Mrs. Mary H. White, widow of 36.

Samuel G. White and now 73

years old, residing in Beaver Col-

omy. Located in the vicinity of Anson Jenson

and her son, Charles G. White, John

24, 1892. Also she remembered a

Kamas company passing through Hamil-

town Fort when she then lived in the

sister part of Brigham, 1857. They began

but with and Trade with

Mrs. White a much for a horse which

an afternoon seen in possession of

Thompson. White was a member of the

Cheyenne but opposed the killing

of the company and was not in the

company meeting they decided to kill

the company. The Company passed

through Hamilton's Fort and camped

at Coors. Company about 6 miles

south of Hamilton's Fort, still

camp and for several days or

just peace to return to Shoshone.

White Reside the company there and

have his horse and some of the Indians

were also camped at the bottoms. Some

of the men came to camp and conferred

with White, who could talk the Indian

tongue. Indians wanted to know why

the Mormons did not feel the com-

pany, as had been talked of in order.
Mary H. White

[p. 1]

Mrs. Mary H. White, widow after\(^1\) 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 Hamilton’s 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.
But White tried to pacify them, telling them that the brethren in Cedar
meant the soldiers, not the wives
and children in the company. After
White told her Isaac Wright
what he had done, one Wyble
appeared as angry and incensed as
the wives they feared the Indians
alone. It was soon after the massacre
had taken place that the other company
passed through, taking the Black Hills
route. Jenson remembers some
of his company goods in the
trading off of Cedar Yard.
White and husband spent a sleepless
night, when they were informed that
the company would be destroyed. An
order was read everywhere that
silence must be kept about it
and not be talked about to any one.
White bought a white quilt dress
from an Indian, that had belonged
from another girl. It was supposed
that the decoration of the quilt
including a large number of cats, and
only a part was done by hand.
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.