

HISTORY OF COLONIZATION OF PAROWAN,
IRON COUNTY

December 5, 1850---- August 5, 1851

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M. Wilford Poulson of Brigham Young University
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September, 1938.

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HISTORY OF COLONIZATION OF PAROWAN, IRON COUNTY, UTAH, From
Dec. 5th 1850 to Aug. 5th 1851

Names of pioneers that came to Parowan, under the leadership of Apostle George A. Smith, and that left Great Salt Lake City, December 5, 1850 and arrived at Center Creek, Parowan, January 13, 1851.

	Age	Priesthood
Adams William		Seventy
Adams Orson B	35	"
Benson Richard	35	"
Brown Ebenezer		High Priest
Blöxam Thomas		
Bayles Herman D	38	Seventy
Boggs Francis		"
Burnham Isaac		
Brimhall George	35	Seventy
Baker Simon	39	
Barton Lorenzo		
Bateman Joseph	48	
Bastion Andrew	44	Seventy
Bateman Samuel	18	
Barnard John P.	47	Seventy
Badger John C.	23	
Brunson Leman	54	High Priest
Bringhurst Samuel		
Brenton David	25	Seventy
Burton John (Colored)		
Bringhurst William		Elder
Cherry Aaron B	49	
Call Anson		High Priest
Corbett Thomas		Seventy
Cannon Angus M.		
Chipman Wahburn	22	
Cartwright Thomas	36	Elder
Corruthers Mathew		
Dalton John	49	Seventy
Falton Charles W.	23	
Dame William H.	31	"
Decker Zechariah B.		
Ensign Marins		Seventy
Empey Wm. G.		
Elmer Elijah	40	"
Fulmer Abman L.	33	
Farren James		
Farr Aaron F.		High Priest
Frost Burr		
Goodale Isaac N.	36	Seventy
Groves Elisha		

Green Robert	45	Seventy
Hope Edward		"
Hulse Benjamin	35	Seventy
Horne Joseph		"
Hamilton Samuel		
Henderson John H.	19	
Hendricks David	49	High Priest
Holbrook Chandler	43	Pres. of Seventies
Hovey Joseph C.	38	
Hopkines Jacob	38	
Harrison Richard	43	Seventy
Hunter George	22	
Harmison James	31	"
Hall Jacob P.	30	
Hall Charles	27	
Howd Simeon D.	37	Priest
Harper Charles A.	34	Seventy
Hollingshead Nelson S.	26	Priest
Johnson Sextus E.	21	Member
Johnson Nephi	17	
Judd Jadok K.	22	
Lewis Jesse B.		
Lee John D.	39	Seventy
Lunt Henry	26	"
Lewis Phillip B.	46	
Little James A.	28	
Lish Peter		
Lawson James	20	"
Lewis Farleton	45	High Priest
Laney William	35	Seventy
Leavitt	22	
Love Andrew		"
Lunceford Joseph		
Millett Joseph	16	
Morse William A.	64	High Priest
McGuffie James		
More George		
Mitchell William C.	44	Seventy
Mithcell William Jr.	15	
Miller Robert E.	23	"
Miller Daniel A.		High Priest
Newman Elijah	53	Seventy
Parks James	20	
Pugmire Johathan	52	
Pugmire Joseph A.	18	
Robinson Joseph L.		
Robinson William Burton		High Priest
Smith George A.	345	Apostle
Smith Peter A.		
Sheets F. Elijah	29	Seventy

Steele John	30	
Sanderson	40	Elder
Sabin Asa W.	28	Seventy
Town Chester Topham	25	"
Vance William P.		
Woolsey Hyrum		
Wiley Robert	41	"
Whipple Edson	43	High Priest
Wright Jefferson	25	Seventy
Wolfe John A.	45	
Watts Benjamin		Elder
Wood George	28	
Whitney Francis F.	45	Seventy
Williams Edward	29	
Winn Dennis		
Walker Joseph	38	
Wood Gideon	42	Seventy
Wheeler Thomas S.		
Young George C.		
Utah Pulls (Frenchman)		

Total..... 120

Women over 14 years of age, making a total of 168

Susanna Adams	Mary Jane Little
Mrs. Cartwright	Emmeline Leavitt
Juliette Byles	Eliza Miller
Sarah Barton	Susana Robinson
Mary Barnard	Zilpha Smith
Mrs. Carruthers	Catherine Steele
Lovinna Dame	Betsy Topham
Eliza Ann Ensign	Mary Ann Whipple
Eliza Green	Harriet Whipple
Mrs. Hulse	Mary Wood
Mrs. Harrison	Clarissa Whitney
Polly Lee	Louisa Mitchell
Lovina Lee	Mrs. Love
Mrs. P. B. Lewis	Elizabeth Dalton
Mrs. James Lewis	Mrs. William Morse

Children

John P. Adams
 Master Wiley
 Mary Steele
 Mahonre M. Steele
 Mrs. E. Green
 Mrs. R. Green
 Mary Jane Robinson
 James Wolf
 Joseph Baker

GENERAL OUTFIT OF PIONEERS		Potatoes	3,240
Carriages	2	Groceries	1,228
Wagons	101	<u>Tools and Implements, Sets</u>	
Oxen	368	Carpenter tools	94
Horses	100	Blacksmiths "	33
Mules	12	Irons for saw mill	1
Cows	146	Ship saws	3
Beef Cattle	20	Plows	57
Dogs	14	Axes	137
Cats	16	Spades and Shovels	110
Chickens	121	Hoes	98
		Scythes and Cradles	
		for grain	72
<u>Provisions and seed Grain</u>		Grass Scythes	45
Flour	56,822	Sickles	45
Wheat	35,370	Panes of Glass	436
Corn	3,486	Stoves	55
Barley	1,267	Nails (lbs.)	190
Oats	3,163		

GENERAL OFFICERS AS FAR AS KNOWN

Apostle George A. Smith, Pres. of Company

Joseph Horne, Camp Pilot, having the previous year been
over the road in P. D. Pratt's company through
Parley's Pass.

Thomas S. Wheeler, Indian Interpreter and John D. Lee, Clerk

Henry Lunt, Ass't clerk and Pres. G. A. Smith's private
sevretary

Anson Call, Capt. of first 50 wagons

Journal of the Journey of the Pioneers, that started
from Salt Lake Valley, Dec. 7, to Little Salt Lake Valley

Some of the pioneers started from Salt Lake City,
Dec. 7, 1850 and others started later in the month, but all
traveled as best suited their own convenience until they

reached Provo, which was the place appointed for the General Rendevous.

All having reached Provo by Monday, Dec. 15, the company camped on the south side of the river at half past 4 p.m. Pres. G.A. Smith called a meeting in the evening and spoke to the brethern concerning their duties on the present mission, and prophesied in the name of the Lord, that if they would obey His Counsel, they would arrive at the place of their destination in safety. Captains of fifties and tens were then elected and the Company so organized that we would travel in proper order. The meeting was then dismissed with prayer by Pres. G. A. Smith.

Monday, Dec. 16, 1850

Last night a poney belonging to the company was killed by wolves. Started at 9 A.M. The day was fine, but the roads were muddy. Camped on the south side of "Hobble Creek" at half past 5 P.M., having traveled 6 miles.

Tuesday, Dec. 17

High wind all last night; snow fell 2 inches. This morning broke camp at 10 A.M. Crossed Spanish Fork and a difficult slough. Camped at 4 P.M. distance traveled today 6 miles.

Wednesday, Dec. 18

The train started at half past ten A.M. Crossed a bad slough. Arrived at "Pe-teet-neete" and camped at 2 P.M. At this place we found Capt. Pace, with a few men engaged

in building a fort. This was the last white man we saw on the journey.

Thursday, Dec. 19

Remained in camp all day. The men organized into military companies. Pres. G.A. Smith had a company drill in the afternoon. Henry Lunt was appointed agent for the Deseret News for Iron County.

Friday Dec. 20

The camp started at 9 A.M. Weather fine but cold. Camped on Summit Creek at 2 P.M. Distance Traveled 7 miles.

Saturday 21

This morning was very cold. Started at 9 A.M. Snow 6 inches deep when we entered Juab Valley the snow was not so deep. Camped on Juab Creek, now Willow Creek. Distance 12 miles. Here we found good feed, but not much wood. A very delightful place for a settlement. An abundance of wood in the mountains, water handy and plenty of good land.

Sunday, Dec. 20

On account of this being but a very little wood at this place and the weather extremely cold, it was thought best to move on to Salt Creek. Started at 8 a.m. The road was slippery, there being 3 inches of snow and very frosty. Arrived at Salt Creek at 2 P.M. Distance 11 miles. Held meeting at 4 P.M. Built a bridge over this creek.

Monday Dec. 23

Made a start this morning at half-past nine A.M. The weather was extremely cold, and as we ascended the summit there was more snow. After descending a few miles there was not so much. The day was very cold and we could see it snowing all around us on the mountains. We camped at half-past 4 P.M. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the road at a Nice spring of water. Plenty of grass but no wood. Distance from Salt Creek 15 miles.

Tuesday December 24

Snow fell during the night three inches deep; very cold this morning, the thermometer standing at 10. Weather fine and clear. At 3 P.M. it began freezing very sharply and at 6 P.M. the thermometer stood at 6. Descended a steep and difficult hill before reaching the Sevier River. Road very slippery for the cattle. Arrived at camp ground at 6 P.M. Distance 16 miles.

Wednesday, December 25

Christman morning, intensely cold. Thermometer at 12 below zero. Began to cross river at 11 A.M. All but two wagons were crossed this day. No accident occurred. Had a very steep Bluff to ascend on coming out of the river. Camped by the River side half a mile below the Ford. Feed poor for the animals.

Thursday, Dec. 26, 1850

When gathering our cattle this morning, it was discovered that some were missing. On making a second search Henry Lunt found a trail leading to the mountains, made by some cattle and two Indians. Others went and examined the trail and reported that it had been made by two head of cattle and two Indians. Major Smith ordered Capt. Fullmer and 20 horsemen to go in pursuit of the thieves and take them prisoners if possible. About 6 P.M. Capt. Fullmer and the company sent out returned bringing with them one Indian and a Youth of about 12 years of age, and two oxen belonging to Pres. G.A. Smith were found about 5 miles from camp, badly wounded. One was shot with three and other with eleven arrows. The Indians were put under guard for the night. Another day was gone and we remained at the same camp ground.

Friday, Dec. 27

Morning fine and clear. One of Pres. Smith's oxen died from the effects of the wounds. G.A. Smith gave the old Indian a severe reprimanding, through our interpreter, Thomas S. Wheeler, and told him he must have the boy for the ox that he had killed, to which the Indian agreed. The boy was given to Br. Wm. Empey and clothed in the presence of the Indian. G.A. Smith then told the Indian that if they killed any more of our cattle we would destroy the whole tribe. The company started about half-past nine A.M.

and traveled none miles today, Crossed a range of mountians. The road was very sideling; had to hold the wagons to keep them from tipping over, which caused some delay. Camped in a beautiful valley at half-past four P.M. No water; had to melt snow. Wood half a mile from camp. Snow here 10 inches deep.

Saturday, Dec. 28

Started at half past 9 A.M. Traveled 4 miles in the valley, then entered a canyon. Snow 12 to 24 inches deep. Very heavy traveling, A number of the cattle gave out by the way side. Encountered a very dangerous sideling hill in the canyon. Had to double teams. Reached the summit of the mountians at half past 3 P.M. Snow 12 inches deep. No water. Only part of the company stayed here. Some went farther on to water and 34 wagons stayed behind on account of the broken wheel.

Sunday, Dec. 29, 1850

Camp started at 7 A.M; arrived at water, where we found a part of the company at 12 M. Snow 6 inches deep; plenty of cedar wood and good water. Tolerably good feed. Weather some warmer. The name of this plade is Cedar Springs.

Monday, Dec. 30 1850

Started this morning at half past 9 A.M; traveled through a very pleasant country, dotted with cedar. In crossing "Explorer's Creek" about 3 miles from Cedar Springs,

Andrew Love broke an iron axle tree. Camped on chalk Creek at 4 P.M. This is a beautiful stream of excellent water; good bunch grass and plenty of cottonwood on the creek. Distance traveled today about 12 miles.

Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1850

Started about 10 A.M.; traveled a plain of sage brush. Weather cloudy and cold, Camped at 3 P.M. on Meadow Creek. Good water, but no wood; had to burn small willows. Most excellent land of a dark redish color. About 3 miles down, Camp Creek, there is an abundance of chalk. Some of the brothers went and got some and it seem'd to be a good article.

Wednesday Jan. 1, 1851

By the wish of the majority of the company we say'd over today and procured some wood and in the evening made some large fires in the corral and engaged ourselves in a dance in which the ladies participated.

Thursday, January 2, 1851

Started about 10 A.M. Traveled about 5 miles and camped on Corn Creek. A number of wigwams were found here and 2 acres of land had been planted to corn, wheat, and beans. No wood and not very good feed. Br. Shirts went 6 miles up the Creek and reported plenty of cedar and oak and some maple, also iron ore and other mineral rock.

Friday, Jan. 3 1851

As the cattle were very much scattered this morning and we did not get under way until 10 A.M. Traveled 14 miles and camped in a scattered condition. Our pilot acknowledged himself lost. The most of the day we were in the clouds and could not see for the thickness of the fog. We passed several large mounds of cinders, similar to those of an iron furnace. In the evening we ascended a high mountain and for the first time today saw the sun as though we were above the clouds. Our 50 wagons camped in the mouth of a canyon, after passing through a very large cedar grove, plenty of grass but no water. Part of the company camped 5 miles a head, near the summit of the mountain.

Saturday, Jan, 4, 1851

This morning the thermometer stood at Zero. Capt. Baker mounted his horse at the early hour and went out in search of a better road and in a short time came back and reported that he had found a way, by which we could evade climbing any farther up the mountain. Capt. Baker ordered his fifty to hitch-up and we were on the way by 10 A.M. After crossing a short steep hill we landed in a very beautiful pass, and in a short time were in the valley, beyond and ahead of the other fifty, although they were some miles farther on last night than we were. They had

a hard time in ascending and descending the mountains. They had to tie ropes to the back of their wagons and men had to hold them to keep them from tipping over. All reached the valley in safety. The pass is now called Baker's Pass and the Valley Dog Valley. After crossing the valley, we ascended another steep mountain, the road being rough and sideling, and all reached the summit in safety. We now had an excellent road for several miles, being a gradual descent. Camped on a small creek to which we have the name of "Ore Creek." Plenty of bunch grass and Cedar wood, and a little water. The day was fine and clear. When on the mountains we could see the clouds beneath us in the valley. The reflection of the snow was such as to sensibly affect our cattle and had no mercy on our eyes. The snow today in some places was 15 inches deep. Distance traveled today nine miles.

Sunday, Jan. 5, 1851

Today being Sunday, the company rested. At 10 A.M. held meeting. Opened by singing by the choir and prayer by Bishop Robinson. Pres. Smith preached; his remarks scattering. The camp in the evening presented a very lovely appearance. Most of the brethren assembled in groups around the camp fire and were engaged in singing the songs of Zion.

Monday, Jan. 6

An ox belonging to Jacob Hoffines was killed by

wolves. Camp started about 10 A.M. Traveled 6 miles, and camped on a small creek, which we called Pine Creek. At this place we had plenty of bunch grass and cedar wood.

Tuesday, Jan. 7

We started this morning at 10 A.M. Our road today was over mountains, deep ravines, and sideling hills, which were dangerous to the wagons. No water; plenty of grass and wood. The snow today was 12 inches, and in some places drifted 3 feet deep, which made it very hard work for the cattle. There are many cattle in camp with very tender feet. Some of the brethren made moccasins from the hide of the ox which the wolves killed and put them on their cattle's feet.

Wednesday, Jan. 8

Camp started at 10:30 A.M. Crossed a branch of the Beaver River, on which we camped. In a mile we crossed the main stream, which was about 20 ft. wide and one foot deep. A fine rapid stream; excellent water and good fording. Half a mile from this we crossed a small spring creek, and crossed about 3 miles of excellent land, and enough water for 6,000 acres of land. We now commenced to ascend the Beaver Mountain; first gradually through thick cedar and scrub pine, then following up deep ravines, steep sideling and rocky; dangerous to wagons. The first fifty and 10 wagons comprising most of the weak

teams of the second fifty. Camped on the foot of a steep mountain about 6 miles from the Beaver. Snow 8 in. deep. No water; plenty of bunch grass and wood. Capt. Baker with 40 wagons camped 3 miles ahead. Thermometer 7 above zero.

Friday, Jan. 10

We doubled teams for 60 rods. The roads for a mile was steep and rocky, and we had to clear timber out of our road. We then commenced to go down a very steep hill. Locked our wheels for Half^a mile, The descent was steep and in places sideling, and amongst the trees, several of the wagons and the bows broken and covers torn off. We passed through a gap in the second range of mountains and ascended a hill, steep sideling and rocky. On the summit, we could see the valley OF THE LITTLE SALT LAKE. The descent was steep and rough. After a journey of 6 miles we camped on the edge of the valley. Our camp now consisted of 23 wagons, most of the weak teams out of 5, tens. Our cattle was very much exhausted with the journey over the mountain. No water or wood. Some bunch grass. Supposed to be within 6 miles of a spring. G.A. Smith called the camp together at 8 P.M. and examined our fire arms, and as some had been loaded a long time, he wished us to fire them off and reload. The brethren wished to make a little demonstration of their arrival in THE LITTLE

SALT LAKE VALLEY. The canon was fired and 24 stand of small arms followed by three cheers for Iron County and three for the Governor of Deseret. The company that was camped five miles ahead at the springs. buckhorn springs heard our firing and supposed that we were attacked by Indians and sent two men on horseback to see what was the trouble. They also sent messengers on horseback to the camp at Red Creek, as some of the best teams in Capt. Baker's fifty had reached that point. When the company at Red Creek received the news they put out a strong guard of her men to the relief of the company in the rear, and as the first and last company were some 15 miles apart, it was about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 11 before all assumed that peace prevailed in our several camps.

Saturday, Jan. 11, 1851

This morning our company moved on to the springs. (Buckhorn Springs) 6 miles and found plenty of water for our thirsty animals. Some of our teams were ^{so}~~so~~ exhausted that we found it necessary to camp here. No wood and water rather brackish. Plenty of coarse grass. The afternoon was spent in shoeing lame cattle and shooting rabbits. Our company consisted of 23 wagons, Capt. Call's first ten, and the Weak teams out of 5 other tens.

Sunday, Jan. 12

Our Company moved on to Red Creek, and camped on the main body. The day was fine. The land was generally covered with sage brush, greasewood and rabbit brush. We crossed a fine meadow of wire grass, about half a mile wide. On account of the ground being muddy, there was no meeting.

Monday, Jan. 13, 1851

Thermo^{me}ter this morning 32, The whole of the company moved on to Centre -Creek, about 5 miles, and camped at the mouth of the canyon. This is a fine, rapid stream, larger than that of North Cottonwook. Red sandy soil, bunch grass, rather thin, not very good pasture. Plenty of cedar wood on the mountains. Pres. Smith found a tract of land which pleased him, no so with most of our company. They pronounced the upland in this valley worthless.

The Pres. called a council of the camp and appointed several men to explore the canyon, on the following day, also called for 12 horsemen to accompany him for a few days on an exploring expedition. The day was very fine.

Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1851

The Co. started this morning according to their several appointments. In the evening those who had been up Centre Creek Canyon reported that about six miles from camp they had found some very fine saw timber, mostly white pine. The day was fine, but in the evening very windy.

Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1851

Today a bridge was built across the Creek, as we intend to move to the other side as soon as convenient.

Thursday, Jan. 16, 1851

Today was beautiful and warm. About 2 P.M. Capt. Jefferson Hunt, with four or five men arrived at our camp, on their way from California to Salt Lake. Pres. G.A. Smith and party returned at 9 :.M. The Company in the capacity of a convention for the purpose of nominating persons to fill the various offices for the county, Also district officers, William A. Morse, was chairman, and James Lewis, Clerk of the Convention. A full ticket was nominated.

Friday, Jan. 17 1851

Today was an election in due form of law. John P. Barnard, Simon Baker, and Thomas S. Smith, Judges of Election, and Henry Lunt. The following named persons were unanimously elected. Jefferson Hunt, Rep. Clisha H. Groves, Edson Whipple, Ass. judges, James A. Little Sheriff, James Lewis, recorder. Joseph Horn, assessor and collector, Alo, D. Fullmer, supervisor of roads, Anson Call, magistrate, John D. Lee, Aaron Farr, and Farlton Lewis, constables, Z.B. Decker, Chas. W. Dalton, sealers of weights and measures, S. A. Wolley and Charles Hall, P.B. Lewis, At the close of the election

two discharges of artillery was fired by Capt. Hoffines' Company. The whole company then sat down to a splendid dinner, given in honor of Capt. Hunt, and his California boys, who were then saluted by three discharges of artillery. Capt. Hunt made a speech, at the close of the dinner and some toasts were given. The party was then dismissed by prayer, and in five minutes all appearances of the dinner had disappeared, although 180 persons had feasted. The rest of the evening was spent in a dance given by the Capts. of the Co. to our Rep. Capt. Hunt.

Saturday, Jan. 18

Capt. Hunt and party started for Salt Lake City, carrying our nails. Old Pete Nette, with his band of Utah Indians came and camped near to us. We moved across the creek in order to avoid the wind which blew out of the canyon. We formed our wagons in on the south side of the creek; near the Liberty Pole, which had been erected by Parley P. Pratt, and his company the winter before on their arrival here.

Sunday, Jan. 19

Camp assembled this morning and listened to a very interesting discourse from B. Anson Call, to which Pres. Smith bore testimony. It was agreed by unanimous vote to build a meeting house, also to build a compact Fort and make the road up Centre Creek Canyon.

Monday, Jan. 20

Bishop Farleton Lewis, with nine men, started up the Canyon, to cut timber for the Meeting House and every one was preparing to labor. We presented the Indians with some powder and lead. The weather very fine.

Tuesday, Jan. 21

Ten men were detailed to guard the camp and about 8 men were sent to work on the road up the canyon.

Wednesday, Jan. 22

Surveyor Wm. H. Dame and the hands that worked with him finished the Fort-Plat. All the lots were taken up but two. About 80 men were still working on the road. Bros. Wm. Adams and Joseph G. Hovey made two very good grind stones, which was the first articles manufactured in Iron County.

Friday, Jan. 24

The work on the road in the canyon was still going on and Pres. Smith, while looking at the road, said it was a miracle to see what had been done in so short a time.

Saturday, Jan. 25

A fine liberty pole was raised in the centre of the corral, and Pres. Smith dedicated this pole of liberty to God. Sunday, Jan 26, Blank.

Monday, Jan. 27

About 25 trams went to hauling logs for the meeting House, while others worked on the foundations, hauling and laying rock, etc. Six of our brethern arrived at our camp from California and will lay over one day to carry our mails. *only*

Thursday, Jan. 30

Most of the men are still working on the Meeting House, rained a little this afternoon, the first since we arrived here.

Friday, Jan, 31, 1851

Pres. Smith informed the brethern that there was no public work for today, so everybody went to get logs and material for their own buildings.

Saturday, Feb. 1 1851

Br. Thomas Cartwright cut his foot with an ax while chopping down a tree, severing one toe entirely and badly cutting the others.

Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1851

The majority of the camp moved across the creek onto the Fort Plat today. Very warm.