7 miles from there.

My house was open for the Mormons to come and go when they pleased

In October following, I was baptized by Brother Orson Hyde. Was
visited by Bro. Hyrum Smith and Dr. Gallon in Pennsylvania. Went to
Philadelphia, attended a conference. Gave Grother Hyrum \$200.00 for the
Temple and \$200.00 for the Nauvoo House.

After that, Brother Hyrum and Dr. Gallon visited my place on
business. Were going further east to New York and Massachusetts. Brother
Hyrum, and Dr. Gallon and myself were walking on the banks of the river
Brandywine. I was speaking to him respecting the loosing of my children,
especially about a good sensible boy very much attached to the Mormons.
Brother Hyrum said: "It is pretty strong doctrine but I believe I will tell
it. He will act as an angel to you--not your guardian angel but an auxili-
ary to assist you in extreme trials." This was plainly manifested to me
about one year after, which I will mention further on. (Testimony to self
and wife, her departed niece.)

I visited Nauvoo in Sept. 1841. Had much conversetion with
Joseph and Hyrum. Bot a farm and four good lots. The lots I gave: Two for
\$1000 each and for 2--\$800.00 for one, amounting to \$3600.00. Had a
pleasant visit.

Sent that ^{fall} by Brother Potter, two thousand dollars of dry goods.

Sold two farms. Came to Nauvoo June, 1842, with my family. I took with me seven thousand dollars in goods of different kinds, about 4 or 5,000 dollars worth and let Joseph have them all. I had ten or fifteen town lots and built on them. Had a good farm and rejoiced in Mormonism.

About one year after then, I, with several brethren were taken by an officer to Carthage, accused of treason against the United States. No person appeared against us. We returned home.

I employed many hands to work at different work. Paid out thousands of dollars in improvements on my farm, buildings, edge pool business and on my farm. Brother Joseph was hid up at my house from his enemies from Missouri. During that time, Joseph revealed the last part of the baptism for our dead. I was present with William Clayton.

Brother Joseph send Brother Porter Rockwell to me, requesting me to come to him. I went. He said to me; "I wish to do me the pleasure of saying to you that I have inquired of the Lord concerning you and you are favorable in His sight." I said, "I hoped it is so." He said; "It is so," and rejoiced with me.

Joseph was often at my house. He was tormented with law-suits, made purchase of land. I took pleasure in assisting him. One year he said I had assisted him 15,000 dollars. He said to me that, "You can have of me what no other man could have of him." This was his words to me.

Another time he came to me and said; "Have you another farm in Pennsylvania?" I said; "Yes" "Keep it, do not sell it. We can do without it." I said to him that Pennsylvania was in debt to Great Britten. He said it was an industrious and enterprising state and would pay the debts and property would raise in value. Said to me; "You are more posted in political matters than I am, but the Spirit says to me as I have said. I was called to the work of the Lord when I was young and had not the advantages of that as some have." My wife and myself had made up our minds to let Joseph have all of our means until Joseph came to me and said; "Keep it."

Brother Joseph said to me, when we were together: "I prophesy you shall bring in all your father's house to this kingdom if you desire it." Said; "This is said by the Spirit of the Lord." Said at another time; "I know your genealogy. You are near of kin to me. I know what brought you into this Church. It was to do good to your fellowman and you can do much good."

My attention was taken up in farming. One year I raised or had raised on my farms, about seven thousand bushels of grain. East of Nauvoo.

The two years I was in Nauvoo with Joseph, it was one stream of revelations. Often said: "I will rest. I will put the duty on the Twelve."

He was hunted and persued by his enemies. I was one of the City Council when the Nauvoo Expositor was stopped. That stirred up our Enemies. Mass meetings were got up answering them. Brother A. Butterfield got from one of a party held east of Carthage, a determination to oppose us and do Joseph all the injury they could. I said to him: "Let Brother Joseph see it." He said, "I promised to return it immediately." I said, "Never let it out of your hands until he sees it." He showed it to Brother Joseph. When he saw it, he knew their intentions. Sent Brethren to different places to lay the desperate spirit. He sent P. Rockwell to me to call with me. Said to me; "You always wished to have been with the Church from the beginning. If you go to Springfield to the Governor, it shall be with you as if you had been with the Church from the beginning." I got ready to go. He said to me, "You have known me for several years. Say to the Governor, under oath, everything good and bad you know of me." I went. J. Falls and P. Lewis were sent with me. We were followed miles with officers to take us. They could not. We had the promise of Brother Joseph, "You shall return safe."

We went to Springfield. Governor was gone to Carthage. We met with the governor's lady. When she looked at the letter she knew me and said, "This is Mr. Hunter. I see you at Mr. Smith's trial." I said, "I recollect you with Judge Pope's daughter." She said that the Governor would not act until he saw Mr. Smith.

On our return, when we crossed Thomas River, all was commotion. J. Bills thought it best to separate to avoid suspicion. We met hundreds rejoicing---drunk. "We have Jo and Hyrum in jail." I met one crowd and spoke to them why this great rejoicing was. They said, "Jo and Hyrum safe". "What are you going to do with them?" "Kill them, I expect." We got along without being known as Mormons. Traveled without food for ourselves and animals.

Arrived in Nauvoo 24th June, about the time Joseph and Hyrum were martyred. Next day, their bodies were brought from Carthage to Nauvoo. We formed two lines to receive them. I was placed at the extreme right to wheel in after the corps, to the Mansion, passing the Temple. Crowds of mourners were there lamenting the great loss of our Prophet and Patriarch, almost to melt the soul of man. Mr. Brewer, myself and others took Brother Joseph's

body. Colonel Brewer, U.S. Officer, said, "Mr. Hunter, look here," jerking up the coat and hat of Brother Joseph, mingled with blood and dirt, "Vengeance and death await the perpetrators of this deed."

At midnight, Brother D. Huntington, his brother William, Gilbert Goldsmith and myself carried the body of Joseph from the Mansion House to the Nauvoo House and put him and Hyrum in one grave. Their death was hard to bear. Our hope was almost gone, not knowing that Joseph had prepared for the kingdom to go on.

On our way home from the Governor, we heard Joseph and Hyrum had given up all the arms. My mind was immediately reverted to the attack Bonaparte made on the Polanders. They were armed with sythes on a pole and withstood his army for a long time. We stopped at Holton settlement. I immediately inquired that arms they had. Mr. Holton said: "We have four guns in the wool roles." I said, "Gather all your sythes and have them put on a pole." When we went to Nauvoo, I had a blacksmith shop and all night we were at work fastening sythes on poles, preparing for an attack. The council of Willard Richards (who presided) "Leave the event to the Lord," which we submitted to, but great sorrow prevailed with the people-many in despair. Brigham Young and many of the Twelve were away.

Soon after Joseph's death, I was ordained a High Priest. Soon after that was set apart and ordained a Bishop to take charge of the Fifth Ward, Nauvoo, by President Brigham Young, H.E. Kimball and Bishop Newel K Whitney, all filled with the spirit of the Lord. President Young spoke. Among the many blessings conferred on me-one was much impressed-that was that you shall have power to raise up the drooping spirit. When those words were spoken, a remarkable sensation from President Young's fingers came into my head, confirming his saying.

I continued Bishop three years until we went away. During my labors in Fifth Ward, brethern were liberal in their offerings to the poor. Poor were looked after and made comfortable.

The Temple was forwarded and men worked with a small remuneration and others assisted with a liberal hand. Many got their endowments but the world said: "Go away you must."

A committee of three was sent from Quincy, Illinois. One said he knew me. It was a Mr. Pearson of Delaware County, Pa., my birthplace. I see him in the Temple. I said, "How is this that I cannot share the laws of my Country?" He was confused. Said: "I know you better than you know me. You were a Commissioner and your office was in the same house as my father's office. If this people was like you. I said, "You know none but me. There are better

men than I am." Said: "Your people are not popular or lawful and cannot stay with the consent of the people."

The Twelve and some other brethern left in the winter of 1845-46. I was conciled to remain. Left in the spring or summer. Let part of my property go for a fittout for one-tenth of the worth. Other property I made over to the Trustee in Trust and some is there without conveying to any person, at a loss of more than thirty thousand dollars.

Moved to Iowa. Was taken sick. Remained for one month or six weeks. Recovered of sickness and went to Winter Quarters. Suffered with sickness and family, seven at a time. Spent the winter at Winter Quarters somehow. Next spring fitted out for the West six or eight weeks after the pioneers. Travelled a trackless course part of the way. Met with many Indians. Got some Buffalo meat. Bought buffalo robes and moccasins cheap. Something new every day. Arrived in Salt Lake 30th of Sept. 1847. All well but teams worn down. Had an open winter. Teams recruited. Our breadstuff very limited. Used to get roots from the Indians and dig ourselves sego and other roots. Our ground, when irrigated or watered produced well. Our brothers from Mermon Battalion came to Salt Lake without flour but had gold. Flour would sell for 50 cents per pound, fall of 49. I was sent by the Presidency to take about 5,000 dollars in gold to bring in the poor brethern.

The next year was year of gold diggers and collera. Had great difficulty of getting teams. All were bought up by the gold diggers. Got fitted out this side of Missouri River 4th of July. Wild oxen, poor drivers, little interest in the teams..did not own them, but had a few good men that will be ever remembered. Got to Salt Lake on 10th of October.

My accounts audited and sale of cattle, wagons and assistance of brethern in immigrating was some 700 dollars better than when I started. After the accounts were made out and presented, President Young said, "This way we will bring in all our brethern from this day."

From this day, March 7, 1871, I have been employed more than twenty-one years (George Goddard and Clark) in the immigration of our brethern from U.S. and eastern world.

In April, 1851, I was appointed Presiding Bishop of the Church. Bishop Newel K. Whitney deceased. I acted with President Young and H.C. Kimball as councilors for sometime-one year and more.

Bishop L.W. Hardy and J.C. Little was appointed my councilors and have acted as such and have rendered me great assistance and very particular in

Bishop Edward Hunter--

Dedication ceremony of the Seventies Hall on Dec 26, 1844 in Nauvoo.

President Brigham Young gave the dedicatory prayer which follows in part:

"And while we call on thy name we desire union in thy presence, our Father, to dedicate unto thee this hall, the ground upon which stands, and all things that appertain unto it. We ask thee to let thy blessing rest upon thy servant, Edward Hunter, our beloved brother, who has donated to us the ground upon which this sacred edifice has been erected. We pray thee to enrich him and his family, not only with the good things of the world, but with the riches of eternity also!"

Feb. 7th 1860, Social Hall in Salt Lake City. Exerpt from Desert News.

"Among thos present were President Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, D.H. Wells, F.D. Richards, Bishop Edward Hunter, President D. Spencer and other prominent members of our community".

First Conference in the Salt Lake Tabernacle---- Fall of 1867. Oct 6th.

"On the stand at the opening meeting were President Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Daniel H. Wells, beside them Elder Brigham Young, Jun.
On the Bishop's seat, in front of the stand, was Bishop Edward Hunter, the Presiding Bishop, with his counselors Leonard W. Hardy and Jesse C. Little".

Copy of letter to Bishop Edward Hunter at Salt Lake City. Dated Jan. 11, 1873

"My health is much improved since I left your city. I am having a good rest, both mentally and physically, in this mild climate. We had a most beautiful rain a few days ago. The weather since has been delightful. Thermoneter ranging from 56 to 68 degrees in the shade at noon. The brethren are sowing grain, pruning vineyards, working in their gardens, etc., while the birds are singing as though it were May. The people in St George and other settlements are healthy. Meetings have been held in most of the towns by the brethren. All of these have been well attended, and I learn that both speakers and hearers have enjoyed a goodly portion of the Spirit of the Lord. The "Clara Settlement", consisting of twenty families, twelve of whom are Swiss and were sent here by the P.E. Fund ten years ago without a dollar, have all got houses, lands, vineyards, horses, wagons, and cattle, and are sending 100 children to school, besides having a number too small to go. The Fast Day donations they handed in to Bishop Bunker, he sent to the poor at St. George, they having no poor...."

"God Bless you."

Signed---Brigham Young.

cross in Joseph Horne's
 50 of Edward
 Hunter's 100 - still
 living in 1877

S E C O N D H U N T E R S .

(Edward Hunter, captain) Arrived in G. S. L. Valley
 Sept. 29, 1847.)

FIRST FIFTY.

(Joseph Horne, captain)

Handwritten signature

FIRST TEN. (Arieh C. Brewer, captain)

Names.	Ages.	Date of Birth.	Place of Birth.
<u>John Taylor</u>		1 Nov., 1808	<u>Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, Eng.</u>
<u>Lecnara Taylor</u>		6 Oct., 1800	<u>Peel, Isle of Man.</u>
<u>Geo. J. Taylor</u>		31 Jan., 1833	<u>Scarborough, Upper Canada.</u>
<u>Mary Ann Taylor</u>	12	23 Jan., 1835	<u>Toronto, Upper Canada.</u>
<u>Joseph Taylor</u>	10	8 June, 1837	<u>Indianapolis, Marion, Iowa.</u>
<u>Elizabeth N. Taylor</u>	24	11 Sept., 1813	<u>Peel, Isle of Man.</u>
<u>Jane Ballantyne Taylor</u>	34	11 April, 1813	<u>Berwick, Scotland.</u>
<u>Mary Ann C. Taylor</u>	21	20 March, 1826	<u>Flatlands, Kings, N. Y.</u>
<u>Annie Ballantyne Taylor</u>	25	2 Sept., 1819	<u>Roxburgh, Scotland.</u>
<u>Sophia Whittaker Taylor</u>	32	21 April, 1825	<u>Kidderminster, Worcestershire, Eng.</u>
<u>George Q. Cannon</u> *		11 Jan., 1827	<u>Liverpool, Lancashire, Eng.</u>
<u>Ann Cannon</u>		28 Jan., 1832	<u>Liverpool, Lancashire, Eng.</u>
<u>Maria L. Woodward</u>		12 Nov., 1802	<u>London, Berkshire, Mass.</u>
<u>Alexander Wright</u>		27 Jan., 1805	<u>Marnoch, Banff, Scotland.</u>
<u>William Farrar</u> *		26 Jan., 1821	<u>Brigsteer, Westmoreland, Eng.</u>
<u>Ann Kelly</u>		19 Feb., 1820	<u>Kirkpatrick, Isle of Man.</u>
<u>John Mackay</u>		18 March, 1834	<u>Isle of Man.</u>
<u>Hiram J. Pugmire</u>		1834	<u>Liverpool, Lancashire, Eng.</u>
<u>James J. Orr</u> *		9 Sept., 1828	<u>Cumbaslang, Lanark, Scotland.</u>
<u>Joseph Horne</u> *		17 Jan., 1811	<u>London, Middlesex, Eng.</u>
<u>Mary Isabella Horne</u>		20 Nov., 1818	<u>Rainham, Kent, England.</u>
<u>Henry I. Horne</u>		24 July, 1837	<u>Huntsville, Chariton, Mo.</u>
<u>Joseph S. Horne</u>		16 May, 1842	<u>Nauvoo, Hancock, Ill.</u>
<u>Richard S. Horne</u>		9 July, 1844	<u>Nauvoo, Hancock, Ill.</u>
<u>Elizabeth A. Horne</u>		3 June, 1846	<u>Pisgah, Pottawattamie, Iowa</u> X
<u>Robert Holmes</u> *		19 Jan., 1817	<u>Boasburg, Hereford, England.</u>
<u>Elizabeth Holmes</u>		29 Nov., 1819	<u>Hereford Co., England.</u>
<u>Arieh C. Brewer</u> *		13 Jan., 1817	<u>Phelps, Ontario, N. Y.</u>
<u>Margaret E. Brewer</u>		28 Sept., 1819	<u>Palmyra, Wayne, N. Y.</u>
<u>Ann Elizabeth Brewer</u>		23 March, 1840	<u>Indianapolis, Marion, Iowa.</u>
<u>Victoria Adelaide Brewer</u>		28 March, 1842	<u>Spring Point, Coles, Ill.</u>
<u>Arieh Brewer</u>		19 Nov., 1840	<u>Winter Quarters, Neb.</u>
<u>William Spradley</u> *		25 April, 1797	<u>Alphington, Devonshire, Eng.</u>
<u>John Spradley</u>		28 Nov., 1794	<u>Luffhase, Scotland.</u>

Friday, February 19. Captain ^{Edward} Hunter's hundred (including company) met this morning. They voted that 44 families go to the mountains; the Captains to select them. Pres. Young was considerably better to-day. The brethren of the Twelve called on ^{him in the} ~~Pres. Young~~ this evening: Bro Hathaway came in, to whom he addressed himself emphatically on the necessity of saints being honest and upright in all their transactions.

Doc Hist. 1847: 55

The following official order was issued:

"Lieut. Col. John Scott: You are hereby commanded to immediately put in perfect order the cannon, equipage, carriages, and appendages belonging thereto, that ^{are} under your command. Hereof fail not, and make return of this order with your doing hereon.

Head Quarters, Winter Quarters,

February 19, 1847.

Brigham Young,

Lieut. Gen. of the Legion.

P. S. You are also otherwise to call on any or all of the commanding officers to assist you in the repairs. B. Y."

(Orig. on file)

Winter Quarters, February, 20, 1847.

I have notified Col. Scott ^{as} within directed, by leaving an attested ^{copy} of this order to him in person.

Albert P. Eckwood, Adjutant-General."

Elder Wilford Woodruff and Abraham C. Smoot traveled 15 miles to Fort me. ^{Missouri} ~~Missouri~~ ^{the night with Rev. Betty} ~~the night with Rev. Betty~~ (Orig. on file) W.W.'s journal

Monday January 25. Pres. Young met with his company who were being organized to move west. It was decided that Elder Orson Pratt go on a mission to Mount Pisgah and Garden Grove; and that Ezra T. Benson go to ^{Genea} ~~Acra~~ to organize the Saints.

Pres. Young nominated Isaac Morley to be President of the Company, Reynold Charoon and John Young his counsellors; they were accepted by unanimous vote.

The following appointments were also made!

✓ Daniel Spencer, Jedediah M. Grant, Edward Hunter and Willard Snow, captains of hundreds; Jacob Gates, Erastus Snow, Ira Eldredge, James W. Cummings, Joseph B. Noble, Benj L. Clapp, Ben Brown and Charles Bird captains of fifties.

Pres. Young informed the people that in the government of this Church, in business transactions, every man should have a voice in the matter as if the whole responsibility were on his shoulders. It belonged to the people to appoint captains of hundreds and fifties.

The Captains of companies were instructed to take names and fill up their companies; the captains of tens to ascertain what property their ten possessed, so that the widow and women whose husbands were in the army might be taken along, so far as there was means to take them.

After this organization is effected the Council will make a calculation who shall go; then a new organization will be entered into to find who can go as Pioneers, and who can follow them. The houses will be moved into line so as to form a stockade to protect those who remain at this point for another year. These we will help to make gardens before we start.

Charles C. Rich was appointed to take command of the military.

Elders Kimball, Richards and pres Young repaired to the Octagon where Dr Richards dictated an Epistle to the Saints at Mount Pisgah and Garden Grove, while Pres. Young wrote a letter to Emily Partridge.

her Wallace shot two antelope at one shot. At 3 p. m. a buffalo started at a full run out from a large herd feeding about three quarters of a mile from the road and came full tilt to where Brother Dr. Lee and I were ahead of the camp with the loose animals. Brother Lee placed himself with his yauger in a ravine, and shot him as he showed himself on the brink. He ran 30 or 40 yards and fell within three yards of the road. He was tolerable fat and each one cut what he wanted. Road good (on Platte)

Monday, Nov. 12. Clear and warm. Started at sunrise. 2 miles from camp forded the river again; good ford. Turned out at noon on a bend of the river. Had scarce done so when a numerous body of Indians were descried half a mile off, rushing down the slope ahead of us like a whirlwind. We barely had time to huddle our horses and form a line to receive them. They attempted to rush upon us, to mix among us, to frighten our horses, to outflank us, but failing in all these, they pretended they were our friends. Thought we were "Crows" with wagons?" They proved to be the ^{Cheyennes} ~~Shiwas~~. They were mostly dressed in most gorgeous attire ever beheld even at theatres. We gave them some dried bread and tobacco. They opened their ranks to the right and left and we proceeded on our way escorted by them, 200 in number and about 800 more at their village 3 miles off, ^{still} ~~will~~ we came opposite their village. They then left us. Brother Taylor and Lorenzo Snow and Bishop Hunter accompanied them to visit their town. While these Indians were dashing at us they cocked and reprimed their guns, placed their lances in rest and wet the ends of their arrows, etc., etc. Camped on Horseshoe Creek; grass not good.

Tuesday, Nov. 13. Warm--guard. At 2 a. m. an alarm in camp occasioned by the outcries of a small party of traders from whom the "Crows" had stolen 9 horses. Brought up our horses and tied them up. Learned that the "Crows" had taken 20 horses from the main ^{Cheyenne} ~~Shiwas~~ camp. Got an early start. Found 4 men camped for the winter. They were gold diggers and had 3 yoke of cattle. Camped on ^{the} Platte near warm spring.

Wednesday, Nov. 14. Clear but windy. Took a first rate new road over the Bluff; rise gradual. Arrived at Laramie about 10 o'clock and obtained flour and small stores and one span of mules for the mail team, which also left one mule given out. Brother Homer left his big wagon, so I had to walk from this point to Kanes.

11 DEC 1849

(INDEXED) 20

is given to Colonel John Reese for his indefatigable services as commissary. A man came across on foot on the ice to-day about noon, but he broke in a number of times.

Monday, Dec. 10. Intensely cold. River closed. Commenced crossing the wagons at about 10 o'clock. In the middle of the channel a high way was thrown up in the form of a S, scarce wide enough for a wagon track, for about ten yards; while on each side there was simply loose slush ice. Brother Pack being the first to attempt to lead a horse over, let him step a little on one side and his horse fell through, but he was soon drawn out all safe. The most of the horses stepped through the ice more or less while crossing, such was the flimsy, unstable nature of the bridge, but all got over safe and sound and drove on some 10 or 15 miles towards Kanesville. Mr. Kinkade, Colonel Reese and Charles Decker here left us for Saint Louis.

Tuesday, Dec. 11. Warmer. Brother Grant's brown horse died last night from over feeding. Arrived this evening at Kanesville at about 8 o'clock, as also Brothers Taylor, Hunter, Pack, Joseph W. Young, and Toronto. And thus ended this most hazzardous journey. The hand of the Lord was over us to protect us on this journey as plain and manifest to be seen as ever it was over his ancient people Israel. Snow fell but twice upon us on the whole route. Once on the Sweet Water, but it was all gone by 10 o'clock a. m., having begun about 3 a. m.; and the other on the day of our arrival at the Missouri River, which but for Brother Woolley's indisposition we would have escaped. This last storm commenced at 10 a. m. on the last day, and was most welcome, as the speediest and surest way to close the river with ice for us to cross, which in fact it did. We crossed on stationary slush ice through which the horses stepped every now and again, but received no injury. We had but one half a day rain and generally clear, cool weather almost the whole way, and the wind was upon our backs every day but one (the last) which blowing hard (often) against the wagon cover, helped the horses much. We travelled many hundred miles where the snow had fallen from 8 to 14 inches deep on a level, but it was piled up on both sides of the road, leaving the road naked and clear for us; otherwise our horses must have perished, and though 35 persons, not one disagreeable word was spoken, intentionally, by any one.

Tuesday, October 16 The following letter was written
to Elder Orson Hyde:-

Great Salt Lake City, October 16, 1848

President Orson Hyde:

Beloved Brother: The Lord has been devising, or rather making manifest ways and means to facilitate the gathering of his saints in these last days and we lose no time in cheering your heart with the intelligence, and offering such suggestions according to the vision for you to follow, in helping to roll on the glorious work of gathering Israel.

* The saints are prospering in this valley, which is a very natural result of their good endeavors to keep the commandments and work righteousness. The desire of the brethren to see Zion built up, is constantly increasing; and their labors are tending more and more to this one great object. Of our proceedings, the circumstances of the saints, and things in general in this region you will soon learn by our late epistle; and we write you more particularly at this time, concerning the gathering, and the mission of our general agent, for the Perpetual Emigrating Fund, for the coming year, Bishop Edward Hunter, who will soon be with you, bearing the funds already raised in this place; and we will here state our instructions to Bishop Hunter, so that you may the more fully comprehend our designs. X

In the first place, this Fund has been raised by voluntary donations, and is to be continued by the same process, and by so managing, as to preserve the same, and cause them to multiply.

✓ Bishop Hunter is instructed to go direct to Kanesville, and confer with the general authorities of the church at that place, and by all means within his reach, procure every information, so as to make the most judicious application of the funds in the purchase of young oxen and cows, that can be worked effectually to the Valley, and that will be capable of improving and selling after their arrival, so as to continue the fund the following year.

We will give early information, to those whom we have directed to be helped, and such others as he shall deem wise, being aided in his judgment by the authorities among you, so that they may be preparing their baggage, etc., for the journey.

Wagons are so plenty here, that it is very desirable not to purchase with the perpetual fund,; but let those to be assisted make wagons of wood, when they cannot get iron, such as will be strong and safe to bring them here, so that all the funds may be appropriated to the purchase of such things as will improve in value by being transferred to this place. X

The poor can live without the luxuries of life, on the road, and in the Valley, as well as in Pottawattania and other places; and those who have means to purchase luxuries have means to procure an outfit of their own, and need no help; therefore let such as are helped, receive a little assistance in food and clothing, wagons, etc, as can possible make them comfortable to this place, and when they arrive, they can go to work and get their outfit, of all things necessary for comfort and convenience, better than where they are, and even luxuries,

* As early in the spring as it will possible do, on account of feed for cattle, Pro Hunter will gather all his company, organize them in the usual order, and preside over the camp, traveling with the same to this place; having previously procured the best teamsters possible, such as are accustomed to driving, and will be gentle, kind and attentive to their teams.

When the saints thus helped arrive here, they will give their obligation to the Church to refund to the amount of what they have received, as soon as circumstances will permit; and labor will be furnished to such as wish on the public works, and good pay and as fast as they can procure the necessaries of life, and a surplus, that surplus will be applied to liquidating their debt, and thereby increasing the Perpetual Fund.

* By this it will readily be discovered, that the Funds are to be appropriated in the form of a loan, rather than a gift, and this will make the honest in heart rejoice, for they love to labor, and be independent by their labor, and not live on the charity of their friends; while the lazy idlers, if any such there be, will find fault, and want every luxury furnished them for their journey, and in the end pay nothing. The perpetual Fund will help no such idlers; we have no use for them in the valley: they had better stay where they are; and if they think they can devise a better way of appropriating the emigrating fund, then we propose, let them go to work, get the funds and make