

100,000
18 BY 17
DAY SAINTS WITHIN
A FEW YEARS BECAME
THE LARGEST CITY OF
ILLINOIS. IN 1846, MOST
OF THE MORMONS LEFT
TO SEEK A NEW HOME
AND FREEDOM IN THE
FARTHER WEST.

TEMPORARY FRONTIER
TOWN ESTABLISHED IN
1846 WHEN MORMON
BATTALION WAS ENLISTED
FOR WAR WITH
MEXICO.

OUR TRADING POST ON
OLD OREGON AND MORMON
TRAILS CHANGED DURING
GOLD RUSH OF 1849 TO
MILITARY POST.

NEAR MORMON
FERRY OF 1847,
SCENE OF INDIAN
BATTLES.

ESTABLISHED IN
JULY 1847 BY
VANGUARD OF
MORMON PIONEERS.

LIBERTY
POLICE CAMP
& HEADQUARTERS
OF THE
MORMON
BATTALION

OMAHA
WHERE MORMON
BATTALION WAS
MUSTERED IN
DURING JULY 1846

FT. KEARNY
(EST. 1845)

FT. BRIDGER
BUILT IN 1843
BY JIM BRIDGER
PURCHASED IN 1845
BY MORMONS BECOMING
AN ARMY POST

WHERE UNITED STATES
FLAG WAS RAISED IN
DECEMBER 1846 BY
MORMON BATTALION.

WINTER QUARTERS
KANSASVILLE
(COUNCIL BLUFFS)

GRAND
ISLAND

FT. LARAMIE
(1846)

FT. CASPER

INDEPENDENCE
ROCK

QUINCY
CARTHAGE
(1846)

ST. JOSEPH
FOUNDED BY MORMON
PIONEERS IN 1846

FT. LEAVENWORTH
LIBERTY
INDEPENDENCE

REGION AND PLACES
CONNECTED WITH
ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH
THE CHURCH IN MISSOURI
DURING EARLY EIGHTEEN THIRTIES.

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MISSOURI

MORMON TRAIL

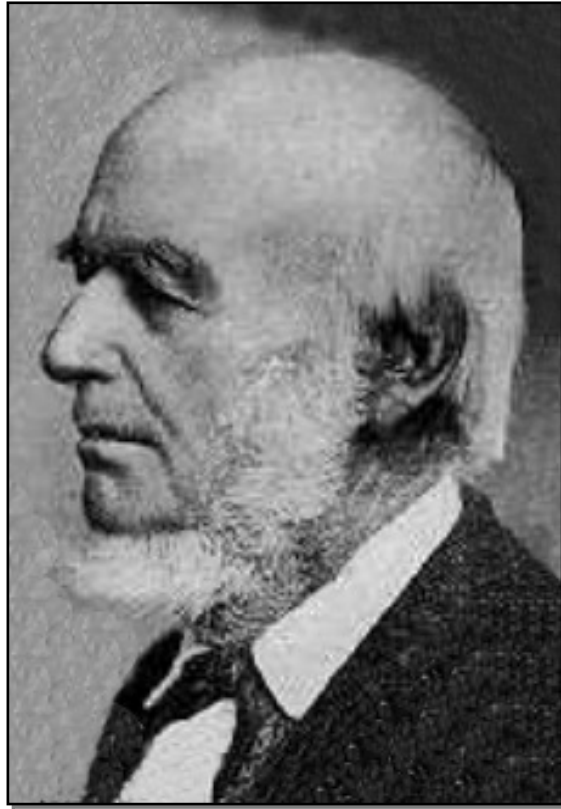
OPENED AND CHARTED AS A WAGON ROAD IN 1846-47, FROM NAUVOO, ILLINOIS
TO SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, BY PIONEER VANGUARD UNDER BRIGHAM YOUNG,
FOLLOWED BY THOUSANDS OF MORMON PIONEERS TO THEIR NEW HOMELAND
IN THE VALLEYS OF THE MOUNTAINS.

THIS TRAIL - TRACED FIRST BY WILD ANIMALS, USED BY INDIANS, BY FUR
HUNTERS, LATER BLAZED AS A WAGON WAY OVER THE WASATCH RANGE BY
THE DOMINER PARTY - BECAME A HIGHWAY FOR NOT ONLY COVERED
WAGON PIONEERS, BUT ALSO THE PONY EXPRESS, THE OVERLAND
STAGE, THE FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH - AND TO SOME
EXTENT THE ROUTE OF PIONEER RAILROADS OF THE WEST.

LEGEND OF TRAILS

- MORMON TRAIL
- MORMON BATTALION TRAIL
- PONY EXPRESS TRAIL
- SANTA FE TRAIL
- OREGON TRAIL
- LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL
- SALT LAKE AND LOS ANGELES
- OLD SPANISH TRAIL
- MAIN TRAIL OF FORTY-NINERS

THE DIARY OF



CHARLES ALFRED HARPER

FOREWORD

The small, worn, pocket record book, bound in fine brown leather, which contains the diary of Charles Alfred Harper's journey with the first migration of settlers to the Salt Lake Valley, was placed in the Historian's Office of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on March 18, 1971. There it will be preserved and available for inspection, upon request, by descendants of this 1847 Mormon pioneer. The diary contains an account of the four-month period beginning April 7 and ending August 8, 1847. Other entries preceding and following this period are also included.

In the forepart of the journal is a partial record of Charles Alfred Harper's earlier travel by packet on the Ohio River, presumably from Nauvoo, Illinois, to the vicinity of his birthplace and previous residence in Pennsylvania. He visited there with his mother, Eleanor Evans Harper, for the three weeks from June 18 to July 11. The account of the beginning of this journey is missing and the remainder, although detailing the day and hour of arrival and departure at various places during the months of June and July, does not indicate the year. This record, written in pencil and now almost indiscernible, ends with a notation of arrival at St. Louis on the 30th of July, after he reached the mouth of the Ohio River and traveled up the Mississippi.

[The fact that family members other than his mother were not named suggests the premise that they were no longer residing there and that the year may have been 1842. This conjecture is supported by Nauvoo files held in the Genealogical Society Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. These files show an ordinance record on Charles Alfred Harper dated May 10, 1842, and the birth date of his eldest son, November 10, 1842. The purpose of this trip may have been to return to these former home-places for inheritance matters or for property adjustments. —Norma H. Morris]

Also in the forepart of the record book are several pages where C.A. Harper, a carriage maker by trade, listed work performed for various individuals. Much of this work was apparently done in preparation for the 1847 migration of the first Mormon company, of which he was a member, across the plains to the Salt Lake Valley and for the 1848 company of which he was also a member. These interesting accounts, dated 1844, 1845, 1847, and 1848, list wagon and buggy parts which he made or repaired, for whom the work was done, and the prices charged. Also included is a list, without charges, of wagon repairs and parts made during the 1847 trip.

Other pages following the diary section contain notations of miscellaneous transactions with neighbors in Holladay, Utah, where he settled, the last recorded date being 1895. These entries pertain to the sale of wagons, saddles, oxen and other cattle, horses, and loads of hay.

Entries in the diary itself are terse and precise, with very few personal references, and are devoid of complaint or censure. Hardships and difficulties can only be surmised, but he commented frequently on beautiful mornings and the loveliness of streams and groves near some campsites. Although descendants may yearn for more extensive personal information, the journal nevertheless reflects Charles Alfred Harper's Quaker upbringing and reveals a man of gentility, humility, industry and resourcefulness, of sustained cooperativeness and helpfulness, and of devotion to the purposes and requirements of the journey and its leaders.

On February 2, 1971, grandchildren of Charles Alfred Harper living in Idaho received the record book from Dona Parker Johnson, a convert to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints who moved from Riverside, California, to Idaho Falls, Idaho, in 1967. Mrs. Johnson related what is known of the whereabouts of the journal during the intervening years and how it came into her possession. She had seen and read it as a child in the home of

her grandmother, Maude Mae Sanders, who in 1915 moved from Salt Lake City to San Francisco and lived in the Bay area until her death at age 92. How her grandmother acquired the journal is not known; she was not a relative of the Harper family. She had joined the Church about 1908, but by 1915 she had become inactive.

As a young girl Dona appreciated the value of the record which she read in the home of her grandmother before she moved from Oakland (her birthplace) to San Jose, California, at age 14. After the death of her father, Ansel George Sanders Parker, in 1963 and the subsequent death of her grandmother, Dona persuaded her mother, who then had the diary, to let her have it. She had always hoped to be able to find descendants of Charles Alfred Harper so that the diary could be restored to the family. While doing research at the Genealogical Society Branch Library in Idaho Falls on her husband's family, which included the Martin Harris line, she decided to look also for the Harper name and found several family group sheets. She identified Chester Edwin Harper of Moore, Idaho, as a grandson of Charles Alfred Harper and informed him by mail that she had the diary and wished to turn it over to the Harper family. He in turn notified Ruth Harper Bright, living in Rigby near Idaho Falls. She and her husband, Clifford M. Bright, went to Mrs. Johnson's home on the evening of February 2, 1971, and received the journal.

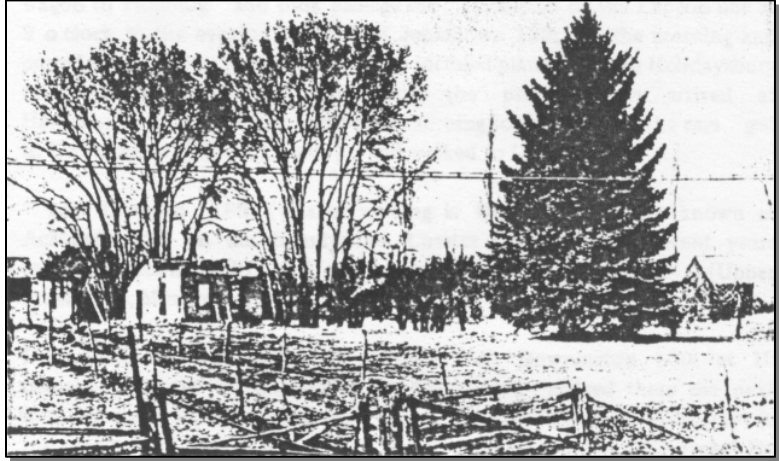
Descendants of Charles Alfred Harper here express to Dona Parker Johnson their deep appreciation for her recognition of the value of the journal and for her perseverance in gaining possession of it, and in locating family members in order to give it to them.

These descendants are also grateful for Chester Edwin Harper's authorization of the prompt action then taken by Mrs. Bright and a sister, Mrs. Herbert J. (Norma Harper) Morris, also of Rigby, in having the diary copied and made available for distribution. Photostatic copies of the original were made at Ricks College in Rexburg, Idaho, and Mrs. Morris prepared a typewritten transcript of the journal for reproduction there so that copies of both versions could be placed in historical libraries and also procured by individuals.

Also acknowledged with appreciation is the assistance of Mrs. Francis J. (Vera White) Pohlman of Salt Lake City, another granddaughter, who prepared this foreword and the Biographical Summary of Charles Alfred Harper which accompanies both the original diary in the Historian's Office and the reproductions.

At the suggestion of several family members, some minor changes and additions have been made in the foreword. Granddaughters Norma H. Morris and Ruth H. Bright have tried to follow these suggestions and hope the result meets with approval. They accept full responsibility for any such changes or additions. During February, 1971, the following record was transcribed from the original diary of Charles Alfred Harper by Norma Harper Morris, who also added supplementary information from Church History and other sources.

A few years prior to his death on July 18, 1923, Harvey John Harper of Mesa, Arizona, eldest son of Charles Alfred Harper, returned to visit the original homestead and view the remains of his parents' first home built of adobes. His father and mother, Lovina, lived in a dugout by Spring Creek while the home was being built during 1848-1849. The pine tree stands today (1971). It was brought down from Big Cottonwood Canyon by C.A. Harper and his two young sons, Edwin and George. Standing with Harvey John is a grandson, Edwin B. Harper, of Holladay.



CHARLES ALFRED HARPER DIARY

Brooksville (Kentucky) at 4 o'clock traveled 27 miles stayed all night at Brooksville and next morning took passage in the ... for Cincinnati fare \$... (could be \$6.00 or \$1.00) distance 40 miles arrived there about 3 o'clock on the 5th and the next morning took passage for Pittsburg on ... (Friday?) for Iron City left Cincinnati about 11 o'clock and got in to Portsmouth (Ohio) at 11 o'clock on the 7th struck a shoal 11 o'clock at night and got ... (out?) about 6 next morning.

June 9th struck a bar ... daybreak at the ... Blanner-hasets Hland (or Blaver-hasets) where we stayed about 3 hours arrived at Marietta (Ohio about 10 o'clock got to Wheeling (Wheeling, West Virginia) about day light the next morning and traveled about 60 (or 15) miles that day and then struck fast on a shoal

June 11th got on shore about 2 miles below Beaver (Pnns) and rode in a wagon to Pittsburg and took passage for Philadelphia on the Express line at 9 o'clock in the evening arrived at Johnstown 13th in the morning and passed over the Mts (mountains) on the inclined planes got to Holidaysburg (Hollisdaysburg, Pnns) and took the packet again arrived at Harrisburg in the evening and next morning took passage in the cars got to Downingtown (Chester County) and walked to Levi E. Ritters

* Left Uwchlan 18th (Quaker spelling is Uckland Islip, also known as Ackland's Mill on the Brandywine, Chester County; more recent years re-named McFall Mill) and got to mother's toward evening (Upper Providence, Montgomery County)

Left mother's July 11th for Uchland left Downingtown 14th at 10 o'clock ... passage on the packet for Celinsgrove arrived there the next morning and walked to Bringhamursts before breakfast left there 16th (July) in the evening and walked to Celns ... and took passage on the same packet for Harrisburg got there about 10 o'clock the next day and started about 3 o'clock for Pittsburg on the Good Intent fast line by way of Chambersburg (in the area of Gettysburg) arrived at Pittsburg 19th about 10 o'clock and took passage on the steamer Commerce for Cincinnati left Pittsburg 6 o'clock and run to Beaver and laid up till morning and got within 6 miles of Wheeling when we stuck on a shoal at the 3 sisters about 4 o'clock and had to lighten off mostly all the freight and got off about 10 o'clock in the morning and arrived at Cincinnati 23rd about 3 in the afternoon.

Left Cincinnati 25th about noon on the Josephine got to Louisville (Kentucky) next morning and left about noon 27th stuck on a bar where we were about 5 hours 28th got to the mouth of the Ohio about 8 o'clock in the evening left about 3 in the morning on the 29th and got to St. Louis (Missouri) on the 30th (July)

* When Eliza Wollerton Dilworth accepted Mormonism at her Uwchland, Pnns., home her husband Caleb told her to either denounce this faith or "get out." Since her two eldest daughters, Rebecca and Iovina had embraced the Mormon faith and had married she cast her lot with them and journeyed to Nauvoo. Her first-born twin girls, Eliza and Phoebe Ann were born 15, August,

1813; Eliza died in infancy; Phoebe Ann died, 1829, age 16 years. Her fourth daughter, Hannah, born 1817 died young; and her last daughter Rachel, born 1836, died in childhood.

Making the journey to Nauvoo with mother Eliza were her six un-married daughters, Ann, Harriet, Martha Ann, Elizabeth, Mary Jane and Maria Louise; and son John Taylor Dilworth. The Nauvoo Census of February, 1842 does NOT list the Charles Alfred Harper family as mentioned above; however, vital statistic records show the families living at Nauvoo early in May of 1842; one card on file records an ordinance record made at Nauvoo on grandfather as of 10, May, 1842.

1847

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK DONE FOR THE CAMP OF ISRAEL WHILE ON ITS
JOURNEY TO THE WEST.

April 11 making 2 axletrees for H.C. Kimball's wagon, standboards for his wagon 15 one
spoke and cutting the rims of 8 wheels for hoping
cutting the rims of 4 wheels for N.K. Whitney one for C Shumway one for Fitzgerald
(Fitzgerald) two for Barney Adams one for Brother Matthews

17th 17 houns (hounds) for H C Kimball

May 3 axletree for ... cutting rims of one set of wheels cutting on wheel for Farr one for
W. Wheeler

27 mending axletree for H C Kimball

29 making axletree for C Shumway

June 2nd making axletree for Do (meaning ditto for H C Kimball)

22 & 23 making axletree for Brigham

24 fastening box for Sol Chamberline

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1848

Jan. 22 1848	H C Kimball Cr	
	c/o making 2 axletrees	2.00
	bolster and sandboard	1.25
	2 reaches	1.00
	tongue & houns (hounds)	1.25
	pair of wiffletrees	.50
29	bolster and reach	1.25
	wedging box	12 ½
Feb. 1st	2 axletrees	2.00
	tongue and reach	1.25
2nd	tongue and reach	1.25
	putting in box	.25
9 th	tongue and stakes	1.00
	repairs on wheel	.50
21 st	making one wagon	11.00

March 1st repairs on wagon	3.00
10th work on rope mach	3.50
repairs on carriage	2.50
swaybar	.25

=====

	H C Kimball Cr 1848	
Jan 22	by 10 feet of ash plank	
29	by 55 feet Do (meaning ditto)	
Feb	by 66 spokes	
March 23	c/o 2 sandboards	1.00
27	repairs on wagon	1.50
28	stake	12 ¼

April	c/o reach	.75
	repairs on H Jacobs wn (wagon)	4.50
21 st	repairing wheel	.25
	jointing wheels	.50

May 2 nd	repairs on wheels	.75
	work on Hoveys wag (wagon)	2.00
3 rd	repairs on wheels	1.50
5 th	setting in box	.25
6 th	tongue & houn (hound)	1.50
12 th	3 stakes	.38
	reach	.50
	repairing wheel	.50
	jointing wheels	.25

	work done on Sister Rilans wagon	
	tongue and houns (hounds)	2.50
	bolster and reach	1.50
	fixing box	<u>2.50</u>
		\$6.50

May 20	c/o tongue & 2 pair of Nouns	2.50
	houns & reach	1.50
	making 2 chicken coops	1.00
	carriage pole	1.00

=====

Ezra T. Benson Cr	
1847 - Dec 30 Filing 2 saws	.38

1848 - Feb 17	c/o repairs on carriage	.25
April 18	c/o boring lot of oz yokes	.38
May 11	c/o spring block	.75
	houn (hound)	.75
	spring bars	.50

1844

Through my research with T. Edgar Lyon (Nauvoo Restoration) I learned the following information: "The tax records of Hancock County indicate that Charles Alfred Harper was located on lot 2, block 6, of Hibbard's Second Addition to Nauvoo from 1843 to 1846. Judging from the Assessor's evaluation of the property for tax purposes, he had a very substantial home, and a wheelwright, or carriage shop, as well as very good house-hold furnishings.

The following record of grandfather's account as he wrote it in his Diary is the work he did from his carriage shop at Nauvoo.

—Norma Harper Morris

=====		
1844	C. A. HARPER in Cr with A. Jones*	
July 20	c/o amt of work	\$8.61
27	4 felloes	.50
	set wheels	7.00
	3 felloes 1 spoke	.50
Aug. 3	sundries	1.00
10	rep coach	3.50
	2 spokes	.37
	rep coach	1.00
	Do on wheel (Do-ditto)	1.12
	box	.75
	set wheels	1.00
17	finishing set wheels	4.00
	pair shafts	1.25
	axle grease	1.25
	buggy shaft	.62
	spring bars	.38
	rep wheels	1.25
	4 felloes	<u>.62</u>
		\$40.22
Work totaled as:		
July 20	c/o Cash	\$3.00
27	c/o Cash	4.00
Aug 3	c/o Cash	3.00
11	c/o Cash	5.00
17	Cash	3.00
24	order for Hats	3.00

board at Peets	15.00
over charge on wheel	<u>1.14</u>
	37.16
Cash	13.00
Credit	<u>5.00</u>
	\$55.16

C. A. HARPER in a/c with A. JONES, St. Louis Mo.

	c/o amt brot over	\$40.22
	rep buggy body	3.00
	4 spokes 1 fellowe	.62
	rep cart wheel	1.25
	sundries	.50
	... block	.75
	fitting wheel	1.50
	rep buggy bottom	.25
	set wheels	<u>7.00</u>
		\$55.09
Sept 28	c/o one set wheels	1.00
	set spring bars	.75
Oct 5	boxing set wheels	.75
	rep wheel (repair)	1.18
	sundries	.25
	Do & spring bars (ditto)	1.00
	one set wheels	7.00
	fitting wheel & fellowes	1.18
	putting in hub & fellowes	1.00
	3 spokes	.60
	sundries	.45
	boxing wheels	.75
	one set of wheels	.70
	bre ... shaft	.75
	one pair shafts	1.00
	carriage	3.00
	set wheels	<u>7.00</u>
		\$41.11

TOTAL:

Sept	28	In Cash	1.00
Oct	5	In Cash	2.00
	12	In Cash	3.00
	19	In Cash	1.00
Oct	19	In Cash	10.00

Oct	19	3.00
		15.00
Feb 12		<u>3.00</u>
1845		\$38.00
		41.14
		3.14

1844:	C. A. Harper in a/c with A. Jones	
	(written in a fine pen in blue ink - the page No. 1)	
Dec 27	c/o springing in spokes	.18
28	fitting wheel & 1 felloe	1.18
30	bar in shafts	.50
31	putting boxes in buggy	.50
	blocks on ... of carriage	.25
	making top for wagon	3.50

=====

1845

1845		
January	2 felloes & 1 spoke	.38
	pair of shafts & 1 bar	1.50
4th	springing 2 spokes	.38
	making wheel	1.75
6th	making back for buggy	.75
	boxing set of wheels	.75
7th	pair of shafts	1.50
13th	making 2 sets of boxes	3.00
	felloes in wheel	.25
	spoke in wheel	.18
	2 spokes in wheel	<u>.25</u>
		\$16.20

1845:	14 miles to the warm spring
	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the next camping ground
	5 miles up the Creek
	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the next Creek at noon
	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles to Horse Shoe Creek Big Spring camped
	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ to a small creek and crossed (crossed) one
	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ to Big Timber Creek camped
	11 to spring at noonpassed (Passed) a running stream
	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ to a large swift stream caled (called) Alapiere
	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ to a large swift stream itcame through a cave in the mt (mountain) and crossed (crossed) one
	9 miles to a large stream Deer Creek on the Platt camped.

1845 page 3 C. A. Harper in apc with A. Jones

Jan. 17	making front of buggy	16.20 & .75
18	making shaft and bar	.50
20	boxing set of wheels	.75
22	making set of wheels	7.00
	boaring (boring) 6 sets of hubs	.75
25	bed piece of buggy	1.00
28	splicing coach houn (hound)	.25
29	finishing spring bars	.50
	felloes in coach wheel	.25
	7 pair of shafts	6.00
Feb. 1	making axletree	.25
	repairing coach wheels and setting	
	3 boxes	1.00
	shaft and bar	1.00
3	1 pair of shafts	1.25
	spring bar	.50
	single tree	<u>.25</u>
		\$39.20
4	double tree	.50
	carriage part	3.00
	repairing boys wagon	.12
6	repairing coach seat	.50
	single tree	.25
7	set of wheels	7.00
10	repairing wheel 6 spokes	
	& 2 felloes & trunk rack	1.00
	boxing wheels	.75
page 4	wedging wheel & making trunk rack	.38
Feb 12	6 spokes & 2 felloes	1.00
	2 shafts	1.50
	pole for hack	1.25
14	sulky axle tree & 2 spokes	1.50
15	perch and block	1.75
17	shaft and block	1.00
	2 shafts	1.50
19	springing spoke	<u>.18</u>
		62.38
page 5		
Feb 19	pair of spring bars	.75
	buggy pole	1.00
	buggy wheel	.50
	foot board	.25

	rep Fistin buggy	3.50
	rep Ballenar buggy	<u>3.14</u>
		\$71.52
Feb 22	wedging buggy box	.12
24	shaft	.75
25	1 felloe	.25
27	one set of wheels	7.00
28	bar in shafts	.50
	double tree	.50
Mar. 1 st	carriage pole	1.25
	3 foot boards	.25
	5 boxing set of wheels	<u>.75</u>
		\$80.84
	by Cash	5.00
	by shoe bill	3.87
March page 7	c/o amount carried over	\$82.89
Mar 8	c/o 2 axle trees	2.50
	perch & spring bars	1.75
	shaft & bar	1.00
	splicing 2 bows	.50
	repairing wagon wheels	1.00
11	spring bar	.75
12	carriage part	3.00
14	set of bows	1.50
15	shaft	.75
	carriage pole	.50
17	2 felloes	.25
18	bed piece	1.00
	carriage part	3.00
	2 trussels & bench	2.00
21	shaft & front end of buggy body	<u>1.50</u>
		\$103.89
Mar. 8	by amount carried over	8.87
	by files	<u>.33</u>
		\$9.20
Mar. 21 page 9	amount carried from page 7	\$103.89
21	fixing carriage	.12

	spring bars	.75
22	shaft & false back	1.00
24	plough single tree	.12
	wedging set of wheels	2.00
27	3 buggy shafts	2.25
	wagon shaft	.50
	bed piece & shaft & bar	1.50
29	pair of shafts	1.50
	repairs on buggy	.25
31	fixing drill & bending shaft	1.00
	buggy pole	1.00
Apr. 2	work on engine tender	1.00
3	pair of shafts	1.50
5	putting bands on wheels	.12
	bar in sulky	.50
	repair on wheels	<u>.37</u>
		\$119.37
Mar. 25		
page 10	amount brot from page 8	\$9.20
of diary	by Cash	4.00
	by Taylor Bill	27.50
	29 axletrees - 131 lb at 11 cts	14.41
	April 12...by Cash	<u>5.00</u>
		\$60.11
page 11	c/o amount carried from page 9	\$119.37
of diary		
Apr. 7	shaft & bars	.75
	5 spokes	.62
8	pair of shafts & single	1.50
	boaring (boring) & boiling 36 sets of hubs	4.00
11	coach bed piece	1.50
12	sundries	3.00
	repairs on buggy body	.50
	splicing 2 bows	.50
16	sundries	.12
	2 buggy shafts	1.50
	2 pair of shafts	3.00
17	axle bed	1.00
21	set of wheels & boxing	7.75
	head block	.75
	setting boxes	.50
	Paddle for Turner	.25
23	hub & felloe	1.00

	felloe & sundries	<u>.25</u>
		\$47.80
diary		
page 12	by amount carried from page 10	\$60.11
Apr. 26	c/o amount carried from page 11	\$147.86
	set of buggy wheels	7.00
	felloe	.25
30	set of wheels	7.00
May 3	... shaft	.75
	axle in . . .	1.75
	...	1.50
	5 sets hubs board	1.00
		<u>11.00</u>
		\$178.12
April	by amount carried from page 12	\$60.84
May 10	sundries	30.84
	Cash	60.00
	Note	<u>27.17</u>
		\$178.12

1848

BRIGHAM YOUNG

last page of
the accounts

April	c/o axletree	\$1.25
4	axletree	1.25
	tongue & 2 pair of houns (hound)	2.50
	bolster & sand-boards	1.50
	2 stakes	.25
	springing 2 spokes	.25
May 11	houn (hound) & reach	1.00
	altering tongue	.50
	setting in boxes	.50

1844

C. A. HARPER in apc with T. Salorgne

1844

Nov.	c/o one set of omnibus wheels	\$7.00
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23	two sets buggy wheels	11.00
	making axletree	.75
	stake & cross-piece	.25
	making pattern	.50

Dec. 4	work on cast	2.25
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	making shaft	.50
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5	making 2 bars for shafts	.37
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Dec. 7	repairing buggy	.75
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21	repairing furniture cast	1.00
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	top on Sutters car	10.00
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	making 2 poles	1.25
--	----------------	------

	making 2 felloes	<u>.25</u>
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\$38.87

	making set of wheels	<u>7.00</u>
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\$45.87

Nov. 9	by Cash. . .	5.00
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16	by Do (ditto)	1.00
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19	by Do	5.00
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23	by Do	1.00
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	by 1 cord of wood	1.25
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Dec. 7	by Cash	3.00
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11	by Cash	4.00
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21	by Cash	<u>3.00</u>
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\$28.25

28	by cash	4.00
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1845

Jan. 20	by cash	5.00
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	by cash	4.00
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Apr. 5	by cash	<u>2.00</u>
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\$43.25

	by cash	<u>2.62</u>
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\$45.87

1847
THE WESTWARD JOURNEY

APRIL

- 7 left my home in Winter Quarters April 7, 1847 in a wagon with Norton Jacobs belonging to H C Kimball's Division and journey about 7 miles when we camped for the night
- 8 the next day we heard that P P Pratt had arrived from England
- 9 left our encampment the 9th about 2 oclock in the afternoon and traveled about 10 miles toward the Elkhorn camped that night on the open prarie
- 10 and next morning resumed our journey and got to the Horn about sunset
- 11 the next Sunday we all crossed over on a raft and camped on the other side
- 12 Monday morning the 12th the Twelve all left to go back to Winter Quarters and we resumed our journey across the Platt (Platte) and then followed the bottom about 15 miles from where we staid Sunday night and camped held a meeting in the evening and decided that Brother Grover Sherwood & Markham should take charge till the Twelve came back Bro Markham gave some good advice relative to our duty in guarding the camp and observing our prayers had some music and dancing Bro Markham placed out a guard around the camp and then caled (called) upon the Brethern to tend to their prayers in their several messes I joined in prayer with Markham's mess and then retired to our wagon to bed N Jacobs returned with the Twelve to Winter Quarters the weather during this time has been cold and the spring backward there is some slight appearance of grass
- 13 13th the camp commenced making some repairs on the wagons cutting and welding tires and making axletrees I commenced making 2 axletrees for H C K's wagon had quite a lengthy lecture from Markham in the evening about obeying council about the first principles of the gospel what we came to this world to perform what we had prepared ourselves to do while in the world of spirits showing that it was our choice to come in this dispensation and had the choice of our lineage and the whole sumed (summed) together was not very edifying to the camp attended prayers and then went to bed
- 14 14th was the same way as the day preceding in the evening Markham caled the camp together and placed out guards
- 15 finished up the repairs of the wagons the Twelve got back about 2 oclock were caled together in the evening by B Young and received some instruction relative to our future organization Brother Jacobs and I attended prayers in our wagon

16 were caled together by order of Brigham and after a few introductory remarks opened by prayer and then proceeded to organize by hundreds fifties and tens a guard of fifty were chosen to guard the camp by turns Brother Kimball made some remarks relative to our journey and gave us some good advice Brother N K Whitney also made remarks gave us some good advice about obeying council and said he felt to bless us by all the authority he possessed before he left us Bro Nobles also expressed his good feelings toward us we left here about noon and traveled a short distance and camped for the night placed our horse and mules and cattle in a good grove of timber with plenty of rushes and extra guard was caled out for the purpose of guarding the same

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President Brigham Young appointed Charles Alfred Harper to go with the First Pioneer Company as his wheelwright, with instructions to keep the wagons and outfits in good repair. Grandfather was a member of the Heber C. Kimball Division, with 6 well-equipped wagons.

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17 traveled a short distance and camped about noon I started out to look for a piece of timber to make a houn (hound) found a good ash made and put it in H C Kimball's wagon

18 Sunday did not travel was a cold disagreeable day so that we could have no meeting in the evening we received some more instructions about our traveling and the order of the camp the bugle was to sound at 6 oclock in the morning when every person was to rise attend prayers and prepare to start the bugle was to sound again in the evening at half-past eight when every man was to repair to his wagon and attend prayers & retire to bed

19 *traveled about 23 miles at noon the men got back from Winter Quarters

20 went on about 15 miles and camped caught a fine mess of fish enough for the whole camp at noon got in sight of the Pawnee village many of them flocked around to gaze at us went a few miles further and camped for the night placed out a guard of 50 men in consequence of the Indian

21 chief being dis-satisfied because we did not make them more presents had a fine shower in the afternoon and in the night cleared off cold I stood guard the last watch we were undisturbed

22 the morning is clear and cold we resumed our journey at the usual hour crossed two brisk running streams during the day caled (called) Looking Glass and Beaver Greek and arrived at night at the missionary station of the Pawnee which had been deserted near a year by the missionaries where we found plenty of corn fodder and hay for our teams which had been put up by some of the brethern last summer

- 23 This is a beautiful morning some of our men have gone horse back to seek out a fording on the Platt we left our place of encampment about noon and traveled about five miles to the place that Miller forded the loupe fork of the Platt and found it to be a very difficult place of crossing on account of the quick sand and the swiftness of the stream we crossed over 4 of the wagons without much loading in them and that with difficulty it was now night and we formed our ring for the night on the bank of the stream just above us lay the ruins of the Pawnee village from whence they were driven last summer by the Sioux I went to the ruins together with many of the brethren to get wood to cook our suppers we surveyed the ground where the city once stood the houses or wigwams were nearly all burnt they had the appearance of having been large and commodious I was in one supported (supported) by posts set in the ground in the form of a cone with a hole in the center of the roof for the smoke to escape it was 50 feet across the center of the base
- 24 The morning was clear and beautiful we commenced taking some of our things over in a boat that we had along but found it to be too slow a process so they came to the conclusion to put on teams enough to take wagons over without unloading we tried the plan and found it worked well and all got over in a short time without any accident we then went on a few miles and camped on the south bank of the loupe fork

* Names of the brethern mentioned thus far are: Brigham Young, president of the Twelve; Heber Chase Kimball who became the first counselor in the Presidency; Parley P. Pratt; Norton Jacobs, Stephen Markham, Colonel: Newel K. Whitney, Bishop; Thomas B. Grover, Henry G. Sherwood and Brother Joseph Bates Noble,

This first Pioneer Company number 148 -- including three women and two children: Harriet Page Wheeler Young, wife of Lorenzo D. Young; Clarissa Decker Young, wife of Brigham Young; Ellen Saunders Kimball, wife of Heber C. Kimball; and Isaac Perry Decker and Lorenzo S. Young, the two sons of Harriet Young.

Ess. ch. hist. Smith J. F.

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- 25 Sunday did not travel the weather is beautiful washed out my dirty clothes in the evening we were caled (called together and had sung a hymn and H C K opened with prayer some of the brethren expressed their feelings that they felt well in regard to our journey and mission Brigham followed and said he felt well and that he new (knew) we were doing right and that we were led by the spirit of God and that if we continued faithful we would be healthy and be able to perform our mission which things caused us to lift up our hearts in thankfulness to our heavenly Father and rejoice while the meeting was going on we saw a large wolf walking deliberately across the prairie near our camp Brigham proposed to have a few on horses give it a chase but on second thought

he asked whether it was best to chase the wolf for sport or continue our meeting to which the brethren said continue the meeting which was done and Brigham continued his remarks he recommended that every 5 wagons have 2 cooks for the whole to save labor and provisions he also explained and showed the true principles of many things said that when a man was called (called) to lead this people by the spirit he would try to break every yoke showing that the law of Christ was a law of liberty whereas the Gentile laws and usages tend to bind the yoke of oppression they selected (selected) some men for hunters then placed out the guard and retired just before day we heard the report of two rifles and the report came to Col Markham that there were some Indians seen and the guard had shot at them and they had fled the bugle was sounded and nearly every man instantly

- 26 was up and on hand but we saw no more of the red men this morning I saw for the first time 4 antelope on the other side of the Platt some of the men saw them the morning before

The night before we crossed the Platt one of Brigham's horses jumped into a hole and hung himself by his rope This morning our Ten consulted the matter over having two cooks and concluded it was best to follow Brigham's request I was elected head cook and Andrew S. Gibbons for assistant our company consisted of nine men as follows: Cap. Norton Jacobs & C A Harper George Woodward who drives the cannon wagon Lewis P Barney & S Markham Andrew S Gibbons & George Mills Joseph Hancock & John Norton

- * After breakfast we resumed our journey and traveled about ten miles and stopped at noon to bait our teams we have had no rain and the earth is parched and dry and there is scarcely any grass to feed our teams we then traveled on till about an hour before sundown when we arrived at Gravel Creek where we camped and our horses were turned out to graze about dusk two of our horses were (were) seen going off at full speed some on horse back put off after them but were unable to overtake them we came to the conclusion that the Indians were on them

- 27 The morning clear and cold four of the brethren started back on hunt of the lost horses and we resumed our journey by striking across towards the Platt the country we passed through was dry sandy and barren we halted about 10 o'clock to refresh our teams some of the brethren shot an antelope and a hare during the day we then traveled on till we came to a beautiful stream of water where we camped for the night we had a slight shower of rain our brethren returned from the horse hunt without them said they saw 15 Indians who tried to rob them of their horses but they drew their pistols and the Indians desisted but fired on them as our brethren retreated
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* The stolen horses belonged to Willard Richards and Jesse C. Little. The hunting party encountered a number of Indians who tried to decoy them into their power. The brethren had considerable anxiety while passing through the Pawnee tribes.

Ess-Ch-Hist-Smith, Joseph Fielding.

27 about sunset a rifle was accidentally discharged in a wagon and the ball struck the leg of a fine mare belonging to Lewis P Barney which broke the bone and rendered her entirely useless thus we have lost 4 hours within a few days by nothing but carelessness this day we traveled about 16 miles

28 the weather clear and cool arrived at the Platt about 2 oclock opposite Grand Island refreshed our teams and then traveled a few miles further 18 miles and camped for the night

29 started at sunrise on account of getting feed for the teams traveled till 7 oclock when we stopped to feed and take breakfast after which we resumed our journey traveled about 18 miles and camped for the night we crossed during the day Wood River

30 the morning beautiful about noon the wind began to blow cold from the north this night we camped In the open prairie without wood or water

MAY

1st very cold and windy all day we started before breakfast and traveled a few miles to wood and water where we cooked breakfast after which we resumed our journey we now came in sight of a herd of Bufaloe (buffalo) our hunters started after them and obtained 5 old ones and some calves we camped on a slough this night

2nd the morning very cold froze quite a cake of ice this day we spent in taking care of our meat till nearly night when we started on about 2 miles to a beautiful spot where we camped

3rd the weather is still cold did not travel some of the brethren went on a scouting party one discovered a war party of Pawnees they had burnt the prairie for miles which made the food scarce

4th * we traveled a few miles when we met a trader from Fort Laramie his company was on the other side of the river they had seen us and he waded across to us we sent letters back to our families one of our men rode over with him to examine the river and inquire the road when they returned we held a council and decided to continue on this side of the Platt for the present as we wished to establish a road independent of the Gentile road for the accomodation of our families who should follow after we started on a few miles to a good place for water and tolerable feed where we camped ("they" indicates that several men rode over)

* The trader was Charles Beaumont. a Frenchman trapper and fur trader. He cheerfully consented to carry a packet of some 50 to 60 letters back to the families at Winter Quarters as he was journeying East.

Ess. Ch. Hist. Smith

- 5th the weather moderate south wind
- 6th a slight shower of rain about day-break after which it cleared off warm till in the afternoon when it began to blow cold from the west during this day we were never out of sight of large herds of Bufalos besides number of Elk and antilope
- 7th the morning is cold the wind from the north Brother Erastus Snow received a severe reprimand from Brigham for not attending to his duty when it was his turn to drive the cows and for trying to excuse himself Snow said he was able to roll off any plea that could be brought against him and if he could not roll it off he would shoulder it Brigham told him he would scold him or any other man when he pleased and he would put it on him so he could not roll it off told him he was a lazy man and had neglected his duty and caled (called) on the people for a vote wether Snow was to blame to which they said he was and then Brigham told him to hold his tongue say no more about it and tend to his business during this day we traveled about 12 miles in which time we beheld nothing but one continued string of Bufaloe the day was cold and at night we camped as usual on the bank of the Platt
- 8th the morning is cool we traveled 11 rules during which time we beheld thousands of Bufaloe on both sides of the river
- 9th * the weather is still cold we went on about 2 miles where we stopped to rest for the Sabath (Sabbath) had a meeting in the afternoon Bro O Pratt A Lyman Woodruff and Benson spoke expressed their good feelings and said they thought the spirit of the Lord was with us Erastus Snow also spoke said he repented of what had taken place on the morning of the 7th and asked the brethern to forgive him
- 10th the morning cool crossed 2 small streams opposite the south fork during the day
- 11th &
12th the morning cool weather about the same come 22 miles the last two days
- 13th very cold crossed a large stream where the bluff came to the river
- 14th very cold morning

- 15th still cold with some rain
- 16th Sunday did not travel the day cold
- 17th &
18th the weather moderate traveled about 26 miles
- 19th slight showers of rain during the day
- 20th cold and cloudy traveled about 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles This day at noon we arrived opposite the spot where the Oregon road comes over to the north fork where there is a small grove of ash called Ash Hollow
- 21st a beautiful day towards evening we were met by an Indian and his squaw of the Sioux tribe they belonged to a hunting party in the neighborhood traveled 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles
- 22nd the day warm traveled 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles saw some cedar on the bluffs on both sides of the river the country presenting a barren appearance camped on the bank of the river near some high bluffs got a young Eagle on the bluffs
- 23rd * Sunday did not travel the day warm Brother Fairbanks got bit with a rattle snake which made him very sick but he recovered he had with some of the other Brethern been teasing a snake to make it mad and it was not half an hour before he was bit by a snake of the same species

We had a meeting in the afternoon Brigham spoke to us said he felt well as regards the movement of this camp that a good Spirit prevailed amongst us that we had obeyed every council he had given us that we had done all in our power that his peace with God was like a river that he never felt better in his life than he did on this journey and he felt to bless us in the name of the Lord encouraged us to go forth in our work that we might increase in knowledge and understanding He also told us that there were many principles to be taught us that could not be done on the prairie but in a house for that purpose and in a stake of Zion and said that all who were faithful should obtain those blessings and be perfectly satisfied several of the brethern spoke and also expressed their good feelings in the evening we had a gust of wind and rain which continued blowing all night very cold

* Names spoken of above are: Orson Pratt, member of the Twelve; Amasa M. Lyman, Wilford Woodruff, Ezra Taft Benson, and Nathaniel Fairbanks.

Edmund Ellsworth who was a member of this First Company kept a diary; he stated that the buffalo spoken of above were very poor, due (o the scarceness of forage, that the brethern cut

cottonwood trees and willows for the horses. "They ate the bark as the only feed available." This was at the Loupe Fork of the Platt River.

24th the morning cold with occasionally some specks of snow we again resumed our journey distance 16 ½ miles the day was blustry and cold in the afternoon a party of 35 Sioux Indians crossed the river to our camp to visit us they were very friendly and camped near us and were around our camp in the morning some of the Brethern traded with them for ponys robes mockasins (moccasins) and so forth

25th was a warm fine day traveled 12 miles

26th warm traveled 12 ½ pased (passed) during the day the Peak caled (called) Chimney Rock on the south side of the river Bro Pratt calculated the height to be 55 feet

27th fine through the day in the evening thunder storms distance traveled 12 ½ miles

28th damp drisly (drizzly) traveled 11 ½ miles

29th wet & drisly the camp was caled (called) together about 10 oclock when Brigham addressed us and said it was no use to pursue our journey any further with the spirit that was in this camp at the present there was fidling & dancing playing cards loud laughter and disorder on every hand and said if we did not stop and turn to the Lord we were a ruined people he talked to us some length of time told us we were surrounded by evil spirits that we did not know what we were about and that he was determined to know who were willing to forsake their evil ways and turn to the Lord by making a covenant and those that were not willing might withdraw said that those that persisted in taking their Maker's name in vain should be cursed and dwindle away to nothing

he asked the brethern if they were willing to make the covenant to which they all agreed to he first caled (called) to his brethern the Twelve to come forward and hold up their hands and covenant with him then the High Priests then the Seventies then the Elders and then those that did not belong to any Quorum there were 18 High Priests 80 seventies 8 elders Brigham recommended that we have a fast and prayer meeting the next day which would be Sunday and that we would now pursue our journey and felt to bless us and prayed that we would be faithful in observing our covenants we then continued our travel about 8 ¾ miles and camped to spend the Sabbath

30th Sabbath had a prayer meeting in the morning and in the afternoon the sacrament was administered by the Bishops there was some little rain in the afternoon

31st the weather fine traveled 16 ½ miles this day I shot a badger

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From Winter Quarters to Fort Laramie the Pioneers had broken a new road, which was destined to be traveled by the emigrating saints for many years. Later on the Union Pacific Railroad was built along a great portion of this trail.

On June 12th, they arrived at the Black Hills where the Oregon road crossed the Platte, a distance of 142 miles from Fort Laramie. It was here the brethren were employed in ferrying the Oregon emigrants across the swollen, turbulent river. Wilford Woodruff said: "It looked as much of a miracle to us to see our flour and meal bags replenished as it did to the Israelites fed with manna in the wilderness."

The brethren had some satisfaction in ferrying their old enemies, this group of Missourians, for a price set by Brigham Young. Once across the Missourians continued on their way--quarreling, cursing, and fighting among themselves. The brethren camped to observe the Sabbath.

Ess. Ch. Hist. Smith J. F.

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JUNE

1st fine day traveled 12 miles and camped opposite Fort Laramie

2nd fine weather done some repairing for H C Kimball

3rd We commenced crossing the river on a boat got all over but 17* had some rain in the afternoon and evening

4th finished crossing and took breakfast on the south side of the Platt took a walk to the Fort and then resumed our journey- We were joined here by three families of the Brethern that had come from Pueblo where they had wintered distance traveled 8 1/2 miles had a light shower in the evening

5th traveled 17 miles camped at noon at what is caled (called) Warm Springs passed in the evening a small company of Oregon emigrants and camped about one-half mile ahead of them on the banks of a beautiful stream where we intended to spend the Sabbath had a slight shower of rain during the night

6th Sunday cloudy & moist fast day~ prayer meeting at 8 oclock shower about noon after which we journeyed on about 5 miles

7th weather fine went 7 ¾ miles to a small creek where we baited traveled 5 ¼ miles to Horse Creek close to a large spring where we camped for the night had a shower of rain in the evening

8th morning clear and cold traveled 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles to a small creek where we baited passed water between then went on to Big Timber Creek where we camped 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles

9th clear & cool traveled 11 miles to a small spring where we baited then went on 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles to a swift running stream called Alapiere as large as Big Timber Creek where we camped

* The leather boat spoken of was a sole-leather skiff capable of carrying 1800 pounds. The raft mentioned was a flat-boat hired from a Frenchman, James Bordeaux who was in charge at Fort Laramie.

Ess. Ch. Hist. - Smith J. F.

10th clear & cool went on 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles to another swift stream where we stopped to bait then went on 9 miles to another large creek Brigham called it Deer Creek where we camped on the Platt Bottom

11th clear & warm traveled up the river 17 miles crossed 2 streams in the afternoon

12th warm & clear traveled 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles to where there was a fording but as the river was up we went on 4 miles to another place where we camped for Sunday had prayer meeting in the morning at 9 after which Heber & Brigham gave us advice and were followed by Orson Pratt yesterday some of our company that had come on ahead were engaged in crossing a company of emigrants consisting of 22 wagons for \$33.00 to be paid in flour & bacon flour at \$2.50 per hundred the weather today has been warm

13th &
14th &
15th the next 4 days was spent in getting across the river which we found difficult crossing we swam some wagons but crossed the most on a raft and took our goods over in the leather boat we also crossed some of the Oregon emigrants in the same way

16th on Wednesday morning the 16th a company of us went down the river a few miles to get timber to make 2 large canoes to lash together to make a ferry boat we obtained them dug them out so we loaded them on wagons and brought them to camp

17th &
18th the next two days was spent in finishing the boats and crossing* emigrants we made the boats for the purpose of ferrying our people over when they come up 9 of our good men were left there and one indifferent one thrown in in which made 10 their names were Grover Higby Elsworth Stewart Harmon Pomeroy Johnson Davenport Empey Erick Glines stayed contrary to council and on his own responsibility

* Thomas B. Grover, John S. Higbee, Luke S. Johnson, Appleton M. Harmon, Edmund Ellsworth, Francis M. Pomeroy, William Empey, James Davenport; and Benjamin F. Stewart; with Eric Glinis.

19th on Saturday morning we again resumed our journey and traveled 21 ½ miles The company left at the ferry were to wait till our company came up and then come on with them to us and in the meantime ferry all the emigrants they could get to

20th Sunday had no good place to stop so we traveled on 20 miles

21st again resumed our journey got to the Sweetwater about noon distance 7 ½ miles baited our teams and then passed (passed) on passed (past) Independence Rock and then crossed the Sweetwater and followed up the south side of the river and camped near the Devil's Gap so cold being a casm (chasm) in the mountain of about 200 feet of perpendicular rocks I climbed over the mountain and found several basins of water on top I drank out of one and found the water cool and pleasant distance traveled 15 ¼ miles

22nd still continued up the Sweetwater over a sandy road distance traveled 20 miles during the day Lorenzo Young broke an axletree and at night by request of Brigham I put another in so we were not detained from traveling as usual in the morning

23rd traveled 17 miles

24th 17 ¾ miles the weather warm and the road for some distance back sandy after the camp stopped John Holman accidentally shot a valuable horse of Bro Brigham he was driving the horse up towards the camp and poked the muzzle of the gun to the horse when the cock caught his clothes and instantly discharged the ball entering his flank the horse died in a few hours

25th fine morning crossed the Sweetwater and traveled up the north bank in the afternoon we left the Sweetwater and commenced making quite an ascent the weather was much colder and we found snow in several places camped at night by a beautiful stream of water good feed but the night was cold and froze ice in the buckets of water distance traveled 20 ¼ miles

26th traveled 18 ¾ miles crossed the 3 branches of the Sweetwater and at night camped on its banks

27th Sunday journeyed on crossed the dividing ridge between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific and camped at night at a small spring which soon sunk into the sand distance traveled 15 ¼ miles

28th crossed the little Sandy and camped at night on its banks Mr. Bridger* and some of his men stopped with us on their way to Ft John and they gave us some information about the country distance traveled 15 ¼ miles the weather has been warm

29th crossed the Big Sandy and baited at noon on its banks then traveled on till dark when we again camped on the bank of the Big Sandy distance traveled 23 ¾ miles

30th arrived at Green River about noon distance 8 miles the weather* has-been warm and the country sandy In the after noon S Brannan came to us accompanied by two men for guides he was expecting to meet us in order to find where the Church was and to find out our future location the Company he took around by sea were near Francisco bay and in good health

JULY 1st &

2nd warm weather engaged in making rafts and getting our wagons over a great number of men have been taken sick within a few days the symptoms are violent pain in the head and limbs but generally does not last long till they gradually recover

3rd cool got all the wagons & teams over safe and went on down the river 3 miles where we camped

* Colonel James Bridger--known as Jim Bridger--and by the Fort bearing his name--Fort Bridger. Advised the brethren not to continue on, to settle in the valley of the Salt Lake.

* Samuel Brannan, president of the Californian Mission from 1846 to 1849. He had traveled around Cape Horn from New York to Sutter's Fort to find the American Flag waving over the Fort. His company numbered 235 members, on a chartered ship "Brooklyn" at twelve hundred dollars per month.

Ess. Ch. Hist. Smith J. F.

4th Sunday did not travel the deseas (disease) spoken of still continues in the camp but not fatal they have nearly all had it I went in company with several of the brethren back to the ferry to help 5 of our men across that were going to meet their families and when we got there we met some of our soldier boys returning from the Army at Pueblo they left the rest of the detachment at the Platt ferry we got our men over the river and then returned to camp

5th resumed our journey and camped at night at Hams Fork of Black Fork of Green River distance 20 miles the day warm the road dusty

6th crossed Hams Fork of Blacks Fork then crossed Blacks Fork twice and camped on the west side of the stream distance 18¼ miles warm and dusty

- 7th arrived at Bridgers Fort and camped on an Island formed by Black Fork distance 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles
- 8th did not travel in the evening Andrew S Gibbons was tried before the Twelve for an assault on the person of George Mills from which charge he was honorably acquitted
- 9th resumed our journey halted at a small stream 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles then went on to Muddy Creek and camped distance 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles
- 10th traveled 18 miles and camped on a small stream near a beautiful spring
- 11th Sunday did not travel found a spring of mineral tar about 3 miles off in the evening felt symptoms of the mountain fever passed a very restless night next morning journeyed on till noon 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles stopped to bait was then baptized for my health by A S Gibbons and confirmed by a member of the brethren from which ministration I received some relief
- 12th this day Brigham attacked (attacked) with the same complaint and he & Heber with a few of the wagons and the rest of the camp went on 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles
- 13th the next day 13th they held a council and decided to send on about 20 wagons to seek out a rout (route) while the sick recovered which was done the balance of us remaining at the last named place till 15th about noon when Brigham & Heber with the other teams came up
- 14th Brigham had got better and we all started on together camped near a first rate spring in a narrow valley with high rocky bluffs on the right distance 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles
- 15th Monday night 12th I passed in great pain with the fever but next day I began to recover my health
- 16th traveled down through a narrow defile in the mountains and camped in sight of Webers Fork to mistake) of Bear River distance 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles the day cool and pleasant traveling (some time later ... grandfather had written in pencil across Webers Fork this notation "a mistake" as shown above)
- 17th the day warm went on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles when we stopped on account of Bro Brigham's health as he had got worse and could not travel
- 18th Sunday held prayer meeting and partook of the sacrament counceled together and concluded to send on most of the wagons in the morning and the rest remain with Brigham till he recovered so he could travel
- 19th * according to arrangement the most of the wagons resumed our journey down the Weber a few miles then crossed this stream and took up a small valley by a rout

(route) caled Reeds Cut Off this was done in order to avoid the Kenyen (Canyon) of Weber River camped at night on a fine stream caled Kenyen Creek (Canyon) distance 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles

* Grandfather refers to James F. Reed (when he speaks of Reed's Cut-off) who led the Reed-Donner party with George Donner. This party left Independence in May 1846 for California and were caught in the Sierras.

Grandfather refers to Echo Canyon (not Weber) thence down East Canyon, over Big and Little mountains (his ridges) and into Emigration Canyon (not Parley's). The Orson Pratt Vanguard entered the valley on July 22nd, of which grandfather was a member. Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow entered on the 21st on one horse between them-near what is known today as Mill Creek Canyon.

Ess. Ch. Hist. Smith J. F.

- 20th traveled up the creek 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles crossed the creek 11 times the weather through the day in these valleys is hot at night frost and not un-common to freeze a bucket of water.
- 21st continued our journey up the mountains crossed over one ridge into another valley went down some distance then crossed over another ridge into another valley journeyed down some distance and then camped
- 22nd Came up to the other camp that went before then all journeyed together made a road through the thickets and came into the valley of the Salt Lake and camped on a fine stream distance 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (here again grandfather ... sometime later wrote in pencil these notes. "Parleys Kennon nearly opposite Woodruffs house")
- 23rd traveled on a short distance and camped on a beautiful stream and began to prepare to put in some seeds by appointing committees for different purposes were counicled by O Pratt offering up thanks to the Supreme being for our preservation and prosperity and implored his blessings to rest upon us and prosper us in our labors I was appointed one of the Committee to fix up ploughs
- 24th continued our labours about 1 oclock the Brethem that were with Brigham arrived
- 25th *Sunday had meeting and received some excellent instruction from George A. Smith O P H C K Benson Richards & Woodruff in the afternoon Bro Kimball called several of his family together in a little grove to which I was invited where he gave us some good advice for which I felt to rejoice and thank the Lord Bro Kimball said he felt like praying with us which he did and appeared as though the spirit of the

Lord rested mightly upon him asking his Heavenly Father to pour his blessings upon us and our families and that we might be guided by his spirit and be preserved from all evil

said he was satisfied with our conduct and deportment on the journey said that he prayed to the Father every day for us to be blessed and asked us to uphold him by our prayers and faith for he looked upon us as his children and wished to do us good

* Orson Pratt, Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards who became the second counselor in the Presidency with Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, and Wilford Woodruff, with George A. Smith as mentioned.

On August 16, 1847 grandfather started back to Winter Quarters with an ox team attachment of 71 men and 33 wagons. They arrived 72 days later to be welcomed by their families. Grandfather's little daughter Ellen, who was born 25, April, 1846 at Nauvoo had died 27 August, 1847 and was buried in the Winter Quarters Cemetery. Thus, grandfather was welcomed by his wife, Lavina, and little son, Harvey John.

The next spring, 1848, Grandfather, with his wife, Lavina, and son, Harvey John, left with others for the journey to the Salt Lake Valley. At Fort Laramie the company rested for several days for the birth of Charles Alfred Harper, Jr.

26th & 27th &

28th I spent in working at ploughs in the evening we held a council and concluded to lay out a city near the ground we now occupied Brigham made some remarks on the location and form of the city also upon various other subjects of interest to us concerning our future prospects and gave some instruction relative to our duties

29th had a fine shower of rain I sowed some onion seeds planted some cucumbers & beans /in the afternoon the Battalion under Cap Brown arrived with several families which increased our camp about 35 to 40 wagons

30th held a meeting in the evening and were addressed by Brigham his discourse was principally to the soldiers together with some other matters

31st still continued our work as usual

AUGUST

1st Sunday held meetings as usual the next day we moved up about a half mile up the creek and all camped together Benson and 3 others started back to meet the Company of families the week following was spent as the preceeding in sowing and planting

It was thought advisable by the authorities for all to be baptized On Saturday evening a number of Brighams and Hebers families were invited to the dam above the camp to which I was invited where we were baptized for the remission of our sins and the restoration of our health

I was baptized by Heber and confirmed by Brigham Woodruff & Amasy Lyman Brother Amasy being mouth the next morning the balance of the camp was immersed and held meeting as usual

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The last pages of the Diary are written later and in pencil showing the hay sold from his homestead at Holladay, Utah. The account begins July 15, the year not stated.

A Neff (Amos Neff) 15 1 load \$7.00
 17 1 load
 same for the next three days

On August 6th received by cash \$15.00 and \$12.50

On August 11th to be sold Hanocker 1 horse

On September 3rd sold him a horse; also another horse later

On September 12th sold H Nielson (Hyrum) 2 colts

The record from July 14th to 21st shows 5 loads of hay sold to Hyrum Nielson; all paid in cash.

Next to the last page is dated 1895; first account in July:

July – 1895	hay sold to Boyes	\$26.41	
	hay sold H. Nielson	\$34.00	and \$17.15
	hay sold to Boyes	<u>\$22.00</u>	<u>and \$33.00</u>
	TOTAL		\$132.55

November - hay sold to H Nielson 10 loads	\$142.95
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The last and final of the Diary records as:

Received of Amos Neff...1 yoke of oxen	\$120.00
1 yoke of steers	75.00
1 cow	30.00
1 wagon & saddle	<u>85.00</u>
	\$310.00

an item listed below as: 266.66
\$576.66

Received of Julian Moses

2 cows & 1 heifer	\$100.00
cash	75.00
cash	15.00
cash	<u>76.00</u>
	\$266.66

Notes at random: H Patterson

10 Seventies 11 Elders
1 ward

under numbers 53-63 Park Row this formula.

salicylate of sodium
2 grains 4 hours 6 doses

=====

ALL PAID:

Santa Ana Casto
Sept 12 - 2 colts

CHARLES ALFRED HARPER

1817-1900

BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY

Charles Alfred Harper was born January 27, 1817, in Upper Providence Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, the second of three sons born to Quaker parents, Jesse and Eleanor Evans Harper of Philadelphia and Montgomery counties, respectively. When Charles Alfred was about six years of age, his father died and about three years later his mother married John Barnett, a widower of Upper Providence Township, on December 8, 1826, at Providence Meetinghouse, with her three sons present.

Eleanor's father, Jacob Evans, was born in Montgomery County; her grandfather, Samuel Evans, and his father and grandfather, were born in Dolgellu, Montgomeryshire, Wales. Jesse Harper's parents, Robert and Hannah Thomas Harper, were both of Philadelphia. Robert was the son of Robert and Sarah Buzby Harper who were married in 1734, not in Friends Meeting but in the office of His Majesty's Justice of the Peace. The marriage could not be performed in Meeting for Robert Harper was not then a Quaker, and Sarah's people were not permitted to attend the wedding. Robert and Sarah became parents of six sons and six daughters, and great-grandparents of Charles Alfred Harper.

At the time Robert Harper married Sarah Buzby, he was an indentured servant of her father, John Buzby. As a penniless young Scotch-Irishman, he had obtained passage from his home in Belfast, Ireland, by binding himself out as a servant for seven years upon his arrival in Pennsylvania. His time was about up when he married his employer's daughter, Sarah. He was a skilled iron and steel worker and after his marriage he set up a small factory for the manufacture of augers and gimlets along the bank of Tacony Creek, near his home in Philadelphia County. He died in 1765, quite well-to-do, and the business was taken over by his eldest son, Samuel. The iron and steel tradition remained in this branch of the family for many generations, until about 1900 when forced out of business by the steel trust.

Sarah Buzby Harper's father, John Buzby, was a well-to-do Quaker who lived near the town of Frankford, a part of Philadelphia. Her grandfather, William Buzby of the same place, was the first of that family in America. William's wife, Sarah, was the widow of Thomas Seary, one of the very first settlers in Oxford Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Her house was the meeting place of the Oxford Friends before completion of their first log meeting house in 1684.

Charles Alfred Harper, when nearly 23 years of age, married Lovina Wollerton Dilworth on December 19, 1839. She was born November 5, 1818, the fifth daughter in a family of twelve daughters and one son born to Caleb and Eliza Wollerton Dilworth, of Chester County, Pennsylvania. Later, the Minutes of The Society of Friends, Plymouth Meeting, recorded on June 3, 1841, that "Charles Alfred Harper laid down a paper of acknowledgment wherein he admits the accomplishment of his marriage with a woman not in membership with Friends; without the consent of his parents and in which he states his regrets for deviation and a desire to retain his right of membership."

Similar entries pertaining to his parents, Jesse and Eleanor Evans Harper, also appear in minutes of Quaker meetings. Minutes of the Gwynedd Monthly Meeting of December 30, 1806 (page 36 in the volume for the 1801-97 period) state: "Providence informs that Jesse Harper & Eleanor, his wife hath accomplished their marriage before a magistrate. (Committee to visit her.)" The Providence group, of which Jesse Harper was a member,

evidently reported to the Gwynedd Monthly Meeting which set it up in 1788. Providence minutes (page 109 of Volume 1, 1801-1812) record that on February 22, 1807, "Jesse Harper and wife now attending this meeting laid down a paper condemning their outgoing marriage for which they express sorrow, the Women's Meeting appearing easy, and no obstruction in this, their acknowledgment is received."

Much of the foregoing information was received from Charles Harper Smith in 1942, then vice president of the Historical Society of Montgomery County in Norristown, Pennsylvania. He was a great-great-grandson of Samuel Harper who took over Robert Harper's steel business. Mr. Smith added this comment:

"When Robert Harper (father of Jesse and grandfather of Charles Alfred) married Hannah Thomas, he married into two families that went back to the earliest Quaker arrivals in America, since none came before 1682. They were devout, industrious, prosperous Quakers. While the Harpers were sometimes IN and sometimes OUT of the Quaker congregation they seemed to marry girls from staunch Quaker families, with generous dowries."

The first children of Charles Alfred and Lovina Dilworth Harper were twin daughters, born in Montgomery County on July 28, 1841, who died the same day.

About this time the young couple became converted to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, along with many others in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Mormon missionaries first entered this area in 1839 and held meetings in West Nantmeal Seminary which was open to "all persons and persuasions to meet and worship in it." The locality became known as Mormon Valley when, despite a storm of local protests, many inhabitants were converted and baptized in Brandywine Creek of Revolutionary War fame.

Charles Alfred Harper was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1841, his wife Lovina in 1840. (Church records show that he was re-baptized at Nauvoo on May 10, 1842, recorded on a Seventies record; and on May 10, 1845 on a High Priest record; and on August 7, 1847, after arrival in the Salt Lake Valley, when all members of the first migration were re-baptized "for the remission of our sins and the restoration of health" according to the diary.) After becoming a member of the Church, the Providence Meeting later recorded in its minutes of March 3, 1843 (Volume 4, page 100) that "Charles Alfred Harper has left Society of Friends and joined the Mormon Society and is no longer a member amongst us."

The date of arrival of the Harpers in Nauvoo, Illinois, to join the main body of the Church, is not known. They were not listed in the Nauvoo census of February 1842, but their next two children were born there. Harvey John on November 10, 1842, and Ellen on April 25, 1846, after exodus of most Mormons from Nauvoo the preceding February. According to Dr. T. Edgar Lyon of Nauvoo Restoration, Incorporated, the tax records of Hancock County show that Charles Alfred Harper was located from 1843 to 1846 on lot 2, block 6, of Hibbard's Second Addition to Nauvoo. Dr. Lyon added: "Judging from the Assessor's evaluation of the property for tax purposes, he had a very substantial home, and a wheelwright or carriage shop, as well as very good house furnishings." Listed as living on his lot also was a tenant named Aaron Smith.

Levi E. Riter, who married Lovina's sister, Rebecca Wollerton Dilworth, lived on lot 3 of the same block. Eliza Dilworth, Mother of Rebecca and Lovina, is believed to have also

lived on one or the other of these two lots with her unmarried daughters and her only son. One of these girls, Mary Jane, later taught the first school in Salt Lake Valley, which began in October 1847 in a military tent with log seats. Upon joining the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Eliza had been required by her husband to either leave him or denounce Mormonism.

Charles and Lovina Harper received their endowments in the Nauvoo Temple on December 31, 1845. During that winter various rooms had been completed and dedicated for ordinance work. The entire building was completed and dedicated on May 1, 1846, after most of the Church members had been forced to flee.

The Harpers were among the thousands who established Winter Quarters (now Florence, Nebraska) on the west side of the Missouri River, preliminary to the westward migration across the Great Plains. The winter of 1846-47 was severe, the impoverished housing inadequate, and there was much suffering from cold, lack of food, and sickness. Of approximately 6,000 people in this temporary settlement, 600 were buried, mostly the very young and the elderly, and young mothers and babies.

Because of his trade as carriage maker and wheelwright, Charles Alfred Harper was almost indispensable to the leaders of the Church in their preparations for the westward trek, according to Kate B. Carter in "Our Pioneer Heritage." Volume 2, page 613. He worked diligently, making and repairing wagons for the journey. His record book lists work done for many of the leaders and others, the kinds of work done, and the prices charged. It was doubtless because of this skill that he was included in the first pioneering migration to the Salt Lake Valley. He was at that time 30 years of age.

The travelers were organized into hundreds, fifties, and tens. Charles Alfred was assigned to the Twelfth Ten, and left Winter Quarters April 7 "in a wagon with Norton Jacob (captain of this ten) belonging to the H.C. Kimball division. . . ." His diary contains a day-by-day account during the ensuing four months, including arrival in Salt Lake Valley on July 22 after a journey of more than one thousand miles, and ends with an entry on August 8, prior to his return to his family at Winter Quarters. His name, along with those of the 143 men, three women, and two children in this first migration, are in bronze on the Brigham Young Monument erected in Salt Lake City, at South Temple and Main streets, in July 1897, on the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival.

The diary refers only occasionally to wheel and other wagon repairs made by Charles Alfred Harper during the trek, but he maintained a list of them on a preceding page. Two examples are quoted:

April 17. "Traveled a short distance and camped about noon. I started out to look for a piece of timber to make a houn(d), found a good ash and made one, put it in H.C. Kimball's wagon."

June 22. "Lorenzo Young broke an axletree and at night, by request of Brigham, I put another in so we were not detained from traveling as usual in the morning." (The preceding list of repairs made en route refers to this incident as June 22-23, apparently an indication that the task went on into the early morning hours of the 23rd.)

The diary notes on April 26th that George Woodard "drives the cannon wagon." Fifty years later, when The Salt Lake Tribune interviewed Charles Alfred Harper on May 28, 1897, he stated that he drove the cannon wagon westward from the crossing of the Platte River (which occurred in June). George Woodard's letter to The Tribune in 1897, in lieu of an interview, said, "The artillery consisted of one cannon rigged up like a wagon, with a span of horses and a grain-box."

Also on the morning of April 26, following Brigham Young's advice of the previous day that two cooks be appointed for every five wagons to save labor and provisions, the Twelfth Ten elected Charles A. Harper as head cook and Andrew S. Gibbons as assistant.

An interesting entry on June 16 recorded that "a company of us went down the river a few miles to get timber to make 2 large canoes to lash together to make a ferry boat. We obtained them, dug them out, so we loaded them on wagons and brought them to camp. The next two days was spent in finishing the boat and crossing emigrants. We made this boat for the purpose of ferrying our people over when they came up." The emigrants referred to here apparently were a company bound for Oregon who were assisted in their crossing of the Platte by the Mormons. The boat was left there with ten of the Mormon men to assist those who followed.

By July, many of the pioneers were sick with "mountain fever" and the ailment continued to spread. C.A. Harper was afflicted on July 11th and Brigham Young on the 12th. The diary records that a few of the wagons stopped with Brigham and Heber C. Kimball, and the rest of the camp went on. On the 13th, "they held a council and decided to send on about 20 wagons to seek out a route while the sick recovered, which was done, the balance of us remaining ... till 15th about noon when Brigham and Heber with the other teams came up. Brigham had got better and we all started on together ... 17th ... we stopped on account of Bro. Brigham's health as he had got worse and could not travel. 18th Sunday ... counseled together and concluded to send on most of the wagons in the morning and the rest to remain with Brigham till he recovered ... 19th according to arrangement the most of the wagons resumed our journey ... 22nd came up to the other camp that went before then all journeyed together, made our road through the thicket, and came into the valley of the Salt Lake ... 23rd traveled on a short distance and camped on a beautiful creek (south branch of City Creek) and began to prepare to put in some seeds by appointing committees for different purposes ... I was appointed one of the committee to fix up ploughs. 24th continued our labors. About 1 o'clock the brethren that were with Brigham arrived ... 26th, 27th, 28th, I spent working at ploughs ... 29th ... I sowed some onion seeds, planted some cucumbers and beans ... 31st still continued our work as usual ... The week following was spent as the preceding in sowing and planting."

He left Salt Lake Valley in August, with one or the other of two groups which returned to their families in Winter Quarters, arriving near the end of October. His little daughter, Ellen, had died in the meantime, August 27, at the age of 16 months. Her name, among many others, is engraved on the monument since erected among the pines atop Winter Quarters hill.

The series published by The Salt Lake Tribune in 1897, entitled "Fifty Years Ago Today" reviewed the first migration day by day, and featured interviews with as many surviving pioneers as could be located. The following comment regarding Charles Alfred Harper appeared with his picture on Sunday morning, May 30, 1897:

"C. A. Harper is a living pioneer. His home is near Holliday (now spelled Holladay), Big Cottonwood, where he has lived for many years. Mr. Harper made a pleasant call at The Tribune office on Friday, and despite his eighty years, is hale and hearty. Mr. Harper remembers many details of the great trip perfectly, and is an entertaining man in his recitals of the incidents of the journey.

"He was born in Upper Providence, Montgomery County, Pa., January 27, 1817. By trade he was a carriage maker, and in this work he was a handy member of the band. From the Platte crossing he drove the cannon wagon westward. He says there seems to be some difference of opinion as to where the pioneers camped in the valley. According to his statement, the company he was in arrived on July 22nd, and camp was made on the bed of Parley's Creek (later called Mill Creek), near the site of President Woodruff's villa. On the 23rd, says Mr. Harper, they moved up to the springs in what is now known as Liberty Park, and from there moved northwest to the block afterward known as Emigrant square, in the Eighth ward, and camped until August 2nd. Mr. Harper says that it was a most desolate country, with only a patch of green here and there along the banks of the creek, and the prospect was not inviting.

"In August he returned to Winter Quarters, and came back next year with his family."

In June of 1848, Charles Alfred left Winter Quarters again, this time with his wife, Lovina, and five-year-old Harvey, traveling with one of that summer's companies which brought nearly 2,500 more people into Salt Lake Valley by the end of October. En route, while the emigrant train rested at Ft. Laramie, Wyoming, another son was born, on July 23, 1848, and named Charles Alfred Harper, Jr.

According to The Salt Lake Tribune publication of 1897, just referred to, the 1848 migration (along with almost 2,000 who followed the first pioneers in 1847 and arrived on different dates until about October 10) "increased the population in the valley to between 4000 and 5000 people. How to feed them through the winter was the problem. The harvest of 1848 had been nearly ruined by the devastation of the Rocky Mountain crickets, and would have been a total failure had not gulls from the lake appeared and devoured the crickets. By living on short rations, sharing food one with another, and even eating raw hides, sego lily roots and thistles, the people managed to eke out their existence during the winter which was very severe. Cold weather lasted from December 1st to late in February, and on the 5th of the latter month the mercury dropped to 33 degrees below zero.

"Most of the people remained in the stockade until spring, although a few moved and built upon their city lots."

Dr. T. Edgar Lyon, in "Some Uncommon Aspects of the Mormon Migration," Improvement Era, September 1969, pp. 33-40, emphasized among several factors that:

"Utah is the only western state settled by Americans in which religion was the primary motivating force for migration....

"There is no known record of any other such large company of pioneers starting for the West in which no one in the company had previously traversed the road.

"The Saints who left Nauvoo were not in the main rugged frontiersmen ... The majority ... had come either from the settled communities of refinement along the Atlantic Seaboard or from the British Isles ... Relatively few ... had grown up accustomed to dealing with livestock, farming. building houses from the raw materials of the countryside ... within a few months the Saints had been transformed into a people who handled heavily loaded wagons drawn by oxen, horses, and mules and traversed a variety of climatic belts into the arid West.... They became pioneers in irrigation processes in America and formed the basis of irrigation law....

"The Mormon migration to the Great Basin in the early years was essentially the migration of the city of Nauvoo—its people, its crafts, and its religious convictions.... The community was the largest between the Missouri River and the West Coast.... the only supply station in more than two thousand miles where a true city could be found."

On Saturday, August 7, 1847, within two weeks of the arrival of the first pioneers, the Church leaders, for an in behalf of the people and themselves, and without compensation, commenced the distribution of city blocks and lots equitably among the people. At a general meeting on August 14, 1847, the city was named "The City of the Great Salt Lake, Great Basin, North America." When the new city was incorporated on March 26, 1851, the name was changed to Great Salt Lake City. The pioneer map, "Plat 'A' of Great Salt Lake City" based upon the Pratt-Sherwood survey of August 1847, shows C.A. Harper to have been the original owner of Lot 7, on the South side of Second North Street, between West Temple and First West streets.

However, soon after the winter of 1848-1849, he settled in Holladay (then known as Big Cottonwood), acquired a large acreage, built an adobe home now no longer in existence. The site is still marked by a big old pine tree which he and his two small sons, Edwin and George planted on the west side of what is now Cottonwood Lane, near its north end on the brow of the hill. At the time of his death 50 years later he still held his home and a farm of 36 acres. Today a nearby lane bears his name, "Harper Lane".

He and Abraham Hunsaker started the first public school in Holladay, with Layman Woods as the first teacher, in 1849, ten years before the organization of a public school system in 1859. It then became known as the 28th District and he, with Isaac Harrison and Duncan Casper, were elected trustees and held office for eight years.

Six more children were born to Charles A. and Lovina Dilworth Harper, the last two being twins born in 1864, as were the first, born 23 years earlier in 1841. Of the six Utah children, five were born in Holladay and one near Park City.

In 1852, Charles Alfred was called by the Church to a mission in England where in 1853 he converted Harriet Taylor, born August 28, 1836, to John and Elizabeth Pummel Taylor of Norwich, Norfolk, England. She emigrated to Utah with a group of converts, crossing the plains in October 1855 with those who accompanied the returning missionary.

She became his plural wife at age 19 (when he was nearing 39) on December 2, 1855, in the Salt Lake Endowment House. The following year they went to Carson City, Nevada, having been called by the Church to help colonize that area, and their first child, Harriet, was born there, January 1, 1857. They with others involved in this mission, endured much hardship, and returned to Holladay in 1857 when the undertaking was abandoned. Two more daughters were born in Holladay, and five other children in Summit County near Park City, the youngest in 1877 when his father was 60 years of age.

In 1860 Charles Alfred Harper and William Henry Kimball both purchased property in Summit County, in the Silver Creek area also known as Kamas Meadows and Parley's Park, where they engaged in the sheep and cattle industry. Both Harper families lived there. The men agreed that their first babies born there would be named in commemoration of the new location. The Kimball child was named Ranch Stanley, and Lovina's son was named Park. The agreement was applied also to Harriet's first child born there, three years later, a daughter named Parkarette. Lovina by 1864 when her twins were born, or earlier, had returned to the home in Holladay, but Harriet and her family remained for 18 years. This home was a stopping place for travelers, being then a day's journey east of Salt Lake City. The proceeds realized from the lodgings and meals which Harriet provided helped to sustain her family and enabled her to bring to Utah her mother, her sister, Rachel, and her brother, John. Two other brothers remained in England.

Before establishment of the second home in Summit County, Charles Alfred was one of a party called by Brigham Young to accompany him on a trip to southern Utah in April 1857. According to the journal of one of the group, George W. Bean, they "fitted up in twenty-four hours and were off on a four weeks' journey." The party camped at O-ah-bah, or Salt Creek, later named Nephi, meeting there some families en route to Parowan in Little Salt Lake Valley. President Young, realizing that the Sevier River was dangerous to cross, detailed four of the men, including Charles Alfred Harper, to assist these emigrants in crossing the river. The men were then to go upstream thirty or forty miles, through Salt Creek Canyon and into Sanpete valley, to rejoin the President's party at Manti, and thence up Sevier River to Parowan. The journal records:

"We went by way of Chicken Creek (Levan) to the ford of Sevier and helped the brethren to block up their wagon beds. We got five wagons and all effects across the raging stream, and then started eastward on the Indian trail close to the river. About ten miles from the wagon road we came to a hole in the rocky cliff which hung over the river. The trail ran through this hole and we led our animals carefully through until it came to old "Assimus," Brother Harper's pack-mule, about eighteen hands high and large otherwise. She stuck fast in the hole and we had a serious time to back her out."

Rejoining President Young's group at Manti, where meetings with members were being held, the group traveled southward, passing over Cedar Divide via Marysvale and Circleville, across Prairie Dog Valley and into Little Salt Lake Valley, moving on in 18 inches of snow in the month of May, camped on Red Creek seven miles from Fort Parowan with ten inches of snow on the ground, and next day were met by a military escort from Fort Parowan. They made visits to iron and coal deposits near Cedar City, to "the famed

hieroglyphic cliffs northwest of Parowan, and returned home by way of Beaver, Levan, and Round Valley, and the old crossing of the Sevier River."

For several years following his mission to England, Charles Alfred Harper made trips across the plains to assist emigrants in reaching Salt Lake, as a result of which he became known as Captain Harper. Most of these trips were by ox-team. On his last trip in 1868, the year before linkage of the transcontinental railroad at Promontory, Utah, in 1869, he went east at his own expense, furnishing his own mule team, to assist emigrating converts. During these journeys, he was regarded as being just and careful, never urging his company on to set records but making good time nevertheless, with but little loss of property or injury. One incident typical of his nature and character is related as follows:

On one trip across the plains some Indians on horseback rode up to his wagon and demanded food which the company was unable to spare. The Indian chief threw his buffalo robe on the ground in front of the oxen, signifying that the party would not be allowed to proceed without meeting the demand. Captain Harper picked up the robe, threw it to one side and called to his company: "Drive on!" The Indians turned and rode away, although many in the party of emigrants had feared that this defiance would result in an Indian attack.

In 1887, at 70 years of age, Charles Alfred purchased a forty-acre farm in Lehi, Maricopa County, Arizona, undeveloped and covered with mesquite which he helped to grub off. He built a brick home there in 1888, assisted by sons, Chester and George. His son, Park, spent several years there with his father, and Harvey and his family made their permanent home in Mesa. Charles' wife, Lovina, lived on this farm for eight years, then returned to the home in Holladay. It was perhaps when traveling from Holladay to Arizona that Charles and Lovina stopped in St. George and performed temple ordinances in the St. George Temple in April 1888, as they had previously done in December 1883, in behalf of his two brothers, his parents, his grandparents, and great-great-grandparents.

Throughout his nearly sixty years after affiliating with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Charles Alfred Harper was a devoted member and held various positions in the Holladay Ward. Although a personal friend of Church leaders Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, he never sought high positions and often said he "felt bigger on the back seat." His diary is evidence of his innate modesty and humility. He loved music and literature, and enjoyed the dances and other socials of his time. He was interested in community and political affairs, and was a staunch Democrat.

Charles Alfred Harper died unexpectedly on April 24, 1900, at age 83, apparently of a heart attack, at the home in Holladay which he had built about 50 years earlier. His wife, Lovina, died September 7, 1903, when nearly 85 years old, at the home of a daughter, Lovina Harper Walker, at Rexburg, Idaho. Harriet died April 2, 1907, at age 70 of a heart attack, at the home of her youngest son, Alma, in Salt Lake City. All three are buried, side by side, in the Holladay Memorial Park, one of the oldest cemeteries in the Salt Lake Valley.

A list of the children of each family follows. There were eleven in the first family, eight in the second. Of the total of nineteen, seven did not survive infancy or young childhood, and one died just before his twenty-third birthday, leaving eleven who survived their parents—five in the first family, six in the second, none of whom is still living.

FIRST GENERATION DESCENDANTS OF
CHARLES ALFRED AND LOVINA DILWORTH HARPER

SUSAN, a twin, born July 28, 1841, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania; died July 28, 1841.
ANN, a twin, born July 28, 1841, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania; died July 28, 1841.
HARVEY JOHN, born November 10, 1842, Nauvoo, Illinois; married Louisa Park, December 29, 1866; died July 18, 1923.
ELLEN, born April 25, 1846, Nauvoo, Illinois; died August 27, 1847.
CHARLES ALFRED, born July 23, 1848, Laramie, Wyoming; married Mary Boyes. August 22, 1870; married Ann Elizabeth Boyes, April 19, 1911; died May 9, 1935.
WILLIAM B., born July 10, 1851, Holladay, Utah; died July 26, 1853.
ALFRED, born July 7, 1856, Holladay, Utah died October 18, 1856.
EDWIN, born July 31, 1858, Holladay, Utah; unmarried; died July 24, 1881.
PARK, born September 16, 1860, Silver Creek (near Park City) Utah; unmarried; died September 15, 1936.
CHESTER, a twin, born April 15, 1864, Holladay, Utah; married Amanda Ellen Herbst, April 12, 1899; died March 29, 1940.
LOVINA, a twin, born April 15, 1864, Holladay, Utah; married William A. Walker, April 14, 1881; died January 8, 1946.

FIRST GENERATION DESCENDANTS OF
CHARLES ALFRED AND HARRIET TAYLOR HARPER

HARRIET, born January 1, 1857, Carson City, Nevada; married Peter Henry Peterson, July 31, 1879; died September 21, 1927.
ELIZABETH, born January 18, 1858, Holladay, Utah; died October 14, 1859.
EMMELINE, born August 19, 1861, Holladay, Utah; married David S. Needham, September 5, 1889; died February 5, 1930.
PARKARETTE, born May 4, 1863, Silver Creek (near Park City) Utah; married Francis Vernon, Jr., February 12, 1880; Married William McClure Lemon, about 1886; later married Elijah Horton; died August 25, 1929.
NATHAN, born March 2, 1866, Silver Creek (near Park City Utah; died March 5, 1869.
GEORGE, born January 24, 1868, Silver Creek (near Park City) Utah; married Zenobia Jane Sutherland, December 3, 1896; died September 15, 1929.
ELEANOR, born November 27, 1870, Silver Creek (near Park City) Utah; married George Frederick White, February 17, 1897; died February 11, 1932.
ALMA, born July 10, 1877, Silver Creek (near Park City) Utah; married Florence Mabel Mitchell, May 15, 1901; died January 6, 1914.

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NOTE: The foregoing biographical summary was prepared in March, 1971 for deposit in the Historian's Office of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints with the diary of Charles Alfred Harper pertaining to the 1847 pioneer expedition to Salt Lake Valley. The summary was written by Vera White Pohlman (daughter of Eleanor Harper White), using information from several sources but mainly from Norma Harper Morris (daughter of George Harper) who assisted

her mother; Zenobia Sutherland Harper, during many years of effort in the interest of Harper genealogy and in the accumulation and recording of historical material, without which this summary would not have been possible.

THE ROSTER OF THE FIRST PIONEER COMPANY 1847

First Pioneer Company numbered 143 men, three women and two children. The Company left Winter Quarters the first week of April with 141 men. Ellis Eames, a member of the fourteenth TEN became ill and returned to Winter Quarters on the 18th of April.

The Company was organized into two Divisions under President Brigham Young and counselor Heber Chase Kimball. The two Captains of "hundreds" were: Stephen Markham and A.P. Rockwood. Captains of "fifties" were: (1) Addison Everett; (2) Tarlton Lewis; (3) James Case; (4) John Pack; (5) Shadrach Roundy.

There were 73 wagons, 93 horses, 52 mules, 66 oxen, 19 cows, 17 dogs and some chickens.

FIRST TEN:	Wilford Woodruff, Captain; John S. Fowler, Jacob D. Burnham, Orson Pratt, Joseph Egbert, John M. Freeman, Marcus B. Thorpe, George A. Smith; George Wardle.
SECOND TEN:	Ezra T. Benson, Captain; Thomas B. Grover, Barbaras L. Adams, Roswell Stevens, Amasa M. Lyman, Starling G. Driggs, Albert Carrington, Thomas Bullock, George Brown, Willard Richards, Jesse C. Little.
THIRD TEN:	Phineas H. Young, Captain; John Y. Green, Thomas Tanner, Brigham Young Addison Everett, Truman O. Angell, Lorenzo D. Young, Bryant Stringham, Joseph S. Scofield, Albert P. Rockwood.
FOURTH TEN:	Luke S. Johnson, Captain; John Holman, Edmund Ellsworth. Alvarus Hanks, George R. Grant, Millen Atwood, Samuel B. Fox, Tunis Rappleyee, Harry Pierce, William Kykes, Jacob Weiler.
FIFTH TEN:	Stephen H. Goddard, Captain; Tarlton Lewis, Henry G. Sherwood, Zebedee Coltrin, Sylvester H. Earl, John Dixon, Samuel H. Marble, George Scholes, William Henrie, William A. Empey.
SIXTH TEN:	Charles Shumway, Captain; Andrew Shumway, Thomas Woolsey, Chauncey Loveland, Erastus Snow, James Craig, William Wordsworth, William Vance, Simeon Howd, Seeley Owen.
SEVENTH TEN:	James Case. Captain; Artemus Johnson. William C.A. Smoot, Franklin B. Dewey, William Carter, Franklin G. Losee, Burr Frost, Datus Ensign, Franklin B. Stewart, Monroe Frink, Eric Glines, Ozro Eastman.
EIGHTH TEN:	Seth Taft, Captain; Horace Thorton, Stephen Kelsey, John S. Eldredge. Charles D. Barnum, Alma W. Williams, Rufus Allen. Robert T. Thomas, James W. Stewart. Elijah Newman, Levi N. Kendall, Francis Boggs, David Grant.

- NINTH TEN: Howard Egan, Captain; Heber C. Kimball, William A. King, Thomas Cloward, Hosea Cushing, Robert Byard, George Billings, Edison Whipple. Philo Johnson, William Clayton.
- TENTH TEN: Appleton M. Harmon. Captain; Carlos Murray, Horace. K. Whitney, Orson K. Whitney, Orrin P. Rockwell, Nathaniel T. Brown. R. Jackson Redding. John Pack, Francis Pomeroy, Aaron Farr, Nathaniel Fairbanks.
- ELEVENTH TEN: John S. Higbee, Captain; John Wheeler, Solomon Chamberlain, Conrad Klineman, Joseph Rooker, Perry Fitzgerald, John H. Tippetts, James Davenport, Henson Walker, Benjamin Rolfe.
- TWELFTH TEN: Norton Jacobs, Captain; Charles Alfred Harper, George Woodward, Stephen Markham, Lewis Barney, George Mills, Andrew Gibbons, Joseph Hancock. John W. - Norton.
- THIRTEENTH TEN: John Brown, Captain; Shadrach Roundy, Levi Jackman, Lyman Curtis, Hans C. Hansen, Mathew Ivory, David Powers, Hark Lay (colored), Oscar Crosby (colored).
- FOURTEENTH TEN: Joseph Mathews, Captain; Gilbroid Summe, John Gleason, Charles Burke, Alexander P. Chessley, Rodney Badger, Norman Taylor, Green Flake (colored), Ellis Eames, (who became ill and returned to Winter Quarters).

The three women were: Harriet Page Wheeler Young, wife of Lorenzo D. Young; Clarissa Decker Young, wife of Brigham Young; Ellen Saunders Kimball. wife of Heber C. Kimball: and Isaac Perry Decker and Lorenzo S. Young, the two sons of Harriet Young.

*Comprehensive History of the Church
Century One, Volume III page 186-187*

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