1850

The Journal of Harmony A. Smith: 1850 Oregon Trail Journal and Jefferson Medical College Lecture Notes ca.1838

Harmony A. Smith

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Typhus Fever

The occurs of fever which is very much serious in its aspects to the one just finishing, and shall
therefore close it with a few remarks.
The prominent symptoms in this case, are while
well marked. now one is Cominum, then in
a higher fever. It is so common with the fever
that the patient always a motion to it about
soon. Then a more of a period in the same
year as the preceding one. And if you cannot
see a well marked case you will certainly
notice it afterwards. Here is likewise the
other. Continuing to healthy or the body. The
pulse much more frequent than without
Case. On the 4th day an complaint makes its app
earance, one there are lower as in the 5th day
or not until the 6th day. This complaint tends
faster and once with distress as pressure.
As it goes on not much as little, but in the
disease. This complaint is scarcely ever absent in
a genuine case. and sometimes is a very
good diagnostic mark. It is of a nasty colour
at first, but soon becomes more red. sometimes
are never present in this case, as mentioned in
the preceding one. The blood in this case assumes
a pale colour from the beginning to the end. This
colour is in Africa nearly the same as in our
early
as it is very peculiar in their country of people.

The most favourable age for recovery of fever
is between 20 & 50 years, if older between 10 & 20
and by stirs again. Between 50 & 70.

This increase may be caused by the destruction of
typhoid and other bacteria by the means of the prepara-
tion. It is said, according to their action, as it is seen when there is an epidemic. The
bacteria in a short time spread are around
it is one of these, how great is the difference.
And the fever is found in a centre distinct. It is
inversely more rapid the newer and more
commonplace is its character. Changing because
will often cut off the disease and proceed
to further increase.

Lastly, learn the lesson that it is so possible
and in the manner is propagated. I am

T.K. M. adhere this, and ensure that it is now
dangerous to increase the danger of spreading. To have
advice to make a person may be precluded to be

T.K. M. this disease. Be sure that after it has been
in your. This improper

The treatment must strengthen the course, acco-
stantly as to the symptoms as the present themselves.

To let the very frequently as much you
as it is seen at its commencement, it can recover
and shares also become accordingly to the fever's

Poisoning is unsafe. And shares to cure. Calamine
is the worst and quick. Nicotine or potash or
Calamine is time to cure. Caution, are very

This is the disease also, that victims are in hemiplegia. Follow mustard plaster to the feet and any espance

T.K. M. recommends opium, as one drug since every way. Of the

case you have to meet to stimulation
much sooner then a month any other. As

This becomes necessary as soon as the patients
is reduced to a low the treatment consists of

T.K. M. prepare the patients, but you have

to advise yourself and think you may want
at three times to use the heating typhoid

Estimate stimulants are also very common such as paper mustard. The

The eruption of this disease appears in several parts of the body
and makes it appear as yellow as this is in the 14 day. Children are very likely to be affected. Literature has no mention as in
Typhe. The same of its propagation is very prevalent, and known by signs of its contagiousness. There resemble none been left and among the head of the causes. Not removing to the treatment or so. Employing the brown or the copper paper is highly recommended, the preceding is necessary very much used by Dr. J.R. Jr.

Turbers of future iv yrs.

Caution mixture 5 ivth.

Other

a tube open free every hour or two. As there is a crisis in the disease, the patient must be treated by strong mixture or often as in the preceding cases. When the patient on this mixture of the mixture is some minutes and the loco, inflammation, and to much danger is to be apprehended as in usual cases. Some times you fear that the patient has such emanates this places on his eyes, this particular attention should be paid to such cases have much with cathartic. If any internal vapors happen to be attacked with unpleasantness, you should resort to an active agent to remove treatment. There is over

not only in this instance, but in great many other cases of fever that is due to contagious for this, one treatment seems can be given them.

At the time, 5p.m.

let Eastern 14 3

Agins 8 3

A later shops free whenever it becomes necessary. With these remarks we will close this subject, and pass on to another.

Intermittent Fever

Intermittent fever is a disease in which the phrenomy

ence for awhile, on 1. This is called a fever which has permanent interruptions. But these intermissions occur according to the type. Thus the person may recur every day, and is then called a quotient type. When it occurs every other day, it is called a tertian; when every third day, is called a quartan. When every fifth day, is called a quintan type. But when it may be an longer间隔 or a month, may even a whole year separate each attack comes on. Some people have no

regime about every months, and returns again ever year. Of all the types the tertian is most common, and next the quartan. And next to the quintan as so. These may be what is called another

quartan, and also a sixth of the other type.
The only difference in these types is that they occur two instances of once in their regular period. There was a third case of anticipation, and may be of any year. The only difference this is. With the former occur among women in about seven. Another case can occur first, during when the premenstrual occurs any time latter. By the knowledge we mean that period this instance of the third stage. By the case, let it every stage, and can invariable instance of that period which is almost, without the end of one of the. The legancy the hundred; Each of primitive in composing of those stages, etc. a case, a set of a stage at this instance can occur, that is different to be a sexual intercourse. Sometimes instead of a child or a stage, may have a constant recurring to constant with this generally occurs in children, and along with it, may be a period of menstruation instead of the last or year stage. And instead of evening stage may occur at a drought. Depending very much on serious influence, lesson has influence a great influence; as per instance. The menstruation must common in spring and occurs in the morning. It is in excess, menstruation must common in June and occurs at noon; the

and occurs in the evening. May have also an impression. Not often have it given, means aged person, the division, and going once the question. Ignition. They are generally for severe symptoms, such as languor, inability, restlessness, duration of sleep, and, in some, in which become the case. Stage: The experience now signifies the feel very cold. The hands and thighs, and this is caused by small and rigorous. The surmise of the white Shoots non-Figural. Thoughts great restlessness, a night succeeding great pass through the mind, but being within myself any person. Have times a 디시전이나 or poisonous stage in appearance. The juice is always become the frequent, and with uncompelling a short combination of the chest. The appetite is gone with the absence of drinking increase. The remainder of this stage may be from 12 to 8 hours. According to the type. In the question, from the stages are longer than in the tension, and in the tension, long. This is the question. The 2nd stage is now changing into the hot. In this stage, the juice may be poisonous or frequent. The juice may be violent or not, but as a general rule it is; the body may be secretion in the stomach. The view is a steady and diminished.

The first stage it is clear; very much increased. The

stage may last from one to four hours, according to the type at all cost. Some occur in the cause stage.
When are the symptoms so again pronounced, and when intermittent there is an interruption. This interruption may very often help the fever to break down, especially when there are few signs of its subsidence. The elevation of an Eastern fever in the evening is generally about 9° from the time, and in the morning about 68° from the time. This time difference is an indication from which the patient is generally removed. The time of this fever is about 1° for each, and in the time of its subside the patient is generally removed. The intermittent fever is of 24°, but not constant, generally within the period.

The mean duration of the disease in Italy is from 12 to 21 years. Second from 60 to 50; in England from 50 to 70, and in the country from 80 to 100 years.

Pathology: This is once well known in Europe, generally there is some lesion in the upper part of the head, and often the lesion is in the liver or in the spleen or in the brain. The symptoms are very similar to what we see in the cases of urinorrhea, but not of urinorrhea.

The disease may occur at any age, but in children it seems to be more frequent.

Prognosis: It is generally favorable if properly treated. If death occurs, it is always with convulsions. When there is an empyema, it is more unfavorable. The urine is conglutinated, and there is a great degree of nervous distemper, often associated with some atrophy. It may also seem urinorrhea, which is more rare, especially in children with severe convulsions. When the disease is severe, it may cause death.

Treatment: The symptoms of the disease are in some cases very severe. Such as the convulsions, the haemorrhage, and urinorrhea, which makes the patient very weak and easy to understand. The patient must be kept in bed, and covered with bedsheets to make him comfortable. It may become necessary to apply mustard plaster to the foot, and also to the abdomen. If the disease is prolonged, and there is a great degree of nervous distress, their association with some atrophy may seem urinorrhea, which is more frequent. When the disease is severe, it may cause death.

The symptoms are indicated in cases of severe convulsions. If the patient is in convulsions, the usual treatment is bleeding, with some antitetanic injection. When the disease is severe, it may cause death.
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When there is a high grade of inflammation it becomes necessary to resort to external application, and when complicated with fever or some other cause, much should be used. If this proves insufficient, more should be used. In such cases some local antispasmodic may be used. We now come to the third stage. When the patient has returned, the patient should not yet be fed, but if it does not return the first stage is over. The patient is now free from fever, it now becomes necessary to make use of some preparation. If you wish to prevent the return of fever and the sense of discomfort, it is quinine in some artemis preparation. But now I shall go a step further. The best remedy that can be used as a preventive is an arrowroot mixture, made of taking 10 grains of arrowroot, one may take from three dozen to two grains.
and about an hour before the expected return give one large dose, none being given with the large dose & then continue with smaller doses, where after given it all in one in this large dose just before the return. In R.M. case, the nurse will answer poisoning up until the morning. The remainder of grain be given depends upon the strength, constiction of the stomach, and as a general rule, six ounces about 60 to 96 will answer to be given in one intake, and the grain is according to your own judgment. By warm grain it is easier from 6 to 8, and require more thorough or any thing, the case that by this mode he has treated are kindly interverting, remission & conjugation sooner. So 1/24 prepare giving the grain in solution with a hermaphrodine mixed with. Some times along with the grain a little grain spirit of menthe can be given. Some times he also gives it in the form of a grain with a little spirit. By these means you may stop off the fever, but it is over. It is not until a 3 or 4th time, if you are in so many years you will stop the fever. When the fever fits are not off the patient should take a few more large doses, and continue for 48 or 81 days by giving a few large doses every other days. By this way you will entirely eradicate the illness. One by one this may continue or other cases or where circumstances are not favorable. After the patient had the recovery had a relapse for a day or two days, he was under the circumstances. This may be called the recovery, which is given by the medicine of the medicine of the medicine of the fever it is the fever.
a gentle入市, especially where there was a quiet evening or a quiet day.

The symptom, as its name imports, is also quite
prominent; the disease is not so much prolonged as in the other, neither have the latter any critical stage. The course of recovery was different. In the summer form, the time and
length of this disease is much longer.

The summer form is rare. It is more
preceding influence. The fever is known by some
other name, such as "summer," or "summer fever," or
"summer aches." Dr. W. W. makes the change in the summer
form. Autumn fever is the common form, and there are
architectures from each other of the bodies.

The summer remission is found on a higher
temperature and warm place, and occurs when there
are maniacal prescences, while the illness in
autumn makes it appear in a lower
instance where much maniacal is present.

The summer as its name imports, is also quite
prominent; the disease is not so much
prolonged as in the other, neither have the latter any
critical stage. The course of recovery was
different. In the summer form, the time and
length of this disease is much longer.
During the fever centain much longer. The intermission are sooner, and may last from to three times during the intermission of the patient, but in the event of the typhus, it is very long in the first fever. It generally occurs in more rapid passages of the patient, cases of exhaustion & a certain extent. If the fever does not frequent, the pulse becomes more, and the passage of the typhus becomes more. In purging new passages. They often return to the rectum. This change, taken in general, often the typhus, and may cause to assume more or less mucous or mucous from the typhus, because black, morbid, camera or相机 ventilating and difficult, expressing of some antisymptomatic of the patient is of a low, and many times a copious sweat breaks out, and the passage of the patient frequently. In some cases, the passage is more rapid in the fever. In general, not frequently. In some cases, the passage is more rapid, and it cannot occur in the remission. Distinctions between the two cases, must be more in the typhus, fever. and in the fever, the pulse is more rapid in the typhus, fever.
For J.H.M. used Calomel. From the beginning found
there were more cold faintness urine to quant. 12, at a dissolution 80 as an indication
no 50 as to change condition of patient.
the arrow quantity giving urine remains.
See more altered this once again there
are on record where as fright as a woman
had been any of mistakes without any effort
the great in the Communion form may be pres ration
with caution & quaff at patient.

Some cases divers from 2BN men to appear
he cautious symptoms an amount of very small
only the distinction and Communion. Using of

Magnesia 20s. Gone 4 lbs. drink of potatoes
So Dye gives Calomel. 1/2 grains.
Edgar goes as you in the peak of age.

To make my own presentation
as no certain men can be taken drawn
the preceding is a good remedy used to opiate

Calomel 13
Baster oil 13
Lygo 13

As this opium juice to be quin every time

Bitter
Aloe
Rhubarb

made into a tea, this is used to serve until


and I commence you may give a description of the symptoms and the nature of the fever. A little anxiety will of the abdomen, the vomiting during the fever.

Lesions in the abdomen in cases of fever. In the Insanity from Dr. J. R. M. gives up fever
mass or calamine, and opium quinine for a case of quinine. There is no symptoms, others give other acts. But Dr. J. R. M. says it is necessary to take all medicine and the quinine for arrest to the worst. We will now deal on a congestive fever as present in a case of cancer.

**Congestive Fever**

This form generally associates some of fever. The type of fever is often acute, rapid and progressive, at least. The term signifies the morning or the evening. The fever is a fever in the average. Not the particular is the cause as the removal to the denumeration. The danger appears always of some cases of this fever. One may not unprofitably occur, there starts with jaundice.

The other becomes acute and chronic. This story may last for a few times. But this story in this fever congestive may be with cancer. Often done in this case every scheme in some ways connect. In this it occurs in a variety of means. Some may mention cleanse the choler and less limits the stomach when it occurs. The mortality is not as part in this case. There is a great variety in respect to the treatment. But Dr. J. R. M. says there is no pressency with the incision in connection and this is Quando the action to some of the fever, as the fever makes use of the following remedies.

**Quinine** 1/2
**Opium** 1/2
**Morphine** 1/8
**Camphor** 1/2

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**Quinine** 1/2
**Opium** 1/2
**Morphine** 1/8
**Camphor** 1/2
The following is a remedy of an East Indiaman:

**Quinine** 8 p.
**Ammonia** 8 p.
**Oxcarb.** 1/2.
**Promethium** 1/2.

As a stimulant for injection, quinin
of tinctorium is very much used.

> As a stimulant for injection, quinina of tinctorium is very much used.

Dr. All the application of this remedy in this manner, a blister is prepared from all
and this事宜, be removed as soon as
if this mixture be no more. In 9 days
this will be in the field with an
more of its nature, system and bring
or reaction, the indication of what
more is no more is this used with
mixture. This remedy is another remedy
and quinia is made with this, and
morel. In an East Indiaman.

**Quinine** 6 p.
**Ether** 1/3
**Oxcarb.** 1/3
**Promethium** 8 3.

A late spin will very well
before passing to the salt either of
in the time. This is for the application
of quinia and quinia form.
Yellow Fever

This disease is generally denominated the pains

for four, blisters as it always occurs

on front of nose and along the sea coast.

It is a disease of an epidemic with three

stages and usually fatal in seven days with

a yellow tongue on the skin of the patient.

It is also known by various other names.

Dr. Rush called it disease febrifuga.

I shall first treat of the fever stage.

Here is generally a chill, pain in the back

of a very accent from pain is the head

great languidit, restlessness, the eyes go

purple here which is a characteristic

symptom in this disease, and along with

this is generally accompanied as

tearfulness. The patient appears as if

the was drunk. The stomach may inquires

to the appearance. The yellow tongue being

arisen to in this time. The pulse is irregular.

but in very malignant cases the pulse is natural

which is termed a fainting sign as a general

rule. The tongue is watery, with a red and

dry coating. The urine for thirteen days is

very strong, in the first six, then the

symptoms are all across and the stop

of swelling of the skin. The patient gets me.

see and thinks he is getting well. This is the

second stage. And the patient is not en

able to run on. He walks on both legs

in very apt losing. Now the third stage comes

on the patient expects any thing that will

be short the third stage is to a partly

state of collapse. This stage may last from

from 3 to 6 days, or it may assume a longer

appearance, or without any. The cause

death is supposed to be the poison taken

in the system. The mortality of this disease

in the City (Philadelphia) in 1800 was

very rare and in these latter years it is

much more. Every recollection has a great

fear for recovery. The chance of recovery

is greater in children than in the age of

fifteen. And according to Bell, confidence

a better chance than is men to be able to

do anything and after this age much more

close. The fever is frequent for an alter

many years it is seen of death with regard

Pathology. According to Lewis it has a long

last of illness, but this is not accompanied by

the death. The Thumus is not always

affected.外伤

treatment. Some rely on bleeding or the
dashed while others concern ds. To them is
great discrepancy among writers on this sub-
ject. In every other kind of locomotive cause
of the disease, there are others and their dis-
order. When this is not clearly evident you must think of almost
every cause. What is it you wish to be your own
judge. If nervousness or fever, then fever.
and on it wrack the dinners. Proper drink
may also be apprehended. and then there be no
emotions. The horse shows he feels for
washing water over the whole body to a
amount once a day. Sometimes these emotions
by one or by others advocated. prevention
are very unwise and it being money. in
this is Calamine. When the fine continues
from the day then fever. The most
distressing symptoms are hemorrhage
and the black's vomits. and to check it you
have to rest. or absence of heart. toward
the beginning over the every other side
often checks the vomiting. But Calamine is
the great remedy. And in the day use it.
the grue in deep analysis. from it is 63. The horse
by an emotion of the cause should always give
the same time you have to rest on standing
and the horse on nursing. And any figure of
emotions with cinchona. The horse shows life
open without any motion come to the stomach.
The medicine must be given. and from there
be given or if affect its system. In the 6th stage
of the time to give the grue and now you may
also give three times of cinchona or much.
This is the time when the symptoms continue
and if you can procure tranquility in this stage
your patient is safe. Effects of tetanus
is known in this stage. In the 8th stage
your horse renews. Cinchona my history
prevention are also. Also that can be seen
in this stage is to support the system. And then
you may give grue, tetanus, or much
and at the same of all that you can in
your patients will aid.
In such climate where there is a hard
weather climate, the absence many anise
often tannery. this is always brought
the post by diligence. Dr. W.B. Muntz
in cases than it was in pure and says:
that it sought to avoid if only cleanliness
was instantly observed. You can't to that
the absence is always in practice and then
opposite story now the climate
the rice now piece 98 the subject of
mechanics, but as there are so many people
as rice is disrupted in a few minutes
Malaria

So much has been written on the subject as to
dawn it unnecessary to say much about it.
Every writer seems to have his own opinion
about it. All that is known of present is that
whether in temperate or warm climate,
the disease upon temperature. Malaria is
occur among planters, and in wet
places it occurs on vegetable materials.
This is in temperate climate. The
reason is to be found in the climatic
of the disease, but from an animal
cause. I shall now proceed to the
manner of investigation. It must have been
longed discoveries. The contents that the
fungus or mushrooms are parasites and by eating
their juice is taken into the system and may pass
without giving rise to an contagious disease.

Conclusion

One of his advocates believes that organisms
fungus can circulate in the stem tubes. This
introduction. Large and even other organs with
human frame. This is a passage with reptile
animal. It is known that the animals which affect
by human pathogens, called the Plague,
which always both places with gamma male

W. S. Robinson

This is also known by many names, although
apparent of a new disease in its origin, such as
cold, putrid, high disease, etc., in addition
years. It is not present with it.
And at some places only affects the Animals.
At other places it has been present. The
inhabitants appear to abandon the farms and seek
from the disease. Some believe that it is no
matter of menace, but this is incorrect, because
the disease may be produced by eating of the
flesh, or horns of the animal affected. It is more
pleasurable spring is that it is produced of the
contact with mushrooms and other mammals
the plague. Some times the disease is found in high
places. Other times it is present in some
looseness of a certain date, and at other times again
in same places when there are a great many long
Other times it is found by a disease
and when it is a want of matter. Occasionally too, it runs along a narrow strip of land. It should be known that by cultivating the land it will be eradicated entirely. To detect an attack, after it has once entered the water, say that it occurs more frequently in summer than in any other season, while often say it is most frequent in spring and autumn. The cactus can generally appear at night, and in order to preserve the borders it is necessary to have a dam across the ground. The period of incubation commences from 9 to 10 days, but may be extended by hiding a spot where it could, but the flesh of certain apparatus is eaten, it may come on immediately. Which is very common is, that under curves and cloths are in the food, the attacking erysipelas from the thorns. The numbness from the nervous property of keeping it for some time will have the power to remove it again. According to use fortune, the attempt to inoculate the disease has failed as yet, as common has is that it only affects a few species, while the pod rotting off affected particular affects very much, but, in cases seen in Greece, it has been treated with success. The disease has been seen in Greece, where it has been treated, and in several cases on land, it has been treated. In one of the cases, it was successful in Greece, but in the Dutch comm
which is also the case with the stomach. The
stomach is also more sensitive, rich in.
J.B. M. thinks that it is more sensitive than any
other organ.
Pathology. On dissection it is generally found
that the mucous membrane of the stomach is
inflamed, also the bow. The liver and spleen
enlarge. The large intestines are always involved
in the latter as an effect of fluid in the upper and the
lower in the case conjugated.
Treatment. This consists 1st in allowing the stomach,
the stomach 2nd). certain continued, 3rd to
be eaten dense and lifted to causes the liver. The
stomach is made in the stomach, and as above
is affected, it is hard to eat. The stomach
is also necessary to the stomach, or
leaves tissues because necessary for the stomach.
When the tissues are very loose, some treatment
may be given. To remove the constipation,
give Stomachic 4th to 5th. Certain in the case
of these, 4th to 5th, let the
cause it. J.K.M. thinks that in cases it must be
allowed. Sometimes these
the mean use of with the stomach. When the
system causes it must be supported as the
West Meriden 4th to 5th be all right. The
stomach's and the bowels through the day.
J.K.M. it to the case the stomach is mixed.

Inflammation of the stomach.
The stomach is one of the most important organs
in the human body, and there is no other organ
which makes goods use of it for
the stomach of which the food is prepared for
the maintenance of the system, the brain as it is
out of order whose enjoyment is gone. The
stomach is also the engine of it may be seen
in a proper action of the stomach, to the digestion.

Occasionally by eating a frehouse being
the stomach is full of more or less, or when in
good health; and when this happens, it should not
and often been be pertaining equally, and
fruity nothing is it result. I will make
will always allow the stomach, or
as it will put the stomach out of order or cause the
gas more or less. It is also to eat the
stomach's and the bowels, which interfere with the
system's system normally. The whole system is
likewise the result of a narrow stomach.
The diseases of the Stomach are very common.

Nor of our gentlemens has a sufficiently

thorough understanding of the Stomach; nor can our diseases commence

as I am well aware, from the close compass

which ye are here to do.

After death it is discovered, that there is always necessity in the stomach, but this may come

from a great deal, such as morose disposition,
capillary stagnation, &c.; and hence it is often

congenised. But when there is the disease dis

compasion and a great deal of pressure, it can

neverest be mistaken. When killed in

a Court of Justice, it occurs what was the cause

of death; you should always take into consideration

the practice in which the patient died as the

strongest cause of disease occasioned.

The most common form of diseases in the stomach

which occurs by the usual gravitation.

The character of the seeds are also known as

distension, indigestion as a pleurisy and it

will next always turn most to less necessity.

If necessity disappears within 24 hours, then

we should be removed, as the stomach is

in a mortal state. One must be

sure that it is chronic. Then in another

form, such as the capillary expansion

Pneumonia, and if the much mineral water

flows, the inflammation is expanded stop-

time in spite. The stomach from a double one that

cannot be removed, by the method's eye, account

for line. The true distinction of the Stomach

produces acute, chronic times. The sickness in fact

is the most common form of inflammation.

As then may also be an acute inflammation

of the Stomach without any complaint. It never

never may alone that cause inflammation

at any frequency. It want of secretion is

in part cases of secretion. The very height

inflammation. There is often as much

inflammation, and can come back again.

This is a kind of inflammation, produced

of an evaporation of mucus, and the form

of which, after death, is opening by means of

and any. The mucus may be thick, thin, to

little, or thick, or even, or elsewhere.

Sometimes some sickness is immediate of

inflammation. But in P.M. does not agree

with the purging, inflammation produces eagle

cLatin, and if the acute from supras, it will

deep be red again. The blood exits may

be produced by any form of inflammation.

The mucus mucus may also be distinguished

with gas, &c. &c. &c. &c. 

P.M. finds that an

may be secreted under the cellular mucous

in cellular tissue, itself, on 15th.
result of the termination of inflammation in the obstruction of the food. The mucous
membrane may be enlapped and produce a secretion. The nurse comes in the treatment of the
inflammation.

Inflammation is the cause, the exudation is the
cause, the expansion of the intumescence is the
cause. If the cause be acute, the exudation
will be acute, the expansion will be acute,
The nurse comes in the treatment of the
inflammation.

In every case, in every case, in every case, in every case, in every case, in every case, in every case,
in every case, in every case, in every case, in every case, in every case, in every case, in every case,
in every case, in every case. If the cause be acute, the exudation will be acute, the expansion will be acute,
The nurse comes in the treatment of the
inflammation.

A similar case happening is the cause of
inflammation in the case of the patient.

The consequence of inflammation in the
stomach is the cause of inflammation in the
stomach. The nurse comes in the treatment
and the exudation is acute, the expansion
is acute, the cause of inflammation is acute.

The nurse comes in the treatment of the
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inflammation.
There is a great weight at the end of the stomach, tumbler or pressure. Some times the intestine is so full that it lies resting in the stomach, as if it were in an empty place. In some cases the weight is so much in the stomach as to make the bowels empty, and the person feel gone. The tongue may vary in the texture of the gum, may have any colour. There is nothing in the matter of the appearance. The tongue may vary in the colour of the gum, may have any colour. There is nothing in the matter of the appearance. The tongue may vary in the colour of the gum, may have any colour. There is nothing in the matter of the appearance.

The nervous system is generally affected, but the head is easy. The patient usually becomes the same as before, but the head is easy. The patient usually becomes the same as before.

Thus, may the mistaken error be cured. The patient usually becomes the same as before, but the head is easy. The patient usually becomes the same as before.

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The present work has been written in a very hurried manner. It is to be regretted that the subject has not been treated more fully.

The treatment of the fever consists in the use of the fever by some writers. When it is present, the use of feverish substances is to be avoided. It is to be noted that this fever is not always fatal. If it is prolonged, the use of the feverish substances is to be avoided. The writer has found that feverish substances are of great benefit. He has also found that feverish substances are of no benefit. In feverish substances may be used:

Chloroform 30 grains
Phenacylamine 2 grains
Naphthoest 3 grains
When the patient an extraordinary desire for refreshment in the mid of the heat, she should be protected. Two or three
plums, peaches, and a bunch of fresh grapes, or any other fruit that may be used to keep the throat from constituting
The patient should not eat more than some a cup. The heat perspiration commences to the
meals and before going to bed. Rather choose the
patient eat much at once. Much has been said in regard to exercise whether it should be
before or after the heat, but I am inclined to believe that
exercising in the heat is very good; but some patients object
and are not appreciative in this way of exercising. It
should be exercised as well as the body. If the patient
should always engage himself in some exercises in order that his attention may be diverted.
The patient should always be in company to
keep his mind from being in useless. It is
better to cause you have a little company, when
less feverish, others not, the fresh
changes always be well protected. The
stomach should be cleaned every day, especially if it contains
the regulation of the mind is very
important. Some persons require
the presence of a person in company, others
then engaged in some useful exercise
and be on a footing to their own taste
and must please one.
Doxodentitis

This disease is more common than is generally supposed, especially as the symptoms are so slight. There is, however, generally a pain about the teeth, the tongue, and gums of the lower jaw. The disease may be complicated with ascites of the liver, indigestion, and pneumonia. Some persons are prone to have asthma, and others to headaches. In a severe state, the disease may terminate in dyspepsia, chronic dysentery, and death.

Inflammation. This inflammation commences with slight symptoms. There is generally a sense of heat on the skin, tongue, and gums. Some have a dull aching pain in the head, and others in the stomach. The tongue is hard and small, and the corners of the lips are sore. The gums are red, and the teeth begin to ache. The ulcerations are at first tender, but change after a time. The pain is worse on pressure. There are a variety of changes in the gums, and occasionally one may be found on the teeth. The disease may terminate in dyspepsia, chronic dysentery, and death.

193
The most common cause is change of temperature and hydration, and you must change your diet to accommodate your body. If the inflammation is mild, you have to bleed, but if severe, apply curds and scabs. The cup may be applied over the spot where there is the greatest pain. However, there are many other remedies. If the disease is severe, use injections or injures. When there is much pain, apply a poultice, linen, or paper, or harden the cloth. If the disease is constitutional, use proper foods or medicines. When there is an irremediable disease, you have to arrest after the inflammation has occurred. If the following remedy:

**Formula:**
- **Balsam:** 7.5g
- **Cataplasma:** 10g
- **Potass:** 5g
- **Opium:** 1.5g

This is the common way that these diseases are arrested. Opium is one of the best remedies that can be given in this disease, as it is addictive. Apply the opium in drops or small doses according to the nature of the disease. When the pain is severe, use as much as necessary. The operator to terminate the disease through the skin, and it is by circumstance. There are a great many other remedies, but these are mentioned. In the diseases mentioned, a very significant factor is the inflammation over the diseased part. It is necessary to cleanse the groin, and the patient should be well protected against the atmosphere. There is no cure over men of it to retain than their usual consideration. When the patient is cured of all but a single particle, which is not even frequently left behind, you have to wait to extinguish. And of these, account of this can be the least, there is no way to continue it for long. A few free every other night with a regimen and an environment is a part of the cure. Here often done a great cure of good. Some times when the mouth is caused by these writings, the last it is done.

**Diuretic**

The disease is known by various names, but to RM, it is that name which is the most appropriate term. Inflammation, as the affection is an inflammation of the skin. The approach speaks of this disease under the term of ulceration. In RM's, think that the cause of these ulcers in inflammation was caused by...
If the success number is uncertain, as there are many
announcements, rheuma still inflammation is an
occurrence to the intestines as the means before
official. The intestine will manifest its presence at
these. These are more frequently attended to the
female sex, and the disease is most common at the
end of the summer and beginning of the fall.

Consider the epidemic is not to be explained by
these means, but does not produce it. The disease of
each might be the influenza, the necessity many as
indicated. Fato's annuals 1900 and the
incubation room has also a tendency to bring
on. The symptoms, dysentery is not contagious, the
epidemic is by all means. Many people have
a great tendency to bring on. Women
metastatic, cathartic of the long continued
swelling of male. Some writers suppose that it is
dependent on the introduction of microorganisms
into the tube, but this is incorrect according to
Dr. Penrose opinion. The cure and decline within
is contagious. Accurate dysentery cases on every
year gone. Some times the swelling begins are
as high as ten 20 in 24 hours. If young
Commences with pain at the epigastric region, the
evacuation as brisk are frequent, the rapid
water moves, and after the bowel moves rapidly.
Blood and appear jelly like. The content may be
transparents or nearly black. The diarrhea is very
in constant in some cases. The fever is from time very slight
and the pulse not much accelerated. The patient
sometimes Complains of great thirst, the skin becomes
cold, the patient accelerated and on one within the patient
this, some times in some cases you may discover a
change on the abdomen, and this may form into an abscess.

In a few cases the symptoms indicate a quantity of
part of the intestines, as in some cases the ulceration
extends through the peritoneum. The disease is
premonitory, and if once known, will never to restore.
The symptoms form is not so dangerous with the
St., may terminate in exacerbation, death or convalescence.
The chronic form is characterized by the absence of
the lesser number of evacuations and less pain.
These cases Commences by a slight diarrhea as
gradually increases in the ulceration can on. These
cases may be formed by maturity, and as far as
The duration of the acute form may last for
24 hours to months and one month. The symptom are
generally lasts to anger. The symptoms are for the
more. The acute pain at the epigastric region, the
symptoms are very subtle, and any
change of the small intestines are above the
products. The liver frequently is always swollen and the patient generally are
Metaphysiology. The liver frequently is always swollen and the
products are.

The small intestines are above the products. There are
usually more than 400 organs. As 20 eggs within then fingernail clinking
also more than the small intestine. 200 20 eggs within then fingernail clinking
also more than the small intestine. 200
Treatment. As this is an inflammation of great many glands, the treatment of course is...

This excellent remedy for PN in my experience is as follows: Take a turpentine 1 part to 4 parts of warm water and apply it to the affected parts. The patient should also drink a cup of this every day.

The treatment of this disease is also important, comprising the

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Leads Colic

This disease is termed here called matura or
mastomach as lead, coffee, and in generally
premature it is the most frequent and one of the
more common evil effects. This makes using the
system of various measures; but might also
be increased if only cleanliness was observed. To
This is a very ugly and unhealthy mode of
T]

The symptom of the disease is unusual;
but its result becomes very, it gives the sense
of a general pain, and when the attack comes,
the patient gets violent, groans, with a back
and stretches up to the breast, most of its
symptoms characterize: The patient has been
nearly anything, and the pain starts in
up to the seams, and has vomiting, greens
constipation, which is the marked characteristic
of coffee colic. In the latter there is always a
feeling of heat at first, but all the rest of the
and the sufferer in very few cases there are any

The disease begins with an attack of pain

Farther, in not rare instances, a severe
causes it much in regard to it. To REM, think
It is with the symptom of the disease.
Treatments. Slight cases recover without any treatment, or at least by merely pruning with a little Calomel. The use of it is also recommended, though of uncertain results. The officinal doses are at times referred to in large doses as a cure for syphilis. The patients should be kept away from any gripe or diarrhea. Mercury is a cure, or by the use of castor oil. Castor oil is a preventive.

**Constitution**

This may be acquired by exposure to mercury, by long-standing in a room or by the use of castor oil. It may also be acquired by exposure to mercury, by the use of castor oil. Castor oil is a preventive.
also alone, and along with them an time.
The favourite remedy in England is 1 part of
8 parts sugar; 1 part sugar; 1 part ginger
2 parts of sugar. 1 part sugar. 1 part ginger
3 parts of sugar. 1 part sugar. 1 part ginger
4 parts of sugar. 1 part sugar. 1 part ginger.

The common form of ginger is 1 part sugar. 1 part ginger
2 parts of sugar. 1 part sugar. 1 part ginger
3 parts of sugar. 1 part sugar. 1 part ginger
4 parts of sugar. 1 part sugar. 1 part ginger.

Thus, to continue every day for 5 minutes
to acquire a habit of the diet may be
in some cases for many times, and it
have any food. When there is a twain breath
when all along with one another. This is to the
use of cold baths has succeeded. When the
data is in the muscular constance, use exercise
and bath. The use of cold baths has succeeded. When the
food you may sometimes use mercury.

After it is happening that the one becomes
a certain period of time, the mental strain
in such cases there are generally subtle
symptoms with asthmatics. Those asthmatics
must be used with caution. Therefore I want
to approach the use of cold baths. When
is quite beautiful of the
food, for asthmatic purposes. The use of cold
baths may be beneficial. When treating
a No, we must
not prescribe with our cold baths. The

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Clinical Lectures delivered in the Jefferson M. College by Dr. Mitchell & Sangum

Exsanguination begun at

John Fox age 37 yrs, back 13 yrs, was affected with
drinking for about 3 months and gradually grew
worse. He was a man of eight weeks lasted for a
month and then being removed by a heavy cannon in
the sewer, 2 90; thus I have noticed the disease in his
hands and thus he has been noticed to believe that it is
the cause of his weakness in the hands. I may within the
years of a contagious appearance in some instances.
The patient was aged

Hemoplagia Case 2486

commonly age 63 yrs. This patient has
been under treatment for some 15 yrs. We have
noted no instance in which the fever of the
were those that came on at once. On looking for
the disease that the fever of his body was infected.
This case was not begun with a flux. The two
weeks about 3 months ago. Whatever may
be the case you must determine the organic
condition. This is

And then came on the next bottom again
along which we passed further we struck
Cape Crossing Creek, wide and deep where
 מדובר with

immense after crossing

it's edges for the third time, we found

narrow from under the branches of

of the road. Cape 2 1/4 miles and Cape

Creek west of Ches Creek. Where we

is tolerable good. At noon we met with

Mesquite. Mr. White came against the

Chesapeake wagon. I took off an exac-

can only express the good weather.

There was called up to attempt to lee the former

of a man's data. men. The vines hanging

out you may use. draw a great many

large as the saw.
Crosst 5 1/4 & Matter Creek. Corke 90 feet wide and 13 miles up. Stancy Bottom. Its good crossing at 5 1/4. Crossed Camp Creek when we struck Camp near 5 1/4 west and found the grass rather poor. This creek is 8 feet wide and very crooked. The stream is very clean along the bottom and was very good with the exception of some muddy patches. Have no game to say the same with usual rapids 8 miles.

Wednesday May 22. Left Camp after a good breakfast and came on 14 1/2 miles to turn cross small stream. Thence on 11 1/2 miles to Mill Creek at foot of the Bluffs. Stage 3 1/2 but over 18 miles any Stancy Bottom and appeared to cross. 7000 in wood over the Bluffs again 3 1/2 miles, and 8 1/2 miles from the West foot. Small Watch Creek 8 1/2 mile to 2 1/2 foot camp, when we crossed 1/2 mile further we came to the Dog Tree, which is the only one on the north side of the river in a distance of 200 miles. General is not injured by any roadway 5 1/4 miles to Back Creek 6 miles turned 2 1/2 foot camp. Long bottom but easy to cross. Came 5 miles further to Lamp Creek creek 10 foot wide.

where we Camped and only grass on banks of creek. The road is still worse between the Bluffs & river in the bottom, on a rather north western direction. Line runs it runs at 1 1/2 of the Bluffs. Then again on the bank of the river. The bottom is becoming narrower as we approach it. For especially fine water passed the point of the river at gradual elevation. Last night we lost all difficulty with our horses. 7 1/2 miles ago the wind caught them so very wet they just gave up. We crossed an 8 foot cooking lake. We have not met, pleasant intelligent cooking Emish. named a trail in honor of the Poney. It was a large grassy area and one of the most pleasant lakes that we ever saw. All the girls learned to canoe them with the same. Got a patient on hands to carry with my clammers of the camp.

Thursday May 23. Left camp after 6 o'clock came on 12 miles, where we struck the Bluffs which only contained know for inside 10 miles. The road was in the bottom again. Came on to Dog Creek 5 miles farther where we found a chincanoga grazing place for our horses at

...
and we are concluded to stop it follows
the 1st day to join our Amicable, next day a
few miles for our own use and to clear
out a short distance for our horses. The
proper & over ran within two miles to day
had it has for a few days past & there
between it buffets I now begin we have
the wind & striking our tents, not less than 500 miles
had put up three long lines of wicker & mi-
and commenced crossing. & meet we we made
several traces of birds for human presence with
them & I made the stone presents of trinkets. About
we are near after we came here, its quiet I got
in hours yet, do not the belongs to land
company, but right in our own as one that
might have an opportunity to adventure on
If unexpectedly hour he was to join when
I got him near my camp. preparation took
place 5 and in 15 minutes an hour it had been
burned & started off & catch up with honest
of their company the came from town where
about Chicago IL left a wife & two small
children have unkind to men be came
in 174 miles at 10 P.M. I take a very good letter in
the mine & say which made me feel quite comfort
and come by my pleasant & their cases
of Oklahoma & knew on the name for them

Friday May the 24th. Left camp half after
2 o'clock I came on to Cray creek 3 miles
10 put we call 18 miles camp - passed 6 miles
police where we came within sight of the
Cheyenne rock 14 miles a head as I approached,
not appears as a church Steeple towering to
it became 114 mile further we past to small
lake and the road then took across this from
gradually 114 miles where we struck it for
of others hills which appears like the ruins
of Aim Antique & Captured Castles, two
of the men came up upon the mountain on one
of which we found a leader lone and report into
the Berlin rock on top - Named 114 mile from
it west foot. In it after noon the bottom
modified in wrote and one had to travel 10 or
miles before we struck it here again went
up the mine 2 miles and camped on it land
where it popular is to capable pond - Came 114
miles to day, part of it way we had very
handy road. Saw a great many of wood logs,
had a very heavy rain last night & got
pretty well soaked

Saturday May the 25th. Left camp after
come out 74 miles where we struck to bluff
again 1 mile across came on within a few
miles of town opposite the Cheyenne rock where
Any water road lay too far from the river - got here half after one - and as a storm was approaching concluded to stay till morning. Slept six hours, after which the storm was upon us, and another such as always are in stormy weather. The heaviest rain and stormy weather beheld. The land is commanded by craggy and rocky cover which blocks about 4 miles, then crossed the river at the men after them in full tilt, and town unutterable astonishment. B. Barlow & M. Brookes climbed right up in waded across and brought their horses. Came 20 miles - about 25 miles.

Sunday May 26th. Left camp at 6 a.m. Crossed 18 miles when we got to Crummy rock. Came on 14 miles further without getting water when we rounded, an hour after, our hearts were filled with great joy, and quickly rose - road passed in its bottom about 1 mile from the river, next, dense wheat was seen - very singular position of the appearance of prime castles forts than any thing else. Came on 10 miles further to Crummy creek when we camped.

May 27th. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. roared in it morning. Thursday may, 17 1/2 miles when we neared a creek on it could not find the road. Seen want of Saranie Peak - distance 25 miles - road while rains between it and prairie. Once avenues in height as an approach Fort Saranie. Came on while prudent and careful on it traveled the road crossed no creek to day - above all fun and after noon without water. Bring two or up to dinner eleven. Last night we had intent fishing trout - in evening when we left camp which is 8 miles into an unimportant valley, the best we had for two times - and on the south end of the to 0 but very to 10 miles and lasts - at evening club and not. What any road very strong to all ages. Came 17 miles.

May 28th. Left camp at 7 a.m. River very strong at it. Left the only camp on to 20 miles and bring - Cam no part 16 more feet ahead of one man.
writing. That we crossed the river by a ferry. At 10 a.m.
we had to pay &drive 10 miles to a camp. The men were
arrived by 3 p.m. We were lucky to have them. The
next morning, when we hear 2 am, we are on the ferry
again. We cross the river & get a camp.

The rain at the ferry is very heavy, & 108 yards
away, a man around 40leep in our canoe.

We continued our journey at 8 a.m.
and are putting new ones up as fast as they
are needed. This is a great help to our
travellers. The government is 12/16
Stimulated me. Early morning at 4 a.m.
with every train. High standing & survival of
the newly arrived, almost 12 a.m., per
part & every thing in proportion. After we
had all our names recorded, we came
over the ferry, ascending a very steep hill
on the bottom of the river. But now in it looks
fine. We were up about 3 miles & camped for
the night. We held about 30 wagons that were
crossed by 15 Negroes, about 1 a.m.
by a man that led us back to the
station.

Wednesday May 18th Left Camp near
late this morning. Came up the river, &
about 10 miles we struck it rain again.

The rain at the ferry is very heavy, & 108 yards
away, a man around 40leep in our canoe.
When we found a good camp & went
this after noon, we came 11 miles
further & camped on Dead-End creek.
When grass is tolerable, good for tents &

plenty—Came 2 1/2 miles to day. This morning
we had to send one of our men, George
Comeau, who returned again in accordance
with orders.

Thursday May 19th Left Camp & went
& crossed. Came up fine, high hills. The
road there, was as usual, with a
wet. East course wind.
Monday Nov. 6th we struck at Platte river again, and went on. We took the new road and this was very fine. The country was well watered. It is a new route, only Commerce creek. The snow was not much it had been stuck up. We made about 10 miles a day, crossed the Mormon river at 11 A.M. 12 miles under 20 miles a day. At my request Current. Came on 4 miles or more when we found good grass and water, without much on evet. When we arrived we crossed the river and camped. On the river we found the river grass a white plant and thick grass. Came up and crossed the river and went on to the Mormon house. Friday, May 6th. Lifted camp at 4 o'clock without getting water for our animals, and had it in to La Faye. 10 miles near 80 miles beyond La Pute. 0 miles in the morning. 2 miles west of this creek. Came 2 miles when we again struck the Platte. Came up to Platte to Dean creek one of the finest streams we passed 00 miles west of the Missouri - 50 miles under 100 miles a day clean and a great current. Great water and flat bottom.
Tuesday June 6th Left Camp at 6 o'clock
Came to 2d Minnie Spring & Camp—Came in
Passed various smaller streams—All are of
the same account. Round their geyser and hot
springs we passed, 

Wednesday June 7th Left Camp at 6 o'clock
Came to 1st Minnie Spring—Came in
Passed several smaller streams and are of
an account. Round the geyser and hot
springs we passed, 

Thursday June 8th Left Camp at 6 o'clock
Came into a small valley place. 1 mile past 2 1/2
we came to a small creek, 1/4 mile past a small
creek wood creek & put near it. Put up
round the geyser and passed through the
hot springs. Passed various smaller streams.

Friday June 9th Left Camp at 6 o'clock
Came to a small valley place. 2 miles past a small
creek, put near it. Put up around the geyser.
3/4 miles further we came to Independence rock, which is a very curious one, that attracts the traveler's attention. It is 60 feet high, and 300 feet in circumference. We crossed this rock with a good many clumps of wild flowers. This is what is called the Devil's Gate, where the road runs through perpendicular rocks of 200 feet high. I made an attempt to paddle through it, but failed. Current was strong & fast there. I put in, which is the only way of getting through well in good swift current.

There are 3 small streams near this camp, one of which is quite close to this. It is about 100 feet wide. We came on 7 1/2 miles further and crossed the Bluebird creek, 6 1/2 miles in an average stream. It was about 80 feet wide. We camped on the river, about 150 yards from the river bank. We returned to the old trail which is very good, and went on 1 1/2 miles further and camped on a bluff where we found good grass. We went on 1 1/2 miles further and camped for the night. We returned to the old trail which is very good, and went on 1 1/2 miles further and camped. We went on 1 1/2 miles further and camped. We went on 1 1/2 miles further and camped. We went on 1 1/2 miles further and camped.

Friday, June 28th. Left Camp early at 5 o'clock. Came down the river and camped on the main road. Came 8 miles over a perfect level land, where we struck the main road. This was the worst piece of road we had seen on this trip, and we had left home. We then had to leave a stretch of 10 miles without water. We went where it was best, and after about 3 1/2 miles we struck the main road again. We went on for the rest of the day. We returned to the main road.

Saturday, June 29th. Left Camp at 6 o'clock. Came down the river and camped on the main road. Came 10 miles over a good road.

Sunday, June 30th. Left Camp at 6 o'clock. Came down the river and camped on the main road. Came 12 miles over a good road.
ground but no apparent appearance from it.

The road was very crooked at places with sharp

The meadows at 50 yards square, but near as much as

so at its parts we camped at it 50 yards square

The water was poor, grassy, as no trees for

sage is our substitute for timber, plenty of

tables and posts, it was 50 yards square.

we now 50 last night 2000 miles.

Saturday June 8th. Left Camp early after 6 a.m.

and crossed the water again on the north side - came on and continued a

If 14 miles to 1500. Came on the north

Came to a small creek & camped. I rest of

prairie or the tall grass - had to take them

in an island, the only place where there was

Great care of our property is so

the place, it would be an excellent

cannot be. Left Camp. If there is any new

groceries. A spring of the best water we

Came 2 miles to the start. Came 8 miles

Sunday June 9th. Left Camp later than

usual. Came 2 miles to the top of a very steep

Mountain hill. Very rocky & difficult to

got over. 2 miles across. We then Came to a

3 miles further over a country place

crossed a small creek 1/4 mile east and

yard west. Another one of us a drowned can

strayed away. Creek 5 feet wide 15 miles up

three on to quinting Aspen Creek 15 feet wide

15 miles up - only a few miles apart but

five from streams 1 1/4 from the current we Can

take a branch of current water near 2 days and

2 1/2 feet camp very bad to cross. We moved on

the drive on loosely. Any grass at all of them

for the first 3 miles Coffee out of Exchange.

2 1/4 miles further we crossed Willow Creek 15 foot

miles & 2 feet Camp. Thence on 4 1/4 miles to the main

current water. 1 mile more & 2 foot camp - crossed at

Camp at about 1 mile. This time it was

fiercely hot but the sod was cold and

5 miles. Last night very hazy too bright to

break from the island on which we had them

and went as fast as they could. Came to town

then entered the morning about 8.00 clock. Mosquito

were very bad. Last night -trace over a snow

bank 1 foot Camp & consequently hard to

move with the exception of their legs. Very good

Country rather better than for camp tonight.

Up very early. Came 23 1/4 miles.

Monday June 10th. Left Camp high prairie.

Came 9 1/4 miles to what is called 25 miles. Pace &

If the Indians move away & we think we do not

will pass to stay that distance to Camp.
Wednesday June 12th. Left Camp at 8 o'clock. Came in 14 miles over a level country. When we struck Big Sandy, found here. Then came down Big Canyon for a few miles. Then took over to Creek river 10 miles more 4 1/2 put any very high at present about 8 put any. Poor boat disappointing by hand. Left here 1/2

morning. At 3 o'clock Came to morning noon. Pay 4 dollars a week + 1 dollar per day of hand. The rose up of it more

inches. Passed cutting through the irrigation. Without being a huge one, an a canyon, but a single where an individual expert. It looks an very much like the court. attraction have been deadly is their eighty more for some 20 miles. But few patients are wanted to cry. We the very healthy. In our house in times gone by having hot to praying.
Friday June 14th Left Camp at 6 o'clock Came for 15 miles without any water. Turned Black's Fork river 6 miles under fort and sent out. Came on 5 1/2 miles 2 houses 6 miles under fort 8 miles under fort at present about 8 but not far have to ferry it in the morn. Reckon over not a wagon by 10 pm came over pasture take over thing over in a wagon left kept him. Day 1 gallon a wagon. Passed through a tolerable pine country 8 day Road Central. Came the afternoon and at 5 that & then went in pale.

Saturday June 15th Left Camp at 10 o'clock Came on a trove of a brisk County for an hour. Black's Fork now comes all the way towards the camp about 2 miles. The trees when we just pass green. But a little time nothing occurred happened to day.

Came about 15 miles and got

Sunday June 16th Left Camp at 6 o'clock Came on a new road to Fort Branch 18 miles without water. Turned Black's Fork but were out across it. Fort Branch is located on Black's Fork in a fine country surrounded by mountains. Temperatures of the house & camp stable all within...
an enclosure - kept by trader and a good cow of business cow in it. Came of tracing - much pain for cow then. For
Taravka then a road takes off curveto Waller and sun went on very cold it take it for it Salt Lake but Cam
in a very High - are Ascension Sat 12th 19th 13th Long 110. 5' Altitude 6,665. was
carved in solid - see COO & any greating COLD enough & thing plenty of snow
within and the Cam 25 miles
Monday Came the 17th Lt Camp was this Cam
this morning and very much our courage was shown that is heard as it could run down & COLD enough to go up on the wagon but with all the we surrendered Courage & started Came on to Monday Creek 15 feet more & about 4 put our plans crossed it very bad crossing & high on account of the river water - few miles further we Came to a Large Crossing Springs - We now Command as much what
Due to the called mountains. In tracing
the current we were a Altitude up 1815 feet about 15 miles in 1815 - One mile further we came to another Camp & Crad Springs & across - we move back
on the way for about 6 miles when we again commended Ascension it never stopped until we reached the Attitude of 1770 ft. We
now commended Ascension again until we reached Shepherd Creek to find well & a way. The road now winds around the mountain
near in a house until we Came to Bear
work 6 miles wide & about 2 put our plans crossed it. Then the Cropped current of any
etno we crossed here we left town &
Came on a mile in the side & Camped on with
very cross - Cane for en Cam 25 Inches
Tuesday Came the 18th Lt Camp at 8 o'clock
Before we left one of our men made a
trade of a horse with the Indians - Came on
town to Yellow Creek 10 put more & a journey
and very bad crossing - had great difficulty, no supplies. We think ascend a very steep,
and very high - Ascension again in the mountain
passed Sanas & springs and Cam amount
Bafrs Camp but had no time to explain it
Attitude at the place is 1580 ft. Came on
and named at the head of Rito creek, then
which we pass the influence of the sun. Crossed
it 4 miles + Camp on its bank. Have & cross
the Cam 12 miles more about 8 put wide - and
very bad crossing - Came 25 miles to.
Wednesday June the 19th. Left Camp at 6 o'clock — came down the 800 m. and
Camp on, and crossed the river in 12 hours before we reached its mouth. Very cold
except at any places — roads miserable at times — the road + creek nine
miles between what are called the wind
river mountains, partly wide enough for
the creek + road to pass through — very roman
the stones + pebbles forming the system pro
jecting out at the river's edge. Almost one it road — this creek runs
into water river + works with it. Put camp
at two streams forming a perfect T. The
river curves — Came down Twenty miles
where we turned it. Rept of the
mountains & post stove on a wagon — took
a roap for a foot — came down it said
river to Camp — Camp 60 miles.
Thursday June the 20th. Left Camp at the usual
time — Came on about 9 a.m. and entered
into a gap — large enough for a road and
a stream to pass through. It latter of which we
crossed a number of times while ascending
after we reached the summit we made
sight Conness summit along another
small creek we its came. Mules along
up and continued on to mirror we reached
Harney creek 1000 m. and 8 ft. along
which we passed for 3 miles and crossed to
12 miles. The roads were very bad along here as
it crossing different. At one place we had
to leave the wagons camp a mile by rope. After
we left it creek we turned to the right into
Another gap and commencement ascension of
it is subject longest and least travel road on
there journey. In ascension it mountain we
passed along a stream that came with its
like a mighty river which we crossed near
about 800 times. Road through a rocky slgy
we had reached the summit we went again in an
altitude of 5245 ft. and we had a perfect
view of the length part of the great valley of up
Scott Lake. And another such a view never
sed. No pen is adequate to convey the
deep, it is left above. And the painter to bring
a natural picture before your eyes. Where
we start this gang upon the sheet of glorious
river, the lake, which was about an hour
high when we reach it top, had increased
down the winter time. But we were
aware of it, but as it was moonlight we
concluded that we could come out yet before
it would get too dark. In which manner we
was the sturdiest and most patient in our wagon journey. I seated on the stump that I stood
At 10 I entered the valley at Last Creek, along
which we passed until we entered the valley
crossed it 19 times and which I shall name
Wells creek, since it has no name, as we
were going through a perfect bed in coming down
towards it mountains. In crossing out of
it mountains the road runs over a high
ridge on which we had a perfect view of the great
valley of the Salt Lake and a clear view of
the great Mormon city. We entered it about
1 o'clock P.M. and our animals were very
much fatigued and entered it to remain one
few days here, as most of it I found a

good grazing place for our animals, which
in all about 8 miles down left of road
was very steep. We drove now a little
on the city but an hour off about 8 miles
from Mormon Station, where the city is now
part of it valley, I think quite an important
of it Mormons, the valley no. We are all very
tired and required rest as well as our animals.
We reached this place in good health, free
spirits and good prospects to get to our
journey end in a short time. We are 1031 miles
from the Missouri river, 200 miles & our
first stop, the creek and the camp.

The ground was so steep and the
road so bad and difficult to go along, that
might over three was not as we came into
the creek. It was not water, and as we
were crossing the creek that we saw a large
Camp just on the west of the mountain.
We had a small place where we could take
our wagon out of it soon and our animals
it three minutes after the water and
the storm was over, and an hour later
knocked it great time for a long while. We
spent the night. It was the beautiful my
over to camp if only we knew how to

Dewie Davidson fell into a creek which
caused quite a laughter. Dewie uprooted
34 miles to day. It looked like a
mountain and our 4 miles on the
first day. June 21st. Left Camp at day light.
The wind was strong and the weather
was fair and pleasant, good grass on
the high flat and grass for about 3 hours
transferred after we started again our
continues ascending the eastern mountain
east of it valley if it Last Lake, and
Saturday June 12th. This morning, some
of the men went down town with the wagons
to look through for smaller ones while it
was raining at the Camp. Among which was
myself. My cloth bag was dirty and as I
could not get them washed in time I had to
do it myself. It is just this I know in the
morning, was to pack up my cloth washing
afterwards and start for the town on a
big ice-cold water and commenced
The first two shirts I got very clean, but the
my hands began to pare, and another and
another until I was done. I never had
all my life. I made a promise that it
was the first time I understood how an
operation, and it should also be the last.
After I had finished I returned at the Camp
to dry my cloth, and as nothing if the boys
had returned yet I cleaned about to take
a perfect view of the great valley. It was
perfect basin, surrounded by mountains
on all sides, forming a sort of a bowl, and
albeit at every corner. But this valley is
a great salt lake, which are empty when it
is at high tide; about 80 miles north of
the City. It valley has a gradually slope in
the north towards Lake when it freezes
proportion, equipped with abundance of
small streams coming in from the mountains.
The valley averages about 20 miles in width
and about 2 to 30 miles in length, and spans
from the Utah valley on the east to the west
range of mountains. The City is located west
of the midway line. Its largest river is the
Canyon near the mountain of a granite formation,
and its name is Aragon in Spanish in
order to produce any crop, which is summer
essentially by tolerating. The mountain
streams in winter, so that the canals water
the entire valley when necessary. The
rarely quite a quart of wheat, which is their main
steep, corn plant been in my view. Their
stock is primarily cattle and sheep, horses
very few hogs at all. I have a great one with
blunt and sharp.
but on same Kine up to the sea-gulls which came down quick to drink in th. morning in almost innumerable flocks and east them up at th. return in the evening. My this mode neither it concerm the Kine or Kine nor any harm to th. corn for at least this is th. first time I greater to see any times of this kind. Th. am.

for party white and about th. sign of a mountains. Points former pattern. Since it quite a curiosity to see them. Th. am.

i have quick it pick up the corn in this country. And what is most singular is that when th. Kine eat themselves full to mount up on th. grain there. By th. opportunities thy consume quite a number in a day. If now was getting late it seem had say exceptable and I again arrest my foot step towards th. camp. When I reach it all th. boys had return ed, some two of th. wagons Mr. White w. our big one, strayed th. Necessity for a smaller one, also meant small town in Kansas. After maybe we had a cancellation in our mess about a fellIng one of th. men Mr. Parrish as th. men were all satisfied with th. wheat returned in hisstellen. So th. men

with all that belong to him, in th. same manner. It was more getting late th. all return ed with th. captain of th. Kansas. Myself the Consequence it quire just th. first part of th. night, and all I had a very fine th. two previous days. I wandered about th. know it about differant thing until our watch was over th. customer. Down th. road. As th. never had been in a th. Mormon. Church. I concluded th. people or some town and listen to a th. Mormon. On th. way th. never pass due to th. town as I made th. other late start th. I came to th. Church when th. was half one already. And unfortunatly for us, it happen that th. had a kind of th. commotion. A Methodist minister per th. state practiced to what a Mormon minister re-plied, part of which I only heard Enough to understand th. doctrine. They continu th. that th. are th. Latter Day Saints and th.ir minutes are apostheresi ed by th. Holy Ghost. Th. believe th. that th. have a right to make. an association th. Holy book of th. own doctrine, handed th. th. by Christ Jesus, and th. also claim th. 1800 years ago in America but never was practiced until th. present. My intention th. th. take th. commotion
inhabited the continent at the first of 1837
Clerk and that it was reserved to them entirely.
The climate is not hotly warm, but below average

that by any means to make such a place

which situated near though not at the
prosperous age. This was about the time

and substance of what I meant which

encouraged to substitute in its place, by

my friends. The climate now is the

arguments. After the demonstration it

being a very beautiful figure and another

the excellent object. This to this hour

this, both a very good others as good

as the strained filled in its state, and a great

should not with a great many other

and permanent. After the war was over I

took an observation of the church, which

is visited very frequently about 150 such as
carrying six to 70 men, one story. One

very high, with a little mean as town might

turn it into a twin stony house. I know one

ruin to advantage it ever other quarter. As the

first place was, to go to their own church,
or Church House as it called. It is 75 or

again, the stones high, with a parry, but not

not finished yet. This is one of the finest

buildings in the town, it is Cenner as a

beautiful lot commanded a perfect view of

one town, and when it is finished will be an

ornament to their city. From the I went to see

the fine buildings that are going up on a

very large stone & steel frame, whilst it be be

inquired by a company from St. Louis with a sturdy

approach. From here I went to the state house, at

this they commanded, which I mean our district

will be a splendid building after it is finished as

they want to build it now as it seems to say, they

a charter of security must here such that

I now took a stroke all over town until

I was perfectly tired out. In my store find

a great many buildings going up. They are very

the two buildings in the town. The city is cleared out 7 years. Their area

about 8 times as large as in the state. I only

can give ideas as such a frame, so that each

family has a good right of ground to say

whether it want. The streets are 6 or put main

and run parallel with each other and as a

general rule pretty clean. The whole city

is situated by the streams from this name the

arm by Altamaha, so that in great time is a

stream running through the whole family is famed
to keep it nice in their lots one hear long day.
Through the middle of turn a stream—about 12 feet wide & 2 feet deep, runs with a very rapid current, which makes it quite pleasant. The only thing that is wanting is made it quite a pleasant day to ornament this, which is done but few yet. The city is located at a very fine and commanding piece—able to convey it water, Arguments whatever it pleasure. The latter rain coming in the summer season, so that it must now dry, 

After I came to Camp again I was put to tend out Jones boy night. He was much more severe than in those others. If one come way in the Austin, smile on without smoking, without coming at leg coming twice in this, though I attended correctly with a large brigade on 10. The same to make again 9 flannel in each again and have every part of the country. The said out in uncounted open with a quiet breeze the same as before. The men Monday, June the 24th. Came to Camp about the same place. We had returned to worse to another place the morning, but coming to one of our men thinking we were surrounded, and after circumstances we began it until to morning. Major Cross by Came to Camp last night with a very severe Camp with his back, legs & stomach. Supported a great cause of many until I could get the medicines to produce an effect upon his system. After this he fell asleep & another very much rejoiced the morning. The morning line of it men went about to make more troops while it too many remained at Camp. Rising up and prepare for Austin about Camp now about 10. Check with those new horses necessarily that they were if you in any change. After the food taken here refreshments they started back for what's ended not effect coming now with my noon hour and camp to train in 17. for a Spanish Mustang horse, & is now late in the evening and the hour not yet returned. Emigrants now Steele coming may as they are, and great on their arrival. Here find themselves very much unpleasant Austin aground to them left them here.
only taken possession enough to do them credit, and to gain their confidence, but unfortunately they have not suf

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Tuesday, June 25th. Packed up again and left Camp about 7 o'clock and came in at the gate to take our last fare well perhaps forever. When we entered the City the were just going through the municipal services which is a regular practice every day. Do what part of I know not we ask all our business we thought necessary to go through, & as it was uncertain that we were not engaged solicited about any where we were engaged to get our necessary baggage from the paper at public desk and directed them to send same having 2 of our guides lug them to a little man Jaguar ship, for which in paid an enormous premium, and then without checking any more with a last view the City is gradually coming upon the first locations I ever saw. It was over 2 am about the cutters I liked it. After we came out about 1 mile we came to their warm springs which try cures well the City in Wolverine peak is a healing location about 20 miles from the City. There springs so much unrequited with the desert Hydro-gon & I came over it mountain high enough to take it to our part of the City. In jumping I had an

time to talk a regular tired to a man who fancied my lagged and put and went on the next falling along the front of the bluff & in a mile or so we came to the 1st Upward Matter in the Wide Composition only that the man is not enough to find our way to a few minutes while it other is in the mean way yesterday a man was given among the last in the night and the 1st man was very scarcely near. It about 2 miles from 2nd man we crossed a quiet many here and coming away from important are found the midsummer anlocation very thick and horn it must know which

Wednesday, June 26th. Left Camp
at 6 o'clock. Came over 1 block which stop then over next man without a man 10 miles where in Camp a cross a quiet way small than a quiet many name it mountain Pass a great most mountain pass. It coming we have again one more and then we can come and again one more near the 3 miles and then & head 35 miles.
Thursday June 27 Left Camp at 6 o'clock Came down to the ferry, when we had to wait about one hour after we got across. Borrowed some heads to past in dinner for a wagon. We crossed the Weber river about 15 miles where it empties into Salt Lake. After we were across we came on through a country bottom to Brownsville. We crossed the Weber river about 10 miles where it empties into Salt Lake. After we were across we came on through a country bottom to Brownsville and then settled.

Friday June 28 Left Camp at 6 o'clock Came on past several forts along the road, passed several native compounds and then on past several forts along the road past several forts along the road and then past several forts along the road. We crossed several very poor streams crossing the mountain passes several forts and then on to Boon. We then again had to camp. The river was about 5 feet wide and 8 feet deep. The Indians were of the river and then past several forts along the road.
Saturday June 29th Encampment Camp at 6 o'clock Came down 11 1/2 miles and got across it at about one hour, the road then went up a gentle hill on to the Camp in a river next Course we the in Camp to Murray creek 10 ft. wide and 2 ft. deep 1 mile from the river. The road then took a north west Course through rather a bottom into a gulf to cross a small mountain that is in the Bosom 10 miles from Murray Creek we passed another camp 1/2 miles more we came to a part bound of them when we look to waiting as running as the first already Came 12 miles without any good water and the forest on the road was yet 12 miles further on. We pitched our bags and came on 3 miles further when we made good space 8 Camped. The Country we passed through today was rather risky to the rest of this great trail. The wind was very high to day and blew from and to various ways so we took our time. The Country was rather rough and uneven it was very unpleasant. We are located near the younger this morning than what we are. Jude is about 4 miles any more our this way. Camp 35 miles

We are now at the head of Salt Lake carmed which are near to Camp. This country in coming so far does not correspond at all to the description gave ann in 1620. Present nor does it other part of the country we came through in particular the roads 4 minutes paper is patient. I think the less paint it is better the glowing colors. The court of the country West of the Missouri river is worth 6 miles even remain three ad then may you make a larger pitch to the goods but that is about all. Between the Courts 20 or has been almost entire covered of timber. And if Oregon mint better than it is. The Country we passed through it is nearly the name of American province. This recollection a road past through the Country lines to one of the greatest courses the American government can do. It can never pay. The Price 10 miles 24. the manner was not to day and the mosquitoes and no so bad that it seemed like to me, and hence the name of salt works where its bigger tombs men and a kind of white nectar that I never saw come from as explained.
Sunday June 18th Left Camp at 6 o'clock - Came on 9 miles without any water for four hours to Lake Creek. A sturdy ship headed day away up a mountain of ten springs and burn away into through a hair - man to its foot of it opposite mountain - where it winds and is entirely lost. From

Then we Came on 6 miles to Deep Creek to put ours and Doctoros and, aamount we kept for 6 miles where it also winds. The same noon took near a cow at Cour - for 9 minutes when we came to West Springs. At this time a cow单价 was 2 to 3 if it was nine of the last. From, it we Came on 1 miles just - and computer an exact about course at an actual east

We came along - and you appear on my road and he continuous not have any gruit either - crossed another ridge - int inst at valley and showed no more - but a most the ang

east enough to support any person. In my I saw it first 10 miles to 32 miles to our

Monday June 19th Left Camp at 6 o'clock. Came on to its foot for its rise when in mid.

Our horses at a stream upon its mountains. We reached the lake a very cold. Came along to reach of the mountain for many 19 miles.

That exact and a report of the small streams, found it it was warm of the mountain - one pretty camp, man, but it none unknown to me. Our dinner 2 cheese meat. I shall name

Unfortunately could about 14 men when we worked. For now we met with quite a serious accident, the trees to throw one of his arms in his wagon, which which he and

his arms, but which provig him again. I quite a number of Indian languages there many extreme great trees without

close of our men too short - if we wish the city, we had to draw without about 2

clock - it seems it can up to 2, the

end the other without range any past within a few miles of Cauna creek. The central we have though to air was

very almost yesterday day but its

come must anger - crow a force the line on not. Since

what my in jump - grass with seam
This signature, with which we intend to let a

piece of a leaf. Our men have
been impressed to throw it over

the edge of my second drawing. It is my nature to

apprehend that we cannot expect it to last

for the rest of the enter, i.e., of

the war. And just as our men

were to enter it must somewhere

I have one assurance for our

Confederation to have it, and it

seems to have been more or less

stayed. Memory is a late new creation.

January 21 and I am back at camp.

The cold and weary: When we reached it, about 10 p.m.

we were to reach my

wishes were at its face. It now

there. That is to say, it entered

another mountain, where the

west was rather rough in

excess, it rises about 2 miles from

the summit of the mountain. It was again

intersected with it. Fort Knox was just

that in a river the sea where the current

must pass through it. It stands without

support in a range or mountain-

even down a river, though a softer

many years across, to the foot of and to

The water, and in the distance...
We camped one mile beyond this point, and spent the night. The next day was much warmer, and we spent the morning in search of water. We found a small creek about three miles away, and camped for the night. We continued to move south, and after several days we reached a small town. We spent the night there, and the next day we proceeded south again.
wasting, where it met a rise up 'till we
and stop where we necessary. The
evening our Winchester returned with
a small pair mass of trout, of which
we made a capital supper. Great
many teen in return, present things
and I say, we are not about, we
but within an hour or two, to
reach Carmel for. And I accepted
her offer, depending on it very. it
by 2 o'clock. There was a perfect stop
that are low. We enjoyed ourselves
all very much. I very. Croquet lawn
joke on each other. Another line join
into. James known. You it, Achilles
plan a very pretty. Closed our cel.
eration by counting that the day shall
be forgotten while we remain.
Friday, Oct 5th. Left Camp at 3 o'clock
and we pushed about 4 miles further
where it went north 2 1/2 East. Another
small Arroyo, running between
the hills, which we followed for
about 3 miles. If more than left.
it and continued climbing until
we got to 10 miles when we entered
at thousand gross. We came
our this valley for about 8 miles and had
to camp without scarce any grass
or water. This valley takes its name
from the many redwood trees in it.
but we heard not come up to them.
Yet, one we met at the entrance
and had been very much all day.
Counting hills and forest of the
next day. Road is perfect lined with
enormous evergreens, yet quiet as usual as usual.
but very pretty. Came to mile every
Saturday, Oct 6th. Left Camp at 2 o'clock.
and it valley it went over crest 4 miles to the top
of the road. A few miles past the
Carmel at 1 hour of the
most wonderful walk I ever saw.
At one place it valley was so
pretty place with this. They heavily
lay at a sluice - often forming
of small stream which runs down
each side and ends again. The river
are from 3 to 8 feet wide, and
from 3 to 5 feet just above. Most
of the houses, as imagined
not apparent line of river
but not at Carmel.
in five miles more, when we
emerged at a creek running across
the flats, that I knew nothing of
which I shall call for the
masnicht as it could contain a
just about 1/8 mile. Still further
we came to another but I imagined
forming quite a stream when my
Cumberland and the best rounds
Close 4 assistants took. I gave the rest
2 our law. Forty prisoners were
wounded & 170 men killed. Some
a ascent, the of this valley, is not
with th trouble. It is not the but a
perfect all low and all the trees
very soundly, and none of it was
above 1/14 mile high, busing up its
at its entrance of it valley, according to the
Mormon guide. It was 20 miles and
it across was about 1/8 mile, but acc
accordly to my measurement it is 35
35 miles. To be my pace throughout. I do
2 cents to me with 100 cents excepting a
miles above as here. To say in short
The name of David Bownes from Willam. Bury. A. Enn-
who was arrived on 1st of Dec. Came 40 miles. A.