

HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF DAVID D BOWEN

From Birth 1842 I David D. Bowen was born June 6, 1822, at 9 o'clock A.M. at Velin voel near Llanelly in the county of Carmarthen South Weles Great Brittain. I am the 3rd son of John and Ann Bowen. My father was the first son of William and Frances Bowen. My mother was the daughter of William and Cathrain Davis.

My grandfathers family consisted of four sons and 2 daughters, viz, John, Nancy, Sarah, William, Daniel and David. My fathers family consisted of four sons and four daughters, viz, William, John, David D, Mary 2 Sarah one died an infant the other was named Sarah after her, Daniel and Ann.

My brother William was born on the 15 day of August 1814. John was born April 9, 1819. Mary was born in August 1824. Sarah was born in March 1827. Daniel died when a child. Ann was born in January 1831.

I was very sickly when a child and when I was eight years old I went to work in the coal pits, and when ten years old I got the bone of my right arm brock throught an accident which layed me up for some time. I work very hard from that time in coal pits in and about Llanelly untill the spring of 1839, when I and 2 more boys left our homes on the 20 of April and got to Merthyr Tidfel the 22. Two days on our journey. Work in and about Merthyr untill the spring of 1840, when I retern home to my fathers house in Velin Voel. Work there til the latter part of sumer, when I was atacted with a very voielent fever and by the middle of Suptember I was wel when I made up my mined that I would try some other work, and on the 20 day of Suptember 1840, I shiped on board the James Shooner, Simon Samuel Master, and in a few days after I had shiped on board the James we set sails for Palmough in Cornwall Ingland and before we were out at sea very far I found myself very sick from the rocking and

picking of the vessel, and in three days we arrived in Palnough safe and sound with the carco which was coal, and in a few days we were redy to return home again and in three weeks from the time we started from home we where again. I continued in that tread intil the sumer of 1842 when I left the James and shiped on board the William Henry of Llanelly, Capt. Phillip Ball, Master, when was bound for Southampton South of Iglan. Return home and commence in the Irish tread to Cork, Waterford, Belfast, Ross, Drashady and many other places in Ireland. I continued in the same vefsel and trade intill the sumer of 1844, when about June 1844 Capt. Ball hauled up his vessel in concequence of the trade being slack and he disgarge his crew. And I with the reast of the hands were compeled to seke another place when I shiped on board the Lord Raid brigg Capt. John Samuel bound for Dundock Ireland. We got ready for sea and started with fair wind and went as far as Milford Islands when the wind cam from the Southwest and blewed a herican that we could not whether the islands and had to be put back for Millford Haven and there we layed wind

bound for one week, and on a Sunday morning the wind abated. Still from South West and a fair wind for us if we could only whether the islands. We weighed our anchor and set sails and away we went and by next morning we where round the point. Up the Irish or St. George channel we steered with fair winds and plenty of it. By noon shee came to blow more and more intill we where oblidge to furld all our sails except the fore sail, when on the morning of the third day out we where compled to furld even the fore sail the only sail we had set. Then we run from day light to breakfast under bare poles and the brigg was runing seven and half mile per hour and the sea runing mountain high. As soon as the breakfast was over the captain give orders to lighten the carco by throughing it over board. We set to work and comence throughing the coal (for that was our carco) overboard. When we where all this

engage in lightening the vessel (except the Captain Heim at the helm) the sea running faster than the vessel her being under bare poles a wave like a mountain broke on our stern and struck the vessel lifeless, and the same as if shee was going to the bottom of the sea instantly. There shee layed dead for a few moments hopeless of recovery. I was in the hold filling the coal when the accident took place, the water falling in big streams on my head. I thought surely that shee was in the bottom of the sea, at the same time trayed my best to get out of the miserable hole. By the time I got up on deck I cannot describe my feelings. Evry thing was swept clean from the deck by the mureless wave and the Captain was carried from the helm and stuck under the waindlass the fore part of the vessel. When I found him there he was senseless and on examination I saw that his arm was brock. The tiller was unshipped then there was nothing to steer the vessel and shee was turning and going where ever the wind blew her. The mate had some of his ribs brock. Boat was tore to pieces. The galley carried over board. The bullworks carried away fore and aft. By this time the vessel had recovered & all hands on deck. The vessel had to go where shee had a mind to no one to steer her. The wind from the South West glowing a gale and the sea running mountain high. Shee turned her bow to the North West. Shee came broadside to the waves and when we where all hands this thinking of the accident that happen, we shed another wave coming like a high mountain. All hands thought surely that shee would swallow us up in the sea and that shee would strike the vessel into thousands pieces. And the Captain lifted up his hand to heven and exclimed with a loud voice O Lord boys what shall we do. All the boys run up the mast in case the wave would breack on the vessel and carry us all away, but when the wave was about twenty yards off shee brock and did not reach the vesses. Then everyone that could do something commence preparing her for the sea. We hoysted up some of the necessary sails for her to lay too as the sailors calls it. Then shee swim the waves very comfortable or rather very uncomfortable, for we had

to pump for two days and two nights, because the water was running continually to hold in consequence of the tarpauling being broken. Nothing to prevent the water to go in. We were then opposite Holy Head light house North Wales. Here we layed too for two days and nights, and on the morning of the third day the wind abated a little but still from the South West. We unfurled our fore sail and hoisted up our top sail and away we steered about South East for the harbor of Bewmaris in

Anglesey North Wales where we stayed two weeks repairing and other things. Surely our ship was in a miserable condition and looked as if she had at sea for twelve months. The Captain went to Liverpool to get his arm set, and he returned in nine days. During the time we were at Bewmaris I received a letter from home stating that the news was there that the vessel was lost and all hands perished. This was somewhere about the 27 June 1844. During my stay at Bewmaris I visited the beautiful Meme Bridge, which is extended across the narrow straits and connecting the counties of Carnarvan and Anglesey. It is an excellent workmanship and a bountiful construction. I visited Banger and other places. After having everything well repaired we set sail again for Dundock with fair wind and arrived at our destination in two days. Stayed there about one week and started for home and got there safe, and our friends were glad to see us after our hard voyage. When we arrived at Llanelly Capt. Samuel hauled up his vessel owing to his broken arm. I then shipped on board the brig Rambler of Llanelly Captain Mitgaff Sunderland man. Bound for London. We were two weeks on our passage owing to contrary winds and bad weather. We had to put in to many places wind bound. We stayed in London five weeks. During my stay in the great city of London, the great metropolis of the British Empire. I visited many of the principal pieces as St. Pauls, the new London Bridge and the Poutful tunnel under

the Thames, and many other places. Started for home and arrived there about the 20 of September 1844. All hands were paid off and in a few days I shipped on board a big bark by the name of Superior of Dundee Scotland, Wm. Henryson, bound for Valpariso, Cjoli, in the South Pacific seas on the west coast of South America. I went on board of the Superior on the 27 of September 1844 and the next day 28th it being Sunday, we unmored from the warff and the sterner hariat was made fast in the bark and towed her out the distance of eighteen miles to the open sea. When I left the dock I bid farewell to all my friends and relatives for I did not know when I would return if ever or not, very uncertain. My dear father and my brother John was on the pier head witnessing my departure from my native land and town with tears in their eyes, thinking that praps they would never see me no more. On the night of September 28, 1844 I bid farewell to my native land. During the night we pass Caldys and Landy islands, and the next morning 29 the wind being fair on from the North East we were clear out of sight of land, except Capt Clear and Silly island which left on the 30th. We sailed for five or six weeks with good fair winds. We sailed by the peak of Teneriff, the Canary and the Western island, and on the eleventh day of November we cross the equator, or the equinoctial line, so called. There was only two men on board that ever crossed the line before and we had a great time of it. About forty days we sailed from the line, South South West, with a fair wind, for the Cape Horn. When we were sailing opposite the great river Amazon South America about 7 or 8 miles an hour with all the stensails set, on a sudden a very furious storm came up right ahead of us, and brock the fore yard and carried away all the stensails booms and split many of the sails. The storm did not last but few minutes and over, but it took all hands about a week to make every thing all right. We sailed along the Coast of Brazil an extensive country in South America, and the province of La-plata, and along the Desert Coast of Beienas

Ayres which lays Lat. 34o 35o South and Long. 58o 31 West. Sailed by the straits of Magelan, passing Falkland Islands and along the coast of Terra-De-Fuego the Southern extremity of South America. On the 25 of December 1844 Christmas day we made the land the Southern point of Terra-Del-Fuego, and on the 26 we sailed through the straits of La-mere, and had double the cape (as it is called) with the wind from the east it being fair for us, but when we where at the west end of the straits, the wind fell to a calm and the currant trifled us back through the straits again and where very near dash to pices on the rocks which was very high and jagit. All hands was up all night keeping her away with poles and oars from being dash to pices on the rocks. By day light a breese sprung up from North North West and carred us out of the straits. The land of Cape Horn is very high and mountainous covered with snow all the year round, for we where there in the middle of the summer, for the winter in Inglan is the summer at Cape Horn, and all places south of the equator. There was any amount of big birds and courious fishes in that cold climat. The penguyn and the albecorn is very singelar birds. The Penguyn has a very large body and small wings about four or five inches long. He cannot rise himself from the ground nor water. In fact he cannot fly any at all. He is seen very often two or tree hundred mils from land. He houls like a dog and can walk on the water like a man on land and can be heard from long distance. The albecorn is a very large bird, very much like the goose, but a great del larger bird. We cach a very big one, its wings when stretch out measured eighteen feet from the point of one wing to the point of the

other. After we where out of the straights the wind arose and begin to blow from the Northwest worst and worst intill at become a whole gale. We had to take in all the sails to a close rieff mine top sail and the sea begin to rise and become like high mountains. It continued to blow intill the year eighteen hundred and forty fore went out.

A.D. 1845 This morning, all though the wind blew high and the sea roaring like a lion, and

Jan. the first our situation very uncomfortable, we joyfully calebreted the new years day of 1845. Just as soon as twelve o clock (midnight) came and the watch called, the captain give orders for all hands to come aft to the cabin to see him. There had his bottles and glasses reddy and evry man in his turn was invited to help himself of the best french brand y and plumb cache that was made for the perpose. And by the done of the day, the cook killed a fine fat hogg and made us a beutyful and testefull sea pie for diner and there was plenty left for supper. Thes ended the first day of eighteen hundred and forty five with us. Evry man was well pleased with the Captain and cook.

2nd The wind continued to blow from the North West. The ship was laying too and shee was drove back to the South East about two mils an hour. We continued in this situation intill about he fifteenth of the mounth when the wind fell and became a dead calm and shifted to the south. By this time we where many degrees to the South east of the cape which lays lat. 55° 58 S and Long. 67° 26 west. We then set all our sails and in a few days we where round the cape again. We sailed along the coast of Terra-del-Fuego, passing the straits of Magellan on the west side

which divide Terra-del-Fuego and the land of Chili. Sailing along the shores of

Chili we became to a little warmer climate and more comfortable whether. A little to the left we passed the island of Juan-Fernando in the South Seas lat. 33° 45' South and long. 78° 37' west of Greenwich which was rendered famous by Ansons voyage round the world and from having been the residence of Alexander Selkirk, a scotch mariner, who continued in this desert island for four years and four months alone, without any other means of supporting life then by running down goats and killing such other animals as he could get at. Selkirk was born A.D. 1676 at Largo in the County of Fife, and being in the year 1703 a sailing master of the ship Cinzueports, Captain Stardlings, bound for the South Seas, was here put on shore in consequence of a quarrel with the Captain. From this solitude Selkirk was afterwards relieved and brought to England by Captain Woods Rogers and his narrative in the hands of Daniel Defoe was for near a century believed to have given rise to the celebrated romance of Robinson Crusoe, but that tradition has been disputed on probable grounds. We sailed along intill the 28 of January 1845, when we arrived inside of Valpariso Bay and by noon we anchored about a quarter of a mile from the city of Valpariso. We where four mounths on our passedge from Llanelly South Weles to the City of Valpariso. After a long tiersome voyedge we landed ones more on land without a single accedent to any one of the crew. Before we came to an angar while yet good many miles at sea, several canoes came out to meet us maned with four native in each canoe, full of water and sweet melons. The Captain bought many for the boys and greaps in abundans for five cents a string. The natives are a very courious looking beings, dark red complexion, long black hair and black eyes, half beed indians and Spanierds. Furious and revengful dispositions, and hard to please in tradeing with them. They like English far better then the Americans.

Doing a little chorse on board in the morning and after diner three of the boys and myself had orders to man the boat (the gig) and be reddy to take the Captain on

shore. While waiting for the Captain to get ready, the boys collected few dollars among themselves to get some brandy. We took the Captain to the town and we stayed on shore until dark. We bought few bottles of brandy and brought them on board. That night some of the boys drank very freely of the brandy so that they could not get up next morning to breakfast nor to work.

After breakfast the first mate went in search of the missing boys. He got down to the fore castle thinking that they were yet in their hammocks, feeling every hammock as he went along, until he got as far as the farthest hammock next to the side of the ship. It was so dark in the fore castle that a person going down there at first could not see any thing, but a person in there could see another person coming. So it was with the mate. He could not see any thing but going by his feeling, and when he was at this farthest hammock he felt that there was something or somebody in it. He immediately put his shoulder under it (thinking that it was one of the boys) and upset its contents flat on the floor, and lo and behold to his astonishment and great surprise what did he discover but a woman, right before

him, and he said to her, what the devil has brought you here so soon as this. The mate thinking that shee was brought on board from the town the night before. And shee answered and said in a crying voice, its me, Mr. Simpson, that was the mates name, and who are you said he to her. Don't you know me, sir. No I don't he replied. I am Caroline John from Bristol, said shee. You know me well. Then shee told him that all about it, that shee left Bristol in the superior and had been in here ever

since, that shee had come out with Bill, one of the sailors, and he was her sweetheart. This went to the Captains ears and he was very much put out about it. He went to see the English Council about her. He told the Captain to put her on shore like a dog and let her go about her business. So the Captain give orders to the 2nd mate to take her and put her on shore. He took four men and himself and the woman in the boat and put her on shore and there we left her. Shee could not walk without assistance, not walk any for 4 month. This afternoon one watch or half the crew went on shore for 24 hours.

st Working a little on board such as washing the decks and some other chours. The other watch and I among them went on shore and stayed twenty four hours and come board befor night.

Febr. the 1st Taking in a supply of water and provisions intill the 10 of the month, when we set sail for the coast North for we had to go to the town of Gabica to unload our coal. We sailed along the coast all a long with the wind from the South East, in sight of land all the time. It was a beuteful senery to be sure to any man of fancy. We arrived at Cabica the Capital of Poleva after a very fine tripp about the end of February. Polieva is a small independant and repipican government on the sea cost between Chilian and Peruvian Governments. About the first of March we comence unloading our cargo which has coal from Llanelly. While at Gabica one Whensday morning when all hands was at breakfast, a great and horrible shock was heard in all the town and in the ships in the bay. All hands run from ther breakfast an looked towards the town. Could not see anything but a dense cloud of smock and dust. Our ship allthough out in the bay about one mile from shore shook like a leaf on a tree or a ship at sea in a gale of wind. The natives of Gabica informed us that about

twelve years ago that they had such a great earthquake that the water all fled from the bay and left it dry for miles, but came back to his old place again in a short time. We stayed at this place all this month unloading and other things, and about the first of April we set sail for the Ginsee Island, where we were to load guava. This island is opposite Gallio in Peru, which lies about 12 degrees south Lat. And about 30 degrees west Long. We arrived at Ginsee Island in a few days from Gabica, and anchored about half a mile from shore. Commence loading our ship with guava, the filthiest, nastiest, stuff I ever worked at in my life. We had to carry the guava in boats from the shore four or five tons at a time. This took us a long time to load our vessel. About the middle of May we were loaded and ready to start home. However I will mention some of the many peculiar events that came under my notice at this place. It is well known by every one that is acquainted with history that the inhabitants of this county is Roman Catholics by

religion, and the people half Spanish breed, therefore this people received their religion from the Spanish. I happen to be here on good Friday. It was some time in April this year. At noon the day before Thursday, all the natives quit working, and all the place became as silent as the grave and continued so until nine o'clock next morning. When to our astonishment we saw from our ship a high gallows erected on shore near the sea side and in a few minutes we observed something like a man dressed in sailors' clothes hauled up to the gallows by a rope. It hung there by the rope for fifteen minutes when one of the men present ran to him and cut him through with a sword until all his bowels came out. With this such a shouting, singing and

fireing of guns was ashtonishing. All the natives was in their glory by calebreting good Fraiday. We where strengers to their costum and where all surprise. The natives continued on their spree intill nexed morning. We inquiered of some of the natives what did all this meant. The answer was that it was they coustom to calibre good Fraiday evry year in remembrance to the crucifixion and death of our Lord and Sevor Jeses Crist, and the hanged and gibbeted person was the representation of Judas Isgariot who sold his lord with a kiss. The natives of those countrys are very peculiar in their feelings about their relegion. Persons had to be very careful how would they speak about their relegion or his life was not safe. We did not call at Callio nor Lima the Capital of Peru. However I will relate an old proverbe that is very common concerning Lima and Callio and the people (that is) that it is heven for women, purgatory for men and hell for jackasess. The meaning is that the ladies is very hansome, men so hugly and jackasess so plenty. This is very fine climate and country, all kinds of fruts. Now we where reddy to start home, or what the sailors termes it we where homeward bound. We started with a fine breese of fair wind when opposaite Gabica on our way south. The Captain with our men went ashore in the boat on Beisness and the ship out at sea about seven mils in a calm. And when they started to come back to the vessel the sun was down and before they where half way back to the ship it became a thick fogg that they where oblige to stay in the boat all night and nothing but the open sky for their shelter. They did not find the vessel intill about 10 o clock nexed morning. During the night they cacht seven sharks with their hands and brought them on board. They where extremly glad to find the vessel for they where geting hungry for want of food. We sailed along the coast with the wind from the East and a very fine wether for few weeks untill we where within a hundred mils to Valpariso when the wind shifted from the South and blew a hard gale for five days. I mey state here that for a long time our water was done and we had none to drink nor to make coffee, except what the cook disdilled from

salt water and a little wine that the Captain give us now and then. Our vessel being loaded with that nasty stuff gewave. Shee was strain very much and leaking water very fast. Had as much as we could do to keep her dry. We arrived at Valpariso the 20th of June and stayed there intill the last of the mounth, taking in our supply of water and provisions. When evry thing was reddy we sat sail for homeward bound. We took or departure from Valpariso with cheering harts thinking that we would see our blessed homes in four mounth at farthest, but alas, to our sorrow and disapointment when we where out from Valpariso four or five

days our ship sprung a leak. All hands was up night and day pumping and keeping her above water. Most of the time there was a few feet of water in her hold. The Captain would go ahead, and sailed to the same direction for many days, when all the men agreed that they would not pump any more inless he would put for shore, and if he would not, that they would parish with the vessel for verily we wher all exhausted for want of rest and sleeping. With this he sa that he could not doo anything him self and cries to the men at the wheel, Hard up Helem, and square our yards boys. All hands was reddy in an instant to opey the comand. Up with all our stensails boys was the cries forom the first mate, for we had a good stiff breese of fair wind from the west and us runing east and in less than an hours time all the square sails was up and with a good hard breese about half a gale shee was going through the water like a sea snake and in two days we made the land about one hundred miles distance ahead of us, and nexed morning we run her ashore in a place

called Tirquana or port Concepcion in Chili near the straits of Magelan. It was on a Sunday morning. When shee struck the ground, with the breack of day, we where out in the bay about fifteen mils from the town. Just as soon as shee struck he ground the cries was heard from the mate, let go all the haliersess and haul on the down holes, and in a very short time all the sails was down and snugly furled. We was in a calm quiet place concequently no harm come to our ship. By the time we had evry thing fixed, we sa a boat coming of the town, loaded with men, and it was not long before it came along side. It was a boat loaded with all kind of fruits for sale, with some black wine or what is called in this country black jack. The captain bought a small keg of full of wine for the benefitt of the sailors. The boatmen advice the captain to hauled the ship from there to a deep water. Subsequently we runed fedge anchor from the stern and took the rope to the windlass and hauled her away. This was done before breakfast and the men working hard with an empty stomak. Some drink perty freely of the wine and got very drunk, that few knew what they were doing, officers not exepcted. When any of the officers would give comand some of the sailors would run to him and knock him down directly. Even one of the sailors knock the captain down with his cap. With this the Captain run to the cabin for his pistols to shoot the men, but when he came up the man was not to be found. The Captain then ordred the 2nd mate to hoist up the signal of distress, that is hoisting the ensign upside down, that may get some help from the shore, but as it happen no one did come, nor did any one see his signal. However, few of the boys was able to hoist up the fore and main topsails and foresail, and before dark we where anchored within few hundred yards of this town and vessel was allmost half full of water. By this time the boys was geting sober. Nexed morning, Monday, the Captain when ashore to the town to the English Council and had a warrant against five of the boys and had them committed to jail. They where kepted in prison for one day and night and were released. We could doo nothing to the vessel at this place. We would have to leve her here or take her

to Valpariso. The Captain concluded to run her back to Valpariso if the men were willing. Every body agreed to it. And we set sail and started and we arrived safe in Valpariso in a few days. When we got there the ship agents come on board to examine her, and they determine that shee was not

worthy or safe to go back round the Cape Horn. Then we discharge the cargo and strike all her sails, yards and topmasts, and have her down on her side for farther examination. There shee was condemned and not worthy to go any more so sea at all.

Most of the men left her and shipped in other vessels, but I continued in her until the tenth of August, then I shipped on board a brig belonging to Dundee Scotland, Captain Duff, loaded with copper and silver ores bound for Swansea, South Wales eleven miles from my native town. That came very good for me. The next morning we set sail for home once more with the wind from the North West and it continued the same point until we double the Cape Horn. When at the Cape the wind blew so strong that we were obliged to take in all the sails to a close reefed main topsail and foresail. While we were taking in the fore topsails a young lad, a Scotch boy, fell down from the fore top sail yard upon the long boat which was on the deck by the foremast. The cause of him falling was that he could not stay himself on the yard the weather so cold his hands lost their grip and he fell. Every body thought that the young lad was killed instantly on the spot, but a luck out of an accident he recovered again in a few hours, but he could not do any work during the whole passage.

Our brig was very heavily loaded. Water continually on deck. However we sailed along with good success until we got into a warmer weather, east of the continent, passing along the Falkland island proceed northward by the desert coast of Buenos Ayres, Lat. 34° 35' south long. 58° 51' west, one of the most considerable towns in the province of La Plata. We now pass along the coast of Brazil and till lately the

resedance of the royal famiy of Protugal. The wood called brazil, which is brought from this country, is of great usein dying, and brazil chips are well known as the principal ingredient for making excellent red ink. Doubling Cape St. Roque or San Roke and passing the mouth of the vast Rever Amazons, we sailed by the Dutch settlement of Suriman, now possessed by the English, and thence proceed along the coast to the Island of Curacoa which was formerly a dutch settlement, but now is in the hands of the English. Hence we continued our voyage til we arrived opposaite Carthagana, Lat. 10° 25' North, Long. 75° 29' west and Porto Bele a sea port town of the Isthmus of Panama in North America, passing Vera Cruz, on the gulf of Mexico, we leave the city of Mexico on the left Lat. 19° 5' west and continued along intill we arrived to the Lat. Of New Orleans the Capital of Louissiana, near the mouth of the Mississipi River in the gulf of Florida. Then we sailed across the Atlantic ocean intill arrived at the western islands, passing by the peack of Teneriffe, which is four thousands one hundred an nineteen yards high. The wind being from North to North East, we had to steer south of East til we came to the Cape De Verd Islands about twenty in number, then the Canaries or Fortunate Isles and finally the Maderras, a small cluster about one hundred miles North of the Canaries. While we where at this islands, we witness a total eclipse of the moon. It was about the first of November. It was a very interesting sight. It continued about three hours. We sailed along most of the morning of the 27th of November. After a bad foggy night, all hands up all night watching for the land, and we where only few hundred yards when we made breese of fair wind from the North west our vessel was going like a snake through the water and evry hart full of joy thinking that we where

once more on the borders of our native land. By dinner time where passing Landy island in the Bristol Channel, which was well known by me, for I had passed her many times before. Leaving evry object far behind us, we where making evry hour count and by the middle of the afternoon we where opposite the worms head the entrance of Llanelly harboard. Making all the time we could we arrived at the Mumbles light house within four miles to Swansen. The pailot came on board and took us right in too Swansen on the night of the 18th of November 1845 about 9 o'clock in the night after a voyage of fourteen mounths to the day. It was very dark and raining. It was very hard to get the sails furled they being so wet. Very near all the boys after eating their suppers went ashore to the town and got pretty drunk, according to the custom of sailors after returning home from a long voyage. They all stayed ashore all night, and eat our breakfast in the public house where we stayed all night. And according to the rules of ships all hands was payed off or disgarge intill they was payed. About eleven in the morning I took the coach for Llanelly and arived in town at 2 P.M. and got into my fathers house alive, well and harty once more. My father and mother did not hear any thing from me from the day I left intill this very moment. They where exceedingly glad to see me again after a long seperation. They thought that they would never see me any more at all. I was not long in the house before I could notice a great del of deffrence in the apprance of its inmates. I begin to inquire of the where abouts of this one and the other one, of my friends, and looking in my dear fathers face I could see that there was something the matter. What said I is the matter on your face. The answer was that he was burnt in the coal pit by the fire damp allmost to death. All his skin was burnt from his body. He had not comence working seince the accedence. He had been three mounths then at home

from his work, and not well yet for work. The next news for me was that my sister Sarah eighteen years of age was dead ever since last spring, All this sorrows was very near taking my poor mother to her grave I been abroad, my sister died, and my father burnt almost to death was great trials for her. And Mary my Eldest sister was married to David Phillip about two months before I arrived at home. All these things had produce a good deal of change about home during my absent. The third day I went back to Swansea to be pay by the Captain of the brigg for the tripp from Valpariso to Swansea. Received my money and return home again. Then I comence looking after my money that I earned on board the Superior. I may state that when I left the Superior at Valpariso, that I had an order or a check or note for my pay from the Captain and the English Council at Valpariso, so that I could draugh my money when I arrived in any part of Great Brittain. I sent the draft to the owners of the vessel, whom was the Eastern Bank of Scotland, through the Bank England, Mr. Williams, the banker, took an active part in it. Send it that day and in seven days the draft come back without the money, through some cause that I did not know. Again the second time we sen the order, but return the same in seven days. Mr. Williams, the banker advice me to go to some layer, so I started for Mr. Benjamin Jones in the Layers office. I found him in and told him my busness. He took the draft and look at it. Then he asked me a few questions concerning my long voyage, and my hardships, and who my father was and few more questions. I answer him to his

satisfaction, then he tap me on my shoulder and said. My young man, you have gone through many hardships and have earned your wages hard. I say to you, your money is sure to you. He then send me to bay a stamp to the stationer. I did no and return,

on which he wrote both side and I signed it in three different places. Now said he your money will be here in seven days. That was the time it took a letter to go to Scotland and back. I asked him what was his bill for his trouble. Nothing said he. I will give you that free grattis. I thanked him very much for his kindness to me. I left his office, and took the draft and the stamp to the bank to Mr. Williams. He send it immediately and accordingly as Mr. Jones said my money was back in seven days. I went to the bank at the time and there my money was waiting for me. This was on Monday morning the 22nd of December 1845.

Dec. 25, 1845 It being Christmas day, I got married to Mary Davis the daughter of Morgan and Elizabeth Davis of Velinvoel near Llanelly, by Mr. Morris the parson of the church at Llanelly. We invited many of our friend to the wedding. Our guest enjoyed themselves on our entertainment. Mary my wife was born in Caerlemes two miles out of the town of Llanelly on the 28th day of January 1825 and moved to Velinvoel with her parents when a child. We lived neighbours for years before we were married, and played together when children, and had been courting for years. Her mothers name before married was Bowen the daughter of old William Bowen the Blacksmith, a very good old man. I knew him when I was a boy, Her father, Morgan Davis was the son of old Thomas (or Tom) Dafyd Collier lived all his days in Llanelly. Old Thomas Davids family consisted of four sons and two daughters(to wit) Morgan the oldest, John, Williams, Henry, Nancy and Margret. Morgan Davis, now my father, family consisted of six girls (to wit) Mary the eldest, Elizabeth, Ann, Hannah, Ame and Rachel. This is a little of my wifes genealogy. Now, after married the cares of life comence then we could not live like the beasts of the field, but had to live like mankind. I rented a house in Velinvoel and furnished it with furniture. I bought thirty pounds worth of furniture, to ornament my new and first house, which money I earned on my long sea voyage. I tarried at home with my wife

for a few days, but I could not stay very long, no income but outgoing, preparing for sea again.

Jan the first I had been home now little over one month. I shipped once more on board my old vessel the William Henry, Captain Ball, bound for Ross Ireland. Started for Ireland had a very bad weather was away from home a month. I made a few more trips in her from Llanelli to Ireland and back, until the middle of April, when I was coaxed by my wife and my brother John to leave off the sea entirely and become a landsman once more. I concluded to try it again, and on the morning of the 20th of April, I started for the Llwyni in Glamorganshire the place where my brother John worked and lived with his family. I arrived at my brother's house that evening, where I work with my brother in the mining business for a long time very comfortable and thought of making the Llwyni my future home. My wife came up to Llwyni for a visit to see me and stayed there most part of the summer. She went back again to Velinvoel and in few weeks I went myself. My wife was then big in the family

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<!--[if !mso]--> <!--[endif]--> way. Seen her in that state I thought that I would stay at home until she would be confined to her bed and see her well again. I got work with Mr. Gibson, Manager of the Box Callery near Llanelli. Work there but a short time before my wife gave birth to a fine boy. Weh on September the 2nd 1845, at seven o'clock in the morning the child was born and it was a boy, my first born son and the first child, and named him Morgan David Bowen after his grandfather, his mother's father Morgan David.

Now I will here give a full genealogy of my progenitors as far as I know, comencing with my son, therefore, Morgan D. was the son of David D. who was the son of John, who was the son of William Bowen, who came from the Skitty near Swanen Glanmorgan shire, as a servant man to a farm house by the name of Glyngwernen near Velinvoel in the parish of Llanelly and about two miles from the town of Llanelly dew East. When he was a young or singil man, and in a course of time he got married and begot Thomas and a big family of sons & daughers, whom is now spread all over that part of the country. Thomas got married and begot William and other sons and daughers, whom is also spread through the country. William married Frances Evans (Shee was born at Llynhendy) and begot five sons and two daughers (to wit) John the oldest born in May in the year A.D. 1795, Thomas, Ann, Sara, William, Daniel and David. This William, my grandfather, my fathers father, was killed by falling into a coal pit about the year A.D. 1825. My father John Bowen married Ann Davis my mother. Shee was about the same age as my father. Shee was born near Llanan, and was the daughter of William and Cathraine Davis, Cathrines Maiden name was Hughes. My mother had two brother and one sister (viz) Esthr, John, and William all married and have rise a large familyh. The brothers where both buchers. William died thes many years when I was but a child. Thomas married to Margret Clement and begot large family of sons and daughers, Ann, married to Thomas Jones lived in Llangenych and had a large family of sons and daughers. Sara married to Griffydd Lomis lived at Velinvoel, begot a family. William married to Elizabeth Grippydd and begot sons and daughers. Daniel married Margret Richard begot two daughers and shee died, and he married the second time to Elizabeth Grippydd had one son. David married to Sarah Morris and begot sons and daughers. My fathers family consited of four sons and three daughers (to wit) William the oldest, John, David D., Mary, Sarah, Daniel and Ann. William was born September 4 1814 married Chistina Phillip in the year A.D. 1834 and begot three sons and one daugher, Daniel the company of Colliers in 1841 to Lagewera in the West

Indes and in 1842 he with the company was returning home, he died John D. was born April 9th 1819 and married Elizabeth Williams in the year A.D. 1840 and begot four sons and two daughters, Elizabeth the oldest born A.D. 1841 March 7th William born Jan 3 1845, David born December 31, 1844 and died when 15 years old, Sarah was born July 24th 1849. Daniel born October 17, 1852, Franklin John born November 26, 1854.

David D. was born June 6, 1822 at Vehinvoel, married Mary Davis December 25th

1845 and begot one son and one daughter (viz) Morgan and Ann. Morgan was born September 18 1846 at Velinvoel near Llanelly. Ann was born October 18, 1848.

Mary was born August 4th 1824 married to David Phillip in the fall of 1845 and begot two daughters and one son, Margret, Ann and William. She still lived at Velinvoel. Sarah was born 1828 and died in the spring of 1845, age 17 years. Daniel died when 3 years old. A Ann was born in January 1834 and she is still single with mother.

Sept. 1846 I continued to work in Llanelly the remainder of this month. When the fall came the work got slack and I started again to the Llwyani to work and I work with my brother John until the middle of December, when I concluded to move my wife and furniture to the Llwyeni and started down to Velinvoel after them. I engaged a farmer by the name of John Rees to move us for two pounds from Velinvoel to Llwyani which was thirty miles. We started early in the morning and the snow very deep on the ground and got as far as half way between Pont-ryd-y-fen and the Bryn where the snow was so deep that the horses could not draugh the wagon any farther. We had to leave the wagon in the snow all night and my wife and babe had to walk through the snow for many miles to my uncle Thomas Bowen on the Bryn, where we

stayed all night. The nexed morning the teamster and myself started back for the wagon and furnature and arrived home to Llwyni before night. This ended the eventful year 1846 with me. Good many changes in life.

Jana 1847 At this time my brother John and I in company with thirteen more men was suncking a bigg coal pit for the Llwyni Company. I was geting three shillings per day or one pound one shilling per week for we where paid for Sundays. My brother John was geting thirty shillings per week. I was very happy in my mind thes times and lived very comfortable, making money and saving about one half my wages. Comfortable work and comfortable home. Nothing of importance transpired for several mounths intill I became some what anxous for being relegous, and in loss to know where to go and which sect to join. This was a great trouble to my mind, and I could not join any with clear conscience but the Baptist Church, for I was rised with the Baptist and was baptise by them when I was very young but left them because I could not see their doctrine corespond with the doctrine of the beible and yet I could not see them right. Therefore, I stood aloof from the Baptist and all others intill I heard of new sect of Relegous people that was in the Country called the Latter days Saints. I could not see any of them, but I heard plenty about them of all kins of stores. However in the bigining of June a man by the name of David William and old aquentance of mine came to the neighbourhood where I lived (spilter work) to work and to preach. He came to my house to seek for loging, him and me being acquainted, boys together in Llanelly and work together but not seen one another for many years. I took him into my home to lodge and we soon comence conversations concerning the new relegion. In a short time I found that they teach and preach like the Apostles of

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With his strong reasoning and arguments out of the bible, I was convinced that they were nearer the truth than any of the other sects that I knew of, and I concluded to join them let the consequence be what it will. I told him that I would, and June 19th 1847, I was baptised unto the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints by the hands of David William in the Llwyni river about 10 o'clock A.M. and in one week afterwards the 26th my wife was baptised by the same man and in the same place. The next day the 27th it being Sunday, we were both confirmed unto the Church by the laying on of hands under the hands of Elder William Morgans from Bridge-end, whom I came there to preach that Sunday. There was not an elder living in this place in consequence of a breaking up of a branch here about two years before, the presiding two men and one woman had apostatised and left the Church and I was the first that was baptised in the place since the break up of the other branch. The people was very bitter to the Saints in consequence of the wicked Pugh and Elder Samuel Davies was sent from Merthyr Tydfel, the Headquarters of the Saints, to reorganize a branch at this place. I commenced talking to my brother John about the doctrine of the Saints. He also believed and was baptised by Daniel Edwards and was confirmed by Elder Abel Evans. His wife came out very bitterly against him through the influence of her friends, but in a short time she was baptised herself. In the month of August I was ordained a teacher and my brother John a Deacon under the hands of Elder Samuel Davies. About the month of September my brother John and I were stopped in the work, because we were Latter day Saints. About the half the people was stopped. Something was the matter on the Company. At this time us both were counselled to go down to the Pelly or Cyfngribwr to work and to preach. John was this time a preacher. We started to the place and commenced working in a very bad place, wet and disagreeable. I thought I would not stay in such a place as that. I worked a few days and concluded to start back to Llwyni where my family. I with my family moved back to Llanelly, where I stayed and worked until the end of the year A.D. 1847.

Jan. 1st 1848 It was Sunday and a New Years day, A few days previous I was ordained a priest under the hands of William Hughes, and was for the first time in my life called on to preach to a large congregation in the Latter day Saints Chapel, which was William Davies House in the town of Llanelly. I continued to work and to preach in and about Llanelly intill the bighting of May, when I concluded to abandon the coal pits for ever and tray the sea again, in concequence of so much hard work and so little pay, and the oppression and tyranny of the mafsters of the works. On the six day of May I started from home against my wifes will to the decks which was about two miles from my house to see if I could get a barth aboard of some ship. Iwent in a strait way to the new dock and aboard of a big brig by the name of Jane of Portsmouth, and as soon as I was on board the mate asked me if I wanted a berth. Yes was my answer. Turn too then said he. Upon his word my jacket was down and comence working, which was unlaoding the balast. I work a board of her evry day and walk home evry night intill shee was reddy to go to sea, and on the 18th of May we setsail and for Portsmouth, and arrived there in two weeks.

The Captain (his name wa William Stone) thought that he was going back to Llanelly again, but when we arrived at Portsmouth the oweners had chartred her Archangel in Russia, in the White Sea, and on the 3`d of June we set sail for Archangel, with fair wind through the straits of Dover and the Downs. When we where opposite Yarmouth, the wind shiffed and blew very hard from the North and we where oblige to put in to North Yarmouth Roads windbound. Layed there two days. The wind shiffed to North west and we sat sail again for the North Sea, the wind most of the time from the North west and our course was North North East. Then we had to sail close to the wind, that we may sail along the coast of Scotland. We did so intill we arrived opposite Shetland island, then we sailed across the North Sea to the coast of Norway. We sailed along that coast intill we arrived at the North of Lapland. When

at the cape the wind shifted from the South East which was our course up the White Sea. We steered Northward with good stiff breeze until we got in sight of Greenland, which is about 80 degrees north Lat. Then the wind shifted from the North, which was fair for us now. We again made the Cape, which is 71° 30" North Lat. We sailed along up the White Sea with a fine breeze and a delightful weather, all the time in sight of land, until we arrived at the mouth of Archangel River, and there we took a Russian on board as a pilot to take us up the river, which was forty miles to the city. And after a long and tedious passage of forty two days we landed safe along side of the wharf at Archangel which is Lat. 64° 34' North. While we were north of the Arctic circle which is 66° North the sun was visible night and day. We saw the sun above the horizon for two weeks. It did not set on us for two weeks. The weather was very hot in Archangel during our stay there although Archangel is very far north. During my stay at Archangel the Cholera was raging very bad. Hundreds were dying daily. All the people were in great fear and dread. The Priest of the Greek Church, which is the established form of Christianity in Russia, gathered the people together and held a great meeting on the banks of the river to pray to the Lord to turn the cholera from the people. Myself with thousands more attended the meeting. Such a religious meeting I never saw before. They had a big stage erected for the occasion on the bank of the river. There was eight Priests on the stage. Seven of them dressed in white robe or garment, the other one dressed in black robe. He seemed to be the leading character in the meeting. The congregation was very enthusiastic in their feelings. All bowing and making all kinds of motions. Every few minutes when the Priest was preaching, their heads and their hands were in a continual motion. Every man in the congregation had their hats off, and because I did not take my cap off, and do as they did, they did not like it. I thought I would leave the meeting and go on board the vessel. In three weeks from the time we arrived in Archangel we were ready to start for home. Our cargo was Pitch, tar, hemp and

cadela and some lumber. We where taking down the river by the steem boat to the mouth. We set sail with the wind from the east and our course was North west. We sailed for many days with fair wind intill we came withing sight of the North Cape, and at the Cape we had some terribly rough weather for some time. There is what is called white sqwals about the north cape which is very dangerous to vessels when their struck by them. They come very

sudden in an instant and blow sway some ships yards and often the masts overboard.

Lapland is a hard looking country. All the people are dressed in skins the climate is very cold, its day there for six mounth, dark for six mounth. After this we had a good weather all the passage intill we arrived at Dovers Reads in the Straits of Dover.

Sept. 26th This night we anchored inside the Isles of White in the mouth of Southamton River.

27th This morning we sailed up the river and morred along side the warff of Southamton south of England. I stayed on board the Jane at Soughamton three weeks while we where unloading the cargo, thinking of going in her another voyage to Italy, where shee was bound nexed time, but I meet with an accedent. I strained my ancle that I was oblige to go home. I left the Jane and went as passinger on board

the Cipsy, Captain Hughes, bound for Llanelly. We had a very disagreeable passage, the wind against us all the time. However we arrived safe in Llanelly the latter part of October. Thus I have been from home near six months. When I arrived at home I found that my wife had given birth to a fine daughter a few days before my arrival and was yet in bed.

Oct 18, 1848 Our first daughter and our second child was born. We named her Ann after my mother. I stayed at home a few days until my wife was well and hearty again. I now shipped on board the schooner Ann of Newport, Captain Anthony Treegetting of Llanelly, bound for Waterford Ireland. I made one voyage in her from Llanelly to Waterford and back to Bristol. I acted as mate on board the Ann. I left the Ann in Bristol in consequence of her going for a long voyage, and that she would not be back in time for me to emigrate with the Saints to the land of America, which was my intention in the spring. As soon as I left the Ann, I shipped on board the Emely of Llanelly, Captain Thomas, a regular Bristol trader from Llanelly to Bristol, carrying goods and merchandise of all kind from Bristol to Llanelly. Stayed in her until the year 1848 was out.

Jan. 1849 The first day of this year we set sail from Llanelly to Bristol and arrived at Bristol River the next day. We made several voyages back and fore from Bristol to Llanelly and back. During winter at this time I fully made up my mind to go to the land of America. I was preparing all I could for the journey. Saving all my money, for I had four in family at this time. I continued in the Emely until the middle of February. When I left her to get myself and family ready for the journey.

Febr. 18th This morning after being up all night getting everything ready for starting. I with my wife and two children in company with my father in law Morgan Davis and good many more of the Saints left Velinvoel and Llanelly for Swansea,

where we arrived that evening. The following is the names of the families that Left Llanelly with us: Samuel Leick and his family, Daniel Leich and his family, John Richards and his family, William Davis and his family, Morgan Davis and his family and David D.

Bowen and his family. We all lodge in Swansea that night in the same public house. And at about 9 A.M. we went on board the Steamer and was ready to start in a very short time. In one half hour about five hundred Saints left Swansea under the Presidency of Elder Dan Jones on board the Steamer Trubadore for Liverpool, and on the evening of the 20th we arrived in the dock at Liverpool. All the passengers with few exceptions was very sick on the passage, by the pitching and rocking of the steamer, and no one on board except Dan Jones and myself could do any help to the sick. Evrybody had plenty to take care of them selves. Dan Jones and myself had been sailors. However we landed in Liverpool safe and healthy after the sea sickness was over. Then we were counseled by Elder Orson Pratt one of the twelve Apostles, whom was standing on the dock watching our arrival, for all the saints to move up town to the music hall to stay while we where in Liverpool. All the passingers where marching along the streets of Liverpool in one body like a regiment of soldiers. I thought it was the biggest sight that the Liverpool people ever seen by the way they where looking at us. We all lodge in the music hall that night, but nexed morning I with my family with few more families moved back to the dock and went on board the ship Buna Vesta, the one we intended to cross the sea in, but through some means or other, we was told by Dan Jones that we could not go in the Buna Veste but had to move to another ship by the name of Hartley.

Febr. 26th The ship Buna Vesta sailed from Liverpool with four hundred Whelch Saints on board under the precedency of Dan Jones. All our friends and acquaintances left in the Buna Vesta with Dan Jones, and we were left among

strangers, to sail in another ship, and our ship was not ready to sail for good many day yet, Morgan David and I together.

Marth 9th Our ship the Hartly was hauled out of the dock onto the river and that afternoon the Saint was organised by appointing Elder William Hume from Manchester to be the President over the whole Saints, and John Shields and Joseph Stringer for his counselors, and John McCough Clark and Elder John Hughes to preside after the Welch Saint and myself was appointed cook for all the emigration or passengers, because I was a sailor. All the passengers doing their last business in Liverpool.

10th We were towed out this morning by a steam boat to the open sea and set sail a little after dinner with the wind from the east and fair for us. Very few of the passengers cared anything about their dinners today, for they all with very few exceptions commenced to get a little sea sick and by supper time, for indeed it was nothing but the time, everyone seemed to be satisfied since their last supper. Instead of making their suppers they all went to bed. Our ship was running all night with a stiff breeze of fair wind and rocking very much as all vessels are when running before the wind with a strong breeze. All the passengers were very sick all night. No one could take care of themselves. I had to be up all night attending and taking care of the sick. We were running down the St. George or Irish channel and sailed along for many days with fair winds, passing by the Cape Clear the southern extremity of Ireland and the silly isle, with our faces towards the great Atlantic ocean. In a few days most of the Saints were getting over their sea sickness and began to call for something to eat. The weather was clear and pleasant. The ladies commenced washing and cleaning themselves and walking about the decks. My calling now became brisk and lively for everybody was calling for their breakfast dinners and suppers. I

soon found that I had a very disagreeable situation. We sailed along, sometime the wind was fair and sometime foul, and on the 29th of April we landed in New Orleans after a passage of seven weeks and three days. We had one death and 2 births at sea, no accident. When we arrived at New Orleans I was expecting my pay for my hard labour which was promise to me when Orson Pratt appointed me as a cook for the Saints. I was promise one shilling from evry passinger, but seffice it to say, that I never had a single shilling with no one, but seventy five cents with Cidwalinger Owens and twenty five cents with Dd. Peters. That was all the remuneration I had for my hard labour across the sea, when I could when I was in Liverp000l ship on board a vessel and getting two pound ten shilling per mounth and a good del better situation, but lissen to the council of Orson Pratt and Dan Jones I had to work hard for nothing, for Dan Jones told Pratt about me before he left. William Hume the Presedent of the Saints was put in jail in New Orleans for traying to smugle some goods belonging to T. D. Brown, which he had charge of, and John Hughes Presedent of the Welsh on board was drunk while we stayed in New Orleans. In this way the Saints was left to themselves, and my pay neglected. I never seen Hume no more. Our passengers English, Scotch and seventy one Welsh and a few Irish. We had some of the meanest people I ever seen. We tarryed at New Orleans two days, and on the first of May, we went on board the Steemer Mameluck uner the Presidency of Elder L. N. Scovil for St. Louis, and started for St. ouis May 2nd. While on the river, the cholera brock out on board the steem boat and made a tremdous havoc among the passengers. For evry day there was from three to six beried every day, and before we got to Saint Louis we had beried about sixty of the passingers.

May 12th We landed in St. Louis with many sick on board. My wife was very sick two or three days before we landed in St. Louis, and was very sick at the time. On the same morning as we landed in St. Louis my mother-in-law was attacked with the

cholera very severely, that we were obliged to send her to the hospital. I took her and my wife to the hospital. They would not take my wife into the same hospital as her mother for she had not got the cholera. I left my mother-in-law in the Charity Hospital with her youngest daughter (Rachel). My mother-in-law was unconscious when she was put in. After leaving her there, I took my wife to the City Hospital about three miles farther. I left her there with a lot of strangers that she never seen before and went back to the boat where my children were and my father-in-law and his family was. There I had to nurse my little babe eight months old all night without her mother. We had a very miserable night of it. The next morning the 13th and also Sunday I started for the Charity Hospital to see how my mother-in-law was getting along. When I arrived there to my astonishment she was dead and buried before I got there. I did not see her at all and little girl Rachel

was there like a little stranger. I then went to the other hospital where my wife was. There I found her very weak and feeble. She said that she had nothing to take while she was in there but water and she begged on me to take her out from such a miserable place. I complied with her desire. I took her out. I had to carry her on my back most of the way from the hospital to the boat through the City of St. Louis, for we had not yet moved from the boat. It was on Sunday. By the time I and my wife reached the boat it was very near dark and there were two of my sisters-in-law attacked by the cholera. Ann & Rachel was very bad. I spent another miserable night with the sick and with my own little children, but Monday morning came.

May 14th Monday morning came and my father-in-law went out to the country

to seek for a place to live at. He got to a place called Dry Hill six miles from St. Louis where there was some coal mines, and a branch of the church of the Latter Day Saints. Among whom was John Gibbs the presiding Elder, also brothers Thomas Green and William Stone, and good many others They treated him kindly. Green and Stone brought a team with them to move us out to Dry Hill. We got out to the place before dark and went in to Green's house that night. We were nine in number and three of them very sick. The owner of the land by the name of a Mr. Garside gave orders to Mr. Green to drive us away from the premises because that he was afraid that we would bring the cholera to the diggings. However Green did not obey his orders and there we stayed. Next day we bought a little log cabin for fifteen dollars to live in, and all the family got well except my wife. She was getting weaker and weaker every day. Father-in-law and I commenced working in the coal pits. On the 18th a great fire broke out in one of the boats at St. Louis and burnt 36 of the boats and one third of the city to ashes. I went to St. Louis the next morning and such a sight I never before saw. The handsomest part of the city all to ashes. The streets full of the ruins, a man could only walk through. My wife was getting worse and worse until the night of the 22nd when she seemed to be a little better.

23rd With daylight this morning she was very bad and about 4 o'clock she sat on the box and leaned her head back on the wall, she died in an instant without uttering a word. Thus she departed this life on the twenty third day of May, 1849 at 4 o'clock in the morning or with the break of day. She was 24 years, 3 months and 23 days old when she died on the Dry Hill. She was buried in the county graveyard near Blue Ridge in the State of Missouri, about six miles west of the city of St. Louis. She left behind her two small children a boy and a girl. In a few days I left the Dry Hill and went to work in a brick yard in St. Louis with one Mr. Williams for 20 dollars per month and find myself, however, I did not stay there

only two weeks. Went to work to Blue Rige to another Mr. William Williams, a Welchman. As soon as my wife deid my little daugher was taken sick. Shee got worst and worst intill the 20 of June when shee deid in the same house as her mother and was buried in the greave. I stayed on the Blue Rige with Mr. Williams intill fall when I moved to Gravois to the coal diggings. I left my son Morgon with his grandfather at Dry Hill, but after a while he moved to the Gravois. About October there was several of my old friends come to the Gravois from Council Bluffs. They went up to Council Bluff in the spring with Capt. Dan Jones. Could not get any work at the Bluffs. They had come down to St. Louis to get work. Among the crowd was John Hughes, our President on the ship. Also Rees Price, Morgan Hughes, Nask Jones and William Lewis and a sew others. I was boarding with one Miss Williams, a widow. Her husband died in the sumer in the colera and Nask Jones came to board there to. The other men boarding in other places. I continued to work at the travois all winter, making good wages. Sometime in the winter I took Morgan Davis to work with me for I had a good work and I moved to his house to board because my son was with him. I was paying nine dollars per mounth for our board. I worked very hard all winter intill the work got very slack. After Chrismas I did not work so hard. I spent a very agreeable winter in company with my old friends, enjoying the Comforts of life. After passing through many a hard day. After passing through many sorrows and hardships a person can with reality enjoy and appresiate the blessings. During this winter while at the Gravois and St. Louis we very often meet together to enjoy one anothers company. Many times while were in our enjoyment old friend Rees Price was telling me of a young woman by the name of Phebe Evans that was at Council Bluffs. He said that shee would make me an excelent wife. That I had better go and marry her, and this ended the eventful year A.D. 1849.

Jan. 1850 I am still residing at the Gravois and boarding at my father-in-laws house, enjoying health and strength of body and pace of mind, and the society of my friends. About this month the coal business got very slack. I spend a good deal of my time in the city of St. Louis until I took a notion to go up to Council Bluffs. I took a boat the (Salvida) and went as far as St. Joseph in her, could not go any farther at that time in consequence of low water. We were nine days from St. Louis to St. Joseph. There was John Hughes and his wife, William Lewis and Nask Jones in company with me. We stayed at St. Joseph three weeks, when I took another boat for the Bluffs. It was the first boat that went up the Bluffs that season. There was on board of her several of my old friends. Brother Daniel Edwards whom baptise my brother John at the Llwyni and his wife, also a Mr. Phillips from near the town of Carmarthen South Wales. After a passage of eight days we arrived at Council Bluffs safe. On our landing at the bluffs there WAS good many of my Welch friends come on board the boat to see us. Among the crowd was Phebe Evans and the Treharns girls and host of others too numerous to mention. We landed at the Bluffs about the 20 of April. I carried my things to Rees Prices house thinking of making my home there for a while. Rees Price had left St. Louis in the dead of winter and traveled all the way overland from St. Louis to Council Bluffs in company with William David and his son Thomas. They had a very hard journey of it being in winter time. I was not long at the Bluffs before I got acquainted with all the Welsh there. However I was not long before I commenced paying my addresses to Miss Phebe Evans. We began courting earnestly until May the 13th, when by mutual consent, we were united in the bonds of matrimony by Elder William Morgans, in

the house of her sister Margret Hughes. Morgan Hughes being still at St. Louis. We made an excellent supper and invited many of our friends to the wedding. Among our

guest was William Morgan, Bishop William Davis, Rees Jones, Rees Price and wife, Samuel Leigh, Thomas Jones, William Treharn and daughter Jane, and old father King and wife and many others. The Bluffs at that time was a very poor country or rather the people in it was very poor, it being a new settle country. This I spent my time in the Bluffs intill fall living on what I earned in St. Louis. Here I will give a breff genealogy of Phebe Evans before we where married, intill the time we were married in Councel Bluffs. Therefore Phebe Evans was born December 26th in the A.D. 1831 at Merthyr Titvil Glamorganshire South Weles Great Brittain. She is the third daughter of David & Phebe Evans. Her perants move from Merthyr to Pont-y-yeats (her fathers native place) when shee was a child, where shee lived intill shee moved to America in 1849. She was baptist into the Church of Jeses Christ of Latter Day Saints in the fall of 1847, and emigrate to the land of America in the spring of 1849. Shee came as servant maid to Mrs. Lewis from Kidwelly as far as Councel Bluffs. They arrived at the Bluffs about the tenth of May, but through some very hard usage shee left Mrs. Lewis and went to live with her sister Margret. Then Dan Jones whom administerated for Mrs. Lewis took Phebes Cloths and sold them all by action at Councel Bluffs city. This leveing her destetute of all her cloths and left her at the charity of her sister Margret and others. In a short time after shee was taking very sick in the fever and agne. This leied her down all that summer and most of the fall and winter, intill a little before I came up to Councel Bluffs, and on the 13th day of May 1850 shee married David D. Bowen, thes shee was 18 years 4 mounths and 17 days when shee was married.

I bought some land at the Bluffs from old father Draper thinking of making my home there, but finding that I had not means enough to start farming I sold my land again. The Councel was at the Bluffs to rebaptise all the new corners, so I was rebaptised by Elder Rees Price and my wife by Elder William Treharn.

June 16th I received my patriarchal blessing under the hands of father Draper.

..... 34 lines deleted.

August Sometime this month I made up my mind to return to St. Louis, the Bluffs being at that time so poor, no work except by farmers and that I was not use to and the wages very small. I took a boat and both me and my wife started for St. Louis. Paid ten dollars for our passage from the Bluffs to St. Louis where we arrived in five days. It was very sickly these times about St. Louis. We then started for the travois my old place of residence. We stayed a few days at William Vaugan, and then took a house close by and became a little comfortable. I was working and doing well the same as before, but I had good many enemies in consequence of my marrying Phebe. Morgan Hughes was my bitterest enemy because I married his sister-in-law without his consent. So was Morgan David girls very bitter against Phebe. Sometime in the fall I was affected very severely in the bloody flux layed me

up for several weeks. I got to weak to stand on my feet it was very near taking my life. While I was sick in bed Margret my sister-in-law come down from the Bluffs to her husband Morgan Hughes whom had been in St. Louis for a whole year, from her and had not send her one cent of money during that time. About the middle of November I was getting well again and comence to work in Rusells pits. About this time there came a great many of the Welch Saints to St. Louis under the Presedency of Elder John Morris Pemprockshire. Among the numbers was Howell Williams and family, Walter Roach, William Evans Fredeger and host of others to numerous to mention. I comence

working and made some money again. We moved to a better house and kept two boarders, Thomas Howells and George Jones. We took Walter Roach and family into our house and Walter Roach and myself bought a coal pit on shares and work in it until the end of the year 1850.

January 1851 During this month both Walter Roach and myself was doing well. We had good many men working for us and we were working hard ourselves. I was now as strong as ever I was. We did very well during January, February and March and in April the wet weather came in so wet that the water brook in to our pit, and with all our strength and all the help we had, we could not clear the water and at last we concluded to abandon the pit and lose all our means in it. I rented a farm near the Gravois thinking of farming this summer, but too poor to get a start at farming. I abandoned the idea and both Walter Roach and myself and our families moved over to New Pittsberght in Illinois, eight miles from St. Louis and opposite it, where we arrived about the first of May, where I work in the coal mines until the last of June, when a big flood came in the Mississippi and covered all the bottoms between the coal mines and St. Louis, or the Mississippi bottoms, and carried away most of the railroad. It was nothing but a sea of water all over the Mississippi bottoms and the only conveyance was to St. Louis was only boats. All the work had to stop in consequence of the flood. About this time there was a new coal mine open in Jackson county Illinois eighty miles south of St. Louis and wanted men. So I made a boat or rather a canoe out of a butt of a tree and John Hughes and wife and myself started for St. Louis with the intention of going to the new coal mines. After much difficulty we reach St. Louis, John Hughes left his wife in St. Louis and him and me took a steam boat for the big muddy where the new coal mines was. We arrived there safe and work there two days when we concluded to go back and move our families down there to live. It was a good country place and things cheap. I did not feel very

well while we was there, however, we started back for home. We had forty miles to travel overland and the weather was extremely hot. I was attacked so vioelently with the billious fevier that I give out and could not scarcely traveled at all. I was so sock that I just as soon die as live. I had to rest evry few minutes all the way and by the second night we arrived at Chester on the Mississipi Rever. We had to stay there a day and night waiting for a boat to go up to St. Louis. I did not get any sleep nor rest while I stayed at Chester for I was very sick indeed and no one to take care of me. John Hughes did not give me any assistance whatever. Sometime in the afternoon a boat came up from New Orleans

bound for St. Louis and arrived there the nexed morning. Just as I went on board the boat my desese left me and I was just as well as ever. About the same time John Hughes was seized with the same decease very sever, which deprived him of all his senses the whole night. In the morning we arrived at the arsnal, and it was just as much as I could do to keep the doctors from taking John to the hospital at St. Louis. I beged on them to let him with me, for they thought that he had cholera. At last I prevailed and they let him go. I hired a boat to take us over the river and as far as French village and took an homnibush from there to within 3 miles to our houses, where I left John in consequence of him being to sick to travel home on foot. I traveled this three miles along through a very thick lonesome woods, a road I never traveled before arrived at home by sundown. I soon spread the news through the neighbours that I had to 1 had to leve John Huges three miles back on the road and in few minutes about half a dosen of the neighbors started back after him with a team and got home about midnight. As I entered my house, I soon found that my wife and son was both sick in the fever and agne and also John Hughes wife. Very near all the people in this place was down sick with the fever and agne. I had so much

sickness and troubles while we was away that we abandoned all ideas of ever returning back to Bigg Muddy again as we antisepted in consequence of so much sicknefs. We stayed here but a few days when we took the notion to remove back to the Gravois our old home. I hired a wagon and went back to Gravois. Both me my wife and child was very sick. We had not streng unogh to walk. We had to ride in the wagen. When we arrived before dark at the Gravois. John Hughes had started for the Gravois one day before us and his wife and his things with us. I could not rent a house on the Gravois no where and trayed to get in to John Phillips house the first night, but he reffust to let us in. Then I went to a little room that John Hughes had rented for himself the day before and selepet on the flore all night with my wife and child. The agne commence to get worst on me. I shook evry day and continued to shake for several weeks intill I was nothing but skin and bone. I was not able to work any intill fall. We became very poor and had no money to help ourself, but my credit was good at Alexander Easton store and that was the way we got along intill the beigining of winter, when I comence to work again. I was working and mending a little evry day intill I got quit strong again. I got work with a Mr. Baker on the Gravois and I keep all his accounts intill spring. I worked hard all winter in company with a man by the name of Richard Whilds, a very good man and a fellow workman. Sometimes we used to make 25 dollars per week. I was sheken very often in the agne during the winter. However I made about to hundred dollars clear of expenses in the winter. Sometime in the winter we got acquainted with Thomas Vargo and inglish man. We were very happy and in good surcumstance about this time. Sometime this winter my son Morgan was taken very sick. I though that he would have deid, but he recovered again this ended the year 1851.

January 1852 The biging of this year we was making intemate acquaintance with Thomas Vargo and comence making arrangement to emigrate to Salt Lake valley in the spring.

I was working at the Gravois evry day and making maney very well. In the mounth

of February we bought a team of two yoke of oxen and a wagen or shares for the purpose of going to Salt Lake valley. I comence hauling coal from the Gravois to St. Louis and continued intill the first of April when I quit for the purpose of making reddy for starting towards the great plains of the west. Got our fit out reddy and on the way.

April 6, 1852 We started from the Gravois to St. Louis stayed there most of the day and went out few mils out of town and camped for the night. Here we meat together all the wagens that wanted to travel together. We were nine wagens in company from Gravois. All acquentance. We were five in number in our wagen, Thomas Vargo and wife myself wife and child. And on the seventh we traveled all day through a very bad road and raining all day and camp in a big bottom about one mile from St. Charles on the banks of the Missouri and 25 mires from St. Louis.

April 8th We crofsted the Missouri today and took most part of the day to crofs in concequence of so many wagens and the wind blowing so hard. Camp a little off St. Charles. The company travled together through Missouri over a very hard bad road through rivers and woods intill we arrived at Arrow Rock where we crofs the Mifsouri to the west side. From there we jurneyed through a bouteful country and hansome farms along the road intill we arrived at Lexington where we heard of the sad news of the unfortunate steem boat Salvida. Her boilers had exploded a few days before and killed 22 of the saints, which was on board on they way to the Great Salt Lake valley. Among the victims was our old friend William Rowlard and family from Hirwain. Him and one of his children was blowed over board and never was seen any

more. His wife Rachel Rowland was in bed with two more of the children when a peice of the deck fell on them and killed the both children at onecs and brock Rechels leg in two places. She had a very narrow excapt. Good many gentails was also killed at the same time. Here we crofsted the Mifsouri again to the east side, and here the company divided. One went one way and the other the other way and Vargo and myself traveled alone intill we arrived at St. Joseph. Vargo and myself had a slite misunderstanding on the road a few days before and the best of feeling did not exist between us, therefore here in St. Joseph we parted by a mutal consent and divided the team one yoke of oxen and cow and half the wagen to each. I sold my half of the wagen to Vargo then I had left 2 oxen and on cow. We stayed at St. Joseph but few days, when a boat came up from St. Louis bound for the Bluffs. I send my wife and child in her to the Bluffs and I traveled all the ways from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs on foot and drove my oxen and cow all the way before me, where I arrived about the middle of May and found my wife and child well and harty and doing first reat. I was five days travling from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs the distance of 150 miles. I had a very good plesant journey through a rich bouteful country. My wife and son was staying at old sister Friences. I stayed there also. Soon after I arrived at the Bluffs I agreed with an old man by the name of Daniel Sherar an old yankee to haul him and five hundred weight to the valley of the Salt lak for a wagen that he had. I was to have his wagen for hauling him and his laggage to Salt lake City. I comence working at the

Bluffs, sometimes unloading the Steam boats and other times hauling good to Franesville with my team. I made good many dollars which was of great help to us to

get the things that we needed for to cross the plains.

June 20th We started from Council point to meet the company at or near the Missouri River, with two yoke of cattle 2 cows and old Sherar wagen. Pafsing thought Fransville we arrived at the camping ground where the we ch Saint was camping a little before dark. We uncamped with our old friends all night.

June 21St A little after breackfast Abostle Esra T. Benson one of the Twelve Abostles of the Church of Juses Christ of Letter Day Saints come to our camp to organise the company. It resented as follows, William Morgans Captain of fifty Bishop W. R. Davies and Rees Jones Williams his councelers. Abel Evans Captain of the gard, William Beddo Clark of Camping. Evans, John Rees and Goward was Captains of tens. In the evening we moved to the bigg hallow near the bigg springs and camp there for three days.

24th Today our company crows the Missouri River to the Mormon old winter quarters and camped about half a mile from the river intill the 28th. Gards and wagens fixed all in their places.

28th This morning the hue and cray was, evrybody to be reddy for starting to our long jurney. After breackfast all the men was yoking their cattle and the women preparing their cooking utensels in their respective wagens, which made our camp all alive and in two hours evrybody was reddy for a start. The train started with the Captain on the lead. And Captain David Evans Captain of the first ten was the first in the train. Evry wagen in their respectaive places and I was the ninth wagen in the first ten. I had a deal of trouble with my cattle for they was not broken, but very whiled and young. The day we started from winter quarters was very hot. I

leeboured so hard with the cattle and sweat so much that I had the headache that bad I was all most blind all day. Sometime in the afternoon Bishop Davies run against another wagen and brook his axed tree, the camp had to stay that day and part of the nexed. gust as we camped a wagan come to our camp from the west. There was inscribe on the cover of their wagen Thes Salt Lake Boys. They were mifsonaries from Salt Lake City for England. They where six in number and Thomas Margets their Captain. They camped with us that afternoon, and went a little before dark. Weather was very hot and disagreeable.

29th Bishop Davies wagen was fixed again and the train traveled as far as the Pa Pa river and camped for the night. Marching along stedly evry day. We crofsted the Elk Horn and the Loup Fork and many other streems intill we came to Wood River where William David deid of the Calera and was beried there. In few days afterwards his son Thomas was attacted by the colera and deid. We traveled along intill we reach Fort Larime and crofsted the Platt from the north side to the south. The river was very high. We had a hard times to crofs the Platt. We lost good

many things by Crossing. We left Fort Larimie to our left side and travled on the south side the Platt and over the Black hills, arrived at Deer Creeck where we stayed for good many days. Here I had a quarrels with old Sherar in Consequence of his wagen which he promise me for hauling him and his luggedge to Salt Lake City. He said that he did not calculate to give me the wagen. We had to get other men to settle between us. He promise again to give me the wagen or I was going to leve him and his wegen there. I listen to his fair promises and haul him along again. The train was reddy and started once more, traveled evry day. We crossed the last crossing of the Platt. We left the Platt entirely and traveled intill we struck the

independant rock and the sweetwaters and the Devils gate where good many cattle deid. John D. Rees lost two big fine oxen. I lost one and good many more deid belonging to others. About here the company divided into several parties. Our ten traveled alone and did not join anyother intill we arrived at Salt Lake City. Morgan Hughes and Thomas Jones meet us at the big mountain. We got to the mouth of emigration kanyon 23rd of Suptember. Camp there that night and the nexed day. Bishop Loranso D. Young, Brigham Youngs brother and another Bishop came to us and preach to us. They prefsed on our minds particulary to mind Number one. That was first princebles in the valley.

Sept. 25th Captain David Evans thought that it was better for us to go to the city. We gathered up all our cattle and started. Arrived in the Great Salt Lake City a little after noon this day. After a long hard tedious journey of nearly three mounths. Distance of ten hundred and eleven miles. We meet Margret my sister in law in the entrance of the City. We stayed that night by William Snow house, he is a son-in-law to old Sherar. Here again I am in difficulty with old Sherar. He swore that he would not give me the wagen. I went to old Bishop Hunter the head Bishop of the Church. I did not receve any satisfaction from his. Told me to go to another man Bishop Nobles to get the matter settle. I did so, and his decision was that I was to get one half of the wagen. Then after the decision was given old Sherar would not sell his share to me neither would he bay my share. There I was not a bit better of the Bishops decision. At last I sold my share to a man from San Pete county, by the name of Evrett for twenty dollars in lumbers and get it in San Pete. Our stay in the city was three days and moved down to Spanish fork with Morgan and Margaret Hughes. Arrived there October the first. We went to live with Morgan and Margrets house. I work around there with Morgan Hughes doing some things for him and in three weeks I started with my team to San Pete after the lumber that I bought for my share of old

Sherars wagen. I was three days on my journey arrived at Hambletons Saw mill in the north end of San Pete valley, where I was to get the lumber. I got six hundred and sixty six feet of lumber for my twenty dollars at three dollars per hundred. Stayed at Hambleton House that night and return home in the morning. Arrived home in Spanish Fork in three days. About this time good many of the new comers was rebaptise and Phebe and I was rebaptise by Bishop William Pace. I comence working in Payson Kanyon digging a mill race for Frank Stewart & Co. for two dollars per day and board. I work there intill the snow fell to deep that we could not work anymore & quit. We stayed at

Morgan Hughes intill Margret begin to be dissatisfied and about the middle of December shee left him and went to live to Bishop Paces House where she was drawed by seduction for the perpose of geting her a second wife. Then the friendly feelings that existed between us and Morgan Hughes was rend forever and did not enjoy much peace in his house afterwards. I concluded that I would make a place of my own. I made a dug out in Palmira. This ended the year 1852.

January 1853 In the begining of this year I found myself & family living in a dug out in the anticipeted city of Palmira on the plains of Spranish Fork. We was in close curcumstances and poor situation. We had to sell a good del of our cloths to get food during the winter for I could not get any work any where.

February I sold my lumber which I hauled from San Pete to a Mr Jordan for a wagen which was a good trade for me. The snow was very deep in Utah valley for about three mounths.

March The weather getting finer. The snow disappear very fast. William Thomas and myself went to Springville to look for work. We hired ourselves to Mr. William D. Huntington to make ditches and fences. We work with him all this month on dray bread.

April The third we finish our job and received for our labor an order of fifty seven dollars on Hambletons Saw Mill in San Pete and sixteen dollars in cash. Went home to Palmira stayed one night.

April 4th This morning I started to Salt Lake city in company with Morgan Hughes and Thomas Howells. Arrived in the city the sixeth.

6th I attended the confrence and witnefs the laying of the foundation of the great temple in Great Salt Lake City at 35 minutes past ten in the morning. Some of the 12 Apostles preach in the meetings. The confrence lasted four days.

10th Today there was good many ordained to be seventies and I among the many was ordained under the hands of Elder Levi W. Harmon a Presedent of one of the Quorums of the Seventies, and I was organize unto the 39 Quorums of the Seventies of which Daniel Meingtesh was senior Presedent.

April 11th Started for home. Arrived in Palmira in three days. Found everything all right. There was two of my old friends Job Rowland and James James come up from Cedar City Iron County and bragg very much on the place. I with few more made up our minds to move to that county and on the sixteenth I settle my tithing. April the 16th 1855

This may Certify that David D. Bowen has paid nine dollars the full amount of his

property tithing according to vote of conference 1851.

William Pace Bishop

17th We started Pack and package for Iron county, nine wagens in all. Bishop William R. Davies and his family, Thomas Jones, William Thomas, William Evans, Rachel Rowlands and few others was in the company, pafsing through Payson, Summit Creek, Nephi City, Fillmore City, the capital of Utah and Parawan City. We arrived safely in Cedar City the place of our destination the first day of May after a tourney of fifteen days. We enjoyed our self this evening with some of our old friends.

May 2nd A very hard snow storm came over this valley and drove our cattle back from whence they came. Their owners hunted many days, evryone found their Cattle exept William Thomas. His oxen went all the way back to Spanish Fork. I had a good chance to have a good veiw of the country and the conclusion I came to that it was a god forsaken country poor land no feed for cattle no good about it exept that fire wood was plenty. I was very near returning back to Utah county again, but my friends persweded me to stay. So I did and bought a city lot from a man by the name of Varlo and Englishman for twelve dollars. According to an act of the Legislature last winter the road up to Coal Creek Kanyon was to be made to the coal mines for which there was twenty five hundred dollars appropriated by the Legislature of Utah. The road was under the Supervision of Bishop Phillip K. Smith and James A. Little. They where given the road out by contract to suit diffrence parties. William Evans, William Thomas, Edward Prethro & son and myself took a pice of the road together worth about six hundred dollars to make. We moved our families to the Kanyons. We work there intill the road was finished.

July 20th we all moved down to the city again. I camped on our lot. I comence building a house on my lot, had the foundation layed down.

24th The poeple of Cedar City celebrated this day in commemoration of the entrance of the pioners to the valley of the Great Salt lak. The 24 is celebrated evry year as a Mormon Holy day and the poeple not satisfied with one holy day, they where prepering for the 25th also. But (alas) to theyr great astonishment and disappointment they had to breack up at ones, for a proclamation was send forth through out all the territory by the Governor, Brigham Young to set it under a Marchel Law and all the poeple was under military discipline and was compled to muster twice or three times evry day. Our city was garded and our cattle was hurded and the poor had to work for the rich for nothing. Evry man Evry man was compled to hurd and gard wheather he had any property or not and in this way we spent the reminder of this sumer and a part of nexed winter. There was great excitment all over the territory. The indans had killed some poeple in Utah county. At the time of the excitment George A. Smith and William H. Kimball with a passw of men was taking all the cattle that was not in use from evry settlement to Salt Lake City and from there to the island in the lake. They took about two hundred & fifty head from Cedar City. Thes make the people most of them very mad, and few of them rose against the idea of taking away our cattle and four or

five of the men was put under guard in prison (viz) old man Hunter and his son George, Varlo and Gregry. They were talking of sheeting them. All these men were enrolled in some company. I was in Robert Kays company and was appointed the Flag bearer of the company. John D. Lee was the Major of our district that is Iron County. I build me a house and made my share of the city wall and hurred and garded in my turn all through the summer, fall and winter. I helped to move John D. Lee and all the Harmony people into Cedar City. I also helped to move Joel H. Johnson & his people from the Springs to Cedar and all the small settlements round about into the city for fear of the Indians, all for nothing. During the fall and winter all the men had to work very hard. And by Christmas the City wall, all and the houses was done and most of the people middling comfortable.

Dec. 25th Christmas day, When the hard work was completed, all the people, big and small, rich and poor, joined in a dance and enjoyed themselves in the festivities for four days. Thus we ended the year A.D. 1853 in merriment.

January 1854 Still under Military law. Hurding and garding as usual. We renewed our festivities at New Years day and deeped it up for several nights for we had to work hard every day at some thing or other. The winter is very severe, good deal of frost and snow.

Feb. The Marchal Law was repealed some time in this month and the people was once more a free people and could go where they please and the territory again in peace and quietness. During this month there was a big field surveyed and commenced fencing in the middle of the snow with Cedar Pickets.

March Hard at work fencing all this month. Most of the field was

enclosed. The weather getting finer and more comfortable.

April I received a copy of three patriarchal blessings which we received from under the hands of Patriarch Elisha H. Groves.

..... 148 lines deleted.

This spring I commenced farming for the first time in my life. I put in five acres of wheat and a small spot of potatoes. After putting in my little crop, I in partnership with John Woodhouse took a contract to make a mud wall around the city of Parowan of fourteen rods for twenty dollars per rod for Lorango Barton & Calvin C. Pendleton. We worked very hard until John Woodhouse gave out with a sore hand and quit. I went home to attend my land and stayed until after harvest. My crop was very small. After harvest I went back to Parowan to finish my contract. I had to employ John Muer for John Woodhouse had backed out of the work. John Muer and myself worked very hard until the frost came when we had to quit and a little portion only of the wall was done. I did not receive my pay in consequence of not having the wall done. I paid John Muer his wages before I got my pay from my employers. This fall good many went from Cedar City to San Bernardino. Apostatising from

the Mormon church. Our old friend David James went among the crowd. I bought him out. I gave him my last yoke of cattle that I had for his land, house and lot and good many other things expecting of getting some cattle from my work at Parowan. Thus I was all winter without any oxen.

November Received of David D. Bowen fifty six cents in full of his territory tax for the year 1854. C. P. Liston D. P. This is to certify that D. D. Bowen has

paid his Co. tax in full for 1854 in wheat to me.

Cedar City Nov 27 1854 I. C. Height

Per C. J. Arthur

December The bigining of this mounth I received the following letter from my brother John, Deted Pyle August 4th 1854.

Dear Brother David,

Lo, I take this oppertunity of writing this few linds to you hoping that thee and thy family are all well as I and my family are at present. Thank be to God for his goodness to us. My father received your letter for the 25th of July and they where exedingly glad to get it for the plasure of hearing of whereabouts and they where glad to hear that your are geting along so well in temporal things. And they are glad to hear concerning little Morgan. They would like to see him. My father feels like coming there, but that he is to old and at the same time he says that John Roach is older than him. My father says that he has worked 50 years here and after all there is nothing waiting him here but the work use at last. They are sending theyr best respects to you an Phebe thy wife and little Morgan and wish you evry sesses. David Phillip and Mary are sending thire respects to you as a family and Ann the same. Grandmother Fany is alive but keeping her bed this mounths. After they read they letter they send it to me and wish me to write back to you for them. Dear brother it is a plasure with me to have the privilege of writing to you once more hoping that I shall have the privilege of speaking to you face to face before longe. I saw in your letters that you have heard that I was on the road a coming. These I wish it was true. In answer to the letter to thy letter to your father-in-law I wrote to you April 25th and I hope you have received it before now. Thow said that you was thinking of geting us there next spring. Capt. Jones is willing for me to come. Dear brother if you help me I will be sure pay you back my last letter is

telling a good deal on that subject. Also I have send you a gift by elder George Bywater. That is Doctrine and Covenant and the Book of Mormon in the Welsh Language and I hope that you have received them before now. Uncle Thomas Bowen of the bryn is deid since yesterday & Pegy is deid this 3 years. Uncle Thomas Thomas Caerelms is deid about a month ago, this breifly from your borther (Translated from the Welch)

John Bowen

December Doing all I could for the improvement of the house, lot and farm intill the weather got to cold, when the people of Cedar comence their feastival as usal that is balls and dances and kepted it up intill the last of the year.

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<!--[if !mso]--> <!--[endif]--> Dec. 25th Being Chrismas day the Iron Company got up a big ball & invited good many of the inhabitans to it. I and Phebe amongs the guest. The ball was conducted by I. C. Hight. This ended the eventful year A.D. 1854

Morgan D. Bowen was babtise unto the Church of Juses Crist of Latter day Saints Suptember 3rd 1854 by Elder Elieser Edward in Cedar City Iron County Utah territory.

January 1855 At home doing nothing except hauling some fire wood all winter. I had to hire cattle to get my wood home, for I had no oxen at all this winter. Very poor times, nothing to do.

February This mounth I receved the following letter from my brother John

after being over a year on the road.

21 lines deleted.

March I comence bloughing my land. I was compled to hire a yoke of cattle from Samuel Jackson to put my crope in. I had all my crop in by the last of this mounth.

April 1st Today I started in compny with thirty more men to work on the California road for Capt. James B. Leigh a goverment contractor. We agreed with him for two dollars per day in cash and board. We traveled and work as far as the big muddy two hundred mils from Cedar city and return to it the last of the mounth. When we return back to Cedar City the country was like winter, all the ground was bear not a spear of grass while the country south was like summer, green grass in abundance. I say to the honor of Capt. Leigh he paid evry one sixty four dollars, four dollar more than our wages.

After returning from the road I received the following letter from my brother John.

Pyle January 15th 1855

Dear brother David,

25 lines deleted.

Also, you promis to help me ther the begining of this year. That cause much joy to my mind, but at presant it looks very dark. I desire much to leave Babilon, because all the continent of Europe is like a boiling pot. Sound of war is in the ears of everybody, and the masters of the works in Weles has commence giveing notices for the purpose of lowering the prises of the workmen, yet the privisions is excedingly high prises, until everybody is under the greatest oppression and tyranny that cane be. Bettsy as given birth to a son, is name is Franklin John Bowen. I received a letter lately from my father & mother. Father could not work any longer owing to sicknefs and short of breath, and as to live on the Parrish. Poor Father. After working hard for 50 years and as nothing at last. Your last letter bruised is

beeling very much, if you will receive this send an answer quickly, and if you can help me to come to you and I do my best to pay you back. These in short from thy only brother. John Bowen Collier Cynfig Hill near Pyle
Glanmorganshire South Weles Great Britan

After erigating my wheat I went to Parawan and hired Thomas Jones to go with me to finish my wall contract, But when I got ther, Barton & Pentilton would not stand to their bargain. They would not give me any oxen according to contract. Then I would not do any more of the wall. We had a good del of contentions and quarrel very bad. After all I was cheated out of my yoke of cattle which I work very hard for and could not have any redress what so ever. Thes I will never forgive Loranzo Barton and Calvin C. Pentleton in this world nor in the world to come, inless they will make a complet restitution to me and pay me my ones due for my hard ernings, no, never, never.

I then return home again with Thomas Jones empty handed.

?th I had two women sealed to me for time and all eternity, by Elder George A. Smith one of the 12 Apostles of the Church of Juses Christ of Latter day Saints, in the tithing office at Cedar City Iron County (to wit) Mary Davies & Phebe Evans.

?nd I consecrated all my property to the trustee in trust of the Church of Juses Christ of Latter day saints.

This mounth I received the following letter from my mother wrote by my brother John.

Velin voel Llanelly

April 28th 1855

Dear Brother David,

Behold, I take this opportunity of writing this few linds to you hoping that you are well and happy, we now inform you dear brother concerning the death of our dear father who as departed this life since 26th of this month and is buried today the 28th in Velinvoel. Our feelings has been hurted very much because of loseing him thou he could not work for many a month he was atacted with shortnefs of breath about 8 month ago and got worse and worse until his spirit left his body and that is the reason that I John is here today in the funeral. I send a letter to you before in January 19th. I hope you have received it. I received your letter January 8th and I was mighty glad to get it fore the porpose to here of your wher abouts and I am happy to think that you are thinking of geting us next spring. The Lord may give you strenth that you may bring about your purposes is the wishes of thy dear brother, because Babilon is shaking to is foundation and the works are geting worse and worse continually. The wages is geting less and the privisions is rising, therefore it is geting very hard here, thou was asking for all the news that was here. Now we here in Pyle and Cefncecobwn have been striking out for price for 2 mounths and have not earned a shilling and that because we had to join in with the babilonians. Also our cossin David Thomas Caerelms in Australia in the gold mines. His mother receved a letter from him latly with ten souring in it. Good luck to him. Also John Mathias velinvoel was hanged himself in the big quarry. He was a week before he was found. Also old Gibson and his son Daniel is turned out of Mr. Nevel and all the small stwarts has been turned away and evry tavern keeper has been stoped. There is a great alteration in Mr. Nevels works. All our relations is sending their best respects to you and Phebe, and little Morgan. Take Notice, I presiding over the district of Bridge-end or pen-y-bent contining 5 branches. I wish to have a part in thy prayers that I mey have streng to do my duty. Thes in short from thy mother & brother, Ann & John Bowen.

June Some time in this month, an old friend of mine came down to Cedar City from Fillmore to live being an old acquaintance he come to stay by our house. I bout a yoke of oxen from him for one hundred dollars 45 fushel of what after harvest and ten dollars in cash I paid him sown. I sold him the house and lot that I bought from David James last fall for one hundred dollars on the iron works orders for green was working at the iron works. I work considerable at the iron works myself this summer.

July Attending to my crop and working at the iron works untill the last of the month, when I had to torn my attention to harvest my wheat. About the last of this month I receved the following letter from my father-in-law (Evans)
..... 64 lines deleted.

August Busy at harvest all this month for myself & for others and about the last of this month the wheat harvesting over.

Sept. 2nd Morgans ninth birthday. Geting my wheat thrached.

20th Phebe started to Salt Lake City with Thomas Jones and his wife on a vissit. Shee took our yoke of oxen with her to drough some flouer that shee took with her to trate for some things we needed.

21st I paid Thomas Green 45 bushel of wheat for the cattle that I bought from him in the summer. After securing my wheat, I started to make adobies and continued to make for six weeks intill Phebe return from Salt Lake City which was about the last of October. Shee came home without our cattle, one of them was taken very sick

on the road going to the city and had to leave them both behind in Spanish Fork with Pace. It caused her a good deal of trouble.

November Paid tax

December Some time in this month I received the following letter from my brother John.

Pyle October 28th 1855

Dear Brother David,

In answer to thy letter dated June the 15th behold, I take this opportunity of writing this few lines to you hoping that thee and thy family are all well as we are

at present. I was glad to receive thy letter to hear from you. Also I was glad to hear that you was thinking of speaking to Brigham before the next emigration. It would be very happy with me to come next spring, because that is all the preaching here at present for every body to prepare themselves to emigrate, because there is danger very near. Also it is happy with me that you are ready to obey every word that comes out of the mouths of the servants of God, that is the law of consignment, great is the talk of the Babylonians hear, concerning the grasshoppers and that the Saints are starving in Utah, that what fills the newspapers of our country English and Welsh. Concerning the church here, there is not much baptizing in Wales. All though half Wales believes the principles, yet they will not obey and it is not wonder when we think so much the church has suffered and if Dan Jones had not come back here there would not be any Saints here. This conference, that is Western

Glamorgan has suffered much. Lettle from the Presedent, that is, Demi Elfred Jones, the minister that come from the babtise in Aberddare. He has robbed this confrence of money in book and the temple money and the emigreting fund money to near one hundred pounds. And he his now excommunicated from the church. He is now keeping tavern in Aberdare and his house is half full of prostituts, that is the second time that this confrence is been robbed, yet the faithful is doing all in thire best power to get the confrence up again. Captain Jones has being himself a Presedent over this confrance for 4 months. Now Thomas Harris printer is the President. I hope that I will get away nex time for I am tiered in Babilon. My family is large and I have to work hard myself intill I will be old man in the middle of my days. I have six children alive, That is Betsy, William, David, Sarah, Daniel and Franklin. William is earning 4 shilling per week. David 3 shilling. Little Betsy has been three years being in bed, but shee is now whole only shee is lame. They are talking a del about coming there. I send you a letter before the 28 of April. I hope you have receved it. I was telling in that one concerning the death of our dear father after being eight mounths that he could not work. He finish his cerier April 26th and he was belied in Velin voel the 28. My mother sees it very strange without him. I send your letter to my mother and shee send it to your father-in-law to the Bontnewyd. Thes breffly from they only brother.

John Bowen

December About the latter end of this mounth Job Rowland came down from Salt lake City. He brought my oxen with him whom Phebe left at Spanish Fork, the snow was on the ground, the weather was very bad.

January 1856 Enjoying myself as well as I could, nothing to doo. Febr. & Mar. Passed away without anything of importance.

April This month I was busy putting in my crop and by the last of the month I had in all.

May 18th This day Phebe bought a small Indian girl from the Indians. The child's uncle carried her about Cedar City for a whole week trying to sell her to somebody, but finding no purchaser he was going to kill her, but Bliss Morris heard about the Indian was going to kill the child he concluded to give him his gun for her for he knew that we wanted the child, and we paid Elias Morris cloths instead of the gun. She was born as near as we could understand from the Indian about the latter part of October 1855. That would make her about six months old when we bought her. We named her Abish a name out of the Book of Mormon. Phebe took a deal of care and trouble with her. This Abish was born in October 1855 at or near Cedar City in Iron County Utah Territory North America, and she is one of the Paiute Tribe of Indians Utah.

June 6th My 34th birthday. Farming all summer got my crop in.

Sept. 19 We as a family started to Salt Lake City with my team in company with many others. We arrived in the city the 5th of October. Attended the conference and was ready to start home. There was a talk of a great reformation to be all over the territory to reform the people, their wickedness is so great that they have to reform or the Lord was going to destroy them from the face of the earth. We started home again and got as far as Summit Creek where William Richard and myself stayed to work for Benjamin F. Johnson. My wife went home with John Muer. We work but a few

days when snow and frost covered the ground and we had to quit working and start for home. We had plenty of snow all the way intill we reached Cedar City. When I arrived hom I found that the company that my wife was in had only just arrived before me. They had a very hard journey all the way home. It was sometime in latter part of October when we got home after a tripp of nearly six hundred miles. I took an old man with me from Salt Lake City to Cedar City an uncel to William Richard. I hired him to work for me for few weeks.

November Taxes paid

December Sometime in this mounth I received the following letter from my father in law. (Evans)

..... 49 lines deleted.

During this winter the reformation brock out so hot that evry man had to reform with or gainst thier will from their wicketness and abominations. Evry person men women and children had to be rebabtise into the church or their where considered out of the church. A poor disaffected Mormon had but a small chance of his life or to live among them, however I was very stwff to comply with their request. Teachers vissited me dayly, wishing me good and desiring very much on me to be rebabtise. At last I thought it would be better for my safety to go through the ceremonies. Subsequently I did. In about a week afterwards there came an order from Brigham Young for all the people to be babtise again for the first one was not

right. Then every person went to the water again to fulfill their commitment of the Prophet Brigham. I embrace the first opportunity this time and all winter there was nothing but preaching and teaching the Celestial Principles of Polygamy. And every man was counseled to take another woman no matter whether he be a good or bad man, whether he was a rich or unrich. In fact any man could get another woman if he could get one willing. This ended the eventful year 1856 with her troubles.

January 1857 Good many elders came down to Cedar City from Salt Lake City as Missionaries to preach the reformation, there was some hot preaching by some of them.

Jan. 29th Today I was called on a mission to the Los Vegas lead mines with eight more men, namely, Eliazas Edwards, James Whittiker Senior, Samuel McMurddy, John Woodhouse, John Hamilton, John Lee the dummy.

30th I rented my farm to Samuel Jackson for one third of the crop after harvest in the half a bushel, him finding everything.

Febr. 3rd We all started on our mission taking with us plenty of provisions for one year and a dozen fat oxen for beef for the church. We had to find our own provisions and teams and to work for nothing. Brother James Wittiger Senior was appointed our Captain. E. Edwards and myself join teams. We traveled along in the dead of winter through mud and snow, a very disagreeable weather for traveling, until we arrived about the middle of the Rio-Virgin, where we meet all the Los-Vegas settlers coming from the place to abandon the settlement entirely. And we return back with them and glad of the chance for we did not like it at first. We return back another way by Santa-Clara settlement and up the Rio-Virgin River, over

a bad rocky road intill we reach Fort Harmony by dark, would not stay there for the night we continued our journey all night and got home by morning.

28th At home again and was glad of that, for one of my oxen was very sick for serval days previous. He would not eat anything

March 4th My ox deid from the hardships he endured on the road coming back. Left me with only one ox in the world and no way of geting another one, but I trated my big line ox for a yoke of three years old steers not broock to work with N. V. Jones the Captain over the Los-Veges lead mines. For all my trouble I never got nothing. After I return home I had nothing to doo particularly because I had rented out my land, I comence emproving a city lot in the new city, for a new city was to be build and the old one to be abandoned in concequence of large floods that had vissited the old city and destroyed some of it before. I leboured intill June 30' when I and Benjamin Rowland started for Salt Lake City and arrived there 20 of July.

July 24th The Mormon holy day. I was invited with thousands more to go up the big cottenwood Kanyon to celebrate that hapy and holy day. I took my team with two

families up there (to wit) Edward L. Parry and John Lewis the Saddler and their families. We return to the city again. This time the news came about the sholders.

August 2nd Ben and I took our team (for Ben had one yoke and I had another yoke and wagen) and started towards Cedar Valley, forty mills from Salt Lake City thinking of geting a job of Peeling bark, but when we arrived there we found that the season was to far advance for peeling bark and could not doo anything at it, then your attentions was drawn to burning chark coal by some men that was at the

business then. We comence at it, a strange work entirely for both of us, and by a little directions from those men w burnd two hundred bushel of Charek coal and about the 17th I took a load to the city, but on the road a going we sold the coal to the church there was three others teams beside mine. And we was told to take it to the mouth of big cotton wood kanyon. About one hundred yards from the place of deposite my wagen in spite of us all went over a very high bank and capsid with the load on and breck one of my hind wheels to pieces. I then had to haul the coal in a small wagen that I borrowed. And had the coal mesured there it made two hundred and seventy one bushel for twenty cents per bushel. I lashed a pole under my axle tree and took it to the city to be mended. I took my wagen to the Piblie works and got her fixed. My load came to over 50 dollars. I got my pay all in store goods except the tithing that of course was taken out. In few days I was reddy to start back to Cedar Valley to Benjamin Rowland again where he had remained to burned some more coal. Arrived at the work and burned coal again intill the fifth of October when we both arrived in the City. I found my wife in E. Parrys house when I got there. Shee had arrived there from Cedar City the day before. Shee came up from Cedar City with Elian Morris.

October 6th Phebe and I attended confrence for two days where the confrence adjurned we started again for Cedar Valley for the remainder of our charck coal. Was back in the city in five days. Had very old weather all the time took all our coal with us this time. I went to the west mountain for some fire wood. Made one load and coming back with the second one of my oxen was took very sick in the bloody muren and deid, leving me with one ox in Salt Lake City three hundred mils from home.

November 3 This day my wife and I had our endowments with about thirty or forty more pe4rsons, good many of whom was our old neibours that had just come from Cedar City for the perpose of receving thire endowments. The ceremonies comence about seven A.M. and continued till very near night, in washing, anointing and blessing all the

men and women. Men administered to men and women to women.

Nov. 6th Phebe went down to Spanish Fork. I stayed in the City. All the talk in the city was to get men to go out to resist the United States troops and stop them from coming in or to fight them if they would attempt to come in.

10th I started out to Echo Canyon with about fifteen hundred men. I was enrolled in the 13th ward regiment, Captain David Doncensons fifty, and Foresiths ten or platoon. That night the companies arrived at the upper end of emigration Canyon camped there all night. It had been snowing all day and this night was one of the bitterest nights I ever experienced in my life. Freezing so hard that many of the men had their toes freeze and the most of the men had to run up and down the canyon to keep themselves warm. When morning came all was glad and many had to return back to the city, owing to the freezing feet and hands. Many commenced grumbling. This was the Mormon company against the United States troops, whom was camping at Horns Fork on Fort Bridger at the time.

11th Morning came one more, and a hard days travel came with it. Ready and started with the teams over the little mountain. Every man had to carry his own gun and shuf with the teams over the mountain to our middle in the snow. We traveled about 4 miles across the mountain and camp in the big hollow between the big and little mountains for the night. We spent a more comfortable night.

12th All day, the first divisions of the campaign was crossing the big mountain,

while our regiment had to stay in the same place all night. In this way our men got little recruited.

13th Early this morning we started up the big mountain for our company was the first on the list. All hands at the wagons. Took about twenty yoke of cattle and so many men to haul one wagon to the summit of the mountain, and by dark all the teams was over, and camp about one mile in a hollow on the eastside. A bitter cold night again. Most of the men wish themselves at home at their fire sides with their wives and children.

Nov. 14th Another morning appeared and all most every man without exception looked with a sorrowful countenance, the tailor from his table, the shoemaker from his bench, the store clerk from his counter, the printer from his press, the painter from his pot & brush, the saddler from his saddle making and the clerk from his quill and many other kind of tradesman. All had to shoulder their guns and paddle through the snow up to their middle. Now and then could hear a deep groan and a groan. Expressing themselves (thus) O. this is a hard way to serve the Lord. Traveling down the canyon we arrived at east canyon creek where every man had to cross it about 20 times wading it every time up to their middle, again and again. A person could hear the same deep groans and expressions. O, this is a hard way to serve the Lord. By dark we arrived on a small plain about a quarter of a mile from the last crossing of east canyon creek and camp for the night.

15th Once more the king of the day appeared above the high mountains and our camp on the march again, and every man expecting to meet Uncle Sam's army every day. After another hard day's travel we arrived at the crossing of the Weber River. Crossed the Weber and traveled up the river until we arrived at the mouth of Echo

Kanyon, the Depo, rendezvous of all the Mormon forces. Here we camp for the night.

16th Early in the morning our officers went to seek a good place to set our tents and camp for good until such time that we were called home or to an active service against the U.S.s army. They choose a spot by the river side in the middle of the woods and accordingly we moved to the spot and pitch our tents. We commence to erect a comfortable wig-wam to live in for we had not enough of tents.

17th An order was issued by the commanding officer for every man to bring all their crackers to the commissary store for inspection. That was complied with. All most to a man. And after the delivery of the crackers to the commissary, we never saw any of them any more. Our good crackers was eating by the officers and the poor men had to cook some flour the best way they could, without any fat or meat whatever. This was one of the greater oppression and tyranny that ever was known in any country. Every man had to find himself with gun & amunitions, with bed cloths and clothing and provisions. And after all their good crackers was taking away from them and eating by the officers, and the men was feed on dry flour alone. Daniel H. Wells was the Commander General and Nathaniel V. Jones the Commissary General. All the officers from the highest to the lowest was as proud as Lucifer and considering the men or (Private) as low as dogs or things too low for them to associate with. Such brotherly feeling as that may go to the devil for my art. That is a poor example of Mormon authority.

Nov, 18&19 Evry man besy at working making a comfortable quarters.

20th Our company had orders to move from their quarters to about 4 mils up to Echo Knyon. We accordingly moved and set our tents near Ogden Regment.

21 Again, we comence building another quarters. In a few days they were all ready and spent the remainder of the mounth at this place.

December The bigining of this mounth I was taking very sick and confined to my bed in the tent. Doctor Anderson vissited me twice evry day. He concluded that I ought to be taking to the city, concequently a team was fixed and two of us wastaking to the city. A young man by the name of Beatman wa very bad in the rhumatism with me. Though I was very sick I took care of him. We arrived in the city in two days from Echo Knyon. I stayed at James James shoes makers house for a few days intill I got well. I then started towards Spanish Fork on foot. It snowed and blowed all day and arrived in Lehi and stayed at Abel Evans house for the night. I was very tired, could arly walk. I was entertained by Abel and his family to the best of their ability. Nexed morning I continued my journey towards Spanish Fork. When I got as far as Springville six mils to Spanish Fork, I was so used up that I could scersly move one leg pass the other. The snow was deep on the ground. I had to rest evry now and then for I was complely exhausted. And from Springville

to Spanish Fork the distance of six mils, I had to rest by laying on my back on the snow about a dozen or more times. It was a very hard times for me. I entred unto Brother Paces house about 10 P.M. completely exhausted. I could not scersly set nor lay down any way at all. Here I found Phebe and Abish with her. They had been here

ever since I went to Echo Knyon. I slept very comfortable this night in a fine feather bed. I stayed a week at Pace and return back to the city after my ox and wagen which I left in Echo Knyon behind me for my friends to bring in. I arrived in the city in two days and found that all my comrades had arrived in Salt Lake City from Echo Knyon. The next day after I left for Spanish Fork. I found my ox west of Jordan and my wagen with Benjamin Rowland in the 15th ward. Then I could not take my wagen from the city for I had but one ox to haul it, but a man by the name of Evan Edwards and old mess mate of mine in Echo Knyon had an odd ox and wanted to sell it for wheat in Cedar City Iron County, for he lived in Washington county. I was to pay him 30 bushel of wheat when he would call for it. I started down to Spanish Fork again arrived there in three days. This was some where between Christmas and New Years day. Now I close another eventful year. It has passed and I have not seen anything but trouble and anxiety of mind. Farwell.

January 1st 1858 This morning both me and my wife was invited by our old friend Mr. John H. Redd to take dinner with him and family and friends at 2 a clock P.M. When the time came we went to the house and to our astonishment and satisfaction there was one of the most excellent tables set out that we ever saw. There was three negro two women and one man sitting on the table. Everyone was well pleased. I stayed at Mr. Paces house in Spanish Fork until the 19th when William Richard and myself started to go to Iron County a distance of over three hundred miles. The weather was fine and clear and no snow at Spanish Fork. We stayed tonight at the house of Mr. B. F. Johnston at Summit Creek.

Jan 20th There was a good thickness of snow on the ground here. After breakfast we proceeded on our journey and arrived at Salt Creek or (Nephi) by night and the cattle was tied out.

21st We stayed at Nephi all day. I saw that my cattle was too weak and poor to go the whole distance alone. I concluded to trade for a bigger pair of cattle or return back to Spanish Fork with these. Before night I traded my little cattle for a big fellow and 15 dollars boot.

22nd We started again for Iron County through the snow and bad weather. Before I was very far on my days travel I saw that I made a poor trade, for this bog oxen was strained almost to death. We camped tonight at Chicken Creek. The wind blowing very bad.

23rd We traveled along for few days and passed through Fillmore City the capitol of Utah territory. We traveled from there to Beaver City a distance of 60 miles without any

feed or water to the cattle, and the snow was very deep all the way to Beaver. And when we arrived at Beaver one of my oxen could hardly move. William Richard stayed here with his daughter Amia and I tarried here two days and started again alone towards Cedar City, but before I was 20 miles one of the oxen had given out entirely.

30th And I had a very hard job to get him to Red Creek. Arrived at John Prethes house where I stayed all night. By dark my ox very sick.

31st Next morning I left my yoke of oxen and wagon in the care of John Prethe at Reed Creek and I started on foot to Cedar City a distance about 24 miles. Arrived there early in the afternoon, but when I went to my house I found no body there. I

struck to Thomas Jones house, where I found our Morgan. He had been staying with him a long time. I found evry thing upside down. Most of my wheat gone and my piggs sold for little or nothing by Elieser Edwards our lodger. I went to Red Creek to see my oxen. One was deid. I stayed at Cedar City makeing my home at Thomas Jones intill about the middle of March. I sold my house and land and traded around intill I got 2 yoke of cattle and 2 young mares and I was reddy to start back to Spanish Fork, after settling all my busness.

March Some time in the fore part of this mounth I bid adue to Cedar City for ever I think after a resedence of five years. The following recommend I receved from the Presedent of the seventies at Cedar City before I left, all though it was wrote a mounth before.

Cedar City Feb 26 1856

To whom it may concern.

This certifies that David D. Bowen holds the Apostolship of a Seventy and has been a member of the mafs quarum in this place and in recommend to the Seventies where his lot my be cast on a good faithful brother.

Esna H. Curtus President

Per G. K. Bowring Clark

I started from Cedar in company with some of my old friends William Richard, David Morgan Morgan and Goerge Monroe who was moving to Bever City. Arrived at Bever in two days. I stayed there for few days. When I was reddy I started for Spanish Fork, William Richard our Morgan and myself. After a very plasant journey we arrived at Spanish Fork the biginin of April. Phebe and Abis was still at Paces house. I was welcome home and glad to see me and Morgan for Phebe had not seen Morgan for man mounth. David H. Davies had move unto his own house and wanted us to go to his house

to live for he had no one to keep his house. By a deal of inviting to come, we at last consented to move to his house. I traded my two mares away to F. Pace for a yoke of cattle, a sow and five bushel of wheat. A good trade. I traded my two years old steers off to Margret my sister-in-law for a cow and a heifer. I had left two yoke of big oxen and a good wagen. The very nexed day after we arrived at Spanish Fork we had an awfull storm. The

<!--[if !mso]--> <!--[endif]-->

<!--[if !mso]--> <!--[endif]--> snow nearly a foot on the level ground, and no feed for the cattle. As soon as the storm was over, the wether became fine, I was ofred plenty of work for me and my team. I agreed with my old friend Stephen Markham to go to San Pete fora load of coal for his blacksmith Thomas Robinson. I was to get one bushel of wheat for a bushel of coal. I started with three yoke of cattle and I took my Morgan with me. We arrived in the coal mines in San Pete in three says. We loaded and got out of the canon before dark. Camp at a small creek in a very loanesone place tonight. The clouds filled up the skys and a sign of a big storm appeared to be on hand. We turned out our cattle and went to retired for night. Nexed morning it was snowing a little. Got the cattle up and started, but the snow came down thicker and thicker intill it was a good thickness and the cattle had a hard work to draw the load for I had a very heavy load 30 hundred pounds. After a hard pull for the cattle and a disagreeable day for us, my Morgan and myself, for it was snowing hard all day, we arrived on the summit at the head of Salt Creek Knyon. A little before dark on going down the knyon the cattle was traviling with a good speed, the snow deep on the ground. I could not see the road and before we was a mile down the knyon, the first think I knew that the cattle was up to their belleis in a mired

hole and wagen down to the hubs in the mudd. Now it was dark and snowing very hard. I tryed again and again to haul it out, backward and forward, but all in vain. At last I concluded to unload the coal. So I did, and haul it backward out of the mud, but I was to tired to load it again tonight. I then went to overhaul our blankets and grub and found evrything all wet and our bread all spoild, and our maches all wet. And with all my exertion I could not make a fire. I was wet to my skin and so was Morgan. We had to rowl ourselfs up in the wet cloths to rest for the night, but before I was there half an hour I was all most frees to death with cold. I had to get up and walk back and fore all night to keep myself from freesing to death, and evry now and then I had to call on Morgan to see if he was alive. Thes I spent this night in a very most miserable condision and was glad when morning appeard once more. Nexed morning as soon as morning came, Im comence loading my coal and got rededy to start again. It was to cold for Morgan to ride. He had no shoes, only maginsince. Concequently he had to walk ten mils bare footed up to his knees in snow. I thought his feet would be frose very bad. We got out of the knyon about noon. I took Morgan and rold him in the blankets, it was very could. When we arrived in Juab valley all the snow was gone and left the ground bare and wet, which was very disagreeable to traveled. And by the junction of San Pete and Lower road, al at once the wagen went down to the hub and the cattle could not move it one inch, but by the help of some teams a pafsing we hauled it out. Traveled a mile or two farther and it went again. Now it was very near dark and no teams pafsing. We concluded to turn the cattle out and Morgan and me to go to an old house about three mils off and carry our bed cloths and grub. We arrived there at dusk, nobody there, and no fire, and it was miserable cold, and Morgan bare footed. I at last manedge to get some fire out of my gun for I had a gun and powder. We was not there but a short time when Morgan was taken very sick, vometing very bad and was as cold as ice. I thought surly that he was going to die. He had not eat any thing for two days, however I

was able to warm him up and get the blankets hot around him and he fell asleep with out anything to eat, for we had nothing, our bread was all spoiled.

Nexed morning we rised early, but nothing for breakfast. I saw a man coming on the road. I went to meet him, for the house was a little from the road. I found he was a Danishman and a strenger to me. I asked him if he had any bread. He said he had a little and he gave me half he had. He went his way and I went back to the old house. Morgan and I eat the bread and started after the wagen and cattle which was back on the road about three mils. We had to wait again intill some team came by. Soon after some team came up to us and they help us out of the hole. We traveled along the road was awfull bad. We was meeting teams all day. We did not know what was all this teams that a moving for intill we aske the people and they told us that all the Mormons was moving south. That was the orders of Brigham Young for the people to go south away from the United States troops. We traveled along intill we arrived at Summit Creek. I stayed there for the night and I send Morgan home to Spanish Fork with Tomy Green. The cattle and myself was kindly entertained at Johnstons house with Rees Lewelin.

Nexed morning I started for home after breakfast, and arrived in Spanish Fork early in the afternoon, unloaded my coal and found that I had thirty hundred pounds. I made 30 bushel of wheat in one week. Morgan, myself and cattle was all right in a week.

Now when I arrived at home there was hundreds of people in Spanish Fork that had move from north of Salt Lake City by the orders of Brigham Young and all the others settlements was the same. Crowded with strangers in evry directions.

All had to move with their herds of cattles and their flocks of sheep, their piggs, geese, and chickens all they had that could walk, leveing behind them their fine farms and their exelent houses, to be distroyed by indans or any body els that felt disbose to doo soo. Thes, the people had to sacrafice thousands of dollars werth of property to satisfied the foolish ambistion of Brigham Young, one of the most tyranical, despotical villain on the face of the earth at the presant time. Evry house was filled with their friends, and Dd. H. Davies took in two families. That was Owen Robert and his wife and Edward Ashton and his wife and two children. We had a full house among us all 12 head.

After that we did not have much pece and comford in David house, for he wished us out of his house to give more room to the others. He thought the other parties was better than us. I concluded to build all though I did not wish to build in Spanish Fork for I did not like the place, however, I bought two lots for sixty dollars in tithing orders which I brought with me from Cedar City.

I bought four thousand adobies, and engage William Davis a North Weles man to build my house.

Sometime in this month I rented five acres of land from Stephen Markham, was to let him have one third of the crop on the find. I sowed it all with wheat in three days. The crop seem to come on with good luck. I should have a good crop, but when it was near ripe the indians horses breck in to it and distroyed it nearly all leving me after a hard summers work cropless without any wheat for my family, but after I put in my crop, I went to North Willow Creek for a load of wheat for Rees Jones. I was to get three fourth of the load for the hauling of it to Spanish Fork. I hauled on the wagen and two yoke of cattle forty four bushel. I made thirty three bushel of wheat for my self on the trip. During this times there was a strong talk of killing evry person that would atempt to leve the territory, or rather express it. In Brigham's own exprestion to the Bishops in a curcular send to al the wards, said he, give the disafected plenty of work to doo and take care of them the best way you can. Just as well to orders them to kill the disafected if they could not take care of them otherwise. This circular was redd to all the people two or three times, so as to scared them to stay in Utah.

But the time rold on and two comissionaries was send from the United States to sattle the matters (or difficulty) between the United States and the Mormons. The comissionaries was Governor Powells and Ben McCollock. The difficulty was settle and the trops came in about the first of July and pick their tents in Cedar Valley 40 mils south of Salt L. City. With the trops, came in the Governor elect of Utah, His Excellence Governor A. Cummigs. He tarried in Salt Lake City.

After the troops had pafs through the city and gone to Cedar Valley, the Governor send out a proclamation to all the people that had left their homes to return again in peace and to live in peace. The people in a few days bigin to flock back to their

former homes and rejoicing at the news, and good many with thire curses in their mouths against Brigham Young.

July 1st I moved Edward Ashton and Owen Robert and thire families to Salt Lake City with my team for nearly nothing, for that was the council to help the people to move back again.

After that I attended my crop and work around intill it was harvest time when my crop was nearly all eat away by the indans horses. I work in the harvest for other folks intill it was all over, and about the last of Suptember, a man by the name of David Evans and myself took a load of butter and eggs and other things to Camp Floyd to the soldiers. We sold that very well and return for another load, got home and got another load with two yoke of cattle this time.

When I arrived at camp I sold my load immediately. There was a great call for teams to work at various things. I comence hauling adobies to build up the quarters. I hauled one day and turn out my cattle for the nigh, but vexed morning I hunted for my cattle but could not find them. I hunted and hunted high and low, east, west, north and south, but all in vain. They could not be found anywhere.

Oct. 8th I took a wood contract of two hundred and fifty cords for six dollars per cord to be delivered in the camp, from the Quartermaster Col. Crossman. No limited time. I took in partners with me in the contract two fellos (namely) Johnna Phillips and Nathaniel Edmunds. We al three of us started home to Spanish Fork, for we all lived there, got home in two days. I comence digging petetos, of which I had a good crop. Got them all home safe and I was nearly reddy to start back to camp Floyd with

my family when on a sudden I was attacked very severely in the bloody flux, it made me so sick that I could not go out of the house, with this I had the sore eyes very bad. I was brought down so low that my wife and friends thought I should die, but by the scilfull mind of Doctor Wiseman I was brought around again. When I bigin to recover I heard of one yoke of my cattle by Jacob Furguson, that they were at Lehi City 30 mils north of Spanish Fork. I paid Franklin Pace ten dollars for going after them an on. November 18th I started to Camp Floyd in company with my family and William Richard. I had the sore eyes so bad that I could scersly see the road before me. We arrived in Camp Floyd in three days.

Nov 15th I started up to the kanyon where my men was at work and found that my partners was going the whole hogg, that they were doing evrything, but that was right.

And at my apearans they wish themselves out of the way, for they had not work any and permitted the chopers to cheat them as much as they please. And found on measuring the wood that they had being cheated fifty cords. The measurement in the woods did not corespond with the measurement in camp. It fell short of fifty cords. By this means we had to lose the fifty cords at six dollars per cord. That would amount to three hundred dollars between the three of us. As I had all the control of the contract, it was win my name, therefore I refuse to pay the chopers and teamsters according to their measurement in the woods, but I was willing to pay them according to the Quartermasters measurement, but the men refuse the condition and they went and suit us for theyr whole pay. The justice of Peace give his judgement. What we was to loos one half and workmen the other half, and that we was to pay the cost which was thirty four dollars. I had to give him a vowger of nine hundred dollars for security. Nexed morning I redeem my vowger and paid him his 34 dollars and I comence paying of the workmen at the reate of 11 cent discount on the dollar for

that what is came to. It keep me busy all day, for the other two fellows went away for they could not doo any thing with it. After paying all off, the money was nearly all spent. Only five dollars and twenty five cents came to thire share, instead of one hundred, if they had done right while I was sick, but no, they did not doo right, as the wood fell short of the measurment we had to start again to haul the ballance to finish the contract. I concluded to dissolve the partnership without any ceremony from the other two men, and evry one to go on their own hook, then we agreed to haul each one as much as he could of the ballance intill it was finish. So I could turn too a chopped and hauled as much as 8 could and in two weeks I chopped and hauled more myself then the other two put together. I made one hundred and twenty nine dollars and fifty cents in two weeks. We had no house nor tent to live in only the open skys for our

shellter, exposed to the cold and snow. My wife had to cook evry day for good many men in the cold and snow and by the 25th of December or Chrismas day I had my contract finish and payed for. All the men joint to have a party for Chrismas and my wife was to cook it. When Chrismas came, the diner was redy about 3 p.m. but the disafection between me and the other two men made me feel bad and disagreeable. I would not eat with them. They all eat of the diner but me. After diner they all without exeption got beastly drunk while I was being in my bed thinking of the future.

Dec. 27th I started in hunt of my other yoke of oxen which was lost about thee mounths ago. I found one in Lehi field and the other in boxs herd. I returned home and reach our camp in the knyon the evening of New Years day and found evrything all right and my biggest enemies that is Nathenial Edmunds and William

Richard had left and gone home. This ended the eventful year 1858 after a del of trouble.

Jan. 1, 1859 This evening I return home from hunting my cattle I was lucky enough to find them without much trouble, but it cost me between ten and fifteen dollars. About this time provedence seem to smile more upon us and our property that caused us to feel better in our mind and begin to feel good. We comence geting the things that we needed, for we where poor of clothing.

3rd I took another contract of three hundred cords for five dollars per cord. I hired men to chop and teams to haul. We all work very faithful intill the last of February when I completed the contract. Intill the fifteen of March I haul some wood to sell to private person who lived in Fairfield on the other side of the creek.

March 15th All the work was about done in camp and I concluded to move back to Spanish Fork to spent the summer, so we started this morning as a family and a young man by the name of Mathew Kannely went home with us to spent the sumer. We arrived home in our own house the third day.

17th This evening before dark we arrived at home our friends (or rather those that pretended to be our friends) when they heard that we made few hundred dollars in Camp Floyd and that we had evry thing we neded for our use, they all flock to our house thinking of getting something from me. They came evry day for a few days intill they were satisfied that they could not get much. This very same people (at least some of them) had been running us down and allmost curseing us for going to Camp Floyd to work for the solders, but after I work hard for my money, they could borrow and spend it, if they could only get it, but no they could not get it.

21st The District Court was in sefsion at Provo City. I went over there to get my second paper or to be a full citizen of the Unite States, for I had declare my intention on the Yd day of April 1852 at Saint Louis Mifsouri, seven years ago.

22nd I went in to the court to be sworn according to law to be a full citizen of the

United States. The Judge demanded my first paper. I accordingly handed it over to him, he looked at it and held it in his hand for a whie, and said, that my paper was illegal and that it was of no account. He said that the court that giv it to me which was the criminal court of the City of Saint Loous had no right to give it, therefore, the Judge, whom was Judge Cradlebaugh refuse to give me my second on those excuses. Concequently I was compled to take another one out here.

..... 25 lines deleted.

That evening I return home to Spanish Fork, I thought I would not farm this sumer and concluded to work with my team and do the best I could in hauling and c. I ploughed a good del for other people and took my pay in wheat and other kinds of produce and down well at it.

We all enjoyed ourselves all this spring had plenty of friends because we had somethings.

July 15th I went over to Camp Floyd to a Government sale of mules. I bought six head of mules in the sale. Brought them to Spanish Fork and sold them to good

advantage for cattle.

I hauled good many loads of grain from Spanish Fork to Camp Floyd for Steven Markham to Gilbert & Garrish. About this time Camp Floyd was very lively with plenty of money.

August 1st I rec'd the following letter from my brother John.

Mountain Ash June 4th 1859

Dear brother David,

In answer to your letter dated April 4th I am in great joy, taking this opportunity of speaking to you through the medium of paper and ink once more. You wonder that you have not heard from me since 1857. Dear brother, I have send to you to Cedar City, but could not get any answer, therefore I was hopeless about you and had believe that you had gone the way of all the earth, and believe that I would never heard a word any more from you. But to my great astonishment on Tuesday morning June 2nd 1859 here is a letter coming to my hand. I looked on the direction. I knew your hand writing immediately and I said, it is the truth that my brother David is yet alive.

I wish to see him before my death and after I open and read it my hart is bruised.

When thinking that you have not heard the news, the most weighty new I ever send to you, because I have had an unspcakable troubles.

As far as I understand by your letter, that the last letter that you have received from me was the one I wrote Jan. 20th 1857. Now dear brother at that time my son David comence growing sick and March 26 1857 he deid of consumption. He was very near 13 years old and earning 10 shilling per week. It brusied my feelings

uncommonly at that time and my dear wife Betsy was big in the family way and very

near confined and April 19th shee gave birth to a dead boy and April 21st 1857, my dear wife Betsy deid. I beried her in Davids greave in the Chruch yard at Aberdare. Five children after her (that is) little Betsy Shee is now 18 years old, William, 16, Sarah 10, Daniel 7 and Franklin 5 years old. Now you see I have been a widow scince 2 years last April 18, 1857.

And at the last of 1857, the Mastars give notice to lower the wages 5 shillings to the pound. We had a strik for nine weeks and the workmen lost the day, and after starting in the last of January 1858, the aire ways was nearly all closed up and on Whensday night the 24 of February 1858, 4 of us the timbermen went down to the pit, which is 300 yards deep. And many of the colliers with us to work and at 3 a clock in the mornigh the damp cot fire. It was one of the afullest explosions that ever occured in Weles. The man on top of the pit and the inginer never thought that there a living sould in the pit, but to their great ashtonishment a few came up a live. And thy dear brother was the last that came up of the pit a live, but half dead after making my best exertion and leaving 19 dead mens bodys and 3 horses, a dead corps by my side. The pits in the vale of Aberdare is perfectly dry and a good del of dust and when an explosion takes place it is the dust that smothers them the most. And on the aforesaid morning after I was awfully blowed and after I was brought to my sences, I raped my flannen coat around my head and that was the way I came out safe, yet I acknowlege the hand of the Lord in preserving my life in such a narrow escape, yet I am not thankful enough to God for sustaining me. I am not in my place and in the church ever scince I wrote to you before. Sorrow and vexations has completely over come me, yet I take the (udgorn) trumpet of Zion, the princeples is the same. Great trouble is to rise 5 children without a mother, yet I know if I was as lucky as you as to get a good Mormon for a wife, I would be as good a Mormon as ever I was. I do not know the reason the best of women and men is out of the church,

but I think that God is going to do some thing in Weles, because the sectarians has a great reformation among them. They jump and shoult worst then in the A.D. 1830 when Joseph Smith received the Gospel. They are aful to hear them.

John, Betsys brother and Cite his wife and Shoni or Berllan are sending theyr best respect to you and your wife.

Mother, Ann, David Phillip and Mary and the children where well ast week. I send thy letter to mother yesterday. Grandmother Fany is still alive. Daniel, son of our brother William is married and has a child. All the children and myself joing to send our best respect to you and Phebe, Morgan and Abish. I will go and see David Evans in a fortnight. I belive you will do your best for us. This in short from thy dear brother. John Bowen

Collier at the Bruce Arms

Mountain Ash near Aberdare Glanmorganshire South Weles G. Britain.

Translated from the Welch by D. D. Bowen.

September 13th I paid my territorial and county tax. Received of David D. Bowen in full on his territorial and county tax for the year 1859. \$1.95

.....

September 14th My old friend Proffeor Thomas Job as I was thinking of returning to Camp Floyd he come and vissit us from Springville, for there he lived at this time.

I wished him to calculate my nativity. He promise to do it for 12 dollars.

Accordingly in a few days he brought me the following diragram and writing in a pamphlet form. It is called Horary nativity. Dated Suptember 21St 1859.

..... 376 lines deleted (Astrology)

The foregoing nativity was wrote in this book 3 years and 4 mounths after its date.

I testify that I have realise its truth. D. D. Bowen.

Suptember 25th I received the following letter from my dear mother.

..... 48 lines deleted.

October 3rd After being a few days prepering in Spanish Fork, about noon we started from home towards camp Floyd as a family, in company with Ephrain Rowland whom I hauled with my team over to camp and his family, also Frankon Pace and his wife was with us. We arrived at camp the 3rd day.

I went up to Gilbert and Gerrishs store and met my old friend Robert Watson. He introduce me to Mr. Gilbert of the firm of Gilbert and Gerrish. After a long conversation on many subjects and more espesly on some work, and as there was no contracts to be given out by the Quarter Master this fall Mr. Gilbert cegested the idea for me to haule some wood on speculation and cord it on the peature and he promise to let me have evrything that I wanted out of the store. I accordingly prepared myself and my teams to go to the knyons. I heired Ephraim Rowland, David Evans and William Thomas to cop the wood for my teams and Fredrick Lewis to drive one of my teams and our Morgan the other team. We settle ourselves in a knyon about 6 mils direct south from Camp Floyd. Made a road and build a cabin for each family.

David Evans and William Thomas boarded with us and Ephram Rowland live with his family. The comence chopping for 2 dollars per cord.

Oct. 10th My two teams took the first loads down to camp and we continued evry day for about six weeks intill the officer of the camp Col. A. P. Smith give orders to Mr. Gilbert for me to quit hauling. At that time I had hauled 150 cords of wood and throught it on the ground. We started to cord it up and got done in a few days.

We had plenty of snow on the ground. It was very disagreeable for man and beast. No one could doo much. Fred Lewis quit and went to Spanish Fork.

We all made up our mind to stay in the knyons all winter. So we made our cabins as comfortable as we could, our cattle was rutting on the reanche most of the time, only when we took a load of wood to town to sell to the settlers, which we did once or twice a week. Very disagreeable weather to be out of doors. In this way we spent the remainder of this fall and a part of the winter. We spend a good merry time intill December 25 or Christmas day, when we had a fine diner, considering the place we lived in, where nobody come near us. This ended the year 1859 (we had a good year withal).

January 1 1860 Today we find ourselves in the knyons between Cedar and Rush vallies in Utah territory, doing nexed thing to nothing.

This winter I comence study astrology and recieved a few lessons on astrology from Profefsr Thomas Job.

According to a previous promise, Professor Job send the following diagrmm and writing to my wife called harary nativity.

..... 195 lines deleted (astrology)

During January and February we stayed in the knyon. The snow was very deep and disagreeable for the women and children. We had to melt snow for all the water we used. We concluded to move to camp Floyd for all the other parties had left long before.

March 18th We got our cattle up and fixed evrything in the wagen and about noon we started and got in camp Floyd in about 3 hours and the road was very bad with snow. We went into Mr. Bessy house (or rather a dugout). They had not children and was very comfortable. We lived with them very happy. They were very kind to us. I had nothing to do. Very slack for work. This mounth pafsed away very happy and comfortable. The weather became fine.

April 1st. Mr. Gilbert sold my wood to the Quartermaster for 6 dollars per cord and he Gilbert paid me five dollars. Him making one dollar per cord for nothing. A good prospects of getting another contract from the quarter master through Mr. Gilbert.

11th Today at eight o clock in the evening we took a little child a boy from his mother to win. My wife was to be paid for keeping him so much per week, so shee received pay for few times when his father wished us to take him forever, the mother had left the father and took a bad step, concequently, Mr. David Wells the Justice of the peace made out the papers and recorded in the office of the clark of the

probate court of Cedar County Utah Territory The boys name is Charles. He

was born May 15th 1859 at half past eight at night in Fairfield Cedar County Utah Territory.

16th Today I comence another contract of wood for the Quarter master through Mr. Gilbert. I was to get 5 dollars per cord. I gathred all my cattle together and rapair my wagens and I bought 4 yoke of oxen and a wagon from Mr. Gilbert for the money that he owed me for the wood. I hired chopers and teamsters and got on a fair way of working. Evrything seems to work for our good and provedence smail on us in all thing.

April 20th I received the following from my mother-in-law. (Evans)

..... 59 lines deleted.

At this time my teams was fairly at work making a trip evry day. I was geting many and evrything that I wanted out of Gilberts store. Evrything was at a high rest in his store, flour 7 dollars per hundred weight coffee and sugar 50 center per pound and evry other thing in the same proportion.

April passed away with secess and prosperity. We still stayed at Mr. Besseys house. Exedingly fine weather this spring.

May 10 Good many of the solders left camp Floyd. Some to Sonara, some to Mexico and some to the States. The 5th infantry and the seventh both thes rigments left and part of the tents and some dragoons, and left the camp with good many less solders.

18th Our little boys mother took a notion in head to go back to the states with a lot of gamblers and desberetos and some of her olafs and shee thought that shee would have the boy to go with her to the states and shee watch her chance to come after the child when I was from home. Shee came and demanded him and took him by force and took him to a house of ill fame where shee stayed. His father felt very bad about the child.

20th Shee started with the child with her towards the states in William T. Carrells wagen with many more with her. Carrell was paid for taking them to some point east of Bridger. May has pafsed away and we keeping at work very hard evry day.

June 6th This is my 38 birthday. Very good time on me at this time. About this time we moved up to the knyon to live for the sumer. This mounth was passing away very fast, but about the last of this mounth two of my men that work for me comence working against me that is Ephraim Rowland and William Dona with Mr. Gilbert, trying to get the wood contract from me. They envied my seccess, but they could not doo it for I was to fast with Gilbert. Yet they prevailed with Captain Twinley

the assistant Quartermaster to get some wood to haul and chope independent of me. So they left me and started on their own hook. They chope and haul it for 4 dollars per cord when at the same time I was geting five dollars, but not 2 weeks had passed away before they quarell and all most redy to kill one another, and I had to settle the matter between them after all and Ephraim Rowland wanted to come back to work for me again, but I refuse to let him, therefore him and old Bona Bill Bonas father ad a hard time in their partnership. Old Bona came to me to borrow money to pay Ephraim off and instead of hurting me as they anticepeded they did me good with Mr. Gilbert, for afterwards I had all the wood to haul and they hurted themselves.

About this time another fellow W. T. Carrell tryed his best to hinger me with Gilbert by offing to haul the wood for 4 dollars per cord one doller per cord less then I was geting. He had return from the read and very near lost his life through those women that he took out he did not go far.

It seemed that nothing nor no body could influence the mind of Mr. Gilbert againsts me. He had full confidence in me. I continued with great prosperity to work and evry thing prospered that I did. I had about 50 men of all kind to work for me. I was rideing on my mule evry day from our camp in the knyon to Camp Floyd about 5 mils.

Some time in July I saw the first number of the true latter day saints Herald edited by Mr. Isaac Sheen at Cincinati Ohio. I was making new acquaintances evry day through my situation and growing in favor of all that I had any dealing with.

During this summer my old friend Mr. James W. Bosnell and his friend came to vissit us good many times on Sundays and we had a joyful times of it.

July and August passed away with good luck and prosperity. And all my enemies were compelled to pull in their horns for they saw that it was no use to try to hurt me.

September about the middle of this month we had an awful storm of rain and thunder. The water came in large stream right through our tent and nearly carried every thing away with it.

Oct. 15th I received the following letter from my brother John.

..... 68 lines deleted.

October passed away. My cattle was getting poor and thin yet they work faithfully until the fifteenth November.

Nov. 15th We moved down to Fairfield near Camp Floyd to winter. I had rented a fine house

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<!--[if !mso]--> <!--[endif]--> house from James Ryan the day before 6 dollars per month. It was well finished inside. We went into it little before sundown. My wife was quite satisfied with the house. I hauled up all my winter wood and more than we wanted.

17th This morning Earl (after me and Phebe talk the matter over and concluded to buy the house from James Ryan) I went to his saloon and with a few words I bought the house for one hundred and fifty dollars, one hundred on Gilbert & Garrish's store

and the other fifty in fire wood. I payed him the hundred dollars right down and the wood I hauled him in a few days. So that I had a very good house very cheap. At this time there was thousands of dollars a coming to me from Gilbert & Gerish for my summers work.

Oct. 20th I comence paying off my teamsters and few chopers that I had not paid off before, among them was my old friend Samuel Bradshaw. Him and his wife and children had being staying with us nearly all summer in the knyons. Mrs Bradshaw was a great help to my wife. I paid her well for it. I give him a bran new chicaigo wagen in part pay for his work and the ballance on the store. Also D. G. Winn whom had been working very faithfully for me all summer. His wife was a very extravgant woman. Also Jack Lewelin, William Bona, Fred Louis, Charley Rollins, Bill Matison and Jonathan McKee, John Clinton, Sam Haults and Saml. Maffit and many others to maney to mention here. Bill Matison concluded to stay and board with us all winter. Mr. Gilbert turn to me six yoke of cattle in part payment for my money. I let my men have them all for 65 dollars per yoke. Two yoke I let Jonathan McKee have. One yoke to Jack Lewelin, one yoke to William Bona, one yoke to Saml. Haults and one yoke to_____. Two wagens I also had. One I kepted myself and the other I paid over to Samuel Bradshaw for one hundred dollars. I paid Jack Lewelin & Fred Lewis a horse a pice for 75 dollars each. Some people envied my prosperity very much. And others respected me the more. It was a year of prosperity and secess with me and my family. We could get evrything that our harts could desire and Mr. Gilbert express himself many times that I was the only man that work more than I draw from the store. He said that evry body els was in his dept, but said he here is Mr. Bowen, I am in his dept thousands of dollars, there is so much a coming to him from me and I am glad of it, said he. After I had paid off all my men I had due me from Gilbert and Gerrish over three thousand dollars.

We comence to feel happy in our new house and some of our friends came to see and help us to fix thing in the house especily Mr. Bosnell.

A few days before the old Quarter Master Captain T. P. Turnley was called to Washington City to give account of his stewardship to the government, and another officer Captain Robert E. Cleary came in is place. After I finished Gilberts contract Captain Cleary wish me to haul him some pine wood for the headquartes and the officers. So I hauled him 22 cords for 5 dollars per cord. He paid me right down the one hundred and ten dollars in cash. My friend Robert Watson hauled

him some too. Captain Cleary seems to be a gentleman and a friend to the poor man. After this Mr. Watson and myself paid the Captain many vifsits and he was very glad to see us coming. Mr. Watson went to Salt Lake City for there he lived and stayed all winter and I vissited the quarter master myself frequently. He is very social kind of a man full of talk and very inquisative concerning the country, for he was a streanger in Utah and wanted to know all about it.

Nov, 21st I received the folowing letter from father & mother-in-law.

..... 67 lines deleted.

22nd I comence geting in a fiar way to study astrology with proffessor Thomas Job. Mr. Job had 4 of us in his school studying the astal sceiance namly Mr. James W. Bosnell, Geo. D. Winn, Thomas Nutt and myself. We study evry day happy and pleasant time of it. I rented a room myself from David Stevens for the express

purpose of keeping school for two dollars per month. We agreed to pay Mr. Job 100 dollars for his service. I agreed to board him gratis.

23rd Preparing for Christmas thinking of making a party that day.

24th Very early this morning we were roused out of our slumber by somebody knocking at our door. I got up and how was there but sister Margret and Elias Jones had come over from Spanish Fork to spend Christmas with us. I found by my watch that I was only one o'clock in the morning. We all went to bed again and slept till sun up, when we were preparing for breakfast, to our great surprise how came in to the house but a strange woman bringing back to us the child that we had last spring and his mother took from us by force, after her signing a lawful paper for us to keep the boy for life. When the woman came in with the child we did not know what to say nor what to do for the child was ours by the law and we could not refuse to take him. I was very much against taking him back, but my wife was more for taking him that I was against it, therefore we concluded to take him back. He looked a poor miserable little thing. A great deal worse looking then when he went away from us. He had been misused very much and not taken care of as he ought to be. The boy seemed to be very glad when he saw us, although he was only one year and half old and had been away from us six months he felt at home right away. Then this woman who was a stranger to us brought the boy from the man that had the child who lived at Provo. They were tired of him and wished to get rid of him and beside the child's father had sent to this man for him to take him back to us. He did not come himself, but sent this woman with it. This woman related how this man became with the child. She said, that this man Mr. Wilkins was coming down Provo Canyon with a load of wood when to his surprise he saw the child's mother (whom he knew before) on the bank of the river with the child in her arms. Mr. Wilkins hailed her and asked her what she was doing

there. She answered that she was going to drown that little divel (meaning the child). O no said Mr. Wilkins to her it's a petty to drown the child. I will take him rather ten

have him drowned. Then she swore, by god, she said, if you will take him I will give him to you and 40 dollars in cash and all his cloths. At the word Mr. Wilkins took the child and carried him home to his house. Thes, was the means to save the childs life. Yet him nor his wives (for he had two wives) did not doo right towards the child, for they let hm set and lay on the flor all the time.

The nexed day the childs mother repented of giving her child away and wanted to take him again, but Mr. Wilkins refused to give her the child again. She went on in an awful rate cursing and swearing desperately. When Mr. Wilkins had to threaten to sheet her if she would not go about her bussness. She went away and the last we hear of her she was some where about Pikes Peack in Nabraska territory.

Now, the boys name was Charles but after we took him back the second time, we change his name to John Charles, instead of Charles only. He is to be called John from this time for life.

Now then, John Charles Bowen is the son of David D. & Phebe Bowen born May 15th 1859 at half pafs eight o clock in the evening in Fairfield near Camp Floyd Utah territory. My wife had to comence to make new cloths for him because they did not send his cloethes with him. This surely was a Christmas gift for us. He is now at the time I write this February 2 1863 growing to be a fine boy. He is 3 years and nine mounth old. He is smart and an intelligent child and might doo a great del of good

to us in our old age. No one knows what he will be yet.

December 25th It being Christmas, we had a party or rather a dinner at 3 o'clock
afternoon. We had invited our friends a few days before and they all arrived in time.
Two of Mr. Gilberts clerks were there Cus. Beck and Bob, Mr. James W. Bosnell and his
wife, G. D. Winn and his wife, sister Margret and Elias Jones, Mr. Job and many
others. We had a merry time of it until about 7 o'clock. We all went to our private
dance which we instituted two or three weeks ago. We danced till midnight and went
home after a good enjoyment through the day and evening every one satisfied.

Dec, 26th I did not study at all in school today, but I wrote a letter to
the old country to my father-in-law containing a check or note for 150 pounds or
seven hundred and twenty seven dollars and fifty cents (727.50) Seventy five pounds
to my brother John and the other seventy five pounds to my father-in-law for the
purpose of assisting them to emigrate to America next spring. I posted the letter
at half past 4 afternoon. This note I received from Mr. Elias Jones on his
brother-in-law, Mr. David Evans Farmers Arms New Cut Swanscombe on demand. I paid Mr.
Johns the seven hundred and twenty seven dollars and fifty cents at Gilbert and
Garrishs store in Marchandise according to agreement he took it out as he pleased
and in anything that he wanted, beside that, I traded with Mr. Jones in hay, butter
and eggs and other things to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars for
marchandise.

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<!--[if !mso]--> <!--[endif]--> I bought a mule and 4 head of horned animals with
John Sutton for one hundred and ninety five dollars in marchandise. I bought and sold

hay all winter. I bought 2 yoke of cattle for 180 dollars.

I stuck very close to my study every day notwithstanding I had much to do at other things. I was called away very often from my study during the day, but the school did not break up until eight or nine in the evening.

Sister Margret handed me a letter that she received from her father and mother few days before she left Spanish Fork as follows.

..... 53 lines deleted.

Dec 27th Baying and selling hay. No body had any hay for sale in town. I was about the biggest bug in Fairfield at this time. I kept as close as I could to my study. Mr. Job was making his home entirely at our house.

Dec 28th Good thickness of snow on the ground. All my cattle was running on the sides of the hills in Cedar valley.

29th Nothing but the common occurrences of the day.

30th Sunday. Both me and my wife was invited by Mr. Bosnell to attend his party tomorrow. I accepted the invitation. Mr. Job also was invited, and good many more families beside.

31st At 3 o'clock P.M. we all attended the party at Mr. Bosnell, where the table was set with everything that could be got in the country. After supper we all attended a general dance where we enjoyed ourselves until after midnight and went home quite

satisfied of our recreations.

This year 1860 has passed over our heads. It is the best year that ever passed over me. I have had health of body and peace of mind and a very prosperous year with every thing we had. I prepared on every hand and wanted nothing.

January 1st 1861 We live in our comfortable house in Fairfield near camp Floyd enjoying the comforts of life more so than ever we did before in our lives. We had everything we wished to make a person happy. I was every day studying in school. I commence to calculate my nativity.

..... 116lines deleted.

The month of February has passed away and our school come to a close. March 1st

For the first time since I have any account with Mr. Gilbert we come to a

settlement through the instrumentality little Capt. A Jew and found it as follow

March 1st 1861 By balance due to D. D. Bowen as per bill \$4,211.67.

2nd Sometime last night a man by the name of Charles H. Pearson took away my mule out of Mr. Gilberts stable and started on her towards California. As soon as I was acquainted with the fact that he had took my mule I immediately send two men after him viz John Thomas and Stone, they over took him at Ross station. He send me the following lines.

Rush Valley station March 2nd 1861

Mr. Bowen

Sir I was certainly wrong in taking your mule without informing you of it, but the one I left in its place I expected you would make use of intill my return as I was thrown by him and could not ride him, I took yours which I found in the stable. I will pay you sir your price for the use of the aniamal when I return tomarrow. I request thes may thoughtlessness has occasioned such a missunderstanding.

Yours truly, Charles H. Pearson.

..... 225 lines deleted (letters from Weles - astrology — incidental business of D. D. Bowen)

Received a letter from Mr. Isaac Sheen Editory of the True Latter Day Staints Harold dated Cincinati Ohio April 29 1861.

Mr. David D. Bowen

Dear Brother, your letter of April 3rd came to hand on the 27th and I hasten to reply. I hope that you received No. 1 of Vol. 2 in a few days after you wrote. It was mailed to you nearly a mounth before you wrote and is deted for March. No was mailed about two weeks after. No. 3 will be reddy in a few days. It contains the minutes of the April conference. We had a glorious conference although the weather was very wet. I will send you 4 more of No. 23 and 12 of No. 1 Vol. 2 and 12 of No 2, so if you do not get those which I have sent. I hope these will reach you and if you received all the packages you can distribute them where they may do good. I was informed more than a year since by a soldier (Mr. Thatcher) who came form Camp Floyd that liberty is only enjoying a that place. I expect every day to learn that the troops will be withdrawn from Utah to be employed in the war against the Sothern Confedercy. It is reported that they have been withdrawn from Fort Leavenworth. If a

petition could be sent from the people at Camp Floyd to President Lincoln showing the evil which would follow a withdrawal of the troops, I think that would be permitted to remain. I believe that the present National administrations would establish law and order in Utah if the great vexation which now distracts the nation did not prevent it. I have been expecting that Brigham would become more tyrannical, now he sees the weakness of this government. I am fully convinced that if he does so he will only precipitate his downfall & hasten the time when the bloody conflict between the oppressed under

him and their oppressors will be inaugurated as Joseph the Martyr foresaw when he lived in Kirtland. Orson Pratt, Snow, Bates and others are roaming over this country teaching the small remnants of Brighamites that the Judgments of God are now come upon this nation and that in Utah they will find peace and deliverance. If that is correct reasoning then a few years ago when there arose a mighty famine in that land "& many would faint have fed on the husks that the swine did eat" then they should have left that land. The time is near when the remnants will return to their Fathers house & Zion will soon be redeemed and the peace in heart (not the vile and the abominable) will build up her waste places. The same Prophet who said "in Mount Zion & in Jerusalem shall be deliverance" also said "and in the remnant whom the Lord shall Call" salvation is to be in the remnant in their scattered condition in Utah the United States and upon all the face of the earth. Nephi said "I beheld the church of the Lamb of God & its numbers were few, because of the wickedness and abominations of the whore who sat upon many waters, nevertheless I beheld that the Church of the Lamb who were the saints of God, were also upon all the face of the earth and their dominions upon the face of the earth were small. I Nephi beheld the

power of the Lamb of God that it descended upon the saints of the Church of the Lamb, and upon the covenant people of the Lord, who were scattered upon all the face of the earth & they were armed with righteousnefs & with the power of God in great glory. After Joseph death Brigham said that young Joseph would take his fathers place & that the church needed a guardian untill Joseph should be old enough & I have been credibly informed that a short time before Joseph did take his place. Brigham said Joseph would come out right whenever he did come out to stand in his fathers place, but now he has done so, he says David is the man. When David takes place as a colaborator with Joseph & "a prince in Israel", if Brigham lives so long he will no doubt repudiate all he has said concerning him. It was shown unto the saints at the late conference by the Spirit of God that the prophecy of the first Joseph concerning his son David shall be fulfilled yea "saith the spirit, he shall be a prince in Isreal without supplanting his brother as the President of the Church by an agreement between Mosiah and Alma the former thORITY over the church and the presidency over the nation were united together again when Alma the son of Alma received the form from his father & the latter from King Mosiah. Afterwards Alma resigned the presidency of the nation into the hands of nephihab who was called the chief judge. David therefore can be a prince in Isreal without presiding over the church. Myself and Bro. Joseph have received letters informing us that several hundred would return from Box Elder & Weber counties this spring to uite with the New Organization. Also some from S. L. City. It would be a god thing if those who believe in the New Organization at Camp Floyd would organize a branch there. I suppose there are elders among them who were ordained in Josephs day. They have an indisputable right to do so, according to the law in the book of Covenants, 7 they would be greatly blefsed thereby by an advancement in knowledge & in the joy of the Holy Ghost. I received these letters from you with two dollars in each and two dollars from the post master. I should be much pleased to hear from you often and to

receive a variety of news from you. Send your letters to this city until otherwise directed. If the city should be

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<!--[if !mso]--> <!--[endif]--> bombarded by the south, provisions will no doubt be made for the delivery of the letters.

You Brother in the New Covenant Isaac Sheen

..... 575 lines deleted

(Letters, astrology, incidental business army sale, settled store bill with G & G 10,754.00. Helped move army from Camp Floyd to Fort Crittenden to Fort Bridger by hiring & managing teamsters.)

August 31st I went to Bridger early this morning and got there about 10 a.m. and Lo: and behold who did I meet there, but my bro. John and David Evans, Phebe's brother, walking on the street. I did not recognize my bro. Any more than if he had been an utter stranger to me. The last time I had seen him was in the winter of 1849 when I and my family emigrated to America. I presented to Nutt and His wife the horiscope of their daughter and took John my bro. And David Evans to our camp on Smith's Fork. We arrived their by dark.

Sept. 1st My bro. John, Phebe children and myself went to overtake the train that our folks were in. We overtook them on the muddy 12 miles from Fort Bridger and great was our joy to see them after the absence of twelve years. John had bought one yoke of cattle and two cows with Walter Roach on credit and I paid Mr. Roach one hundred and twenty dollars in cash for the four animals, the following is a copy of a note my bro gave Roach as security.

Sept. 2nd My son Morgan D. Bowen's birthday, he being fifteen years of age. We started from the little creek and got to Bridger about noon and got home a little before sunset. We then got our supper, and were being merry by our camp fire about nine o'clock p.m. my son Morgan discovered that one of the wagons was on fire. We all broke and ran to the wagon and I in the excitement caught the covers and tore them off in the midst of the blaze so I saved the wagon with a cut and burned my hands badly and was dreadfully pained all night.

3rd My hands were much better this morning but had raised to large blisters. My mother-in-law doctor'd me. My bro. John David Evans my father-in-law and Thomas George & myself went to see the hay land. Set four men to mow David & Methusalem Evans my bro-in-law, W. Baxter and old man Irving. We then returned back to camp when my brother John presented me with a book called Prognostic Astronomy or Horary Astrology by Dr. W. I. Simmonite - price five shillings in Wales. Also he gave me Johnson's dictionary, one of my father's books. The following was written on one of the blank leaves. John Bowen Senior's book, March 14, 1844, David Bowen's hand March 14, 1844.

4th This morning David Evans left his wife Hannah and took with him all he had

and left his wife and children entirely destitute, which I had to care and provide for after he left. She wanted me to go after him to get the team and by her desire I wrote to

Judge Carter the following note.

..... 23 lines deleted

..... 2,514lines deleted.

(Hauling for G. & G. out of Salt Lake City, Incidental Business, Letters from friends now scattered; Trouble with G & G over money due D.D.B. Moved to house in Salt Lake City, D. D. B receives citizenship papers; Lawsuit against Gilbert and Garrish Co.; Settled with great los to D. D. B.; He received Company's promise to pay debt when they received pay from government (Debt \$4,000.)

April 24, 1862 I went again to see Mr. Gooding, the O. S. M. agent to know if I could get some freight. He promis'd me some if I could load within six days. I told him I would if I could, however, I would do my best.

I commenced fixing up my wagons, ready to travel.

27th Sunday, James Galaspy and Methum. My bro in law went to the knyons for Galaspy's charcoal. They return'd by dark.

28th Both James & Methum. Started to Lehi to sell the coal. Morgan and David my brother in law gathering cattle together.

29th Getting my wagons fixed both the carpenter and blacksmith at work. James and Methum. return early in the afternoon.

30th Getting all my men, preparing for the journey some to fixing wagons, others to hunting cattle.

May 1st Every one of us, preparing to load up the wagons.

2nd I hired Alma Pace to work this morning for \$25. Per month.

3rd Brought up some cattle to go to load the wagons, and after dinner we commenced loading oats at the warehouse in camp. We loaded six wagons, each of them with a little over four thousand pounds, amt. In all to (24,070 lbs).

We haul'd and canard them in front of James Gallaspy's house. Two of the boys slept in the wagons over night.

4th Being Sunday, I concluded not to start the wagons today. I sign'd a bill of loding to Mr. Wallis (Mr. Goading Clerk) for the safe delivery of the freight at Robert Creek Station. I corral' d all my cattle in John William's corral for fear of the theifs

stealing them, as they did in July last.

5th Six of teams started for Robert Creek station, being paid one dollar & twenty five cents per cwt for the frieght for one hundred miles. James Gallaspy went as Wagonmaster and took his wife along. I made a final settlement with Livingston Bell & Co. for merchantise, recd. At Camp Floyd. The amt. being ninty one dollars and seventeen cents having forty one dollars due from the firm in the city, left a balance to them of fity dollars and seventeen cents for which I received the following receipt

6, 7, & 8 Preparing to start with my family to California.

9th About two or three in the afternoon, we started from Camp Floyd or Faired towards California and camp'd about five miles on the road. Compell'd to guard our cattle.

May 10th One of my mules broke loose. Morgan went after it. We camp'd at Foster's Station. Morgan soon return'd to camp after us having the mule, and an ox we had fail' d in finding before our departure.

11th Sunday. We had to build a bridge over the creek. The water was all over the bottoms. We had to go a new road. Morgan and another boy went a hunting some cattle that some other men had lost while we were building the bridge. We camp'd at Point look out Station tonight.

12th Morgan came to camp directly after we had breakfasted. He had stayed all night with the San Pete wagens. We resched Simpson's spring by evening weere we camp'd. The weather being very cold all night.

13th we left this place about noon and reached River bed Station by 3 p.m. We rested her half an hour. I bought some water for my stock and then continued our journey We travelled untill 9 p.m. and camp'd at the foot of the big dug way, turned our stock all towards the mountains and we retired for the night.

14th I got up at 3 a.m. this morning, roused all hands, then Mr. Bowling and myself went after the cattle and found them by daybreak. It was day light before we reached camp. When all return'd we found that two of my mules gone. Morgan and Hayes Lyons went a hunting them. They soon return'd without the mules. Then we started over the big dug way and by hard pulling we got on the summit. We tray el' d on and camp'd at Fish Spring station.

15th This morning the ground is in an awfull condition owing tothe incessant rain last night. The mud was knee deep and the wagons were down to the hubs in it. I Morgan & Hayes afte the mules agian and charg'd them not to return without them, if possible. They took money & blankets with them. About 4 p.m. we moved part of our wagons about two miles to the first fish spring. Then went back after the others. The roads were awfull however we got all the wagons safe to Fish Springs. Savage's teams camp'd with us.

16th Camping at Fish Springs all day heavy showers.

17`h Still at F.S. Fair weather, but the roads were to bad to travel. Mr. William Pratt passed by on his way home. I sent the following notes by him.

..... 9 lines deleted.

There are great many of wagons camp'd at the springs owing tot he impassible condition of the roads.

May 18th The weather getting more seasonable we moved about four miles ahead.

19th We started very early this morning. The road very bad. We arrived at William Springs by sunset. Both man & beast were very tired. My wife and self were invited to supper at the station, which we accepted.

20th Fair morning. Plenty of good water and grass for the cattle.

21st I was very uneasy about Morgan & Hayes Lyons all night. I sent a note to them with Dan Johnson requesting them to return immediately to camp. I also sent a note to Mr. William Pratt. We are still at William Springs. Very good camping ground. One of our party left us here and went ahead with David Savage mule teams. San Pete train came to us by dark and brought news from Morgan & Hayes. I then concluded to start the following day.

22nd We moved from the Willow Springs to six mile spring and camp'd.

23rd Started very early this morning. The indians herded our cattle all night and brought them in by sun up. Here Mr. Gooding the mail agent came up to me and handed me the following note, being from Morgan.

Camp Floyd May 19, 1862

Dear Father,

We came to Simpsons springs the day after we left. We track'd the mules for about 8 miles from the dug way station, then it rain'd so we were unable to track them

further. I've the opinion that them indians that came to our camp at Point look out have got them for the mules appear'd to go the way the indians went, for the same Indians had stole that mare and the two colts. Now we have reached camp with our horses very poor an Mr. Lion's horse has given out on the way, so that we had to lead him along. I will start over tomorrow or next day and Mr. Lions do not know what to do, for his horse is to weak to come, and he would like you to give him a not to authorize him to take the mules wherever he would

find them, for he thinks to stay here untill his horse gets a little better for his feet his sore and can not walk. He will get a horse from somebody and hunt them while he is getting better and for you to write a letter and hand to a station keeper, direction A. H. Lyon, Camp Floyd way mail and for you to send his clothes with David

Morgan or Pratt and if he finds them he will come if he can.

Morgan D. Bowen

We moved from our camp an travell'd about an hour up the kanyon when Morgan and Hayes were coming up to us full speed. They had the lost mules with them. We were all exceedingly glad to see them.

..... 17 lines deleted.

We camp this evening at a very fine place called Deep Creek. Very suitable place for farming.

24th We travell'd to the eight mile spring where we camp'd

..... 8 lines deleted.

25th We started from eight mile spring & travell'd all day. The wind blowing evry hard and very much. We cam'd at antelope spring. The continued to blow very hard all night.

26th Travel'd all day and camp'd in Spring valley for the night.

27th We had a rough road all day and very hard on our cattle. We arrived at shell creek. We camp'd for the night the indians very troublesome for something to eat. I gave them hundred pounds of flour.

..... 69 lines deleted. (Travelling, camping & troubles)

June 21st We arrived at the sink of Carson River very late in the evening after a journey of forty five miles without water.

22nd We had to cross a toll bridge at the Sough Ranch. Receipt \$80.50

23rd We kept on our road and after a tedious journey today we struck camp. 24th Nothing of importance transpired today.

25th After a long day's travel, we arrived at the old river bed and found the river very high and were compelled to swim our cattle & wagons over.

26th We camp'd within eight mils of Chinatown (or more properly call'd) Dayton.

27th This morning I.D. Bimco & myself stazrtd on ahead of the train to Carson City to get our pay. We arrived there about one o clock P.M. put up our mules in a

livery stable for two dollars and fifty cts for 24 hours, thinking of returning next day SO my companion and self took board etc at Banner Hotel. After dinner. we called at the overland mail compy office, presented our receipts, but did not get our pa`. We stay'd in town until 1' of July.

..... 15 lines deleted.

July 1st This morning I recd my money from the O.L.M. Co. The amt. Being (\$1217.00) twelve hundred seventeen dollars in full. Started for the train and met them six miles from Carson coming along.

2nd Camped about one mile from Carson City by the rock house till the evening of the 6' when we moved to a house in Carson which I rented at the rate of twenty six dollars per month.

Got all the family comfortably situated in our new house which had four rooms.

7th Fixing things up a little, bought a stove for fifty dollars.

193 lines deleted. (Hauling timber & Quartz around Carson City, Virginia City & Silver City)

August 20th A little before noon seven of my teams started for California for some freight. I follow them about 3 P.M. We camp that night twenty miles from Carson City, at Mr. Crossers Ranch.

21st I paid Crofser the owner of the ranch \$12.00 for my cattle feed & we traveled about twenty miles and camped up Carson Canon by the river and over a very bad rock road.

22nd Very cold this morning being high in the mountain. Water freezing in the bucket. Had a deet of trouble to yoke the cattle up this morning. They where mixed up with Walker cattle, they was camping close by. We started and left the river and camped at the head of Lake valey at the foot of Kingsberrys old grade.

23rd Some of the cattle was missing this morning. We hunted till noon before we found them. We struck the main Travel'd Road. I had to pay \$10,00 in the toll gate. Camp without feed.

24th Started very early Cattle all very empty. We campd at noon but no feed for the cattle and then traveled along till dark and campd about a mile from the strawbem house. Had to watch the cattle all night.

<!--[if !mso]--> <!--[endif]-->

<!--[if !mso]--> <!--[endif]--> 25th Traveled all day on the county not much grafs.

26th Traveled along a crofsed the bridge on the American river and camped about a mie passed Durnuni mill.

27th We arrived at Placerville and I concluded to send the train further on before I camp'd for the night. I remained here long enough to write a letter to my wife which was as follows:

..... 22 lines deleted.

Aug. 28th We arrived at within two miles of Folsom and camp'd at the Overland Pasture.

29th I took the bars at Folsom for Sacramento to see about getting some freight which I got from D. W. Earl to delr at Carson.

30th I sent up to Folsom, 303 packages weighing 23,518 lbs. Of freight for Mason, Huff & Co. at 4 cts per lb and 334 packs 18,040 lbs for Mandlebaum & Klauber for the same price from D. W. Earl Sacramento. I went back to Folsom same evening.

Sept. 18th Waiting for blacksmiths to make my breaks. We loaded some of the wagons.

2nd My son Morgan's birthday. We finish'd loading and I sent the following letter home:

Folsom Sept. 2 1862

My dear wife Phebe,

Once more I send a few words to you to let you know how it is with us. We are all (that is the boys) well. We came to this place on Friday. I have been waiting here to get breaks made, but I have had only one as yet. Alma Pace & Henry Gay have left me and they are trying their best to trouble me, and are plaging me frequently for their money. Alma has acted as mean as he was ale to here and on the road. Remember if he comes to Carson before me, don't show him any respect in the world, and don't give him a cent untill I return home. Alma & Henry are going back to Utah with Walker. Perhaps the will be in Carson before I will, bacause their loads are not so heavy as mine. There are plenty of men to be had here. Believe me I plenty of troubles. At times I do not know what to do. The more I try to get out of trouble,

the more I get into it, at times I do not mind whether I live or die. I have drawn (600.) On the freight, and I don't believe I wil have enough money in all to come home. My freight amounts in all to (\$1700.) If I can bring it safe to Carson. It is better for you to agree with Stuart to stay in the house untill I return and that before hand, as Allen owes me money 'tis better to remain in the house. I like Carson better than any place that I have seen as vet in California. Everybody gets the fever and ague in these parts and they all look as if they had newly raised from the graveyard. I would not live in this part of California for the whole world. Mr. Brand late of Spanish Fork is here. Edward Williams of the mountain and Jerimiah Thomas also living here. All are sick of the ague (California for ever) The Bonas have remained here, and they are al very dissatisfied. Mr Pratt came here yesterday, extremely dissatisfied. He left his family at (Crisly Flat) with his daughter). It was nothing like he thought it was. He thinks of bringing a load of freight back to Carson. I went to Sacramento City on Saturday. Such a hole of a place it is. It is built in a hole of water one half of the city is under water now. I saw Morris Jenkins on the road coming here. He is together with his family are all well now. I do not think it is wisdom to add any more this time. I intend to load up today if I can.

So much at present from

Your dear spouse

D. D. Bowen

Miss my boy for father. I will come again by & by.

..... 189 lines deleted.

(Travelled back at about 10 miles/day. Trouble with brakes. About 21 tons of freight between 7 wagons; much trouble with losing cattle at night arrived home at Carson oct. 3rd)

..... 486 lines deleted.

(Many troubles; Incidental business; letters; much illness since return from trip.)

Dec 31st This being the last of the year, was undoubtedly the most miserable termination of any year in my past life, as I was continually sick towards its close and losing my property in all directions.

..... 2,028 lines deleted. (Letters; astrology; hauling lumber; placing claims on quartz mining land; moved to Walker River to ranch land purchased earlier; much trouble sinking well; built house on ranch; hauling hay from walker ranch to Carse

Nov 21, 1863 I started this morning on my mule after the teams. I passed Dan and Frank on Mackenzie's grade. I rode along and took my dinner at Johnson's. After dinner

I

mounted my mule again, but was unable to get her to start. I was in the set of dismounting to lead her along, passed the house. when my foot hunt to the and the mule was pulling back, faster than I could keep up, and I fell on my back and the mule dragging me after her. And she was kicking in a most furious manner, but as luck would have it, my foot got loose, ere was injured. I was for a long time before I could catch her again and by the help of other two men I caught her, so I put her through from there to Cradelhaughs bridge, where I overtook Morgan and Jas Davis at their supper.

22nd Sunday, we went to Carson and arrived there early in the afternoon, and sold my

hay to Barkley hay yard for \$65/ton, without weighing it.

23rd Buying goods at Driesback to the amount of three hundred dollars, and some dry goods from Amiraux & Bowie. Morgan and Jas David returned. J. D. For home and M. to John Williams on Carson River for a load of hay for a man by the name of Cox from Dayton. I recd the following receipt

I returned to Empire to meet Frank & Dan who soon arrived there after me. I sold both loads to Jones of Empire for \$75. Both loads came to 400\$ got the money down. After we fix' d the cattle all right in a yard I went to my father-in-laws-but as I was passing my brother John's house, I called in his wife jump on my rough shod and said thaht I had sump'd their land at Walker River. She made me mad with her insulting language, so I left. Just as I was going to eat my supper, John's son, William, came to my father-in-laws house and got to talk about some threats that he had made to sue me for some work he had done for me at Camp Floyd. He said it was a dam'd lie, I told him that I could prove it, when he replied that it was one of my damned lies, the same as I said about him threatening to shoot Phebe, at that word I struck him slightly on the face, he straighten'd up as if he was going to give me a fight. I hit him again on the face, very hard, he hollard out for help, but I give him five blows, quicker than thought. He wanted me to let him go and as soon as I let him loose he drawed out his pistol and was going to shoot me, but my mother - in-law tackled him and threw him out of doors in a second. He stayed out on the street for a short time, a cursing and swearing and threatening to shoot me. I slept at my father-in-laws.

24th As I was going on business to Mr. Riley a constable came and arrested me or rather summoned me to appear before the Justice of the Peace. Hoover to answer to

the charges sworn against me by my nephew William Bowen. The court adjourned after few minutes deliberation having find me ten dollars and costs, which was eleven dollars & 50 cents. There were three witnesses, viz, my mother-in-law, Mary Baxter and Dan Jones. I paid the money down for which I got the following receipt:

I then went about my business

END VOLUME ONE