

Mormon Battalion Association™



Historic Trails Awards

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First Edition, March 2018

Mormon Battalion Association™



1. History of the Battalion

Mormon Battalion Short History

By Kevin Henson

At the beginning of the Mexican-American War (1846-1848), United States President James K. Polk approved recruiting an infantry battalion from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, whose outcast members were emigrating from Nauvoo, Illinois to the high desert mountains of Mexican Alta California. Polk stated that his purpose was “to keep the Mormon people conciliated” to the nation during the conflict. When War Department orders reached Fort Leavenworth, Indian Territory (now Kansas), General Stephen W. Kearny, commander of one of three new U.S. armies, the Army of the West, sent Lieutenant Colonel James Allen, Jr. to recruit 500 Mormon soldiers to follow him to California.

Upon learning of the President’s request, Brigham Young and other Church leaders helped Allen recruit volunteers from their camps along the western Iowa Mormon trail. On 16 July 1846, the Mormon Battalion was mustered into federal service at Council Bluffs, Iowa Territory. They marched to Fort Leavenworth, were issued supplies, and continued to Mexican Santa Fe, 900 miles away. The untimely death of Allen resulted in First Lieutenant Andrew J. Smith assuming temporary command.

When an express messenger informed Kearny of Allen’s death, he sent Lieutenant Colonel Philip St. George Cooke back to take charge. After the Battalion arrived in Santa Fe on 9-12 October, Cooke took command for the second part of the march. Because there were so few supplies and draft animals in Santa Fe, the Battalion was poorly outfitted despite the best efforts of the leaders and quartermasters.

Departing Santa Fe on 19 October, the Battalion proceeded south down the Rio Grande and turned west. Taking 20 supply wagons, they had orders to build a wagon road to San Diego (California) through some of the most inhospitable and unknown areas of North America. Led by some of the best scouts available to the Army, the Battalion persevered, creating “Cooke’s Wagon Road” and linking it to existing trails as the first southern wagon route to California.

After much physical hardship, the main command arrived in California on 29 January 1847 with only eight wagons left. They had marched about 2,060 miles from Council Bluffs to San Diego in 148 days. They averaged 14 miles per day, about the usual daily distance traveled by infantry units when on a sustained march.

The Battalion fought off an attack by wild bulls en route, and a small squad skirmished with an Indian tribe in California. But they never had to fight in battle. Instead, they unselfishly served and established friendly relations with Native and Spanish Americans wherever they went. Though twenty men died of illness or accidents, none died in battle.

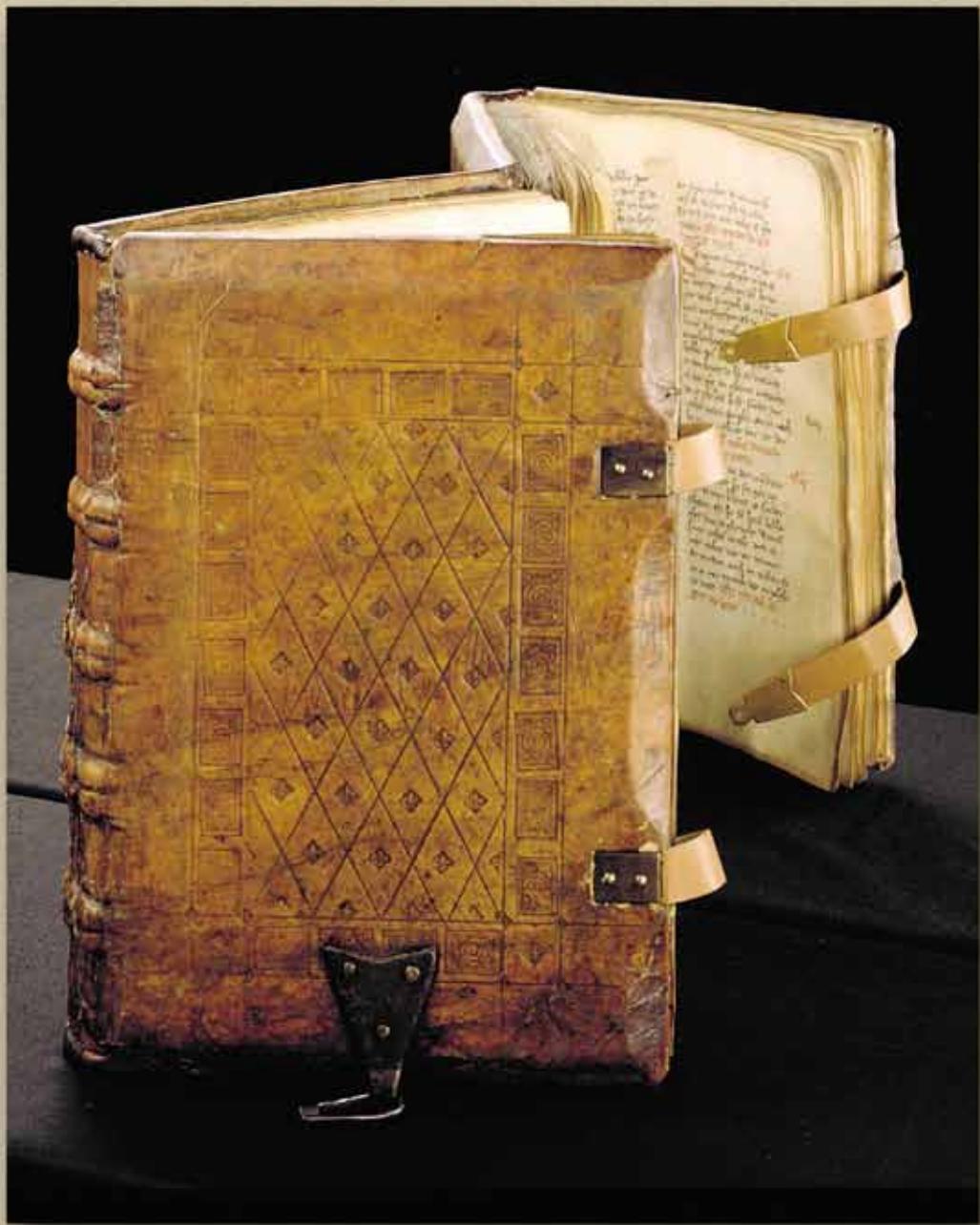
Detachments

A total of four groups were “detached” for various reasons. Three detachments were sent back to winter at Pueblo (now Colorado) with a small group of Mormons from Mississippi. In total, one-third (about 160) of the men and all the women except four were sent to Pueblo.

1. The Higgins Family detachment (created 16 September) escorted most of the women and children to Pueblo. This was done to protect them from the dangers anticipated further along the route.
2. The Brown Sick detachment (created 18 October) comprised many sick men, the husbands of many women, and a few healthy men.
3. The Willis Sick detachment (created 10 November) added another group of sick men and a few healthy men.
4. A final detachment of 15 soldiers escorted General Kearny from California back to Fort Leavenworth (13 May-22 August).

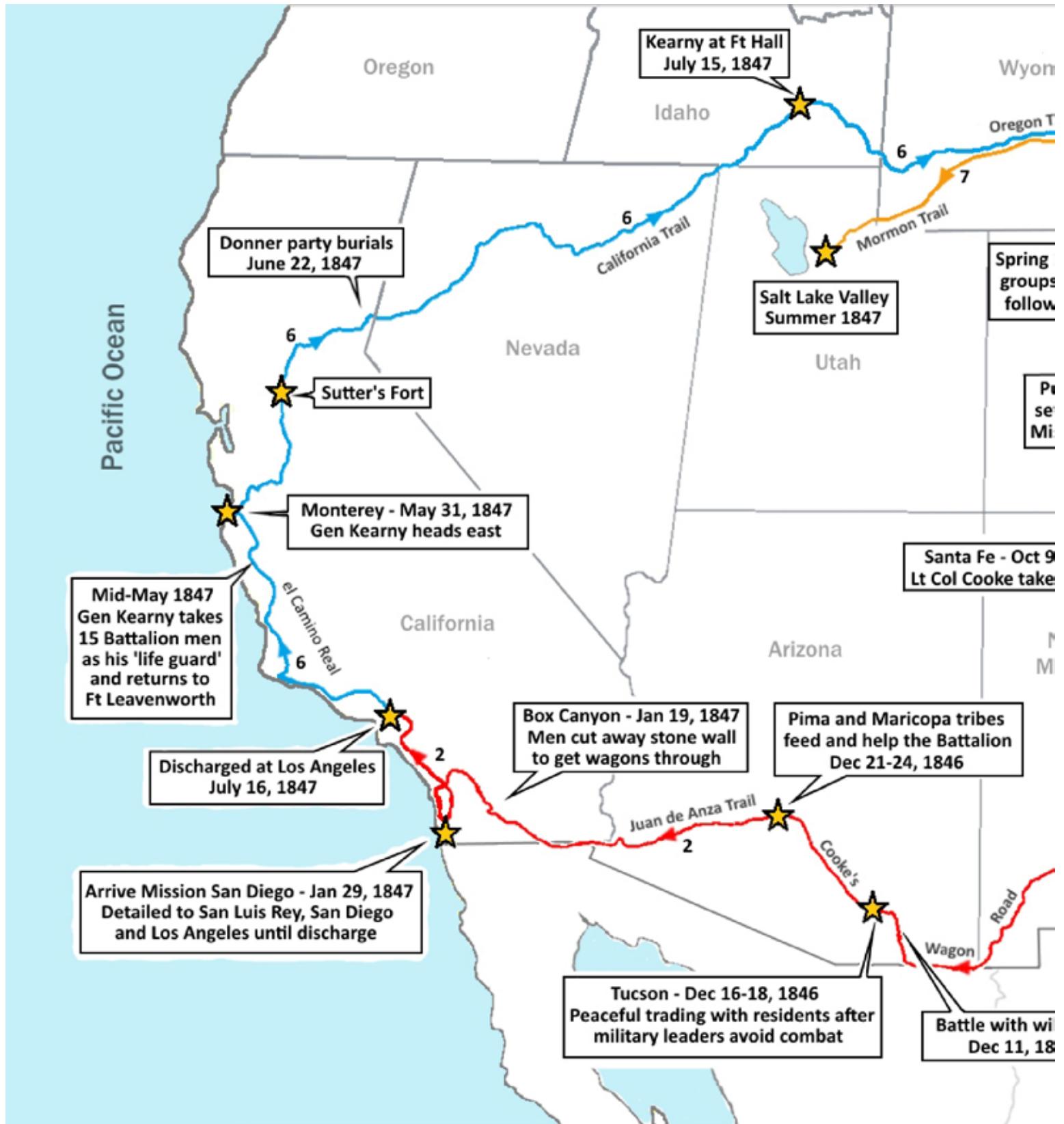
After one year of service, the Battalion mustered out of service at Los Angeles on 16 July 1847. Some 82 men reenlisted for a few more months of military service. Some men chose to stay in California. Others took different routes at different times to Salt Lake or Council Bluffs to rejoin family and friends. Many traveled about four times the distance the rest of the Church covered.

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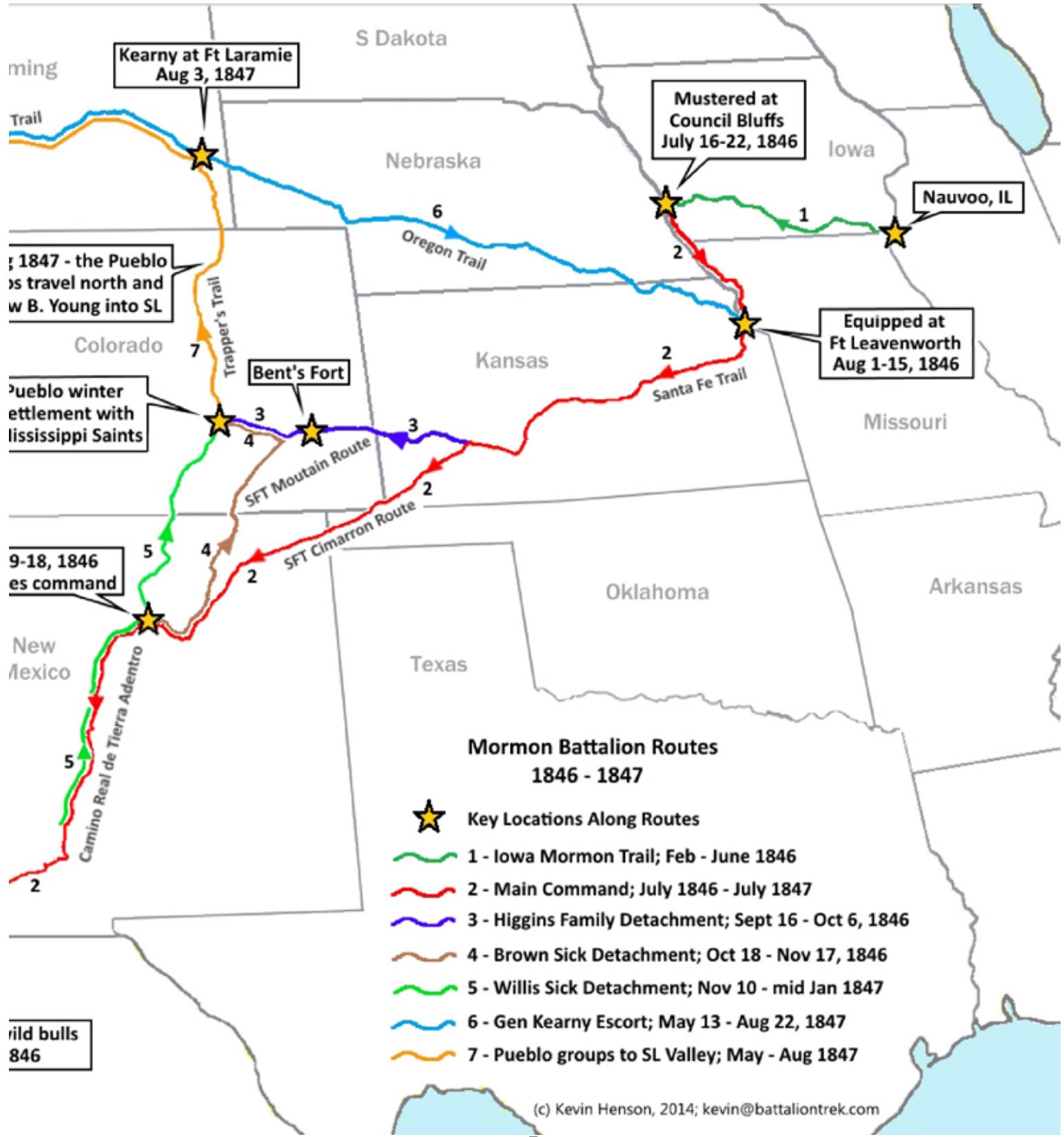


2. Journal and Bibliographical Resources

Mormon Battalion



Routes Map



Iowa Mormon Trail Segment

By Kevin Henson



As the Latter-day Saints started abandoning their city of Nauvoo, Illinois in February 1846, they travelled west, following and building wagon roads and river bridges across southern Iowa Territory. Brigham Young and the Mormon leaders wanted to get to the Rocky Mountains in 1846, but bad weather and difficulties crossing Iowa proved too much. The lead elements of the migration didn't arrive at the Missouri River until 14 June, too late to move a large group further that year.

In mid-June, Dragoon Captain James Allen was commissioned by Gen Stephen Kearny to recruit a 500-soldier infantry battalion of Mormon volunteers for a year. Traveling from Fort Leavenworth, he found some Mormons on 26 June at a small temporary camp called Mt. Pisgah half-way across Iowa. But without approval from their leaders, the men wouldn't enlist. Allen then travelled three days westward to find Brigham Young and Church leaders at the Missouri River camps near present Council Bluffs.

Upon hearing the President's request and what was being offered, the Church leaders promised to raise the men. They set out by wagon and horse, holding recruiting meetings in four days along 110 miles of the Iowa Mormon Trail back to Mt. Pisgah. When the leaders explained the situation, 75 men volunteered and started for Council Bluffs. Once there, some were asked to stay and help at the Bluffs, and others decided not to go or were in such bad physical shape that they were refused. But by 16 July, about 450 men had joined; and by the twenty-first, the remaining men had become part of the new "Mormon Battalion."

Mormon Battalion – Main Command Route

By Kevin Henson



On 16 July 1846, the Mormon Battalion officially came into existence under Lieutenant Colonel James Allen, Jr. at Council Bluffs, Iowa Territory. They began their march to Fort Leavenworth on 21 July. By hiking about 14½ miles a day, they covered the 171 miles south along the Missouri River to arrive at Fort Leavenworth on 1 August. There they received their military equipment and prepared to begin the long march to Santa Fe.

In mid-August, the Battalion left the Fort, intercepting the Santa Fe Trail south of modern Lawrence, Kansas. The trail trended southwest across Kansas to one of the “middle Arkansas River crossings” just west of Ingalls. There the Higgins Family Detachment departed for Pueblo while the Battalion crossed the river into Mexican territory. General Kearny had ordered all units to use the shorter “Cimarron” route which on today’s maps nicks the southeast corner Colorado, Cimarron County, Oklahoma, and enters northeast New Mexico. From Leavenworth to Santa Fe, they travelled about 780 miles, averaging 16 miles per day over the 48½ travel days.

At Santa Fe, Lieutenant Colonel Philip St George Cooke assumed command with orders from the General to lead the Battalion to California, building a wagon road as they travelled. Before leaving Santa Fe, the Brown Sick Detachment was formed and sent to Pueblo, to winter at the growing Mormon settlement there.

Departing Santa Fe on 19 October, Cooke proceeded south with the main command, down the Rio Grande to the vicinity of modern Truth or Consequences, New Mexico. There, the Willis Sick Detachment was formed and sent back to Pueblo. On 11 November, Cooke turned the remaining 350 men of the Battalion westward near Garfield, New Mexico. Their route to Tucson, Arizona would create a pronounced southern ‘dip’ rather than proceeding directly west. This dip became known as “Cooke’s Wagon Road” and in 1853 provided the logic for the Gadsden Purchase boundary.

Cooke’s route entered extremely dry, sandy and mountainous terrain – not high mountains for the most part, but very rocky and difficult terrain. The guides were only vaguely informed of the area and were daily exploring to find water and food for the animals; the lack of either would have caused the expedition to fail. As they advanced, the situation

got progressively worse. Some sections were so daunting that at times even Cooke himself doubted they would be able to find a way through.*

Eventually reaching the San Pedro River near today's Herford, Arizona, they followed old paths going north. A mile or so north of the ghost town of Charleston is where the 'Battle of the Bulls' started. At modern Benson, they picked up an old trail leading west to Tucson where they arrived on 16 December. Cooke and the local Mexican military commander narrowly managed to avoid a direct confrontation while the Mormon soldiers traded for food with the town's inhabitants.

After Tucson, the journey became more of an endurance test instead of an expedition of discovery. Daily they cleared sagebrush, cacti, and rocks to help mark out the road for those who would follow. They stood guard at night and herded the animals along in the day, always hungry, thirsty and tired.

To reach the Gila River required four days to cross a 75-mile stretch almost devoid of any water. Upon reaching the Gila, they were met by the Pima and Maricopa tribes who were generous and peaceful towards the American troops. The route forward lay west, across the dry Gila Bend for three days. Upon rejoining the Gila River, they followed it to the junction with the Colorado River at modern Yuma, Arizona. By 5 January 1847, their food was almost gone with only four ounces of flour a day and some poor meat. Nathaniel Jones was weighed and had lost 30% of his weight.

Crossing the Colorado River on 10 January, the Battalion next faced the worst part of the entire journey. Ahead were six days of crossing an 86-mile stretch of the Imperial Desert. It was nearly waterless, hot in the day, freezing cold at night with only a poorly marked trail to follow through the dust and sand. Mules died by the dozens and many men faltered, but the strong helped the weak and all eventually made it through safely.

The pack trails they followed into southern California were cleared and improved only as much as necessary to get the eight remaining wagons through. Three final barriers to the wagons remained; two tall ridges and a "box canyon" where the rock walls had to be chipped away.

On the afternoon of 21 January, the famished and weary Battalion arrived at Agua Caliente, Warner's ranch, where they rested for a day, washing, eating their fill of good, fresh beef and relaxing. There were still fears they might have to fight the Mexicans, but at Warner's, the day was peaceful and refreshing.

Resuming the march, Cooke strategically decided to head for Los Angeles since General Kearny was supposedly there. Three days later, a dispatch from the General (who had moved to San Diego) found the Battalion at the Pechanga tribal village of Temecula. Turning south towards San Diego, they passed the old Catholic Mission San Luis Rey on 27 January, spied the Pacific Ocean later that day and finally reached Mission San Diego the evening of 29 January.

Their march had consumed 198 days of their year-long enlistment period – six months and eighteen days. Preparations at Council Bluffs, Ft Leavenworth, and Santa Fe had taken 24 days of those days, meaning they were "on the trails" for 174 days. Of those, they had marched 158 days (91%), travelling at least 2,064 miles.** On average, they had one rest day to eleven days of hiking.

Col Cooke's commendation of the Battalion's march, that "History may be searched in vain for an equal march of infantry" wasn't about the distance, but in recognition of the overall difficulty.

* Note: If you could experience southwest New Mexico for one week the way they did, you would better appreciate their statements that they were amazed that they succeeded.

** Note: Camps were sometimes made up to a mile off the established trail. Without information to know where camps were actually located, we have opted to just measure the distance along the established historic trails. Thus, 2,064 miles is the minimum distance the Battalion marched.

Higgins Family Detachment

By Kevin Henson



Higgins Family Detachment Route

While travelling up the Arkansas River on 12 September 1846, the Mormon Battalion met six men of the "Mississippi Saints" headed eastward. They told acting commander First Lieutenant Andrew Jackson Smith that a temporary Mormon settlement had been made at the 'el pueblo' trading settlement – modern Pueblo Colorado. For their safety, Lieutenant Smith determined to send almost all the Battalion's non-military women and children to Pueblo.

The decision was not popular with some of the Battalion men at the time, but military considerations were paramount and most modern writers feel Smith's decision saved many lives.

A small detachment commanded by Captain Nelson Higgins was ordered to accompany the families, see to their safe settlement at Pueblo, then rejoin the main command at Santa Fe. The Higgins detachment departed the morning of 16 August from a camp location a few miles west of modern Ingalls Kansas.

Following existing wagon roads and remaining in American territory on the north side of the Arkansas River, the Higgins group traveled westward. It appears the group stopped at Bent's Fort to have wagon tires set, then continued west, arriving at el pueblo on 6 October 1846. They covered the 240 miles in about 18½ days, averaging about 13 miles per day.

Once at Pueblo, the men worked to help establish cabins for the families. Higgins and some of the men eventually went south from Pueblo to report to the Army command at Santa Fe. Because they took the Taos/Trapper Trail route, they apparently bypassed the Brown Sick Detachment traveling north from Santa Fe to Pueblo via the Mountain route over Raton Pass. They also arrived too late to rejoin the main command of the Battalion, which had departed on 19 October. Higgins was ordered to return to Pueblo, take command of all the Battalion men sent to Pueblo and draw provisions from Bent's Fort where most Battalion supplies had been originally sent.

In the spring of 1847, almost everyone sent to Pueblo proceeded to the Salt Lake valley.

Brown Sick Detachment

By Kevin Henson

Upon taking command of the Mormon Battalion at Santa Fe, Lieutenant Colonel Cooke conferred with Dr. Sanderson regarding the men's health. It was felt that many of them were too ill to continue to California, and the officers planned to discharge these 'inefficient men' from military service as usual. Colonel Doniphan, in command at Santa Fe, intervened and ordered the sick men, the remaining women and children and the husbands of the women to be sent to Pueblo instead to join the Higgins Family Detachment at the Mississippi Saints temporary settlement.

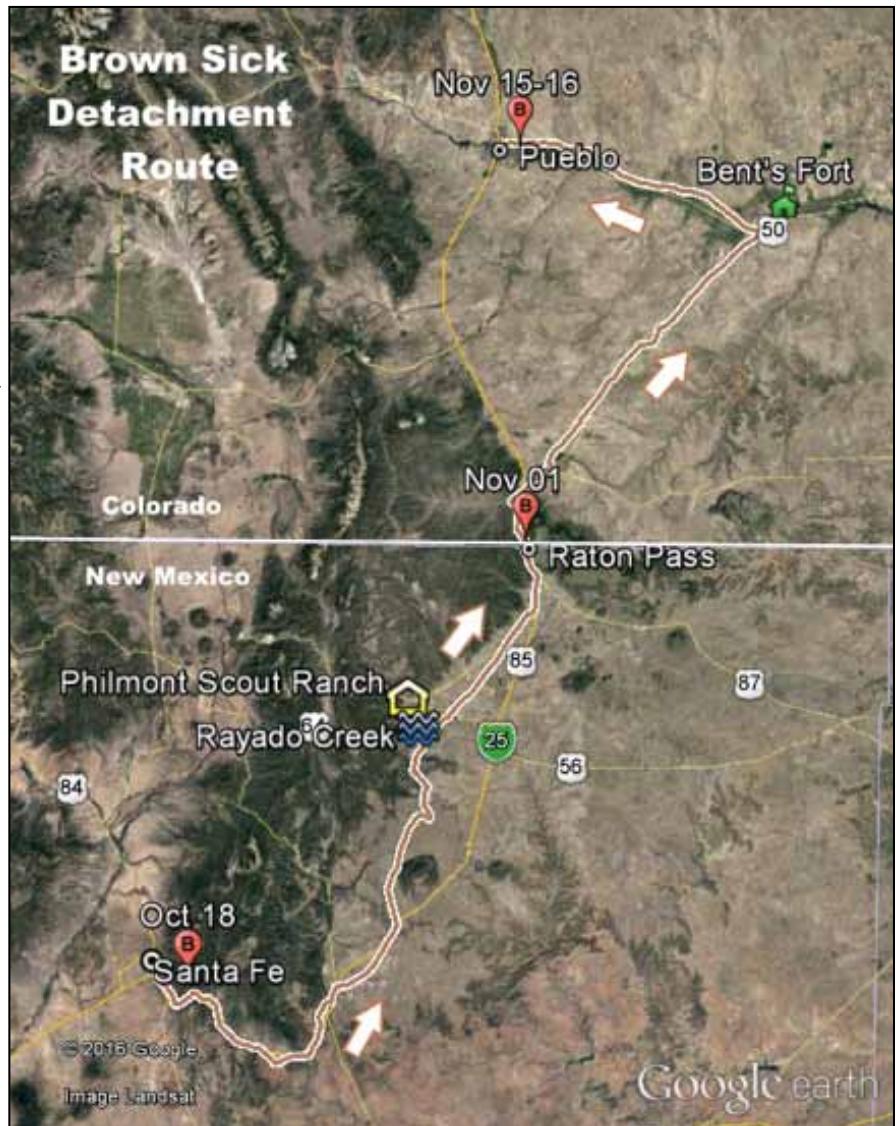
Departing Santa Fe on 18 October, the Brown detachment retraced their route to the Mora River, then turned north following the Santa Fe "Mountain" route, crossing Raton Pass into modern Colorado.*

After following the Purgatory River for two days, their route then diverged onto the high desert prairie, stopping at watering sites each night.

Upon reaching the Arkansas River on 8 November, the group rested a day while Captain Brown and others conferred with Army officers at Bent's Fort. Most of the Battalion supply wagons had been sent to Bent's Fort the previous June. Colonel Doniphan had given permission for the men to draw supplies from those stored at the fort. As a result, the Pueblo detachments were fed and supplied much better than the Main Command headed to California.

Resuming their journey, the route lay on the north side of the Arkansas River and westward to the "el pueblo" settlement near which the "Mormon Town" was starting to grow. Arriving at the Pueblo area on 15 November, Captain Brown conferred with the Higgins Family Detachment, the Mississippi Saints, and the Pueblo leaders. On the 16th, the first "sick detachment" rolled into Mormon Town and started working to build log cabins for the people.

A recent analysis of their actual travel distances indicates they needed 28 travel days to cover the 350 miles from Santa Fe to Pueblo, an average of 12.5 miles per day.



* NOTE: In Colfax County, New Mexico, their path passed very close to where the Boy Scout Philmont Ranch is located.

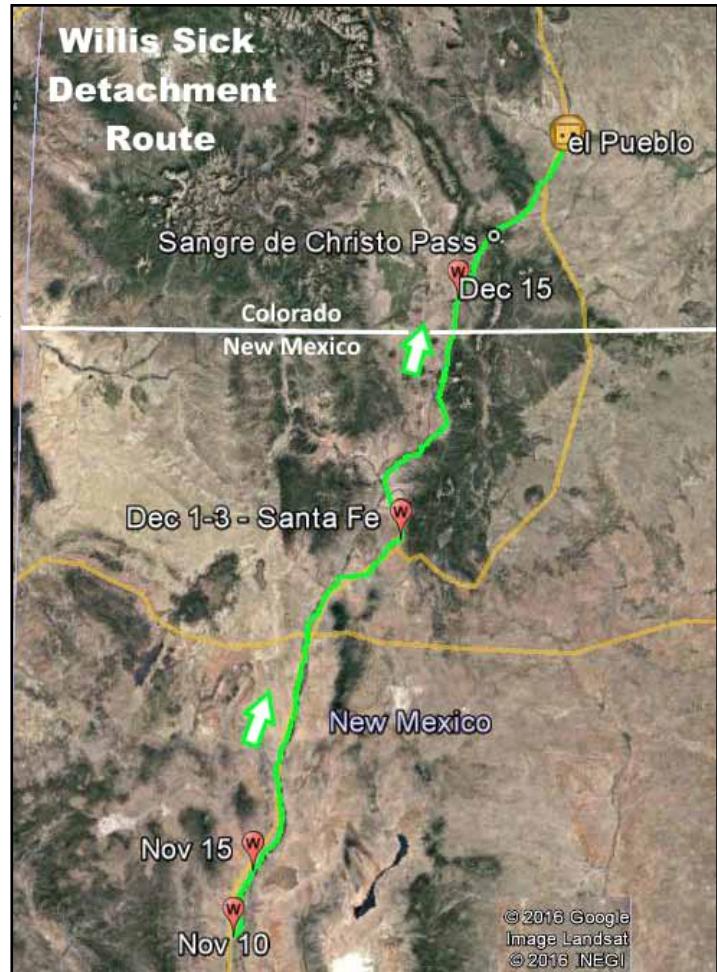
Willis Sick Detachment

By Kevin Henson

Travelling south on the Rio Grande for four difficult weeks, Lieutenant Colonel Cooke had watched his men pull wagons through deep sand while their food rations were reduced. After conferring with Dr. Sanderson and the guides (who had some idea of how bad the route ahead was), Cooke decided the remaining sick men had had enough.

On 10 November and under the command of Lieutenant William Willis, another 57 men (about 37 sick men with 20 “healthy” guards) and one woman were ordered back to Santa Fe. They retraced their route to Santa Fe arriving on 1 December. Colonel Sterling Price ordered this second “sick” group to Pueblo where they would join the other Mormon detachments for the winter.

Leaving Santa Fe on 4 December, the Willis Detachment travelled a different route to Pueblo than did the Brown Detachment.* They took the “north branch” of the Old Spanish Trail pack mule trade route to California past Taos into the San Luis Valley (Costilla County, Colorado). There they picked up the Trappers Trail which led over a high mountain pass of the Sangre de Christo Mountains and into the Arkansas River valley. The last sixty miles were all downhill, warmer, and dryer. Along the last stretch they met settlers and bumped into a hunting party from the Mormon settlement.



Since severe winter weather was setting in, Willis seems to have been determined to move quickly. All along the route, some of the men could not keep his pace and the group split on several occasions. Four deaths occurred along their route, the most trail deaths for any Battalion group. This is an indication of the poor condition of the men, how hard the trail was and how bad the weather was.

Lieutenant Willis and the “fast” hikers began arriving at Pueblo just before Christmas. They covered about 442 miles in about 38 days. This was an average of 11½ miles per day, but had the most variation; there were many short days and many long days. Part of this diversity was due to short winter days, strong snow storms and difficult terrain over the pass in deep snow.

The last Battalion men finally arrived in Pueblo on 15 January 1847. These men left Simeon Turley’s settlement just 2½ weeks before the Taos Rebellion of 19 January. Had they remained, they would likely have been killed like Turley and his friends on 20 January.

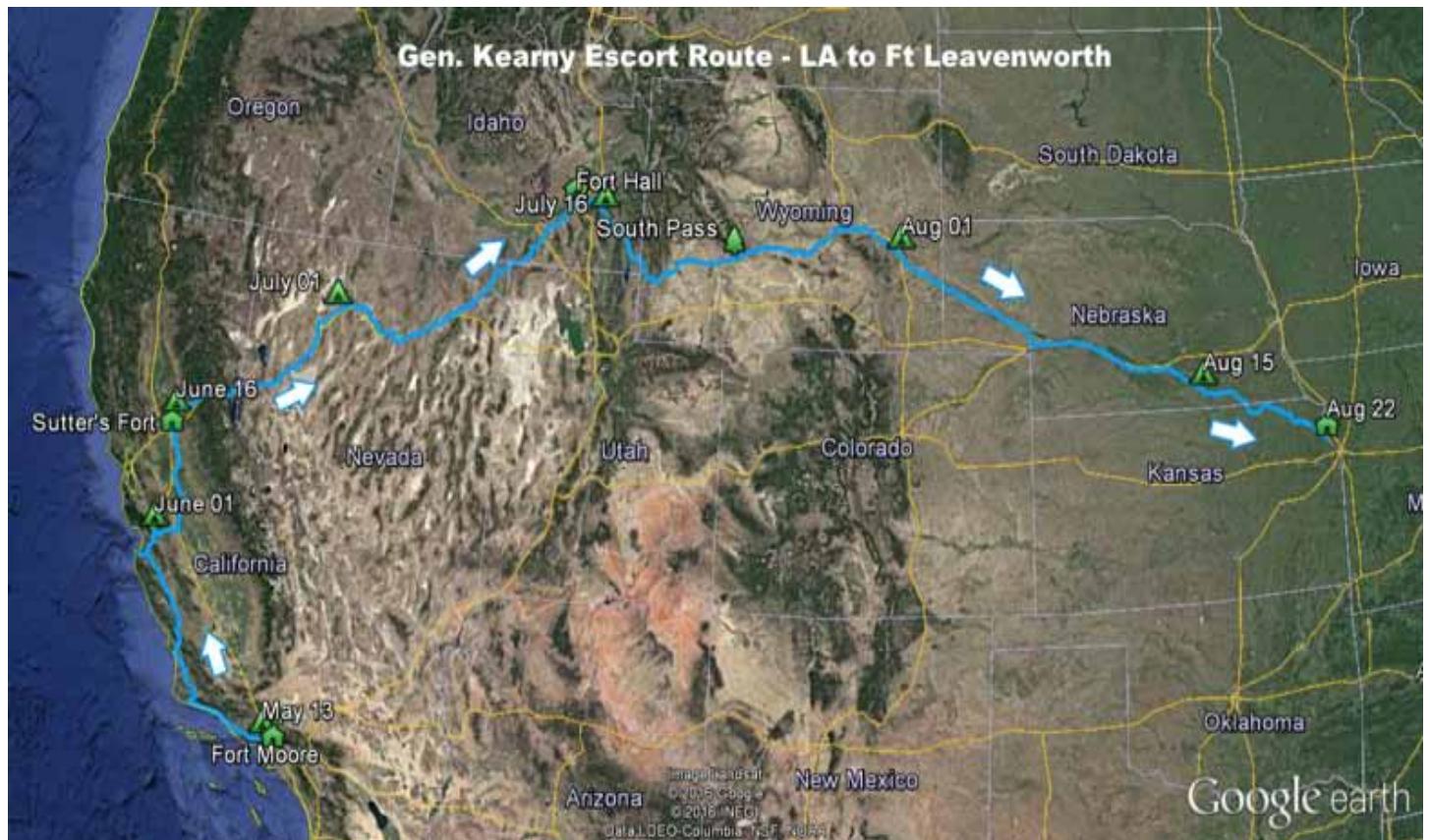
* NOTE: Most maps show the Brown and Willis sick groups following the same route to Pueblo, but this is not correct. The maps in our publications are correct depicting the various routes.

Kearny Escort Detachment

By Kevin Henson

General Stephen W. Kearny had been instructed to capture and secure California, then return to Fort Leavenworth as soon as practical. By mid-April of 1847, Kearny had wrapped up his work and made a final tour of the troops. Kearny had decided to take Captain John C. Frémont east for court martial. At Los Angeles, Kearny ordered Major Cooke to accompany him, as Cooke would be needed to testify to witnessing Captain Frémont's insubordination.*

As Frémont had a large party with him, Kearny decided it prudent to bring an escort loyal to himself. He instructed Cooke to assemble fifteen able and dependable men from his Mormon Battalion and have them rondevouz at Monterey from where they would leave for the east. Three men travelled with the general by ship, while the majority went by horse, led by Lieutenant William T. Sherman (later of Civil War fame). The land route from Los Angeles to Monterey was 335 miles taking 12½ days, for an average of almost 27 miles per day.



After preparations at Monterey were completed, the Kearny Escort started east on 31 May. Leaving Sutter's Fort on 15 June, the General's party numbered nearly 70 people and travelled 68 days in a row without taking a day off. At Truckee Lake, they paused briefly to help bury some of the Donner Party.*

They then took the Sublette Cutoff of the Oregon Trail, missing the westbound Brigham Young Vanguard Company of pioneers by about a month. They traveled at a very rapid pace – 30 miles per day on average. Just east of Fort Laramie, they encountered other companies of Mormon pioneers. Kearny's Adjutant, Cpt Henry S. Turner, recorded the number of wagons, people and animals in the companies and provided interesting details. A few men were discharged by the General while on the trail so they could join their families in the Great Salt Lake Valley.

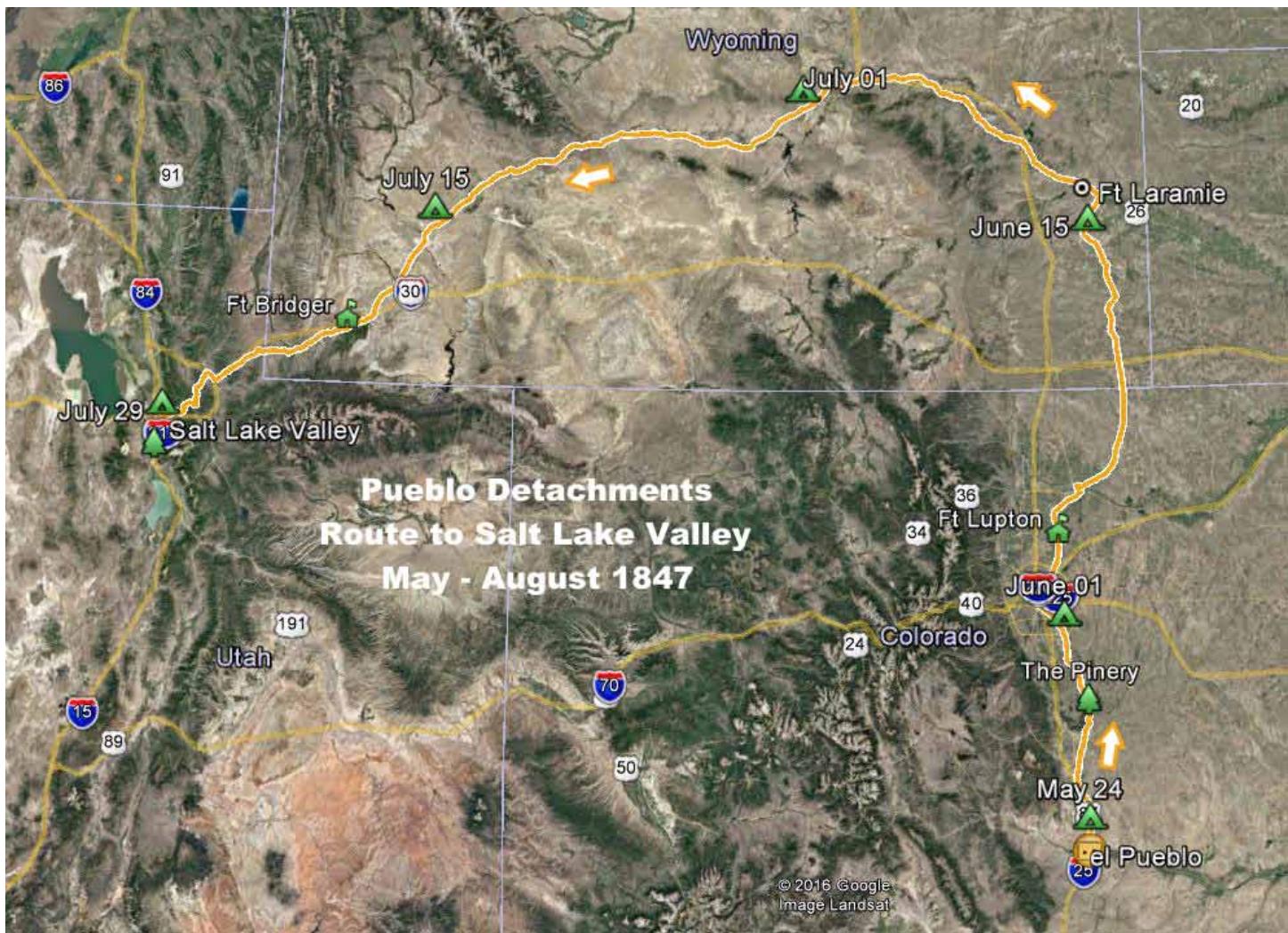
The Kearny Escort reached Ft. Leavenworth on 22 August 1847, after travelling about 2,050 miles from Monterey. The General kissed his wife, inspected the troops at the fort, completed some business, then left for Washington, DC the next day.

* NOTE: Pvt Levi Savage was NOT a member of the Kearny Escort though – for artistic purposes – he was cast that way in a movie called “17 Miracles” by T. C. Christensen. Savage was still in California at Los Angeles.

* Upon resigning command of the Mormon Battalion, Cooke reverted to his rank as Captain in the First Dragoons and was promoted to the rank of Major in the dragoons.

Pueblo to Salt Lake

By Kevin Henson



By the time the winter of 1846-1847 finally broke, the Saints at Pueblo had received letters from the LDS church headquarters at Council Bluffs. They knew they were to meet Brigham Young on the way to the valley of the Great Salt Lake.

In early April, at least seventeen of the Mississippi Saints left Pueblo by retracing their route back to Fort Laramie following the Trapper's Trail which runs east of the Rocky Mountains. This small group reached Fort Laramie in mid-May. Brigham Young's Pioneer Company reached the fort the afternoon of 1 June.

Back at Pueblo, the Battalion personnel and most of the remaining families left Pueblo between 24 and 29 May with Captain James Brown commanding. The timeline that follows mainly relies on the journal of Private John S. Steele.

On 2 June, they camped where Denver Colorado was later built. Following the South Platte River northward, the trail passed four major abandoned trader posts - Forts Lupton, Jackson, Vasquez, and St. Vrain and then crossed the South Platte and Cache Poudre Rivers. From there, the route passed north over the high desert. There were

only a few streams for water.

At Lodgepole Creek on 11 June, they met Battalion couriers Thomas Woolsey and John Tippets bringing LDS leader Amasa Lyman whom Brigham Young had sent from Ft. Laramie. It was generally a happy reunion of men who knew each other very well.

The detachments from Pueblo had all arrived at Fort Laramie by 16 June. They left the next afternoon, proceeding westward over the 'Black Hills' section of the Oregon, California and Mormon trails. About fifteen men went ahead to catch Brigham Young's Vanguard company.

The fourth of July was celebrated at Devils Gate. The happy occasion was combined with the wedding of Martha Jane Sargent Sharp (Private Norman Sharp's widow) to Private Harley Mowrey of Company C.

They passed Fort Bridger on 19 July and crested Big Mountain on 28 July, where the largest group saw the valley of the great salt lake for the first time. They arrived in the valley on 30 July "in Military order; ...Officers first, Infantry next with martial music, then followed the Cavalry with the Baggage Wagons bringing up the rear."

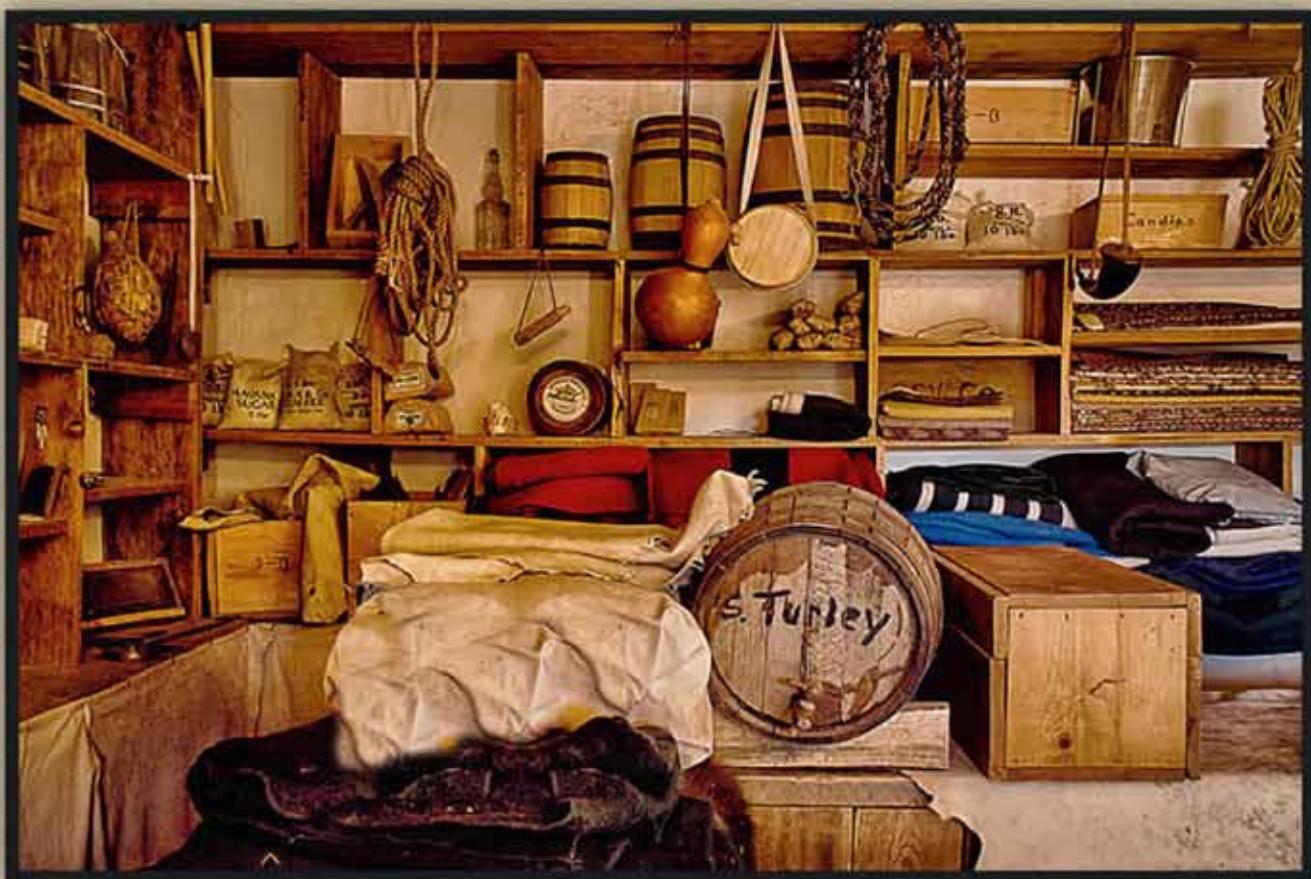
At a camp meeting the next day, Brigham Young told the soldiers that, "Your going into the army has saved the lives of thousands of people." Within a few hours, the entire camp was busy, beginning to build their new "Zion" in the valley of the Great Salt Lake.

From Pueblo to Salt Lake City, the total distance was about 815 miles. It appears this distance was covered using 48 full days of travel, suggesting an average pace of 17 miles per day.*

* Note: We have combined the partial days of travel to arrive at this number of "whole days" of travel. The details are scanty and may refer to different groups at times, so our suggested rate of travel for the group is approximate.



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3. Foods List

Mormon Battalion Food List

By Kevin Henson

This is a comprehensive list of foods mentioned as being eaten by the Battalion. Many additional details and the source quotes are provided in an expanded 28-page version.

Contact: kevin@battalions trek.com

Grains, Beans & Legumes

Beans, dry (unknown variety)
Beans, "English" (possible)
Bread, "cake"
Bread, "Johnny cake"
Bread (form not specified)
Bread, Tortillas as "cake"
Breads, "hard" bread
Breads, "light" bread
Breads, ashcakes
Breads, dough on a stick
Breads, Mesquite
Breads, Pancakes
Breads, salt rising
Breads, Tortillas
Breads, Tortillas as "pancakes/flapjacks"
Corn (unspecified)
Corn, boiled
Corn, grain
Corn, green
Corn, ground meal
Corn, hominy
Corn, parched
Corn, roasted
Flour, gravy
Flour, wheat
Hops, wild
Mesquite, mush ("puding")
Mesquite, raw & roasted
Oats, wild
Peanuts
Peas
Rice, unspecified
Wheat, boiled
Wheat, cakes
Wheat, grain
Wheat, ground
Wheat, parched

Spices

Ginger, ground
Herbs, "bitter"
Lemon, extract
Molasses, cane and Saguaro
Pepper, black
Pepper, cayenne
Peppers, red
Saleratus (baking soda)
Salt
Vinegar

Not included on this page

Medical, Logistics, Other (See full version)

Meats & Nuts (proteins)

Acorns
Antelope
Bacon (? Salt pork)
Bear
Beef, "melt" [sic – "milt"] or spleen
Beef, dried, smoked, or jerked
Beef, entrails
Beef, fresh
Beef, hide
Beef, soup
Bird, Chicken
Bird, Crow or Raven
Bird, Duck
Bird, Geese, wild
Bird, Pelican (probable)
Bird, Turkey
Bird, Turkey Buzzard
Buffalo, fresh
Buffalo, pot pie
Clams
Deer (venison)
Eggs, chicken
Eggs, duck
Fish, dried
Fish, fresh water
Fish, salt water
Goat
Horse, raw
Leather/rawhide, chewed or as broth
Mule
Mussels
Nuts, pine
Oxen (beef)
Oysters
Pork, fresh
Pork, salt ("pickled")
Rabbit
Sardines
Sheep, "lights" (lungs)
Sheep & lambs
Snake, roasted (rattlesnake?)

Beverages

Alcoholic, Brandy
Alcoholic, Mescal
Alcoholic, Whiskey (unknown grains)
Alcoholic, Wine
Chocolate, hot – American style
Chocolate, hot – Mexican 'Champurrado'
Coffee
Tea, ginger
Water

Vegetables

Agave, raw & baked
"Bread root"
Cabbage
Mescal leaves, baked
Mustards, boiled
Onions
Parsley, boiled
Potatoes
Pumpkin
Pumpkin, "sauce"
Pumpkin, dried
Pumpkin, stewed
Squash
Watermelon

Fruits

Apples
Apricots
Cactus, Saguaro "molasses"
Cherries
Coconut
Currants
Dates
Figs
Grapes, red
Grapes, "raisin kind"
Melons
Olive trees
Orange
Peaches
Pears, dried
Pears, fresh
Plums
Pomegranates
Quince
Rasins
Tomato

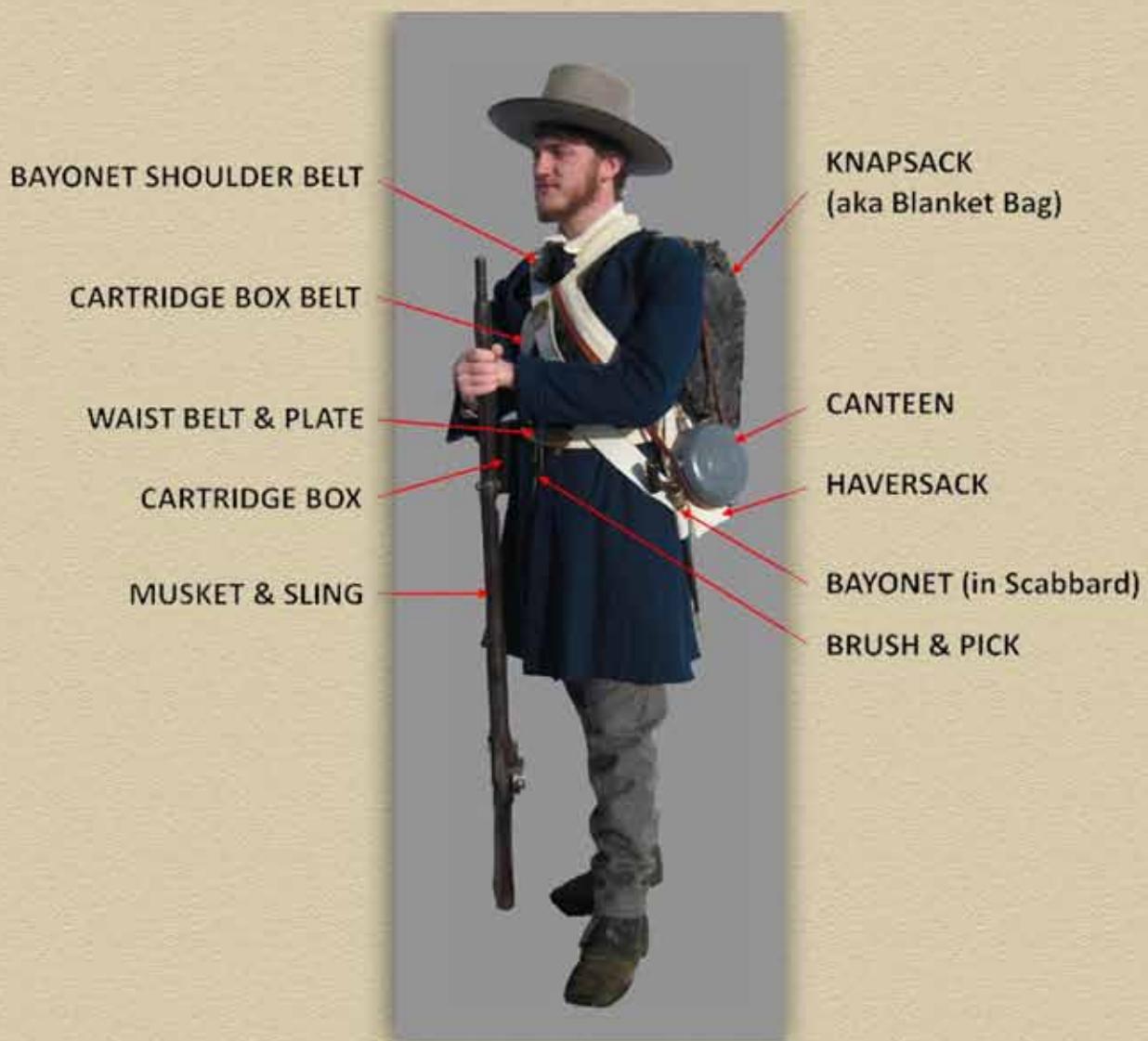
Dairy & dairy products

Butter
Cheese, goat
Ice cream
Milk, cow
Milk, goat

Confections

Honey
Penoche or Penuche (Anglo);
Cajeta (Spanish)
Pies
Sugar

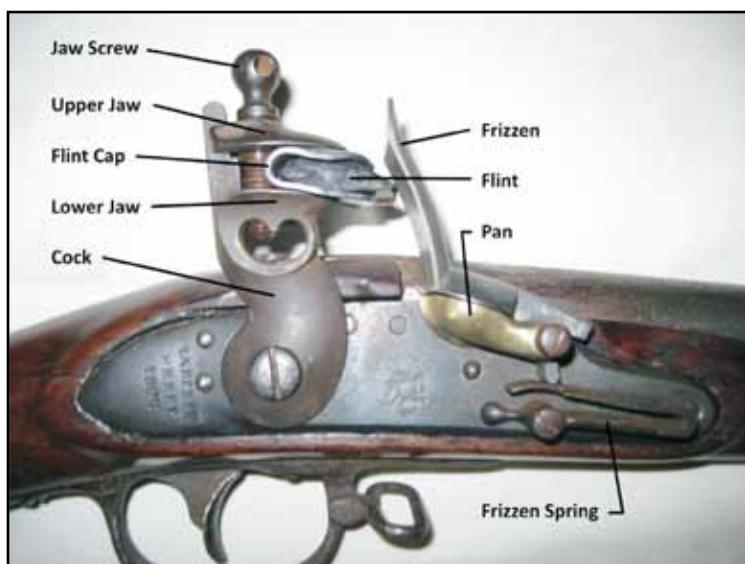
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4. Mormon Battalion Historic Equipment

4. Mormon Battalion Historic Equipment

Arms



United States Model 1816 Smoothbore Flintlock Musket - This .69 caliber weapon was the primary weapon used by Regular and Volunteer Infantry Troops during the Mexican- American War, and standard issue to the Mormon Battalion. These weapons were produced by Harper's Ferry and Springfield Armories, as well as several contractors.



Model 1839 Musket Sling – The musket sling was made out of russet leather with a standing loop at one end and “J” hook at the other. It had squared corners where the “J” hook attached, versus the taper of later models.



United States Model 1816 Bayonet – Angular style socket bayonet made for the US Model 1816 Flintlock Bayonet. This triangular blade exhibits a spear shape and has no locking ring at the socket.



United States Rifle Model 1803 – A limited number of .54 caliber flintlock half-stock rifles from the Harper’s Ferry Arsenal were issued to a few members of the Mormon Battalion. Because their wooden stock only covered half their barrel, they were commonly referred to as “half-stock” flintlock rifles. They were used to help secure food along the trail.



United States Percussion Rifle Model 1841 – A limited number of .54 caliber “jager” (hunting) percussion cap rifles from the Harper’s Ferry Arsenal were issued to a few members of the Mormon Battalion. Commonly referred to as “Mississippi Rifles,” they were used for sharp-shooting and hunting.



Dragoon Saber Model 1840 – A limited number of dragoon sabers were issued to officers and NCOs of the Mormon Battalion. These sabers were used in the US from 1840 through the Mexican War, the Civil War, and finally the Plains Indian Wars of the 1870’s and 1880’s. Because of their heavy weight, they were not well-liked by the mounted soldiers and earned the nickname “Wrist Breaker.”

Accoutrements

Volunteer and regular Army units were issued the following accouterments:



Bayonet Scabbard, Pattern 1839 – This black leather scabbard with a brass tip and heavy brass throat was used to carry a 16 inch long triangular shaped bayonet.

Bayonet Scabbard Belt, Pattern 1839 – Also known as a baldric, this long, 2½ inch wide white buff leather strap was slung over the right shoulder to support the bayonet in its scabbard on the soldier's left hip.

Bayonet Scabbard Belt Plate, M-1828 – This decorative embossed brass eagle breast plate was fitted to the outside of the bayonet scabbard belt.



Brush and Pick – Each soldier was issued a combination horsehair whisk and sharp iron pick on a small brass chain, which was suspended from a hook that passed through a convenient hole in the bayonet scabbard belt. They were used to clean black powder residue from the flintlock musket's vent and pan.



Infantry Cartridge Box, Pattern 1839 – The heart of the accoutrement system was made of smooth black leather and held forty .69 caliber paper cartridges.

Cartridge Box Belt – This long, 2½ inch wide white buff leather strap was slung over the left shoulder to suspend the cartridge box on the soldier's right hip.

Cartridge Box Plate – This decorative oval brass plate stamped "US" was attached to the outer flap of the cartridge box to help it closed when unfastened.



Waist Belt, Pattern 1839 – This 1½ inch wide white buff leather waist belt held the crossing cartridge box and bayonet scabbard belts in place tight against the soldier's hips when marching, especially at the "double quick."

Waist Belt Plate – This small brass, lead-filled oval shaped plate stamped "US" acted as a buckle for the soldier's waist belt.



U. S. Flintlock Musket Screwdriver /J-Tool – The individual musket tool was used to change flints and disassemble a soldier’s musket.

U.S. M1816 .69 Caliber Musket Wiper – Resembling a corkscrew, this individual musket tool was designed to hold a wad of tow (flax, hemp, or jute fiber), then attached to the end of the ramrod to clean, dry, and oil the inside of the musket barrel.

U. S. M1816/1842 .69 Caliber Musket Ball Screw – This musket tool (issued to each group of ten soldiers) was used to clear lead balls from misfired weapons.

U. S. Pre-1855 Musket Spring Vice – This musket tool (issued to each group of ten soldiers) was used to depress the frizzen and main springs so the soldier could easily disassemble his musket for cleaning and routine maintenance.

Extra Flint Caps – Each soldier was issued extra flints for his musket. They were held in place by an elongated, pure lead oval of sheet lead, designed to fold in half over the back half of the musket flint.

Additional Equipment

Volunteer and regular Army units also issued a number of personal items. These items represent their “luggage,” or their means to carry other essentials.



Haversack – A white cotton bag, carried over the right shoulder with a strap, contained a soldier’s issued rations. In addition to food items, haversacks were also used to carry other essentials, such as a knife, fork, spoon, and tin plate. A one-pint tin cup, known as a “dipper” or “coffee boiler” was often tied to the outside of the haversack and used for drinking and cooking.

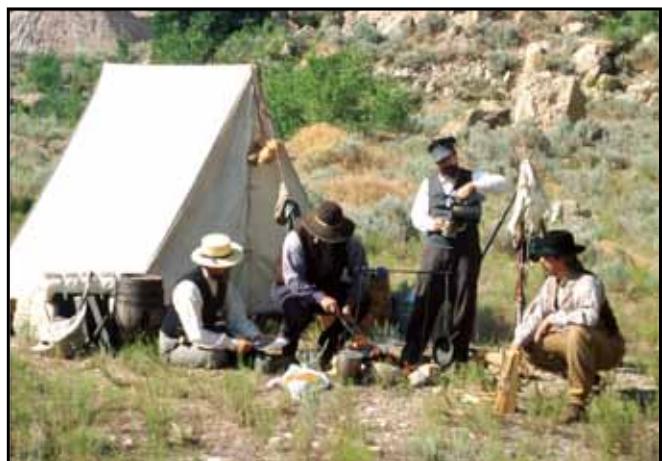


Canteen – Two of the more common style canteens issued during the Mexican-American War were: (1) a wooden “drum” canteen with wood or metal bands, and (2) a tin drum with a convex face stamped “US” inside an embossed circle. It is not known which style of canteen was issued to the Battalion. It is likely that soldiers added gourd canteens along their line of march through the Southwest to replace standard issue canteens that had broken, dried out, cracked, or been lost or stolen.

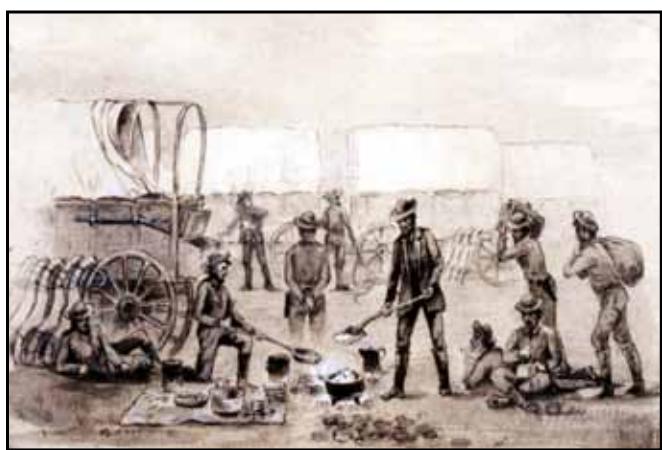


Knapsack—A knapsack, or “blanket bag,” was used to carry a soldier’s personal items such as a toothbrush, extra socks and clothing, candles, books, soap, writing materials, a razor, a comb, a mirror, etc. The knapsack also held a soldier’s blanket. As with canteens, the exact style of knapsack issued to the Mormon Battalion is not currently known, although the M1825 soft pack is the most common pattern used during the Mexican-American War.

Blankets—Several types of wool blankets would be appropriate including: Trade “point” blankets, “homespun” center seam blankets, and the M1821 white wool blanket with dark blue end stripes. Some Battalion members write that they received two blankets while others clearly state one blanket. Military regulations called for one blanket to be issued. Many Battalion enlistees received no blankets until reaching Fort Leavenworth, but some procured civilian blankets from Indian sutler Peter A. Sarpy during their initial encampment near his trading post at Point aux Poules on the banks of the Missouri River.



Tentage—As per military custom during that time, the soldiers of the Battalion were divided into six-man “mess” groups. Each mess group was to eat, sleep, and cook together and received a single white canvas, open door, “A-Frame” or “Wedge” tent. This triangular style of tent typically measured 6 foot 4 inches in width, 8 feet in length, and 7 feet in height. These tents proved to be uncomfortably hot during the summer months, but, as with blankets, were cut and sewn into replacements for clothing and footwear later in the trek.



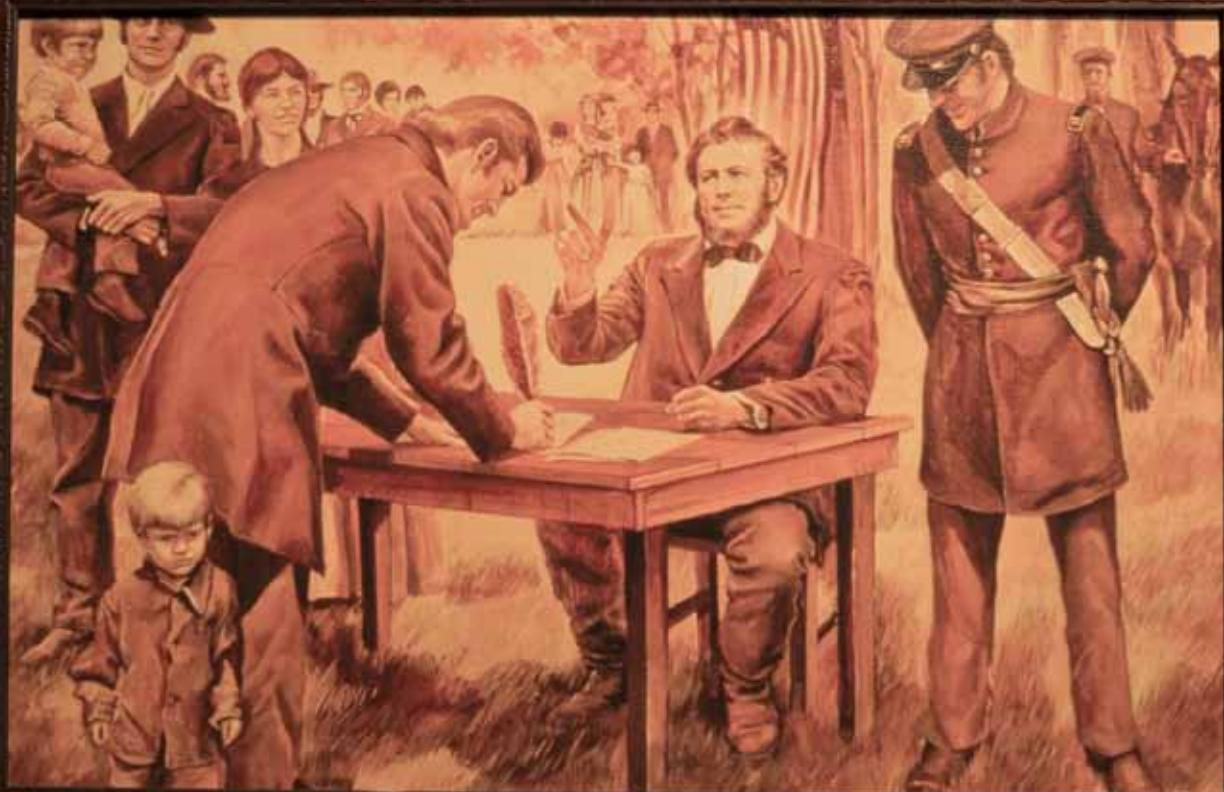
Cooking Equipment—Each six-man mess group received three camp kettles, a frying pan, a mess pan, a coffee pot, tin plates, and cooking utensils. The Battalion’s meager diet of flour and meat was occasionally supplemented or replaced by wild game or produce bartered from local Indian tribes. Rations were divided out to each man by the officers and NCOs in charge of commissary, and the cooking was performed by the men in each mess group.

The Grub Pile, by W. H. Jackson

Mormon Battalion Association™



5. Historic Museums and Key Locations



Mormon Battalion Historic Museums and Key Locations

Please visit our website:

[http://www.mormonbattalion.com/
Museums_Monuments_Maps_and_Trails](http://www.mormonbattalion.com/Museums_Monuments_Maps_and_Trails)

Mormon Battalion Association™



6. Requirements

Mormon Battalion Historic Trails Award

Main Award Requirements



Anyone anywhere in the world can earn Mormon Battalion Historic Trails Awards – whether male, female, friends, families, family organizations, youth trek groups, regional Scout encampments, or historical reenactors. The Main Award must be earned first, and comes in three different versions: (1) bronze lapel pins and necklace pendants for groups of 50 or more, (2) green edged patches for non-Scouts, and (3) brown edged patches with a ghost *fleur de lis* in the sky for Boy Scouts and Scouters. Each version has the same three requirements:

1. **Research.** Read **at least one** history of the Mormon Battalion. This can be the journal of an individual or a published history by a later historian. Some suggestions may be found in *Section 2. Resources and Maps* and the *History | Bibliography* subtab on the Mormon Battalion Association website (www.mormonbattalion.com) or make your own selection(s). Many old books can be found online or borrowed via inter-library loan arrangements.
 - a. Keep a *Reading Journal* about what you read.
 - b. Record at least ten important facts of significance you found in your readings, then answer the following questions for each fact you chose:
 - i. Why are these facts important? How do they help you better understand the people, places, or things the original Battalion members or other people on the trail experienced?
 - ii. In what ways do you think the facts were important to the Battalion members and other people involved? How did these facts influence their lives?
 - iii. Do any of these facts apply to you and your life – and if so, how do they influence you?
2. **Presentations.** The Battalion's members interacted with multiple groups and cultures. Select **two** of the following groups and learn what you can about how they lived in the 1840's. Give a presentation totaling at least five minutes to another person or group telling them what you learned about these two groups.

<input type="checkbox"/> Army Officers and Dragoons	<input type="checkbox"/> Frontier Army or private doctors
<input type="checkbox"/> Hispanics in Santa Fe, Tucson, or California	<input type="checkbox"/> Missouri Mounted Volunteers
<input type="checkbox"/> Catholic religious influences in New Mexico and California	<input type="checkbox"/> Teamsters
<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal/Puebloan history and interactions	<input type="checkbox"/> Laundresses
<input type="checkbox"/> Hired Guides, Scouts, and Interpreters	<input type="checkbox"/> Women and children as camp followers
<input type="checkbox"/> Musicians (fife, drum, bugle, or regimental bands)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mexican packers and herders
<input type="checkbox"/> Military sutlers, merchants, and traders	<input type="checkbox"/> Any other specific group you can identify which is not on this list.

3. Activities. Do at least three of the following:

- a. Visit a Mormon Battalion site, visitors center, or museum with displays relevant to the 1846 period. (See *Section 5. Historic Museums and Key Locations*)
- b. Make a list of items you would want to take with you if you had to hike a remote trail for seven months. This does not include food. Gather your items. Your final choices must all fit into a 12 inch by 12 inch by 4 inch size box. Explain your final choices to another person.
- c. Gather pieces for and make an outfit of clothing similar to what someone of the 1846 time period would have worn. This could be a Battalion member, a family member or someone with whom the Battalion may have interacted. Examples: An Army scout, Dragoon soldier, Missouri volunteer, *Californio*, Catholic priest, tribal member, Navy sailor, etc. This option does NOT suggest you should purchase an expensive, authentic outfit. Be Thrifty.
- d. Learn a musical piece from the 1846 period. This can be either instrumental or vocal. Perform the piece for at least one other person and tell why you selected it. Use *History | Images and Descriptions* subtab on the Mormon Battalion Association website (www.mormonbattalion.com) to help make your selection(s).
- e. Go to the LDS Church History Catalog online (see <https://history.lds.org/section/library?lang=eng>) and locate the file for an original Mormon Battalion journal or a related document that has been photographed. Transcribe **at least three pages** of one or more documents. Have another person check your transcription for accuracy.
- f. Determine if you have an ancestor in the Mormon Battalion (see <https://www.relativefinder.org>) or in some group that interacted with the Battalion in some way. Write a few paragraphs about your ancestor and share what you have learned with at least one other person.
- g. PVT Levi Hancock wrote many poems and song lyrics. Write an original poem or music lyrics about an event you have learned about which related to the Mormon Battalion, or to the people, places, and events along their routes.
- h. PVT Levi Hancock also sketched some of the plants, mountains, and scenes he saw. PVT Robert Whitworth sketched cacti and Mission San Luis Rey in California. The men mention Indian pottery, baskets, sculptures, and paintings they saw in Catholic churches. Make some sketches, paintings, pottery, or other pieces of artwork related to some aspect of the Battalion's story.
- i. Make a cloth haversack and use it on a camp out or other activity. Compare its usefulness to how you usually carry things. (See "Haversack" in *Section 4. Mormon Battalion Historic Equipment*)
- j. Gather at least six recipes necessary to make foods the Mormon Battalion recorded having eaten. Make and eat at least three of these recipes. You do not have to camp to do this requirement, but it can be combined with Segment Patch Requirement 6. (See *Section 3. Food*.)
- k. Conduct a mock enlistment into the U.S. Army of 1846. You will need four people to play the parts of a "volunteer," an "Army officer," a "doctor," and a "civil authority" (a pretend justice of the peace or judge). Each person should play their appropriate part in the skit. Use the official "Oath of Enlistment" found in the "Articles of War, Article 10" (see www.suvcw.org/education/documents/articles.htm).
- l. Make a simple wooden "musket" (See "Muskets and Rifles" in *Section 4. Mormon Battalion Historic Equipment*) and learn some of the basic military "drill" (see <http://www.drillnet.net/SCOTTSTACTICS/ScottsSotS.htm>).
- m. The Mormon Battalion routes linked a number of older pack trails and wagon roads. Name three of them, tell some facts about them, and discuss their importance. Locate them on a map. (See the centerfold map or the *History | Maps, Museums, Monuments and Markers* subtab on our website.)
- n. Translate LTC Cooke's letter to Governor Garanda of Sonora into Spanish. (See Tyler, Chapter 22, pages 230-231.) Who in the Battalion's entourage likely performed this task for LTC Cooke?
- o. The Battalion recorded playing a number of games: *Quoits*, pitching pennies, wrestling, and "ball." Learn about these games and play at least two of them with other people.

- p. The Battalion men and women often danced in the evenings. Organize a small group dance with period appropriate jigs, reels, polkas, regional folk dances (*baile folklorico*), or other dance types.
- q. Make a list of Battalion men who died while enlisted in the Army. You may also include family members traveling with the Battalion who died during the enlistment period. Where and when did they die? Which doctor was attending them leading up to their death? What was the listed medical cause of their death? What could the doctor have done to prevent these deaths?
- r. Make a clothing repair kit (aka “housewife”) appropriate for the 1840s and use it to sew on a button or repair a torn article of clothing.
- s. Explain the phrase “two hours by the sun.”
 - i. Learn to estimate how long until sundown by using just your hand. No watches or other electronic devices may be used. Out of attempts on ten separate days, you should become accurate to within 30 minutes or less for five of the days to successfully accomplish this requirement. For example, after making your check, you should state that ‘Sundown will be in 2 hours’ and you would be correct if it sets between 1-1/2 hours to 2-1/2 hours from your declaration.
 - ii. Explain why this skill was important on the frontier for traveling camps. Also explain why would be useful for campers today.
- t. Make up your own requirement. Complete it and share what you have done with at least one other person, explaining why you chose to do what you have selected.

Mormon Battalion Historic Trails Award

Trail Segment Award Requirements



After earning the Main Award, you can earn one or more supplemental Trail Segment Awards by completing ‘field’ related activities intended to provide experiences similar to those of the original Mormon Battalion. Each supplemental Trail Segment Award must satisfy the following eight requirements:

1. **Choose the Trail Section You Want to Hike.** Use the centerfold map or our website map to help you select a continuous 15-mile section you want to hike on one of the following seven original Mormon Battalion Trail Segments: (See Notes in Requirement 5 for authorized substitutions and modifications.)
 - dark green = Iowa Mormon Trail** (February-July 1846),
 - red = Main Command** (July 1846-July 1847),
 - purple = Higgins Family Detachment** (16 September-6 October 1846),
 - brown = Brown Sick Detachment** (18 October-17 November 1846),
 - light green = Willis Sick Detachment** (10 November 1846-mid-January 1847),
 - blue = General Kearny Escort** (13 May-22 August 1847 – see Note 3 on page 31),
 - gold = Pueblo to Salt Lake** (May-August 1847 – see Note 3 on page 31).
2. **Permits and Permissions.** Obtain all necessary permits and permissions to hike the trail section you have identified. Respect property owners rights and do not trespass. Follow all appropriate safety procedures. If the

NOTES:

1. When hiking any historic trail, NEVER disturb or remove anything except modern garbage. Federal regulations prohibit disturbing graves or other archaeological sites.
2. Boy Scout groups should obtain a Tour Permit as required and follow the BSA Hiking Merit Badge Requirements numbers 1 and 2 (Safety and First Aid related).

desired section of the original Trail Segment is not safely accessible or is on restricted private property, you may hike nearby trails or road rights-of-way as permitted by local laws.

3. **Map.** Prepare a map of your proposed hike. If hiking on or near an original Battalion route, mark the original Battalion route on your map. The Battalion had scouts ahead, behind and to the sides of the main column. Between the left and right flankers, the Battalion's 'route' was nearly a mile wide.
4. **Reading Journals.** Read from at least two journals written about the specific section of trail you are interested in and plan to hike. Review the journal texts for the period of at least one week before and after the section you plan to hike. Use at least one Mormon Battalion journal, but the other journal could have been written by another traveler, soldier, trapper, or a historian. For example: You plan to hike the Cimarron National Grasslands in western Kansas. The Battalion marched that area on 21-22 September 1846. As a minimum, you should read at least one Battalion journal between the dates of 14 and 29 September. Complete a *Reading Journal* for each of your readings.
5. **Meals.** Obtain and carry on your hike the raw ingredients for two meals consisting of items the original Mormon Battalion recorded eating on their journey. (See *Section 3. Food.*) One of these meals should be cooked on a fire (or stove if fires are not allowed) before or after the hike. The other meal should be carried in a haversack, blanket roll, or pack. Remember to stay properly hydrated.
6. **15 Mile Hike.** In a single day, hike a *specific continuous 15 mile section* of an original Trail Segment. No "splitting" the distance with an overnight camp. This distance is representative of the average daily distance hiked by the original Mormon Battalion. Include an overnight camp before or after the hike and two meals. You may stop for as many short rest periods as needed, as well as one meal stop.

NOTES:

1. Hiking a 15-mile section of the original Mormon Battalion Trail Segments is preferred, but those who cannot reach one due to distance or expense may substitute an equivalent *local* trail.
2. If substituting a local trail, Requirements 1 and 4 must be satisfied for a section of an original Trail Segment.
3. These requirements may also be modified for children under the age of 12 or for those with disabilities, by substituting horseback, biking, or other non-motorized method of travel. Participants hike at their own risk and are expected to take all necessary safety precautions. We encourage and assume that participants will condition themselves in preparation for hiking.

7. **Hiking Journal.** Keep a *Hiking Journal* while on your hike. Give dates and descriptions of routes covered, the weather, and any interesting things you saw. It may include something you learned about yourself, about the outdoors, or about others you were hiking with. Compare your record with one of the journal entries you read to satisfy Requirement 5. If you are part of a group completing these requirements, compare your entries, and explain why they differ. Explain how you should read original journals and view their records.
8. **Activities.** Complete **at least two** of the following activities:
 - a. During your overnight camp before or after the hike, "stand guard" for a two-hour watch. If you are with other people who are completing the Requirements, establish a schedule of who stands guard each watch and follow the schedule, waking the next person in turn.
 - b. Use a flint and steel set to start a campfire in a safe location, following all local ordinances.
 - c. Using a listing of Army food rations for the 1846 period, calculate how much the full rations of flour would weigh for a 60, 90, and 120 day expedition for 375 men. How many Army wagons would be required to haul this flour? How many mules would be needed to pull the wagons?
 - d. Under proper supervision and at a safe location, shoot a minimum of five (5) shots at a target using a black-powder muzzle loading musket or rifle appropriate for 1846. Discuss safety issues specific to historic style black-powder guns.

- e. Wear period style clothing on your hike. It is not expected that you will purchase expensive period AUTHENTIC clothing. A reasonably appropriate look will suffice.
- f. Pack and carry your clothing and personal items in a blanket roll.
- g. Learn how to pan gold.
- h. Clean a set of clothing using frontier methods like a laundress would have done. Do not pollute a stream or pond with soaps or other cleaning solutions.
- i. If you have access to a horse or mule, teach someone else about how to saddle or harness it.
- j. If you have access to a wagon, learn how to load one and change a wheel.
- k. Make a raft and use it to float a river or stream for a minimum of five (5) miles. Observe all safety standards.
- l. Choose and complete an outdoor activity of your own which you feel would meet the spirit of the Activities requirement.

NOTE: If a Scouting activity, follow all Safety Afloat standards.

Mormon Battalion Historic Trails Award Super Segment Award Requirements



Each time you fulfill the requirements for a different 15-mile section of the *same* Trail Segment, you qualify for another copy of that Trail Segment Award patch. You can also buy special Super Segment Award boot shaped bronze pins which can be affixed to one applicable trail segment patch. If you run out of requirements to complete, make up your own or repeat some others. Change it up somehow and don't copy your prior activities and readings.

Mormon Battalion Historic Trails Award Fifty Mile Hike Award Requirements



After you earn the Main Patch and a Segment Trail Award, then you are eligible to earn the ultimate – a separate Fifty Mile Hike Award. All Trail Segment Requirements apply, except that you must hike a *specific continuous 50 mile section* in a single multi-day event. Hiking a 50 mile section of the original Mormon Battalion Trail Segments is preferred, but those who cannot reach one due to distance or expense may substitute an equivalent local trail. No “splitting” the distance into separate events.

If the Boy Scout 50-Miler Award is being earned, a Scout could also qualify for our award after previously earning the Main Patch and a Segment Trail Award.

NOTE: A combined set of Main Award, Trail Segment Award, and Fifty Mile Hike Award may qualify as a “High Adventure” activity.

Mormon Battalion Association™

Serving our Communities

As the Lord lives, you will never be forgotten... but will be held
in honorable remembrance for ever and ever. * Brigham Young

51 W. Center Street, #316
Orem, UT 84057
Cell: (801) 455-7478



MORMON BATTALION HISTORIC TRAILS AWARD APPLICATION FORM

(Complete separate form for each applicant.)

Applicant First Name: _____ MI: _____ Last Name: _____

Street Address: _____ Apt/Condo/Unit: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip/Postal Code: _____ Country: _____

Email: _____ Phone: _____

Applicant Signature: _____ Date: _____

MAIN AWARD REQUIREMENTS

Anyone anywhere in the world can earn Mormon Battalion Historic Trails Awards – whether male, female, friends, families, family organizations, youth trek groups, regional Scout encampments, or historical reenactors. The Main Award must be earned *first*, and comes in three different versions:

Group Award (50 or More) Non-Scout Individual Award Scout Individual Award



1. **Research.** Read at least one (1) history of the Mormon Battalion.

- Keep a *Reading Journal* about what you read.
- Record at least 10 important facts of significance found in reading(s), answering the following questions for each fact.
 - Why are these facts important? How do they help you better understand the people, places, or things the original Battalion members or other people on the trail experienced?
 - In what ways do you think the facts were important to the Battalion members and other people involved? How did these facts influence their lives?
 - Do any of these facts apply to you and your life – and if so, how do they influence you?

2. **Presentations.** Select **two** groups and learn what you can about how they lived in the 1840's. Give a presentation totaling at least five minutes to another person or group telling them what you learned about these two groups:

- _____
- _____

3. **Activities.** Do **at least three** activities:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Draw on the past; live the present; build the future.

"The Battalion Soldier" copyright Ed Fraughton. Used as official Mormon Battalion Association logo with permission.

TRAIL SEGMENT AWARD REQUIREMENTS



If you earn the Main Award, you are eligible to earn one or more supplemental Trail Segment Awards by completing 'field' related activities intended to provide experiences similar to those of the original Mormon Battalion. Each supplemental Trail Segment Award must satisfy the following eight requirements:

- 1. **Choose the Trail Section You Want to Hike.** Select a continuous 15-mile section you want to hike on one of the seven original Mormon Battalion Trail Segments
- 2. **Permits and Permissions.** Obtain all necessary permits and permissions.
- 3. **Map.** Prepare a map of your proposed hike.
- 4. **Reading Journals.** Read from **at least two journals** written about the specific section of trail you are interested in and plan to hike. Complete a *Reading Journal* for each of your readings.
- 5. **Meals.** Obtain and carry on your hike the raw ingredients for **two meals** consisting of items the original Mormon Battalion recorded eating on their journey.
- 6. **15 Mile Hike.** In a single day, hike a specific continuous 15 mile section of an original Trail Segment.
- 7. **Hiking Journal.** Keep a *Hiking Journal* while on your hike.
- 8. **Activities.** Complete **at least two** activities:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

SUPER SEGMENT AWARD REQUIREMENTS



- Each time you fulfill the requirements for a *different* 15-mile section of the *same* Trail Segment, you qualify for another copy of *that* Trail Segment Award patch. You can also buy special Super Segment Award boot shaped bronze pins which can be affixed to one applicable trail segment patch.

FIFTY MILE HIKE AWARD REQUIREMENTS



- After you earn the Main Patch and a Segment Trail Award, then you are eligible to earn the ultimate – a separate Fifty Mile Hike Award. All Trail Segment Requirements apply, except that you must hike a *specific continuous 50 mile section* in a single multi-day event. Hiking a 50 mile section of the original Mormon Battalion Trail Segments is preferred, but those who cannot reach one due to distance or expense may substitute an equivalent local trail. No "splitting" the distance into separate events.

Draw on the past; live the present; build the future.

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Mormon Battalion Association™



7. Mormon Battalion Memorabilia Price List

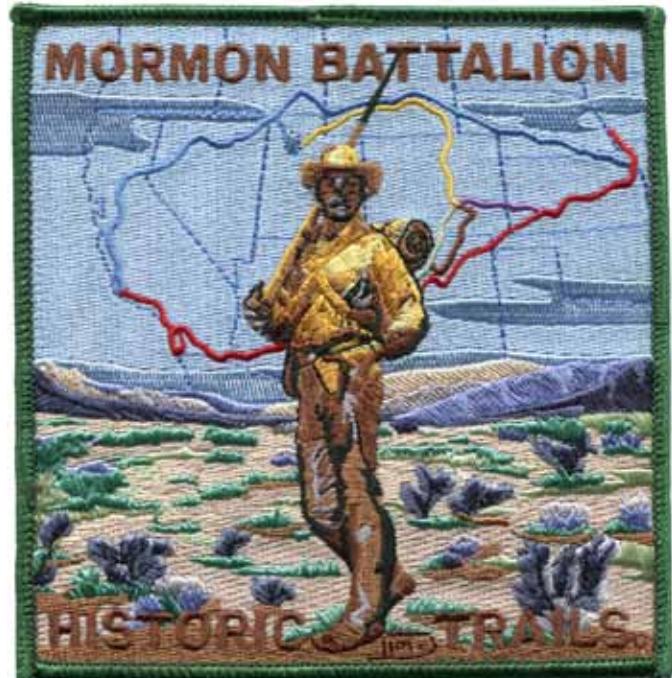
7. Mormon Battalion Memorabilia Price List

Main Patches –This unique patch has 18 colors and required a double run through the manufacturer’s machines. Centered in foreground is Ed Fraughton’s “Mormon Battalion Soldier.” The background is Warner Pass, California with purple sagebrush, green mesquite, bleached grass, and brown soil/rock receding from the soldier’s feet toward purple and tan mountain skyline. The pale blue desert sky has “ghost stitched,” wispy clouds overlaid. The patch has thin blue state lines and seven Battalion routes in bold colors. It was designed by David L. Munford.

CC-1000 – Main Historic Trails Award Patch

5" x 5" square dark green border patch with 1" button loop to hang from a pocket.

Price = \$10.00 + shipping and handling. Please allow 2-3 weeks shipping time.



CC-1001 – Boy Scout Historic Trails Award Patch

5" x 5" square patch with 1" button loop to hang from right pocket of uniform. The Boy Scout version – available to Boy Scouts and Scouters only – will have dark brown border plus a small official BSA fleur de lis “ghost stitched” in the sky.

Price = \$10.00 + shipping and handling. Please allow 2-3 weeks shipping time.



CC-1002 – Large Group Historic Trails Award Package:

(For Group of 50 or more).

Purchase a 1" oval, gold colored, metal lapel pin or pendant for each participant and receive free:

one 5" Historic Trails Award main patch

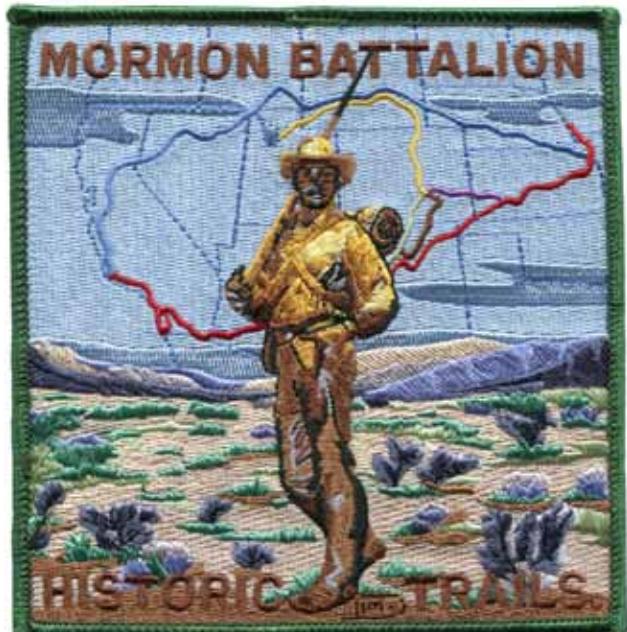
one 5" Segment Patch (if applicable)

one 8 1/2" x 11" Historic Trails Award Certificate

Price per pin or pendant = \$2.00 + shipping and handling.

Please allow 2-3 weeks shipping time.

Individuals may purchase Historic Trails Memorabilia on their own.



Mormon Battalion Association™
HISTORIC TRAILS AWARD

Presented to:

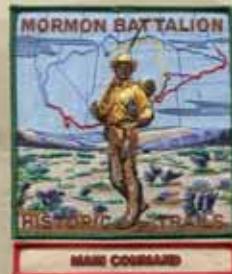
on completion of the Historic Trails Award Requirements

Organization:

Date:



Max W. Jamison
LTC Max W. Jamison
Mormon Battalion Commander



Event Chairman

"As the Lord lives, you will never be forgotten...but will be held in honorable remembrance for ever and ever." - Brigham Young

HISTORIC TRAIL SEGMENT PATCHES

CC-1002 - Mormon Battalion Historic Trails Pin

1" antique gold color pin.

Price = \$2.00 + shipping and handling. Please allow 2-3 weeks shipping time.



CC-1003 - Mormon Battalion Historic Trails Pendant

1" antique gold color pendant.

Price = \$2.00 + shipping and handling. Please allow 2-3 weeks shipping time.

CC-1004 - Iowa Mormon Trail Segment Award (February-June 1846) - This is a two-color embroidered 3/4" high x 5" wide patch with a dark green border. Must submit completed Award Application Form to receive patch . Price = \$2.00 + shipping and handling. Please allow 2-3 weeks shipping time.



CC-1005 - Main Command Segment Award (July 1846-July 1847) - This is a two-color embroidered 3/4" high x 5" wide patch with a red border. Must submit completed Award Application Form to receive patch. Price = \$2.00 + shipping and handling. Please allow 2-3 weeks shipping time.



CC-1006 - Higgins Family Detachment Segment Award (16 September-6 October 1846) - This is a two-color embroidered 3/4" high x 5" wide patch with a purple border. Must submit completed Award Application Form to receive patch and certificate.

Price = \$2.00 + shipping and handling. Please allow 2-3 weeks shipping time.



CC-1007 - Brown Sick Detachment Segment Award (18 October-17 November 1846) - This is a two-color embroidered 3/4" high x 5" wide patch with a dark brown border. Must submit completed Award Application Form to receive patch and certificate.

Price = \$2.00 + shipping and handling. Please allow 2-3 weeks shipping time.



CC-1008– Willis Sick Detachment Segment Award (10 November-mid-January 1847) – This is a two-color embroidered $\frac{3}{4}$ " high x 5" wide patch with a mint green border. Must submit completed Award Application Form to receive patch and certificate.

Price = \$2.00 + shipping and handling. Please allow 2-3 weeks shipping time.



CC-1009 - General Kearny Escort Segment Award (13 May-22 August 1847) - This is a two-color embroidered $\frac{3}{4}$ " high x 5" wide patch with a sky blue border. Must submit completed Award Application Form to receive patch and certificate.

Price = \$2.00 + shipping and handling. Please allow 2-3 weeks shipping time.



CC-1010 – Pueblo to Salt Lake Segment Award (May-August 1847) – This is a two-color embroidered $\frac{3}{4}$ " high x 5" wide patch with a gold border.

Must submit completed Award Application Form to receive patch and certificate.

Price = \$2.00 + shipping and handling. Please allow 2-3 weeks shipping time.



CC-1011 - Fifty Mile Hike Award. This is a two-color embroidered $\frac{3}{4}$ " high x 5" wide patch with a gold mylar border. Must submit completed Award Application Form to receive patch and certificate.

Price = \$2.00 + shipping and handling. Please allow 2-3 weeks shipping time.



CC-1012 – Super Segment Award Boot Pin. This is a 3/8" antique copper color metal boot pinto to be placed on any segment patch.

Price = \$2.00 + shipping and handling.

Please allow 2-3 weeks shipping time.



Mormon Battalion Association™

Serving our Communities

As the Lord lives, you will never be forgotten... but will be held in honorable remembrance for ever and ever. • Brigham Young

51 W. Center Street, #316
Orem, UT 84057
Cell: (801) 455-7478



MEMBERSHIP FORM

Member Number: _____

First Name: _____ MI: _____ Last Name: _____

Street Address: _____ Apt/Condo/Unit: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip/Postal Code: _____ Country: _____

Email: _____ Birthdate (mm/dd/yyyy): _____ / _____ / _____

Home Phone: _____ Cell Phone: _____ Other Phone: _____

Name of Battalion ancestor, if any (not required) _____

What is your level of interest in the Battalion:

Silent Partner(financial only) Occasional (1-2 hrs/mo) Moderate (2-10 hrs/mo) Active (10+ hrs/mo)

What is your availability:

Mornings Afternoons Nights Weekends Mon Tues Wed Thurs Fri Sat

What are your special aptitudes and skills?

How would you like to apply those aptitudes and skills in the Battalion?

Community Enhancement – network with associated organizations to build your community
 Service to Others – compassionate help for the needy, education, commemorating the original Battalion
 Historical Studies – biographical research, trail research, graves memorialization, help publish *The Valiant Journal*
 Youth Activities – participate in Boy Scout and other youth activities
 New Concepts – help create new activities to keep the original Battalion in honorable remembrance

Tax Deductible Donation Enclosed (mail to address above):

Continuing New \$30.00 Annual Individual Membership Dues (payment due the month in which you joined the Battalion)
 Continuing New \$200.00 Lifetime Individual Membership Dues (One time payment)
 Continuing New \$60.00 Annual Family Group Membership Dues(at least 2 members in an immediate 2-3 generation family)
 Continuing New \$120.00 Annual Associate Organization Membership Dues (group, organization, or multi-generation family)
 \$ _____ Sustaining Donation

Oath of Membership (patterned after that of the original Mormon Battalion): I, _____, do solemnly swear, or affirm (as the case may be), that I will bear true allegiance to the Mormon Battalion Association,™ and that I will serve it honestly and faithfully against all enemies or opposers whatsoever; and observe and obey the orders of the Battalion Commander and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules, *Bylaws*, and *Articles of Incorporation* for the government of the Mormon Battalion Association,™ complying with all applicable laws and the Utah Nonprofits Association (UNA) Standards of Ethics.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Draw on the past; live the present; build the future.

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Acknowledgments

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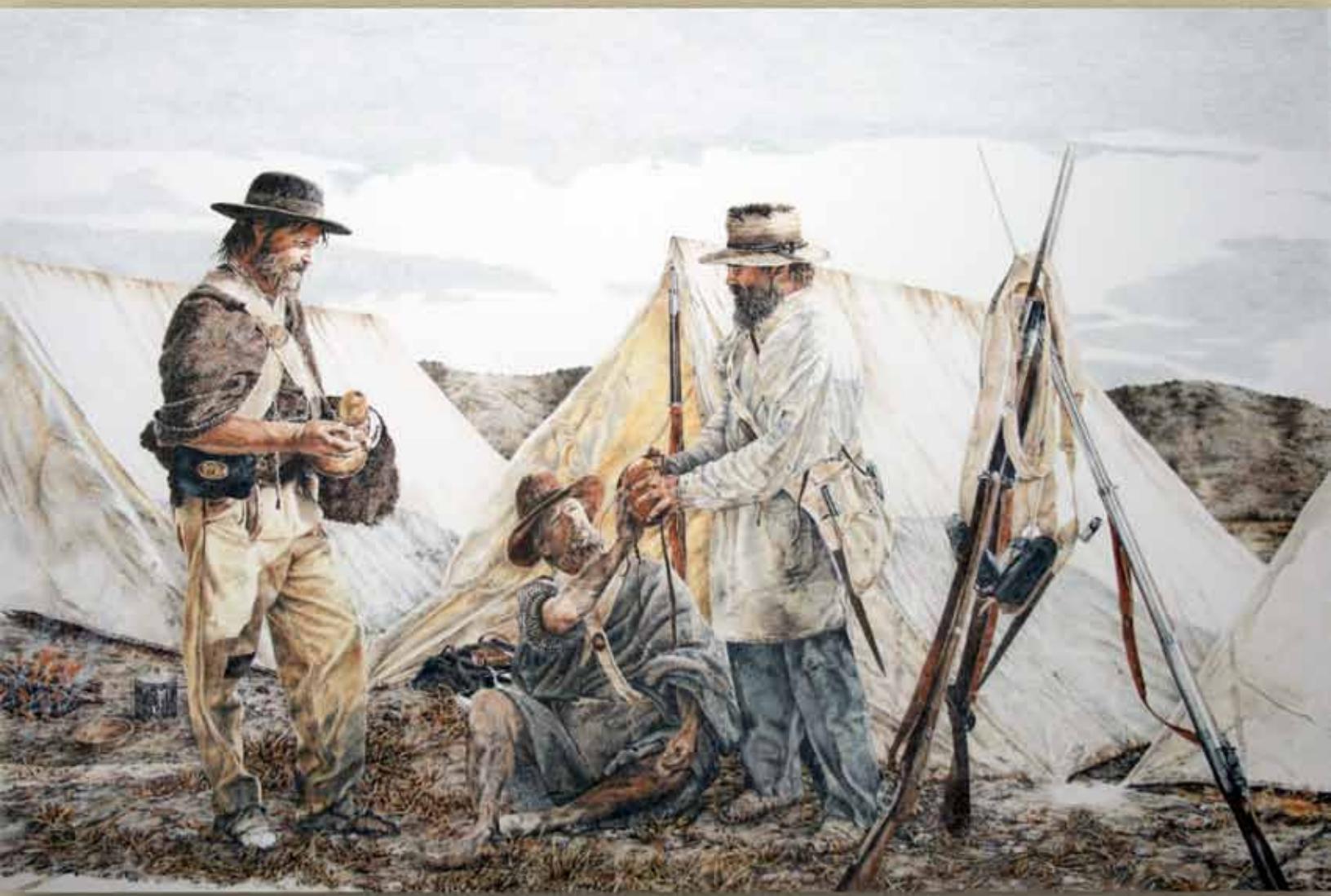
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Orem, UT 84057



To only retrospectively honor the heritage of the original Mormon Battalion is but a hollow sham if we learn nothing from their humble sacrifice. To truly fulfill Brigham Young's prophesy, we must make their simple hymn of service reverberate and amplify within our deepest souls until it becomes our own great anthem whose crescendo reaches out to mold yet unborn generations. We too are pioneers, and must prospectively add our own humble legacy to theirs — rendering selfless and un-required service, compassion, and charity to "men and nations to the latest generation, worlds without end, forever and ever".

Mormon Battalion Association™



**Mormon Battalion
End of the Trail
by Mark Stewart**