David W. Jones and Mexico. Salt Lake City: 1890

According to the request of President Young, I bought a lot and had a good comfortable house built in Fairview, Utah, expecting to make that my future home. The house was not yet complete when I was called upon by Henry Drujtec, about June, 1874, who told me that President Young wished to see him and me at his office to talk to us about a mission to Mexico saying that President Young understood that we spoke the Spanish language. I had expected this call to come some time. I had both desired and dreaded the mission. My desire was from a sense of duty. My dread was owing to the power of Catholicism that I had seen prevail in that land while living there from 1847 to 1850. p. 219.

On meeting President Young, he told us that the time had come to prepare for the introduction of the gospel into Mexico; that there were millions of the descendants of Nephi in that land and that we were under obligations to visit them. Asked if we were willing to prepare for a mission, we told him we were. Nothing very definite was arranged at that time. Brother Young said he would like to have some extracts from the Book of Mormon translated to send to the people of Mexico; advised us to get our Spanish affairs arranged, also to study up our Spanish and prepare ourselves for translating and report to him, and when the proper time came...
and all was ready he would let us know. Some suggestion was made about visiting the City of Mexico as travellers and feel our way among the people. p. 220.

Some few months after the notice to get ready Brother Bixbee called at my house, accompanied by Lechon whom he introduced as Militon J. Trejo, a Spanish gentleman from the Philippine Islands and was an author and a traveler. After conversing some time with him I became hopeful that he was the one needed to assist in the translation which afterwards proved to be the case. Señor Trejo told me that he had been induced to come and visit the Mormon people partly through a dream, — — — came to this country a stranger, not knowing anyone or enough of the spoken English to ask for a drink of water.

Brother Bixbee took Trejo home with him to live. He commenced studying hard reading and translating the voice of warning the best he could. He acquired very rapidly an understanding of the English language, and being a graduate of the highest schools in Madrid, as soon as he got a clear understanding of the text he could write the same in Spanish, his native tongue. p. 221.
David W. Jones and Mexico: cont.

Senor Frejo soon became convinced of the truth of the gospel and was baptized by Brother Brijgee. After qualifying himself somewhat, he commenced on the Book of Mormon at her earnest solicitation. My house being completed, I moved my family to Fairview, Samperti Co. Brother Frejo expressed a desire to be with me. He said I understood the written language somewhat better than Brother Brijgee. Brother Brijgee had associated more with the people than I had and talked quite fluently and understood Spanish very well, but had not studied the written word as much as I had. It was arranged with good feelings all around apparently, that as soon as I was settled at home that Frejo would live with me and we would work together translating. When Brother Frejo came, I rented an office for him, where he would be undisturbed through the day. In the evenings we would read and correct together.

In the spring Brother F. returned to the city. I began to feel like reporting to President Young for we had everything ready as it seemed time to do something. With this before me, I came down to Salt Lake City, met Brother Brijgee, and
Dear Mr. Smith,

I was very pleased to receive your letter of the 15th of this month. I am glad to hear that you are in good health and that you are enjoying your retirement. I hope you will continue to be as active and engaged as you have been in the past.

I am writing to inquire about your section of the report for the Committee on the State of the Union. I understand that you have been working on this for several weeks and I look forward to reading your findings. If you have any questions or need any assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

I am preparing a draft of the report for the Executive Committee and I would appreciate your input. I have been working on it for the past few days and I think it is taking shape nicely. However, I would like to receive your comments and suggestions before finalizing it.

Please let me know if there is anything else I can do to assist you. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
told him how I felt. His answer was that he was sick of the whole business, that he had been up to the office to see Bect. Young and could not get a hearing.

When Brother Brigham came in he asked me what I had done. I told him just what had been done and explained Trejo's situation. Brother Young had never heard a word about his labors; asked if I could vouch for him. I told him I could vouch for the work he was doing, that it was good and getting to be correct. Brother Young was somewhat surprised and very much pleased. He asked me what Henry Brizgge was doing. I replied that I had made my own report and preferred that Brother Brizgge would do the same. Brother Young said he intended to release Brother Brizgge from the call for reasons that were sufficient, and said that he would have him notified accordingly. Brother Brigham advised me to have printed about 100 pages of selections from the Book of Mormon and get them ready to take to Mexico, and be ready to start about the 1st of September, remarking that the Church funds were low at the time. I told him I could soon raise the money on subscription if authorized. I was not long in raising the amount needed,
David W. Jones and Mexico: Cont

since 1850, and contracted with the Deseret News office

to publish 100 pages. A committee was appointed to
make the selection, I called for them when I was about
ready for work but nothing had been done. On mention-
ing this to Brother Bingham, he picked up a Book of
Mormon, saying: "Take this, go home and get a
few days rest. Read the book and when you feel
impressed to do so, mark the places, and they
will be the proper selections for you have the
spirit of this mission and you will be directed
right."

He (Trejo) often remarked that I was a close
critic and understood Spanish better than he
did. I did not tell him how I discerned the
mistakes. I felt a sensation in the center of my
forehead as though there was a fine fibre being
drawn smoothly out. When a mistake occurred,
the smoothness would be interrupted as though a
small knot was passing out through the forehead.
Whether I saw the mistake, or not, I was so sure
it existed that I would direct my companion's
attention to it and call on him to correct it. P. 232.

(Customs officer) we shook hands as friends. He kept
his word entirely, and we crossed over at once.
rental quarters, and got ready for the winter's
David W. Jones and Mexico: Int.
campaign. We were the first Mormon missionaries (seven) that entered Mexico. This was in January, 1876.

Pader Borago (Borago): "These men pointing to us," represent all that is low and depraved. They have destroyed the morals of their own people, and have now come here to pollute the people of this place. (Thought it was so we had a hard job on hand.) "They have no virtue. They all have from six to a dozen wives. Now they have come here to extend the practice into Mexico. I denounce them. Yes, here in the presence of the image of the Virgin Mary, I denounce them as barbarians. X X X And I want you all to get their books and fetch them to me and I will burn them." p.257.

I told him (Graehol) our duty was to travel through the country and visit with and explain to the people our principles and make friends with them in anticipation that some of our people would, in time, come into his country and make homes; that they were now coming this way; that we had, on our trip, four country and reported back the same; and that we had reason to believe that several hundred were getting ready to follow upon our tracks to colonize the places already reported." p.268.

After explaining our reasons to him (Graehol) for visiting Mexico, he told us he was glad to have us come among them; that he believed our principles taught to the people would do them good. He also said that he was well acquainted with the lands of Mexico and would give us
David W. Jones and Mexico cant

al the information he could to understand them properly,
so we could report correctly to Brigham Young. p. 278

He said the Mexican government made big offers to land to
colonizers, but the fact was they had no good land. That all
available tracts for settling were covered by old grants with titles.
He desired us to say to Brigham Young that if he wanted lands
for his people they must be bought from the owners; and for
him not to be deceived by any offers coming from the govern-
ment of Mexico. He said their offers were polite and looked
pretty on paper, and sounded well when listened to; and he
really believed that if they could do as they offered they would.
p. 277

(Concepcion.) By this time some of the brethren began to manifest
a desire to return home. At first I felt a little disappointed,
but I can look back now and see that our mission was prob-
elly a mistake. We were united in one idea, and that was
before any great work could be done in that country it must
be necessary to colonize among the people. p. 283

(Metacisco.) This ought, while speaking, to fall
on the principle of plurality and explain plainly the doctrine.
There were quite a number of women present. After the meet-
ing was dismissed I went to the end of the hall where the
women were. Many of them came and shook hands with
me and said they would rather their husbands would do
as we taught them as many of them did. No one seemed
offended in the least.

p. 284.

I had been at home about one month when I received a
letter note from President Young requesting me to come to
The city as he wished to talk with me about the Mexican missions. On meeting President Young in the city he said: I would like to have you pick a few families and take charge of them and go into the far south and start a settlement. Would you like to do it? I answered: Yes, I will go.

"Whom would you like to go with you? I want the settlers to stick and not fail."

I replied: Give me men with large families and small means, so that when we get there they will be too poor to come back, and we will have to stay.

He laughed and said it was a good idea.

On visiting Brother Young, he said that he wanted me to go ahead; that an angel could not please everybody. And add: "You know how to travel; how to take care of families. You are better acquainted with the roads, the country, the natives, and their language, and are better prepared to take charge of a company than anyone I know of. Go ahead, and do the best you can. When you get things started we can get some good men to take your place, and you can go on and open up more new country. This is your mission."

Brother Brigham said he wanted volunteers; that no one would be called unless he was perfectly willing, otherwise rather desired them not to go. The following names, with their families, were soon enrolled for the mission: P.C. Merrill, Dudley Merrill, Thos. Merrill, Adelbert Merrill, Henry C. Rogers, George Steel, Thomas Biggs, Ralph Rogers, Joseph Madeo and Isaac Turley.
David W. Jones and Mexico: cont.

I was a little late in starting on the road. P. C. Morrill and his family overtook us at Sever's Bridge. We traveled together to St. George. On arriving there we found all the company in camp in a schoolhouse yard, with the privilege of using the house when needed in case of a storm. It was now about the first of January and the weather was quite disagreeable. Here Brother Williams joined us.

When all was ready we started out, and as President Young had said, when we got into the Santa Clara settlement many of the company were not only willing but anxious to lighten up. — At this place we bade goodbye to President Young, who drove out to see us. He gave us his blessing and a few words of counsel. This was the last time I ever saw Brother Brigham — to me the best and greatest man I have ever known. Our instructions were to go into the southern country and settle where we felt impressed to stop. The intention was to go on to Mexico eventually.

On arriving at Salt River it became plain to see that we were not in condition to go further, and as everything seemed inviting to us to stop here, we took a vote on the question of continuing. All voted to locate on Salt River, except one man.

"We have no special command to give you or your company at present, only to live as to remain within
We commenced on the ditch March 7, 1877. All hands worked with a will. Part of the company moved down on to lands located for settlement. Most of the able-bodied men formed a working camp near the head of the ditch, where a deep cut had to be made. We hired considerable help when we could procure it for such pay as we could command, as demit pones, "hayden scrib", etc. Among those employed were a number of Indians, Pimas, Maricopas, Papagoes, Yumas, Yaguas and one or two Apache Tuyanes. The most of them were good workers. Some of these Indians expressed a desire to come and settle with us; this was the most interesting part of the mission to me and I naturally supposed that all the

David W. Jones and Mexico: cont.

yeat the Spirit of the Lord, that it may be to you a present help in every time of need, and a guide that can be called upon on all occasions. Be prudent in all the measures you enter into; economical with your time and supplies; be just and towards another, and kind and friendly with all men; do your utmost by precept and example to win the hearts of the Lamanites, and everywhere the influence you acquire over them for good, for their salvation and education in the arts of peace and industry. In this cause the blessings of the Lord will be with you, and you shall be established in peace and prosperity shall attend your efforts to build up God's kingdom. That this may be so is the prayer of

Your brother in the Gospel,

Brigham Young."

We commenced on the ditch March 7, 1877. All hands worked with a will. Part of the company moved down on to lands located for settlement. Most of the able-bodied men formed a working camp near the head of the ditch, where a deep cut had to be made. We hired considerable help when we could procure it for such pay as we could command, as demit pones, "hayden scrib", etc. Among those employed were a number of Indians, Pimas, Maricopas, Papagoes, Yumas, Yaguas and one or two Apache Tuyanes. The most of them were good workers. Some of these Indians expressed a desire to come and settle with us; this was the most interesting part of the mission to me and I naturally supposed that all the
company felt the same spirit, but I soon found my mistake.

for on making this desire of the Indians known to the company

many objected, saying that they did not want their families

brought into association with those dirty Indians. To give

interest was manifested by the company that I made the

mistake of jumping at the conclusion that I would have to

go ahead whether I was backed up or not; I learned afterwards

that if I had been more patient and faithful that I would have

had more help, but at the time I acted according to the best

light I had and determined to stick to the Indians.

This spirit manifested to the company showed a preference

to the natives, naturally created a prejudice against me.

Some dissatisfaction commenced to show. The result was

that most of the company left and went into the San

Pedro in Southern Arizona, led by P. C. Mollard. After

this move, there being but four families left, and one of those

soon leaving, our little colony was quite weak. p. 343.

The three families remaining with me professed to

sustain my management for a little season. Then they

turned more bitter against me than those who went away;

no doubt but they felt justified in their own feelings, and

as I am writing my own history and not theirs, I will

allow them the same privilege. It was not long until it

became manifest that I would have to either give up the

Indians or lose my standing with the white brethren. I

chose the natives. --- This debt (some $500 to M. Kay-
den) could soon have been paid if all hands had stayed

together, but as the most left, the debt finally fell upon

me to pay up.

p. 344.
During the summer of 1884 my mind often rested on Mexico, and the obligation I felt resting upon me to give up my mission in that country. I tried to rid my mind of these reflections but could not. Finally the spirit and desire became so strong to visit Mexico that I could not resist the feeling. My children needed what we had left for their support, so I made up my mind that I would go if I had to make the trip on foot. At this time the land committee was working in Mexico. I often met some of them, but all seemed to avoid receiving any information from me. This was not at all strange, for I knew that I was looked upon as rebellious, as my side of the story had never been heard.

A miner wished to go to Mexico. Jones decided to tie up with him. As the most I cared for was to get to Mexico with my saddler's tools, with them I knew I would be safe for expenses at any rate. My main desire was to get to Mexico the district of country and see what shape the spot was in that Brother Brigham approved. When in Provo one time Brother Brigham in presence of Brother Cannon and others, took a map and pointing his finger around over the map settled onto the very place and said, "Here is a gathering place for the Saints." I knew the place, but had never pointed it out to Brother Brigham. I had never been on the land, but had been within a few miles of it, and had heard a full description of the place. Knowing the desire was to get land in Mexico, I naturally supposed that now was the time to get this place secured provided it was for sale. So I determined to go and find out and at the same time put my...
When I was in Mexico.

During these four months I often visited the camp of the Saints at Ascension.

The first time I met one of the brethren of the committee, he asked me what I thought of their proposed land purchase. I said that I believed it would be a failure. When I was asked why I related all about our first investigations and our report to Brother Brigham, saying that I believed we reported the truth, and that if the present efforts succeeded it would prove our reports false. This was looked upon more as an insult than as information.

I was told that conditions had changed since the time of our visit to Mexico; that our reports might have been all right at the time but would not apply to the present. My answer was that I recognized the face of the country as being just the same as formerly, that mountains and valleys were all in place; that I saw no signs of earthquakes having changed the conditions, therefore I could not see why our reports if true then were not true now. I soon learned that any information that I might offer would simply be looked on as worthless.

I was told that M. Campos, who was the agent now offering the lands, was one of the young men raised up for the salvation of the people. I answered that he was a force raised up to bundle them out of their money. I was severely rebuked for this remark, and told that M. Campos had been introduced and vouched for in a letter of introduction, as the man who opened the first door to the brethren in Mexico, in the City of Chihuahua, and that anything I might think or say would avail nothing. This was at first a surprise to
Daniel W. Jones and Mexico: cont.

me, for I was in charge of Chihuahua at the time, and never heard of Mr. Campos, but I learned afterwards that he was a police officer at the time, and possibly was on duty the evening we held meeting in the public hall.

During the winter and spring of 1885, while attending to the mining business, I made several trips to El Paso. Only while in El Paso, I met Brother Erastus Snow and Samuel H. Miller, who were on their way to the City of Mexico on business of importance. They not wishing to be delayed, accepted my assistance in getting their luggage checked, their money changed and other services that helped them along, as I was acquainted with the officers and business. This occurred February 19, 1885.

At that time, I explained to Brother Snow my desire regarding this land, he said for me to go ahead, hoping I would succeed. I knew that it would take considerable money to visit and thoroughly explore the country I desired to visit.

I happened to meet a gentleman who had money and was desirous of going on the same business, he agreeing to bear the expenses for my services as interpreter, etc. And that any land found that might be wanted by the Mormons was to be entirely under my control. I went home to Salt Lake to visit my children and prepare for the trip to Mexico. We went directly to the city of Chihuahua. Soon we were visited by different land speculators offering lands. We were in the city of Chihuahua, after having done considerable ex-
-Placing when we were approached by a man who described a piece of land that he had bonded; I soon became convinced that from the description and locality that it was the lands I desired to find. When we were almost informed my friend of this and we agreed to go and see the place. We visited the parties holding the lands and agreed to go with them, it being some two hundred and fifty miles from Chihuahua, and in the district approved by President Young for a gathering place. On arriving at this spot I felt sure that I had now found the place wanted. The land held by the parties was for sixty days only. The question now was for me to try and get this secured before the bond ran out as there were others wanting to buy this piece of land in connection with a large tract adjoining it from another party. I expected that Brother Snow would be at the new colony station at Piedras Verdes, as the purchase had been made from W. Campos, and the people were now moving on lands they supposed belonged to the purchaser, but afterwards proved to be a pattern of an old and well-known ranch known as Sandigos. The question was how to get to Brother Snow's place the quickest way. It was at least two hundred miles distant across a country not much traveled, and some of the wagon
considered dangerous because of Apaches.

After thoroughly examining the land we went to the county seat and my friend procured a bond for the sixty days. We then started back east towards the city of Chihuahua. My route lay north and would turn off at Tesuque, about
Daniel W. Jones and Mexico: cant twenty miles from where we were.

I met Brother Snow at Corralitos and showed him the following letter: Messrs. Snow, Burton, Boston and others:

(Offers the ranch W. within 60 days for $30,000 U.S. Ccy. — J.G. South.) This was written on the back of the letter:

"I have considered the foregoing and can say that, while I regard the tract favorably situated along the Sierra madre, some eighty to one hundred miles south of Corralito Basin, and, according to Mr. Jones' representation, is desirable, place, I am not in any condition, at present, to entertain the proposition; but hope in the future to see our people stretching out in that direction.

C. Snow,"

Brother Snow said, in substance, that the money he had been appropriated, for the purchase of lands in Mexico, was almost all exhausted and no very good results obtained; that there had been so much time and means wasted that he doubted if the authorities would pay any more attention to land purchases in Mexico, and if anything more were done that he believed it would be through private enterprise; also said that, if he had the money, he would help me out in the matter, but hoped that I could go and enlist help from some of the brethren who were able to buy on their own responsibility.

On receiving this word, I started immediately for Utah, came direct to Salt Lake City, and offered this land. The first answer I received was that my land was to
Dear: That I should not expect such a price when good lands could be obtained for one-fourth the amount. p. 359.

I worked hard to get this land secured. Finally, I met with a party in Ogden, who agreed to meet me in Chihuahua within the time; and if the land was as represented, secured it. A day was set to meet. I hurried back to Chihuahua and got an outfit all ready for the trip, feeling safe, for I knew the land would show for itself.

This party never came. I received a letter, giving some excuse, but saying they would come in a few days. Before the time proposed the land was up, and the persons wanting the chance bought the land the day it was on the market. p. 360.

I again visited Brother Snow's headquarters, hoping that I could get some one sent to see the land. I knew the parties who had purchased it, and had reason to think believe that it could be bought of them still at a reasonable figure, considering its qualities. I succeeded in getting the brethren interested enough to let two of the elders - Brother Spencer and Brother Illing, two of the most reliable pioneers in camp — go with me.

We were gone fourteen days. On their return they reported that I had shown to them the best country they had ever seen — Illinois and Kentucky not excepted; also the most hospitable and well disposed people they had ever met.
I now felt satisfied, as far as duty was concerned, that this land was acknowledged to be much better than I had reported it to be.

I now left Mexico, with the feeling that I had done all I could at that time. I came to Salt Lake again, and offered some other good lands that I had listed for sale, but all faith in Mexican land matters seemed to be at an end.

A great many persons, having visited and seen the country purchased, left in disgust, supposing there was none better.

Do you think there will be much of a move from this country to Mexico? I did think so at one time; but I am now under the impression that there will be no great move to that land.

What has changed your opinion? Simply this—the people do not wish to go. The inhabitants of Utah have great homes and have made up their minds to accept the situation and stay, and enjoy their wealth and luxuries the same as other people.

Then you have given up the idea of ever seeing a prosperous colony of Mormons settle in Mexico, in some of the rich valleys that you have been recommending so long? No, sir; not at all. I still have faith in the move; those who have faith in the Book of Mormon and have a greater desire to see the words of the Book fulfilled than they have to accumulate wealth, will go.
As you feel comfortable to do, might I ask...

If we have this meeting, might we have

In some other way, might we have

Or might we not have

One clear path in which we might be seen to

A quick means by which, might we have

Or might we not have

In some other way, might we have

One clear path in which we might be seen to

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A quick means by which, might we have
Moses Thatcher:
special apostle of his church on the subject of Mormon destiny and colonization in Mexico.

1874. Letters received from a Dr. Rhodacanathy in city of Mexico making inquiry as to tents, publications and 10 to 20 Mexicans influenced.

Apostle called Elder Thatcher to proceed thither to open the door of salvation. With Elder James J. Stewart, who joined him in Chicago and Melitong Trigo, who joined him at New Orleans.

He went via Vera Cruz; reached Mexico City, Nov. 16.

On Sunday, Nov. 17, Dr. Platino C. Rhodacanathy called; a week he had been publishing a monthly Vogue Desierto.

Stewart and Trigo preached; some believed. Elder Thatcher baptized Platino C. Rhodacanathy and Silviano Ariaga, a pure Atzeca and therefore a descendant of Joseph. Three days later six others baptized. By end of year sixteen members; Rhodacanathy, elder in charge.

Printed matter prepared and distributed. Thatcher wrote

tribute to Memory of Montezuma, a poem later dedicated to
Yg. M. Altamiranos. Followed newspaper publicity—favorable and unfavorable. Two Republics issued.

Met Ministers Zarate, M. Fernandez de la, Carlos Pacheco.

Zarate said: "Mexico would gladly welcome any of their settlers to make homes in the Republic." Met Yg. Mariscal Emilio Biebuyck, Belgian, tried to sell him a colonization concession; considered, refused. B. went to Talklake City to present his offers.
1880. On the Dieblerk business Thatcher left for Utah, on Feb. 4. It was about a month later that the Belgian came.

1880. Nov. 17 again left for Mexico; arrived December 5.

1880. Presented Mormon books to Dr. Geo. and Maria.

1880. Printing, distribution, development: branch at Ajusco.

1880. Poison plot: Continued work with Young left for New York; Ella Young died near Havana. Thatcher in reduced health and much depressed reached New York.

1881. October Conference: called with Elder Easton's group to explore in Mexico with view of finding and purchasing a suitable place for L.S.P. settlement. Explored the headwaters of the Rio San Pedro, and examined the San Bernardino Ranch one of the tributaries of the Bavispe and Yaqui rivers in Sonora. Elder Easton, from illness, returned in Jan. with small party and guide. Thatcher explored the Santa Cruz, Cocorona and Magdalena valleys.

1885. Accompanied Pres. John Taylor and party to Arizona and Mexico and again explored on Magdalena. In Sonora, A. L. Young as chairman of purchasing and exploring committee.

1885. A. F. Macdonald, Christopher Layton, Jesse A. Smith, John Smith.

1886. Jan. 27, home again: gathered funds. Ten days later started again, going to Chihuahua, reached Ascencion at the Rio Casas Grandes, Feb. 20 finding several families of Saints there—believing purchases had been made and been kept secret by Arizona courts. Went to San José and took mes Central for El Paso, where he found the site to land offered was bad. With Elder Macdonald, Antoine Anderson and Mr. Glenn (surveyor) explored the upper river valleys in the S.
Moses Thatcher: cont

Needress and visited the strongholds of the Apache chiefs—victoria, and found he ascended Crook's Peak and saw the Rio Verde and Comales Basins, price purchased, and made himself familiar with Mexican land matters gained knowledge respecting properties for sale, located the Saints on leased lands, and returned.

Under influence of Americans at Chihuahua, The Governor issued order of expulsion against the Saints in the Rio Arroyo Grande; finally committed to refer matters to Federal Court. Elders Brigham Young, Thatcher, Teedale and Macdonald, at capital on

1885 May 17. Interview with Narisco, Ragallo and Dr. The order of the gov. was revoked. When under influence of emergencies, he reaffirmed it. He was removed. Elder Thatcher reached home in June. In July he was again called to Mexico to assist Elder Erastus Snow who had been given charge of the colony there, to help in adjusting titles of purchases already made and to purchase other lands. In

Oct. he was again in City of Mexico, and with Elder Snow arranged purchase (ultimately) of the Comales Basin including Zapatilla and Dura-Navarro Valleys, comprising nearly 75,000 acres of timber, grazing, and agricultural lands.

1887 Jan. 7th States for machinery & necessary for the colony. On Jan. 1 he dedicated the temple of Jesus. 25 horse-power engine, boiler, saw mill, shingle mill, lath mill, planers, moulders. A 20000 canal constructed, a wagon road of equal cost, planting and planting.

The Western Galaxy: vol. 1, 14th (1888)
Moses Thatcher.

The elders having fully explained the causes producing their present grievances in the United States, and pointed out that their troubles were due to special laws prescribing in their nature, and harshly directed at their marital relations, believed in and practiced when the President appointed Brigham Young governor of the Territory of Utah, thus indirectly giving sanction to the doctrine of plural marriage. Ministry Pacheco smilingly said, "The free practice of such marital relations in Mexico would greatly increase her population and correspondingly her strength. The few women there having an opportunity refuse marriage." Then more gravely, he added: "If those who enact these laws and enforce them in a persecutory spirit in your country were compelled either to confine themselves exclusively to one wife, or let the Mormons alone, you would soon be left in peace." The Western Galaxy; vol. 1, p. 152 (1888).
As early as 1830 the instructions of President John Taylor to Elder Alexander F. Mckinle, residing over the Salt River mission in Arizona were to look for locations for the people in Mexico. Elder Mckinle, David Kimball, C. D. Robison and Henry Begue made a visit into the State of Sonora in 1831 and in the following year, 32 persons returned to a ranch called San Bernardino, at the junction of the states of Sonora-Chihuahua and Ys. of n.m. and arizona. Little farming land. Elders Apostle, Snow, and Thatcher advised against it and it was given up.

1834. Fall. Apostles Brigham Young and Elder Grant joined at Nogales by parties from the Galt River and St. Joseph settlements. Party 24 in all by team to Hermosillo arriving December 3. Wanted to make treaty with Yagquis, Gov. away; Secretary received them kindly. Prefect, Gov. returns all kind but warn of danger. Mexicans not allowed to go.

Of health except supplies. After camping and religion, preparation determined to go on to Quaymas and thence to the Indians. The US Naval was the only one to encourage. They rented a Yagqui boat to take them to the mouth of the Yagqui River and back. (Mr. S. Ray's journal details all.) Stormy time prevented boat landing at miswater or entering river. Land 6 miles up and reach. Eat potatoes and gather shells. Unable to go after delay, they went by foot from six miles - through storm, mudflats, etc. to megans, the Yagqui town where boat was stilled. Brought young violient, cold and yellow fever. Here at Lucas home
Here really presses wait general. Preaching and teaching granted interview at 3 p.m. English-Spanish-Yaqui asgeneral refused to receive any Spanish communication. BrighamYoung obliges to lie down. Well received; ready for teaching; passport on to the great general and principal town. On 12th, having received passport, back to Guaymas and then Hermosillo. Because of Brigham Young's illness, he took train for home, with Apostle Grant.

Reported in press that Mormons had entered into agreement with Yaquis to overthrow Territorial government. Malicious became the misrepresentation that Pres. Taylor abandoned the idea of a settlement at that time in Yaqui land.

Permission was granted. Elder Ammon Fensley and others went as long as on this side bitterly persecuted among the Indians; extraordinary reception. Meetings held and spirits of the gospel manifested. Overwhelmed with invitations to villages; chiefs and delegations came. Hundreds of converts; sick were healed; children "were blessed to embrace gospel in future." Penetrated 150 miles into the country. Demey left Hermosillo Nov. 30, 1887. Recalled in Spring of 1889.
Our conditions for the last two weeks have been unusually trying. I suppose that all of you are aware that the Latter-day Saints in Mexico are located in the heart of the revolutionary section of that country, where revolutions are manufactured. Our condition for many years has not been as satisfactory as we should like to have had it, especially since the recognition of General Carranza by this country. It has produced an unusual disturbing and exceptional condition. Our people who reside in Mexico have endeavored to maintain a neutral position as far as we are concerned. We have endeavored to maintain this position and to maintain friendly relations with all the different contending parties that came into our community. While we have been regarded as foreigners, as American citizens or people belonging to the United States, yet there has always been more or less distinction in the minds of the people of Mexico concerning the Latter-day Saints and other Americans who came here for the purpose of gaining a livelihood, engaging in mining and other industries, that do not identify them especially with the country. After the recognition of General Carranza, General Villa returned, and in our locality he kept about 12,000 of his followers for a period of six weeks, most of them being among our people in Colonia Durban. They were sur-
Elder - Remley: card

prest to find so many American people there, although there
really were but a few, and they were surprised to find so
much food and substance. They were a hungry lot; they
had been whipped and chased over the hills, and when they
reached our part of the country they were a famished
crowd of people; it did their hearts good to see someone
that could give them something to eat. They paid for what
they got in their own kind of money, but for us that was
of no value to us, nor to anyone else for that matter be-
cause it had so decreased in value that it was not
worth anything more than the counterfeit, nevertheless we
sold them our produce. We kept that body of men,
women and children in our locality for about six
weeks, and sold them corn and other products of the
colony. After they had gone we reaped the greatest
crops that we have ever harvested in Mexico. After
feeding that great army for that length of time we
had the greatest harvest we have ever reaped in
proportion to the number of people and the acreage
since we have been in Mexico. Our granaries were
full and we had plenty to eat and to wear.

After being defeated in Santa, a portion of that army
returned again to us. They were not in quite as friend-
ly a mood on their return as they were when they went
away, but still we managed to get along with them. We
welcomed them kindly; we endeavored to impress upon their
minds that we were there for the good of the Mexican
people. They destroyed some of our property, but were astonished at being treated kindly after they arrived, and did comparatively little damage, and they passed us by again. A few weeks ago, after the Americanists were killed down at the mining camp, General Villa and his company of soldiers passed near our colony again, on his way to Columbus. Friendly Mexicans brought word that he said he was going to destroy Colby Grove and kill all the Mormons, but he passed us by, and afterward said is entirely slipped his mind and he had gone so far past that he guessed he would not go back. We were very thankful — after the terrible attack on Columbus, and the destruction of property and lives of Americans, and many of their own people who came in contact with them, it caused great concern to those of us in the colonies, especially the natives and Carranza's Mexican soldiers. They were very much concerned because his return brought him again in the direction of the colonies. It is a good, rich, fertile country, and is a good place in which to recruit. It has been a favorite place for the revolutionists, ever since the beginning of this trouble. They have been able to get more good horses and good provisions in that locality than in any other part of Mexico, where they have been conse-

sequently, on Villa's return a few weeks ago after the attack on Columbus, there was considerable anxi-

ety. I want to say this for the Carranza troops also.
Dublan, they are not well equipped and they are not disciplined soldiers but they had an interest in our people. They did not have a sufficient number to provide any defense for us, but they were careful to keep us posted. We were instructed by the general in charge of the Carranza troops to move our families into their garrison and they would take care of us, but bless your heart, they could not take care of themselves, let alone us. And so we expressed to them our gratitude for their kind invitation, and said that if we should get frightened and want to leave our homes we would come. But, we called our brethren and sisters together and appointed a general fast day. We asked all our brethren and sisters to fast, and to pray unto the Lord that we might get an impression concerning what we should do. We were entirely helpless as far as worldly defense was concerned; guns were very scarce in the colony. I was asked this morning how many people we had in Colonia Guarex. We had about twenty-five men and about two hundred fifty women and children. The same questioner wanted to know if we were well armed and I said no, we did not have any arms; and were thankful to the Lord we did not. -- -- The unanimous expression of our brethren and sisters in that fast meeting was that the Spirit of the Lord prompted us to remain at home, and serve the Lord and keep his commandments, and put our trust in Him, and He would
take care of us whatever the conditions were. 

At the conclusion of the meeting, the brethren and sisters returned to their homes, calm and happy, and the night General Villa passed there, colonies the people slept in peace. There was no one on guard, the Carranza soldiers had withdrawn, every man was put into the pits to defend themselves against the approach of General Villa. There was not a person in Colonia Díaz except Latter-day Saints, but we returned to our homes, slept peacefully, and during the night Villa and his guards came into Colonia Díaz, within a half mile of our homes, looked over the town and passed on; he never even disturbed us.

86th Annual Conference: 1916, pp. 32-34.
Cerritos. Deming: 30 miles S. is the line; eighty miles further 0. is the first colony. Diag: situated near the Rio Casas Grandes (now dry), 4 mi. n. of Ascension. The valley in which we are situated is 60 miles long and 20 mi. wide. Climate even and healthy; altitude about 5000 ft. Splendid grazing country; grass abundant. Stock winter and do well the year around. Downs rarely seen. Land on both sides of the river fertile and grain can be raised. Wells anywhere from 8-16 ft. Each plenty of good water in white sand and gravel. Scarcity of timber: Land from $1.50 to $5. an acre in lots everywhere—over 100,000 acres. Water rights bought from Mexicans are 60 sufficient for 15 acres.

Diag ward near center of valley; 500 inhabitants; fully organized ward with W. Derby Johnson as city.智能化 with 600 streets: blocks 2 rods square, divided into four lots each. Schoolhouse good, 20 x 60 ft. One short vacation, good attendance. Sunday school well attended. Relief Society, Y.M.M.I. v. Y. M. M. I. Primary. The last gave a good fair recently.


The Mexican Colonies: cont.

- whitewashed. Geo. W. Derby, Jr. 300 people. land on the
  arroyos plenty of water but not much land. Fine orchard
  gardens. Plenty of timber in the mountains, grazing
  not so good as at Diaz. Branches are Pacheco and
  Corrales about 35 miles deep in the mountains to
  the o.e. about 100 of our people in them.

Francisco, a small town near Caras Grandes. 75 pesos.

The last three are organized with a Presiding Elder and

Teachers:

Two gin mills - one at Francisco, one at Caras Grandes.

A steam saw mill, 25 miles from Francisco — with attach.

ments (chisel, planing, etc. etc.)

Best of feeling between us and natives - official vs

people. Last year we had fruit from our own

growing — next year plenty of space. We look for

yard to a canning factory. Steam mills can be

used for irrigating purposes. Probably also for gin

and other mills. W. Derby Jr.
Guarne, who remained behind, together with others from the main
rain colonies, arrived at Natchitoches, Louisiana on the 13th of August
with many heads of horses which they had succeeded in saving.
They had a fight near Dublan with rebels when they first
started, one of their company, Will Brown, of Dublan, being
slightly wounded, and on their way they captured several
rebels which they turned loose on arrival in the United States.
The people in El Paso treated the colonists with the greatest
respect and provided for them as far as possible. Notices
were issued also by the government for those in immediate
need.

On the 13th the authorities and the Mexican colonists of the
C. D. S. met to decide whether they would return to
Mexico, or whether they and their families would go to other
points in the United States until peace is finally restored,
it having been decided by the Church authorities that the
refugees themselves must decide whether they shall remain
at the refugee camps, return to their homes and ranches, or
come to settlements in Utah and neighboring states. The
outcome of the conference was a decision to the effect
that the colonists will not desert their homes in northern
Mexico, but will remain in the United States until they
may safely return, when they will begin all over again.

A resolution was passed that they would return to their various
colonies in Mexico as soon as conditions were safe. A number
however, have declared that they would rather abandon
their possessions and build new homes in the United State
President, Robinson, writing to President Joseph F. Smith, and
speaking of his arrival at the refugee camp in El Paso says:
The Mexican Situation cont.

"I went at once with President Irwin, who has been very ill, but is now better, to the main camp and found the Saints meeting the conditions with that cheerful philosophy that characterizes them above all the people in the world. I met the special train of 450 that came in in the evening of July 31, and after Brother Irwin retired for the night, I visited different camps, and with many of the Saints, and Brother Irwin and Dowman met the last consignment of 250 women and children at 2 p.m. today (Aug. 1). The strained, frightened look in the eyes of the children, the haggard faces of the women and the gaunt, silent man all called up... the aftermath of the quake and fire in San Francisco. In the company last night I saw several old women, and old Father William G. McCallan, who were driven out of Illinois... the rebels made Brother McCallan get out of his wagon, and threatened to shoot him if he did not give up his money. One of the rebels tried to protect him, but was shot back into his wagon. Brother McCallan said: 'You may shoot me, but I must give up my money,' and overawed the rebel put up his gun. Father Black and Patriarch Skousen, and others over eighty years old in the band... so far as known all Americans are out of the mountain colonies except the Stephens family, who refused to leave, and the Mercado colonists. At Hachita on the 15th 40 Chihuahua men arrived. On the same day a large body of troops left El Paso for Utah points, tickets being provided either by the Church or the Government.
General Salazar, commanding a part of Roosevelt's defeated army in the latter part of July (1912), compelled the latter-day Sante Fe
settlers in and around Las Casas Grandes to give up their arms and
ammunition. The bandits and soldiers then looted their homes and
stores. Salazar told them, they being American citizens, that he
would kill all of them and compel intervention if the United
States did not soon intervene, as he hated our government.
This was followed by all the colonists numbering some seven
or eight hundred families, fleeing to El Paso, Texas, and Ha-
chita, N.M., about 150 miles across the border. The women
and children and elder men were sent ahead over the N.M.
Ry. to El Paso, the men of Dublin and Colonia Juarez remain-
ing to look after their property. The Mexican rebels, now
practically a band of robbers, outlaws, guerrillas and outcasts,
made things so intolerable for them that later they too,
 fled, leaving all their property valued at many millions
of dollars. There were some 2600 refugees in El Paso who
were furnished tents and rations by our government and
Congress appropriated, on the 2nd of August, 700,000 to be used
to carry refugees to friends in Arizona and Utah.
The colonists were looked after by Elder Allred, assisted by Presi-
dent Joseph L. Robinson, of the California mission, and Bishop
P. Miller of the Presiding Bishopric. Everything was done
so far as possible to make the colonists comfortable. The
saints met the condition with that cheerful philosophy so
characteristic of them. In the company were old men who
had crossed the plains in early days and were now again
driven from comfortable homes. The first special train
carrying colonists to El Paso arrived July 3d, followed by
other trains, until all the women, children and elder
men were gathered. Some 264 men of Dublin and
In the "Mormon" colonies the situation continues to grow worse. The federals are inactive and the rebels are overrunning the country with small marauding bands. A telegram from Bishop Brown, dated October 14, stated that Arthur McCork-umie, a "Mormon" colonist and J. F. Cameron, an El Paso cattleman, captured at Nogales and San Pedro, are held by rebel bands for $5,000 and $30,000 ransom respectively. The latter was released on the 17th by a payment of $250.
The Mexican Colonists Released.  

At the general semi-annual conference of the Church, President Joseph F. Smith, in his opening address, which will later be published in full in the Era, dwelt largely upon the condition of the Saints of the Mexican Colonies. He spoke in strong terms against the bandits who had driven them from their homes, and in telling language recounted the suffering and loss which the Saints had endured in their exile, also of the anxiety that the authorities of the church had undergone owing to the troubles which had come upon them. He also expressed thanks to the executive officers of our own country for the help rendered by our government to the exiled people, and also to all who had aided, particularly to the people of El Paso and others along the border, and to private persons who had given means, sympathy and care. Under present conditions he thought it unwise that our people should return to the harassed land; and as much as the colonies had been founded under the call, sanction and direction of the authorities, he thought it wise now to release the settlers from any obligation to stay longer, and he did so release them from all further duty in the matter.

On October 11, the First Presidency issued the following ad

vice to the Saints of Mexico:

To all Brothers and Sisters of Mexico, Greeting:- After a conference with Elders A. M. Irvin, President; indices Romney, Bishop; Allen & Reuben, Bishop; Joseph E. Hunter of Guam, and his counselor, Thomas Romney, and others, at which members of the Quorum of the Twelve were present, including President Francis M. Lyman, which conference was convened for the purpose of considering the conditions now confronting our Mexican Colonists, at a result of the revelation which was
The Mexican Colonists Released:

Carried on in Mexico, we have concluded to advise:

First: That the Church stake and ward officers and members, and all, may consider themselves honorably released, from any further sense of duty to return to or remain in Mexico. But the right and title to the property temporarily vacated should in all cases, and by every lawful means, be maintained.

Second: That all those who wish to permanently remain in the United States should take immediate steps, with the aid of the committee appointed, to render needed assistance, to make definite arrangements to repair to the places decided on by them.

Third: Those who regard it as unsafe to return to their homes at present, but who expect to do so under changed conditions, are advised to take up their temporary abode as near to the border line as they can, where suitable and profitable employment may be obtained.

Fourth: In view of what has happened, and what may yet take place, we have not felt neither do we now feel, that we should consistently assume the responsibility of advising our colonists to return to their homes, and must therefore leave the responsibility of deciding this question with themselves. But to all who may decide to return, we cheerfully say, go with our sanction and blessing and our prayers for your preservation and success.

Yours brethren,

Joseph Smith

Anthon W. Lund

Charles W. Penrose

First Presidency

Imp. Era
vol. 20.
pp. 600-602.
The Saints in Mexico: cont.

Casas Grandes: This does not fail, though the Casas Grandes valley town does, splendid for fruits. A canning factory did well last year; probably better this year. Good markets among Mexicans at Chihuahua and elsewhere.

A woolen mill to be established here soon. Ample water power. Cooperative store, ice factory, and laundry run from dem. The sugar cane year for tanning is shipped to Europe in merchantable quantities; the root is used. Guaymas state academy. Services in Spanish held weekly.

Pacheco and Cabe Valley in Sierra Madre. Conveniently located for fruit, vegetables, stock, and access to timber.

Two sawmills and a planing mill.

Diag and Sublunar valley towns, good for grains and fruits. At Diag are private orchard of 7000 peach trees. Diag Academy more than 200 children soon Mexicano. John M. Mills principal; an excellent condition. Every fourth Wednesday theological services are in Spanish.

Best of feeling between colonists and Mexicans; influence shown in life and towns.

Railroad construction has been delayed. Recent connection severely. Gradually has been done. 18 miles being must be laid in Mexico before June 10 to hold grant. English syndicate, two months ago paid $100,000 for the right.
The Paints in Mexico

Conversation with Capt. W. B. Johnson, Jr. in charge of Constable Díaz Ward.

1871 and 1872 terrible drought. Thousands of cattle died for lack of water and grass. Fr. Young's inability to pay workers on railroad contractorships. Last winter rains restored verdure and hope.

Five settlements in Chihuahua:

Díaz over 700
Guerrero over 700
Sinaloa 250-300
Pacores 200
Cane Valley 300

Díaz in the Ascencion Valley—about 50 x 20-25 miles.
Sinaloa in Casas Grandes Valley which is about the same size. Casas Grandes River runs through both. Climate in Summer no hotter than Salt Lake—due to 400 ft. greater elevation. Weather in winter not nearly so cold. Usually snow melts as it falls. Last winter one day, a 4 inch fall which lay a whole day. Grapes, peaches, apricots to do well at Díaz; apples not first class. Windmills common at Díaz; water up to 4 to 16 ft. is pumped up by them. Díaz has bought 10 interest from Mesones in a canal 25 miles long from Pala Tada Spring. They are at work on a reservoir. Two crops annually: wheat then corn, beans, etc.; guaymas in a manner, through which flows a branch of the
The German language

Communist with W.M.'s profession in charge of

Germany

1861 and 1862. Further developments.
Further developments.

Communist with W.M. profession in charge of

Germany
Letter from Mexico:

Edw and Stevenson unite:

Today (May 8, 92) we concluded a trade for 100,000 acres of land 90 mi. SSW of Chihuahua, for a ranch and colony of an organized colony. — At Rosalia, we were met by Elder A.J. Stewart, who captured me for two days. Mr. Stewart is locating a city for colonizing purposes at this place. He has been five years engaged in arranging with the Mexican government for a concession. What he has done is on his own account.

5000 acres at this place for a city. (Santa Rosalia)
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

To the Mayor of the City of [City Name] in Care of Mr. John Smith

I am writing to express my support for the proposed community development project. As a long-standing member of the community, I have observed the negative effects of our current urban development practices and believe that a new approach is needed.

Our community needs a development model that is sustainable, economically viable, and socially inclusive. This project offers an opportunity to create a model that prioritizes these values.

I urge the City Council to consider the economic and social benefits of this development. The project has the potential to create jobs, improve the quality of life for residents, and enhance the overall reputation of our city.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]

2000 Address
[City Name, State]
March 14, Camp on Rancho R. Deason, Col. Martinez writes: "We arrived today—a new colony planted in Mexico and the first in the State of Deason. We are located on the estate known as *Los Horcones* (the parks) bought from Col. Emilio Kosterlitzky." *Los Horcones* comprises 2442 acres of farm and pasture and 2 acres of timber, 117.342 acres, for which we pay $35,000. We buy individually and have four years for payment. "Our beautiful town we have named Ferrochial after the general, a firm friend of our people. Welcome here. Journey difficult, had to make our road. Our party of 22 men and boys undertook the task and have brought our 14 loaded wagons, and families over safety. Col. K. said: "We have 3000 men in the Rancho district, and all of them together would not have done so much work in three months as you have done in so short a time." The Pres. of Deason and other officials came to see us when we were finishing the roadway. They furnished us three beeves corta. "*Los Horcones* extends about 30 miles along the river, which affords much more water than the good old Logan river, and the stock range is as much as 25 miles wide, giving a territory of 7000 square miles for range, including the grassy mountain slopes which we may use for pasturage. The cattle on this river is a very rich deep soil, covered with large mesquite cotton trees. Grains—sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, fruits probable."
Letter from Mexico:

Colonial Juárez: in valley of Piedras Verdes, here about 4½
miles wide, v. very picturesque - comfortable dwellings,
some of them elegant, built of adobe, concrete, or brick, scr.
towered with prickly pears, vines and flowers; lot neatly
fenced with boards or pickets; the broad sidewalks shaded
by rows of fine trees; while the stream flowing through
the town is bordered, along its whole course with the
magnificent cottonwoods peculiar to this southern land,
and with sycamores, black walnut, ash and
willow trees, and mulberries growing naturally above
the village. Everywhere one sees abundant gardens
of prosperity.

A large and well finished building of adobe and concrete
was dedicated on Sept. 6 by Apostle Feasley filled
with people from Juárez, Pachuca, San Luis and others.

Choir singing fine. (What was this building?)

Good gristmill - Bro. Stormell; tanery - Capt. Devaney;
brick machine - Capt. Johnson. Finishing, lino-kiln,
stone, two cane mills. Blacksmiths, carpenters etc.

Cultivated fields extend 4 miles up valley; cane is
pressed into molasses. Many miles of ditches in
practice; others in construction. Woolen mill desirable.

Abundant water power is here; many sheep, wool, etc,
to Chihuahua. Silk would do well. Mexicans
admit to mills and agriculture - Mexicans
day: "If you want good homes create go to the Mormon
settlements and get them." - J.H. Martinello.
Without any exaggeration whatever, it may be said that among the 5000 souls that form the Colonies of Drag Cuete, Pacheco, and Sudlan, there is not a single drunkard, gambler, or vagabond. The efforts of all are concentrated for their mutual welfare.

From an article in \textit{Querétaro International}.

\textit{Juarez-Mex.}
Mamans in Mexico: cart. lease. If he transgress the Co. rules he may be obliged to vacate premises being given a fair price, amount being arbitrated. If people prefer purchase there are neighboring lands buyable; also all the John B. Young lands in Boza Grande Ranch and Palomas.

L. A. Wilson.
The text on the page appears to be a series of unconnected handwriting entries. Without clearer images or context, it's challenging to transcribe accurately. It seems to include names and possibly dates or notes, but the handwriting is not legible enough to provide a meaningful translation.
notice came from governor for every one of them to leave the country at once. The politics at Lads graces adhered to convey the order and enforce it. Mexicans and Morans rose in protest; despite of fifteen days. Petitions were drawn up and sent both to gov. and to Govt. Colonists continued work. On last day of fifteen days from President's day to allow remain at least 10 gather crop. The gov. continuing to starve himself, presidio removed him. New colonists came for religious services in June before labor began. Uncertainty regarding titles and ultimate possibility of purchase kept people in keen suspense. Some disgruntled went home. Matter dragged on until at last in June 1886 consummated. Mex. Colon. Aegis Co. (Colorado) with sanction of Mexican Govt. A. P. M. on Feb. 26, 1886 at Mexico City bought from Pacheco for 20,000 acres (Diaz) 49,400 pesos and 1000 mithy timber (Pacheco). Definite colonisation began.

1886. Díaz
1886. Juárez
1888. Pacheco
1889. Oublan

Mex. Colon. Aegis Co. Towns laid out in blocks about 24 rods square; on outer edge of plotted town, farming lots from 5 to 12 acres; Colonists might select a lot, a farm, or both. Not sold outright but a practically perpetual lease with nominal rental of 0.50 or 0.75 per lot annually. A colonist desiring to leave can sell his
after abandonment of Yagui plan:

Instructed by President John Taylor:

A. J. McDonald was sent on Jan. 1, 1885 from St. David, Christopher Layton arms from N. Fork, on Mexican, joined John W. Campbell, Joseph Rogers, John larvae and Peter McPhee. Some of them hauling salt. The party went to inspect Corralejos, Ascension and Janos and a favorable report went to Pres. Taylor. Exploration continued to town of Casa Grande and the Corralejos basin where Ruedo now lies. A farm of 700 acres at Corralejos was rented and a crop put in.

meantime a group of five—ap. Moses Hatcher, A. J. McDonald, Dot Smith, Jesse H. Smith, and Christopher Layton had been appointed to purchase land—and arrangements made.

1885, April 7. Immigration at height. Had been in progress six weeks. 150 persons in camp set up camp or near Casa Grande. Two parties near what is now Diaz—one under Dot H. Jesse Smith, a mile south; the other under Carson Williams in the shade of trees or about 3 mi. to e. In all about 35 farms.
At Corralejos 12 or 15 farms. About the same number on the W. bank of the river about 5 mi. N. of Casa Grande, had rented farms. 4 or 5 families had young crops in field just s. of town. All waiting for purchase when arrangements complete and in high anticipation.
Interesting letter: cont.

Sanchez in west foothills of Sierra madre, about 15 mi. S.W. of Durango, about 6500 ft. Area owned by the Mexican and American Co. is about 49,500 acres. Little can be cultivated because of shelter of hills. Has about reached its limit unless water power used in cotton or model mills near Chico, south of Comalcalco basin—once the rallying point of Apache germinis. In top of mountains temperature about as high but uniform and without extremes. Too cold for any but hardy fruit and grains; in stock raising and timber resources unbounded.

L. A. Wilson.
Palomat will be the Customs home for all the Mexican settlers to south. The railroad track runs the foothills at the w. edge of the town. 1/4 mile south of the line, and 3 miles e. of the track a large spring 150 x 200 feet flowing perhaps 5000 cufs. of water per minute; from this spring to the lake, four miles s., twenty large springs all flow into a common stream which runs into the lake. From the upper spring water may be carried w. onto all the prairie land below the track. The greater part of the soil around Palomat contains mineral, perhaps not over 200 acres of land free of salaratus, but as there will be abundance of water, the land may be reclaimed in time. Palomat will be a farming and cattle district from commercial and manufacturing location. Though hundreds of cattle now range on the plains. Diaz 48 mile stretch of level plains from 1000 to 244 miles wide. Form in midst. Soil deep and rich. grass abundant all year. Springs from low hills near supply water. A large canal receives water from Casas Grandes, R. eight months in year. Thrifty, well arranged settlement of 1000 inhabitants. Future of great promise. Outlan. Plain as level as Diaz. 20 miles wide, broadening northward until, at Carrizalitos, little less than 70 miles wide plain covered with grass or sweet clover the year through. About 375 souls. Cotton can be raised. Sweet potatoes, grapes, etc. rich fruit growing. Mineral 7/10.
United States of Mexico

Along with his purchase of the railroad concession recently made by Hon. John W. Young, there was placed at his disposal a tract of land in the new comer or the State of Chihuahua, of an area of 250,000 acres, over three times as large as the State of Rhode Island, and nearly twice as large as Delaware. These lands, from which none richer can be found, anywhere, will probably be open to purchase by the Latter-day Saints in a short time, through Mr. Young's agent, Bp. William Henry Johnson, Jr., at Deming, N.M. Mr. J. Finson Smith, of your city, chief engineer of construction, informs your correspondent that track-laying will probably begin about the 25th of this month, on Mr. Young's railway, which, when completed, will place the settlers on the lands in direct communication with the rest of every variety of resource Mexico affords.

L. A. Nelson Las Palmas
Regions of Chihuahua: cont.

w. past Sta. Ana and Sta. Tomas, to Guerros; This will be connected by branch line with Mex. Central at Chihuahua. Main line continues so., through Sierra Madre at Bacogna. Anthracite coal-field. s.w. past Arapimaipachi, La Junta, Agua Caliente, El Fuerte, to The large Kansas Colony at Popolobampo. From there to Popolobampo 1250 miles. Hence to Guaymas, 350 miles.

construction of a railroad.

From Deming to the Mex. line is 35 miles. 4 1/2 miles d.s.w. Las Palomas, in the free zone. When the railroad begins, the customs house will be transferred there from La Ascension. It is 12 mi. d.s.w. of Las Palomas to the Casas Grandes R., where the track takes a bend following up the stream, through the Boca Grande Ranch, belonging to Mr. John W. Young, to Diaz. On the Boca Grande Ranch Mr. Young proposes establishing three or four settlements. From Las Palomas to Diaz is 65 miles, almost due south. Leaving Diaz the rr. will continue d.s.w. to Ascension, five miles distant to Janas, twenty miles further as, and thence up Corralitos to Casas Grandes. Corralitos is centre of a rich mineral district. From Diaz to Colonia Bulban near Las Grandes is 60 miles. Instead of passing the Mormon settlement of Juanes, about 12 miles d.w. of Casas Grandes and Pacheco 35 miles further into the Sierra Madre, the rr. continues an almost directly south. From Bulban, leaving valley of Casas Grandes, the road ascends to Tim enter valley of Río de Santa María. The entire way from here to Guerrero (Concepción), 175 miles, fields of pine, oak, agave mac, and walnut. Galeana is the first settlement after Casas Grandes. 20 miles further up the Santa María is El Valle. Mineral resources. By ravine, heavily forested - past Las Cruces, Maniquipa, to San Antonio, where valley widens. Through open valley
...
We have here long stretches of level, grassy plain, here and there a portion of a mountain chain or a string of straggling hills. Soil unusually deep and rich with occasional stretches of sand, hills mostly lava rock and limestone malpais of Mexicans. Water much needed, in a few years the Casas Grandes river will be controlled so as to furnish water for irrigation of vast territory. At Casas Grandes and Diaz never failing openings in which the people are already obtaining crops enough for a moderate supply during the dry season. The settlements of Juarez at Palomas, and on the Boca Grande, may well be supplied with water the year around. Wet and dry seasons: wet from mid-July to mid-October; in rainy season grass maintains life. One quarter of the five kinds of grasses indigenous here is green the year through, so that one does not need to keep cattle up at any time. Rarely any snowfall: three days winter last January. From Feb. to mid-July little rain and the hottest weather of the year. Summers heat not intense. Nights cool. The settlers put in their first crops in the early winter, when the Mexicans allow the water to run to waste; harvest is in by June, and the soil is prepared for another crop, commencing with the rainy season which is hardly over before the second crop can be harvested. Hon. John W. Young is pushing
[Handwritten text not legible]
Useful Suggestions: cont.

that settle. The pasture lands can be most convenient.

entirely divided into three subdivisions with watering facil.

ities for stock, on each. Where one person does not want an

entire subdivision, several should combine.

Colonists free from taxes for ten years, except muni.

pal and internal revenue. Each head of family, at

time of entering the country may bring team, farm

furniture and movable effects free of duty; for five

years may import supplies on which duty would

be $100.

The town is laid out on a level

plain, 1 x 1 1/2 mile, and is already being settled.

Come in from Denning. Geo. M. Brown

and others.
Useful Suggestions: Colonia Muller, near Casas Grandes.

Elder George M. Brown, has been working out plans to buy a large tract from Louis Muller, of the City of Mexico. Too large for one man or ordinary means to handle. Elder A. J. MacDonald of Colonia Juarez has aided and now possible to secure with good title. A survey shows that reservoir can be filled from the river and water drawn off onto the fields and townsites. Plenty of water in the river, running to waste eight or nine months of the year. At a depth of 12 to 14 ft. plenty of water, which can be pumped. Tract of 73,000 acres on east side of river, opposite town of Casas Grandes. Extends several miles north and south to where it terminates in rolling hills covered with the best of grasses. At one end considerable oak and other hard wood suitable for fuel. Plain contains about 20,000 acres of rich sandy soil suitable for all kinds of grain, fruits and planting the temperate zone. Close to the foothills on the east are traces of old reservoirs (which we shall utilize) and an ancient canal. Farm lands under the reservoir 0.75 an acre; other 0.40 to 0.50; vineyards, about 1/4 acre, from 2.50 to 10. Settlement only for Saints. Property recommended by former ward president. Prices are in Mex. Twenty acres free to head of family who settles and remains five years—past farm, pastures. This offer only to the first hundred families.
The text on the page is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a handwritten document with a mix of Arabic and English text, but the handwriting is not clear enough to transcribe accurately.
Elders Beelman Pratt, J. B. Stewart, and Milton Gonzales Freijo expect to leave on a mission to Mexico sometime next week. The two elders first named were in the country a few months since and are now about to return. Elder Freijo is a native of Spain, and a short time since translated the Book of Mormon and some other church works into the Spanish, a portion of that book having been published in that language.

*The Deseret News: Sept. 13, 1876.*
E. M. D. (Edgar M. Derby)

September 10, 1944

The President:

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to express my concern regarding the current state of affairs in our nation. It seems that the recent developments have caused a great deal of unrest and uncertainty among the public. I believe that it is crucial for us to address these issues promptly and effectively.

As a concerned citizen, I urge you to consider the following points:

1. The need for peace talks with our adversaries to bring about a lasting peace.
2. The necessity of implementing strong economic measures to stimulate growth and reduce unemployment.
3. The importance of investing in education and infrastructure to enhance our nation's competitiveness.

I trust that you will take these matters into serious consideration and work towards a brighter future for all Americans.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
News that a band of revolutionists were accosted in mountains near (8 men equipped and well-armed) led to military drill and preparations for resistance; pickets were set at what might be taken as a move for the night. Company of fifty men ready.

Second crop of alfalfa gathered; Threshing machines at full speed; apricots and peaches light—strawberries and blackberries fine, grapes will be abundant. Melons coming in. First crop of potatoes fine; cane and corn promising. Cannery expects to put up 20000 cans of fruits and tomatoes. Cannery producing leather for shoes and harness.

Main St. quite a business appearance. Agency for Cooper-wagon and McCormick machinery.
Mr. Jones wrote a series of letters to The Deseret News in 1876 about their trip into Mexico. They contain little, if any, Thing not in his book. In the letter March 5, 1876 he states that feeling at El Paso del Norte (Chihuahua) had favorably changed and in a mark to the Jefe politico this man—

"He conversed quite freely with me, and told me that the feeling towards us when we first came, owing to false reports about us, was very unfavorable. They supposed that our people were being driven out from the United States, an account of malpractices and opposition to the laws; that we were generally a set of desperate people; that myself and party were the forerunners of a general move of our people; that the whole people were coming among them with all their evils, whether the people of Mexico wanted them or not. As a free people, looking to their own welfare and protection, they felt that they were in duty bound to protest against, in their sentiments and feelings, at least, any such imposition. But our course of conduct, industry, and general good behavior, as well as the information gained by reading the selections from the Book of Mormon and conversation have changed the feelings of the people, and we have their respect generally." The Deseret News April 10, 1876.
Guaymas Stake of Zion:

Col. Guaymas: March 21, 1886. Outside their land, etc., etc.

Dray: ward organized Nov. 9, 1886.

Pacheco: one ecclesiastical ward, Feb., 1891.

Sublán: ward, July 18, 1891.

Oaxaca: Nacozar. San José, Sonora.

All of these we planned very much in the same manner as the L.D.S. settlements in Utah. In addition to carrying on diversified farming, fruit culture, and stock raising in these Mexican colonies, saw mills were established in the timber belts of the Sierra Madre mountains, and an era of material prosperity attended upon the people. At a special conference held at Colonia Guaymas on the 9th of December, 1895, the several Latter-day Saints settlements were organized into a Stake of Zion, with Anthony W. Burns as President, and Henry Eyring and Melanman Pratt as counselors. [Note of the Mormon Church-P.J. Richards]
