

by Indians while standing guard at Fillmore.

September 26.—Capt. J. W. Gunnison of the United States Topographical Engineering corps, and seven other men were killed by Indians, near the swamps of the Sevier river, in revenge for killing an Indian and wounding two others by a company of emigrants bound for California.

October 1.—James Nelson, William Luke, William Reed and Thomas Clark were killed by Indians at the Uintah Springs, Sanpete Valley.

October 2.—At a skirmish between the whites and Indians, at Nephi, Juab county, eight Indians were killed and one squaw and two boys taken prisoners.

November 6.—Chase's sawmill in Sanpete county was burned by Indians.

November 9.—Indians burned six houses at Summit Creek, Santaquin.

November 13.—The mail train was attacked by Indians six miles from Laramie and three men were killed. C. A. Kincaid of Great Salt Lake was robbed of \$10,500.

One of the most atrocious onslaughts of the year is chronicled by Tuhilage in the following language:

"On the 31st of October, 1853, Governor Young received an express giving an account of the massacre on the 16th of that month, by Indians, of Captain John W. Gunnison and seven of his party, near the swamps of the Sevier river. Captain Gunnison and twelve of his party had departed from the rest, and while at breakfast, a band of Indians, intending to destroy a Mormon village near at hand, came upon them and fired with rifles, and then used bows and arrows. Shots were returned by the Gunnison party, but they were overpowered, and only four escaped. Gunnison had twenty arrows shot into his body, and when found had one of his arms off. The notes of the survey, which had been nearly completed, instruments and the animals, were taken by the Indians. Governor Young immediately sent aid to Captain Morris, to release him from his critical position in the midst of the Indians, and endeavor to obtain his lost property."

In his message to the Legislature of that year Governor Young said:

In the military department of the Territory there is but little change from last year's report, except an increase of about seven hundred names to the muster rolls. In the southern settlements a great portion of the troops have been kept in almost constant service in order to preserve the inhabitants and their property from Indian aggressions. * * *

During the late troubles, twelve of our citizens have been killed at different times, and many wounded; and seven of the exploring party, including the lamented Captain Gunnison, have been killed on the Sevier.

One of the interesting incidents of the war of 1853, is the following caustic letter from Governor Young to Captain Walker the noted Indian chief:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
July 25, 1853.

Captain Walker: I send you some tobacco to smoke in the mountains when you get lonesome. You are a fool for fighting your best friends, for we are the best friends, and the only friends that you have in the world. Everybody else would kill you if they could get a chance. If you get hungry send some friendly Indian down to the settlements and we will give you some beef cattle and flour.

If you are afraid of the tobacco which I send you, you can let some of your prisoners try it first and then you will know that it is good. When you get good natured again I would like to see you. Don't you think you would be ashamed? You know that I have always been your best friend.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The Indian war of this period closed in the spring of 1854.

The records show that a large number of prominent citizens called upon the City Council on the evening of August 23, 1853, and petitioned that they to take steps in the direction of preventing massacre and depredation by the Indians whose merciless attacks were terrorizing white settlers in all parts of the State. The presence and object of the petitioners at the meeting referred to are set forth in the Council records in the following language:

The Bishops and representatives of the Bishops' wards—by reports of meetings held in their various wards, by citizens of Great Salt Lake City and by verbal testimony were unanimously in favor of building a wall around the city, as a defense against Indian aggressions; every ward of the city was represented.

The Mayor inquired of the chairman of committee on municipal laws if they were ready to report an ordinance for the regulation of the wall being built. Mr. Felt reported that the committee had not any well arranged measures defined. The committee thought proper to defer the introduction of a bill until after this meeting.

Governor Young [who was in attendance and permitted to speak] called upon the citizens present—if any there were who were not in favor of the wall being built—to bring forth their objections.

Judge Snow spoke of the cost and amount of labor as an objection.

Governor Young, Hon. G. A. Smith, H. O. Kimball and several citizens expressed in terms of greatest satisfaction the expediency and practicability of putting up said wall as well as the reasonable cost of its construction.

At this point the session seems to have been converted into a general mass meeting of citizens, many of whom expressed themselves freely on the subject under consideration and the necessity of self preservation. All the while sentiment was crystallizing strongly in favor of the project. A further record of the meeting shows that at

It was motioned by President Young and seconded by H. O. Kimball, that the Bishops concur in any measures the City Council may adopt, which was carried.

The Bishops then retired and the Mayor instructed the Council to have a good substantial wall—the kind of earth—pounded, the consideration of width and depth, the amount of city property assessed for its construction, its boundary to be surveyed, vacant lots to be taxed, five acre lots not enclosed, etc.

On motion the following committee were appointed to locate the wall and report at the next meeting of the council their views in relation to the soil suitable for the wall; also its dimensions and cost, etc., viz: Albert Carrington, Parley P. Pratt and Franklin D. Richards.

At the next meeting of the City Council, held August 27th, 1853, "The report of the committee appointed to fix the boundary of the wall around the city was presented to the Council. On motion the Council ac-

cepted the report of the committee and ordered that it be printed."

At this meeting a communication was read from Governor Young suggesting that resolutions be passed expressive of the will of the people in the premises and that measures be adopted by which assessments could be made and collected for the construction of the wall. These recommendations were promptly carried into effect, for

On motion the council adopted the instructions of Governor Young. It requiring an assessor to forthwith assess the lots and property for building the wall of the city, David Candland was appointed assessor to assess said property.

At a meeting held August 29th "the committee on municipal laws presented resolutions favoring the report of the committee on survey, and the will of the people in relation to building the city wall, agreeable to the instructions of the last council. The council accepted the resolutions."

The dimensions of the wall and estimated cost of construction were reported to the Council on September 21 and of it the record says:

Prof. Carrington of the committee on city wall reported as follows: "The estimates for the wall around Great Salt Lake City, 27.70 cubic yards to the rod, at 50 cents per cubic yard, it will cost \$1235-100 per rod.

"Length of wall exclusive of Jordan river, 2,731 rods, which to average \$1235-100 per rod will cost \$33,809 78-100. At 20 cents per cubic yard it will cost \$495-100 per rod and whole wall \$13,523 91-100; at 30 cents per cubic yard it will cost \$742-100 per rod and whole wall \$20,285 86-100; at 40 cents per cubic yard it will cost \$990-100 per rod and whole wall \$26,847 82-100.

Allow \$3,000 for bastions, culverts and plain gates, with one tier of portholes on the straight face and more tiers on the round face—bastions to be forty rods apart."

David Candland, the assessor, to assess the property in the city, presented his report or comparative approximate report of city wall, which was accepted. On motion of the Mayor this council gave David Candland a vote of thanks for his diligence in assessing the different wards of the city, which carried.

A resolution was adopted providing,

That David Candland, assessor, deliver to each of the Bishops of the wards of the city the amounts assessed, and the amount of tax appended to each individual's name at the rate of 3 per cent on the amount assessed, which carried.

The DESERET NEWS of Oct. 1, 1852, had this to say of the building of the wall: "At 4 o'clock p. m. of the 23rd inst. the Bishops of all the wards of the city met in the State House with the City Council, and reported all their wards unanimous for walling in the whole city, with a good ditch upon the outside of the wall; whereupon the City Council appointed Albert Carrington, Parley P. Pratt and Franklin D. Richards, a committee to locate the line of said wall, and report thereon Saturday, the 27th, from which date the wall and ditch are to be laborer upon with diligence until completed. The wall will be built of mud taken from the ditch, and mixed with straw, or hay and gravel and laid up in courses as deep as the consistency of the mud will allow, to be repeated