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INTRODUCTION

The following pages are copied from the diary (mostly in pencil) of my Grandfather, Richard Abraham Scarbrough* on a trip across the plains from Plymouth, Indiana, to California in 1852. The reader will note blanks where the writing had become illegible. One will also note much phonetic spelling and names of towns and rivers that do not exist today.

As the text will indicate, the trip was not a financial success, i. e. finding quantities of gold. R. A. Scarbrough left California February 18, 1856, first by boat to Panama, then across land, and finally by boat to some point on the East Coast. Although born in Newark, Ohio, he migrated to Missouri and settled in the northwest corner in the small city of Albany in Gentry County where he died on July 10, 1904.

[PRKNS 1275]

WILLIAM LEE SCARBOROUGH

Pisgah Forest, N. C.

June 1981

* Spelling changed to Scarborough after moving to Missouri.

DIARY OF R. SCARBROUGH

March 2, 1852 I started for California from Plymouth, Indiana, in company with James Russell and others. The third day I arrived at

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and passed down the Illinois River which is formed by the Des Plaenes and Kankanee after which we crossed the Ansable River.

At the close of the 13th, we laid over at Ansable Village in Grundy County, Illinois. On the 14th, Dock Caly preached for us which was listened to with interest. In the evening, we were entertained by a temperance address from Franklin Parker _____ and Father Casey which was wound up by Sunday songs.

On the 15th, we continued our journey and passed through Moris (Morns?) six miles from Ansable, situated on a beautiful Prairie on the bank of the Illinois River. Fifteen miles from Moris (Morns?) we put up for the night at the California located in La Salle County, Illinois.

On the 16th, we passed through La Salle. We passed on nine miles and came to Antaway situated on the Fox River and the Illinois. We passed on four miles and laid over on account of the rain and hail at the Irish Hotel.

The 17th we left the dirty hole and passed on one mile and laid over for the night. The 18th we remained at Joel Strawn's where we spent the day in singing Sunday songs. The 19th we remained at the same agreeable place -- the time passed off very agreeable.

The 20th and 21st was spent in the same manner as the former. The 21st the snow commenced going off and the road was very bad. We passed through La Salle and Peru situated on the Illinois River. The principal part of the town is below the bluff along the steamboat landing. The surrounding country is very broken.

At the close of the 22nd stopped in Bureau County $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Peru. The 23rd we pressed our march onward; passed through Princeton, Bureau County. We passed on $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and laid up for the night.

The 24th we continued our journey crossed the Bureau River, passed through Concord and laid over at Mr. Hall's in Bureau County, Ill. The 25th we passed on a distance of 79 miles and laid over at McCall's in Henery County, Ill.

The 26th we continued our journey and travelled a distance of 17 miles. Passed through Cambridge, the county seat of Henry County, Illinois

at black fans. We were interested today firing the prairie which spread its flames rapidly over the prairie. The 27th, we passed the pre-emption house. In crossing the prairie some of the crowd got lost -- James and Cyrus and the cook. After traveling a distance of 22 miles, we laid over for the night at Mr. Lee's in Mercer County, Illinois.

The 28th we remained at the same place, it being Sunday. The boys set the traps and caught some prairie hens.

Monday, the 29th in the afternoon, we left Mr. Lee's and passed on nine miles to Mr. Degrift's in Rock-Island County, Ill. On the 30th, we left Degrift's and travelled a distance of 8½ miles and stopped at Mr. Wammac's in Rock-Island County, Ill., on the banks of the Mississippi opposite Muscatine, Iowa.

The 31st, we remained at the same place. The 1st of April in the afternoon, we crossed the Mississippi and landed on the Iowa shore, Muscatine Town, Muscatine County, Iowa. We stopped at the Iowa House for the night. On the 2nd, we left Muscatine and passed on a distance of 15 miles and laid up for the night at Thomas Estte in Muscatine County, Iowa.

On the 3rd, we remained at the same place. Snow fell in torrents. On the Sabbath, Caly preached for us and in the evening we had a temperance meeting. Speeches from Caly, Blakley and Scarbrough and others. So passed off the Sabbath.

On the 5th, we put in the time at shooting and on the 6th, we renewed our journey. Roads very bad. In the afternoon we crossed the Iowa River at the mouth of the Cedar. Evening brought us to Columbus City in Lousia County. We were entertained by Mr. Garner.

On the 7th we left Columbus City and travelled a distance of 10 miles. In the forenoon, it snowed very hard -- roads bad. Evening brought us to Mr. Alen's in Washington County. On the 8th, we continued our journey, crossed Crooked Crick and Ingon Crick and passed to Mr. McAlib's in Washington County, Iowa.

On the 9th, we pressed forward and crossed Clear Crick and passed on to Mr. Warner's in Keokuk County, on the bank of the north fork of the Skunk River.

On the 10th, we crossed the Skunk River and passed through Lancaster, the County Seat of Keokuk County, Iowa. Evening brought us to Mr. Williams'. On the 11th, Easter Sunday, we let loose reins to our cattle and travelled a distance of 14 miles and stopped at the first place we found hay, which was at Mr. Ombaum's in Mahaska County.

The 12th we laid over. On the 13th we renewed our journey and crossed the south fork of the Skunk River and we stopped at noon to dine. After dinner, there was something _____.

The Doc lost his cane and got his back up. We passed on to Oskaloosa, where Caly took up his bed and walked off, which is the County Seat of Mahaska County. We passed through town and went on a distance of 4½ miles and laid up at Mr. Crasse's in Mahaska County.

The 14th we continued our journey and passed through Prella which is settled by the Hollanders. We passed on three miles and stopped at McNutter's in Marion County. On the 15th, we passed on our journey and passed through Redrock and crossed the Des Moines River and passed over some beautiful country. Passed through Pleasantville and stopped at Mr. Milton Thompson's in Marion County.

On the 16th we left Mr. Milton's and laid in 20 bushels of corn, and passed on to Cole Crick where we had to make a raft to cross. We rafted our bed and provisions and towed our cattle across a rope. In this way there was seven teams crossed. We pressed on about two miles; lodged in a school house.

On the 17th, we left the school house. The forenoon we had considerable of rain and snow. Finally we came to South River where we had but little trouble. We passed through Indianala, the County Seat of Warren County. We passed on two miles and stopped at Mr. Barker's. On the 18th, we laid over.

On Monday, the 19th, we continued our journey and crossed Clanton Crick and evening brought us to Mrs. Henkle in Madison County, Iowa. On the 20th we continued our journey and crossed Middle River which country is bedded with limestone. Passed through Winterset, the County Seat of Madison County. It was very unpleasant; it rained and hailed tremendous. We traveled a distance of 12 miles, and camped out on said evening for the first time.

On the 21st, we passed through the first prairie and crossed Middle River the second time and struck the prairie. Again 3 houses we have passed today. We camped in the ravine.

On the 22nd, we travelled a distance of 25 miles over the prairie. It was 35 miles from the last house we passed. We camped on the banks of Knol River in our travels. Today we have seen two dead horses. There is about 25 or 30 teams camped here.

The morning of the 23rd brought rain. We pulled up stakes and started. The forenoon was very unpleasant. We passed on and came to the river Nishena. We bought some corn for 75 cents and passed on 2½ miles and camped on the bank of said river. On the 24th, we left Ingen Town and passed over a prairie of some 16 miles and camped in a grove 30 miles of Canesville. The evening was very unpleasant; the rain fell in torrents and the thunder peeled forth tremendous. Our fire was entirely extinguished.

On the 25th, we moved forward and ferried Nishna Botna River and evening brought us to Mr. Bishop's in Pottaawattamie County, Iowa, within 17 miles of Cainesville. On the 26th, we moved along and when we got within six miles of Cainesville, we met Russell and Baker. We camped within $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of town. The harbor was lined with Emigrants.

Next morning, the 27th, we moved our quarters and went to the river and brought our provisions to town. We had our flour baked into hard bread. On said evening, we camped in the bottom and remained there until the 19th. On said evening, we moved our tent into another hollow where we remained till the 7th of May.

On the morning of said day, we took up our beds and travelled for the ferry. In the evening, we camped within five miles of the upper ferry. We laid over the 8th and 9th. On Monday, the 10th, we broke for the ferry again. At said place, we had a hard time to cross. Baker took command of said ferry. By so doing, we crossed the Missouri River on the evening of the 11th. On said evening we pitched our tent for the first in Nebraska territory at the foot of the Bluffs.

On the 12th, we moved forward to a spring, a distance of six miles, where we overhauled our provisions and sold one of our wagons for \$21.00. We passed on and at the close of said day, our teams with five others formed into a company. F. Baker was

elected captain of said company. Each one's name was enrolled alphabetically. Said men were to take their turns regular standing guard.

On the 13th we started as usual. We crossed one small stream rather hard to cross. The middle of said day brought us to Elk Horn River where we swam our cattle and ferried our wagons. We had to pay \$2.00 for each wagon. On said evening we camped on the banks of said river. The country here is beautiful -- the soil is very rich, the timber is principally cottonwood.

On the 14th, we cracked up our horny horses and crossed Bridge Crick, rather had to cross about noon. About noon on said day, we -- for the first -- struck the Platte River for the first time. It resembles the Missouri. Its bottom is very sandy and the water is muddy. In the evening we camped three miles from there on the margins of a beautiful lake. The water clear and good.

On the following morning, the 15th, rain set in. We passed on 19 miles and crossed Shell Crick. We were about to camp on its banks, but the Indians gathered in such numbers, we declined.

, We passed on six miles farther and camped in the open plain. At said place, there is plenty of water but no wood. In the evening, rain fell in torrents. We had to cut rushes to keep out the mud and water. The wind blew a perfect hurricane. On the

16th, we moved on six miles where we found wood and water. We kindled up a fire and prepared our breakfast which was about noon. At said place there is a beautiful lake -- wood is rather scarce.

On the 17th, we moved on a distance of 11 miles and came to the ferry. There being a great number of wagons at said ferry, we passed on toward the upper ford. On said day, F. Baker fired a pistol and burst the barrel. It was thrown into the air and came down and struck W. Dunnbar on the top of the head and cut his head considerable. On the 18th, we moved forward and crossed Looking Glass Crick. We passed on to Beaver River, a distance of six miles and also crossed Plum Crick, passed on and crossed Ash Crick. On said evening, we camped on the banks of said crick. Here we found plenty of grass.

On the 19th, we crossed Seader River. We passed on to a new ford. It was first crossed by the Debuke Company on the evening previous. Loopfork is rather difficult to cross -- its bed is composed of quicksand. We passed on some distance and camped on the open plain. Here we found plenty of water but no wood. Grass is good here.

On said evening _____ and the _____ overtook us.

Again on the 20th, we shoved forward. Some of our company lost their horses. We took part of their load and went along. Some of

our company was hunting buffalo on said day. At noon we stopped to graze our cattle. Some of the company went on and we did not overtake them until the next morning. On said evening, we had to carry water to cook our supper. No wood nor water here -- grass midling good.

On the 21st, we overtook a company. Rain came upon us after we had passed on about four miles and got our breakfast. Rain continued. We crossed Prairie Crick. On said evening we had plenty of water -- no wood here.

On the 22nd, we passed on and crossed Wood Crick and went up it about four or five miles and camped on its banks. On said day James Russell and Cyrus killed an antelope. Grass here is scarce. On Sunday the 23rd, we laid over. Water here is very bad. It is something like a mudhole for clearness. We faired tolerable well on antelope meat.

On Monday, the 24th, we renewed our journey. We passed on some distance and camped on the open plain by a good spring of water and grass. On the 25th, we shoved our boat from shore by the fours of oxen and landed in the open prairie about 16 miles from where we started and camped a short distance from a small crick. Grass here rather scarce. On said day we discovered the immigration for the second time. Said immigration is from St. Joseph.

On the 26th we moved forward and crossed Elm Crick and

also Buffalo Crick. We passed on about a mile and camped. Here we had neither wood nor water. We dug a well and found water and also cooked on buffalo chips. On the 27th, we moved forward. We travelled about 25 miles. On said day, we found a grave on the plain by the name of Thomas Wair -- died on the 26th of said month (May). On the evening of said day, we camped on the banks of the Platte River. No grass here. On the 28th, we moved forward and passed Willow Lake. On the left of the road on said day, we passed another grave.

We also crossed Dry Crick. Other day previous, Doc Taylor lost his horse in hunting buffalo. He returned on today with a small piece of the buffalo he shot. On said evening we eat some buffalo meat for the first time. On said evening, we camped on the open plain. We had to dig a well for water -- grass midling good here.

On the 29th, we shoved along and on said day we passed two graves; one by the name C. E. Ceach (?) from Conoway County. The other not known. In the evening we camped on the banks of Skunk Crick. The water is good here -- plenty of grass.

On the 30th, we crossed Skunk Crick and passed on six miles and came to the large Cold Springs. In the afternoon, we crossed Cannon Crick and camped a short distance from said crick.

On said evening, we had to gather willows to cook with. We saw one grave -- Eliza Colter. On the 31st, we moved along and crossed a large stream, also Black Mud Crick and a small stream. On said day we saw four graves.

On the 1st of June in the forenoon, we crossed Bluff Crick. On said day, we have very bad roads _____ near the road. On the 2nd day we moved along and crossed Narrow Crick, next is Spring Crick. One mile further, you came to a sluggish crick or slough. Pass on a distance of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, you came to Rattlesnake Crick. We passed on four miles and camped for the night.

On the 3rd, we rolled along and came to Wolf Crick, after which we passed over sandy bluffs for four miles. Roads midling good. On the 4th we came on and crossed a small stream. We came on four miles and came to the lone tree on the left of the road. Six miles further, we crossed Quick-Sand Crick. We came on some distance and crossed a small brook. On said evening we camped opposite Castle Bluffs. Water here is impregnated considerable with alkali. Grass good.

On the 5th, we moved along a distance of 18 miles and came to rolling sandy land. We came on some distance and came to a small stream of elegant water -- we crossed and camped on its banks. On Sunday, the 6th, we laid over for the day. The forenoon

was wet -- the afternoon was pleasant. On the 7th, we pulled up our stakes and moved along a distance of 9 3/4 miles and came to Castle Bluffs which resembles some ancient ruins. Said Bluffs are on the north side of the river -- grass here rather short.

On the 8th, we passed Courthouse Rock. You can see said rock 18 miles before you come to it. Said rock is 300 feet high. We passed on 19 1/2 miles and came to Chimney Rock which is about 300 feet high. Said rock is on the south side of the Platte River. On the evening of said day we camped opposite said rock -- grass rather short here.

On the 9th, we left said place. We came on some 20 miles over sandy roads and camped near Scots Bluffs which can be seen about 30 miles. Said bluff is on the south side of the river -- grass here good. On the 10th, we passed on four miles and came to Spring Crick. The water here is clear and good. We passed on some distance and camped a short distance from the river. On said evening we had a rain storm.

On the 11th we passed on some distance. Sickness here prevents me from anything more today. On the 12th, we renewed our journey but about 9 o'clock we halted. L. Blakely was taken with the colary (cholera) and about 9 o'clock he passed the way of all living. On the following day, the 13th, in the morning we paid our last tribute of respect to our brother.

We moved on a short distance and laid over for the day and washed up our bedding. On the following day, the 14th, about noon, we started again and traveled about 2½ miles and camped inside of Fort Laramie. On the 15th, we moved along and passed the Fort. At said Fort, there is some 60 soldiers at the time we passed. In the afternoon of the same day, we passed over some very broken country, high bluffs and immense lots of scrub pine -- the country rocky.

On the 16th, we again took up our line of march and passed over some country very ruff (rough) and rocky. In the afternoon, the country became more level. In the evening, we found an elegant spring. On the 17th, we resumed our old trade. We travelled about 20 miles. Passed some Indian trading houses, on a few miles, and camped.

On the 18th, we came on to sandy roads. On said day, the road struck more of a country. Said mentioned roads continued sandy for some 80 miles. In the evening, we camped on the top of some high bluffs. On said night the wind blew tremendously. On the 19th we renewed our journey. On said day, we moved on some 20 miles and camped in a sand hollow.

On the 20th, which was the Sabath (Sabbath), the day was very hot and the road sandy but we passed threwh (through) several groves of timber which was rather unusual for us. On

Sabath (Sabbath) noon we took our dinners under a grove of Cotton-wood trees. On the evening of said day near the river, the mosquitoes had a sumptious feed of our hides. Feed scarce for cattle.

On the 21st, we pushed along. We passed on some five miles and came to the old Mormon ferry. Here, we found the roads very sandy. At said place we bore to the north and struck Rattle Snake Hill. The roads here are good, but bluff sand hills. There is nothing but wild sage brush. We had to go 22 miles before we came to good water -- we got some but it was considerable impregnated with alkali. On said night our cattle had to feast on sage brush. On said evening we had rain.

On the 22nd we passed on. On said day we had rane (rain). At noon we stopped at a small rivulet. Ascending a hill at its foot we came to a small stream. Two miles further we came to a small lake. About 5 o'clock in the evening we found grass and we struck our tents. The 23rd we passed on, crossed Fish run. In said stream, there are a number of small fish. Water good. On 10 miles further we came to alkali lakes. On the margin of said lakes there is considerable of Saleratus ⁽¹⁾ which is very good. On four miles further is Independants Rock which is 120 feet high. Said rock is a natural curiosity. Before coming to said rock we

(1) May be celeriac -- a celery with an edible root.

struck Sweet Water River for the first time. On five miles further we came to the Devil's Gate. The passage throu (through) said gate is 50 rods long and 100 feet wide and 400 feet high, at the west end of said gate on the bottom of the river.

On Thursday, the 24th, we left the gate and crossed a small stream. On seven miles further we came to the second where the river passes through the rock. We passed on three miles and came to Sage Crick. Three miles further we struck the river again. On said day, we discovered snow capped mountains. On in the evening of said day, we camped on the bank of River.

The 25th, we moved and passed a small stream. Six miles further we struck the river again. Here we took the bluffs -- sand very bad for nine miles. Here we came to the river again -- grass scarce. On the 26th, we laid over to recruit our cattle and give them rest. On said day we did our washing. We camped on the banks of the Sweetwater. Here we could see snow on the mountains; here we had to drive our cattle two miles for grass.

On Sunday the 27th, we moved forward to the Alkali and Ice Springs. Here at any season of the year by digging down two feet you may find ice. We passed this up this march three miles and crossed. Ten miles further we came to the river again. We camped on the bank of the river. On Monday the 28th, we sold one yoke of

our oxen. They sold for \$60. We crossed the river and struck the Bluffs. We passed on some miles and struck the river again. Here we nooned. We passed on up the river some three miles and struck the bluffs again. Here we struck the rock ridges. They seem to run in veins. On the evening of said day we camped in a ravine. There is a very cold spring here. On said evening, I had some ice to eat. Grass middling good here.

On the following day, the 29th, we crossed Strawberry Crick, and a short distance we came to some springs. Still further on we came to a branch of the Sweet Water. Here we found considerable snow along the banks. Still further on is Willow Crick -- five miles from here is Sweetwater. Here we leave the waters that pass into the Atlantic. In 10 miles, we came to the South Pass. This pass is a slight undulating plain between two mountains several miles apart. Snow can be seen in several directions. The wind river range lies off to the right covered with everlasting snow. On said evening, grass was rather scarce.

On the 30th, we left the Pacific Springs, said water flows in to the Pacific. We passed on $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and crossed Pacific Crick -- on nine miles further we came to dry sandy roads, very sandy. On said evening, we had to camp without any water and but very little grass. On Thursday, July 1st (1852), we passed the junction of the California and Salt Lake Road. Three and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles

from said place, we came to Little Sandy Drick; five miles further is Big Sandy Crick. Here we laid over. From said crick to Green River is the desert which is 41 miles. Here we had to take our cattle four miles to graze.

On Friday, the 2nd, we came to the conclusion to take the Salt Lake Road, so we remained here till the following day. Our reason for so doing was this -- there was more emigration on the port hall and ^{SUBLETTE'S} ~~gillets~~ cut-off than there was on the Salt Lake Road, therefore grass was scarce.

On Saturday the 3rd, we drove up our teams and took a straight shirrtale for the Salt Lake Road, across the plains where we had no tracks to go by. It was some seven miles before we struck said road. We passed on some four miles and camped on the bottom of Big Sandy Crick. Grass middling good. On Sunday, the 4th, we moved along a short distance and crossed Big Sandy. We came on to sandy roads, the wind blew tremendous. At times we could not see the four yoke of cattle in our teams. In 17 miles we came to the crick again. On said evening, we had a tremendous wind storm with some rain. On said night, there was ice frozen in our water bucket. On said 4th of July, our dinner consisted of cold rice and cold coffee, hard bread and antelope meat. Such were our luxuries on the 4th of July.

On July 5th, we passed on to Green River. At said place, we had to ferry our wagons and swim our cattle. Said stream is 16 rods wide. At said place, there are three shantzes (shanties), said huts are covered with poles and dirt over them. On the afternoon of said day, we passed down the river four miles. Here we found a good place to camp and plenty of grass.

On Tuesday, the 6th, we passed down Green River about 1½ miles and left the river. Fifteen miles further over rough roads is Black Fork. About the time we arrived here there came up a terrible hail storm which was followed with rain. On said night we camped on the banks of said stream.

On Wednesday, the 7th, we moved along and came to Ham Fork. Still further on we struck Black Fork the second time; also passed on. We came to said stream third time. At said place, there is an elegant place to camp and the opportunity (opportunity) we improved with pleasure and delight.

On Thursday, the 8th, we crossed Black Fork; on further is a small stream; still further is another. Eight miles from this is Fort Bridger. At said place is a trading post. At said place, there is more Indians than whites in the Fort. Before coming to said fort, there is some five small streams -- unnamed. Good place to camp, good grass and plenty of water. On said evening, we

camped near the Fort. On Friday, the 9th, we left the Fort, ascended a high ridge. On said ridge there is some scrubby cedars; $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles are some cold springs; $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles is a small stream. Still further is Mudy Fork. Three and three-fourths miles is Sody and Copers Spring. Here we began to ascend a high ridge. Its summit is 7,315 ft. above the sea. We passed on a short distance from the summit and camped.

On Saturday, the 10th, we passed on down the ridge which is very steep in places and rocky. On a short distance, we began to ascend another ridge which divides the waters of the Colorado River and those of the great California Basin. This is the highest land passed over between the States and Salt Lake. The descent is steep after which you pass along between mountains to Sulfur Creek. From here, it is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles to Care River. Said stream has a very swift current and also very clear. Here we began to ascend a ridge. We passed over and began to descend the ridge. We passed between mountains. Here are rocks that resemble steeples or spires. Said rocks are some 250 or 300 ft. We passed on to Yellow Crick. Here we found quite a number of Indians. A number of the boys traded with them for buckskins and antelope hides. We camped on the banks of said crick.

On Sunday the 11th, we laid over a said crick. On said day greased our cattle's feet and aired our provisions and some of

the boys traded for hides with the Indians whilst others done up the singing. So passed off the Sabbath. Said Indians are of the Snake Tribe. On Monday the 12th, we crossed said creek and ascended the ridge. After passing over we came into a ravine. Here we struck the head of Cache Cave and head of Echo Creek. We passed on down said creek. The mountains on each side of us would average 700 feet. On the right of the road are principally rocks which are nearly perpendicular. There are a number of springs on the right of the road. Said stream we had to cross some ten or twelve times. The banks are very steep of said creek. Grass is very good here. The banks of said crick is very thickly lined with willows.

On Tuesday, the 13th, we passed on down said crick until it emptied into Red Fork of Weber River. We passed on a short distance and stopped to dine and there was a difficulty arose between Baker and Russell which ended in a fight with Baker and "Dock" Taylor, after which we passed on to the ford of the same (creek) which is some two rods wide and two feet deep. Said river (Red Fork) derives its name I suppose from the color of the rocks along the stream. Said rocks are rather of a red cast and also the soil. We crossed said river and passed several salt springs. We passed up a ravine some three miles and camped on a small stream. We had several showers on said day. Evening pleasant. On Wednesday, the 14th, F. Baker left us whilst we were at breakfast. We also

moved along and passed into a ravine which we followed up for some distance crossing a small stream several times after which we came on to worse roads than we had found before. We passed on to Canon Crick. We crossed this stream 11 times after which we turned to the right and began to ascend a high mountain which is four miles to the summit. Its summit is 7,245 feet above the level of the sea. From this mountain a part of Salt Lake Valley can be seen. Descent from said mountain was very steep. Here we found quite a grove of timber at the foot of which is Brown's Creek and Spring. We passed on down a short distance and camped on the banks of said creek.

On Thursday, the 15th, we renewed our journey and passed Cold Spring. One and three-fourths miles we left Browns Creek and commenced to ascend another high mountain. The road is steep and crooked on both sides. On said mountain, there is many servis berry bushes -- we also gathered a fine lot of them. We passed on to the last stream which we crossed a number of times, after which we came into the valley. It is five miles from where we struck the valley to the City (Salt Lake City). Said City contains 1,440 lots of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres each laid out in blocks with streets 8 rods wide. Said City contains something less than 2,000 acres of land. The buildings are generally small. A part of them are built with logs, the rest

with adobe or sun-dried brick. The Lake is some 25 miles from the City. In the Spring or Fall before the rains set in, salt can be gathered by barrels on the shore. The fields of wheat -- some of which are cut and shocked up, whilst others were not quite ripe. Corn crops is rather poor here; oats tolerable good; potatoes and other vegetables are plenty. Here we got some butter and eggs for the first time since leaving the States. Snow can be seen on the mountains whilst they are harvesting in the valley. The fences here are made of long poles. The wells here are generally tinctured with salt. On the day we arrived, we took our cattle about three miles to pasture and we drove our wagons into a Mormon lot, that had two wives.

Here we laid over from the 16th till the 19th which was on Monday. On Sunday, the 18th, we went to the Timple to church and also we prominaded the City. On Monday the 19th about noon, we left the City. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the center of the city is a warm spring; two miles from here is a hot spring. Its temperature is 136 degrees. A person cannot hold their hand in said spring without burning it. We went on some three miles further and camped at the base of a mountain. On Tuesday the 20th we moved along and at noon we stopped to dine near a school house. Here we went in and had a jolly old sing in said house. Along here it is very thickly

settled -- there are some hundred houses. Said place is about 10 miles from the City. On the evening of said day we camped near a farm house. Along said road from the City there is elegant water which flows from the canyon. On Wednesday the 21st, we moved along some five or six miles and some of us came to the conclusion to go to the Southern (?) mines which lies south of Salt Lake. Said mines have lately been discovered. Others concluded to go the northern route. The company that intended to go south consisted of the following persons: Nathan C. Walader, W. Cook, Doctor Taylor, Alfred Jourden and Scarbrough. The others consisted of J. Russell, C. Russell, B. Heizar, W. Dunbar. The company of the first part took one team which consisted of three yoke of oxen and one wagon. After we had separated our clothing and got some little provisions, we cracked up our leader and took the back track toward Salt Lake City. We moved along some eight miles and camped. On Thursday, the 22nd, we pushed along towards the City. In the afternoon about 5 o'clock we arrived in town. We passed through town and about one mile from town, in a southeast direction is the River Jordan. We crossed said River and camped on its bank. Said River is some 5 rods wide, (82½ ft.) and four or five feet deep with a bridge.

On Friday, the 23rd, we remained at the same place which was not very pleasant. On Saturday the 24th, we left said place and crossed the Jordan again and came into the city again. We

drove our wagons into a lot and drove our cattle to pasture. On said day we bought a yoke of cattle which we gave \$50 for. On said day the Mormons had a celebration (July 24, 1852). It was five years from said day that the first pioneers came into the valley of Salt Lake. They had two cannon which they fired in the morning. The soldiers marched to the church with a band of music in front with a banner from the different wards of the City. Said church is about 140 feet long, 80 feet wide. After the audience had got seated, there was several pieces of singing with music, after which there was several addressed the audience which was about 3,000 in the church and several hundred standing outside the house.

After the exercise was over, they formed a procession again. There was 24 young ladies dressed in which with leghorn hats and 24 small girls, and 24 young men and 24 small boys. The young ladies were trimmed in lace and also the girls. Their banners were all different and very large. One representing the Pioneers and one representing the workmen of Zion building the Temple while others raised the Ark of the Covenant and hand saws, circle saws or foot adz, steel tape, spade and plow, wheat in the sheaf, buckskins, and other implements to take to work. About 2 o'clock said exercise was brought to a close. On Sunday, the 25th, was spent in Sunday exercise.

On Monday, the 26th, we went to the pasture to search for our cattle but they were missing two yoke. We searched for them till the 31st; in the meantime we done some harvesting. On Sunday the 1st of August we left town and sold our right to the dock of the cattle for \$11.50. We moved along and crossed the Jordan the second time and went up the river some six miles and stopped where Mr. Brown was camped, having left our company. Said Brown is from Mass. On Monday, the 2nd (August), we moved along towards a town some eight miles and camped. The ones went with Brown consists of A. Jorden and R. Scarbrough. On Tuesday the 3rd we crossed a small stream that ran from the marsh. We passed along a tie (?) road for some miles, sometimes going west and then south and also east.

Finely we descended to the river and camped near ford. Grass good. Elegant place to camp. On Wednesday, the 4th, we renewed our journey and cross the Jordan to the east side. We passed on a short distance and came to a Hot Spring which was 180 degrees hot. We passed on around a mountain. Said mountain is cut down to make the road. On the right it is about 400 feet to the base of said mountain. On some two miles is Day Creek. Near this is _____ City and Lake. We camped in the suburbs of said town. Here we found our cattle. On Thursday, the 5th, we left our camping ground

at an early hour and passed on about two miles and went down into a large pasture. We went to the Lake after turning our cattle out. We went to the Lake to fish. We made three hauls with the seine but they were water hauls, after which we tried with the hooks and spear but it was all of no avail. Disappointment was our lot.

We returned at noon and faired very generous on beans and corn bread. The rest of the day was spent oiling our guns and greasing our wagons. On Friday the 6th, we passed along as usual. On said morning, _____ went and redeemed our cattle which was \$18.50. We passed on and crossed the American Fork. Some nine miles from here is Provo City. Here we crossed Provo River. We passed on some three miles and camped for the night. Grass middling good.

On Saturday, the 7th, we laid over till about noon and then we shoved off. A short distance, we came to Hoble Crick and settlement. A short distance we came to another small stream. Six miles from said settlement is Spanish Fork. We crossed said stream and passed down it a short distance and camped on its banks. Said stream is a very muddy stream. Grass here is poor. On Sunday the 8th we kindled up a fire and prepared our breakfast. On said morning we had a _____ pulet for our meal. By the thickness of her hide she was one of the pioneers or one of the first settlers of the valley.

After breakfast we shoved along and passed through _____, A little beyond is Spring Crick. We passed on some distance and came to a small stream about 7 o'clock. Here we struck our tent. Grass good. On Monday the 9th, we moved forward and passed through a settlement of some dozen houses, after which we crossed Clover (?) Crick. At said crick there is considerable timber. There is no timber except along the stream. The table land through here is very poor. We passed some 10 miles and camped at a small stream. Grass good. On Tuesday the 10th, we cracked up and harnessed horses and made tracks. On said day we travelled some 7 (?) miles on table land and came to Salt Creek. Here is a large settlement. Here we visited with the Indians. Said tribe is the Utes. Some of them is not more than half clad. Grass here is tolerable good.

On Wednesday we laid over and also Thursday. On said day we had quite a rain storm. On Friday the 15th our company was enlarged and we started out. We passed through Mab (?) City. At suburbs of the city we saw more Indian squaws than a few. We passed on and ascended onto table land. The land is of a redish cast, also the mountains on the left. The land continued level for some 16 miles after which we came to Troly (?) Crick. Said crick is close to a high bluff on the left. The country here is rather mountainous. Food here is good. Fuel consists of wild sage.

On Saturday the 16th we left our camping ground and began to ascend the bluffs after the land we passed over today was really rolling. On said day we traveled some six miles and came to the Sevier River. Said stream is muddy. It is unpleasant to the taste. We camped on bank of said stream. Grass here is good. On Sunday 15th, we crossed the Sevier River after which we began to ascend a mountain. After crossing over we descended into a valley. The valley is very dry and baren. After traveling some eight miles we began to ascend a mountain. We took our dinner the side of the mountain under some seader (cedar) trees. In the afternoon we passed over some very tuff roads. On said day we traveled 25 miles and camped on Seader Crick.

Monday the 16th (believe 17th) we traveled some seven to eight miles and came to Filmore City. Said city is capital of the territory. We passed some nine miles and came to a small stream. Here we watered our cattle and passed on some 1½ miles and camped. On the following morning, Tuesday 17 (believe 18th) we passed on to the Willow Flats. Here we laid till the next day. At said place we had a tremendous rain storm. On Wednesday 18th (19th?) we left the flats and came on to a very large plain. After leaving this we began to ascend a high mountain. The descent was very steep and rocky. We had usual rough roads and said day we traveled 24 miles and camped at a spring -- no grass.

On Thursday 19th (20th?) we laid over at the last mentioned spring and drove our cattle off to feed. Said spring lies to the left of the road. Some mile and a half on the following morning, Friday 20th (21st?) we shoved on some eight miles and came to another spring. Here we found elegant grass. Said place is situated in a beautiful plain. The mountains rise gradually on each side. We remained here on said day. Saturday 21st (22nd?) we renewed our journey. After tragressing on some distance we began to ascend a high mountain. The ascent was lengthy and cracked. After passing on some 22 miles we came to Sage Crick. Said crick derives its name from the numerous amount of sage along its banks. For miles the fields consist altogether of sage and cedar whitep (?) groves without end. Some five miles from here is Beaver Crick. We crossed said crick and camped on its banks. Said stream is very clear and cold. Grass here is elegant. On Sunday 22nd (23rd?) we laid over at Beaver Crick. Here some of the boys caught quite a number of trout which were elegant. The feed here was elegant but the ground is covered in places with salt peater. On the following day, Monday 23rd (24th?) we left said place, passed across the valley and commenced to rise the mountains into a grove of cedar, after which we came into a canyon. Here the road began to be very rough and cracked. After passing some seven miles we began to descend into low lands and we came into Little Salt Lake valley.

On the east the mountains are of a redish cast while others are of a lite color. Said lake is composed of salt -- Salivatus Saltpetar. The said lake lies to the west of the settlement. It is some eight miles long and from 1½ to 2 miles wide. In evening of said day about 10 o'clock we arrived at North Canyon Crick after traveling 30 miles without water for our cattle. On said crick there is a settlement of some families. Here we struck our tent on banks of said crick. On Tuesday 24th (25th?) we laid over until noon. At 1 o'clock we yoked up and passed on to Little Salt Lake City. Here there is some 60 families.

Said city is five miles from last mentioned crick. At said place there is a small store. We passed on seven miles and came to what is called 3 stream. We crossed said stream and camped. On Wednesday 25th (26th?) the rest of the company came on to where said caravan was camping. On Thursday 26th (27th?) we remained at same place. A short distance below where we were camped there was a couple of mouns (?). At said mouns (?) there is weir (?) to impound. Said weir (?) is earthen weir (?). Said has been in use by same ease (?) of people that has inhabited the valley three or four hundred years ago. On Friday 27th (28th?) our team went to town. Cad and Dick done some trading. We bought some flower, corn and beats and potatoes and also some tar. Said

trades was eap (?) and gingle (?) trades. About 4 o'clock we left the city and said evening we had tremendous rane storm. About sundown we arrived at camp. Again on Saturday 18th (19th?) some of the company concluded to continue their journey. Mr. Scott bought out Jordan's claim in our team and started with us. Said company consisted of three wagons and 14 men.

About 9 o'clock we left the company of Brown and Mansfield. We passed on to what is called Johnson's settlement which was some five miles from here. We passed on to Cale Crick. After traveling down said stream some four or five miles we camped a short distance from said stream. About 10 o'clock Dock Taylor came to our camp after an absent of some 28 days. He felt disposed not to go along with us and he wanted to take a certain portion of our team. The remaining partners in the team objected to such an arrangement. Finally he left our camp.

On Sunday 29th (30th?) morning about 4 in the morning said tatoe (?) returned with the constable. We went with him to Cedar (?) Fort where we had a trial. About 2 o'clock on said day after the trial we heard the decision was given in said trial was to have the first choice of the 4 yoke and _____ and _____ and the company took _____ of the _____ and _____ the remaining _____.

Said Taylor was

(not able to read)

We set out his duds and he left Cedar Fort while we were in the city. We were entertained by the citizens. A kinder lot of people we would never expect to see.

On Monday 30th (31st?) we made an alteration in our wagons. We cut off about two feet of each end and coupled it shorter. After loading up our wagon we left Cedar Fort and passed on to Csal (?) Csid (?). Here we took a big road. After a short distance our road went into the sage brush. We forced through the sage for some four miles and finally came to a road that led to what is called Cedar Springs.

Here we came up with the other two wagons. We camped near said springs. A short distance to the side of the road is a mountain of magnetic ore. We went and picked up some of the ore. Feed here is short. On Tuesday 31st (Sept. 1st?) we left said spring and passed into a large valley. After traveling on some 23 miles we came to where the guide spoke of water but it was very scarce. On said evening we had hard bread, potatoes and tea for our supper. Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1852, we started as usual and passed on over some very rough roads. After traveling a distance of nine miles we came to a small rivalet ----- the canyon. Here

we found grand grass. We arrived at said place about noon. Thursday 2nd we as usual moved along and passed up a beautiful plain which resembles a meadow after which we began to cross a mountain. From there we had tremendous bad roads, rocky and the descent steep.

About 3½ o'clock we came to the Santa Clara. After traveling some distance we camped on its bank. On said day we passed out of the great California basin. Here we came to the waters that run south. On Friday 3rd we passed down the Santa Clara 15½ miles. Most of the time we were in the bed of the crick -- roads tremendous bad and willows were so thick we could not see the wagons a rod before us whilst the mountains rose to an immense height on each side. 7½ miles after leaving said river we came

in morning rain set in and we came to conclusion to remain at said springs. About 2 o'clock it slacked up and turned out pleasant. On Sunday the 5th we left said springs and passed on into a ravine. After traveling a short distance we came to a patch of elegant _____ . Some of them were red and some yellow. The mountains on our left were very high -- some 2000 feet.

A short distance from here we came to a _____ .
After traveling some 23 miles we came to Rio Virgin. We camped on its banks -- feed rather poor. On Monday 6th we left said

place and turned down the river. We passed over same. Very sandy roads. On said day we crossed the river eight times. Towards the close of the day we camped in a beautiful flat near the river.

Here ----- the Indian to participate with them. On Tuesday 7th, we moved along and crossed said stream twice. Said stream is impregnated considerable with alkali. The water is of a redish color. It is nearly impossible to drink it and also very muddy. On said day we camped a short distants from said stream.

On Wednesday the 8th, we started at eleven o'clock at night and crossed the _____ four times in the evening. At 4 o'clock we left the river for the last time after whitch (which) we began to asend a very abrupt and cragy mountain. The ascent was very steap. After doubling our teams some four times we arrived at the top at 10 o'clock.

Road very dangerous and crooked. On the sumit we remained till next day. On Thursday the 9th we started at 12 o'clock at night. We passed on to the Mudy. Before we arrived at said stream we were visited by a number of Indians. After crossing they had colected to 75 whilst our group was 14. We stoped here and watered our cattle and also let them feed and get a little grub for ourselves and also cut some grass and filled up our water casks for the 5_ miles stretch. Before

starting we treated them (the Indians?) to some hard bread. Dick Tagast and John Tammer got them in a circle after which they distributed. After so doing, we yoked up our stak and started. Some of them followed us a short distants and left us. At about 10 o'clock at night we came to a halt. On the following morning, Friday, the 10th, as soon as the moon arose we made a brake again. About daylight, we took some refreshment and moved along again. About 12 o'clock we came to a halt again and laid over till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Then we struck out again.

About 11 o'clock we stopped and rested our teams a short time and moved along. About 8 o'clock on the following morning, Saturday the 11th, we arrived at the Reagus. Here we found good feed and water. We camped on the banks of said stream. Sunday the 12th we remained hear (here) till Tuesday the 14th. On said morning there wasa company of three wagons arrived at the Reagus where we were camped. After letting our cattle feed in the morning, we moved up the wagons some four or five miles and halted agane (again). Hear we found a beautiful boiling spring and camped a short distants from said spring.

'On Wednesday the 15th, we left head of the wagons and passed on over the valley for some 12 miles and at length came to the mountains roads. Hear we found very rough and hard on the cattle's feet. In the valley mounds can be seen in different directions.

After striking the mountains, we came into a ravine which was very rocky. On each side of the ravine the mountains rose to an emense hith (height). Said mountains were nearly _____ each. Some were of a _____; others were of a like _____ caller whilst others agane (again) were dark in many places. It apears (appears) that there had been a eruption. About dark we came to a pass in hhe mountains where the Cottonwood Springs pased (passed) down. We pased (passed) up a short distants to the head of said Springs and camped.

After traveling a distants of some 17 miles water elegant, grass good. On Thursday the 16th, about 3 o'clock we left the Cottonwood Springs and pased (passed) over rolling land for two miles after which we began to make a rise. Roads hear (here) very rough. After asending the summit we pased (passed) down into a ravine. Finely, we came to a pass in the mountains. In many places it was very steep and crooked here. Night had finely come upon us as we pased up a ravine for some 5 miles. The pass was very narrow whilst the rocks rose several hundred feet above us on each side. About midnight we let our cattle rest for about one hour and pased along. On the following morning, Friday the 17th, we found ourselves on an open plain. About half an hour by sun we took some refreshments and drove along. About 9 we came to Cotenwood Grove.

Here we camped. Here we disposed of our heavy load and took ahead from one of the other wagons and disposed of everything we could in the way of baggage, coats, hats, pants, and numerous other articles to tedious to mention. The country here is a dry barren land. Cotenwood Grove is 29 miles from Cotenwood Springs. Grass here middling good and also water. On Saturday the 18th we left Cotenwood Grove. After passing on some eight miles we began to ascend a mountain after which we came onto a plane again. Finally we cross another mountain.

The descent was steep and dangerous and very hard on the cattle's feet. After passing on some four miles over a rough country after which we came into a ravine and finally we came to the Resting Spring. We arrived here at 9 in the evening. Feed good here. We laid over from Sunday the 19th till Tuesday the 21st. On said day about 10 o'clock we started on the desert.

We passed on some seven miles and come to a spring in the left of the road. On said evening we sold our team on consequence of their feet being tender and not able to take our load. Our two yoke sold for \$500. We also had an auction in the evening and sold a few notions and prepared to pack our grub from here we have 207 miles to _____ . Said Spring is on the Amargosa which is impregnated considerable with alkali.

On Wednesday the 22nd we shouldered our grub and started.

Said packers consisted of H. W. Cadwalader, W. Cooper, James V. Daniel, Bryan and John Kelly, and R. Scarbrough, all Ohio boys. We passed on some 14 miles and came to the Salt Springs. At said Springs is the deasort mines. Hear we stoped and baked a doby a piece. At said mines their has been considerable of mining done. Said mines is the quartz. In the afternoon we passed on. About 12 o'clock at night we came to a halt and took a short rest.

On the following day, Thursday the 23rd, we moved along. Some of our men came on to the Biter Springs whilst others were so given out that they had to have water brought back to them a distance of some 10 miles. By so doing we all got threw a short time after dark after traveling some 40 miles.

On Friday the 24th the teams that we had left came up. So we laid over till about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At 4 we left and pased on till some time in the after part of the night. Roads very rough and mountainous. On the morning of the 25th we moved towards the Mojave. We arive their at 9 in the morning. We pased up the river some nine miles and came to the first ford of said river.

Here we camped. The river till we came hear was perfectly dry. On Sunday the 26th we moved up the river. After traveling up the river all day threw the sand we came to some water. Hear

we came to a halt. On Monday the 27th we moved up the river and came to the upper ford and crossed and pushed along towards the kahon (Cajon) Pass. About 12 o'clock we set fire to some dry cedar and stoped for the night. On Tuesday the 28 at daylight we started and pased the kahon (Cajon) Pass. After passing down the canyon some five miles we came to water.

Hear we stoped and got some breakfast. After which we moved along down the canyon which was very rough. At dusk in the evening we came to Sant Bernardino. Hear we stoped to recruit which we sartanly did on watermelons. On Wednesday the 29th we laid over. On Thursday the 30th we started and pased on some 15 miles and laid up for the night at a Spainard's. Hear we had some great grub but as luck would have it their was _____ and also figs and peaches.

On Friday October the 1st we started agane and traveled on till night and came to Mr. Rolend's. Hear we stoped for the night. On Saturday the 2nd we left Rolend and crossed the San Gabriel river and pased on towards the mission. After passing on some five miles we finely stoped to _____ for one. Said king from _____ Mexico. Said Scott and Scarbrough remaned with said King for nearly one month.

In said time we built a house for said king. Said house

is situated in what is caled the Morty. Said Morty is a low tract of land the grater portion of which is covered with small timber. The soil is very rich. San Gabriel mision is some three miles from the Morty. The principal inhabitants of said mision are Spainards. On the second of November Scott and Searles left said King's and went to the mision and voted, after which we started for San Pedio which is situated on the beach. On the 3rd we arrived at said place.

On Saturday we took passage on the Se Bird from San Francisco- We halted at Santa Barbara and also at Monteray. Hear I had the pleasure of seaing a whaling crew in persuit of a couple of whales. After leaving Monterey we pushed towards the city (San Francisco). We arived their on Monday. On said evening we got a bord of the fashion for Sacremento.

On Tuesday the 9th we arived at City. We found the City in a desolate looking state. The greatest portion of it was laid in ruins. On said day we pased threw the city. We went out some 20 miles into the country and stoped at the elder spring house. On the 10th we pased on to what is caled Weaver Crick. Hear we came to a halt and moved in to a house that was vakant. We got us a little grub. On the 11th we started out to prospect. On said day we made 75 cts. On the next day we made the same.

On the 15th we went up to dry crick. On the 16th I went to work for one _____. After working some two weeks I quit. About said time the rainy season set in. On the 8th of December it commenced work on Tee D. Hollow in company with two others, Stansbury and Scott. Our first month hard but poore. The continued bad till in January 53.

From that on till the last of March we average 6 dollars to the hand a day. On the first of April one of the pardners and myself took a prospecting trip to to Cleer Creek and from their to dry gulch and around the head of north _____ and came down on the north side and crosed over to Iowaville. From there we went threw dog town and new town. The general the apearants of the mining district looked rather flatering so we returned to T D. Hollow and packed our duds and came to new town. We prospected around their for some four weeks and finely gave it up as a bad job. I lofed around town for nearly a week and finely hired out by the month to one Mr. Jones to work on a water ditch. Said caried water to Diamond Spring for mining purposes. The water is taken from the Macarmes River. Threw the country that the ditch runs threw is very mountainous. On the 21st of August we left the Macarme and came to Diamond Springs.

Here we began to cut the branches to said ditch. The last of August our wages was knocked down to \$80. By so doing their

was a number of the hands left. Since that time we have been to work on the reservoir. On the 17th of October I left Diamond Springs and moved up to Squaw Hollow, a distents of some four miles where we commenced to bild a reservoir. It is to have a bank some 54 feet high and 1 hundred and 60 base. The water in said reservoir is for mining purposes. Sunday the 23rd, all hands gone, some to one place and some to another. Only four of us left in camp.

On the 16th of November, I left Squaw Hollow and moved up to Clearcreek to attend to the ditch in co with Oren Champler, Lin Quoram and Bill Clatworthy. February the 14th I took stalk (stock) in the ditch of Jones Furman and Co. of 8 shares one hundred dollars a share. March the 20, 54, I left Clear Creek and came to Diamond. From their went to Mea Flat where I spent some time in prospecting. After working some two weeks, I left the flat and went to Mud Springs. After remaining their one week I went to Diamond Springs and comenced working for Harris on the 17th of April ¹⁸⁵⁴ at the sadling business. Thursday May 11th 54 I bought two interest in the Bolder Hill Mineing Claim for three hundred dollars. Situated on State Creek.

Our Co. consisted of six, D. Johnston and others. After working some three weeks our claime peatered and all I maid was

\$150 clear in three weeks. Finally I left in disgust and came to Diamond again and went in Co. with one D. H. Roberts. One clame we worked peatered so we left. The next clame we took up we worked for some nine weeks and maid good wages. Finall sold out for 4 hundred dollars on Aug. the 12/54.