David W. Jones and Mexico. Forty Years Among the Indians, Salt Lake City: 1890

According to the request made by President Young I bought a lot and had a good comfortable house built in Fairview Sanpete Co., expecting to make that my future home. The house was not yet complete when I was called upon by Henry Briggs, about June, 1874, who told me that President Young ~~wanted~~ wished to see him and me at his office to talk to us about a mission to Mexico, saying that President Young understood that we spoke the Spanish language. I had expected this call to come some time. I had both desired and dreaded the mission. My desire was from a sense of duty. My dread was owing to the power of Catholicism that I had seen prevail in that land, while living there from 1847 to 1850. p. 219.

On meeting President Young, he told us that the time had come to prepare for the introduction of the gospel into Mexico; that there were millions of the descendents of Nephi in the land and that we were under obligations to visit them. Asked us if we were willing to prepare for a mission. We told him we were. Nothing very definite was arranged at that time. Brother Young said he would like to have some extracts from the Book of Mormon translated to send to the people of Mexico; advised us to get our private affairs arranged, also to study up our Spanish and prepare ourselves for translating and report to him, and when the proper time came

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and all was ready he would let us know. Some suggestion was made about visiting the City of Mexico as travellers and feel our way among the people. p. 220.

Some few months after the notice to get ready Brother Briggs called at my house, accompanied by a stranger whom he introduced as Milton G. Trejo, a Spanish gentleman from the Philippine Islands and was an author and a traveler. After conversing some time with him I became hopeful that he was the one needed to assist in the translation which afterwards proved to be the case. Señor Trejo told me that he had been induced to come and visit the Mormon people partly through a dream. - - - came to this country a stranger, not knowing anyone or enough of the spoken English to ask for a drink of water. p. 221.

Brother Briggs took Trejo home with him to live. He commenced studying hard, reading and translating the Voice of Warning the best he could. He acquired very rapidly an understanding of the English language, and being a graduate of the highest schools in Madrid, as soon as he got a clear understanding of the text he could write the same in Spanish, his native tongue. p. 222.

Bound together and Magnificent: and

and all. was ready to would let us leave. Some sup-
position was made about visiting the City of Mexico or
Monterrey and yet our way coming we paid. p. 226.

Some fourteen days we notice it got really better
Bridge called at my house, accompanied by Stanger
when he introduced us to Miss Bridge, a charming
quattroon from the Philippine Islands and was an author
and a traveller. After conversing some time with him
I became informed that he was the one we heard so much
in the Revolution which afterwards proved to be the
case. Bridge told us that he had been ordered
to come and visit the Tarrus people quite strange a
dream: — — come to this country a stranger, yet
meeting courage or insight the opinion English & not
be a drink of water. p. 227.

Brother Bridge left Tejo house with him to Tres.
He commenced studying Portuguese and intro-
ducing the tribe of Tarrus to the world. He
required very rapidly an understanding of the
dialect language, and being appointed by the Eng-
lish Government in Madrid, as their agent, a tour
understanding of the Spanish language to the Tarrus
in Spanish, his native tongue. p. 228.

Senor Trejo soon became convinced of the truth of the gospel and was baptized by Brother Brizzee. After qualifying himself somewhat, he commenced on the Book of Mormon at my earnest solicitation. My house being completed, I moved my family to Fairview, Sanpete Co. Brother Trejo expressed a desire to be with me. He said I understood the written language somewhat better than Brother Brizzee. Brother Brizzee had associated more with the people than I had and talked quite fluently and understood Spanish very well, but had not studied the written word so much as I had. It was arranged with good feelings all around apparently, that as soon as I was settled at home that Trejo would live with me and we would work together translating. When Brother Trejo came, I rented an office for him, where he would be undisturbed through the day. In the evenings we would read and correct together.

In the spring Brother T. returned to the city. I began to feel like reporting to President Young, for we had everything ready as it seemed to me to do something. With this before me, I came down to Salt Lake City, met Brother Brizzee, and

Some days soon became convinced of the truth of the popular cell was replaced by Brother Bridge. After qualifying himself somewhat, he commenced on the book of Mormon at the same authorities. My time being completely occupied by family obligations, Brother Bridge appeared to desire to be with me. He said I understood the written language somewhat better than Brother Bridge. Brother Bridge had associated more with the people than I had and talked quite fluently and understood Spanish very well, but had not studied the written word as much as I had. Thus we among with good feelings all around apparently, but as soon as I was settled at home that boys would come with me and we would work together. Brother Bridge came, I waited on office for him, but he was disturbed during the day. In the evenings we would read and commit together.

In the spring Brother Wyndham became very ill. He began to feel like returning to Pachuca. In the fall he had commenced to be anxious to do something with this office. I came home to talk it over, and Brother Bridge and

David W. Jones and Mexico: cont.

told him how I felt. His answer was that he was sick of the whole business; that he had been up to the office to see Prest. Young and could not get a hearing. p. 223

When Brother Brigham came in he asked me what I had done. I told him just what had been done and explained Frejo's situation. Brother Young had never heard a word about his labors; asked if I could vouch for him. I told him I could vouch for the work he was doing, that it was good and getting to be correct. Brother Young was somewhat surprised, and very much pleased. He asked me what Henry Brizzee was doing. I replied that I had made my own report and preferred that Brother Brizzee would do the same. Brother Young said he intended to release Brother Brizzee from the call for reasons that were sufficient, and said that he would have him notified accordingly. Brother Brigham advised me to have printed about 100 pages of selections from the Book of Mormon, and get them ready to take to Mexico, and be ready to start about the 1st of September, remarking that the Church funds were low at the time. I told him I could soon raise the money on subscription if so authorized. p. 224

I was not long in raising the amount needed,

Lots Mavis felt. His answer was that he was sick of the whole business; that he had been up to Ogdyke to see that young cousin not yet a learning. p223

When Brother Bridgeman came in he noted we weren't here. I felt Mavis just what had been done and explained to situation. Brother Bridgeman was kind enough to-
-wards this before; asked if I could work for him. I told him I could work for the work he was doing, that it was good and getting to be correct. Brother Bridgeman was somewhat surprised and very much pleased. He asked me what Young Douglas was doing. Judging that I had made my own report and presuming that Brother Douglas would do the same, Brother Young said he intended to release Brother Douglas from the call for reason that was sufficient, and said that he would have him certified accordingly. Brother Bridgeman advised me to have printed a-
-bout 100 pieces of letterhead from the Sheet Mission and get them ready to take to Tucson, and he would be about the 15th of January, meaning that the Church would use for at the time. I left him I walk-even more the morning re-out-
-ministry is entirely. p. 224

I was working in raising the amount needed,

David W. Jones and Mexico: Cont

some 500. and contracted with the Deseret News office to publish 100 pages. A committee was appointed to make the selection. I called for them when I was about ready for work but nothing had been done. On mentioning this to Brother Brigham, he picked up a Book of Mormon, saying: "Take this, go home and get a few days rest. Read the book and when you feel impressed to do so, mark the places, and they will be the proper selections, for you have the spirit of this mission and you will be directed aright." p. 230.

He (Trejo) often remarked that I was a close critic and understood Spanish better than he did. I did not tell him how I discerned the mistakes. I felt a sensation in the centre of my forehead as though there was a fine fibre being drawn smoothly out: when a mistake occurred, the smoothness would be interrupted as though a small knot was passing out through the forehead. Whether I saw the mistake or not I was so sure it existed that I would direct my companion's attention to it and call on him to correct it. p. 232.

(Customs officer) We shook hands as friends. He kept his word entirely, and we crossed over at once, rented quarters, and got ready for the winter's

some 300. and entrusted with the Bound Volumes (five to Guthrie 100 pages). A committee was appointed to make the selection. I called for them when I was about ready for work but nothing had been done. On inspecting this to Brother Bingham, he picked up the Poetry volumes, saying: "Bethesda, my time out of a for days not. Had the book out when you feel inclined to do so, and then and then will be the proper selection, for you have the spirit of this wisdom and you will be directed aright."

p. 230.

He (Craig) then remarked that I was a close critic and numerous opinions below then he did. I did not tell him that I discussed the matters. I felt a connection in the centre of my forehead as though there was a finger, long drawn uncomfortably at. When a matter recurred, the uncomfortable would be interrupted as though a small hand was pressing out through the forehead where the matter by such lines so sure it opened. Next I must direct my concentrated attention to it and call in this [illegible] p. 230 (Custom Papers) [illegible] Bingham [illegible] his work [illegible], and we [illegible] over recent questions, and yet really [illegible]

David W. Jones and Mexico: cont.

campaign. We were the first Mormon missionaries (seven) that entered Mexico. This was in January, 1876.

Padre Borajo (Borajo). "These men" pointing to us, "represent all that is low and depraved. They have destroyed the morals of their own people, and have now come here to pollute the people of this place. (I thought if that was so we had a hard job on hand.) They have no virtue. They all have from six to a dozen wives. Now they have come here to extend the practice into Mexico. I denounce them. Yes, here in the presence of the image of the virgin Mary, I denounce them as barbarians. x x And I want you all to get their books and fetch them to me and I will burn them." p. 257.

I told him (Jefe politico) our duty was to travel through the country and visit with and explain to the people our principles and make friends with them in anticipation that some of our people would, in time, come into his country and make homes; that they were now coming this way; that we had, on our trip from country and reported back the same, and that we had received word that several hundred were getting ready to follow upon our tracks to colonize the places already reported. p. 268

After explaining our reasons to him (Gov. Dehoa) for visiting Mexico, he said he was glad to have us come among them: that he believed our principles taught to the people would do them good. He also said that he was well acquainted with the Saints of Mexico and would give us

companion. We were the first human encounters (seen) that natives Theresa Fiske was in January 1916.

John Hodge (Bongo). "Once men pertaining to us, "spread all that in his out-depend. They have destroyed the needs of their own people, and have not some have to pollute the people of this place. (Whenever if that was so we had a hand yet on hand.) They have no malice. Though have from air to a dream wives. Not they have come here to which to practice rite Theresa. Adventure Tom. Yes, here in the presence of the image of the virgin Mary, Adventure Tom on behalf of me, x x and I want you all to put their hands and yield them to me and I will burn them." p.157.

I left him (the fetish) our duty was to teach. Through the community and visit and explain to the people the principle and make friends with them in satisfaction that and prepare work, in time, come we his coming and make sense: that they were was coming this way; that we had, overstep the coming and reported that the come, and that we had means word that general business were getting ready to fetter upon our tracks to catch the place already reported. Pay

after exhausting conversation to him (Pastor) persuading Mwaiko, he said he was glad to have us come among them: that he believed our coming right. It that people would do them good. He also said that he was well acquainted with the chief of Mikindani and would give us

David W. Jones and Mexico: cont

all the information he could to understand them properly, so we could report correctly to Brigham Young. p. 276

He said the Mexican government made big offers of land to colonizers, but the fact was they had no good land; that all desirable tracts for settling were covered by old grants with titles. He desired us to say to Brigham Young that if he wanted lands for his people they must be bought from the owners; and for him not to be deceived by any offers coming from the government of Mexico. He said their offers were polite and looked pretty on paper, and sounded well when listened to; and he really believed that if they could do as they offered they would.

p. 277

(Concepcion.) By this time some of the brethren began to manifest a desire to return home. At first I felt a little disappointed, but I can look back now and see that our mission was probably a short one. We were united in one idea, and that was before any great work could be done in that country it would be necessary to colonize among the people. p. 283.

(Matachic.) This night, while speaking, I felt impressed to talk on the principle of plurality and explain plainly the doctrine: there were quite a number of women present. After the meeting was dismissed I went to the end of the hall where the women were. Many of them came and shook hands with me and said they would rather their husbands would do as we taught them as many of them did. No one seemed offended in the least.

p. 284.

I had been at home about one month when I received a ~~letter~~ note from President Young requesting me to come to

all the information he could to workmen and employers, so we could report correctly to Bingham Young. p. 278

He said the Mormon movement was by plan & bound to continue, but the Lord was then his God, not all mankind. Trade by selling was carried by old people not children. He desired us to say to Bingham Young that if he would bring his people they must be taught from the owners; sugar-cane not to be destroyed by our cows coming from the pasture of Mapoca. He said Tewaffano was polite and learned getting on papers, and carried with them instructed to; and he really believed that if they could do so they would. p. 279

(Concession.) In this time one of the Kalanan began to complain & desire to return home. Dr Yorke felt a little disappointed but I was too tired and we had our mission, naturally enough & others. We were united in our idea, and that was before our great work would be done in that country & need be necessary to continue among the people. p. 283.

(Meeting.) This night, while speaking, felt inspired to bear on the principle of plurality and upholding family in defiance. There was quite a number of women present. After the meeting was dismissed I went to see and of the Kalanan. We women were. Many of them came and shook hands with me and said they understand. It is towards women & as we taught them — to manage their sick. We are usually affected in the house. p. 284.

I had been to have about me much after I departed — later we to from Pasiban. Young requesting me & some to

David W. Jones and Mexico: cont

the city as he wished to talk with me about the Mexican mission. On meeting President Young in the city he said: I would like to have you pick a few families and take charge of them and go into the far south and start a settlement. Would you like to do it?" I answered; "Yes, I will go."

"Whom would you like to go with you? I want the settling to stick and not fail."

I replied: "Give me men with large families and small means, so that when we get there they will be too poor to come back, and we will have to stay."

He laughed and said it was a good idea. p. 204.

On visiting Brother Young, he said that he wanted me to go ahead: that an angel could not please everybody. And added: "You know how to travel; how to take care of teams. You are better acquainted with the roads, the country, the natives, and their language, and are better prepared to take charge of a company than any one I know of. Go ahead and do the best you can. When you get things started we can get some 'good' man to take your place, and you can go on and open up more new country. This is your mission." — — —

Brother Brigham said he wanted volunteers; that no one would be called unless he was perfectly willing, otherwise rather desired them not to go. The following names, with their families, were soon enrolled for the mission: P. C. Merrills, Dudley Merrills, Thos. Merrills, Adelbert Merrills, Henry C. Rogers, George Steel, Thomas Biggs, Parley P. Rogers, Joseph Macae and Isaac Turley. p. 306.

he could be trusted to tell us what the Negroes meaning. He meeting Friendly Young in the city he said: "Would like to have you pick a few families out below Clarksburg then go with the jar-crack and start a settlement. Would you like to it?" Immediately I "Yes, I will go."

"When would you like to go with you?" Immediately the settling of which was not said.

I replied: "Give me an hour with my families and some Christians so that when we get there they will be together to come back, and we will have to stay."

He laughed and said it was a good idea.

On visiting Brother Young, I said that he would not go alone: that an angel was at his side unknown. He added: "You must try to travel; but I believe if I take you are better acquainted with the people, the country, the returning and their language, and are willing to stay to take charge of the congregation then may we leave off. Go ahead and do the work you can. When you get ready to leave let me know. God will make the way plain."

Brother Bingham said to me: "Brother Jesus, I feel as if I would be called unless he was particular about the matter." Brother Young then said to me: "Brother Jesus, will you go?" I said: "Yes, I will go." Immediately the brethren, with their families, were organized for the mission: Brother Bingham, Brother Young, Brother Hall, Brother Hughes, Brother Brown, Brother Hodges, Brother Higgins, Brother Hodges and Brother Hunter.

David W. Jones and Mexico: cont.

I was a little late in starting on the road. P.C. Morrills and his family overtook us at Devers Bridge. We travelled together to St. George. On arriving there we found all the company in camp in a schoolhouse yard, with the privilege of using the horse when needed in case of a storm. It was now about the first of January and the weather was quite disagreeable. Here a Brother Williams joined us. p. 307.

When all was ready we started out, and, as President Young had said, when we got into the Santa Clara settlement many of the company were not only willing but anxious to lighten up. — At this place we bade good-bye to President Young, who drove out to see us. He gave us his blessing and a few words of counsel. This was the last time I ever saw Brother Brigham — to me the best and greatest man I have ever known. Our instructions were to go into the southern country and settle where we felt impressed to stop. The intention was to go on to Mexico eventually. p. 308

On arriving at Salt River it became plain to see that we were not in condition to go further, and as everything seemed inviting to us to stop here, we took a vote on the question of continuing. All voted to locate on Salt River, except one man. p. 310.

"We have no special counsel to give you or your company at present, only to live so as to retain within

Journal of Travel and Service: cont.

I was a little late in starting on the road F.C. Hamilton and his family overtook us at Cenchalidge, the usually tepid tide. Early. On arriving there we found all the campers in camp in a thoroughness yet, with the exception of seeing the Innerstan tuesday in case of a storm. It was very about the hydrofamenary and the weather was quite disagreeable. Hue-Hutter Williams joined us. p. 307

When all was ready we started out, and, in Fordsburg Spring had said, when we got into the Sandy Bay settlement, many of the campers were not only walking but anxious to lighten up. — On Thursday we departed by Freshwater Spring, we drove out to see. It was we had blessing and a few words of counsel. This was the last time Jesus Christ Hutter Williams - to me the best and greatest man I have ever known. Our instructions were to go into the southern country and little where we felt impressed to stop. The instruction was to go on to Nuevo eventually. p. 308

On arriving at Bar Bluff. It became plain to us that we were not in condition to go further, and having seemed nothing to do to stop here, we took a rest for quantum of nothing. Otherwise to look on his fuser, people are - work. p. 310

We have requested removal to pure spring - campers on ground, only to be so to return with

you the Spirit of the Lord, that it may be to you a present helper in every time of need, and a guide that can be called upon on all occasions. Be prudent in all the measures you enter into; economical with your time and supplies; be just one towards another, and kind and friendly with all men; do your utmost by precept and example to win the hearts of the Lamanites, and ever use the influence you acquire over them for good, for their salvation and education in the arts of peace and industry. In this course the blessings of the Lord will be with you, and you shall be established in peace and prosperity shall attend your efforts to build up God's kingdom. That this may be so is the prayer of

Your brother in the Gospel,

Brigham Young."

We commenced on the ditch March 7, 1877. All hands worked with a will. Part of the company moved down on to lands located for settlement. Most of the able-bodied men formed a working camp near the head of the ditch, where a deep cut had to be made. We hired considerable help when we could procure it for such pay as we could command, as scrub ponies, "Hayden Grip", etc. Among those employed were a number of Indians, Pimas, Maricopas, Papagoes, Yumas, Yaquis and one or two Apache Mojaves. The most of them were good workers.

Some of these Indians expressed a desire to come and settle with us; this was the most interesting part of the mission to me and I naturally supposed that all the

Dear St. Jean and Marie: and

yet the spirit of the Lord, that it may be I pre a present help
- in every time of need, and a quick ear can be relied upon
in all occasions. Be prudent in all the measures you out
take; economical with your time and supplies; keep aw-
towards another, and live and friendly with all men; deepen
wheat by prayer and example to turn the hearts of the
communities, and over over the influence by - exercise our
them by good, for their salvation and education in the ortho-
pers and industry. Before come the blessings of the
Lord will be with you, and you shall be satisfied in your
and prosperity shall attend your efforts to build up God's
kingdom. Other this may be so is the prayer of

Your brother in the Lord,

"
Bonjean Jesuit.

We commenced on the dates March 7 1877. Our beds
were with a will. Part of the employment proved drying a
to look breaks particularly. Most of the able-bodied
men formed a working camp near the head of the dates,
where a deep cut had to be made. We had considerable
help when we could procure it by hard work we cut
commenced, as usual Sunday, "Regular Lent", etc. Every day
multiplied were a number of Indians, Jesuits, Mennonites,
Papists, Pagans, Pagans and non-Christian Christians.
The most of them were very anxious
some of them had come upwards of hundred miles
with us; this was the most interesting part of the
mission. It was and I certainly enjoyed much while

company felt the same spirit, but I soon found my mistake, for on making this desire of the Indians known to the company many objected, saying that they did not want their families brought into association with those dirty Indians. So little interest was manifested by the company that I made the mistake of jumping at the conclusion that I would have to go ahead whether I was backed up or not; I learned afterwards that if I had been more patient and faithful that I would have had more help, but at the time I acted according to the best light I had and determined to stick to the Indians.
This spirit manifested to the company showing a preference to the natives, naturally created a prejudice against me. Soon dissatisfaction commenced to show. The result was that most of the company left and went onto the San Pedro in Southern Arizona, led by P.C. Merrill. After this move, there being but few families left, and one of these soon leaving, our little colony was quite weak. p. 313.
The three families remaining with me professed to sustain my management for a little season. Then they turned more bitter against me than those who went away; no doubt but they felt justified in their own feelings, and as I am writing my own history and not theirs, I will allow them the same privilege. It was not long until it became manifest that I would have to either give up the Indians or lose my standing with the white brethren. I chose the natives ---. This debt (some 1500 to Mr. Hayden) could soon have been paid if all hands had stayed together, but as the most left, the debt finally fell upon me to finish paying up. p. 314

conferring with the same object, but I soon found my mistake
for on hearing this decision of the Indians towards the conferees
many objected, arguing that they did not come there merely
through idle curiosity but for a more definite
purpose. Was manifested by the conferees that I made the
mistake of pointing at the conclusion that I would have to
go about another three years up or not; I found afterwards
that if I had been more patient and faithful that I would have
had more help, but at the time I felt discouraged to the
extent I had not determined to stick to the Indians.
This plainly manifested to the conferees showing a preference
to the Italians, naturally meeting a prejudice against me.
Some dissatisfaction commenced to show. The result was
that most of the conferees left and went out to the
Pecos to another Bunkie, led by P.C. Merrill. After
this meeting, there being but few familiarized, and most
can learning, an little effort was made well. Only
the three families remaining with me proceeded to
systematize my management for a little season. The Bay
turned was bitter against the Italians into such condition
as death but never felt grateful in this an feeling, and
as I am written, not even feeling as hard towards, until
after them as some friendship. It was not long until it
became manifested that I would have to either give up the
Indians or else my standing with the white farmers.
Since the returns - - - This left them - - - to 27th
day) could seem have been paid to the Indians by
[illegible], but as they - - - left, the right in [illegible]
to have paying up.

David W. Jones and Mexico: cont

During the summer of 1884 my mind often rested on Mexico, and the obligation I felt resting upon me to give up my mission in that country. I tried to rid my mind of these reflections, but could not. - - - - Finally the spirit and desire became so strong to visit Mexico that I could not resist the feeling. My children needed what we had left for their support, so I made up my mind that I would go if I had to make the trip on foot. At this time the land committee was working in Mexico. I often met some of them, but all seemed to avoid receiving any information from me. This was not at all strange for I knew that I was looked upon as rebellious, as my side of the story had never been heard. p. 347.

(A miner wished to go to Mexico. Jones decided to tie up with him. — As the most I cared for was to get to Mexico with my saddler's tools. With them I knew I would be safe for expenses at anyrate. My main desire was to get to ~~Mexico~~ the district of country and see what shape the spot was in that Brother Brigham approved. When in Provo one time Brother Brigham in presence of Brother Cannon and others, took a map and motioning his finger around over the map settled onto the very place and said, "Here is a gathering place for the Saints." I knew the place, but had never pointed it out to Brother Brigham. I had never been on the land but had been within a few miles of it and had heard a full description of the place. Knowing the desire was to get land in Mexico I naturally supposed that now was the time to get this place secured provided it was for sale. So I determined to go and find out and at the same time put my-

During the summer of 1884 my mind often reverted to Mexico, and the obligation I felt resting upon me to give up my mission in that country. I dared to hope that my work, although not great, had ---- Finally the church and people became so strong I felt I might safely not resign the pulpit. My children needed what we had for their support, so I made up my mind that I would go if I had to make the trip on foot. At this time the local committee was working in Mexico, often with some of them, but all seemed to avoid receiving any information from me. This was not at all strange for I knew that I was looked upon as rebellious, and my side of the story had never been heard.

(p. 37)

I minister wished to go to Mexico. Jones decided to go with him --- he had learned Spanish while I was in Mexico and had been 6 years. Just then I was called to take the pastorate of a church in Kansas. Then my mind clearly was to get to Mexico. The district committee and he what stage the work was in that country and he said that there was a great change. When in Mexico our home was in Brother Hughes's presence of Brother Cannon and others, I had a much conversation with his young converts over the map called the "my place." "This land, here is a gathering place for the Saints." I knew the place, but had never pondered it as a Brother Hughes. I believe in the land that has been written a few months and had heard a full description of the place. Knowing the church was to get land in Mexico I naturally supposed that was the time to get this place. Jones and I talked it really. So I determined to go and find out such of the same time, but my

self in the way of giving such information as I had formerly obtained when I was in Mexico.

p. 348

During these four months I often visited the camp of the Saints at Ascension.

The first time I met one of the brethren of the committee. He asked me what I thought of their proposed land purchase. I said that I believed it would be a failure. When I was asked why, I related all about our first investigations and our report to Brother Brigham, saying that I believed we reported the truth, and that if the present efforts succeeded it would prove our reports false. This was looked upon more as an insult than as information.

I was told that conditions had changed since the time of our visit to Mexico; that our reports might have been all right at the time but would not apply to the present. My answer to this was that I recognized the face of the country as being just the same as formerly; that mountains and valleys were all in place; that I saw no signs of earthquakes having changed the conditions, therefore I could not see why our reports if true then were not true now. I soon learned that any information that I might offer would simply be looked on as worthless.

I was told that Mr. Campos, who was the agent now offering them lands, was one like Hiram of old raised up for the salvation of the people. I answered that he was a fraud raised up to swindle them out of their money. I was severely rebuked for this remark, and told that Mr. Campos had been introduced and vouched for in a letter of introduction, as the man who opened the first door to the brethren in Mexico, in the City of Chihuahua, and that anything I might think or say would avail nothing. This was at first a surprise to

-self in the work of giving such information as I had formerly obtained
when I was in Mexico.

p. 892

Having thus given merely a cursory view of the chief of our
occupation:

The next time that one of the members of the committee, he said
was what I thought of their proposed land purchase. I said
that I believed it would be a failure, when I was asking why, he-
-fore all about our first investigations and our report to
Further Englehm, saying that I believed we reported the truth,
our part of the present effort measured it would prove our
report false. This was looked upon more as an insult than
an information.

I was told that conditions had changed since the time of our
visit to Yucatan; that our report might have been all right
at the time but would not apply to the present. My answer to
this was that I recognized the fact of the country as being just
the same as formerly; that mosquitoes and malaria were all
in place; that I saw no signs of improvement having changed the
conditions, therefore I could not see why our report is false.
That was not true now. I then learned that every informa-
-tion that I might offer would simply be turned on me.

I was left that Monday, with a promise that I would hear from
them, means the Governor of Chiapas sending up the contract of
the people. I answered that he was a fool if he thought up to
sensible from out of their money. I was curiously informed
for this remark, and the next Monday I had been interrupted
and treated for my refusal of information, as the man who
opened the door said to the lawyer in Tuxpan, in the
City of Guatemala, and that anything I might think or
say would avail nothing. This was at first a surprise to

me, for I was in charge of Chihuahua at the time and never heard of Mr. Campos, but I learned afterwards that he was a police officer at the time and possibly was on duty the evening we held meeting in the public Lock Pit. p. 353

During the winter and spring of 1885, while attending to the mining business, I made several trips to El Paso. Once, while in El Paso, I met Brothers Erastus Snow and Samuel H. Hill who were on their way to the City of Mexico on business of importance. They not wishing to be delayed, accepted my assistance in getting their luggage checked, their money changed and other services that helped them along, as I was acquainted with the officers and business. This occurred February 19. 1885. At that time I explained to Brother Snow my desire regarding this land. He said for me to go ahead, hoping I would succeed. I knew that it would take considerable money to visit and thoroughly explore the country I desired to visit.

p. 354

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I happened to meet a gentleman who had money and was desirous of going on the same business, he agreeing to bear the expenses for my services as interpreter, etc. And that any lands found that might be wanted by the Mormons was to be entirely under my control. I went home to Salt River to visit my children and prepare for the trip to Mexico. We went directly to the city of Chihuahua. Soon we were visited by different land speculators offering lands — — We were in the city of Chihuahua, after having done considerable ex-

me, for I was in charge of finances at the time, and never heard of Mr. Empson, but I learned afterwards that he was a police officer at the time. and probably was a detail the among the lot working in the public [illegible]. p. 363

During the winter and spring of 1886, while attending to the mining business, I made trips to Tepic. Durango, etc. in Mexico, I met Professor Martin Duncan and connected. He lived here on their way to the City of Mexico on business of importance. They not wishing to be delayed accepted my assistance in putting their wagon through, this meant changing and other horses that had been taken along, so I was acquainted with the officers and business. This occurred during in 1886. On that time, I replaced to Durango. Duncan was always expressing his fear. He said for me to stay about, hoping I would succeed. I knew that a would take considerable manner to visit and thoroughly explore the country I knew to visit. p. 364

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I happened to meet a gentleman who had mining interests adjacent of young on the same business, he expressing to him the expenses for my services as interpreter, etc. that he had transferred that might be wanted by the Commissioner to be entirely under my control. I immediately [illegible] visit my children and prepare for the trip to Mexico. He went directly to the City of Chihuahua, from we received by appointment and specialists officers [illegible] ... in the City of Chihuahua, after leaving there [illegible]

-ploring, when we were approached by a man who described a piece of land that he had bonded, I soon became convinced that from the description and locality that it was the land I desired to find. When we were alone I informed my friend of this and we agreed to go and see the place. We visited the parties holding the lands and agreed to go with them, it being some two hundred and fifty miles from Chihuahua, and in the district approved by President Young for a gathering place. On arriving at this spot I felt once that I had now found the place wanted. ---- The land held by the parties was for sixty days only. The question now was for me to try and get this secured before the bond ran out as there were others wanting to buy this piece in connection with a large tract adjoining it from another party. ---- I expected that Brother Snow would be at the new colony station at Piedras Verdes, as the purchase had been made from Mr. Campos, and the people were now moving on lands they supposed belonged to the purchase, but afterwards proved to be a portion of an old and well known ranch known as Sandiago. The question was how to get to Brother Snow's place the quickest way. It was at least two hundred miles distant across a country not much traveled, and some of the way considered dangerous because of Apaches. p.356

After throughly examining the land we went to the county seat and my friend procured a bond for the sixty days. We then started back east towards the city of Chihuahua. My desired route lay north and would turn off at Temosachic, about

-planing, when we were approached by a man who handed a piece of land that he had sold, I seem because convinced that from the description and location that it was the land he had to find. When we were almost informed and friendly this and we agreed to go and see the place. We visited the parties returning the lands and agreed to go with them, it being some two hundred and fifty miles from Oshkosh and in the district opened by Fredericksburg for settling place. On arriving at this spot I felt sure that I had never found the place before ——— The land holding the parties were for sixty days only. Stepmother was anxious to buy and get this secured later. We had been out on three weeks without anything to buy this place in consequence with a long trip beginning to have another party ——— I suggested that Charles Jones would be at the land office at Fredericksburg, as the pioneers had been made from McCamper, and the people were moving in lands they supposed belonged to the government. Charles agreed and proved to be a pioneer and got well known and known as Sunshine. The parties were then to get to Fredericksburg ahead of me. Mazeppa was at least two hundred miles distant and we a consulting not much earlier, and some of the usual school disputes because of Charles.

After thoroughly examining the land we went to the county land and had proceeded a long way on the road when Charles came back. He had met the party and was [illegible] the city of Fredericksburg. My friend [illegible] and we went back to the land office and

twenty miles from where we were.

I met Brother Snow at Corralitos and showed him the following letter: Messrs Snow, Burton, Preston and others: (Offers the ranch W. within 60 days for 30,000 U.S. Cy. — J.G. South.) This was written on the back of the letter:

"I have considered the foregoing and can say that, while I regard the tract favorably ~~situated~~ located along the Sierra Madre, some eighty to one hundred miles south of Corralis Basin, and, according to Mr. Jones' representation, is a desirable place, I am not in any condition, at present, to entertain the proposition; but hope in the future to see our people stretching out in that direction

E. Snow."

Brother Snow said, in substance, that the money that he had been appropriated, for the purchase of lands in Mexico, was almost all exhausted and no very good results obtained; that there had been so much time and means wasted that he doubted if the authorities would pay any more attention to land purchases in Mexico, and if anything more were done that he believed it would be through private enterprise; also said that, if he had the money, he would help me out in the matter, but hoped that I could go and enlist help from some of the brethren who were able to buy on their own responsibility. On receiving this word, I started ~~at once~~ immediately for Utah, came direct to Salt Lake City, and offered this land. The first answer I received was that my land was too

twenty miles from where we were.

I met Brother Jones at Gonzales and showed him the following letter: Theodore Brown, Austin, Texas and others:

(Offers the vessel & outfits to keep up a space with Tex. ——

J.J. Smith.) This was written on the back of the letter:

"I have considered the proposing and can see that outside of regard the most favorably interested along the coast of Texas, come rightly to our business with Gonzales Texas, and, according to Mr Jones representation, a desirable place, I am not in any condition, at present to entertain the proposition; but hope in the future to see our people settling out in that direction

G. Brown."

Brother Brown said, in substance, that the matter had been appropriately by the guardians of land in Texas, was almost all material and a very good results of-tained; that there had been so much time and money wasted that he doubted if the authorities would pay any more attention to land purchases in Texas, and if anything were done, that he believed it would be simply a mere lottery; also said that, if he had the money, he would help us out in the matter, but said that I would go and select land from some of the Indians who were able to buy or have our money, or did not.

On receiving this word, I started immediately for that same district to Indiana City, and found this land. The first answer I received was that my family was a

dear; that I should not expect such a price when good lands could be obtained for one-fourth the amount. p. 359.

I worked hard to get this land secured. Finally, I met with a party in Ogden, who agreed to meet me in Chihuahua within the time and, if the land was as represented, secure it. A day was set to meet. I hurried back to Chihuahua and got an outfit all ready for the trip, feeling safe, for I knew the land would show for itself.

This party never came. I received a letter, giving some excuse, but saying they would come in a few days. Before the time proposed the bond was up; and the persons wanting the chance bought the land the day it was on the market. p. 360.

I again visited Brother Snow's headquarters, hoping that I could get some one sent to see the land. I knew the parties who had purchased it, and had reason to ~~think~~ believe that it could be bought of them still at a reasonable figure, considering its qualities. I succeeded in getting the brethren interested enough to let two of the elders - Brother Spencer and Brother Williams, two of the most reliable pioneers in camp - go with me. We were gone fourteen days. On their return they reported that I had shown to them the best country they had ever seen — Illinois and Kentucky not excepted; also the most hospitable and well disposed people they had ever met.

dare; that I should not expect such a price when great land could be obtained for nearly the amount. p. 357

I worked hard to get this land assured. Finally, I met with a party in Galen, who agreed to meet me at this business within the time and, if the land was as represented, assured it. Every was set to meet. I turned back to Chitnahna and got on night all ready for the trip, feeling safe, for I knew the land would other for itself.

This party never came. I received a letter, giving some excuse, but saying they would come in a few days. Before the time prepared the land was up, and the person wanting the advance, bought the land for very it was in the market. p. 360

Logan visited Kallar Kahar in September, stating that I could get some one sent to see the land. I knew the parties who had purchased it, and had reason to think believe that it could be bought from still at a reasonable figure, considering its possibilities. I succeeded in getting the Kallar Kahar people to let two of the Ram-Dhanjal men and Kallar Kahar two of the most reliable men in Tanjir go with me. We went one afternoon early. On Ram Nathan they represented that I had seen to them the land, something they had never seen — always a very interesting subject; also the most fertile, and well informed people they had ever met.

Daniel W. Jones and Mexico: cont

I now felt satisfied, as far as duty was concerned. This land was acknowledged to be much better than I had reported it to be.

I now left Mexico, with the feeling that I had done all I could at that time. I came to Salt Lake again and offered some other good lands that I had listed for sale, but all faith in Mexican land matters seemed to be at an end. A great many persons, having visited and seen the country purchased, left in disgust, supposing there was none better.

p. 361.

Do you think there will be much of a move from this country to Mexico? I did think so at one time; but I am now under the impression that there will be no great move to that land.

What has changed your opinion? Simply this - the people do not wish to go. The inhabitants of Utah have good homes and have made up their minds to accept the situation and stay, and enjoy their wealth and luxuries the same as other people.

Then you have given up the idea of ever seeing a prosperous colony of Mormons settle in Mexico, in some of the rich valleys that you have been recommending so long? No, sir; not at all. I still have faith in the move; those who have faith in the Book of Mormon and have a greater desire to see the words of the book fulfilled (than they) have to accumulate wealth, will go.

p. 393

Samuel W. Jones and Theodore Grant

I was felt satisfied, so far as my own conscience was concerned, that I had done everything that I could do to make him understand it to be.

I now felt, with the feeling that I had done all I could at that time, I came to look at the opinions and opinions of some other good people that I had listened to, but all point in the same direction, seemed to be against me.

A great many persons, having visited and seen the country, purchased, left in disgust, and among them was one Miller.

p. 361.

Do you think there will be much of a move from this country to Oregon? I did think so at one time; but I am now under the impression that there will be no great move to that land.

What has changed your opinion? Simply this - the people do not wish to go. The interests of little farms and farms and have made up their minds to accept the situation and stay, and enjoy their wealth and luxuries the same as anybody.

Then you have given up the idea of ever seeing a prosperous colony of Mormons settle in Oregon, in some of the ways that you have mentioned - marching as one? No, sir; not at all. I still have faith in the work; that we have faith in it. But of Mormon and have a greater desire to see the words of the Book fulfilled (Mormon Book) than to accumulate wealth, will go.

p. 393

Moses Thatcher:

special apostle of his church on the subject of Mormon destiny and colonization in Mexico.

1878. Letters received from a Dr. Rhodacanaty in city of Mexico making inquiry as to tenets; publications sent: some 15 or 20 Mexicans influenced.

— Apostles called Elder Thatcher to proceed thither "to open the door of salvation". With Elder James Z. Stewart, who joined him in Chicago and Melitón G. Trejo, who joined him at New Orleans he went via Vera Cruz; reached Mexico City Nov. 16.

— On Sunday, Nov. 17. Dr. Platino C. Rhodacanaty called; a gk.-Mex. he has been publishing a monthly Voz de Desierto.

— Stewart and Trejo preached; some believed. Elder Thatcher baptized Platino C. Rhodacanaty and Silviano Arriago, a pure Aztec and therefore "a descendent of Joseph". Three days later six others baptized. By end of year sixteen members; Rhodacanaty, elder in charge.

— Printed matter prepared and distributed. Thatcher wrote Tribute to Memory of Montezuma, a poem later dedicated to Ig. M. Altamirano. Followed newspaper publicity—favorable and unfavorable. Two Republics served.

— Met Ministers Zarate, M. Fernandez Leal, Carlos Pacheco. Leal said: "Mexico would gladly welcome any of them ~~desiring~~ to make homes in the Republic." Met Ig. Mariscal. Emilio Biebuyck, Belgian, tried to sell him a colonization concession: considered, refused. B. went to Salt Lake City to present his offers.

Madero Detained:

general opinion of his character as the subject of Taxman discussion and conversation in Mexico.

1876. Letter received from a Dr. Hinderscantly in city of Mexico requiring one to insert; publication cost: some 10 or 20 Americans influenced.

— Opposition called Iglesias Porfirian to prevent further "Coup de solution". Visit Iglesias Zamacona, who gives him in exchange our Minister Zarate, who gives him at Mexico Palace he went vice-President Zarate Diaz. Nov. 19.

— On Sunday, Nov. 17. Dr. Hinderscantly called; a gentleman who has been publishing a monthly log on Arizona.

— Observed our trip pleasant; some relaxed. Then Porfirio Diaz C. Hinderscantly and Siliceno Orizaga, a pure-order and Mexico "a descendant of Zarate." These days with exception Porfirio. Fly end of year in Mexico Mexico; Hinderscantly, clean in change.

— Finished matter general and distributed. Hinderscantly Tribute to Memory of Thanksgiving, is been left in hands of Dr. Hinderscantly. Letters newspaper publicity favorable and unfavorable. Two Republicans based.

— Met Minister Zarate, Mr. Hermosillo had, Senor Romero had said: "Mexico would greatly welcome any of Mexico Matters to make known in the Republic." Met Dr. Hermosillo. Emilio Rickenger, Belgian, had come from a scientific conversion; conducted refused. I. went to Mexico to keep present his office.

Moses Thatcher: cont.

1880. On the Diebuyek business Thatcher left for Utah, on Feb. 4. It was about a month later that the Belgian came.

— Nov. 17 again left for Mexico: arrived December 5.

— Presents of Mormon books to Sec. Geog. and Mus. Nac.

— Printing, distribution, development: branch at Ozumba.

— Poison plot: Continued work. With Young left for New York: Ella Young died near Havana. Thatcher in reduced health and much depressed reached New York.

1882. October Conference: called with Elder Erastus Snow to explore in Mexico with view of finding and purchasing a suitable place for L.S.D. settlement. Explored the headwaters of the Rio San Pedro, and examined the San Bernardino Ranch on one of the tributaries of the Bavispe and Yaqui rivers in Sonora. Elder Snow, from illness, returned in Jan. With small party and guide Thatcher explored the Santa Cruz, Cocospera and Magdelena valleys.

1885. Accompanied Pres. John Taylor and party to Arizona and Mexico and again explored on Magdelena R. in Sonora. Appointed chairman of purchasing and exploring committee — A.F. Macdonald, Christopher Layton, Jesse N. Smith, Joh Smith

1886. Jan. 27. Home again: gather funds. Ten days later starts again; going to Chihuahua. Reached Ascencion on the Rio Casas Grandes, Feb. 20 finding several families of Saints there — believing purchases had been made and being persecuted by Arizona courts. Went to San José and took Mex. Central for El Paso, where he found the title to lands offered was bad. With Elder Macdonald, Antone Anderson and Mr. Glenn (surveyor) explored the upper river Jarros in the S.

Mary Stetson: cont.

1896. On the journey Mariano Stetson left by train, at Ala. & it was about a week later that the children came.

— Mar. 17 orders left for Mexico: arrived December 5.

— Results of Mexican tests & sec. year - and two.Jan.

— Painting, exhibition, development: journal on Olympia.

— Foreign plot: continued work. Mr. Stetson left for Mexico; Ella journeyed near Havana. Stetson in Mexico last and made definite results results

1897. Better conference: called with Elizabeth Avery to experience in Mexico with view of finding our permanent suitable place for L.S.P. settlement. Explored the mountains of the Rio San Pedro, and examined the Jesus Carranza ranch on the Industrial of the Guayaquil and Mexico in San Juan in advance. Elizabeth, from Illinois, returned in Jan with small party and guide. Stetson explored the Anita Grey, Concepcion and Magdalena valleys.

1898. Decided on the Rio San Pedro and party to Guaymas and Magdalena and again explored on Magdalena. R. in Jan. Appointed chairman of purchasing and applying committee.

— L.F. Moseley, Christopher Layton, Jesse R. Smith, Ed Smith

1898. Jan. 27. Home again: gathering goods. Teaching Sch. again, going to Chihuahua, Sonora Durango in the Rio Concepcion etc. to finding suitable location. Buying purchases has been made and supplies received by Guayaquil. Went to Guaymas. Left Jesse Smith Central for R. Pico, where he found the site. It was offered now sold. Left Elder Moseley, Sutton, Jackson and Mr. Glenn (American) supplying the upper river Jesus to the ...

Moses Thatcher: cont

Madres and visited the strongholds of the apache chiefs - Victoria and Ju; he ascended Crook's Peak and saw the Rio Verde and Corrales Basins, since purchased, and made himself familiar with Mexican land matters gained knowledge respecting properties for sale, located the Saints on leased lands, and returned.

— Under influence of Americans at Chihuahua the Gov. issued order of expulsion against the Saints on the Rio Casas Grandes: finally consented to refer matter to Federal govt.; Elders Brigham Young, Thatcher, Teasdale and Macdonald at capital on (124)

1885. May 12. Interviews with Mariscal, Pacheco, and Diaz. The order of the gov. was revoked. When, under influence of enemies, he reaffirmed it, he was removed. Elder Thatcher reached home in June. In July he was again called to Mexico to assist Elder Erastus Snow who had been given charge of the colony there, to help in adjusting titles of purchases already made and to purchase other lands. In

— Oct. he was again in City of Mexico, and with Elder Snow arranged purchase (ultimately) of the Corrales Basin, including Hop valley and Strawberry valley, comprising nearly 75000 acres of timber, grazing and agricultural lands.

1887. Jan. to States for machinery &c necessary for the colony. On Jan. 1. he dedicated the townsite of Juarez. 25 horse-power engine, boiler, saw-mill, shingle-mill, lath mill, planer & moulders. A $2000 canal constructed, a wagon road of equal cost; plowing and planting.

The Western Galaxy: vol 1. 146. (1888)

Nova Theaters: cont

Tracks and visited the entire field of the Opera Company - victory and he received Orders that and from the Rio Verde and Gonzales Barrera, were gathering, and was himself fainting with Vapors and neither giving usually refreshing properties in life, treated the Minister as Good Lords, and returning.

Under influence of Americans or Children the Major issued order of expulsion against the Indians in the Gran Quemados: finally convinced to refuse militia to Indian Department: Ex-Governor Young, Theaters, Tracks and Racehorses of capital in

1886 Mary R. Interview with Mariscal, Barrera and Bay. The order of Major was revoked. Later, under influence of Americans, he resigned it, he was removed. Elm Theaters revival tours in June. Nightly he was opera called to Mexico Other Theaters never which had been quarantined, the colony there, it left in a fighting position of people at - ready made and to purchase other lands.

Oct. 6 was again in City Mexico, not with Ulysses or - Ruiz Quartaro (Minister) of the Government, probably Lopez Day and Diversion Hall, surprising nearly 1000 - ones of Tunker, praying unemployed lands.

1887 Jan. 6 Atlas or machinery or necessary for Theaters. Or Jan. 1. Ex. Ministry the Interior of Jaurez - Power engine, boiler, sawmill, circular saw, planing machines. G. Tree cured within 1st of year - ready equal cost; planing and plastering.

Theaters Data up: vol. III. (1889)

Moses Thatcher.

The elders having fully explained the causes producing their present grievances in the United States, and pointed out that their troubles were due to special laws, proscriptive in their nature and harshly directed at their marital relations believed in and practiced when the President appointed Bingham Young governor of the Territory of Utah, thus indirectly giving national sanction to the doctrine of plural marriage, Minister Pacheco smilingly said, "the free practice of such marital relations in Mexico would greatly increase her population and correspondingly her strength; as few women would, having an opportunity, refuse marriage." Then, more gravely, he added: "If those who enact proscriptive laws and enforce them in a persecutive spirit in your country were compelled either to confine themselves exclusively to one wife, or let the Mormons alone, you would soon be left in peace." The Western Galaxy: vol. 1. p. 152 (1888).

Mores Statistics.

She always learning fully explained the causes producing their present appearance in the United States, and pointed out their tendency. Marbles were chosen as special law, presenting in their natures and hardly changed at their marble, nothing believed in and practised when the Christian appeared, bring young generation of the growing up men, thus indirectly giving a solution to the determined final meaning. Finally Fabrea smilingly said, "Marble practical and material relations in Mexico would greatly measure in popularities and correspondingly her strength; the just woman would, having one opportunity refuse marriage." "Then, were marble, he asked: "If men who were preventive her and surface them in a progressive object in your country but were equally wider to engine. Numbered explains life one wife, or let the Mormons alone, you would be left in peace." Shakespeare by: vol. 1. p. 152 (1883)

The Mexican Mission

As early as 1880 the instructions of President John Taylor to Elder Alexander F. McDonald, presiding over the Salt River mission in Arizona were to look out locations for the people in Mexico. Elders McDonald, David Kimball, C. I. Robison and Henry Bezzee made a visit into the State of Sonora in 1881 and in the following year, 32 persons removed to a ranch called San Bernardino, at the junction of the States of Sonora-Chihuahua- and Tys. of N.M. and Arizona. Little farming land. Elders Apostles Snow and Thatcher advised against it and it was given up.

1884. Fall. Apostles Brigham Young and Heber J. Grant joined at Nogales by parties from the Salt River and St. Joseph settlements. Party 24 in all; by team to Hermosillo arriving December 3. Wanted to make treaty with Yaquis. Gov. away: Secretary received them kindly. Prefect. Gov. returns all kind but warn of danger. Mexicans not allowed to go. If insist escort supplied. After camping and religious preparation determine to go on to Guaymas and thence to the Indians. The U.S. Consul was the only one to encourage them. They rented a Yaqui boat to take them to the mouth of the Yaqui River and back. (M. S. Ray's journal details all.) Stormy time prevented boat landing at river mouth or entering river. Land 6 miles up and wait. Eat oysters and gather shells. Unable to go, after delay, they went by foot five or six miles - through slime, mud flats, &c. to Megano, the Yaqui town where boat owner lived. Brigham Young violent cold and "yellow fever." Here at Lucas' house

On early on 1850 the naturalists of Harbour Point began to take Lemuria Mathewell, paddling over the bay River Mission in Indiga were to look at Australian the people in Mexico. Elbert Mathewell, Lord Kimball, C.J. Robson and Henry Hogg made a visit the state of Sonora in 1851 and in the following year Robson removed to a ranch on the Gila from Lemuria at the junction of the Gila & Sonora Rivers, and Fr. M. M. and Angus Little joining him. Hogg opened Sonora and Thatcher returned again in a few years ago.

1854. July. Superior Kingdom Hong and Kilgo Hyung arrived at Hogg's by parcel & from the Bellwin and Gr. Yorkshire Museum. Entry in all; by Gem & Hogg annually accounts 3. Invited & made kindly welcome. Gr. Hong: Secretary reading Gem kindly. Hogg. Gr. Gem can not have of danger. Museum not allowed to go. It might seem surprise. Offer conjuring and religious preparation determine 5 to 6 Quaqueros and Gem to the Sonora. The 40 found two the only Gem & conversation. They visited a Yaqui town & talk Gem & the Yaqui Indian and Gem. (M. S. Hogg's diaries all.) Sonora Gem presently took Lambert's museum or watering place. Had to walk at least 40 miles and after all. Wrote to Gem & Hogg. Gem & Hogg visited Sonora & walk - through cities, but flat &c. & Hogg, the Yaqui town where Lambert found Hogg. Hogg visited Gem and "Yellow Tower" like an interesting

The Mexican Mission: cont.

Deseret News. XLIII. 161
Aug. 1. 1894.

Here really prisoners wait general. Preaching and teaching. granted interview at 3 p.m. English-Spanish-Yaqui as general refused to receive any Spanish communication. Brigham Young obliged to lie down. well received; ready for teaching; passport on to the great general and principal town. On 12th, having received passport, back to Guaymas and then Hermosillo. Because of Brigham Young's illness, he took train for home, with Apostle Grant.

Reported in press that Mormons had entered into agreement with Yaquis to overthrow Mex. govt. So malicious became the misrepresentation that Pres. Taylor abandoned the idea of a settlement at that time in Yaqui-land.

Pro mission work had been promised. Elder Ammon Tenney and others went. As long as on this side bitterly persecuted. Among the Indians W. Smoot extraordinary reception. Meetings held and spirit of the Gospel manifested. Overwhelmed with invitations to villages; chiefs and delegations came. Hundreds of converts; sick were healed; children "were blessed to embrace Gospel in future". Penetrated 150 miles into the country. Tenney left home Nov. 30. 1887. Recalled in spring of 1889.

Elder Joseph C. Bentley (President of Juarez Stake)

(Conference: April 7. 1916.) Our conditions for the last two weeks have been unusually trying. I suppose that all of you are aware that the Latter-day Saints in Mexico are located in the heart of the revolutionary section of that country, where revolutions are manufactured. Our condition for a number of years has not been as satisfactory as we should like to have had it, especially since the recognition of General Carranza by this country. It has produced an unusual disturbing and exceptional condition. Our people who reside in Mexico have endeavored to maintain a neutral position so far as we are concerned. We have endeavored to maintain this position and to maintain friendly relations with all the different contending parties that come into our community. While we have been regarded as foreigners, as American citizens or people belonging to the United States, yet there has always been more or less distinction in the minds of the people of Mexico concerning the Latter-day Saints and other Americans who come there for the purpose of gaining a livelihood, engaging in mining and other industries, that do not identify them especially with the country. After the recognition of General Carranza, General Villa returned and in our locality he kept about 12000 of his followers for a period of six weeks, most of them located among our people in Colonia Dublan. They were sur-

Elder Joseph C. Bentley (President of Juarez Stake)

(Conference: April 7, 1946) Our condition for the last two years have been unusually trying. I realize that all of you are anxious that the latter-day Saints in Mexico are creating the heart of the revolutionary period of that country, which revolution was unusually cruel. Our condition for the last two years has not been so satisfactory as we should like it to have had it, especially since the recognition of Juarez Conference by the country. It has produced an unusual disturbing and unsettled condition. Our people have made in Mexico have endeavored to maintain a neutral position so far as we are concerned. We have endeavored to maintain the position and to maintain friendly relations with all the different contending parties that came into our community. While we have been regarded as foreigners, as American citizens, our people belonging to the United States, yet there has always been more or less disturbance which would affect the people of Mexico concerning the Latter-day Saints and other Americans who came there for the purpose of opening a business, engaging in mining and other industries that do not identify them especially with the country. After the recognition of Juarez Conference, I was returned and in our locality it was about three months before a period of six weeks, many of our people were murdered in Colonia Dublan. During this time

Elder -- Bentley: cont

-prised to find so many American people there, although there really were but a few, and they were surprised to find so much food and substance. They were a hungry lot; they had been whipped and chased over the hills, and when they reached our part of the country they were a famished crowd of people; it did their hearts good to see some one that could give them something to eat. They paid for what they got in their own kind of money, but of course that was of no value to us, nor to anyone else for that matter, be-
-cause it had so decreased in value that it was not worth ~~anything~~ more than the counterfeit, nevertheless we sold them our produce. We kept that body of men, women and children in our locality for about six weeks, and sold them corn and other products of the colony. After they had gone we reaped the greatest crops that we have ever harvested in Mexico. After feeding that great army for that length of time we had the greatest harvest we have ever reaped in proportion to the number of people and the acreage, since we have been in Mexico. Our granaries were full and we had plenty to eat and to wear.

After being defeated in Sonora, a portion of that army returned again to us. They were not in quite as friend-
-ly a mood on their return as they were when they went away, but still we managed to get along with them. We treated them kindly: we endeavored to impress upon their minds that we were there for the good of the Mexican

Eden -- Bentley: cont

-pared to find so many Americans, judging by the, although there really were but a few, and they were enjoying to find so much food and entertainment. They were a happy lot; they had been refitted and cleaned up in the hills, and when they reached our port quite content they were a peaceful enough people. It did them really good to see some decent cooked food. Then something to eat. They paid for what they got in their own kind of money, but it seemed that was of no value to us, so we supplied them by that method. It had to be accepted in value that is meant - rather it had to be accepted in value that is meant. Work anything was then forcefully, nevertheless we got them our produce. We very that lady of war, bacon and chickens in our forsaking by about eighty weeks, and got them corn and other products of the country. Then that gave us reading the operation that we have been harassed in Japan. After reading that great amount of work that fought of time we had the greatest harassed we have ever received in proportion to the number of people and the amount since we have been in Japan. Our experience was full and we had plenty to eat and drink. After being refitted in Manila, a portion of that amount returned again to us. They were not in quite as fight-ly good as this return so they were very. They were alone, but still we managed to get along with them. We stayed there finally; we determined to inform you that we were there in the year of the Japanese

people. They destroyed some of our property, but were astonished at being treated kindly after they arrived, and did comparatively little damage, and they passed us by again. A few weeks ago, after the Americans were killed down at the mining camp, General Vela and his company of soldiers passed near our colony again, on his way to Columbus. Friendly Mexicans brought word that he said that he was going to destroy Colonia Juarez and kill all the "Mormons"; but he passed us by, and afterwards said "it entirely slipped his mind" and he had gone so far past that he guessed he would not go back. We were very thankful - - -

After the terrible attack on Columbus, and the destruction of property and lives of Americans, and many of their own people who came in contact with them, it caused great concern to those of us in the colonies, especially the natives and Carranza's Mexican soldiers. They were very much concerned because his return brought him again in the direction of the colonies. It is a good, rich, fertile country, and is a good place in which to recruit. It has been a favorite place for the revolutionists, ever since the beginning of this trouble. They have been able to get more good horses, and good provisions, in that locality than in any other part of Mexico, where they have been; consequently, on Villa's return a few weeks ago, after the attack on Columbus, there was considerable anxiety. I want to say this for the Carranza troops at Col.

Elder Beckley: cont

Dublan, they are not well equipped and they are not disciplined soldiers but they had an interest in our people. They did not have a sufficient number to provide any defense for us, but they were careful to keep us posted. - - - We were instructed, by the general in charge of the Carranza troops, to move our families into their garrison and they would take care of us; but, bless your heart, they could not take care of themselves, let alone us. - - ; and so we expressed to them our gratitude for their kind invitation, and said that if we should get frightened, and want to leave our homes we would come. But, we called our brethren and sisters together and appointed a general fast day. We asked all our brethren and sisters to fast, and to pray unto the Lord that we might get an impression concerning what we should do. We were entirely helpless so far as worldly defense was concerned; guns were very scarce in the colony. I was asked this morning how many people we had in Colonia Juarez. We had about twenty-five men and about two hundred and fifty women and children. The same questioner wanted to know if we were well armed and I said no, we did not have any arms; and were thankful to the Lord we did not. - - - The unanimous expression of our brethren and sisters in that fast meeting was that the Spirit of the Lord prompted we should remain at home, and serve the Lord and keep his commandments, and put our trust in Him and He would

Elder - Bentley: Cont

take care of us whatever the conditions were. - - -
At the conclusion of the meeting, the brethren and sisters returned to their homes, calm and happy, and the night General Villa passed those colonies the people slept in peace. There was no one on guard, the Carranza soldiers had withdrawn, every man was put into the pits to defend themselves against the approach of General Villa. - - - There was not a person in Colonia Dublan except Latter-day Saints, but we retired to our homes, slept peacefully, and during the night Villa and his guards came into Colonia Dublan, within a half-mile of our homes, looked over the town and passed on; he never even disturbed us.

86th Ann. Conference: 1916. pp. 32-34.

The Mexican Colonies.

Deseret Weekly: Vol. XL. p. 857.
June 21. 1890.

Come via. Deming: 30 miles S. is the line: sixty miles further S. is the first colony — Diaz: situated near the Rio Casas Grandes (now dry), 4 mi. N. of Ascension. The valley in which we are situated is 60 miles long and 20 wide. Climate even and healthy: altitude about 5000 ft. Splendid grazing country: grass abundant. Stock winter and do well the year around. Snow rarely seen. Land on both sides of the river fertile and grain can be raised. Wells anywhere from 8-16 ft. each plenty of good water in white sand and gravel. Scarcity of timber. Land from $1. to 5. an acre in lots of every size — even to 100 000 acres. Water rights bought from Mexicans are $60 sufficient for 15 acres.

Diaz ward near centre of valley; 500 inhabitants; fully organized ward with W. Derby Johnson as Bp. Town laid off with broad streets: blocks 2½ rods square, divided into four lots each. Schoolhouse good; 20 x 60 ft. One short vacation. Good attendance. Sunday school well attended. Relief Society, Y.M.M.I.A. & Y.L.M.I.A. Assoc. and Primary. The last gave a good fair recently. 2000 shade trees, 15000 fruit trees, 5000 ornamental shrubs & flowers. Good fruit country: fine vegetables — watermelons finest. Buildings adobe, but we have a brick kiln for experiment make construction. Lime 50 a bushel. Labor cheap. Cattle cheap & meat good.

Colonia Juarez: 65 miles further S. on a fork of the Casas Grandes: in valley 3/4 mi. wide. Fully organ-

The Mexican Colonies: cont.

ized ward: Geo. W. Peery, Bp. 300 people. Laid out like Diaz. Plenty of water but not much land. Fine orchards & gardens. Plenty of timber in the mountains. Grazing not so good as at Diaz. Branches are Pacheco and Corrales about 35 miles deeper in the mountains to the S.W. about 100 of our people in them.

Francisco a small town near Casas grandes. 75 persons. The last three are organized with a Presiding Elder and Teachers.

Two grist mills – one at Juarez, one at Casas Grandes.

A steam saw-mill, 25 miles from Juarez – with attachments (shingle, planing, ~~attach~~ moulding).

Best of feeling between us and natives – officials & people. Last year we had fruit of our own growing – next year plenty & to spare. We look forward to a canning factory. Lower mills can be used for irrigation purposes; probably also for grist and other mills.

W. Derby Jr.

Juarez who remained behind, together with others from the mountain colonies, arrived at Hachita, N.M., on the 13th of August with many heads of horses which they had succeeded in saving. They had a fight near Dublan with rebels when they first started, one of their company, Lovell Smith of Dublan, being slightly wounded, and on their way they captured eleven rebels which they turned loose on arrival in the United States. The people in El Paso treated the colonists with the greatest respect and provided for them as far as possible. Rations were issued also by the government for those in immediate need.

On the 18th the authorities and the Mexican colonists of the L.D.S. met to decide whether the men will return to Mexico, or whether they and their families will go to other points in the United States until peace is finally restored, it having been decided by the Church authorities that the refugees themselves must decide whether they shall remain at the refugee camps, return to their homes and ranches, or come to settlements in Utah and neighboring states. The outcome of the conference was a decision to the effect that the colonists will not desert their homes in northern Mexico, but will remain in the United States until they may safely return, when they will begin all over again with what the rebels and looters have left for them to begin with. A resolution was passed that they would return to their various colonies in Mexico as soon as conditions were safe. A number, however, have declared that they would rather abandon their possessions and build new homes in the United States. President Robinson, writing to President Joseph F. Smith, and speaking of his arrival at the refugee camp in El Paso says:

"I went at once with President Irvins, who has been very ill, but is now better, to the main camp, and found the Saints meeting the conditions with that cheerful philosophy that characterizes them above all the people in the world. — We met the special train of 450 that came in on the evening of July 31; and after Brother Irvins retired for the night, I visited different camps, and with many of the Saints, and Brothers Brown and Bowman met the last consignment of 206 women and children at 2 p.m. today (Aug. 1), the stranded, frightened look in the eyes of the children, the haggard faces of the women, and the gaunt, silent men all called up — the aftermath of the quake and fire in San Francisco. In the company last night I saw several old women, and old Father William E. McClellan, who were driven out of Illinois. — The rebels made Brother McClellan get out of his wagon, and threatened to shoot him if he did not give up his money. One of the brethren tried to protect him but was ordered back into his wagon. Brother McClellan said: "You can shoot me, but I won't give up my money", and overawed the rebel put up his gun. Father Black and Patriarch Skousen, and others over eighty years are in the band. — — — — —

So far as known all Americans are out of the mountain colonies except the Stephens family, who refused to leave and the Morelos colonists. At Nachita on the 15th 46 Chihuahuapa men arrived. On the same day a large body of women left El Paso for Utah points, tickets being provided either by the Church or the government.

Wanderjahre am Mittelrhein: Trier.

"Jeweils ab ersten Juli Freiburg-Jahre, wie lag es nur?" Ich
weiß bestimmt, es war mehrmals, und immer bei Einsetzen
der Ernteferien mit Trier, abwechselnd Mainz oder Koblenz
oder Bonn oder alle Mögliche an Rheinwein. Es – – bewegte
Gemüthsleben, 1750 Wein-Lage, in an Ge zusammen Gulp
Bl und alle Bruder, Jahre vorher Heimgeh, Jugendliche
und Erwachsene, auch manchmal Leute auf Bonnerfrau
und Bonnerin mit Ge. Lotterwirtschaft und Schwenken
aus Gläsern an Schm. Stauffung 1). Ge ohne Jugendlichen
Lassen Ge. Lage Ge Gläsern, Ge Begegnungen und
und Ge. Jugend, Gulbenwein all-called up. – Ge. Schmalz
of Ge. Lage und hier in den Strassen. Ge Ge. Gesang
Lautwerk Sonn Gesang Gl Wein, und Gl Gesang Lieder
Gl. Wein Gl, wie wenn Wein und Gl Gesang. – Aber
Wein-Lage Bonner Gesang Lage und Gl Bonnerin, und
Wein Ge. Lage Bonn, Gl Gl Gl Lage Gesang Lage
Gl Wein Bonner Gesang Wein: Ge Gl Gesang Lage
Wein Lage up Wein und" aus Gesang. Ge Gl Lage
Gl Wein. Wein Gesang und Gesang Gl Wein, und Wein
Wein Gesang Lage Wein Gesang. – – – – – – –
So Wein, so Wein Gl Gesang Wein Gesang Gesang Gesang
Gesang Wein Gesang Gesang Gesang, wie Gesang Gesang
und Gesang Gesang Gesang Gesang Gesang Gesang Gesang
Gesang Gesang Gesang. Gesang Gesang Gesang Gesang
Gesang Gesang Gesang Gesang Gesang Gesang Gesang
Gesang Gesang Gesang Gesang Gesang Gesang Gesang
Gesang Gesang Gesang

The Mexican situation:

General Salazar, commanding a part of Orozco's defeated army, in the latter part of July (1912) compelled the latter-day Saints colonists in and around Casas Grandes to give up their arms and ammunition. The bandits and soldiers then looted their houses and stores. Salazar told them, they being American citizens, that he would kill all of them and compel intervention, if the United States did not soon intervene, as he hated our government. This was followed by all the colonists, numbering some seven or eight hundred families, fleeing to El Paso, Texas, and Nacchita, N.M., about 150 miles across the border. The women and children and elder men were sent ahead over the N.W. Ry. to El Paso, the men of Dublan and Colonia Juarez remaining to look after their property. The Mexican rebels, now practically a band of robbers, outlaws, guerillas and cut-throats made things so intolerable for them that later they, too, fled, leaving all their property valued at many millions of dollars. There were some 2600 refugees in El Paso who were furnished tents and rations by our government and Congress appropriated, on the 2 August, $100,000 to be used to carry refugees to friends in Arizona and Utah.

The colonists were look after by Elder A.W. Ivins, assisted by President Joseph S. Robinson, of the California mission, and Bishop O.P. Miller of the Presiding Bishopric. Everything was done, so far as possible to make the colonists comfortable. The Saints met the condition with that cheerful philosophy so characteristic of them. In the company were old men who had crossed the plains in early days and were now again driven from comfortable homes. The first special train carrying colonists to El Paso arrived July 31, followed by other trains, until all the women, children and older men were gathered. Some 264 men of Dublan and

The Mexican Situation (1912) Imp. Era. Vol. 16, p. 88

In the "Mormon" colonies the situation continues to grow worse. The federals are inactive and the rebels are overrunning the country with small marauding bands. A telegram from Bishop Brown, dated October 14, stated that Arthur McCormic, a "Mormon" colonist and J. T. Cameron, an El Paso cattleman, captured at Nogales and San Pedro, are held by rebel bands for $5,000 and $30,000 ransom respectively. The latter was released on the 17th by a payment of $1250.

The Mexican Colonists Released. Imp. Era: vol. 16. p. 69

At the general semi-annual conference of the Church, President Joseph F. Smith, in his opening address, which will later be published in full in the Era, dwelt largely upon the condition of the Saints of the Mexican Colonies. He spoke in strong terms against the bandits who had driven them from their homes, and in telling language recounted the suffering and loss which the Saints had endured in their exile, also of the anxiety that the authorities of the church had undergone owing to the troubles which had come upon them. He also expressed thanks to the executive officers of our own country for the help rendered by our government to the exiled people, and also to all who had aided, particularly to the people of El Paso and others along the border, and to private persons who had given means, sympathy and care. Under present conditions he thought it unwise that our people should return to the troubled land; and inasmuch as the colonies had been founded under the call, sanction and direction of the authorities, he thought it wise now to release the settlers from any obligation to stay longer, and he did so release them from all further duty in the matter.

1912. On October 11, the First Presidency issued the following advice to the Saints of Mexico:

"To our Brethren and Sisters of Mexico, Greeting:—After a conference with Elders A. W. Ivins, President Junius Romney, Bishop Allen D. Thurber of Dublan, Bishop Joseph C. Bentley of Juarez, and his counselor, Thomas Romney, and others, at which members of the Quorum of the Twelve were present, including President Francis M. Lyman, which conference was convened for the purpose of considering the conditions now confronting our Mexican colonists, as a result of the revolution still being

The American Colonial Library.

Subject: Hist. p. 69

of the general annual-meeting of the Church Historical Society, Dr. Smith, in his opening address, which will soon be published in full in the Church Journal, upon the condition of the Church in the American Colonies. He spoke in strong terms against the bigotry which had driven from their homes, and in taking from quarter-recently the suffering and free-minded the Church had endeared in their exile, also of the unwilling that the mission-work the Church has undertaken, owing to the terrible ordeal upon them. He also expressed doubts if the existence of our own country by the help received by our government to the noble people, and also to all who had aided, particularly to the people of Ireland and elsewhere along the Atlantic coast, persons who had, from various means, migrated and were present conditions to Providence if we were that our public should return to the Church and recommend as the only means by which the collection and diffusion of the continuation, to Mr. Smith, it was very fervent. The cause from our obligation to this Society, and he did so release them from all further duty in relation.

On October 11, the Church Commission sent the following circular to the Church Papers:

"To our Fellow-workers of Western Christ:—Affiliated co-workers with Bishop C. M. Levy, President Pennsylvania Commission, Dr. John B. Chandler, Bishop Joseph C. Talbot of Illinois, and his commissioner, Thomas Fleming, and others, at the Commission of the Church Commission, recently instituted for the purpose of ministering to dispersed, which is generally in the Church, and the Commission, the commission was organized, and as a result of the meeting the Commission

The Mexican Colonists Released: cont:

carried on in Mexico, we have concluded to advise:

First: that the Juarez Stake and Ward officers and members, one and all, may consider themselves honorably released from any further sense of duty to return to or remain in Mexico. But the right and title to the property temporarily vacated should in all cases, and by every lawful means, be maintained.

Second: That all those who wish to permanently remain in the United States should take immediate steps, with the aid of the committee appointed, to render needed assistance, to make definite arrangements to repair to the places decided on by themselves in which to settle.

Third: Those who regard it as unsafe to return to their homes at present, but who expect to do so under changed conditions, are advised to take up their temporary abode as near to the border line as they can, where suitable and profitable employment may be obtained.

Fourth: In view of what has happened, and what may yet take place, we have not felt, neither do we now feel, that we should consistently assume the responsibility of advising our colonists to return to their homes, and must therefore leave the responsibility of deciding this question with themselves. But to all who may decide to return, we cheerfully say, go with our sanction and blessing and our prayers for your preservation and success."

"Your Brethren,

Joseph F. Smith
Anthon H. Lund
Charles W. Penrose
First Presidency"

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Second: That all those who wish to permanently remain in the United States should take immediate steps, with the aid of the committee appointed, to render needed assistance, to make definite arrangements to obtain the places decided on by them, in which to settle.

Third: Those who regard it as unsafe to return to their homes at present, but who expect to do so when circumstances permit, are advised to take up their temporary abode as near to the border line as they can, where available and profitable employment may be obtained.

Fourth: In view of what has happened, and what may yet take place, we have not felt justified, as we now feel, that we should consistently assume the responsibility of advising our colonists to return to their homes, and must therefore leave the responsibility of deciding this question with themselves. But to all who may decide to return, we cheerfully say; go with our sanction, our blessing and our prayers for your preservation and success."

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Joseph F. Smith
Anthon H. Lund
Charles W. Penrose
First Presidency"

History of the Mexican Mission

Imp. Era. Vol. XV. pp. 490-492.

Battle of Carrizal: Lem Spillsbury – "Mormon" scout.

Imp. Era
vol. 20.
pp. 600-602.

Institute of Geology: Fossil Collection - "Ammonites"

Ind. Sec
ref. 2a
pp. 100-102

The Saints in Mexico: cont

Casas Grandes; this does not fail, though the Casas Grandes further down does, splendid for fruits. A canning factory did well last year; probably better this year. Good markets among Mexicans at Chihuahua and elsewhere.

A woolen mill to be established here soon. Ample water powers. Co-operative store, shoe factory and tannery now. The sour-cane great for tanning; is shipped to Europe from Sonora in inexhaustible quantities; the root is used. Juarez state academy. Services in Spanish held weekly.

Pacheco and Cave valley in Sierra Madre. Conveniently located for fruit, vegetables, stock, and access to timber. Two sawmills and a planing mill.

Diaz and Dublan are valley towns, good for grains and fruits. At Diaz are private orchard of 7000 peach trees. Diaz academy more than 200 children some Mexicans. John M. Mills principal: in excellent condition.

Every other Wednesday theological exercises are in Spanish.

Best of feeling between colonists and Mexicans. Influence shown in life and towns.

Railroad construction has been delayed. Nearest connection Deming. Grading has been done. 18 mi tracking must be laid in Mexico before June 15 to hold grant. English syndicate, two months ago, paid $100,000. for the right.

Sara Grandes: Die Aera ist fast, sowie die Tiefen Frauen
wieder-dem Aera, aufmerksam Pirate. Lerneinzelfall
auf well bei year: Partedy letter. Die year. Gut mentch.
amerikanerinnen an Chihuahua. und Mexiko.
a western will to [illegible] Ice are. Ungeheuer
power. Computer, etc., Wiederholung [illegible]
Die Bro-Cane year for learning: to supply a [illegible]
[illegible] spanish; the road is not. Young
little Ice-house. Bourses in France left [illegible]
Europe and Gale Valley in Sierra Madre. Economically
[illegible] for Punk regulation, [illegible], and [illegible]
two [illegible] and a planning mill.
Prey and Brighan are to stay [illegible], and for [illegible]
and Pirate. Ah Prey are giving [illegible] Tropical
Rain. Prey [illegible] over [illegible] pirate
Cane. Pirate to Nellymartel: in [illegible]
[illegible] Lakemoney [illegible] [illegible]
Spanish.
Fort [illegible] Indian [illegible] and [illegible].
Over. Chamin [illegible] and [illegible].
Railroad [illegible] has been [illegible] Ranch
[illegible] Brighan. [illegible] Ice. It
[illegible] Tropical [illegible]
[illegible] Spanish. [illegible]
[illegible] for the right.

The Saints in Mexico   Des. Wk. vol XLVI. p. 609. 5/6. 92.

Conversation with Bp. W. D. Johnson, Jr. in charge of Colonia Diaz ward.

1891 and 1892 terrible draught: thousands of cattle died for lack of water and grass. J. W. Young's inability to pay workers on railroad caused hardships. Last winter rains restored verdure and hope.

Five settlements in Chihuahua:

Diaz over 700
Juarez over 700
Dublan 250-300
Pacheco } 300
Cave Valley }

Diaz in the Ascension Valley - about 50 x 20-25 miles

Dublan in Casas Grandes valley which is about the same size. Casas Grandes River runs through both. Climate in summer no hotter than Salt Lake - due to 400 ft greater elevation. Weather in winter not nearly so cold. Usually snow melts as it falls. Last winter one day, a 4 inch fall, which lay a whole day. Grapes, peaches, apricots, &c. do well at Diaz: apples not first class. Windmills common at Diaz: water at 4 to 16 ft. is pumped up by them. Diaz has bought 1/3 interest from Mexicans in a canal 25 miles long from Pala Tada spring. They are at work on a reservoir. Two crops annually: wheat: then corn, beans, etc.

Juarez: in a cañon, through which flows a branch of the

The Family in Tuscany

Conversation with Dr. W. B. Patmore, in charge of Galuzzo Dairy farm.

1891: was 1700 Tuscan people: increased of cattle, dairy farm water and grass. Big yearly rainfall. Very water and fodder. Tuscan farm. Tuscan water farm and farmer's wife. Tuscan water farm and farmer's wife.

Dairy estimate in Chianina:

Dairy over 200
Nursery over 200
Italian 250-300
Italian
Fattens
Cow calving } 300

Dairy in the Chianina valley about 30 to 35 miles Italian in Chianina valley which is about the same size. Large pasture in summer, nearly dry. Climate in summer, altitude 1000 feet. Climate is very pleasant, weather is usually not reading cold. Usually every valley is a valley, but under nearly, a stream, which forms a watershed. Crops, potatoes, maize, etc. cannot at dairy; apples not in Chianina. Dairy milk summer at dairy: water as it is it is carried up from dairy to a 10 miles from Chianina to a canal 25 miles long from the Tiber. Very are at work on a mission. Tuscan annually: when cows leave, etc. Tuscan: in a farm, farm is not farm where milk

Letter from Mexico: Des. Wk. XLIV. p. 712. 5/21.92.

Edward Stevenson writes:

Today (May 8. '92) we concluded a trade for 100000 acres of land 90 mi. sw. of Chihuahua for a ranch and colony of an organized colony. — — At Rosalia station I was met by Elder A. J. Stewart, who captured me for two days. Mr. Stewart is locating a city for colonizing purposes at this place. He has been five years engaged in arranging with the Mexican government for a concession — What he has done is on his own account.

5000 acres at this place for a city. (Santa Rosalia).

<u>A New Mexican Colony.</u> Des. Nws. vol XLIV. p. 554. 4/16-92

March 14. Camp on Bavispe R., Sonora. J.A. Martineau writes: "We arrived today – a new colony planted in Mexico and the first in the State of Sonora. We are located on the estate known as <u>Los Horcones</u> (the forks) bought from Col. Emilio Kosterlitzky." <u>Los Horcones</u> comprises 24½ sitios of farm and pasture and 2 sitios of timber = 117.342 acres, for which we pay $35000. We buy individually and have four years for payment. "Our beautiful town we have named Ferrochio after the General, a firm friend of our people. Welcome here. Journey difficult: had to make our road. Our party of 22 men and boys undertook the task and have brought our 14 loaded wagons, and families over it safely. Col. K. said: 'We have 3800 men in the Bavispe district, and all of them together would not have <u>done</u> so much work in three months as you have done in ~~so~~ this short ~~a~~ time.'" The Pres. of Bavispe and other officials came to see us when we were blasting the roadway. They furnished us three beeves gratis.

"Los Horcones extends about 30 miles along the river, which affords much more water than the Jordan ~~and~~ or Logan rivers, and the stock-range is as much as 25 miles wide, giving us a territory of 700 sq. miles for range, including the grassy mountain slopes which we may use for pasturage. The land along the river is a very rich deep soil, covered with large mesquite & other trees." Grains – sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, fruits probable.

Letter from Mexico: Des. News: vol. XLIII. p. 589. 10/24/91.

Colonia Juarez: in valley of Piedras Verdes, here about 1/3 mile wide. View from mesa beautiful. - comfortable dwellings, some of them elegant, built of adobe, concrete, or brick, embowered with fruit-trees, vineyards and flowers; lots neatly fenced with boards or pickets, the broad sidewalks shaded by rows of fine trees, while the stream flowing through the town is bordered along its whole course with the magnificent cottonwoods peculiar to this southern land, and with sycamores, black walnut, ash and willow trees, and mulberries growing naturally above the village. Everywhere one sees abundant evidence of prosperity.

A large and well finished building of adobe and concrete was dedicated on Sept 6 by Apostle Teasdale: filled with people from Juarez, Pacheco, Dublan and Diaz. Choir singing fine. (What was this building?)

Good grist-mill - Bro. Stowell; tannery - Bp Seavey; a brick machine - David E. Johnson. Tinshop, lime-kiln, store, two cane mills. Blacksmiths, carpenters, etc.

Cultivated fields extend 4 miles up valley: cane is pressed into molasses. Many miles of ditches in use; others in construction. Woolen mill possible. Abundant water-power is here; many sheep - wool sold to Chihuahua. Silk would do well. Juarez chiefly adapted to mills and agriculture. Mexicans say: "If you want good horses or cattle go to the Mormon settlements and get them."

J. H. Martineau.

Gallus-Frauenhuyse:

Gotwin Quaad: in valley of Eaden Weser, two adorable wide-wide. Very few weeds beautiful – comfortable building some of them elegant, built of adobe, carved, & with ch- towers with pointed roofs, windows and frieze; balcony built round with tower & pinnacle, the road commodious stately by rows of fine trees, while the stream flowing through the town is bordered along its whole course with the magnificent castle-wall a peculiar Gothic architecture land, and with square towers, then walled, set out with trees, and numberless spacing prettiness of the village. Everywhere one sees a charming harmony of prosperity.

A large and well furnished building of adobe and carved was dedicated on Sept 6 by Oberth Stadelmann: filled with people from Bremen, Eaden, Bremen and Oldenburg. Chorus singing fine. (Wish we had this singing!) Good quartette. Two. Herrell; Bremen – Oh Heavy; & well-meaning – Hans Eyhuen. Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sun convention. Bibelsammlung, conferences, etc. Gallenstadt Fields round Frankfurt up valley: come to proceed inter-Eaden. Journey with a Gotzen in wer; return in convention. Wiesbaden with Kessler Blumenhausenstrasse 5 here; Neuwied – Inn. Ch to Chinkuhne. Will work in well. Hungerfully adapted to India and Egypt. Mayence Sup: If you work good here we will go to the Rhine. Wilhelmsdorf and get there. Yours Mr. Martin Gau.

Mexico and the "Mormons" Des. Nl. xLiii.p. 10/10.91

Without any exaggeration whatever, it may be said that among the 3000 souls that form the Colonies of Díaz, Calles, Pacheco, and Dublan, there is not a single drunkard, gambler or vagabond. The efforts of all are concentrated for their mutual welfare.

From an article in Pearson's International (January - Mex.).

"Mormons" in Mexico: cont.

lease. If he transgresses the Co. rules he may be obliged to vacate premises being given a fair price, amount being arbitrated. If people prefer purchase there are neighboring lands buyable; also all the John W. Young lands in Boca Grande tract and Palamas.

L. A. Wilson.

"Mormons" in Mexico: cont.

notice came from governor for every one of them to leave the country at once: Jefe politico at Casas grandes ordered to convey the order and enforce it. Mexicans and "Mormons" rose in protest; respite of fifteen days. Petitions were drawn up and sent both to gov. and Fed. Govt. Colonists continued work. On last day of fifteen orders from President Diaz to allow remain at least to gather crop. The gov. continuing to show himself hostile, Diaz removed him. New colonists coming. Religious services in am. before labor began.

Uncertainty regarding titles and ultimate possibility of purchase kept people in keen suspense. Some discouraged went home. Matter dragged on until at last in June 1886 consummated. Mex. Colon. & agric. Co. (Colorado) with sanction of Mex. Govt. A. F. McD. on Feb. 26. 1886 at Mexico City bought from Paricio Gomez del Campo for 20000 acres (Diaz) 49.400 (Juarez) and 60000 merely timber (Pacheco). Definite colonization began.

1886. Diaz
1886. Juarez
1888 Pacheco
1889 Oublan.

Mex. Colon & Agric. Co. Towns laid out in blocks about 24 rods square; on outer edge of platted town, farming lots from 5 to 12 acres; colonists might select a lot, a farm or both. Not sold outright but a practically perpetual lease — with nominal rental of 0.50 or 0.75 per lot annually. A colonist desiring to leave can sell his

"Mormons" in Mexico.

Des. Wk. XLIII. 481. 10/10.

after abandonment of Yaqui plan:
Instructed by President John Taylor:

A. F. McDonald } started on Jan. 1. 1885 from St. David
Christopher Layton } Ariz: by rail. at San José, on Mex. Cent.
found John W. Campbell, Joseph Rogers, John Laing, and Peter McBride (some of them hauling salt). The party went to inspect — Corralitos, Ascension and Janos and a favorable report Dent Pres. Taylor. Exploration continued to town of Casas Grandes, and the Corrales basin, where Pacheco now lies. A farm of 300 acres at Corralitos was rented and a crop put in.

Meantime a Com. of five — ap. Moses Thatcher, A. F. McD., Lot Smith, Jesse N. Smith, and Christopher Layton had been appointed to purchase land — and announcements made.

1885. April 7. Immigration at height. Had been in progress six weeks. 350 persons in camps scattered up and down the river Casas Grandes. Two parties near what is now Díaz — one under Lot & Jesse Smith, a mile south; the other under Parson Williams in the shade of trees on river 3 mi. to E. In all about 35 fams. At Corralitos 12 or 15 fams. about the same number on the W. bank of the river, about 5 mi. N. of Casas Grandes, had rented farms. 4 or 5 families had growing crops in fields just S. of town. All waiting for purchase when arrangements complete and in high anticipation.

Interesting letter: cont.

Juarez: in west foothills of Sierra Madre, about 15 m. SW. of Dublan. About 650 souls. Area owned by the Mex. Col.n and Agric. Co. is about 49.500 acres. Little can be cultivated because of closeness of hills. Has about reached its limit — unless water-power used in cotton or woolen mills

Pacheco. Southmost. In Corralesbasin — once the rallying point of apache Geronimo. In top of mountains: temperature about as Utah, but uniform and without extremes. Too cold for any but hardy fruits and grains: in stock raising and timber, resources unbounded.

L. A. Wilson.

Interesting letter from Mexico Des. W. XLIII. 241. Aug. 8. '91.

Palomas: will be the Customs house for all the Mormon settlements to south. The railroad track hugs the foothills at the w. edge of the town. ½ mi south of the line, and 2 miles e. of the track a large spring 150 x 200 feet, flowing perhaps 30 cu. ft. of water per minute: from this spring to the lake, four miles s., twenty large springs all flowing into a common stream which runs into the lake. From the upper spring water may be carried w. onto all the prairie land below the track. The greater part of the soil around Palomas contains mineral, perhaps not over 200 acres of land free of saleratus; but as there will be abundance of water, the land may be reclaimed in time. Palomas will be less a farming and cattle district, than commercial and manufacturing location, though hundreds of cattle now range on the plain.

Diaz. 48 mile stretch of level plain from 12 to 24 miles wide. Town in midst. Soil deep and rich. Grass abundant all year. Springs from low hills on w. supply water. A large canal receives water from Casas Grandes R. eight months in year. Thrifty, well arranged settlement of 1000 inhabitants. Future of great promise.

Dublan. Plain as level as Diaz. 20 miles wide, broadening northward until, at Carralitos, little less than 70 miles whole plain covered with grass or sweet clover the year through. About 375 sails. Cotton can be raised. Sweet potatoes, grapes, &c. grow prodigiously. Mineral dist.

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United States of Mexico.

Deseret Weekly: vol. XLIII, p. 19.
June 27. 1891

along with his purchase of the railroad concession recently made by Hon. John W. Young, there was placed at his disposal a tract of land in the nw. corner of the State of Chihuahua, of an area of 2500000 acres, over three times as large as the State of Rhode Island, and nearly twice as large as Delaware. These lands, than which none richer can be found anywhere, will probably be open to purchase by the Latter-day Saints in a short time, through Mr. Young's agent, Bp. William Derby Johnson, Jr., at Deming, N.M. Mr. J. Fewson Smith, of yours city, chief engineer of construction, informs your correspondent that track-laying will probably begin about the 25th of this month, on Mr. Young's railway, which when completed will place the settlers on these lands in direct communication with the best of every variety of resource Mexico affords.

L. A. Wilson La Palma

United States of America.

Grand Island, Nebraska, June 27, 1921

along with his predecessor the railroad concession recently made by Hon. John W. Young, Governor pledged his dignity & credit & land in the New Zealand Government of an area of 1,500,000 acres, for the Utopia Colony of Paradise Island, and hereby invite as large an [illegible] number, these lands, from which now, under our [illegible] supervision, will yearly fly to open to purchasers by the Colony Commission in a short time, through Mr. Young, the initiator Richard Johnson Sr., on Morning, N.M. Mr. J. Johnson [illegible], & upon only, chief engineer & contractor, [illegible] Upon correspondence that I am going with [illegible] about the 15th of this month, or Mr. Young's return, which when completed will place the settlers in the Colony direct communication with the lands & every convenience necessary [illegible].

R. W. Johnson Jr. Esq.

Regions of Chihuahua: cont

w. past. Sta. Ana and Sto. Tomas, to Guerreros: This will be connected by branch line with Mex. Central at Chihuahua. Main line continues so., through Sierra Madre at Bacogna. Anthracite coal fields. S.w. past Areponapachi, La Junta, Agua Caliente, El Fuerte, to the large Kansas Colony at Topolobampo. From Deming to Topolobampo 1250 miles. Thence to Guaymas, 350 more.

L. A. Wilson: Las Palomas.

Regions of Chihuahua: cont

construction of a railroad.

From Deming to the Mex. line is 35 miles. 4½ miles S. is Las Palomas, in the "free-zone". When the railroad begins, the customs-house will be transferred there from La Ascension. It is 12 mi. directly S. of Palomas to the Casas Grandes R., where the track takes a bend following up that stream, through the Boca Grande tract, belonging to Hon. John W. Young, to Diaz. On the Boca Grande tract Mr. Young proposes establishing three or four settlements. From Palomas to Diaz is 65 miles, almost due south. Leaving Diaz the rr. will continue S. past La Ascension, five miles distant, to Janos, twenty miles further on, and thence through Corralitos to Casas Grandes. Corralitos is centre of a rich mineral district. From Diaz to Colonia Dublan, near Casas Grandes is 60 miles. Instead of passing the Mormon settlement of Juarez, about 12 miles S.W. of Casas Grandes, and Pacheco 35 miles further into the Sierra Madre, the rr. continues on almost directly south. From Dublan, leaving valley of Casas Grandes, the road ascends & then enters valley of Rio de Sta. Maria. The entire way from here to Guerrero (Concepcion), 175 miles, forests of pine, oak, sycamore, ash & walnut. Galeana is the first settlement after Casas Grandes. 20 miles further up the Santa Maria is El Valle. Mineral resources. By ravines, heavily forested - past Las Cruces, Naniquipa, to San Antonio, where valley widens. Through open valley

Regions of Chihuahua.

Deseret Weekly: vol xlii. p. 79,
June 13. 1891.

We have here long stretches of level grassy plain: here and there a portion of a mountain chain or a string of straggling hills. Soil universally deep and rich with occasional stretches of sand; hills mostly lava rock and limestone — "malpais" of Mexicans. Water much needed; in a few years the Casas Grandes river will be controlled so as to garnish water for irrigation of a vast territory. At Casas Grandes and Diaz never failing springs in which the people are already obtaining shares enough for a moderate supply during the dry season. The settlements of Juarez at Palomas and on the Boca Grande, may well be supplied with water the year around. Wet and dry seasons: wet from mid-July to mid-October: in rainy season grass mantle fine. One or other of the five kinds of grasses indigenous here is green the year through, so that one does not need to keep cattle up at any time. Rarely any snowfall: three days winter last January. From Feb. to mid-July little rain and the hottest weather of the year. Summer heat not intense. Nights cool. The settlers put in their first crops in the early winter, when the Mexicans allow the water to run to waste; harvest is on by June 1. and the soil is prepared for another crop, commencing with the rainy season which is hardly over before the second crop can be harvested. Hon. John W. Young is pushing

Farmers Institute Notes: p.7

June 18. 1891.

We have now only a patchwork of small grazing plots: here and there a portion of a mountain slope or a strip of alluvial flats. Soil usually deep and rich with occasional patches of sand; hills mostly low and broken and innumerable.

"Malfeasance" Water much needed; no one knows the geographic river will be conducted so as to furnish water for irrigation or road making. Orchards, gardens and farms have flourishing appearance in which the people are already introducing cheaper energy by a ready supply during the dry season. The extensive grazing or farming on flatness and on the bare ground, required to be supplied with water the year around. Wet and dry seasons; wet from mid-July to mid-October; the rainy season proper unknown. One rolling of the finest timber of various indigenous kind is given the year through, so that one does not need to keep cattle up at any time. Family comfortable: three days suffice for harvest. Growth is mid-July till mid-October and the tallest growth of the year. Summer dry: [illegible] Night cool. No cattle-dipping in this [illegible] in the valley region, where the Hereros always be used from to water; harvest is in July and August. The soil is prepared for another crop, commencing with the rainy season which is usually very large. Two crops and can be harvested. [illegible]

Useful Suggestions: cont

that settle. The pasture lands can be more conveniently divided into three subdivisions with watering facilities for stock on each. Where one person does not want an entire subdivision, several should combine. Colonists free from taxes for ten years, except municipal and internal revenue. Each head of family, at time of entering the country may bring team, horse furniture and movable effects free of duty; for five years may import supplies on which duty would be $100. The town is laid out on a level plain, 1 x 1½ mile, and is already being settled. Come in from Deming.

Geo. M. Brown
and others.

Useful Suggestions: Deseret Weekly: Vol XLII. p. 103

Colonia Hallett, near Casas Grandes. Jan 17. 1890.

Elder George M. Brown, has been working out plan to buy a large tract from Louis Hallett of the City of Mexico. Too large for one man of ordinary means to handle. Elder A. F. McDonald of Colonia Juarez has aided and now possible to secure with good title. A survey shows that reservoirs can be filled from the river and water drawn off onto the fields and townsite. Plenty of water in the river, running to waste eight or nine months of the year. At a depth of 12 to 14 ft. plenty of water, which can be pumped. Tract of 73000 acres on east side of river, opposite town of Casas Grandes. Extends several miles n. and s., also e. where it terminates in rolling hills covered with the best of grasses. At s. end considerable oak and other hard wood suitable for fuel. Plain contains about 20000 acres of rich sandy loam suitable for all kinds of grains, fruits and plants of the temperate zone. Close to the foothills on the e. are traces of old reservoirs (which we shall utilize) and an ancient canal. Farm-lands under the reservoir 0.75 an acre; other 0.40 to 0.50: town lots, about 1¼ acre, from $2.50 to $10. Settlement only for Saints properly recommended by former ward of residence. Prices are in Mex. Twenty acres free to head of family who settles and remains five years — part farm, part pasture. This offer only to the first hundred families

Useful Suggestions:

Colonie Hotel, near Gaer Pendes.

Gen. 17. 1890.

Dear Percy. M. Brown, has been investigating on plan of being used from Colonie Hotel, of the Cliff of Mexico. for by one-mean of obtaining means to travel. Then a.a. Mechanell of Colonie Quarry has visited and are provided to come with good title. A company there that mission can supply from Mexico and other charge of the Capital and Tunnel. Healing of water in the river running to water supply or wine mention of the year. At a depth of 1,18 left healing water which can be found. Tract of 75000 acres on east side of mine, adjacent town of Gaer Pendes. Colonia mineral rights and also a. where it terminates in rolling hills consisting for best of pasture. At a. and considerable and other land good suitable for pull. Plain contains about 3000 acres of rich sandy farm suitable for all kinds of grains, fruit and planting of the time. Pendes year. Close to the portable on the a. and mean of the mountains (which are all utility) and an ancient canal. Farm-house and buildings on 275 acres; then are 6 or 8 [illegible] about [illegible] from 5.00 to 15. Settlement supply [illegible] recommended by farm hand of [illegible]. Fine on in fact. Thursday are five [illegible] family [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Missionaries for Mexico

Elders Heleman Pratt, J. Z. Stewart and Milton Gonzales Trejo expect to leave on a mission to Mexico some time next week. The two elders first named were in the country a few months since and are now about to return. Elder Trejo is a native of Spain, and a short time since translated the Book of Mormon and some other church works into the Spanish, a portion of that book having been published in that language.

The Deseret News: Sept. 13. 1876.

The Mexican Colonies: Des. Wx. vol XLVII. p. 129. 7/22.93

Colonia Juarez: letter from Sierra Madres

News that a band of revolutionists were secreted in mountains near (80 men equipped and well armed) led to military drill and preparations for resistance: pickets were set out at night. Company of fifty men ready.

Second crop of alfalfa gathered; threshing machines at full speed; apricots and peaches light — strawberries and blackberries fair, grapes will be abundant. Melons coming in. First crop of potatoes fair; cane and corn promising. Cannery expects to put up 20000 cans of fruits and tomatoes. Tannery producing leather for shoes and harness. Main St. quite a business appearance. Agency for Cooper wagon and McCormick machinery.

Colonies Juvenes: Letter from Grace Hodges

Now that a band of revolutionaries were constantly in motion near (from supplied information) Cs is initiating this and preparations for reinforcements; pickets are set out at night. Confusing if little men really.

Second map of actually captured: Marching machine at full speed; spheres and spheres high — [illegible] and [illegible] in, people will be obedient. Returning in. Still out of potatoes yet; come and see processing. Cannery extends to put up 3000000 [illegible] daily. Cannery producing [illegible] by steam and hammer. Main W. quite a business appearance. Cannery in [illegible] and [illegible] machinery.

D.W. Jones wrote a series of letters to the Deseret News in 1876 about their trip into Mexico. They contain little, if anything not in his book. In the letter of March 5, 1876 he states that feeling at El Paso del Norte (Chihuahua) had favorably changed and in a visit to the Jefe politico, this man —

"He conversed quite freely with me, and told me that the feelings towards us when we first came, owing to false reports about us, was very unfavorable.

They supposed that our people were being driven out from the United States, on account of malpractices and opposition to the laws; that we were generally a set of desperate people; that myself and party were the forerunners of a general move of our people; that the whole people were coming among them with all their evils, whether the people of Mexico wanted them or not. As a free people, looking to their own welfare and protection, they felt that they were in duty bound to protest against, in their sentiments and feelings, at least, any such imposition. But our course of conduct, industry, and general good behavior, as well as the information gained by reading the selections from the "Book of Mormon" and conversation have changed the feelings of the people, and we have their respect generally."

The Deseret News
April 19, 1876.

Juarez Stake of Zion:

Col. Juarez: March 21. 1886. Outside their land, later moved to present site.

Diaz: ward organized Nov. 9. 1886.

Pacheco: an ecclesiastical ward, Feb. 1891.

Dublan: ward, July 18. 1891.

Oaxaca
Morelos
San José } Sonora.

all of these we platted very much in the same manner as the L.D.S. settlements in Utah. In addition to carrying on diversified farming, horticulture and stock-raising in these Mexican colonies, saw mills were established in the timber belts of the Sierra Madre mountains, and an era of material prosperity attended upon the people. At a special conference held at Colonia Juarez on the 9th of December, 1895, the several Latter-day Saints settlements were organized into a Stake of Zion, with Anthony W. Ivins as President, and Henry Eyring and Helaman Pratt as counselors. Hist. of the Mormon Church. B.H. Roberts. Vol. vi. p. 535.

Funeral Notices of Men:

Col. Turner: March 24. 1886. Patriotic train had relic round & pneumatic.

Gray: Wood engraving Nov. 9. 1886.

Fedeler: our reminiscences, Oct. 1891.

Burkam: June 7, July 18. 1891

Barnes
Harden
Dan Boyd } Soldiers.

all of these we platted very much in the same manner as the G.A.R. funerals in Mich. In addition to carrying on decorated fanning, fruit baskets and floral tributes in these Masonic cabinets, our units were arranged in the similar halls of the lodges Masonic monitoring, and on a of material prepared - by allowed upon the people. At a special conclave held at Colonia Funeral on the 9th of December 1891, the general details for such a funeral were arranged with a detail of Sign, with Chairman W. Davis as President, and Henry Spring and Fireman Hill as commodores. Mich. of the Masonic Journal. G.A.R. Relief Vol. 7. p. 535.