

454

U.S. MORMON BATTALION TRAIL



HIGH ADVENTURE AWARD
FOR CUBS, SCOUTS, EXPLORERS & LEADERS
TREK AID NO. 107 SAN DIEGO COUNTY COUNCIL - B.S.A.

THE MORMON BATTALION TRAIL HIGH ADVENTURE AWARD

The Trail of the Mormon Battalion, followed by the Mormon Battalion in the Mexican War, extends from Council Bluffs, Iowa, where the Battalion was recruited, to San Diego, California, where the Battalion was discharged. From San Diego the Battalion sent detachments to Los Angeles and to Cajon Pass. After their discharge, members of the Battalion took two general routes to rejoin their families in Salt Lake.

The Mormon Battalion Trail Award may be earned on any section of the original Mormon Battalion Trail between Council Bluffs, Iowa and San Diego, California.

The purpose for earning the Award is to challenge the youth of today to study the early History of our Country and to become better acquainted with our heritage in the great Southwest. It was along this Trail that the Mormon Battalion made the longest march in history of an organized military unit. The March is one of the greatest examples of courage, of the devotion of officers and men to God and Country, of exemplary conduct and of the almost unsurmountable hardships that men can overcome.

There are four major parts to the requirements:

1. History of the Mormon Battalion in the Mexican War
2. Visiting Battalion Memorials and Museums depicting the era of the Mormon Battalion
3. Trail Rations of the Mormon Battalion
4. Hiking the Trail of the Mormon Battalion

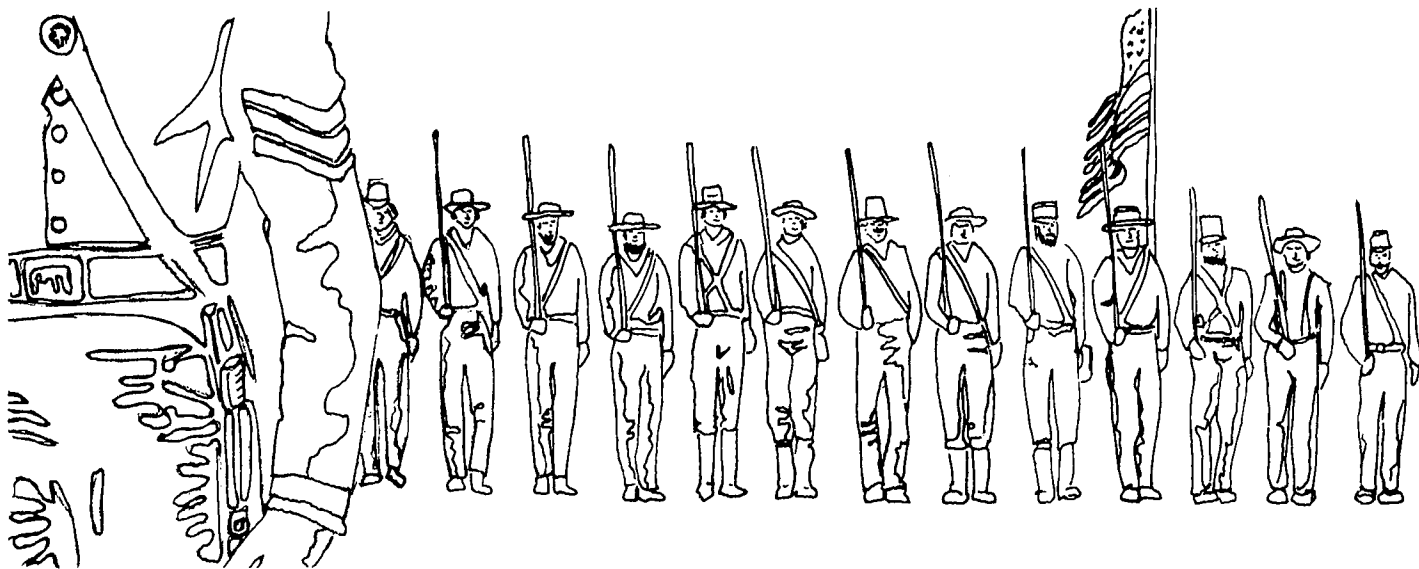
To qualify for the Award, it must be a unit project (Cub Dens OK) and the unit must obtain the required Boy Scouts of America Tour Permit. The Award is a cloth patch with the Mormon Battalion emblem. The Cub Award has the Cub Scout and Webelos emblems. The Scout-Explorer Award has the universal trefoil and the Explorer "E".

The Mormon Battalion Trail High Adventure Award was developed by the Mormon Committee on Scouting and by the High Adventure Team of the San Diego County Council.



The development of this Award was financed by the eight Mormon Stakes of San Diego County.

THE MORMON BATTALION IN THE MEXICAN WAR



The March of the Mormon Battalion is often called the greatest march of infantry in the history of the world. The beginning of this great march takes us back more than a century to a beautiful city in Illinois and to a people who through much faith, discipline and sacrifice built this magnificent city. In 1843 the city of Nauvoo was the largest and the most prosperous in Illinois. In 1844 it was a ruin — looted by mobs along with the "Carthage Greys", a militia made up of the worst elements in Southern Illinois. The Governor of Illinois failed completely to give lawful and promised protection to the citizens of Nauvoo. Realizing that there could be no safety for the industrious and peaceful Mormons, whose hard work and prosperity had aroused the envy of the "mobocrats", the Elders of the Church planned a westward Trek.

The Elders sent delegates to Washington and offered to recruit a force of some 1,000 men to build and garrison forts on the road to the Oregon Territory. This offer was tentatively accepted by President Polk. However, the need for men to assist the Army of the West in the Mexican War took precedence. President Polk instructed the Secretary of War to order Colonel Kearney, Commander of the Army of the West, to enlist a battalion of 500 Mormons for this purpose. Captain Allen, U.S. Army, was ordered to proceed to the Mormon camps and recruit five companies of 75 to 100 men each. The Mormons had many reasons to be reluctant to enlist: they had received little protection from persecution and outright mob action; their families were destitute and spread over a wide area; they had hundreds of miles of hostile Indian territory to cross; they worried about how their families would suffer in the bitter Plains winter; and, of course, the Mormons had particularly close family ties.

However, President Young and the Council urged the men to enlist. Five companies of over five hundred men were mustered in at Council Bluffs, Iowa, July 16, 1846. Captain James Allen assumed command as a lieutenant-colonel and appointed the officers elected by the Battalion. The Elders instructed the men of the Battalion to behave as true Christians, even towards their enemies, and to faithfully serve God and Country.

COUNCIL BLUFFS TO SANTA FE

The Battalion marched some 200 miles to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, arriving the first of August. This journey of 200 miles was very difficult as the men had only one blanket each and very little food. There were no other supplies. At Fort Leavenworth, the Battalion was outfitted with arms and equipment. On August 5th the men drew \$42.00 each as clothing money for the year. Most of this uniform allowance pay was sent back to their hard-pressed families and, consequently, the men continued in the clothing that they wore when mustered in.

At Fort Leavenworth, Dr. George B. Sanderson, of Missouri, was appointed to serve with



the Battalion as a surgeon in the U.S. Army. Dr. Sanderson, an unfriendly character, caused much unnecessary suffering. So determined was Dr. Sanderson that the men should take his calomel (mercurous chloride) and arsenic that he threatened with an oath to cut the throat of any man who would administer any medicine without his orders. The sick were therefore compelled to take the medicine quietly, have it forced down them or be left to perish on the plains. A number of the men came down with malaria at Fort Leavenworth but, nevertheless, continued with the Battalion.

In spite of temperatures ranging from 101° in the shade to over 125° in the sun, three companies set out for Santa Fe, via Bent's Fort, on July 12th, followed by the other two companies on the 14th. Each man carried his blanket, knapsack, 36 rounds of ammunition in a cartridge box, a canteen and flintlock musket. All the men marched on foot except for the five to six men in the advanced guard and the Colonel and his five first lieutenants, who all rode horses. No man was allowed to ride in any wagon unless he was on sick report and had the doctor's orders. The Kansas River was crossed in boats manned by local Indians.

Colonel Allen, who was well-liked and highly respected by the men, died in late August. Captain Jefferson Hunt was elected Battalion Commander, but was relieved by young Lieutenant Andrew Jackson Smith of the Regular Army at Council Grove. The Battalion then continued on to Great Bend and two days later camped on a stream known as Pawnee Fork. The Pawnee Fork proved a

difficult crossing as the wagons had to be let down the bank with ropes and pulled up the opposite bank by teams of 30 men assisting the animals. Due to the surrender of Santa Fe to the U.S. Forces, orders were changed to march directly to Santa Fe instead of by way of Bent's Fort. On September 11th the Battalion crossed the Arkansas River and generally followed it for about 100 miles.

On September 19th, contrary to the original Agreement made by Colonel Allen to President Young that the Battalion would not be divided, Captain Nelson Higgins was ordered to take ten men and most of the families to Pueblo, Colorado. Not long after crossing the Arkansas, the Battalion entered a dry desert-like area. Colonel Smith ordered forced marches of up to 25 miles a day on reduced rations and very little water. At one point they were so short of water that they drove buffalo out of a foul-smelling pool to obtain water. The Battalion suffered considerably from the forced marches ordered by Colonel Smith through his arrogance or ignorance of the endurance of men and animals. On October 3rd the Battalion was again split — most of them marched to Santa Fe with a detachment of sick following several days behind. Food and water improved as they marched westward and they were even able to buy bread and cakes from the Mexican population.

The main section of the Battalion arrived at Santa Fe on October 9th. General Alexander W. Doniphan, commander of the American forces in Santa Fe, ordered a 100-gun salute to honor their arrival. The second detachment arrived within the next three days.

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip St. George Cooke of the U.S. Army, a strict but fair disciplinarian, took command of the Battalion on October 13th. Colonel Cooke noted that the Battalion "was much worn by travelling on foot and marching from Nauvoo". Much of this was the result of the unnecessary forced marches ordered by Colonel Smith. Several days later, after inspecting the Battalion and discussing their problems with the officers, Colonel Cooke ordered a second detachment of families and sick to Pueblo. The daily ration was established as "1-1/2 pounds of beef, 3/4 pound of flour" plus a reduced ration of sugar and coffee. Discipline was tightened and morale improved by Colonel Cooke's command methods. There was no trouble with the Mexicans, except that they frequently refused to sell supplies and draft animals to the U.S. Forces.

SANTA FE TO SAN DIEGO

The Battalion left Santa Fe October 19th and had their first taste of winter weather — cold rain, freezing temperatures and some snow — a week or so later in the valley of the Rio del Norte. The terrain became worse as they advanced westward. In fact, their guides said it was impassable for wagons; but Colonel Cooke decided to continue. They were slowed to averaging less than 7 miles a day the second week in November. On the 10th, a third detachment of 55 sick men were sent back to Pueblo via Santa Fe.

The Battalion reached the summit of the Rockies November 28th. There was an abundance of welcome game to augment their short rations of failing mules and oxen. But steep slopes presented a new difficulty. Long ropes were attached to the wagons, upon which men pulled, and in this manner the wagons were all lowered. Only one wagon was lost and the descent was accomplished in only two days!

The famous "Battle of the Bulls" took place near the San Pedro River on the night of December 11th. Wild cattle attacked the line of march goring and killing some of the mules, injuring others and injuring two men. Some of the wagons were damaged by charging cattle. The bulls were repulsed with rifle fire, but proved hard to stop. They proved even more difficult to kill — one received six shots with two in the head and two in the heart before falling. The fresh meat was welcome even if the wounds and damages were not.

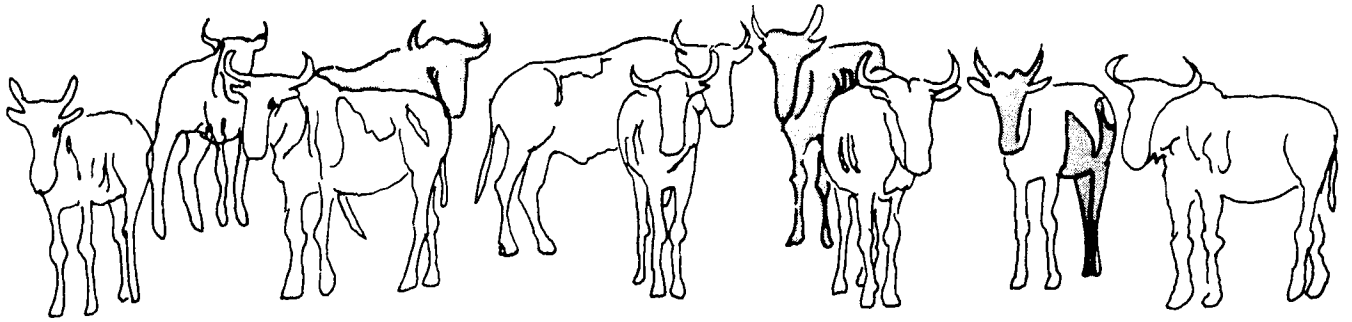
The Battalion arrived in Tucson December 16th. The Mexican Garrison of about 200 and many of the citizens fled. The Battalion camped on the river about a half mile below the town. Negotiations were held with the Garrison Commander and, in spite of several alarms, the occupation was peaceful. Both the person and property of the inhabitants were "held sacred" by the Battalion so the Mexicans and Indians realized that they were safe.

The Battalion resumed the march December 18th and made a surprising 24 miles through mesquite and sand. The weather was hot and dry. And although some of the trail was hard clay, frequent sand pockets required the men to assist the animals pulling the wagons. The men suffered considerable hardship marching and pulling the wagons through the mesquite and the soft sand pockets, particularly as they were on short rations of both food and water. One all-night march was ordered in an area 30 miles between water points.

As the Battalion reached the Gila River on December 21st, they were visited by 1,500 to 2,000 Pima Indians. No special guards were set and nothing was taken, as the Pimas were noted for their honesty and friendliness. Several days later they arrived at another large Pima village of about 4,000 inhabitants. As both Mormons and Indians respected each other they had a most enjoyable "visit". On the 23rd the Battalion camped at a Maricopa village of an estimated 10,000 inhabitants where the men enjoyed the same hospitality as they had received at the Pima villages. Christmas in 1846 was spent marching 18 miles over low mesquite-covered hills and through sand to a dry camp away from the River.

The Battalion tried to follow the Gila so that they might have water. But they found this region more desolate and food harder to procure here than any other previously experienced.





And travelling along the bushy and sandy bottom of the Gila was so difficult that they covered only 10 miles a day for the next six days. Also, the Battalion was suffering severely from short rations. The sheep and oxen were little more than bones so the entire carcass was used. The meat and bones were boiled, the entrails were boiled or broiled on a stick and even the skin was used. (Try a little oxen skin: singe off the hair, cut the skin into small bits and boil until tender enough to eat!) On January 1st cottonwood branches were cut for animal browse as there was nothing else. Unfortunately, the branches appeared to be poisonous as a number of mules and sheep died from eating them. A raft was made of two wagon bodies to ship supplies downriver. Hopefully, the raft was to help ease the difficulties of manhandling the wagons through the almost impassable terrain. However, the many sandbars and the shallowness of the Gila forced the raft crews to abandon much of the badly needed rations and feed for the stock. The daily ration was further reduced and many men tried to augment their poor supply by grinding and cooking mesquite seed-pods.

The Battalion crossed the wide, shallow Colorado River January 10th and 11th. The guides led them in a southerly direction almost parallel to the River. Nevertheless, man and beast suffered severely from lack of food and water. On January 15th, at Pozo Hondo (this location has been lost), a guide returned with fresh mules and cattle. A fat steer was slaughtered and provided a real treat to the men who had been eating little more than half-starved oxen and sheep — and very little of that. The march across the low Desert from the Colorado to "Cariza" (probably Carizzo Creek) was the worst section they encountered and very hard on man and beast. The "trail" ranged from cement-like dried clay to soft sand; the terrain from level mesa to steep, rocky desert canyons. The weather was bright and clear, with high temperatures under the desert sun during the day and freezing at night. Many of the men were so far worn from fatigue and lack of water that they had to be helped into camp. There was over a day's march between the vanguard and the rear guard. Some 16 draft animals had to be abandoned when they became too weak to continue. The men's boots had long ago worn out so some wrapped rawhide around their feet while others improvised boots from the hide off the leg of an ox which was sewn together with sinews.

The Battalion marched up Vallecito Creek and then swung eastward up a dry wash towards Blair Valley. On January 18th and 19th they traversed now famous Box Canyon. With the Laguna Mountains on the West and the Vallecito and Pinyon Mountains on the East they chose to travel the dry wash tending eastward towards Blair Valley. They found the canyon too narrow for the wagons to pass. They widened the canyon with axes and a few remaining shovels so the wagons could get through. Then they built a road on the east side of the wash to get around a dry waterfall about 20 feet high (this road is still visible). On January 20th the Battalion crossed the ridge between Blair Valley and Little Blair Valley (probably at what later became known as "Foot and Walker Pass" because the Butterfield Stage passengers had to get out on foot and walk up) by roping the wagons up and down. They camped that night at an Indian village on San Felipe Creek. They arrived at Warner's Ranch on the 21st and stayed over the 22nd "eating their first full meal since Tucson". The day's ration was four pounds of beef without salt or anything else. On the 25th they reached Temecula and the Battalion was ordered to San Diego, instead of Los Angeles.

They turned southward along the San Luis River and were delighted to add wild mustard greens to their beef ration.

On the 27th the Battalion arrived at the deserted Mission San Luis Rey and soon got their first view of the Pacific. They followed El Camino Real south to Mission San Diego de Alcalá, arriving January 29th. The Battalion had travelled for over six months and for 2,000 miles on foot since they were mustered in at Council Bluffs. Their only hope of success laid in their faith in God and on "pulling the ropes". They had suffered from heat, cold, thirst and starvation, but finally succeeded in both laying a wagon road to the Coast and completing their infantry march.

Colonel Cooke's Order No. 1 of January 30, 1847 is a true and accurate description of the unequalled feat of the Mormon Battalion:

HEADQUARTERS MORMON BATTALION
Mission of San Diego
30 January, 1847.

Orders No. 1

The Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding congratulates the Battalion on their safe arrival on the shore of the Pacific Ocean and the conclusion of their march of over two thousand miles.

History may be searched in vain for an equal march of infantry. Half of it has been through a wilderness where nothing but savages and wild beasts are found, or deserts where, for want of water, there is no living creature. There, with almost hopeless labor we have dug deep wells, which the future traveller will enjoy. Without a guide who had traversed them, we have ventured into trackless table-lands where water was not found for several marches. With crowbar and pick and axe in hand, we have worked our way over mountains, which seemed to defy aught but the wild goat, and hewed a passage through a chasm of living rock more narrow than our wagons. To bring these first wagons to the Pacific, we have preserved the strength of our mules by herding them over large tracts, which you have laboriously guarded without loss. The garrison of four presidios of Sonora concentrated within the walls of Tucson, gave us no pause. We drove them out, with their artillery, but our intercourse with the civilians was unmarked by a single act of injustice. Thus, marching half-naked and half-fed, and living upon wild animals, we have discovered and made a road of great value to our Country.

Arrived at the first settlement of California, after a single day's rest, you cheerfully turned off from the route to this point of promised repose, to enter upon a campaign, and meet, as we supposed, the approach of an enemy; and this too, without even salt to season your sole subsistence of fresh meat. Lieutenants A. J. Smith and George Stoneman, of the First Dragoons, have shared and given valuable aid in all these labors.

Thus, volunteers, you have exhibited some high and essential qualities of veterans. But much remains undone. Soon, you will turn your attention to the drill, to system and order, to forms also, which are all necessary to the soldier.

By order

"Lieutenant Colonel P. St. George Cooke,"
"P. C. Merrill Adjutant"

The Mormon Battalion provided garrison forces for San Diego and Los Angeles. They sent a detachment to Cajon Pass where they built a fort to stop raiding parties of Indians from attacking through the canyon. The Battalion Headquarters was shifted to Mission San Luis Rey and the men were discharged from there on July 15, 1847.

Some of the men remained in Southern California and two large groups headed back for Salt Lake. One group travelled up El Camino Real to San Francisco Bay and thence eastward to Salt Lake. The other group went by the Southern Route. Some returned to California with their families and settled in many places from the Sacramento Valley in the North to San Diego.

The Descendants of the Mormon Battalion have built monuments and memorials to preserve the heritage of these brave men. The Mormon Battalion Memorial Visitor's Center in Town, San Diego, is planned to become the principle Mormon Battalion Memorial and Museum.



REQUIREMENTS FOR CUBS

& LEADERS

Many places are not programmed for large groups of Cub-age youth (such as a Pack) so it is strongly recommended that this Award be a Den Project. Young people learn more and have more fun when in smaller groups. Trips to Memorials, Museums and the Hike should be done by Dens.

REQUIREMENTS

1. History of the Mormon Battalion Trail

- a. Read a brief History of the Mormon Battalion in the Mexican War. Books recommended for Cub-age youth are marked with an asterisk (*) in the Bibliography on page 12 of this brochure.
- b. The lunch period of the Hike, or a sit-down session, should include a discussion of the Mormon Battalion in the Mexican War. This Discussion should include:
 - (1) What the Mormon Battalion was.
 - (2) The route, or Trail, of the Mormon Battalion from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to San Diego, California.
 - (3) The Mormon Battalion and the Indians.
 - (4) The hardships encountered by the Battalion, particularly the crossing of the Southwest Deserts.

2. Visits to Memorials and Museums

Visit a Memorial to the Mormon Battalion, if one is within reasonable driving distance. Those earning the Award in the San Diego County Council shall visit either the Mormon Battalion Memorial in Presidio Park or the Mormon Battalion Memorial Visitor's Center at 3510 Juan Street in "Old Town" San Diego. Visit a Museum that displays artifacts and life of the period of the Mexican War and particularly note the cooking utensils, clothing, farm equipment, saddles, harnesses and wagons of the era.

3. Rations of the Mormon Battalion

Assist his Den in the preparation and eating of a typical Battalion trail lunch.*

4. Hiking the Trail of the Mormon Battalion

Take a five mile hike along the original Trail of the Mormon Battalion. However, some of the original Trail, particularly in built-up and farming areas, may be closed to hikers. When it is not practical or not safe to hike on the actual Trail, the candidates may follow an alternate trail known to have been used by the U.S. Army in the Mexican War. These alternate trails must be approved in writing by the High Adventure Team of the Council in which they are located. The Council High Adventure Team should locate sections of the Mormon Battalion Trail suitable for the five-mile hike by Cubs and leaders. For example: one of the sections designated by the San Diego County Council is the famous Box Canyon shown on pages 10 and 11.

5. A Tour Permit of the Boy Scouts of America is Required.

*Since the Battalion did not typically stop for lunch, their lunch consisted basically of dried meat and biscuits which could be carried and eaten as they marched.

REQUIREMENTS FOR SCOUTS, EXPLORERS



& LEADERS



REQUIREMENTS

1. History of the Mormon Battalion Trail

- a. Read a History of the Mormon Battalion in the Mexican War.
- b. Discuss with his Scoutmaster, Advisor or a Counselor appointed by him, the History of the Mormon Battalion in the Mexican War with emphasis on the following subjects:
 - (1) What was the Mormon Battalion and what was its dual Mission.
 - (2) What was the approximate size of the Mormon Battalion at three points in its history: departure from Fort Leavenworth, departure from Santa Fe and arrival at San Diego; the cause for the difference in size at these three points.
 - (3) Recruitment of the Battalion; crossing the Pawnee Fork, the Arkansas and the Colorado; forced marches under Colonel Smith; the "Battle of the Bulls"; Tucson; Box Canyon; hardships crossing the Southwest Deserts; etc.
 - (4) What distance did the Battalion cover; how long were they on march; what were some of the daily distances marched.

2. Visits to Memorials and Museums

- a. Visit a Memorial dedicated to the Mormon Battalion. Where this is impractical because of excessive driving distance to a Mormon Battalion Memorial write to a Mormon Battalion Descendant's Society or to a Mormon Battalion Memorial for information on a Memorial. Always send a self-addressed and stamped envelope for a reply.
- b. Visit a museum that displays artifacts of that era, particularly wagons, harnesses, saddles, clothing, kitchen-ware. In the San Diego County Council visit two of the three in "Old Town" San Diego: the Mormon Battalion Memorial in Presidio Park, the Mormon Battalion Visitor's Center (3510 Juan St.) and the Hazard Museum in the Seeley Stables.

3. Rations of the Mormon Battalion

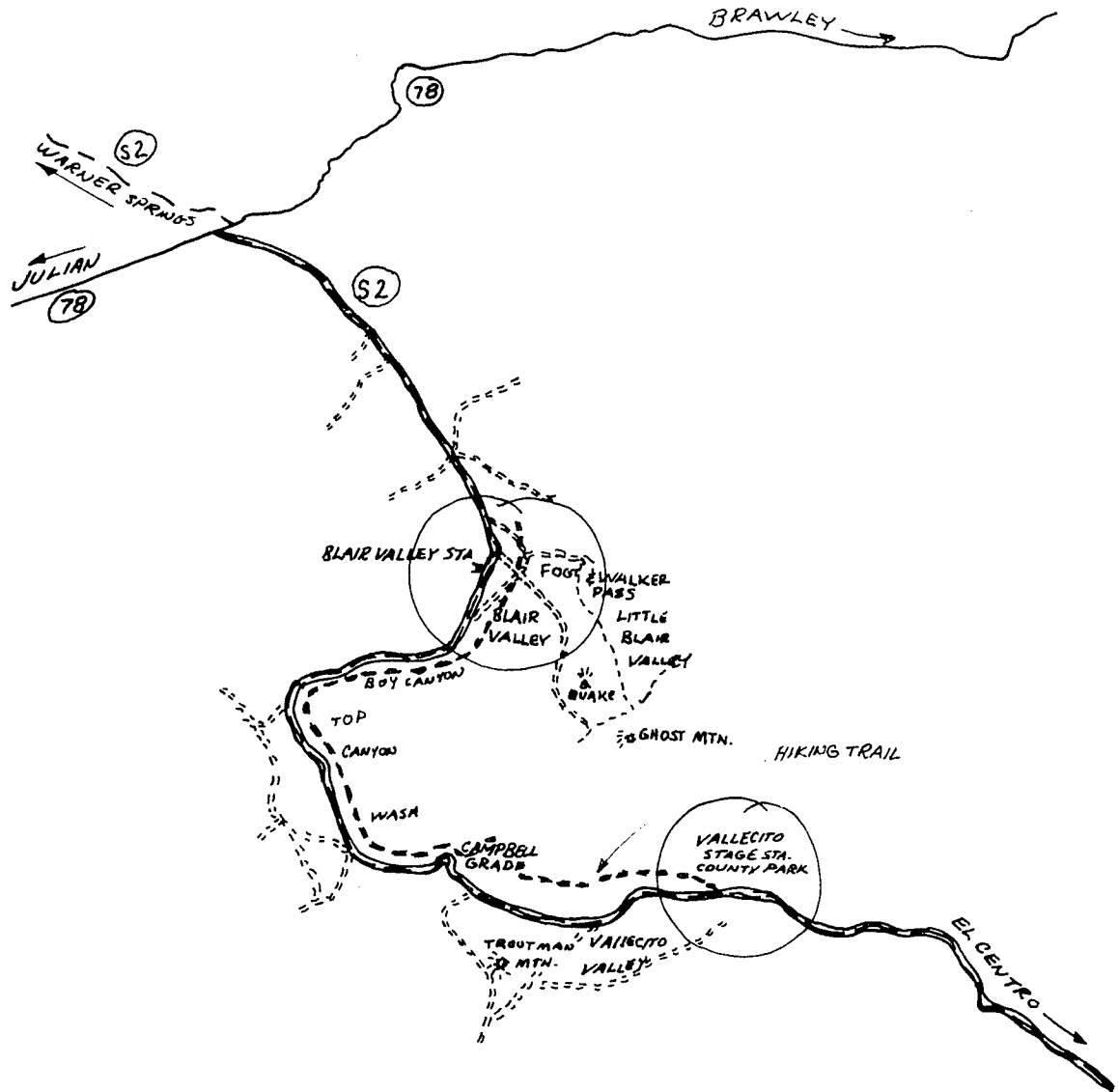
- a. Describe the average daily rations of the Mormon Battalion on the Trail.
- b. Describe some of their water problems.
- c. The supper on the backpack (Article 4) (Menu on top p. 11) shall be a typical trail supper of the Battalion both in type and in quantity of food.* Beef jerkey may be substituted for dried mule meat and the supper may be cooked over a backpacker's chemical fuel stove where open fires and/or fuel gathering is prohibited.

4. Hiking the Mormon Battalion Trail

Take an overnight backpack of at least 15 miles, or 7-1/2 hours of scheduled hiking time, along the original Trail of the Mormon Battalion. All food, water and equipment must be backpacked the entire distance; no food, water or equipment "drops" or deliveries are permitted. Where the original Trail is closed to hikers, or where it is not practical or not safe to backpack the original Trail an alternate trail may be developed by the local Council High Adventure Team working with the Mormon Committee on Scouting. These alternate trails must be approved in writing by the High Adventure Team of the Council in which they are located. It is expected that local Council High Adventure Teams will develop a "trail guide" for suitable sections of the Trail within their Council. For example, one of the sections designated by the High Adventure Team of the San Diego County Council is the route through the famous Box Canyon and northward through San Felipe Pass as shown on pages 10 and 11.

5. A Tour Permit of the Boy Scouts of America is Required.

MORMON BATTALION HIKING TRAIL - BOX CANYON



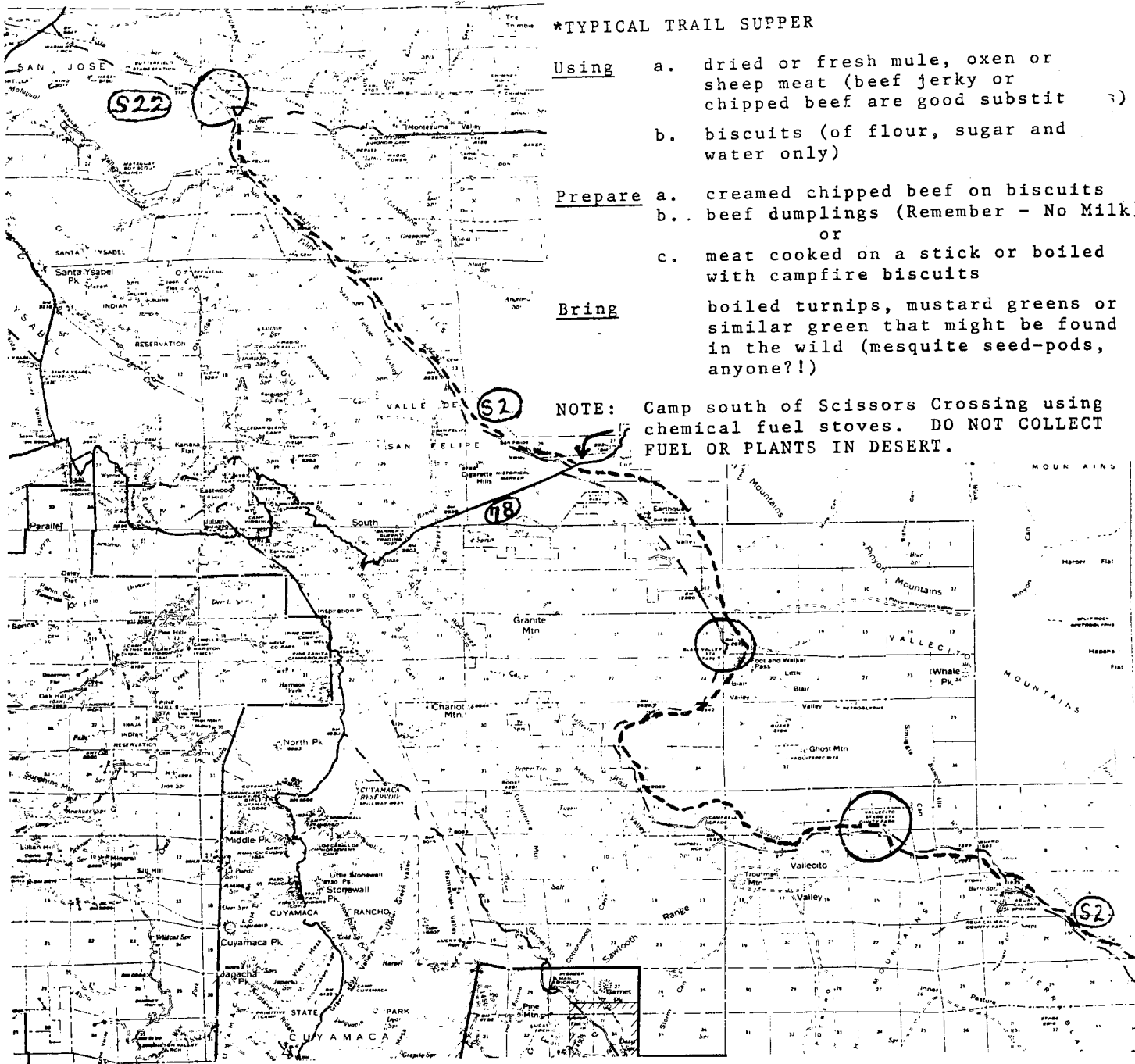
CUB HIKE - 5 MI.

Box Canyon Hike for Cubs and Leaders

How to get there: Drive east on Highway 78 through Julian to Sissors Crossing and then drive south on Highway S-2, past Box Canyon, to the Mile 27 marker. Park in the open space diagonally (SE) across the highway.

The Hike

Hike north from the parking area along the base of the hill on the east side of the highway to enter the creek bed. Follow the creek bed northward for another two miles through Box Canyon. When the dry falls are reached note the two different road beds cut in the east side. Climb to the Observation Point on the west side and get a good view of these road beds; the lower is the Butterfield Stage Road grade and the upper is the grade originally cut by the Mormon Battalion to get their remaining wagons around the dry falls.



***TYPICAL TRAIL SUPPER**

- Using
- a. dried or fresh mule, oxen or sheep meat (beef jerky or chipped beef are good substitutes)
 - b. biscuits (of flour, sugar and water only)
- Prepare
- a. creamed chipped beef on biscuits
 - b. beef dumplings (Remember - No Milk) or
 - c. meat cooked on a stick or boiled with campfire biscuits
- Bring
- boiled turnips, mustard greens or similar green that might be found in the wild (mesquite seed-pods, anyone?!)

NOTE: Camp south of Scissors Crossing using chemical fuel stoves. DO NOT COLLECT FUEL OR PLANTS IN DESERT.

Desert Section Backpack for Explorers, Scouts and Leaders

Start at the "parking area" (see The Hike recommended for Cubs and Leaders) across the highway from the Mile 27 mark on Highway S-2. Hike up through Box Canyon, across Blair Valley. Cross the ridge at "Foot and Walker Pass" and continue across the desert to Scissors Crossing, keeping to the east of the private property in Earthquake Valley. Follow the east shoulder of Highway S-2 and pick up the former California Riding and Hiking Trail several miles above Highway 78. Follow it through San Felipe Pass to the big oak tree near the junction of Highways S-2 and S-22. The actual Mormon Battalion Trail followed San Felipe Creek; but this is not possible as it is now in private range lands. However, there are very good views of the San Felipe Valley from the useable trail. The original Trail did go through San Felipe Pass and then followed Canada Verrugo to Warner's Ranch where they obtained food, equipment, horses and had a much needed rest.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

HISTORIES OF THE MORMON BATTALION IN THE MEXICAN WAR

- A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE MORMON BATTALION IN THE MEXICAN WAR by Sgt. Daniel Tyler, published 1881, republished 1964 by the Rio Grande Press, Inc., Chicago, Illinois. (San Diego Public Library number RCC 973.62). This History, written by a member of the Battalion from his own diary plus extensive research, is probably the top Battalion History. It starts with an extensive coverage of the events leading to the formation of the Battalion and concludes with pertinent events and letters into the 1850's.
- THE CONQUEST OF NEW MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA IN 1846 - 1848 by Philip St. George Cooke, published 1878, republished 1964 by the Rio Grande Press, Inc., Chicago, Illinois. (San Diego Public Library number RCC 973.6). This book is a personal narrative and historical account of the Mormon Battalion from the viewpoint of the commanding officer and one of his rank and file soldiers.
- *THE MARCH OF THE MORMON BATTALION FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS TO CALIFORNIA by Frank Alfred Golder, published 1928 by the Century Company, New York, New York. (San Diego Public Library number RCC 973.6). This History is taken from the journal of Henry Standage, a member of the Battalion. It is a vivid description of the long and arduous expedition.
- *THE MORMON BATTALION, ITS HISTORY AND ACHIEVEMENTS by B. H. Roberts, published 1919 by the Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah. (San Diego Public Library number RCC 973.67). This History covers the Mormon Battalion's Trek and their accomplishments.

HISTORIES CONTAINING ARTICLES ON THE BATTALION

- *CALIFORNIA MORMONS BY SAIL AND TRAIL by Annalione D. Patton, published 1961 by the Deseret Book Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. (San Diego Public Library number RCC 979.406). pages 34 - 57.
- A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS by B. H. Roberts, published 1957 by the Brigham Young University Press, Provo, Utah. (San Diego Public Library number R 298). Volume III.
- ESSENTIALS IN CHURCH HISTORY by Joseph Fielding Smith, published 1950 by the Deseret Book Co., Salt Lake City, Utah. (San Diego Public Library number R 298). pages 422 - 432.
- EXPLORING SOUTHWESTERN TRAILS 1846 - 1854 by Philip St. George Cooke, published 1938 by The Arthur H. Clark Company, Glendale, California. (San Diego Public Library number RCC 978). pages 63 - 240.
- *THE RESTORED CHURCH by William Edwin Berrett, published 1953 by the Deseret Book Co. Salt Lake City, Utah. (San Diego Public Library number 298). pages 233 - 244.
- *THE SILVER DONS by Richard F. Pourade, published 1963 by the Union-Tribune Publishing Co., San Diego, California. (San Diego Public Library number RCC 979.498).
- *SAM BRANNAN AND THE CALIFORNIA MORMONS by Paul Bailey, published 1943 by the California Westernlore Press, Los Angeles, California. (San Diego Public Library number RCC B Brannan).

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON THE HISTORY OF THE MORMON BATTALION

- MORMON BATTALION TRAIL GUIDE by Charles S. Peterson, John F. Yurtinus and others, published 1972 by the Utah State Historical Society. (San Diego Public Library number RCC 973.62). A trail guide of the Mormon Battalion Trail from Fort Leavenworth to San Diego. This book includes detailed maps.
- * - indicates possible readings for Cub Scouts. RCC - Books in the California Room.



U.S. Mormon Battalion, Inc.

TRAIL AWARD COMPLETION REPORT

Unit _____ of _____ in the _____
(No.) (Sponsoring Institution) BSA Area Council
(Name of Ward, if applicable)

LEADER'S NAME _____

Address (Street) _____

City & State _____ Zip _____ Phone () _____

MAKE A FULL REPORT ON COMPLETED REQUIREMENTS USING AN ADDITIONAL SHEET OF PAPER

1. Studied the Mormon Battalion History. Report what books studied.

2. Visited a memorial museum with Mormon Battalion artifacts or a center of special interest with historical pioneer artifacts. Report name of location visited.

3. Hiked a minimum distance on the Mormon Battalion Trail. The location and description of the trail must accompany this report before awards will be issued.

4. Searched for diaries, family histories and gravesites of Mormon Battalion members. Report findings.

5. Searched for living descendants of Mormon Battalion members. Report names of descendants.

6. List the names of those receiving Mormon Battalion Trail Award Patches: (Use separate sheet for additional names)

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 12. _____ |

(Please make checks payable to LDS Relationships-BSA)

My Check for \$ _____ is enclosed for # _____ Trail Award Patches at \$2.00 each.

Date _____, 20____ By: _____
(Leader's Signature)

Send Completion Report to: COMPLETION REPORT APPROVED on this _____ day of _____, 20____

LDS Relationships - BSA
40 E. South Temple, Suite 330
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
PHONE: 801-530-0004
800-537-5923

Director, LDS Relationships - BSA