Mrs. Mary H. White, widow of 186
Samuel G. White and now 73
years of age, residing in Beaver City,
being in the presence of Aarum Jensen
during her life, Charles G. White, 24, 1893, who, as remembered to
Kama company passing through the
Fort, where the then lived in the
Station East of the freight, 1857. They began
buttermilk and other trades with
Mrs. White a much for a horse, which
was afterwards seen in possession of
Jensen. White was a member of the
Governor, believed to oppose the Kansas
company, and he was not in the
concealment they decided to kill
the company. The company passed
through Hamilton, 24th and camped
at Basket, company, about 6 miles
north of Hamilton. Fort, where
Campbell then for several days a
place to encamp their cattle.
White, leader the company, they and
leader his horse, and some of the Indians
also camped at the bottoms, room
of them came to camp and conferred
with White, who could talk the Indian
language. Indians wanted to know why
the Mormons did not feel the com-
pany, as had been talked of in Bed-

Mary H. White

[p. 1]

Mrs. Mary H. White, widow after Samuel D. White, and now 73 years old, residing in Beaver, testified in the presence of Andrew Jenson and her son, Charles D. White Jan. 24, 1892, that she remember the Arkansas company passing through Hamiltons Fort, where she then lived, in the latter part of August, 1857; they begged butter milk, and traded with Bro White a mule for a horse, which was afterwards seen in possession of the Indians. White was a member of the High Council, but opposed the killing of the company, and he was not in the council meeting that decided to kill the company. The Company passed through Hamilton’s Fort and camped at Quitsampaugh, about 6 miles southwest of Hamiltons Fort; while camped there, for several days, a good place to recrute their animals, White visited the company there and traded his horse; and some of the Indians were also camped at the bottoms, some of them came to Camp and conversed with White, who could talk the Indian tongue. Indians wanted to know why the Mormons did not kill the company, as had been talked of in Cedar

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1. after can also be read of br.
just White tried to pacify them. Staking them that the brethren in Bearcreek meant the soldiers, and the women and children in the company. After White White the Isaac went when he had done, and White appeared ten angry out of it. While the men they turned all the Indian alone. It was soon after the massacre had taken place that the other company passed through taking the Bear Creek road. While White remembered some crops, company goods, in the taking off, at Cedar. White and White had spent a sleepless night, when they were informed that the company would be destroyed. After White, come everybody, was silenced not to speak about it, and not to talk about it to any one. White brought a little girl, she was from an Indian, who had belonged to a company girl, it was supposed that she kept many of the goods, including a key number of cattle. and only a little men kept up. Take up, no man, up north.
but White tried to pacify them by telling them that the brethren in Cedar meant the soldiers, not the women and children in that company. Afterwards White told Isaac C Haight what he had done, and Haight appeared to be angry and told White he wished they would let Indians alone. It was soon after the massacre that the other company passed through, taking the Black Ridge road. Sister White remembers some of the emigrant goods in the tithing office at Cedar. Sister White and husband spent a sleepless night, when they were informed that the company would be destroyed. And after it was done, everybody was silenced not to speak about it and not to talk about it to any one. Sister White bought a little girls dress from an Indian, that had belonged to an emigrant girl. It was supposed that Lee kept most of the spoil, including a large number of cattle; and only a portion was sent up to Salt Lake City.