

The first Indian trouble was a little scrimmage between some sheep-herders and some Indians in the country adjoining here, but was not a regular hostile movement. The place where it occurred was Battle Creek, now called Pleasant Grove.

People then began to settle in Provo building right on the south side of the river.

Our people fraternized with the Indians a good deal and got quite familiar with them; but they commenced their depredations, killing cattle &c. They would also go to the houses and demand food and the women got frightened. They were permitted in the Fort just the same as anybody else, and they got quite saucy and unbearable to the people who could no longer stand it.

During the winter of 1849 and 50 the Provisional State government of Deseret was organized and President Young elected Governor. We had a Legislature, and I was elected General of the Militia of the State or the Nauvoo Legion as it was called. We also had a company of what was called Life Guards.

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Military districts were organized, one in each county. At first in most of the districts there was only sufficient for a company or battalion with a captain at their head. When a district had enough we would form a brigade and elect a Brigadier General, and when sufficiently increased in numbers a division was formed with a Major General at the head. Each district made returns direct to the Adjutant General's Office.

• During that season this Indian trouble grew into hostilities and the people called on us for help, and Governor Young directed that I should send out assistance. I sent George D. Grant with about 50 men as quick as we could raise them, and John Scott stayed to raise other 50, but when the time came he declined to go.

The Indians were camped on Provo Bottoms which was then covered with timber and brush, forming quite a hiding place for them; and they would shoot from under their cover. One man was killed and four or five



others were wounded. The people did not seem to be successful against the Indians, and they requested me to go down, which I did and took charge of the expedition. Colonel Stansbury was here at that time. Lieutenant Howland of the U. S. army went out, but he got disgusted and came back about the time I went out. The Indians had guns as well as bows and arrows. Before I went down they had improvised a battery and put it on truck wheels which could be shoved along before them to protect them from the Indians' fire, because the Indians would pick them off from under their cover. This battery done good service and had a good effect in frightening the Indians. The night that I got to Provo there was a great snow storm. I had never been in Utah Valley before, and we got there about three o'clock in the morning. After having a little rest I organized the troops and declared martial law. Took all the men and brought them into service. As I was ordered not to leave that valley until every

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Indian was out, I seized everything  
here in the shape of provisions &c to keep  
the men on. We went out to search for  
these Indians and found that a portion  
of them had left this cover and gone into  
what is called Rock Canyon, and the  
others had gone south. Snow was there  
about two feet deep which made it very  
difficult to travel. With the majority of  
the troops I went out to Spanish Fork  
on the Indian trail and left a guard  
at the mouth of Rock Canyon to keep those  
Indians there, but some of them made their  
escape over the mountains. We encountered  
the Indians near the north end, on the west  
side of the mountain, east of the south end  
of Utah Lake, and completely defeated them.

During the whole expedition 27 warriors  
were killed. Their squaws with their children  
ran and papooses, as is usual with them,  
threw themselves upon the victorious party  
for protection and support; we brought  
them to the city, fed and took care of  
them until spring when they ran back  
to their Indian camps. Many of them  
died, not being able to stand our way of  
living.



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We cleaned all hostile Indians out of Utah Valley, but some escaped. There were settlements being formed in Sanpete, and I sent a detachment to notify the people in Manti that the Indians were hostile, and for them to be on their guard.

We had peace for some time after that. Our policy was to conciliate the Indians all the time. - No trouble between 1850<sup>2d</sup> & 52.

In 1852 there was trouble in Tooele, where settlements had been formed, between the settlers and Indians, and a company went out there; but I think the Indians got the best of it, and got away with the stock.

We always consider it cheaper to feed and clothe the Indians than to fight them, and so long as we can get access to them to feed them &c. we have no trouble with them; but when they get out of the settlements into the mountains there is danger of depredations &c. by them.

In 1848 some Indians came in here with two Indian children offering them for sale. It appears that the tribes of Goshute and Navaho were at variance resulting in a fight between them in

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