BELNAP FAMILY GUIDE
TO
WEBER COUNTY
UTAH

2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

  1   Weber River Crossing
  2   Fort Buenaventura
  3   Dugout Home of Gilbert Belnap
  4   Martha McBride Knight Near-death Experience
  5   Cottonwood Log Home of Gilbert Belnap
  6   Gilbert Belnap Home—26th Street and Grant Avenue
  7   Gilbert Belnap Home—Banks of the Weber River
  8   Captain James Brown Molasses Mill Incident
  9   Pulling Cow Tails in the Weber River
  10   Pioneer Wall Fortification
  11   East Bench Sheep Herding and Sego Lilies
  12   Pioneer Sleigh Riding
  13   Transcontinental Railroad
  14   Ogden Railyard and Union Station
  15   Utah Central Rail Road
  16   Twenty-Fifth Street
  17   Ogden Tabernacle
  18   Vigilante Meeting and Outlaw Shootout
  19   Council House
  20   County Courthouse
  21   Weber County Assessor and Collector's Office
  22   Ogden City Hall; Ogden/Weber Municipal Building
  23   John McBride Belnap Toolchest Presentation
  24   Seventies' Hall
  25   Ide School
  26   Central School
  27   Ogden Hotel
  28   Ogden River Baptism Site
  29   Weber County Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum

PREFACE TO 1992 EDITION

This *Belnap Family Guide to Weber County, Utah*, prepared by the Tour Committee of the 1992 Gilbert Belnap Family Reunion, gathers into one convenient format information on selected sites in the Weber County area that are of historical interest to descendants of Utah Pioneer Gilbert Belnap, who came to Weber County in 1850. This *Guide* contains several maps and brief descriptions for a self-guided tour of these sites that descendants of Gilbert Belnap may wish to visit at their leisure when in Weber County.

The information contained herein is believed to be accurate; however, suggestions, corrections, and improvements are certainly welcome. Undoubtedly, many more sites could have been included in this *Guide* had the Tour Committee been made aware of them for this publication. Exact locations and site descriptions are lacking for several of the sites. It is hoped that any succeeding edition of this *Guide* will contain more complete information.

Most of Gilbert's descendants today are probably not aware of these sites and the role that Weber County once played, and still plays, in the lives of Gilbert's children. We hope you will enjoy visiting some of these sites and learning more about our Family's unique heritage in this part of the country.

Tour Committee
1992 Gilbert Belnap Family Reunion

Brent J. Belnap
Steven A Belnap
Joy M. Belnap

PREFACE TO 2022 EDITION

The *Belnap Family Guide to Weber County, Utah*, has been revised and updated to include corrections and additions to the sites previously identified in the 1992 edition, together with updated maps and refreshed layout. An index has not been included in this edition. Names and places can be quickly found through a simple document word search. Further information on the people and sites identified here, including links to original source documents, can be found on the Belnap Family Organization website at www.belnapfamily.org. More Belnap Family locations in Weber Country are waiting to be identified. Corrections and additions are welcome!

Brent J. Belnap

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

Numbers on the maps refer to the numbered sites in this *Guide*. Map numbers for several sites indicate approximate locations only. Women in this *Guide* are usually referred to by their maiden surnames except when married surnames provide important or contextual clarification. In order to avoid frequent backtracking, users of this *Guide* may find it most helpful to refer to the maps and summaries before visiting any sites, as the site numbers generally do not follow a particular geographic order. Find the numbers for the sites most interesting to you and then refer to the maps to find the quickest route between each point.

RELATIONSHIP CHART

BLUE = family members who emigrated to Utah
GREEN = family members who were born and died in Weber County, Utah
RED = family members born in Weber County, Utah but died elsewhere (either in Utah or Idaho)

Daniel McBride (1766-1823) = Abigail Mead (1770-1854)

Vinson Knight (1804-1842) = Martha McBride (1805-1901)

James McBride (1793-1839) = Betsy Mead (1802-1881)

Adaline Knight (1831-1919) = Gilbert Belnap (1821-1899) = Henrietta McBride (1821-1899)

Gilbert Rosel Belnap (1847-1929)
Reuben Belnap (1851-1923)
Martha Jane Belnap Hammon (1855-1923)
Augustus Weber Belnap (1860-1948)
Vinson Knight Belnap (1863-1920)
Adaline Lorinda Belnap Lowe (1868-1934)
Lola Almira Belnap Coolbear (1874-1921)
Oliver Belnap (1855-1929)
Isadora Estella Belnap Stoddard (1860-1931)

John McBride Belnap (1849-1850)
Joseph Belnap (1853-1922)
Hyrum Belnap (1858-1938)
Volney Belnap (1862-1862)
Amasa Belnap (1866-1929)
Mary Louisa Belnap Lowe (1870-1950)
William James Belnap (1853-1932)
Francis Marion Belnap (1857-1932)
Annetta McBride (1851-1852)

MAP OF OGDEN CITY

MAP OF OGDEN CITY CEMETERY

MAP OF SOUTHWESTERN WEBER COUNTY
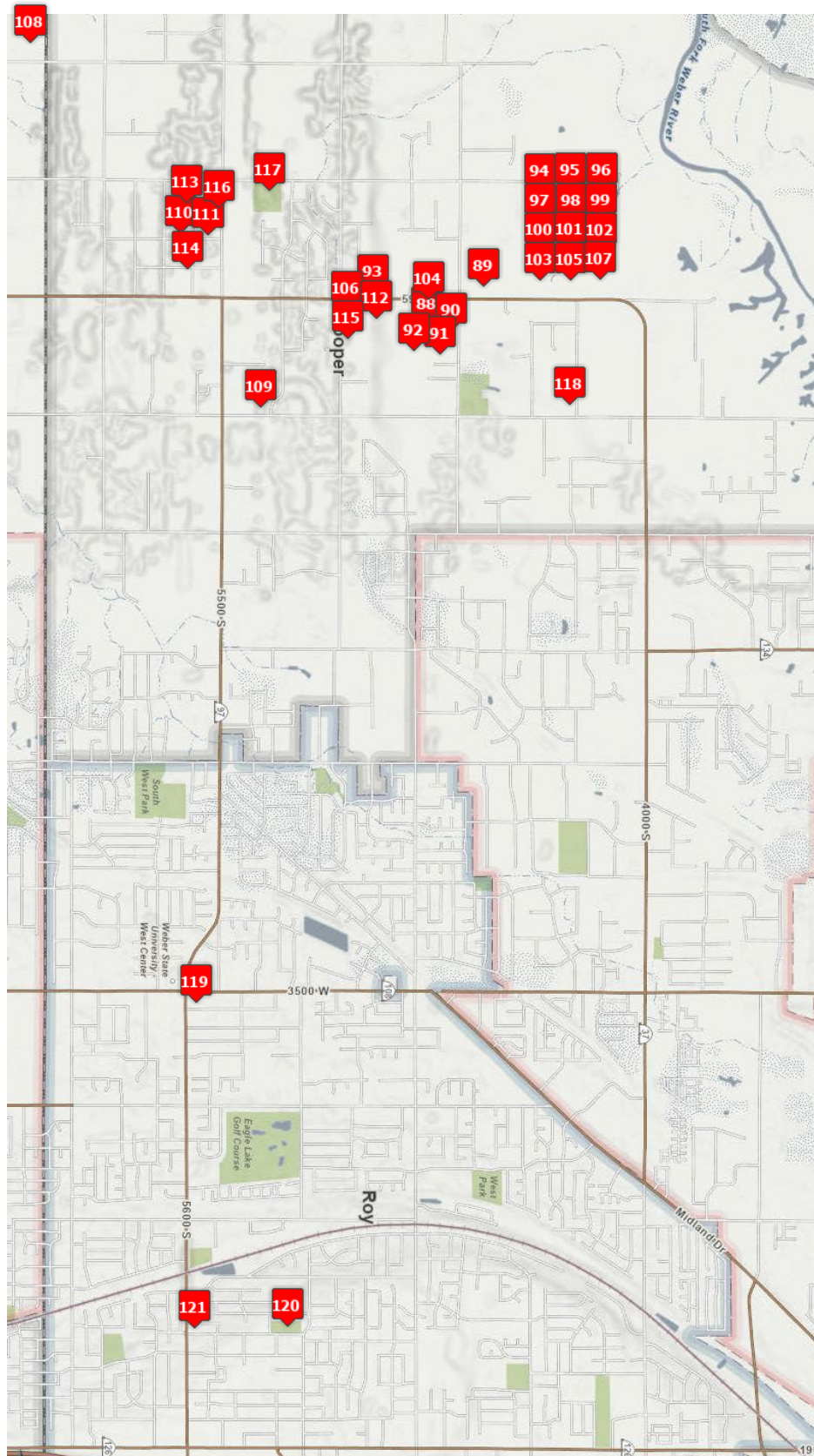
MAP OF NORTHWESTERN WEBER COUNTY
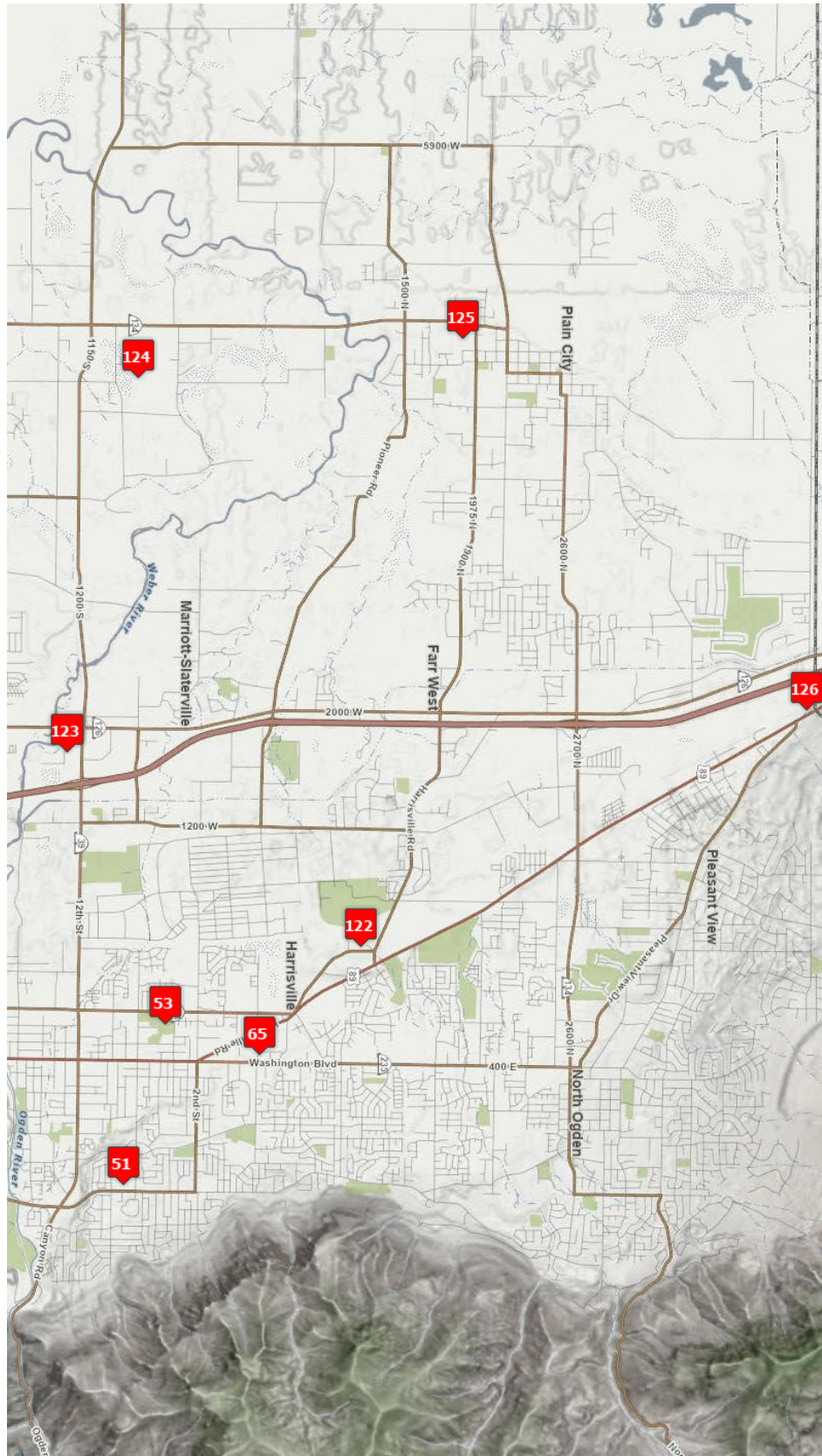
OGDEN VALLEY
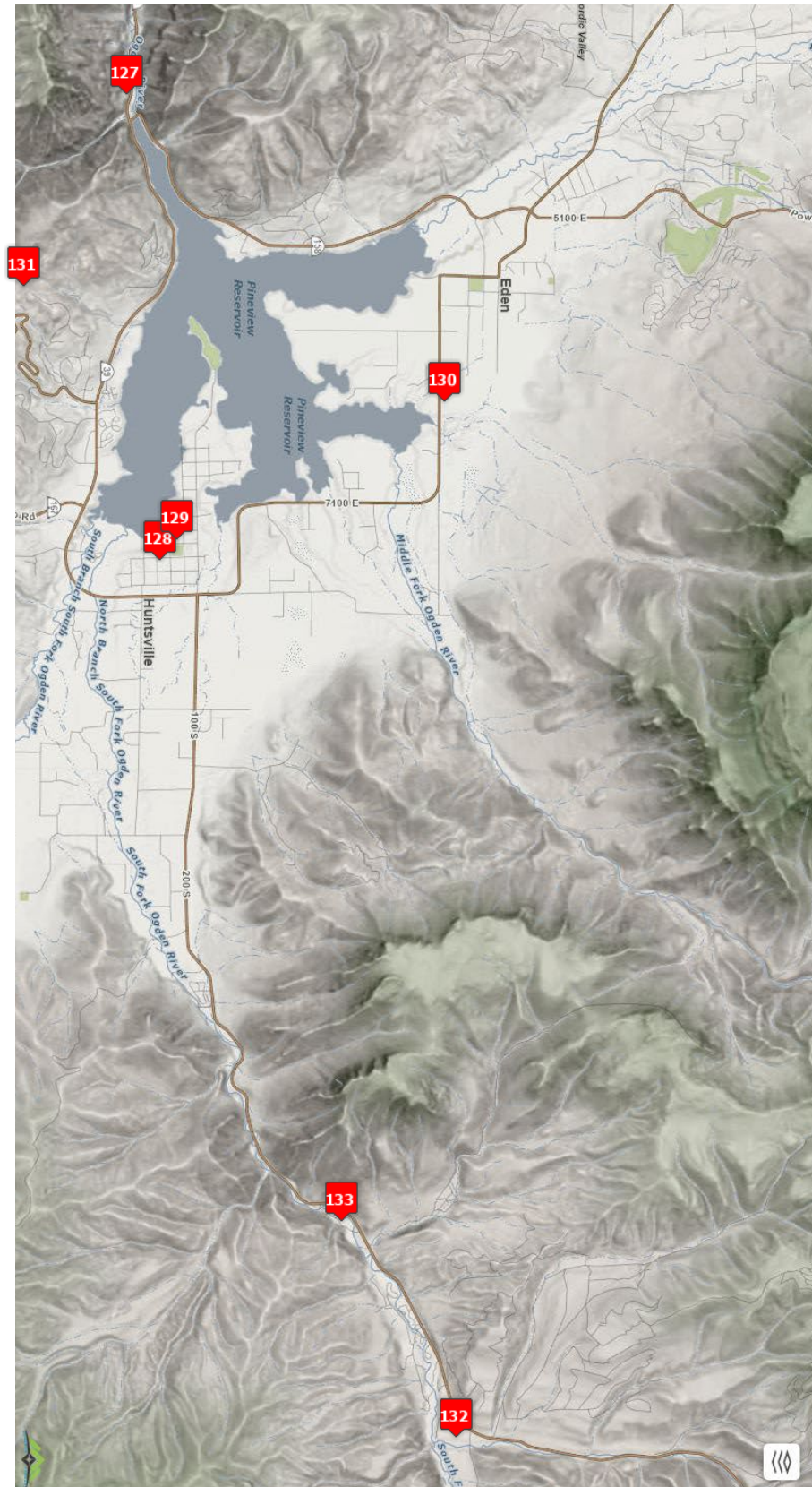
OGDEN

The present site of Ogden City was first settled by non-Latter-day Saint fur trapper and trader Miles Goodyear, who founded Fort Buenaventura in 1845. Goodyear based his claim to the area on a deed purportedly granted by the Mexican government, which, prior to 1848, claimed all of present-day Utah. Goodyear sold his fort and the surrounding land to Mormon Pioneers on 24 November 1847, for $1,950—money that Captain James Brown of the Mormon Battalion had brought back from California. The first Pioneer settlers arrived in the new settlement, briefly known as "Brownsville," the following year. President Brigham Young laid out a townsite and bestowed the name of "Ogden" on the scattered settlements in 1850 in honor of early Hudson's Bay Company fur trapper Peter Skene Ogden.

Ogden has been home to members of the Belnap Family almost continuously since Gilbert Belnap (1821-1899) arrived with his young family in the fall of 1850. As the first permanent place of residence of the Belnaps following their arrival in Utah, Ogden has grown up with, and has benefitted from the contributions of, many upstanding descendants of Gilbert Belnap and his wives Adaline Knight (1831-1919) and Henrietta McBride (1821-1899).

Soon after arriving in Weber County, Gilbert Belnap began a life of almost continuous public service. He was appointed Marshal of Ogden soon after his arrival in the city. Following the incorporation of Ogden City on 6 February 1851, Gilbert was again made Marshal. Other positions held over the next five decades included first sexton of Ogden, Weber County Poundkeeper, first Prosecuting Attorney of Ogden, Prosecuting Attorney for Weber County, Probate Judge, County Court Selectman, Weber County Assessor and Collector, Ogden City ordinances compiler, Hooper Irrigation Company Trustee, Hooper School District Trustee, Weber County Census Taker, County mail carrier, Weber County delegate to a State Constitutional Convention, and Weber County Sheriff from 1862 to 1870—in addition to having significant ecclesiastical leadership assignments as first Presiding Elder and then first Bishop of Hooper. During these years Gilbert Belnap also served missions to the Salmon River and to the Eastern United States. He was also husband to two wives and the father of 17 children. Gilbert Belnap's children also engaged in public service. For example, his son Gilbert Rosel Belnap also served as Sheriff of Weber County, and three of Gilbert Belnap's sons—Joseph, Hyrum, and Oliver—served with their brother as Deputy Sheriffs. (A grandson of Gilbert Belnap, Amasa Marion Hammon, Sr., also served as Weber County Sheriff.)

Gilbert Belnap resided in Ogden from the fall of 1850 until the spring of 1868, when he moved his family to the farming community of Hooper, approximately 10 miles southwest of Ogden. Eleven of Gilbert's 17 children (65%) were born in Ogden.

1. **Weber River Crossing**: With his young family, Gilbert Belnap, age 28, which at the time consisted of just his wife Adaline Knight, age 19, and their three-and-a-half-year-old son Gilbert Rosel Belnap, together with Adaline's 45-year-old mother Martha McBride Knight and younger brother James Vinson Knight, arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on Tuesday, 17 September 1850. Some two weeks later Gilbert, Adaline, and Gilbert Rosel Belnap, along with many other Mormon Pioneers who also arrived in the Great Basin in the Fall of 1850, were counseled by Brigham Young to locate in Ogden. Adaline Knight, with her small son Gilbert Rosel Belnap, reportedly walked most of the way from Salt Lake City to Ogden. On the way they stopped in Farmington in Davis County, where they stayed "for a visit" with Samuel McBride (1789-1874), brother of Adaline's mother Martha McBride Knight and also the brother of Gilbert's future second wife's father James McBride (1793-1839). Samuel McBride had arrived in Utah in October 1847 with the Edward Hunter/Jacob Foutz Company together with his mother Abigail Mead McBride (1770-1854), who was also the mother of Martha McBride Knight and James McBride, and other members of the McBride family. Abigail Mead McBride was one of the oldest persons to make the Mormon Pioneer trek in the first year of the migration. (It appears that Martha McBride Knight and James Vinson Knight chose to stay in Farmington with Samuel McBride and Abigail Mead McBride rather than continue to Weber County, as they are listed in the U.S. 1850 Census as living in Davis County.) The family forded the Weber River using the main "ferry" entrance into Ogden from the south (which was near where the old Bamberger railroad bridge was later built, due west of present 33rd Street). This site is most easily accessed today by taking the 31st Street Expressway west from Wall Avenue. Before the 1-15 cloverleaf, turn south (left) on Parker Drive and proceed along the east side of the Weber River until you cross under the Union Pacific (*i.e.*, the old Bamberger) railroad bridge. The west side of the Weber River can be reached via the Weber River Parkway Trail. The closest trailhead parking lot is the Parker Drive Trailhead. *(Image: closeup of Ogden City from Captain Howard Stansbury's "Map of the Great Salt Lake and Adjacent Country in the Territory of Utah," published in 1852 based on surveys conducted in 1849 and 1850. The Weber River fording site is marked as "Ferry" on the map.)*

2. **Fort Buenaventura**: Upon arriving in the Ogden area in late September 1850, Gilbert Belnap and his family camped for several days at Brown's Fort, the successor of Fort Buenaventura. Fort Buenaventura, located on the east bank of the Weber River where the river formed a horseshoe bend near the foot of present-day 28th or 29th Street, was built by Miles Goodyear, a fur trader and mountain man who built and occupied it. In November 1847, Goodyear's fort was purchased by leaders of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the surrounding settlement was renamed Brownsville, after Captain James Brown of the Mormon Battalion. Due to flooding on the Weber River in the spring of 1850, Goodyear's original fort site was abandoned and the structures relocated to higher ground south and east at approximately 29th Street in the railyards. Gilbert hewed logs for Captain Brown at his new fort. (The original Miles Goodyear

cabin is still preserved and is on display at the Ogden Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum.) During the 1860s, Hyrum Belnap, son of Gilbert Belnap, played at the old fort when he was a little boy. He remembered some corrals and buildings and sheds still standing, and that "the walls of the sheds were composed of two rows of stakes filled with cattails tamped in between." Today, Fort Buenaventura Park commemorates Utah's frontier "Mountain Man" days and offers facilities for picnicking, camping, and

canoeing. Fort Buenaventura was the site of a special Belnap Family Reunion on Wednesday, 23 July 1997, that was held in honor of Gilbert Belnap's infant son John McBride Belnap and the arrival of the John McBride Belnap Toolchest that was carried by the South Mormon Trail/Oxbow Company Wagon Train as part of the Sesquicentennial observance of the Mormon Pioneers' arrival in the Salt Lake Valley. Over 400 descendants of Gilbert Belnap, Adaline Knight,

and Henrietta McBride gathered for a potluck dinner and entertainment provided by various musicians, including Ryan Shupe, third great grandson of Gilbert Belnap through both Adaline Knight and Henrietta McBride through their respective sons Joseph and Francis Marion. As part of the celebration, members of the Oxbow Company were made honorary members of the Belnap Family and were presented with Belnap Coat-of-Arms pins with a white ribbons and a certificate of membership. Although lying on the east bank of the Weber River, Fort Buenaventura Park is accessible only from West Ogden. To reach it, drive west across the 24th Street Viaduct and turn south (left) at "A" Avenue. The entrance to the park is on the east (left-hand) side of "A" Avenue, across from Capitol Street. *(Image: Oxbow Company Wagon Master Russ Leger, Brent J. Belnap, and musical performers at special Belnap Family Reunion, 23 July 1997.)*

3. **Dugout Home of Gilbert Belnap**: After residing temporarily at Fort Buenaventura, Gilbert Belnap moved his family to their next temporary homesite in the Great Basin—a hillside dugout near Canfield Creek (also called Bunker's Hollow, formed by the junction of Water Canyon Creek and Strong's Canyon Creek). (A dugout, one of the oldest types of human housing, is a shelter built into a hole or depression in

the ground, either fully or partially recessed. It can be built on flat ground or in a hillside. Early Mormon Pioneer dugouts in the Great Basin were temporary dwellings usually dug into a sloping hillside, preferably facing south to capture sun in the winter. Roofs were often made of brush, reeds, willow, and saplings and covered with dirt or sod, while doors were made from whatever was available, from animal skins to wagon covers and used lumber.) Gilbert Belnap's hillside dugout would have been in the bluff that runs east of and parallel to Washington Boulevard. The bluff is composed of fine clay sediment from ancient Lake Bonneville. It is thought that Gilbert needed to quickly build what would have been rough shelter for his young family due to pending cold weather with only limited time and means, as a temporary step until a finer home could be built.

The dugout home was said to be on the south side of Canfield Creek, meaning that it faced north, at the bottom of the bluff. It is believed it would have been near the present-day intersection of Madison Avenue and Sullivan Road (probably somewhere near the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Patterson Street). The exact location of this homesite is presently unknown. Water from Canfield Creek flowed northwest toward Brown's Fort and were the first waters in Weber County to be diverted to irrigate farms in the area. Canfield Creek was named for Cyrus Culver Canfield, early settler of Ogden, who signed an affidavit with Gilbert Belnap regarding the threats they had heard made against Joseph Smith in Carthage, Illinois on 17 June 1844 while attending on special assignment a meeting of anti-Mormons who were conspiring to assassinate Joseph Smith—which happened ten days later, on 27 June 1844. *(Image: "Ashby Dugout" at This Is The Place Heritage Park, a representational structure replicated in 2020, from This Is the Place Heritage Park website.)*

4. **Martha McBride Knight Near-death Experience**: Shortly after arriving in Ogden in late 1850, Gilbert Belnap was driving a team of oxen with his mother-in-law, Martha McBride Knight, on his wagon. Coming down the steep hill along what is now Madison Avenue between 30th and 31st Streets, the oxen could not hold the wagon and began to run (another account states the wagon hit a stump). Martha was thrown beneath the wheels of the wagon, which ran over her. As quickly as possible, Gilbert ran back and picked up Martha's lifeless body, which was found lying face down in the dust, and carried it to their dugout home. Neighbors gathered around to try to revive her. After she came to, Martha reported that she saw her body as it lay in the dust and at the house, as if she were standing to one side with the rest of the people looking on. *(Image: Martha McBride Knight Smith Kimball on occasion of Golden Wedding Anniversary celebration of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight in Hooper, Utah, 21 December 1895, Belnap Family Organization files.)*

5. **Cottonwood Log Home of Gilbert Belnap**: After living in a hillside dugout near Canfield Creek for a short time, Gilbert Belnap erected a more permanent log house a short distance away. Adaline Knight recorded that the home was made out of cottonwood logs. This log house was reportedly located at what is today 31st Street below Sullivan Road. Mary Louisa Belnap, daughter of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight, remembered her parents saying that the home, a "little log house," was a "little south" of the present 31st Street right underneath the brow of the hill at a place later called Woodmansee's Farm. However, Gilbert Rosel Belnap recalled his first home as being near "a small stream that still flows between grassy hills, where ruins of an old brick yard are to be seen between Madison and Jefferson Avenues near 33rd Street." He referred to the nearby stream as Canfield Creek or Bunker's Hollow. (Canfield Creek is actually approximately two current city blocks further north where Gilbert Belnap built a dugout home.) It is possible that Gilbert Rosel Belnap, who would have only been about four years old at the time, was referring to this second log homesite rather than the first winter dugout home. If his recollection is nevertheless correct concerning the location of

this second home, it would have instead been somewhere near Orchard Park rather than near 31st Street below Sullivan Road. A small ravine runs down Boughton Street toward Orchard Park. This ravine could be the "small stream" between "grassy hills" near an old brickyard that Gilbert Rosel Belnap remembered. One local historian noted that there were several brickyards built along Jefferson Avenue south of 29th Street to 33rd Street, due to available water and suitable mud clays in the vicinity left by ancient Lake Bonneville. Gilbert Rosel Belnap also recalled that he was put to poking his father's oxen with a stick to aid in plowing the land. Reuben Belnap was born at this home on 14 June 1851 (and later moved back to this vicinity to live). Joseph Belnap was also born at this home on 26 January 1853. Between the births of these two sons, Gilbert Belnap was living here when he married his second wife Henrietta McBride, first cousin of his first wife, Adaline Knight, on 26 June 1852 in the President's Office in Salt Lake City. Built in 1852 by Church architect Truman O. Angell, the President's Office lies within the Brigham Young Complex, west of the Beehive House between the Governor's Office and the Lion House on South Temple in Salt Lake City.

6. **Gilbert Belnap Home—26th Street and Grant Avenue**: After the birth of Joseph Belnap on 26 January 1853 to Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight, Gilbert Belnap and both wives and children moved into a two-room home located on the south side of 6th Street between Franklin and Young Streets (now 26th Street between Lincoln and Grant Avenues), about 200 feet east of

the former Second Ward building. Both families resided here together. In the fall of 1853, Gilbert Belnap recorded that he built a small adobe house in Ogden. Presumably, this was an attachment to the west side of the log home. The east room was a log cabin and the west room was an adobe room that faced north. (Some years later, Gilbert Belnap showed the house to his daughter Mary Louisa Belnap, who stated the west (adobe) wall had sloughed out and the adobe bricks were lying on the ground.) High-quality pine timber was a prized commodity to be used for community structures. The logistics involved in harvesting large quantities from the mountains to the east were challenging. Apostle George A. Smith once hailed adobe as "the best way of building."
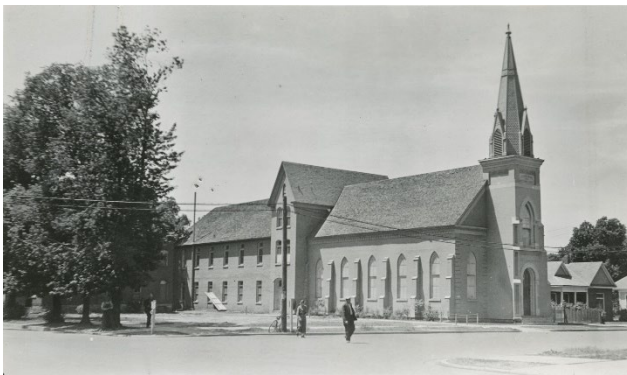
While his family was living at this home, Gilbert Belnap was called to serve as a missionary in the Salmon River Mission from 1855 to 1857. Martha Jane Belnap was born here on 17 September 1855, Francis Marion Belnap on 5 June 1857, and Hyrum Belnap on 24 March 1858. Four weeks after Hyrum's birth, Gilbert Belnap moved his family south to Utah County, residing somewhere

between Provo and Springville, to escape Johnston's Army. A nearby natural spring in the immediate vicinity of this home, known as "Belnap Spring," was used by Gilbert Belnap to water his crops. (One source states it was a well dug by Gilbert.) It was located just east of the Second Ward meetinghouse, which was built in 1854 at what was later designated as 271 26th Street, near Grant Avenue. In later years this same spring was used by the Second Ward to water the grass. The Second Ward, which was expanded over the years including a steeple that was added in 1891, was torn down in 1971, after serving for 117 years as a meetinghouse. *(Images: closeup from map titled "Birds Eye View of Ogden City, Utah, Ty., 1875," drawn and published by E. S. Glover, Salt Lake City, from Library of Congress digital collection, showing row of houses on south side of 6th (now 26th Street), one of which might have belonged to Gilbert Belnap 20 years earlier; Ogden 2nd Ward, no date, Church History Library.)*

7. **Gilbert Belnap Home—Banks of the Weber River**: Following his return from Utah County after the "Move South" in 1858, Gilbert Belnap, with both of his families, resided near the east bank of the Weber River in a log house located on the north side of the
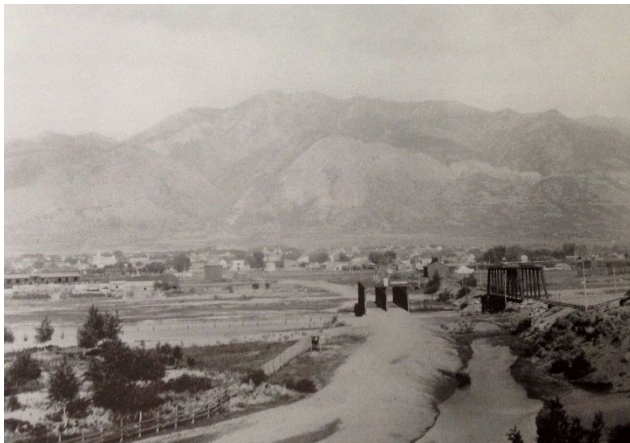
present-day 24th Street Viaduct, just east of the Swift Packing Company plant that was torn down in 2019-2020. Here Gilbert Belnap owned 40 acres of land. (Mary Louisa Belnap stated that her father Gilbert Belnap homesteaded 160 acres "joining Middleton's farm on the south"— presumably Charles F. Middleton, another early Ogden settler. She might have conflated the number of acres homesteaded with the number Gilbert Belnap homesteaded in Hooper.) The house consisted of two log rooms, with Gilbert's wife Adaline Knight living in one log room and Henrietta McBride in the other. The house, which stood approximately a quarter mile from any other house and only 6 or 7 rods from the Weber River, had a dirt roof and roof garden. The windows were covered with cloth. According to Adaline, a little rifle always hung on pegs over the bed. While living at this home, Gilbert operated a ferry boat, a small skiff that would hold three or four passengers, across the Weber River. Anyone wanting to cross the river could take the skiff to the other side and tie it up, where it would remain until someone coming the other direction would bring it back and tie it up again. Gilbert provided this service without

cost. While living along the Weber River, Gilbert also ran a molasses mill. People would bring their sugar cane for milling and Gilbert would take a share of the molasses as pay, which he would sell. Gilbert also planted a row of box elder trees the length of his property along present-day 24th Street. In 1864 Gilbert
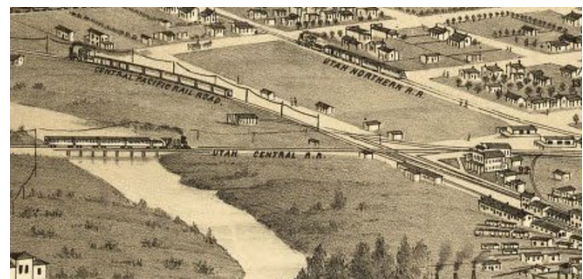
Belnap recorded growing flax on his land near the Weber River. Gilbert Belnap lived here until he relocated to Hooper. At least five of Gilbert's 17 children were born while the family lived here: Augustus Weber Belnap on 25 March 1860 (hence the middle name "Weber"); Volney Belnap on 17 February 1862 (he died 14 March 1862, presumably also at this home); Vinson Knight Belnap on 26 June 1863; Amasa Belnap on 22 June 1866; and Adaline Lorinda Belnap on 1 August 1868. Today this site is most easily reached by taking the 24th Street Viaduct west to West Ogden. Turn north (right) on B Avenue and go to the bottom of the hill to Exchange Road, and then turn east (right) and cross the Weber River. *(Images: Ogden looking east, taken by William Henry Jackson, early 1870s, showing small structure on east bank of the Weber River that could possibly have been Gilbert Belnap's home until his move to Hooper in 1868; closeup from map titled "Birds Eye View of Ogden City, Utah, Ty, 1875," drawn and published by E. S. Glover, Salt Lake City, from Library of Congress digital collection, showing Utah Central Rail Road bridge and a small structure on the east bank of the Weber River west of the original Transcontinental Rail line, possibly the home that belonged to Gilbert Belnap until his move to Hooper in 1868.)*

8. **Captain James Brown Molasses Mill Incident**: While Gilbert Belnap and his family were residing on the banks of the Weber River, Captain James Brown—the same Captain Brown of the Mormon Battalion who had purchased Fort Buenaventura and for whom the settlement of Ogden was briefly named Brownsville—owned the adjacent land to the south of what is now 24th Street. Captain Brown operated a molasses mill run by water power from water diverted from Canfield Creek that ran northwest and emptied into the Weber River. Captain Brown dug a ditch from the slough that was where Union Station is now located into the Weber River where he built the mill. The mill had a large wheel that operated a belt on which sorghum cane was carried to three large rollers that squeezed the cane for the juice that was boiled down to make molasses. Smaller wheels with cogs operated the rollers. On 25 September 1863, Hyrum Belnap, who was five-and-a-half years old, with his sister (not named) crossed the road to watch Captain Brown feed the cane onto the belt (and to get a taste of the molasses around the boilers and barrels). Captain Brown hollered to the children to go home as he didn't want them fussing around. They crossed back to their home and his sister went inside the house. However, Hyrum remained outside, sitting on the chopping block in their yard. He had been sitting there a little while when he heard Captain Brown holler "ooh!" Looking up, Hyrum saw that Captain Brown's sleeve had caught in the cogs of the machine. Adaline Knight, Hyrum's mother, hearing the Captain yell, ran out of the house and crossed over to the mill. Three men jumped out of a wagon that just then came down the street and together they assisted in releasing Captain Brown's arm from the machine. By this time, Hyrum had returned to the mill and saw the Captain's bloody arm that was all chewed up by the cogs. Hyrum wrote, "The incident stands out vividly in my mind because I was shocked by the terrible injuries" Captain Brown received. The men put Captain Brown in their wagon and took him through the gate in the wall at 4th and Wall Street (now 24th Street and Wall Avenue) to his home at 2nd Street and Main Street (now 22nd Street and Washington Boulevard).
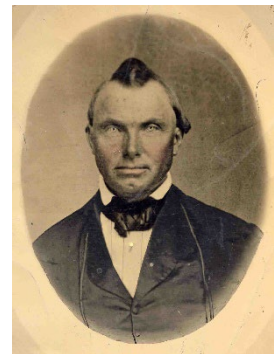
Captain Brown died five days later, on 30 September 1863, from his injuries. A monument to Captain Brown is located in the Ogden/Weber Municipal Building city park. *(Image: Captain James Brown, William and Margret Brown Family History Library and Center, from original tintype photograph courtesy of Ray Brown, III.)*

9. **Pulling Cow Tails in the Weber River**: Hyrum Belnap related a humorous story from his childhood that occurred while the family was living on the banks of the Weber River: "Dan Leavitt [an early Ogden resident] used to head cattle here in Ogden down 24th Street across the [Weber] river and up on the hill [meaning the bluff where West Ogden sits], and at night he would bring the cattle in. We would get down in the willows and hide until the cattle got started and then we would swim the river and grab the cattle by the tail as they were coming through the river. This was great sport. Dan Leavitt stopped one night and told us not to do that. But you know boys. Dan Leavitt always rode near the front of the cattle and we hid and waited for the last one. One night when we got on the other side our clothes were gone. At our house father [Gilbert Belnap] had two families and the women folks were there and we could look up the street and there Dan Leavitt was hanging our clothes on the south side of the wall, right near Captain Brown's molasses mill. We ran back behind the willows and discussed the situation. They [Hyrum's friends] jumped on me and I had to go. I went on the side next to Brown's place, ran up by the house, got the clothes and put on some of mine and took the clothes back to the boys."

10. **Pioneer Wall Fortification**: Early settlers of Ogden constructed an adobe or, as some early residents called it, a "Spanish" wall on the west side of Ogden, starting in 1854, that ran from 1st Street on the north to 8th Street on the south (now 21st Street to 28th Street). The wall was to be roughly a mile square or 42 square blocks (7 blocks north to south by 6 blocks west to east), extending east along 1st and 8th Streets to as far as Pearl or Green Street (Madison or Monroe Avenue). Catalyst for its construction was Wakara's War (or Walker War) in Utah Valley from July 1853 to May 1854. Each citizen was assigned to build a portion of the wall and those who could not work due to age or infirmity were subsidized by city funds. The wall was never completed due to peaceful relations with the Native Americans in the area. It was abandoned as a defensive fortification about 1857. By 1871, most of the wall was gone, having been reused for other construction projects. Hyrum Belnap recalled the wall as being about four feet wide at the base, about 12 feet high, and gradually sloping until it was about 16-18 inches across the top. He said it was made from red clay, taken from a naturally occurring mound located just west of Wall Avenue between 22nd and nearly to 24th Streets, that made a mixture much like cement. Other sources state that the wall, built of rock and mud, was 8 feet tall with a 6-foot base, 31 inches wide at the top, and had four gates. At 24th Street was a gate on top of which was a large stuffed native eagle (also said to be a wooden eagle)—Ogden's own "Eagle Gate" but called the "Gateway." The wall had portholes with iron bars about every 15 or 20 feet in the wall. Hyrum recalled playing on the wall walking along the top when he was a boy. *(Image: Mormon Pioneer*

adobe wall, Fort Deseret near Delta, Utah, National Register of Historic Places, Wikipedia.)

11. **East Bench Sheep Herding and Sego Lilies**: Gilbert Belnap had a few sheep while the family lived on the banks of the Weber River before they moved to Hooper prior to the arrival of the Transcontinental Railroad. His son Hyrum Belnap recalled herding them all day on the bench east of Ogden with his brothers. He noted that there were lots of sego lily (*Calochortus nuttallii*) bulbs growing on the bench at that time that they would gather and eat raw. Some of the bulbs were poisonous while others were edible. Thankfully, the boys were able to tell the difference. Hyrum described the bulbs as "shaped quite a bit like a radish and were different colors, some red, some yellow, blue, and white. They looked pretty and tasted sweeter than a carrot." The sego lily was designated as the Utah State Flower in 1911 on account of the Shoshones having taught the early Mormon Pioneers how to eat it as food. ("Sego" is said to come from the Shoshone word "seego," meaning "food.") At one time the sego lily was a prominent emblem of the Relief Society. It appears on the ceiling of the Assembly Hall on Temple Square in Salt Lake City. It is also a recurring design motif in the Draper Utah Temple. *(Image: "Greetings from Utah" postcard showing sego lilies as the Utah State Flower, Utah Valley University Digital Collections, J. Clayton Tullis Utah State Capitol Postcard Collection.)*
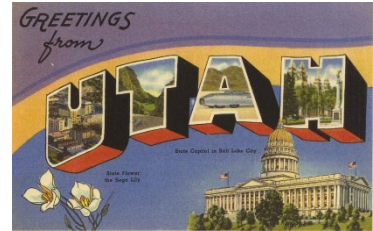
12. **Pioneer Sleigh Riding**: Gilbert Rosel Belnap, son of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight, made a sleigh for his younger brother Hyrum Belnap by taking an old wooden oxbow from an ox yoke, cutting it in half, and using the two halves for runners. The oxbows were made of hickory wood. Hyrum said that his sleigh was better than most of the other boys he played with because of these hickory runners. The boys would walk up the hill on 4th Street east of Main Street (now 24th Street and Washington Boulevard). When they got to the top of the hill, they would race down and coast nearly to Young Street (now Grant Avenue). Hyrum said he always won because he had the best sleigh. As a child, Hyrum went barefoot both summer and winter, not owning his first pair of shoes until he was age 13. Even in winter, Hyrum, being barefoot, would have to stop and sit down once in a while and put his feet up on his sleigh for the sun to warm them before he could go on. *(Image: Ox yoke with wooden bows that belonged to Martin Henderson Harris, founder of Harrisville, Weber County Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2007.)*

13. **Transcontinental Railroad**: Sometime before the arrival of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869 to Ogden, it became necessary to get the payroll from Salt Lake City to Wells, Nevada to the railroad workers constructing the Transcontinental Railroad. The Sheriff of Salt Lake City suggested Sheriff Gilbert Belnap be engaged to take the money. Gilbert disguised himself as an old miner to avoid attracting attention from bandits on the lookout for the payroll. The large sum of money was placed in gunny sacks tied to his

horse. The first night Gilbert reached Kays Ward (now Kaysville, Davis County). When it was getting dark, he rode about one half mile from the main road and camped for the night. Gilbert tied his horse to his blanket so that he would be wakened if his horse got frightened. Several times during the night a group of robbers passed by him, paying no attention to the "penniless" old miner. Later while on this hazardous undertaking, Gilbert had to seek water holes and live off the desert land.

Gilbert successfully kept up his disguise as he encountered on the way other rough characters. It was said that he could "swagger with the best of them." Gilbert safely delivered the payroll to the paymaster. Three sons of Gilbert Belnap—Gilbert Rosel, Reuben, and Joseph—worked on laying track for the Union Pacific through Weber Canyon to Ogden. Reuben Belnap stated that the first year working he earned $100 and gave $50 of it to his father Gilbert Belnap, and that the first new suit he ever owned he bought with the money earned working on the Transcontinental Railroad. Hyrum Belnap, who was not quite 11 years old, also worked on the Transcontinental Railroad with two of his older brothers, who were just large enough to dump an earth scraper between them while Hyrum drove the team.
(Image: Promontory Point, driving of Golden Spike, 10 May 1869, public domain.)

14. **Ogden Railyard and Union Station**: As construction of the Transcontinental Railroad proceeded toward Ogden, Hyrum Belnap recorded that Brigham Young came from Salt Lake City to Ogden, where he looked over the property just west of what is now Wall Avenue between the Ogden River and 28th Street. Hyrum noted, "He then called the people together and told them he wanted to buy about 100 acres of this land and he paid them a good price for it. Many of the settlers [including Gilbert Belnap] made money this way. . . . [He] then went to the officials of the railroads and told them he would give them this one hundred acres of land if they would build their junction there. . . . They finally decided to accept this land and have the junction at the present site." Barely two months before the Transcontinental Railroad was completed and the Golden Spike driven at Promontory Point on 10 May 1869, Gilbert Belnap and his family were present when

the first Union Pacific train pulled into Ogden on 8 March 1869. As a prominent member of the community, Gilbert Belnap was invited to be on the reviewing stand specially erected in honor of that historic occasion with other dignitaries of Weber County. (The Belnap home on the Weber River was said to be right near where the platform was built, with the railway track running a short distance from the home on the east. It appears that the home was still standing when this celebration was held, and that the family had moved to Hooper "just prior to" the celebration.) Gilbert Belnap's young son Amasa Belnap, then age 3, stood frozen to the ground next to the tracks as the steaming, puffing train approached. No amount of screaming could move him. For a few seconds, Amasa disappeared in the cloud of steam from the train. It seemed certain that he had been killed. When the train passed and the steam cleared,

Amasa was still standing about two feet outside the train rails. A more detailed account of this incident comes from an interview Hyrum Belnap gave shortly before his death in 1938. According to Hyrum, he and and his younger brother Amasa, along with childhood friends Will Burrup and Will Douglas, decided to be among the first to see the train come into Ogden. They walked down the tracks toward Riverdale where they came to the bridge where the tracks crossed the Weber River, which they managed to cross to where the tracks turn eastward toward Uintah. Because of this bend in the tracks, they didn't see the train until it was only about a half a block from them. All of the boys except Amasa became frightened and jumped into the brush along the side of the tracks. However, Amasa just stepped off to the side of the tracks so he could get a good look at the train as it passed. The train had three engines and, when they got close to Amasa, one of them "let out a spurt of steam which completely covered him." Hyrum was afraid that his brother was dead because he couldn't see Amasa for the steam. Once the engines had passed and the steam drifted off, Hyrum could see that Amasa was alright. The boys then hurried back to the platform to see the arrival ceremony. The trains stopped south of present-day 28th Street until they received word that the celebration was ready to begin. The four boys climbed on a flat car just west of the platform. Although there had never been a train engine in Ogden, small hand cars had been sent in from Uintah along with several flat cars. Richard Ballantyne, founder of the Sunday School program of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was supervisor of the school children at this time. He had all of the school children march in a body down to see the ceremony, carrying banners and flags. To get to where the reviewing stand platform was erected, the children had to cross a small footbridge over Captain Brown's slough, which was filled with weeds and rushes, with water anywhere from knee to waist deep in some places. It was quite a slow procedure for the two or three hundred school children to cross and only about half of them had crossed over the bridge when the train came into sight and all three engines started blowing their whistles. This unexpected noise and sight of the three monstrous engines coming down the tracks frightened the children so much that they didn't stop for the bridge but started running in every direction to get out of the way. Hyrum and the three other boys had already received their scare earlier and knew what to expect, so they got a great laugh watching the rest of the children get their scare. With the coming of the Transcontinental Railroad, Ogden soon became the transportation center of Utah Territory and much of the Intermountain West, earning the nickname "Junction City." The present Union Station, a reminder of the Belnap Family's role in the construction of the railroad, was completed in 1924 in Spanish Colonial Revival style, replacing an earlier structure completed in 1889 that was destroyed by fire. Union Station is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and houses the Utah State Railroad Museum, the John M. Browning Firearms Museum, the Browning-Kimball Classic Car Museum, the Utah Cowboy Western Heritage Museum, the Gallery at the Station, and the Myra Powell Gallery. To the north of Union Station and the 24th Street Viaduct is Ogden's Frontrunner commuter rail transit center. *(Image: Ogden Union Station at night, Union Station website.)*

15. **Utah Central Rail Road**: On 17 May 1869, exactly one week after the driving of the Golden Spike at Promontory Point marking the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad, ground was broken for a new railroad connecting Ogden with Salt Lake City.

Construction of the new railway, incorporated as the Utah Central Rail Road or U.C.R.R., was organized by leaders of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Brigham Young, who wanted the Transcontinential Railroad to come through Salt Lake City, reportedly said, "If the Union Pacific won't come to Salt Lake City, then Salt Lake City will go to the Union Pacific." The Utah Central was organized on 8 March 1869, the same day that the Union Pacific arrived in Ogden—which probably explains why Brigham Young was not in attendance for the ceremony in Ogden. On 17 May, Brigham Young was, however, in Ogden at the west end of 4th Street (now 24th Street) with his counselors for a quiet ceremony that included "no great display" and "no speech making." Materials for the new rail line came largely from the Union and Central Pacific, both of which failed to satisfy their Transcontinential Railroad construction contracts in cash. Several sons of Gilbert Belnap worked on the Utah Central line east of Hooper. Construction proceeded rapidly. Operations began between Ogden and Farmington, 17 miles south, on 6 December 1869. By 10 January 1870 the tracks were completed, with passenger service beginning on 12 January 1870. The line included a "Hooper Station" that greatly facilited travel for Gilbert Belnap and his family. The Utah Central line started at what is today Wall Avenue and 25th Street and crossed over the more westerly tracks of the original Transcontinental Railroad at a point about midway between today's 24th and 25th Streets, about 1,000 feet west of Wall Avenue. The rail line went in a northwesterly direction, where it crossed the Weber River at 24th Street, very close to Gilbert Belnap's former home on the east bank of the Weber. The Utah Central crossing line became the point of division between the Central Pacific and Union Pacific, with Central Pacific's freight yard on the north and Union Pacific's on the south. Utah Central was the first of several "Mormon Roads" organized and managed by Church leaders that radiated like wheel spokes from the population centers of Ogden and Salt Lake City to other parts of the Intermountain West that members of the Belnap Family later settled—notably Cache Valley and Eastern Idaho. *(Image: "Ogden and Weber River From the West," C. R. Savage, showing former Utah Central bridge site marking southeast corner of Gilbert Belnap's property, next the vehicle traffic bridge connecting to Wilson Lane, from early Ogden photo collection of Brent J. Belnap.)*

16. **Twenty-Fifth Street**: Due east of Union Station is 25th Street, popularly known as "Two-Bit Street." With the opening of Union Station following completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869, many business sprung up near the train depot along what was then known as 5th Street. It was later renamed 25th Street in 1889. As a major center of business activity at the heart of "Junction City," 25th Street also became of site of much illicit activity. It once had such a seedy

reputation that Al Capone was rumored to have said that Ogden was too wild a town for him. Gilbert Rosel Belnap, in recalling the only lynching known to have occurred in Ogden, said: "On the night I got back from my mission in 1884 I walked up Twenty-fifth street and over near the jail there a man was hanging from a pole where he had been strung up a short time before. Calling the jailer's attention, he looked out and was as surprised as I was, for the mob had done its work so quietly and effectively that none of the officers had been aroused. The victim was a Japanese who had killed a white woman in a fit of anger, and unceremoniously a group took him, I am told, and lynched within a few minutes after the crime was committed." Gilbert Rosel Belnap, like his father, was elected Sheriff of Weber County, starting in 1884 and serving 14 years. As Sheriff, Gilbert Rosel Belnap was involved in arresting a variety of criminals, including train robbers, gamblers, and other law-breakers. He was paid $80 a month and had to furnish and feed his own horse and supply his own equipment. Only two men ever escaped from jail during his administration and he later recaptured them. Two of his most famous arrests were of Joseph Nay and E. K. Fisher, who had robbed a Denver and Rio Grande train in September 1889 and were captured in an Ogden pool hall. When they were captured, Gilbert Rosel Belnap noted that they had enough "dynamite cartridges" on them to blow up the building. On the northwest corner of Washington Boulevard and 25th Street stood the three-story Broom Hotel, once considered the finest of Ogden's

hotels. Built in early 1883, the hotel had 62 guest rooms. On the ground floor, a billiard room and bar, complete with solid walnut countertops, inlaid French mirros, and gilded pillars, were rumored "to exceed all others west of New York City." Butch Cassidy was rumored to have rented rooms in the Broom Hotel. In 1957 the Broom Hotel was razed and replaced with Commercial Security Bank (later acquired by KeyBank), where Gordon Leslie Belnap, great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, worked as Vice President. Hyrum Belnap worked hard to "clean up" Ogden. During the worst liquor days in Ogden, Hyrum Belnap and O. A. Kennedy made a personal canvass of the voting district, termed the "Bloody Fourth," reducing the county clerk's certified list of 680 registered voters in that district to 180 actual residents. In 1910 Hyrum Belnap, as an officer of the Ogden City Betterment League, working with David O. McKay as chairman, Reverend Frederick Vining Fisher, Dr. J. S. Gordon, John V. Bluth, O. A. Kennedy, Judge A. W. Agee, Heber Scowcroft, Dr. J. E. Carver, and others, saw 20 saloons finally eliminated, making the total number 35 when statewide prohibition became effective on 2 August 1917. After decades of neglect following the demise of the railroad industry and the rise of the interstate freeway system that significantly impacted Ogden's economy, many of the old buildings have now been restored, making Two-Bit Street once again a thriving hub of commercial activity. The lower portion of Utah's "wildest" street, from Wall Avenue to Washington Boulevard, is now an historic district listed on the National Register of Historic Places. *(Images: Gilbert Rosel Belnap seated*

17. **Ogden Tabernacle**: Tabernacle Square was designated by Brigham Young when he laid out Ogden City during his visit in the Fall of 1850 as the site for a future tabernacle. On

22 October 1853, Gilbert was elected and commissioned as First Lieutenant of Company B of Battalion of Cavalry of the Weber Military District of the Nauvoo Legion and of the Militia of the Territory of Utah, which was often mustered and marched at Tabernacle Square. Construction on the original Tabernacle didn't begin until the winter of 1855-1856. The building's first use was by the local Utah Militia when Johnston's Army came to Utah in 1857-1858. The original Tabernacle was dedicated in October 1859 (some sources say it wasn't fully completed and dedicated until 1869). The structure had a rock foundation and adobe walls two feet thick, with roof arches and interior finishes of red pine harvested from Strong's Canyon. As the first "large" building in Ogden, the Tabernacle, which had a seating capacity of at least 1,200, served as the center of community life. Many important events in the lives of Gilbert Belnap and his family were observed here relating to their service in The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Community business was also transacted here in the election of town officers. Hyrum Belnap recalled attending church meetings in the Tabernacle when it still had a dirt floor and benches that were supported by trestles. Soon after Gilbert Rosel Belnap returned from his mission to Minnesota in 1884, Franklin D. Richards and other brethren came to Hooper and persuaded him to accept the nomination for Sheriff of Weber County. Gilbert Rosel Belnap was nominated at a large mass meeting held in the Tabernacle and was elected soon after. Marion Adaline Belnap (1886-1972), granddaughter of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum (and who served for many years as Historian of the Belnap Family Organization and as General Board member of the Church's Primary
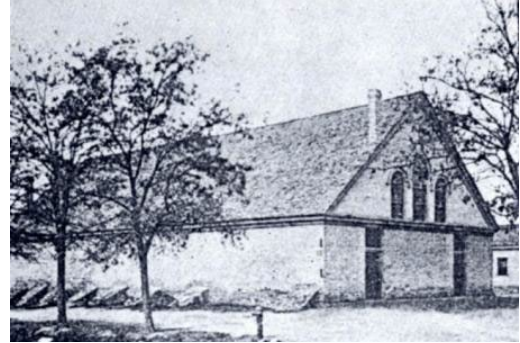
organization), sang in the Ogden Tabernacle Choir, which was organized in 1863 and disbanded in 1949. This choir was said to equal or excel the more well-known Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir—later the Mormon Tabernacle Choir and now the Tabernacle Choir at Temple Square—and even traveled on tour through other Western States. (Brigham City, Provo, and Farmington also had Tabernacle Choirs, but Ogden's outlasted them all except for Salt Lake's.) The original Tabernacle was remodeled in 1896 in a Renaissance Revival style by the son of the original architect, although the original contours of the building were retained. A wooden horse watering trough, later replaced by a cement trough, used to sit in front of the Tabernacle. In its final years, the old Tabernacle served as a family history library. The original Ogden Tabernacle was torn down in August

1971 to make room for the Ogden Utah Temple. The current or "new" Ogden Tabernacle, which is on the north end of Tabernacle Square, was dedicated in February 1956 by President David O. McKay. The last such Tabernacle built by the Church, it was remodeled in 2011-2013 in connection with the extensive remodeling of the Ogden Temple that was rededicated on 21 September 2014. The new Tabernacle's spire, reminiscent of spires on the contemporaneously built first temples in Switzerland, New Zealand, and England, was removed during renovation so as not to detract from the new Ogden Temple spire. (The Weber County Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum was also moved at this time to a new location one block further west. Also located on this block, on the southwest corner, was the original Ogden Third Ward, and to the immediate north, the Council House.) Gilbert Belnap descendant Cathy Cook Baldwin (sister of Elder Carl B. Cook) was serving as assistant temple matron with her husband Parley R. Baldwin as first counselor in the Ogden Utah Temple presidency at the time the Ogden Temple was rededicated. *(Images: original adobe Tabernacle and remodeled Tabernacle, from Internet; group photograph of Ogden Stake Conference Youth Chorus, October 1947, with Arias Guy Belnap, stake presidency second counselor (seated to right of pulpit) and son Gordon Leslie Belnap, far right side, Arias Guy Belnap Photograph Collection, Church History Library, PH 7847.)*

18. **Vigilante Meeting and Outlaw Shootout**: When Hyrum Belnap, son of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight, was a small boy, the scattered small communities of Weber County were troubled by outlaw gangs engaging in cattle rustling and other crimes. The few officers of the law were unable to protect the people. A "vigilance committtee" was called to meet at the Ogden Tabernacle to decide how to handle the situation. While the older townspeople of Ogden attended religious and business meetings in the Tabernacle, the children were often left outside to play. For this meeting, the Tabernacle doors were watched so no outlaw gang members could enter. As the vigilante meeting ended and the people started to leave the building, a woman wearing a long dress passed by the chlidren who had played outside, including Hyrum. When the woman was a short distance away, she picked up her skirt, revealing men's trousers and started to run to the west side of Tabernacle Square, which was fenced. The men who were exiting the building saw the man running and knew it was one of the outlaws who had listened in on their meeting plans. This outlaw turned out to be Delos Melvin (or Melville) Gibson, famous foot racer and outlaw gang member who, on 28 October 1859, had shot James Johnson (son of early Church Apostle Luke Johnson) in front of the Empire House in Salt Lake City. (Gibson is listed in the 1860 U.S. Federal Census for Utah as being in the Salt Lake County jail.) George Hill (presumably George Washington Hill, who had served with Gilbert Blenap as a missionary in the Salmon River Mission) jumped on his white horse and started after the outlaw, who didn't run toward the west gate through the fence but jumped the fence on 1st Street near Young Street (today 21st Street and Grant Avenue) and continued west on 1st Street. George Hill had to pass thorugh the fence gate to proceed down 1st Street.

A short distance down the street was a canal which the man jumped, while George Hill took the longer route over a bridge to cross the canal. The delay gave the outlaw time to hide in the bushes near the confluence of the Ogden and Weber Rivers and he couldn't be found. Gilbert Belnap, Weber County Sheriff, with others, including George Hill, Pleasant Green Taylor, and Al West as leaders, hunted the outlaws, who were found south of Ogden in hills around present-day Washington Boulevard and 37th Street. According to Hyrum, Gilbert Belnap and the others "surrounded the gang and asked them to surrender. They said they would not. This gang had gotten several of the local young men then put in front when a pitched battled resulted. Some of these fellows were killed and the gang was captured." The leader of the outlaws was none other than "Danite Chief of Utah" William Adams ("Wild Bill") Hickman, also called "Brigham's Destroying Angel," and included Charles Williamson and others. In another account of this incident, Hyrum Belap stated that, after this first battle south of Ogden, the fight proceeded east to the mountains. Eventually, the outlaws tried to escape up Waterfall Canyon, not knowing that it ended in a dead end with a waterfall streaming over a high cliff. The men searched for the outlaws. After much searching, they found the leader Bill Hickman standing at the back of the waterfall. "Thus ended the trouble with this group of outlaws." Delos M. Gibson was in prison for killing James Johnson as of 22 January 1862 but had later escaped. He was listed later that year, on 17 December 1862, as one of three former prisoners having been "killed by officers and others in attempts to capture and return them to prison." Other sources confirm that Gibson died in 1862 at age 26 in Weber County. Hyrum Belnap would have witnessed this event at age four. Additional information concerning Gibson was provided in 1879 in a letter printed in the Salt Lake Tribune from Abraham Taylor, one-time Apostle of the Church of the Firstborn (Morrisite) movement, who related that, prior to the Morrisite War in June 1862, Gibson, an escaped convict, was the ringleader of a gang sent by Church leaders to stir up strife against the Morrisites. "These men not succeeding in stirring up strife with the Morrisites, turned their attention to the Mormons, and committed depredations on them, for which they were most of them blood atoned." George Hill, the man who first chased after Gibson, was often sent among the Native Americans to settle any troubles with the early settlers. They called Hill "Inkim Pompee," meaning "Big Man," "Captain," or "Governor." Gilbert Belnap as Weber County Sheriff accompanied George Hill on such missions. Together, they were able to settle many of the differences peaceably. The Native Americans learned to respect both men, calling Gilbert Belnap "Inkim Pompee's Brother." *(Image: William Adams Hickman, Utah History Encyclopedia, Internet.)*
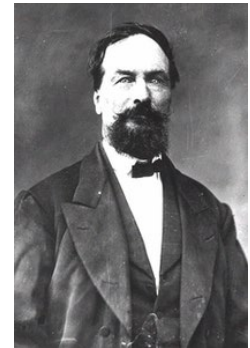
19. **Council House**: Ogden's original Council House (also referred to as the Town Hall or City Hall) was a frame building that stood on the same block as the old Ogden Tabernacle immediately to the north of the Tabernacle. It had just one large room with a front (east) and back (west) door. The first school Hyrum Belnap attended was in this building. Following the Bear River Massacre of Shoshone Native Americans in northern Cache Valley in January 1863, the company of soldiers under the command of then-Colonel Patrick Edward Connor stopped at Tabernacle Square in Ogden on their way back to Salt Lake City to Camp Douglas (later named Fort Douglas that became the core of the University of Deseret that later became the University of Utah), where the wounded soldiers were given medical care in the Council House. As Sheriff, Gilbert Belnap assisted in taking care of the wounded soldiers. Of that event, Hyrum Belnap later recalled that he was attending school in the Council House when "a lot of government wagons handled by soldiers drove up to the front of the building." His teacher, Sarah Shupe, dismissed all the children and sent them out the back (west) door to their homes. "[The soldiers] went to the room that was used for a school and pushed the benches to the west end of the room. They carried out of the wagon bodies of dead men. They piled them in the east end of the room, one body on top of the other until they reached fully halfway to the ceiling and half of the room. These were the bodies of dead soldiers that had been killed in an Indian fight." *(Image: General Patrick Edward Connor, Wikipedia.)*
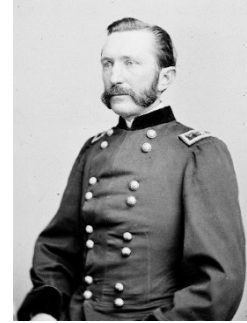
20. **County Courthouse**: On the north side of 4th Street between Main and Spring Streets (now 24th Street between Washington Boulevard and Adams Avenue), on the slope at about 440 24th Street, stood the Weber County Courthouse. The first building at this site was a small two-story building, the top floor being adobe with the lower part built into the hillside, using heavy rock for a prison. The building was located close to the sidewalk, immediately in front of what became the later courthouse. Alma D. Chambers, an early resident of Ogden, recalled that Gilbert Belnap occupied the front room of the lower level as his sheriff's office. There were two prison cells in the rear. The second floor was occupied by Probate Judge, Aaron F. Farr. A later courthouse building, constructed between 1871 and 1876, was a three-story complex with a clock tower. The first level was built of native rock and the two upper levels were of brick with the clock tower covered with metal. At one point Professor Louis F. Moench, first principal of Weber Stake Academy (and thus considered the first president of Weber State University), taught school here. In order to obtain board and lodging to attend this school, Hyrum Belnap, son of Gilbert Belnap, took the job of bell ringer in the County Courthouse. At that time, volunteer fire companies served the community. It was Hyrum's duty to ring the bell and sound the fire alarm. He later wrote: "I recall ringing the alarm for the fire which destroyed the Mound Fort school during a high wind. The flames leaped across the street and burned a house and two children belonging to Ann

Shaw." The County Courthouse also served as the jail for county prisoners. In 1895 one of the prisoners started a fire which burned the building, which brought about the construction of a new courthouse that stood until the mid-1950s when it was demolished. The court moved to the new Ogden/Weber Municipal Building in the 1940s and the building was used as a dormitory for youths employed with the Works Progress Administration. This site is now a parking lot. Gilbert Belnap was appointed attorney for the First and Second Wards of Ogden on 5 February 1853. He was the only attorney in Ogden during the city's first twenty years of its history. On 24 March 1855, he was again appointed Marshal and Prosecuting Attorney for Ogden. On 26 November 1860, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for Ogden City by the City Council. On 9 March 1861, Gilbert was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for Weber County. In 1869, Gilbert was appointed City Attorney for Ogden and County Attorney for Weber County. On 1 April 1873, Gilbert was appointed as County Court Selectman for Weber County to fill the vacancy left by Henry Holmes. He was qualified on 10 May 1873. On 4 August 1873, Gilbert was elected to the office of County Court Selectman for Weber County. He held this office until 1876, when he became Weber County Assessor and Collector. On 3 October 1881, Hyrum Belnap returned from his mission to the Southern States. He and his father stayed the night at the Court House before returning home to Hooper the following day. In March 1882, in anticipation of the passage of the Edmunds-Tucker Act outlawing polygamy, Gilbert Belnap resigned as Weber County Assessor and Collector and his son Hyrum was appointed in his stead. However, Gilbert continued to handle the business of the office while Hyrum attended school. Gilbert Belnap is listed in 1883 and 1884 as Assessor and Collector, having an office separate from the County Courthouse on 6th Street between Main and Spring Streets (today 26th Street between Washington Boulevard and Adams Avenue). Presumably at least some of Gilbert's and Hyrum's

work was handled there rather than in the County Courthouse, at least for a season. The Edmunds Act of 1882 disenfranchised all Latter-day Saints who believed in polygamy was well as practiced it. Governor Eli Houston Murray, governor of Utah from 1880 to 1886, wanted all government books and papers turned over to new officers who were either "Gentiles" or Latter-day Saints opposed to polygamy. The public officers refused to turn over any materials until the proper papers and credentials were given to them. As a result, it became

necessary for someone to be on guard night and day in the County Courthouse to see that no one got in and took any books or papers. Hyrum Belnap and George Larkin slept in the courthouse many nights after having worked all day. Hyrum served as guardian of the County Courthouse until written authorization had been received from Washington, D.C., at which time the records were handed over for inspection. After attending the University of Deseret (later the University of Utah), Hyrum was elected in August 1883 as Weber County Assessor and Collector under the People's Party. In August 1884 Hyrum was reelected Assessor and Collector and his brother Gilbert Rosel Belnap was elected Weber County Sheriff. They both occupied the same office in the County Courthouse. In order to look after his brother's portion of the business in his absence, Hyrum filed bonds as Deputy Sheriff. *(Images: Weber County Courthouse, Ogden,*

29

between 1875-1887, University of Utah, J. Willard Marriott Library, Utah State Historical Society Classified Photo Collection; Weber County Courthouse, Ogden, 1938, University of Utah, J. Willard Marriott Library, Utah State Historical Society Classified Photo Collection.)

21. **Weber County Assessor and Collector's Office**: In 1877 and 1878, Gilbert served as Weber County Assessor and Collector, at an annual salary of $1,000. During 1879 and 1880, this office was divided by the county court into two offices, during which years Gilbert served only as County Collector. In 1881, the offices were again combined, and Gilbert served as County Assessor and Collector until March 1882, when the office was given to his son Hyrum due to enactment of the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Act of 1882 on 22 March 1882. Because Gilbert Belnap was married in polygamy with two families, he is reported to have walked up to the county commissioners and immediately tendered his resignation, saying that he "wasn't going to fight the United States" or in an additional account, that "he would not hold public office and oppose the federal government." He then went home to Hooper where he was the bishop. The county commissioners then appointed Hyrum Belnap in his father's stead. However, Hyrum was attending Central School and felt he needed to continue with his education. Hyrum and the county commissioners persuaded Gilbert to stay on until school was out in May. On 3 April 1882, Hyrum appointed his father Gilbert to be Deputy Assessor and Collector for Weber County. Gilbert continued tax collection while Hyrum was also in Salt Lake City attending the University of Deseret. Although some activities of this office were conducted in the County Courthouse, Gilbert Belnap is listed in 1883 and 1884 as Assessor and Collector, having an office separate from the County Courthouse on 6th Street between Main and Spring Streets (today 26th Street between Washington Boulevard and Adams Avenue). About 1885 or 1886 the offices of Assessor and Collector were divided and Hyrum Belnap was made Collector, which which is today known as Treasurer. Hyrum Belnap's son Arias Guy Belnap was elected Weber County Treasurer in November 1934 and served continuously in that capacity until March 1957, when he resigned to serve on the Utah State Tax Commission in Salt Lake City. Hyrum Belnap served as Assessor and Collector (or Collector only) until 1889 when he began working for the David Eccles Lumber Company. *(Images: Weber County Assessor and Collector Certificate, dated 14 Feb 1877, by Franklin S. Richards, County Clerk, certifying Gilbert Belnap's election as Weber County Assessor and Collector, from original in possession of Brent J. Belnap; Assessor and Collector's Office Certificate issued to Martin Henderson Harris (founder of Harrisville), dated 4 November 1878, acknowledging receipt by Gilbert Belnap, signed by Hyrum Belnap, from original in possession of Brent J. Belnap.)*
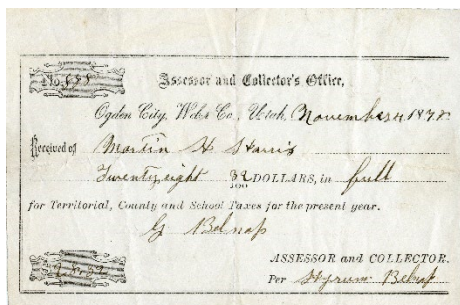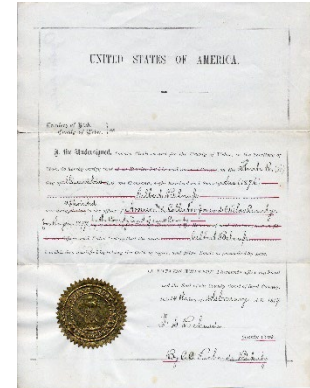
22. **Ogden City Hall; Ogden/Weber Municipal Building**:
The main city square in Ogden, once known as Union Square and later City Hall Square, has played a significant role in the lives of Gilbert Belnap's family, with Gilbert and other members of his family having offices at some point in time in each of the government structures that have stood here. In Ogden's early days Union Square had some business buildings along 5th Street (now 25th Street) and Main Street (now Washington Boulevard). On 26 August 1872 the city administration moved into the Seventies' Hall, a meeting hall built especially for the Seventies of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints residing in Weber County, which was located on the west side of Young Street (now Grant Avenue) south of 5th Street (now 25th Street). In 1882 the first City Hall was completed on the southeast corner of the block where the Ogden Carnegie Library was later completed in 1903. This City Hall was a two-story brick building with eight rooms and 12 jail cells for the confinement of prisoners. It was replaced by a new Ogden City Hall, located slightly further north near the center of the block, that was dedicated on 9 February 1889. This second City Hall had a rock foundation and a clock and bell tower. The building cost $52,000 and was one of the main buildings in Ogden for many years. A red sandstone fence was erected around the block which was changed to "City Hall Square." It was torn down in 1942-43 and was replaced by the present City and County Municipal Building. The current 12-story "City and County Building" or, more accurately today, the Ogden/Weber Municipal Building, at 2549 Washington Boulevard, was built in 1938–1940 for just under one million dollars with funds from federal and local sources. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Public Works Administration project, along with Ogden High School, is said to be one of the best examples of Art Deco architecture in Utah. It contains city and county offices and a jail facility. *(Images: Ogden City Hall, 1896. University of Utah, J. Willard Marriott Library, Utah State Historical Society Collection; Ogden-Weber Municipal Building, about 1965, University of Utah, J. Willard Marriott Library, Utah State Historical Society Collection.)*

23. **John McBride Belnap Toolchest Presentation**: The John McBride Belnap Toolchest, a replica of Gilbert Belnap's toolchest used to bury John McBride Belnap, the 13-month-old son of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight who died of cholera on 22 June 1850 while crossing the Plains to Utah, arrived in Ogden on 24 July 1997 after playing a prominent role during the Mormon Pioneer Trail Sesquicentennial celebrations. Members of the South Mormon Trail/Oxbow Company Wagon Train, who had carried the Toolchest, decided to come to Ogden upon their arrival in Utah rather than remain in Salt Lake City because Ogden

was the home base of the Belnap Family and they wanted to deliver the Toolchest to members of the Belnap Family in person. The John McBride Belnap Toolchest was carried in one of the six Oxbow Company wagons in the Pioneer Day parade along Washington Boulevard, making a special stop in front of Boulevard Plaza, the office building owned by Gordon Leslie Belnap (1929-2021), great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum. Along the entire parade route, viewers gave standing ovations and shouted with "wonderful applause." After the parade, the Toolchest was carried into the Municipal Park for a special ceremony, where Ogden Mayor Glenn Mecham welcomed Wagon Master Russ Leger and the other Oxbow Company wagon train members, each of whom was wearing the Belnap Coat-of-Arms pins with a white ribbons that had been presented to them the night before by the Belnap Family Organization at a special Belnap Family Reunion at Fort Buenaventura. The John McBride Belnap Toolchest was officially delivered or turned over to the Belnap Family in what many described as a thrilling event. Following the special ceremony, the Toolchest was taken to the Weber County Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum for display until September 1997. Three years later, Ogden Mayor Matthew R. Godfrey declared 22 June 2000, the 150th anniversary of the death of John McBride Belnap, 13-month-old son of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight, as "John McBride Belnap Day." *(Images: presentation of the John McBride Belnap Toolchest to the Belnap Family, Ogden, 24 July 1997, taken by Brent J. Belnap; Ogden Mayoral Proclamation, dated 22 June 2000, in honor of John McBride Belnap, files of Brent J. Belnap.)*
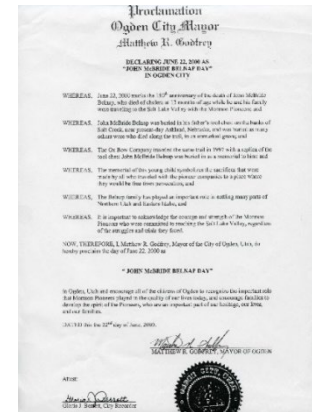
24. **Seventies' Hall**: In the early days of Ogden, members of the quorums of Seventies of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Weber County cooperatively erected a "Seventies' Hall," situated about 150 feet south of 5th Street on the west side of Young Street (now 25th Street on the west side of Grant Avenue), the west room of which was used as a meeting room for the Ogden City Council and for the office of the city recorder. During the October 1845 General Conference in Nauvoo, Illinois, Gilbert had been ordained a Seventy by Israel Barlow, joining the Sixth Quorum of Seventies. He continued to associate with the Sixth Quorum after arriving in Utah in 1850. On 11 June 1879 Gilbert traveled with his son Hyrum from their home in Hooper to Salt Lake City, where Hyrum was ordained an elder the following day and received his endowment in the Endowment House. Two days later, on 14 June 1879, Hyrum was set apart as a missionary and also ordained a Seventy by Joseph Young, Sr., prior to departing from Ogden's Union Pacific Depot on 17 June 1879 for the Southern States Mission. In the fall of 1883, after his return home, Hyrum Belnap was appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the 76th Quorum of Seventies, which met in this building. With John A. Boyle and
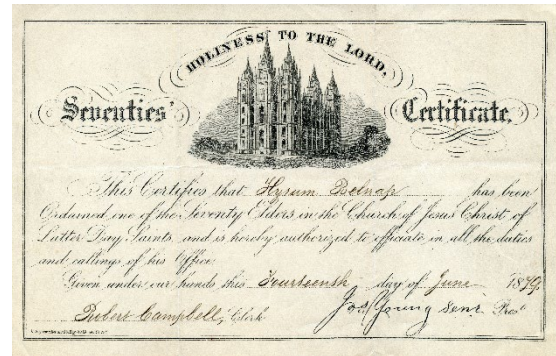
John Scowcroft, he formed a committee to arrange suitable subjects for their study. *(Image: Hyrum Belnap Seventies' Certificate, dated 14 Jun 1879, from original in possession of Brent J. Belnap.)*

25. **Ide School**: The Ide School was named for Mr. Ide, a crippled man who was the teacher. The school was located on the west side of Young Street between 3rd and 4th Streets (today Grant Avenue between 23rd and 24th Streets). This was the second school that Hyrum Belnap attended after the Council House. Hyrum remembered how Mr. Ide whipped him once because he had stuck out his foot and tripped one of the girls in his class. Hyrum's older brother, Gilbert Rosel Belnap, might have attended school at the same location. He remembered going to school in a little building that stood just north of where the Post Office stood—which matches the Ide School. However, Francis A. Brown was the teacher. Gilbert Rosel Belnap recalled that "one evening while studying my spelling lesson for the coming day by the light of a candle, my father [Gilbert Belnap] asked me what the word was we had to learn. I told him 'Aaron.' My father told me to go down to the foot of the class and wait till all the others have had their turns at spelling it and then to say, 'big A, little a, r-o-n.' I did as he said and the next day created quite a scene when the teacher scolded all the others for not capitalizing 'A' as I had done."

26. **Central School**: Completed in 1880, Central School, located at 2527 Grant Avenue, was a two-story brick building that housed 800 tuition-paying students by 1883. Several of Gilbert Belnap's children attended here, including Hyrum Belnap, who met his first wife Christiana Rasmussen (1863-1928) there, Vinson Knight Belnap, who also taught there,

Mary Louisa Belnap, who began attending at age 12, and Adaline Lorinda Belnap. Central School was sold around 1910 and became the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (B.P.O.E) lodge, who extensively remodeled the building. The building was torn down after 1992 to make way for a new district courthouse. *(Image: Central School and students, "Ogden, Utah Glory Days" Facebook post by Lindsay Deemer, 10 Apr 2020.)*

27. **Ogden Hotel**: The Ogden Hotel (or Ogden House) reportedly stood on the southeast corner of 4th Street and Main Street (now 24th Street and Washington Boulevard). Later it was the site of the Woodmansee Hall, then the Stevens Block, and later the 15-story First Security Bank Building, Ogden's tallest structure, at 2404 Washington Boulevard. First Security Bank was founded in 1928 by members of the Browning and Eccles families. In 2018 the building, after being vacant for many years, was placed by the Ogden City Council on the Ogden City Register of Historic Places and acquired by Cache Valley Bank. While Gilbert Belnap's family were living near the banks of the Weber River, Gilbert Rosel Belnap would put out lines to catch fish. When his younger brother Hyrum was about 6 years old (about 1864), he and a friend walked by these

lines and noticed one of them going back and forth in the water. Hyrum started pulling the line in, but the fish on the other end was so large it nearly pulled him in the river. With the help of his friend, Hyrum was able to land the large trout. The boys used a large stick that they held at each end to carry the fish hanging between them. They walked up 3rd Street to Franklin Street, then up 4th Street to Main Street, to a hotel and boarding house run by Bishop Chauncey Walker West's brother Al West (presumably Lewis Alvin West (1833-1870)), who laughed when he saw the boys, as the fish was nearly as large as they were. The boys asked Al West if he wanted to buy the fish to which he replied, "sure," and pulled out a dollar and gave it to them. *(Images: 1864 Seated Liberty Dollar, obverse and reverse, from coinvalues.com. The first U.S. one dollar legal tender paper note was issued in 1862 during the Civil War. Presumably, the boys received a more common dollar coin similar to the one pictured here.)*

28. **Ogden River Baptism Site**: At least one child of Gilbert Belnap, Hyrum Belnap, was

baptized in the Ogden River—"just below the Ogden River bridge." He was baptized on 6 June 1867 at age nine by James Owen and confirmed on the same day by David Marshall Stuart. The exact baptismal spot is not currently known, although there are a number of natural swimming holes along the river that could have served the purpose. The location is easily reached from the Ogden River Parkway, which crosses under Washington Boulevard on the north side of the river. *(Images: "Welcome to Ogden" archway over Washington Boulevard on the north side of the Ogden River bridge; Ogden Review below (west of) the bridge; photos taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2022.)*

29. **Weber County Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum**: Numerous artifacts from Weber

County's Pioneer past are on display in this interesting museum, located at 2104 Lincoln Avenue. Built of brick-and-sandstone with a stone foundation, the entire structure was relocated in 2012 from Ogden's "Temple Square" at 2148 Grant Avenue to its current location in conjunction with the renovation of the Ogden Temple. Originally constructed as the Weber Stake Relief Society Hall in the days when Relief Society organizations of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints met separately from regular ward meetinghouse buildings, this structure, the first and only one of its kind in the Church, was dedicated on 19 July 1902. It was deeded to the Weber County Daughters of Utah Pioneers in 1926 and became a DUP Museum in 1929. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the museum holds one of the oldest and largest collections of Pioneer-era artifacts in Utah. Items of interest to the Belnap Family at the DUP

Museum include large gilt-framed photographs of Pioneers Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight Belnap that are prominently displayed in the main hall. Also in the main hall is a picture of Martha McBride Knight. A kettle once belonging to "Mrs. G. Belnap" is also exhibited. Behind the DUP Museum is the oldest home in Utah—the log cabin of Miles Goodyear, erected in 1845. It originally stood at Fort Buenaventura. Built of cottonwood logs, the cabin is the first home built by a non-Native American settler in Utah. It is also on the National Register of Historic Places. The museum is open during summer months. The first Relief Society in Weber County was organized on 3 January

1856 with Patience Delila Pierce Palmer as president and Martha McBride Knight, a founding member of the first Relief Society in Nauvoo, Illinois, as first counselor and Abigail Smith Abbott as second counselor. It functioned until the Spring of 1858 and the "Move South" resulting from United States troops coming to Utah. Martha and her daughter Adaline Knight were members of a Relief Society committee that dressed the frozen and bleeding feet of the members of a handcart company brought to Ogden by a scouting party. This committee cared for their wants and provided homes for them until their recovery. Adaline Knight was an early member of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers, which was organized on 11 April 1901. Adaline applied for membership on 10 April 1914 as applicant number 214, and was verified for membership on 25 May 1914. Adaline's application includes her lineage from her grandmother, Abigail Mead McBride (1770-1854), Mormon Pioneer of 1847, and her mother, Martha McBride Knight (1805-1901), with whom she arrived in Utah in 1850. Adaline wrote in her application, "I am not only entitled to this honor by right of descent, but I am a pioneer myself. I have been a pioneer all my life." On 24

July 1997, the replica John McBride Belnap Toolchest, which had traveled from Iowa to Ogden with the South Mormon Trail/Oxbow Company Wagon Train, was put on display next to other museum artifacts relating to the Belnap family through September 1997. Following the DUP Museum's relocation in 2012, a room known as the "Joy Room" was funded by the children of Joy McArthur Belnap (1932-2012), wife of former Belnap Family Organization President Gordon Leslie Belnap, who served for many years as Secretary and Treasurer of the Belnap Family Organization and was an active member of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers. *(Images: front cover of Adaline Knight Belnap DUP Application, dated 1914, original in possession of Brent J. Belnap; John McBride Belnap Toolchest on display at Weber County DUP Museum, 24 July 1997, with image of his grandmother, Martha McBride Knight Smith Kimball, in background, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 1997; "Joy Room" plaque, Weber County DUP Museum, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2022.)*

30. **Ogden Fourth Ward**: Many descendants of Gilbert Belnap have lived and served in the Ogden Fourth Ward. On 5 March 1850, before the arrival of Gilbert Belnap and his family in Weber County, the Weber Branch of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was created. On 26 Jan 1851, the Weber Stake of Zion was created with Lorin Farr as president and just two wards—the "South" Ward, centered around Brown's Fort, and the "North" Ward, for settlers generally north of the Ogden River. On 1 June 1856, shortly before the "Move South" instigated by the Utah War and invasion by Johnston's Army, Ogden was divided into four wards. On 25 October 1863 all wards in Weber County were consolidated into one ward that was then divided into districts. On 28 May 1877 a reorganization of all of the districts and settlements in Weber County resulted in the creation of a new Fourth Ward. (On the same day, the Hooper Ward was organized and Gilbert Belnap, who had been serving as Presiding Elder in Hooper since 1868, was ordained the first Bishop of the Hooper Ward and a High Priest.) By 1887 the Fourth Ward had grown so large that a new Fifth Ward was created on 29 May 1887 of members residing south of 24th Street. On 22 April 1888 Hyrum Belnap was called as second counselor to Bishop Edwin E. Stratford of the Fourth Ward, which at the time covered the northeast part of Ogden south of the Ogden River, north of 24th Street, and east of Adams Avenue to the mountains. Construction on what is considered the first "real" or more permanent meetinghouse of the ward commenced in May 1888. Hyrum Belnap helped haul rocks for the foundation of the new building, at 2129 Madison Avenue, which was dedicated on 28 July 1889. On 21 April 1890 Hyrum Belnap purchased one share, worth $50, of stock in the Fourth Ward Amusement Company. On 9 September 1891 he purchased one share, at $25, for stock in the Fourth Ward Ecclesiastical School Association. Hyrum continued to serve as second counselor in the next bishopric, from 4 February 1900 to 23 February 1908, to Bishop Edwin T. Woolley, and then briefly as first counselor to Bishop Henry W. Gwilliam until 20 September 1908 when the still-new bishopric was honorably released due to the dividing of the Fourth Ward to create a new Sixth Ward. It was during these few months when Hyrum Belnap served as first counselor in the bishopric that the Weber Stake was divided and the Ogden Stake organized on 19 July 1908. Hyrum Belnap had left Ogden on 5 July 1908 for Denver, Colorado to attend the National Democratic Convention followed by an extended Belnap genealogy tour of the Eastern States. Despite his absence, Hyrum was sustained as a high councilor in the newly created stake but wasn't set apart until 5 September 1908 by then-Apostle David O. McKay. Starting in 1882, Christiana Rasmussen (1863-1928), prior to her marriage to Hyrum Belnap, taught school in the Fourth
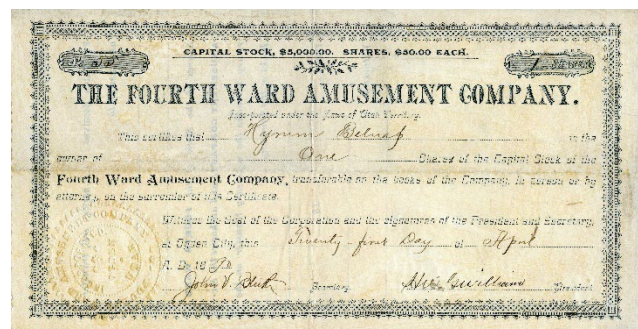
Ward Schoolhouse that was located on Madison Avenue between 24th and 25th Streets. In 1910 while serving as counselor in the YMMIA of the ward, Arias Guy Belnap (1893-1974), grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, and representatives from other wards in Ogden organized the first MIA basketball league in Weber County, one of the first—if not the first—in the Church. Arias captained the Fourth Ward team which won the league championship. *(Images: Ogden Fourth Ward, 2129 Madison Avenue, files of Brent J. Belnap; Fourth Ward Dramatic Company playbill listing Arias G. Belnap, Volney Belnap, and Mabel Harris (future wife of Arias), original in possession of Brent J. Belnap; Hyrum Belnap Fourth Ward Amusement Company Stock Certificate, original in possession of Brent J. Belnap.)*

31. **"New" Ogden Fourth Ward**: The "New" Ogden Fourth Ward of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was dedicated on 24 October 1937 by then-Apostle David O. McKay. An architectural gem, the mottled red brick and terra cotta exterior building has a tower, stained glass windows, painted and stenciled corbeled ceilings, tiger eye oak trim, and marble steps combined in an original Castellated Gothic-Craftsman style. The "Tower Room" is located directly above the main entry of the building and was originally called the Prayer Room. It has chandeliers, plush carpet, a fireplace, tray lighting, and artwork. Its current use is for firesides, special meetings, and setting apart members for various callings. The building reopened in 2013 after an extensive two-year restoration and seismic upgrade. On 21 September 1938, funeral services for Hyrum Belnap were held in the new building of the Fourth Ward, which by then had relocated to 2115 Jefferson Avenue. Apostle David O. McKay, a close family friend of the Hyrum Belnap family, spoke at the funeral. The Belnap Family Reunion was held here on 13 August 2022. *(Images: then-Apostle David O. McKay speaking at Hyrum Belnap Funeral, Belnap Family Organization files; Fourth Ward building, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2022.)*

32. **Ogden 13th Ward**: The Ogden 13th Ward of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized on 31 December 1916 from parts of the Ogden 4th and 6th Wards. The ward dedicated a new building at 2280 Jackson Avenue, on the northeast corner of Jackson and 23rd Street in 1922. The building was red brick in a monumental Prairie architectural style. An historical pageant depicting the life of Gilbert Belnap in ten episodes was presented in the Ogden 13th Ward cultural hall as part of the Belnap Family Reunion held on Tuesday, 6 September 1927, and the afternoon of the Family Reunion was spent at Lorin Farr Park, named after Ogden's first mayor. The

following day members of the family attended an endowment session at the Salt Lake Temple. Descendants of Gilbert Belnap served in many positions in the ward, including Hyrum Adolphus Belnap who served as president of the High Priests group. This building was sold in 1974 to a Baptist congregation and is still in use. *(Image: Ogden 13th Ward in unlabeled/undated photo from* Ogden's Trolley District, *by Shalae Larsen and Sue Wilkerson (Arcadia Publishing, 2012), p. 87 (screen capture).)*

33. **Ogden 20th Ward**: The original 20th Ward meetinghouse of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, located at 1040 21st Street, was begun in 1927 and dedicated on 24 June 1934 by President Heber J. Grant. Arias Guy Belnap (1893-1974), grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum who lived a short distance up the street at 1111 21st Street, was called as the first bishop of the ward and served for 17 years—from 1927 to 1943 (when he was called to serve as a counselor in the Ogden Stake presidency). His brother, Volney Bryan Belnap (1895-1982), served as the second bishop of the ward, from 1943 to 1946 when the ward was divided and he became bishop of the new Ogden 31st Ward. The Ogden 20th Ward was organized from parts of the Ogden 4th and 13th Wards. Its original boundaries were the Ogden River on the north, the mountains on the east, 22nd Street on the south, and Monroe Boulevard on the west. The ward building was noted for its large original plaster mural of the Last Supper in the chapel, along with solid oak woodwork and colorful stained glass windows. It was the site of Belnap Family Reunions on 11 September 1948, 12 August 1950, and 21 August 1954. Gordon Leslie Belnap, great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, recalls hearing sirens announcing the attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941—the same day he was ordained a deacon in the ward. The 20th Ward was noted for its youth singing group, the Lieder Kranz Chorus. The original 20th Ward building was torn down in 1973 and was replaced with the present red-brown brick structure, located immediately east of the site of the original building. One original stained glass window and a hanging glass lamp from the chapel were salvaged by Arias's son Gordon Leslie Belnap (1929-2021), both of which are currently in the possession of Brent J. Belnap. *(Images: Ogden 20th Ward, Arias G. Belnap Photograph Collection, Church History Library, PH 7847; Lieder Kranz Chorus group photo inside 20th Ward chapel, 1954, with several Belnap family members—Bishop Arias Guy Belnap, daughter Lois Ruth Belnap, daughter Mildred Belnap, son-in-law Edwin Eschler Evans, son Donald Eugene Belnap, son Gordon Leslie Belnap, daughter-in-law, Joy McArthur Belnap; restored stained glass window with solid oak woodwork, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2022.)*
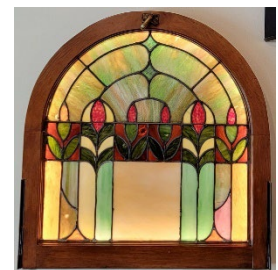
34. **Ogden 31st Ward**: Volney Bryan Belnap (1895-1982), grandson of Gilbert Belnap and

Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, had been serving since 23 December 1943 as second bishop of the Ogden 20th Ward (following his brother Arias Guy Belnap (1893-1974)), when we was called to be bishop of the new Ogden 31st Ward on Sunday, 18 August 1946, which was also Volney's 31st wedding anniverary to Rose Marie West (1895-1981). According to Volney, "[Church leaders] had planned to name it the 30th Ward, but because it was the Belnaps' 31st wedding anniversary and counselor Eugene Wiggns' 21st wedding anniversary, the ward was named the 31st Ward." Volney was released as bishop on 30 November 1952. The Ogden 31st Ward initially shared a building with the 20th Ward. *(Image: Volney Bryan Belnap Family, Spring 1945 (top left to right: Robert Volney Belnap (1918-1976), Bryan West Belnap (1921-1967); middle left to right: Volney Bryan Belnap, Norman Blaine Belnap (1927-2016); front: Rose Marie West), files of Brent J. Belnap.)*

35. **Liberty Park**: Liberty Park, one of the oldest city parks in Ogden, was the site of a Belnap Family Reunion on Monday (Labor Day), 7 September 1925. The park, which fills an entire city block, is bounded by Madison Avenue/New Bridge School and Monroe Boulevard and 21st and 22nd Streets. The 1925 Reunion included musical numbers and an historical sketch by Hyrum Belnap, followed by a group excursion to the nearby Ogden City Cemetery where family members placed flowers on the graves of Gilbert Belnap and his immediate family. At the conclusion of his remarks, Hyrum Belnap said: "Fellow kinsmen, in closing permit me to talk to the

BELNAP FAMILY HOLDS REUNION

Members Gather from 5 States; History Is Traced

Relatives gathered from Connecticut, West Virginia, Illinois, Wyoming, Nevada, Idaho and Utah at Liberty park in Ogden, Labor day, to attend the Belnap reunion.
Members of the family started to gather at the park at 2 p. m. and by 3:30 p. m. all was in readiness for the interesting program that followed, which was as follows:
Song, Our Mountain Home So

young folks. Honor the name you bear; do not be one that will bring reproach upon the name Belnap. . . . I am thankful that my name is Belnap and that I had the privilege of coming through such a noble race of people. Yes, I am doubly thankful that I was raised by such parents as my father and mother. They taught me all my life to climb the ladder going up to that higher plain. They advised me to avoid the ladder leading down into the pit, as I would an adder. Again, be thankful for the name and your parentage."

36. **Lorin Farr Park**: Previously called Glenwood Park, Lorin Farr Park, located on the banks of the Ogden River, was the location of the activities portion of a Belnap Family Reunion on Tuesday, 6 September 1927. (The meetings preceding the activities in the park were held at the Ogden 13th Ward Amusement Hall.) Lorin Farr Park was the site of many activities among descendants of Gilbert Belnap, including rodeo events at the stadium, swimming at the community pool, attending performances of "All Faces West" before it was relocated to Fourth Street Pioneer Park in 1961 by Gordon Leslie Belnap (1929-20210, great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum. Gordon's mother, Mabel Harris (1894-1972), wife of Arias Guy Belnap (1893-1974), grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, recorded the following "miraculous experience" that occurred near Lorin Farr Park about 1924 with her daughter Lois Ruth Belnap (1920-2011): "On the Fourth of July after a

family dinner and celebration on the back lawn at our home on 21st Street, we all decided to go over the hill above Lorin Farr Park and see the fireworks display. It was after dark and we followed along the edge of the gravel pit which was very deep. I was walking with our daughter Lois by the hand. We were the last ones in the line. She was about 3 or 4 years old. I felt myself standing on air. I had stepped off the path and to this day I can feel the feeling in my feet that I was standing on air and I felt two strong hands take ahold of my arms above the elbow and put me on the path and turn me to the right which was the direction I should go. This is a very real experience and I know my Heavenly Father was very kind in preserving my life." *(Image: Mabel Harris wedding photo, August 1916, in possession of Brent J. Belnap.)*

37. **Weber Stake Academy**: Weber Stake Academy was founded by the Weber Stake of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1889, with Louis F. Moench as the first principal. (He was succeeded as principal by David O. McKay, who later became 9th president of the Church.) It became Weber Academy in 1902, then Weber Normal College in 1918, and Weber College in 1922. In 1933, the State of Utah acquired Weber College (and also Snow College, originally Sanpete Stake Academy), from the Church upon which it became a state-supported junior college.

Several grandchildren of Gilbert Belnap attended Weber Stake Academy under its various names. Henry Belnap (1883-1978), grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Henrietta McBride through their son William James, played basketball at Weber Academy in 1904-1905 where he was considered the best center in the State of Utah. At a school track meet in 1904 he took first place in all events. Arias Guy Belnap, grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, also played basketball for several years at Weber Academy. In 1913 Weber Academy won the State High School basketball championship in an exciting "sudden death" overtime match against L.D.S. Academy of Salt Lake City (also known as Salt Lake Stake Academy or LDS High School). At one point in the game, Arias made 24 foul pitches without a miss. Arias was the unanimous choice for All-State Forward. His 1913 season foul shooting record for Weber Academy stood unbroken until the time of his death in 1972. Arias' half-sister, Olive Christiana Belnap (1888-1979), taught art at Weber Academy/Weber Normal College. Weber Stake Academy and its successor entities has met in a variety of locations. For many years Weber Academy was located on the northeast corner of 25th Street and Jefferson Avenue. One of the buildings, which still stands, later served as a Deseret Gymnasium. *(Image: Weber Academy Basketball Team 1912-1913, State Basketball Champions (standing left to right: Morgan McKay, center/captain; Robert Jones, forward; Guy Toone, guard; Volney Bryan Belnap (1895-1982), reserve; Arias Guy Belnap (1893-1974), forward/free throw shooter; Boyd Lindsay, "runner" or*

running guard; sitting left to right: William M. McKay, coach; Vadal Peterson, athletic manager), files of Brent J. Belnap.)

38. **Weber State University**: Weber College, a state-supported junior college beginning in 1933 following divestiture of the original Weber Stake Academy by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, moved from its central Ogden location in 1954 to its current location east of Harrison Boulevard in the southeast bench area of the city. The school became Weber State College in 1962, and in 1964 became a four-year college. It gained university status in 1991. Numerous direct descendants of Gilbert Belnap have attended WSU, home of the "Wildcats." Francis Alvin ("Bud") Belnap (1938-2019), great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Henrietta McBride through their son Francis Marion, had a 38-year career at WSU where he taught classes in health, physical education, and exercise physiology. He coached wrestling for three years and served as the offensive football coach for 11 years. Earning a PhD in Exercise Physiology from the University of New Mexico in 1983, he went on to develop individual athletic/wellness testing and training programs at WSU for students, athletes, and the public. He pursued research and grants for preventive medicine/rehabilitation and coauthored numerous articles. Past Belnap Family Organization president and WSU booster Max Gilbert Belnap (1924-2008), great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Henrietta McBride through their son Francis Marion, established the "Max Gilbert and Ora Jean Belnap Scholarship Fund" at WSU. The Kerr Family Collection, a compilation of important primary family history papers on the Belnap, Knight, McBride, and Kerr families is housed at WSU's Stewart Library in Special Collections. The papers were donated by Knight Belnap Kerr (1917-1988), great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum. *(Image: Francis Alvin ("Bud") Belnap, Belnap Family Organization files.)*
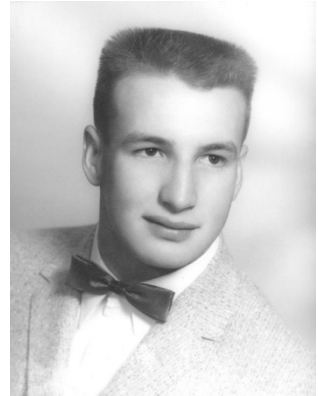
39. **Log Hauling Scars**: Visible on the mountains east of Ogden above the northern end of Weber State University are two sets of long vertical manmade striations on two lower mountain spurs. They are said to have been formed from harvested pine logs hauled over the mountain from the upper reaches of the Strong's Canyon drainage area. Reuben Belnap, son of Gilbert Belnap, is said to have participated in the log-hauling venture. Hyrum Belnap also noted having accompanied his older brother Gilbert Rosel Belnap in hewing logs "from the forests in the mountains"—although the exact location wasn't mentioned. The two sets of log-hauling scars, which lie above the Bonneville level of ancient Lake Bonneville, can be easily reached from the Bonneville Shoreline Trail. They are most easily viewed when sunlight hits the lines at an angle as well as in the winter when unmelted snow remains in the ravines. The north set of scars is roughly due east of 37th Street while the south set is due east of 39th Street. The set of scars to the south are the
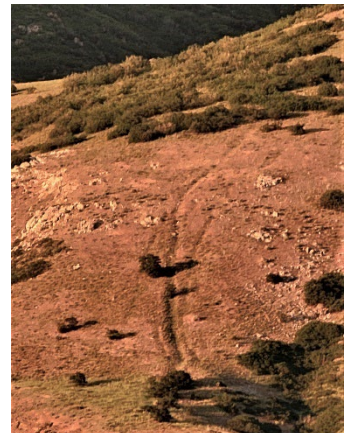
deepest and so are easiest to spot. *(Image: log hauling scars above Weber State University in late afternoon, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2022.)*

40. **Waterfall Canyon**: One of the more popular hiking trails in Weber County is Waterfall Canyon, east of 32nd Street above Mount Ogden Park. The waterfall, approximately 100 feet high, is reached by a trailhead at the top of 29th Street. Unfortunately, Waterfall Canyon has been the site of several tragic local deaths over the years, the most tragic of which occurred on 26 December 1962 when three young children, each from separate families of local medical doctors and all neighbors, fell from the rocks above the falls at least 200 feet. The children were Bonnie Belnap Ross, age 9, Shauna Southwick, age 8, and Mark Dennis Way, age 7. Bonnie was the daughter of Aaron Belnap Ross (1917-1973), great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Joseph, and Elma Hall Belnap (1916-1995), great granddaughter of Gilbert Belnap and Henrietta McBride through their son Francis Marion (thus making her a "double" descendant of Gilbert Belnap). The three children went hiking in Waterfall Canyon around 3:00 p.m. on a holiday hike. When the children failed to return home, family and friends searched with the Weber County Sheriff Mountain Rescue Team and Jeep Patrol for four hours. The children were found at the bottom of the cliff at 9:15 p.m. by Bonnie's father, Aaron Ross, and John Lowe. Shauna was found alive but died in the ambulance before reaching the Dee Hospital. Bonnie and Mark died at the scene. Their bodies were found close together, indicating they were holding hands when they slipped and fell. Dr. Ross retraced their footsteps to a narrow, icy ledge above the top of the waterfall, where he thought the children must have stopped to get a photograph as Shauna's smashed camera was found at the bottom. *(Images: "Plunge Kills 3 Ogden Children On Hike in Waterfall Canyon, Ogden Standard-Examiner, 27 Dec 1962, front page headline; school photo of Bonnie Belnap Ross, Belnap Family Organization files.)*

41. **Ogden City Waterworks**: In 1880 the Ogden Water Company was founded to construct a waterworks system to supply residents with water. A holding reservoir was constructed at the top of 24th Street and water from the Ogden River Strong and Waterfall Canyon Creeks was piped to it. When the new reservoir was filled, it held a ten-month supply of water. In 1890 Ogden sold its water system to the Bear Lake and River Water Works Company, on the promise that the new owner would extend the system and provide a steady water supply. The existing system proved to be inadequate to supply the needs of the city, as extensions to the system did not keep pace with Ogden's growth. Ogden found itself with no single source from which to draw year-round a steady supply of water. The water system eventually became tied up in complex litigation. In 1910 Hyrum Belnap, who was one of the organizers of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce and

later its president, while serving as one of its directors, with S. H. Browne as president and O. A. Kennedy as secretary, assisted greatly in negotiating the repurchase by Ogden City of its waterworks. The repurchase was consummated during the mayorship of A. L. Brewer for $455,000, $155,000 being paid in cash and $300,000 in bonds. This repurchase was a significant benefit to Ogden as it cleared the way for Ogden to extend water delivery to residents and obtain more steady supplies of water. Hyrum Belnap deemed this transaction as one of his more important civic contributions to the city. Hyrum Belnap was elected a director of the Strong Canyon Water Company on 6 December 1902 and was selected president of the company on 10 January 2903.

42. **Thomas D. Dee Memorial Hospital**: The "Old" Dee Memorial Hospital, located on the east side of Harrison Boulevard between 24th Street and Capitol Street, opened in December 1910. It was closed in 1969 and later torn down after the new McKay-Dee Hospital was completed further south at 3939 Harrison Boulevard. The site is now the Thomas D. Dee Memorial Park. Three sons of Gilbert Belnap

died at this hospital: Gilbert Rosel Belnap, died 25 January 1929; Hyrum Belnap, died 18 September 1938; and Vinson Knight Belnap, died 23 April 1920. A number of descendants of Gilbert Belnap have either practiced medicine, performed general work, were born, were treated, or died at the Dee Hospital or its successor institution. Some examples: Dr. Conrad Heber Jenson (1890-1952), husband of Olive Christiana Belnap (1888-1979), granddaughter of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, served as chief of staff at the hospital and head of the surgical department. He was the first doctor in Ogden to remove a ruptured spleen. He also provided the patient case history that led to the first recorded documentation of a previously unnamed disease, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. Dr. Jenson served as the go-to family doctor for many of the Ogden Belnaps. His son-in-law, Edward Dean Flanders (1921-1991), was a general practitioner doctor at the Dee Hospital. Dr. Howard Knight Belnap (1904-1985), great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Joseph, served as chief of staff at the hospital. Dr/ Norman Blaine Belnap (1927-2016), great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, began his private practice in Ogden in 1961, later joining McKay-Dee Hospital's staff where he served as chief of psychiatry for 16 years. Lois Ruth Belnap (1920-2011), great granddaughter of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight thorough their son Hyrum, had her first job at the Dee Hospital, which she started after graduating in 1938 from Ogden High School in the new school's first graduating class. She worked in the office up until the time of her marriage to Eldred Hilmar Erickson in January 1944. Lois helped her youngest brother, Gordon Leslie Belnap (1929-2021), get a job in the hospital kitchen washing pots and pans over two summers for 10 hours a day making 25 cents an hour with free meals included. *(Image: Thomas D. Dee Memorial Hospital postcard in possession of Brent J. Belnap.)*

43. **Belnap Lumber Company**: Now the site of the Courtyard by Marriott Hotel (formerly the Ogden Hilton Hotel and Ogden Park Hotel), the Belnap Lumber Company, also called the Hyrum Belnap Lumber Company, was located at 235 24th Street before it moved to a new building slightly west at 229 24th Street. (The lumber company was located in about the middle of the block on the south side of 24th Street between Grant and Lincoln Avenues.) Being so closely located to the "Junction City" railroad hub, 24th Street was one of Ogden's preeminent business streets. The Belnap Lumber Company was founded in 1899 by Hyrum Belnap, using proceeds from the sale of 30 acres of farmland in Hooper that he had purchased from his father Gilbert Belnap in 1888. Hyrum initially got into the lumber business in 1882 when he was employed in the lumber business of Bernard White before holding public office. After declining to seek renomination as Weber County Collector in 1889, Hyrum began working for the David Eccles Lumber Company as salesman. On 1 May 1890 Hyrum Belnap purchased $300 worth of stock in the Utah and Oregon Lumber Company, where he became bookkeeper or secretary/treasurer until March 1895 when he became manager. After Hyrum founded his own lumber company in 1899, he hired his brothers Vinson Knight Belnap, Joseph Belnap, Amasa Belnap, and brother-in-law David William Coolbear, husband of his sister Lola Almira Belnap, at various times. In July 1905 Hyrum bought stock in the Preston Lumber Company in Preston, Idaho, and later became its principal owner, a business he worked in with his brother Joseph Belnap. Hyrum eventually sold his Preston lumber business to Anderson Brothers. On 20 July 1931, during the depths of the Great Depression, the Belnap Lumber Company was destroyed in a major fire, along with the neighboring Smoot Lumber Company. By then the lumber company was owned by two sons of Hyrum, Arias Guy Belnap and Volney Bryan Belnap. (At the time of the fire, Arias and his sisters Della Augusta Belnap and Gladys Belnap were on a temple excursion to Cardston, Alberta, Canada.) The fire was started by children playing with matches inside a storage building located against the Belnap Lumber Company's west fence. Only the front office building and east shed remained standing. After considerable effort, the successor business Belnap Bros. was able to get back on its feet until the

business was sold on 31 May 1938 (while the land remained in the family) and the named changed to Associated Builders Supply. In March 1971 the property site was purchased by Arias Guy Belnap's son Gordon Leslie Belnap, who owned it until it was condemned by Ogden City in the spring of 1979 and torn down in 1980 to make room for the new hotel. A wood door from the original Belnap Lumber Company is in the possession of Brent J. Belnap. *(Image: Hyrum Belnap Lumber Co. stock certificate in possession of Brent J. Belnap; Belnap Lumber Company viewed from 24th Street, undated, from files of Brent J. Belnap; "Fire Destroys Lumber Yards,"* Ogden Standard-Examiner*, 20 July 1931, front page headline.)*

44. **Hyrum Belnap Farm**: Hyrum Belnap was said to have been at one time one of the larger landowners in Ogden City. He owned a farm with the following approximate dimensions: beginning at a point on 32nd Street near Madison Avenue at the crest of the

hill, thence eastward along 32nd Street to Harrison Boulevard, thence south along Harrison to 36th Street, thence west to Quincy Avenue, thence along a northwest-curving line back to the crest of the hill, thence north back to 32nd Street. Belnap Circle lies within the former boundaries of this farm. A portion of this area was later platted as the "Belnap Addition." *(Image: "Belnap Addition" locality, Mapcarta, 2022.)*
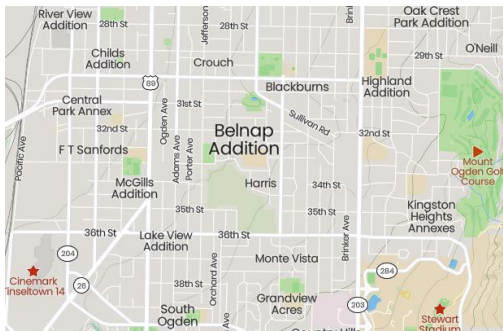
45. **Belnap Circle**: Belnap Circle, a small cul-de-sac situated near the crest of a sandy alluvial bench that formed when ancient Lake Bonneville filled the Great Basin, lies just off Liberty Avenue south of 32nd Street. Belnap Circle is located on the site of farm property once owned by Hyrum Belnap. Family members who once lived on Belnap Circle include Emma Lou Pauschert Belnap, wife of Hyrum Earl Belnap, at 3221

Liberty (at the corner of Liberty and Belnap Circle); Arias Guy Belnap, at 718 Belnap Circle; and Volney Bryan Belnap, at 720 Belnap Circle. (Earl, Arias, and Volney are all sons of Hyrum Belnap.) Descendants of Gilbert Belnap still reside on Belnap Circle. *(Image: Belnap Circle street sign; photo taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2015.)*

46. **Ross Drive**: Ross Drive, located in the Bona Villa development, once one of Ogden's premier residential neighborhoods high on Ogden's East Bench above Weber State University, was named for Dr. Aaron Ross Belnap (1917-1973), great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Joseph, who built a new home at 1758 Ross Drive, not long before his passing in

1973 of leukemia. He married his second cousin, Elma Hall Belnap (1916-1995), great

granddaughter of Gilbert Belnap and Henrietta McBride through their son Francis Marion, thus making their descendants "double" cousins of Gilbert Belnap. He identified a new species of plant in Marble Canyon in Coconino County, Arizona, which was named *Euphorbia aaron-rossie* (also known as Marble Canyon Spurge or Ross's Spurge) after him. *(Image: Ross Drive street sign; photo taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2022.)*

47. **24th Street Viaduct**: The original 24th Street Viaduct, an Ogden landmark for many

years, was completed in 1909 and crossed over just the combined Union Pacific-Southern Pacific railroad main lines and a few yard tracks. It dropped back to street level and the road continued westward over the Weber River and connected with Wilson Lane. It was extended in 1921 to cross over more yard tracks but still dropped back to street level and connected with Wilson Lane. The railroads wanted to fully use all land between Union Station and the Weber River, so the Viaduct was extended westward to connect to 24th Street in West Ogden on the bluff on the west side of the Weber River. Amasa Marion Hammon, Sr. (1884-1957), grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their daughter Martha Jane Belnap, served as Weber County Commissioner from 1924 to 1928, during which time he was responsible for the construction of the 24th Street Viaduct extension across the Ogden railyard and the Weber River. Like his grandfather Gilbert Belnap and uncle Gilbert Rosel Belnap, he also served as Weber County Sheriff, having been elected in November 1930. The Viaduct marks what was once the southern edge of Gilbert Belnap's property when he and his families resided on the banks of the Weber River. In 1969 the eastern end of the Viaduct was extended to cross over Wall Avenue. The old steel and wood Viaduct was later entirely replaced with a new concrete and steel Viaduct that opened in 1976. *(Images: underside of viaduct with historic 1897 Pegram Truss Railroad Bridge in background taken from the Weber River Parkway Trail, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 202; aerial view of 24th Street Viaduct in winter, from Internet.)*

48. **Ogden Carnegie Free Library**: Utah cities were not authorized to levy a tax in support of the operation and maintenance of a library until 1896, when the first Utah State Legislature met and passed an enabling law. A group of community-minded people convinced Ogden City officials to levy a tax sufficient to operate and maintain a public library on the condition that Andrew Carnegie would provide funding for bricks and mortar. On 21 April 1903, the Ogden Carnegie Free Library opened its doors at 1265 Washington Boulevard on the southeast corner of Ogden's Union/Municipal Square where the former City Hall stood. It had the distinction of being the first building in Utah dedicated entirely to public library service. The library regularly stayed open until late in the evening to serve as an academic library in support of Weber Stake Academy (through

its several name changes). After Weber State College moved to its new location east of

Harrison Boulevard, the Carnegie Library was demolished 10 February 1969. The new Weber County Library, constructed in the New Formalism architectural style at 2464 Jefferson Avenue in Lester Park, was dedicated on 4 April 1968—on the same day that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Many Belnap Family members mention frequent visits to this Carnegie Library, either while as students or to conduct family history research—a specialty for which a number of Gilbert Belnap's descendants are noted. For example, Flora Belnap and Della Augusta Belnap, granddaughters of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum (through different mothers), both of whom were avid genealogists, mention spending significant amounts of time conducting genealogical research here. *(Image: Carnegie Library, Ogden, University of Utah, J. Willard Marriott Library, MSS C 400 Salt Lake Tribune Negative Collection.)*

49. **Eccles Building**: The Eccles Building, located at 385 24th Street, was built in 1913 in the Chicago School of architecture's early style known as Commercial Style. The building, which still stands, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Dr. Conrad Heber Jenson (1890-1952), husband of Olive Christiana Belnap (1888-1979), granddaughter of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, had his doctor's office

in this building. Olive's brother, Hyrum Adolphus Belnap (1890-1940), had a law office in this building. *(Image: Eccles Building, Ogden, about 1920, University of Utah, J. Willard Marriott Library, Utah State Historical Society Classified Photo Collection.)*

50. **Ogden High School**: Ogden High School, located at 2828 Harrison Boulevard, is a stunning Art Deco architectural masterpiece. Completed in 1937 during the Great Depression as a Works Progress Administration project, OHS is said to be the first high school to have been built in America that cost over $1 million. On the National Register of Historic Places, the architecturally significant school is noted for its decorative

terracotta exterior details, marble-clad hallways and bathroom stalls, chrome and steel finishes and light fixtures, fluted wood paneling, and gilded plaster design motifs drawn from a variety of ancient cultures. A $64 million renovation, funded by public and private resources, was completed in 2012, for which the school received a preservation award from the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Many descendants of Gilbert Belnap have attended the home of the "Tigers," including Lois Ruth Belnap (1920-2011; later married Eldred Hilmar Erickson); great granddaughter of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son

Hyrum, who was in the first senior graduating class in 1938. Marvin Hoggan (1922-2010), husband of Ruth Ellen Belnap (1924-2012), great granddaughter of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, taught at OHS for 22 years. *(Image: Bruce G. Burningham, Preservation Utah website.)*

51. **Ben Lomond High School**: Ben Lomond High School, named for nearby Ben Lomond Peak (which in turn received its name from early Scottish settlers who were reminded of Ben Lomond in Scotland), is Ogden's second public high school. Located at 9th Street and Harrison Boulevard, the red brick building, home of the "Scots," was constructed in 1952. Robert Brent Belnap (1942-2018), great great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, served as football coach of the Ben Lomond Scots from 1976-1982. He also coached baseball, basketball, cross country and swimming and was a schoolteacher in the Ogden School District for 30 years. *(Image: R. Brent Belnap, Belnap Family Organization files.)*

52. **Boulevard Plaza—2650 Washington Boulevard**: On the northeast corner of Washington Boulevard and Binford Street is a two-story brick building that once housed a distributorship and repair shop for Hudson and Studebaker automobiles. The large front windows were used to showcase new cars. (Other commercial car dealerships were also located in the immediate vicinity that was once generally known as "automobile row.") This building later became the Ogden Bowling Center. In 1974, Gordon L. Belnap (1929-2021), great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, former Belnap Family Organization president and editor of the *Belnap Family Crier*, purchased the then-vacant building and remodeled it into a high-end office complex that also served as the home office location of his computer software development business, Mortgage Computer. (Gordon had previously built an office complex, known as Airport Park, on 4400 South near the Ogden Airport.) Additional properties were acquired along both sides of Binford and 27th Streets for office parking. A parcel immediately to the north of Boulevard Plaza on Washington Boulevard was acquired, razed, and beautified into the "Arias G. Belnap and Mabel Harris Belnap Park," in honor of Gordon's parents. Gordon sold the office building and neighboring park shortly before his death in 2021. *(Image: Boulevard Plaza office building exterior, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2018.)*

53. **Fourth Street Pioneer Park and "All Faces West"**: "All Faces West," an historical pageant or "music-drama" that began in 1951 and depicted the experiences of Utah's Pioneers under Brigham Young, was performed annually over multiple evenings in July as a key element of Ogden's Pioneer Days celebration. Music for the pageant was composed by Roland Parry and for most runs featured famed Ukrainian-born Jewish baritone from New York City, Igor Gorin (1904-1982), who sang the lead role of

Brigham Young for 17 years. For its first decade, "All Faces West" was performed at the Ogden stadium at Lorin Farr Park. In 1961 Gordon Leslie Belnap, great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, was appointed executive manager of the pageant. (The prior year he was responsible for ticket sales which rose markedly.) Major improvements to the pageant under Gordon's leadership included moving it from Lorin Farr Park to 4th Street Park, which Gordon had the city rename "4th Street Pioneer Park," the construction of a new outdoor stage constructed by volunteer labor on three levels using Clark's Hill as a natural platform, use of live horses and other animals, expansion of performances from Sunday nights to three nights, and a shift from music-narration format to one with dialogue provided directly by the performers. Under Gordon's leadership, "All Faces West" made a profit for the first time since its inception. Following the 1961 performances, Mayor LeRoy B. Young said, "We all agree that the rodeo and pageant this year were the most outstanding in history. And it was interesting to me to learn that a check of automobiles parked at 'All Faces West' Sunday night showed that more than one-third of them were from out of state. This indicates that Ogden is gaining national recognition for the Pioneer Days events." Following the most successful year to date in the pageant's history, Gordon Belnap resigned in early 1962 to pursue other community activities. He continued to remain in close contact with Igor Gorin until Gorin's death. A portion of Fourth Street Pioneer Park was later renamed Romrell Park in 1979 in honor of the pioneer family that farmed the land around the mound known as Clark's Hill. Also called Big Mount of Bingham's Hill, Clark's Hill was a dry sand mound where the early settlers found Native American graves on the northwest side. The property was eventually sold to Ogden City for use as a park. In the 1930s dirt from the west side of the hill was removed to grade improvements to Wall Avenue. A choral music scholarship at Weber State University was established by Igor Gorin's wife Mary in memory of her husband. *(Image: Charles Igor Gorin, IMBd.com.)*

54. **John Affleck Park and the Ogden Dodgers**: One of Ogden's earliest encounters with baseball occurred in 1870 when it hosted the territorial championship of amateur teams. By the turn of the century, Ogden was fielding professional teams. Land for the John Affleck Park south of 33rd Street on the west side of Wall Avenue was donated to Ogden City by Gomer A. Nicholas, a local grocer, in 1936 in honor of his blind uncle, John Affleck, who came to Ogden in 1866. The first regular baseball game played under electric lighting is said to have been in Ogden in 1939. The park, with a wooden grandstand and benches, was home to the Ogden Reds (minor league team for the Cincinnati Reds), followed by the Ogden Dodgers (minor league team for the Los Angeles Dodgers) and the Ogden A's (minor league team for the Oakland Athletics). Gordon E. ("Dutch") Belnap (1932-), great great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Reuben, had an illustrious sports and coaching career, most notably relating to his

exceptional basketball coaching career at Utah State University in Logan, Utah. However, for a brief season "Dutch" Belnap also spent time in professional baseball as the general manager of the Ogden Dodgers in 1967 and 1968 during the years that Tommy Lasorda, former manager of the Los Angeles Dodgers and National Baseball Hall of Fame member, was manager. The Ogden Dodgers' home venue was John Affleck Park. His responsibilities included selling advertising and tickets, running the concession stand, hiring ticket takers, as well as the paperwork for adding and releasing players. He accepted the role as a summer job while he continued to coach at Weber High school during the school year. As a result of his general manager skills, "Dutch"

Belnap was named minor league baseball's "Executive of the Year" in 1967.   After the 1968 season, he declined to return and Tommy Lasorda was assigned to manage the Dodgers' AAA affiliate in Spokane. The Dodgers remained in Ogden until 1973. While working for the Dodgers, "Dutch" also coached baseball at Weber High School when it was still located on the east side of Washington Boulevard between 11th and 12th Streets. (Weber High moved to a new campus in Pleasant View in 1973.) He led the Weber "Warriors" to the state championship in 1961. "Dutch" Belnap was inducted into the Utah State University's Hall of Fame in 2017. He also served as athletic director at Weber State University. Ogden's current independent minor baseball team in the Pioneer League is the Ogden Raptors, who

play their home games at Lindquist Field, located at 2330 Lincoln Avenue. John Affleck Park no longer exists. *(Images: Gordon ("Dutch") Belnap, Utah State University Hall of Fame website; Gordon ("Dutch") Belnap with Ogden Dodgers players, "The Era of Tommy Lasorda: The Ogden Dodgers, 1966-1968,"* Utah Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 72, Issue 4 (Fall 2004).)*

55. **Forest Green Park**: By the 1960s, Weber State College was considering the property that is now Forest Green Park as the future site for a parking lot for what eventually became the Dee Events Center. Through his position as Vice President of Commercial Security Bank over the real estate department, Gordon Leslie Belnap, great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, negotiated a land swap and personally leased the property, which at that time was still owned by the Ogden City School Board, in order to stop Weber State College from locating the events center so close to the new Forest Green subdivision where Gordon had built a new home (at 1592 Oakcrest Drive, which today is the registered address for the

Belnap Family Organization). WSC officers, upset at the arrangement, tried to have Gordon fired from his position at the bank. Residents of the new Forest Green subdivision formed the Forest Green Homeowners Association to create and operate a new park on the property, to be called Forest Green Park, using only donated labor and
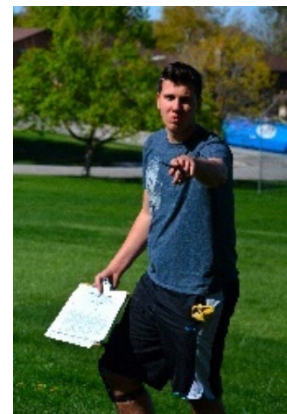
private funds. Gordon and his sons hand-watered the trees and grass for several years.
Homeowners also started an annual tradition of hosting a 24th of July neighborhood
breakfast that continues today. Several years later, new officers of the homeowners
association decided to no longer lease the property from the School Board but instead
allowed Ogden City to trade other city property for the park, upon which Ogden City
took over ownership of and responsibility for Forest Green Park. Forest Green Park lies
immediately adjacent to Beus Pond Park nature reserve, said to be one of the "top five"
most popular nature parks along the Wasatch Front. *(Image: Spencer Joseph Belnap,
third great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, at
an Eagle Scout project he guided at Forest Green Park, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2017.)*

56. **Dee Events Center**: Completed in 1977, the
Dee Events Center, the multi-purpose indoor
arena for Weber State University with a
seating capacity of 11,500, was the site of the
welcoming of the South Mormon Trail/Oxbow
Company Wagon Train and the John McBride
Belnap Toolchest on Sunday, 20 July 1997, at
a special Pioneer Day fireside for all stakes in
the greater Ogden area commemorating the
Sesquicentennial of the Mormon Pioneers'
arrival in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. Elder M. Russell Ballard of the Quorum of the
Twelve Apostles of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was the featured
speaker. During the event, Oxbow Wagon Train Master Russ Leger and Ray and Pat
Hailey presented the John McBride Belnap Toolchest. Everyone in the area, which was
filled nearly to capacity, stood in silent reverence as the symbolic toolchest was carried
into the assembly and the story of John McBride Belnap was shared. Elder Ballard was
presented with a hand-tooled leather-covered Book of Mormon as a gift for President
Gordon B. Hinckley and had everyone turn to acknowledge the contributions of the
Belnap Family, who were represented at the fireside by Brent J. Belnap, great great
grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum. Many
descendants of Gilbert Belnap, Adaline Knight, and Henrietta McBride have participated
in sporting events, musical performances, university and high school graduations, and
other special events at the Dee Events Center. *(Image: Pat and Ray Hailey of New
Virginia, Iowa, members of the Mormon Pioneer South Mormon Trail Wagon Train,
inside the Dee Events Center on 20 July 1997 standing beside the John McBride Belnap
Toolchest, from files of Brent J. Belnap. The Haileys carried the John McBride Belnap
toolchest in their wagon from Council Bluffs to Ogden in 1997.)*

57. **Gilbert Rosel Belnap Home—536 22nd Street**: Gilbert Rosel Belnap, son of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight, moved from Hooper to Ogden in 1884, having been elected to serve as Weber County Sheriff. He was residing at this address, on the north side of the street, when he passed away in 1929. The experimental "open space" concept Dee Elementary School was later built where this home once stood. Opened in 1970, the second Dee School was torn down in 2016 to make way for the New Bridge School on the neighboring block. New housing units and a street entrance now occupy the former homesite. *(Image: Grandchildren of Gilbert Rosel Belnap, standing left to right: Gilbert Enos Marriott (1909-1980), Erminie Belnap Kimball (1911-1983), seated left to right: Stanley Fielding Kimball, Jr. (1913-2000), Vilate Belnap Kimball (1915-1996), about 1916, Maud Belnap Kimball Family Papers, Church History Library, MS 19521.)*

58. **Joseph Belnap Home—3210 Orchard Avenue**: About 1895 Joseph Belnap, son of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight, moved his family to Ogden to serve as Deputy Sheriff to his brother Gilbert Rosel Belnap. Their first home in Ogden was located on the east side of Orchard (formerly Wyoming) Avenue and is still standing. *(Image: 3210 Orchard Avenue, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2022.)*

59. **Joseph Belnap Home—2948 Pingree Avenue**: Joseph Belnap's second home in Ogden, located on the east side of the street, is still standing. The family lived here (except for a brief period during the summer of 1901 when they lived in Hillard, Wyoming) until 1905, when Joseph Belnap moved to Preston, Idaho to open up a retail lumber business with his brother Hyrum Belnap. *(Image: from Community Collection: "People, Places & Things," Ogden Buildings by Street Photograph Collection, Weber County Assessor's Office, Stewart Library, Weber State University, undated photo of 2948 Pingree Avenue.)*

60. **Reuben Belnap Home—Sullivan Drive**: In 1909 Reuben Belnap, son of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight, moved back to Ogden from Idaho to a small house on Sullivan Drive, not too far from where he was born. Reuben lived here until he moved to Malad, Idaho in July 1918 (the Ogden City Directory for 1920 states he had moved to Idaho Falls). The address of Reuben Belnap in Ogden City Directories is variously listed as 1041 Sullivan Drive (1910-1914), 1016 Sullivan Drive (1916), or 1037 Sullivan Drive

(1915, 1918). This could be due to street renumbering or several moves by Reuben Belnap in the immediate vicinity. The exact location of Reuben Belnap's residence(s) on Sullivan Drive is unknown.

61. **Reuben Belnap Home—229 34th Street**: Reuben Belnap, son of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight, moved from Ucon, Idaho to this four-room home around 24 June 1920. He was residing at this home when he passed away on 20 October 1923. This home is still standing. *(Image: 229 34th Street, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2022)*

62. **Hyrum Belnap Home—26th Street and Adams Avenue**: Hyrum Belnap, son of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight, lived at a home on 6th Street between Main Street and Spring Street (now 26th Street between Washington Boulevard and Adams Avenue) with his first wife Christiana Rasmussen Belnap following their marriage on 20 September 1883 until August 1884. The exact location of this home is presently unknown. Gilbert Belnap is listed in 1883 and 1884 as Assessor and Collector, having an office on 6th Street between Main and Spring Streets. Hyrum's brother Vinson Knight Belnap temporarily boarded at this home with Hyrum and his new wife in the winter of 1883-1884.

63. **Hyrum Belnap Home—22nd Street and Adams Avenue**: In August 1884 Hyrum Belnap purchased a four-room concrete home with "studding and rustic" on the corner of what was then known as 2nd Street and Spring Street (now 22nd Street and Adams Avenue). He is believed to have lived on the northeast corner at

2188 Adams or 502 22nd Street. The lot measured 6 by 8 rods (99 by 132 feet). He paid $1,500—$750 in cash and the balance in a mortgage that he paid off the following year. In 1889 while he was employed as a salesman with the David Eccles Lumber Company, Hyrum added a brick home on the corner facing Adams Avenue. The additional home had four rooms, a pantry, and a loft, with 12-inch-thick walls which were "very nicely papered." Hyrum sold the two homes in the economic boom of 1889 for $7,800. He rented the first or older home for $25 per month until he moved into a new home at 2149 Madison Avenue in October 1890. *(Image: northeast corner of 22nd Street and Adams Avenue, possible location of Hyrum Belnap home, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2022.)*

64. **Hyrum Belnap Home—2149 Madison Avenue**: This elegant turreted Victorian-style brick home, located at 2149 Madison Avenue on the northwest corner of Madison and Oak Street, served as the residence for Hyrum Belnap's family by his first wife, Christiana Rasmussen Belnap (1863-1928). Hyrum Belnap purchased a lot measuring 4 by 10 rods (66 by 165 feet) in April 1890. During the summer and fall he built a nine-room brick home with a pantry, three closets, and a bathroom, and 10-inch hollow walls. He moved into the home with his first wife in October 1890, noting "I finished most of the carpenter work in the upstairs rooms by lamplight after we moved into the house." A sign hung above the front door that read "Hyrum Belnap," showing Hyrum's signature in wrought iron. (The original home sign is now in the possession of Brent J. Belnap.) Hyrum Belnap's daughter, Flora Belnap (1884-1955), who never married, was a devoted genealogist who spent much time researching the Belnap, Knight, and McBride families. She continued to live in this home following her father's death in 1938 until she moved to Salt Lake City in 1947. The home was still in the possession of a descendant of Hyrum Belnap until about 2015, when Madison Avenue was closed between 21st and 22nd Streets and the house torn down to make way for the New Bridge School that opened in 2016. Across the street from where this home once stood is Liberty Park, where the 1925 Belnap Family Reunion was held. (Note that the address for this home in early Ogden City Directories is given as 2155 Madison Avenue.) (*Images: members of Hyrum Belnap's family from first wife in front of home; "Hyrum Belnap 2149" home address sign, taken by Brent Belnap before removal from home.*)

65. **Polygamy "Exile" Home—354 Dan Street**: Although Gilbert Belnap practiced polygamy, having married two women (Adaline Knight and Henrietta McBride) who were first cousins to each other, none of his 15 children who lived to adulthood chose to enter into plural marriage, with the exception of his son Hyrum Belnap. (Some of Gilbert's other children did have other spouses, but all other spouses were the result of remarriage either following death of or divorce from an earlier spouse.) Hyrum Belnap married his first wife, Christiana Rasmussen (1863-1928), in the Endowment House. Hyrum Belnap married Anna Constantia Bluth (1869-1931) after Anna had received a spiritual witness that she was to enter into plural marriage with Hyrum. They were sealed on 7 February 1888 in a shed extending on the north side of the Logan Temple, they believe, by Apostle Moses Thatcher. No direct contact was made between the couple and the sealer due to ongoing prosecutions against those who practiced polygamy. By the time Hyrum Belnap married Anna Constantia Bluth, he already had three (and eventually seven) children with his first wife, who was expecting their fourth. In March 1889 Anna moved in with a Mrs. Nielson in Hooper,

where she stayed until April General Conference, then returned to Ogden to live with her parents, then returned to Hooper where she stayed in the home of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight. Anna's first child, Hyrum Earl Belnap (1890-1955), was born 18 July 1890. Just over two months later, on 6 October 1890, President Wilford Woodruff of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints presented the Manifesto, an official statement advising against any future plural marriages in the Church. Church members who continued to practice polygamy did so in violation of the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Act of 1882. The Edmunds-Tucker Act of 1887, which amended the earlier Edmunds Act and which was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court on 19 May 1890, further disincorporated the Church, annulled Utah Territorial laws allowing "second wife" children to inherit, imposed fines and prison terms, and disenfranchised women, among other provisions, all of which were intended to completely eradicate polygamy. (The Edmunds-Tucker Act was repealed in 1978.) Due to active prosecution of polygamists both before and after the Manifesto, Anna went into "exile" while assuming her mother's maiden surname of Wallin. On 5 May 1891 she returned to Ogden from having been in Salt Lake City, but might have left again shortly thereafter. Anna went to Franklin, Idaho on 11 July 1892. Regarding her move to Franklin, Hyrum wrote: "All these moves by my wife were to hide herself and babes that I might remain at home with my family on account of the raid on the Church members at that time." Anna recorded that she returned to Hooper, Utah long enough to give birth to a second son, Arias Guy Belnap (1893-1974), who was born 6 September 1893. (Hyrum states she came down from Franklin and lived with Gilbert Belnap in Hooper two months prior to Arias' birth.) Adaline Knight attended to this birth. "I stayed for three months at my husband's parents where my second son (Arias Guy) was born." She then returned with her two little sons to Franklin, Idaho, where she had been staying, until May 1894. Hyrum Belnap sent over two dozen "exile letters" initially under the name "Joshua"—a pseudonym he used to avoid detection following the outlawing of plural marriages—and in later letters simply "H" or "Hy" from November 1892 to May 1894. In May 1894 Anna took her little family back to Ogden. She still had to hide herself and children, going by an assumed name and hiding in different places on the outskirts of town. One such location was a small home at 354 Dan Street where she lived in 1894 to 1895. During these trying times, a third son, Volney Bryan Belnap (1895-1982), was born on 9 September 1895 while she was living at 3219 (another source states 3213) Orchard Avenue. It is unknown how often Hyrum and Anna were able to meet, or how often his young sons saw their father while they were small. On 21 December 1895, three months following Volney's birth, Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight celebrated their Fiftieth Golden Wedding Anniversary at the Hooper Amusement Hall. At that time, according to a genealogical report prepared by their son Joseph Belnap, Gilbert Belnap, Adaline Knight, and Henrietta McBride had a collective total of 17 children, 122 grandchildren (they would eventually have 160 grandchildren), and 8 great grandchildren (eventually 590), of whom 2 children and 22 grandchildren were deceased, for a total of 123 living descendants of whom all but "six small grandchildren" and 5 great grandchildren were present. It is unknown if Anna or any of her three children were present at the anniversary celebration, but due to ongoing polygamist prosecutions, most likely not. In

1896, seven months after Volney's birth, Anna and her children moved to 918 21st Street in a home separate from that of Hyrum's first wife, Christiana Rasmussen. Anna continued to live in Ogden after this time, without continuing to move around in hiding. Following the Manifesto in 1890 and the "Second" Manifesto in 1904, neither of which dissolved existing plural marriages, Hyrum Belnap continued to support Anna Constantia Bluth and continued to have children by her. With time, Hyrum had fourteen children-- seven with each wife, the last of which was born in 1914 to Anna Constantia Bluth— Byron Knight Belnap (1914-1995). Hyrum Belnap and his two wives recorded receiving their "second anointings" on 2 June 1911 in the Salt Lake Temple. The home at 354 Dan Street still stands. *(Image: Home of Anna Contantia Bluth (Wallin) during post-1890 Manifesto "exile," 354 Dan Street, undated, files of Brent J. Belnap; first page of letter written from "H" on Utah and Oregon Lumber Co. Letterhead where Hyrum Belnap was working, addressed to "Anna Dear," dated 19 March 1894, original in possession of Brent J. Belnap.)*

66. **Hyrum Belnap Home—918 21st Street**: This still-standing frame home, located on the north side of 21st Street, served as the residence of Hyrum Belnap's family by his second wife, Anna Constantia Bluth (1869-1931). She moved into this home in 1896, seven months after her son Volney Bryan Belnap (1895-1982) was born. Volney resided at this home later in life after he was married to Rose Marie West (1895-1981). Another child, Della Augusta Belnap (1907-1993), who was born in this home, described it as "a modest, comfortable home, with a big yard with a garden, fruit trees, gooseberry bushes, chickens, a cow, a barn, and several horses." *(Image: 918 21st Street, undated, from files of Brent J. Belnap.)*

67. **Hyrum Belnap Home—904 21st Street**: Located on the northeast corner of 21st Street and Quincy Avenue, this still-standing tan brick home, built in 1918, served as the residence of Hyrum Belnap's family by his second wife, Anna Constantia Bluth (1869-1931), in the family's later years. This home is located just two houses west of the family's earlier residence at 918 21st Street. Anna Constantia Bluth died in this home on 22 May 1931 of encephalitis lethargica, also known as "sleeping sickness." Hyrum and Anna's son, Byron Knight Belnap (1914-1995), later lived in this home. *(Image: Della Augusta Belnap (1907-1993) seated at piano inside home at 904 21st Street, 1921, files of Brent J. Belnap.)*

68. **Vinson Knight Belnap Home--Quincy Avenue between 22nd and 23rd Streets**: Vinson Knight Belnap, son of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight, was living on Quincy Avenue between 22nd and 23rd Streets with his wife Sarah Emily Hardy (1864-1938) in October 1889 when their daughter Adaline Belnap (1889-1917) was born. The exact address of this home is presently unknown.

69. **Vinson Knight Belnap Home—500 31st Street**: Vinson Knight Belnap's children Vinson Ray Belnap (1892-1954) and Reta Belnap (1895-1978) were born in 1892 and 1895, respectively, in this still-standing albeit considerably altered home located on the northeast corner of 31st Street and Adams Avenue. *(Image: from Community Collection: "People, Places & Things," Ogden Buildings by Street Photograph Collection, Weber County Assessor's Office, Stewart Library, Weber State University,photo of 500 31st Street, dated 6 Nov 1972.)*

70. **Vinson Knight Belnap Home—29th Street between Adams Avenue and Washington**: Vinson Knight Belnap's son Lord Lovel Belnap (1897-1964) was born at this home. The exact address of this home, which was located on the south side of the street, is presently unknown. It may have been while living at this home that Vinson Knight Belnap began working for his brother at the Hyrum Belnap Lumber Company, first as a teamster and later as a yard foreman.

71. **Vinson Knight Belnap Home—231 31st Street**: Vinson Knight Belnap's son Glen Vord Belnap (1903-1947) was born on 14 February 1903 in this home which is no longer standing. Located on the south side of 31st Street (a one-way street going east between Wall Avenue and Washington Boulevard), this home would have been located approximately where an electrical store is now located. (In the 1910 Ogden City Directory, Vinson's address is given as 219 31st Street, which is also no longer standing.)

72. **Vinson Knight Belnap Home—2847 Kiesel Avenue**: The last residence of Vinson Knight Belnap, this home at 2847 Kiesel Avenue (formerly known as Hudson Street), which is still standing was built about 1909. *(Image: 2847 Kiesel Avenue, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2022.)*

73. **Amasa Belnap Home—West Ogden**: Amasa Belnap, son of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight, lived somewhere in West Ogden at the turn of the century while working for his brother Hyrum Belnap at the Belnap Lumber Company. The exact location of this home is presently unknown.

74. **Amasa Belnap Home—659 Healy Street**: In the spring of 1922, Amasa Belnap moved to this northward-facing home, living here until 1926 when he bought a farm in Promontory, Utah. Amasa Belnap supplied this still-standing home with its own free supply of natural gas and water from wells located nearby through a private piping system he built. *(Image: from Community Collection: "People, Places & Things," Ogden Buildings by Street Photograph Collection, Weber County Assessor's Office, Stewart Library, Weber State University, undated photo of 659 Healy Street.)*

75. **Lola Almira Belnap Coolbear Home—Jefferson Avenue between 21st and 22nd Streets**: Lola Amira Belnap, daughter of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight, moved from Hooper to this rented home, located on a court just off Jefferson Avenue. While living in Ogden, her husband David William Coolbear (1870-1950) worked for four and one-half years as a delivery man for the Hyrum Belnap Lumber Company. The exact location of this home is presently unknown.

76. **Lola Almira Belnap Coolbear Home—946 21st Street**: After living on Jefferson Avenue, Lola Almira Belnap and her husband David William Coolbear (1870-1950) moved to a new four-room frame home, which is still standing. They later moved to Salt Lake City, where they resided for the remainder of their lives. *(Image: 946 21st Street, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2022.)*

77. **Oliver Belnap Home**: Oliver Belnap, son of Gilbert Belnap and Henrietta McBride, moved from Hooper to Ogden on 10 October 1890, having been appointed Deputy Sheriff to serve under his brother Gilbert Rosel Belnap. He lived in Ogden until 1895. The location of this home, within the old Fifth Ward boundaries, is presently unknown.

78. **Della Augusta Belnap Home—815 32nd Street**: Della Augusta Belnap (1907-1993), granddaughter of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, resided 815 32nd Street—a well-known address to members of the Belnap Family, having served as the "official" registered address of the Belnap Family Organization for many years. In this still-standing, one-level, formerly green-with-white-trim, one-bedroom home with detached garage, "Della," as everyone in the family knew her, worked on Belnap Family history as genealogist for the Belnap Family Organization. It is perhaps not an exaggeration to state that more genealogical work on the Belnap Family was done in this home than anywhere else. Many Belnap Family Organization

meetings for officers and family representatives were held here. Della, who remained single her whole life, hired the construction of this home, which she moved into in April 1947. Immediately next door to the east, at 823 32nd Street, was the home of Della's younger sister Gladys Belnap Carwin (1912-1999), while three houses to the west, at 789 32nd Street at the corner of Monroe, was the home of Della's older sister "A" Jewel Belnap Furniss (1905-1993). All three neighbor-sisters resided on farm property once owned by their father Hyrum Belnap. *(Image: Della Augusta Belnap home, taken about 1948-1949 (note pre-curb and gutter), files of Brent J. Belnap.)*

79. **Arias Guy Belnap Home—1111 21st Street**: Located on the south side of the street, this still-standing wood-siding home was completed in 1920 and served as the home of Arias Guy Belnap (1893-1974), grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum. Arias was called as the first bishop of the Ogden 20th Ward, a position he held for 17 years. He was elected Weber County Treasurer in November 1934 and served continuously in that capacity until March 1957, when he resigned to serve on the Utah State Tax Commission in Salt Lake City. He was also the Second Counselor in the Ogden Stake Presidency for 14 years. Arias was an officer in the Belnap Family Organization and helped compile the 1952 and 1956 Supplements to the "Red Book," formally titled *Centennial Issue in Honor of Utah Pioneer Gilbert Belnap*, published in 1950. *(Image: Arias Guy Belnap Family, 11 July 1952 (standing left to right: Helena Marie Danielsen (1908-2011), Edwin Eschler Evans (1920-2012), Eldred Hilmar Erickson (1919-1989), Sharon Anderson (1930-2010), G. Joy McArthur (1932-2012); seated left to right: Ralph Arias Belnap (1917-1996), Mildred Belnap (1923-2000), Arias Guy Belnap (1893-1974), Mabel Harris (1894-1972), Donald Eugene Belnap (1927-2013), Gordon Leslie Belnap (1929-2021)), files of Brent J. Belnap.)*

80. **Olive Christiana Belnap Jenson Home—2403 Harrison Boulevard**: Olive Christiana Belnap (1888-1979), granddaughter of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, is a noted early Utah painter on fine china and canvas with oil. Her oeuvre style has been described as "regional realist, color-impressionist images expressing landscape, flower still-life, and genre themes." Olive developed an interest in art early in life. In the spring of 1913 she had the opportunity to travel through Europe with her father Hyrum Belnap when meeting her half-brother, Hyrum Earl Belnap (1890-1955), upon completion of his missionary service in the Swiss-German Mission, where she was exposed to some of the great museums and art galleries. Upon returning home Olive was offered a position as art instructor at Weber Academy. Olive married Conrad Heber Jenson (1890-1952), whom she met while studying art at the Chicago Art Institute. For a period of time following their marriage on 16 September 1920 in the Salt Lake Temple, they lived in Tremonton, Utah, then returned to Chicago for Conrad's

postgraduate work, then back to Ogden where they lived at 344 Goddard Avenue. They later moved to 2403 Harrison (and thereafter to 1466 Beverly Drive). Olive was again able to travel to Europe in 1928-1929 where she studied art in Vienna. Two of Olive's earlier paintings exhibited at the Utah State Fair were purchased by the State of Utah for inclusion in its art collection and hung for a time at the Utah State Capitol Building. One is a Chicago street scene and the other a still-life of snapdragons.. Another painting, entitled "Vase with Flowers," hangs at the Springville Museum of Art in Springville, Utah. Olive painted throughout her life into the early 1960s, until deterioration of her eyesight from macular degeneration brought her painting career to a close. Family lore states that Conrad, a very well-to-do doctor, discouraged Olive from selling her artwork as it might create the negative perception that he was unable to fully provide for his family. As a result, most of her works were left to her two children upon her death or were given away over the years to other relatives and close friends. The burial site of Olive and Conrad in the Ogden City Cemetery is marked by a large black granite slab— one of the largest monuments in the cemetery. Olive's full sister Flora Belnap (1884-1955) also studied art, as did her two half-sisters, Della Augusta Belnap (1907-1993) and "A" Jewel Belnap (1905-1993). All four sisters studied under LeConte Stewart and/or J. T. Harward. One of Flora's paintings adorned the Salt Lake Temple. *(Image: "Snapdragons" by Olive C. Belnap Jenson, oil on pressed cardboard, 24 x 20 inches, State of Utah Alice Merrill Horne Art Collection, acquired 1935.)*

81. **Hyrum Adolphus Belnap Home—2267 Harrison Boulevard**: Judge Hyrum Adolphus Belnap (1890-1940), grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, was residing at this location at the time of his untimely death on 20 January 1940. Elected judge of the City Court of Ogden in November 1932, he served almost two full consecutive terms. Widely respected in the community, Judge Belnap was noted for his cool disposition, even-handed justice, and, yes, large girth. *(Image: Hyrum Adolphus Belnap, undated photo, files of Brent J. Belnap.)*

OGDEN CITY CEMETERY

Many immediate family members and later descendants of Gilbert Belnap, Adaline Knight, and Henrietta McBride are buried in the Ogden City Cemetery, located on the north side of 20th Street between Monroe and Adams Avenues, including six of his 17 children. Gilbert Belnap was appointed as the first city sexton in 1851, serving in that office until 15 April 1854. He attended the first burial in the Ogden City Cemetery, that of Charles Butler, who died 15 June 1851. Gilbert Belnap himself was buried in the Ogden City Cemetery in 1899, almost directly across the road from Charles Butler.

82. **Gilbert Belnap Family Plot**: Buried off 1st Avenue south of Center Street are Gilbert Belnap; his two wives, Adaline Knight Belnap and Henrietta McBride Belnap; Adaline's mother and Henrietta's aunt, Martha McBride Knight; Martha's mother Abigail Mead McBride; Annetta McBride; and Gilbert's infant son Volney Belnap; along with other descendants of Gilbert Belnap— altogether 11 family members spanning five

generations. In 1976 the Belnap Family Organization reengraved the stone marker for Gilbert Belnap, which had become illegible, and repaired the other white marble standing markers by placing them flat in cement. On 22 July 2017 members of the Belnap Family gathered for a special memorial service to rededicate and reconsecrate this main family burial plot along with other family plots located elsewhere in the cemetery, and to dedicate the restored Gilbert Belnap Family Monument granite base as the original sandstone base had eroded badly. Further information on this special commemorative event is available at: http://wp.belnapfamily.org/belnap-family-organization/reunions/2017-belnap-memorial-service-rededication/ *(Image: new granite Gilbert Belnap Family Plot marker, 22 July 2017, taken by Brent J. Belnap.)*

83. **Gilbert Rosel Belnap Family Plot**: Buried off 10th Avenue south of Center Street are Gilbert Rosel Belnap and his wife, Sarah Jane Cole Belnap (1852-1924), along with the following children: Sarah Elizabeth Belnap Eldredge (1870-1920), Gilbert Martin Belnap (1874-1875), Weltha May Belnap Marriott (1886-1923), and Maud Belnap Kimball (1889-1971), along with spouses and other descendants of Gilbert Rosel Belnap. *(Image: Sarah Jane Cole Headstone, Ogden City Cemetery, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2007.)*

84. **Joseph Belnap Family Plot**: Buried off 10th Avenue south of Center Street, immediately to the north of the Gilbert Rosel Belnap family plot, are Joseph Belnap and his wife Minerva Permilia Howard (Fisk) Belnap (1857-1935); two of his children, Joseph Howard Belnap (1876-1940) and Gilbert Riley Belnap (1887-1889); and other descendants and

spouses. *(Image: Joseph Belnap Headstone, Ogden City Cemetery, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2007.)*

85. **Hyrum Belnap Family Plot**: Buried off 10th Avenue south of Center Street, immediately to the north of the Joseph Belnap family plot, are Hyrum Belnap and his wives Christiana Rasmussen (1863-1928) and Anna Constantia Bluth (1869-1931), together with his children Flora Belnap (1884-1955), Laura Belnap (1884-1928), Eva Laverne Belnap (1893-1894), Royal James Belnap (1898-1903), and Della Augusta Belnap (1907-1993). Immediately across the street are the families of Hyrum's daughter Olive Christiana Belnap Jenson (1888-1979) and his sons Hyrum Earl Belnap (1890-1955) and Hyrum Adolphus Belnap (1890-1940). *(Image: Hyrum Belnap Graveside Group Family Photo (standing left to right: Glenn Knight Furniss, Joseph Heber Lowe, "A" Jewel Belnap Furniss, Ruth Ellen Belnap, [unidentified], Adele Marion Kerr, [2 unidentified], Rose Marie West Belnap, Lois Foster Belnap, Hyrum Earl Belnap, Volney Bryan Belnap, Hyrum Adolphus Belnap, Stake President Samuel G. Dye, Byron Knight Belnap, Arias Guy Belnap, Bishop Edward T. Saunders, Conrad Belnap Jenson, Helene Naomi Kerr, Flora Belnap, Emmett Carwin, David Kerr, Ronald Foster Belnap, Marion Adaline Belnap Kerr; seated left to right: Mary Louisa Belnap Lowe, Emma Lou Pauschert Belnap, Gladys Belnap Carwin, Olive Christiana Belnap Jenson), Ogden City Cemetery, 21 September 1938, files of Brent J. Belnap.)*

86. **Vinson Knight Belnap Family Plot**: Buried off 11th Avenue south of Center Street are Vinson Knight Belnap and his wife Sarah Emily Hardy Belnap (1864-1938), together with three daughters: Mary Belnap (1887-1891), Adaline Belnap Ritson (1889-1917), and Reta Belnap Schonwandt (1895-1978) and her husband. *(Image: Vinson Knight Belnap Headstone, Ogden City Cemetery, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2007.)*

87. **Oliver Belnap Family Plot**: Buried off 11th Avenue south of Center Street are Oliver Belnap and his wives Margaret Ann Manning (1859-1894) and Anna Barbara Leuenberger (1872-1956). *(Image: Oliver Belnap Headstone, Ogden City Cemetery, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2007.)*
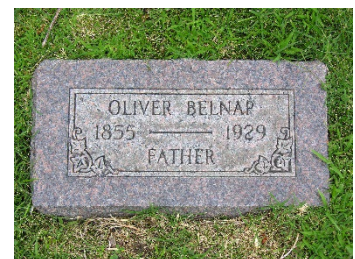
HOOPER

The city of Hooper, located approximately 10 miles southwest of Ogden on the Davis-Weber County border, lies near the Great Salt Lake on the fringe of a broad alluvial fan formed by the Weber River. This area, originally known as "Muskrat Springs," was first used as a herding ground in 1854 by Captain William H. Hooper, U.S. Congressional delegate from the Territory of Utah and later president of Deseret National Bank. Permanent settlers began arriving in the area in sizeable numbers in 1867. Gilbert Belnap moved his growing family from Ogden to Hooper in 1868. It is said that Gilbert desired to move his family out of Ogden to avoid the corrupting "gentile" influences that were arriving with the coming of the Transcontinental Railroad. However, it appears that Gilbert Belnap had had his eye on the general vicinity for several years prio, for as early as 5 March 1860, he and others had petitioned for the removal of large herds of cattle from the Weber Range, the grazing lands in western Weber County, so that it could be opened up for settlement. (Adaline Knight Belnap and her children may have moved to Hooper in April 1869 after the birth of Adaline Lorinda Belnap Lowe, who was born in Ogden on 1 August 1868.) Gilbert Belnap and his son-in-law, Levi Byram Hammon, helped lay out the town of Hooper, which is based on a survey conducted by Jesse W. Fox. (Fox's survey took out streets and left the owners the property on the inside of their fences, which created an offset between the official government survey and Fox's private survey.) Hooper has been the home of descendants of Gilbert Belnap continuously since 1868.

The Belnaps were among the leaders of this settlement in its early days when Church and community affairs were one. Gilbert Belnap served first as Presiding Elder and then as first Bishop of the Hooper Ward from 1877 to 1888. Adaline Knight served as Hooper's first Relief Society President from 1871 to 1907 and was one of Weber County's earliest midwives. Henrietta McBride, Hooper's first schoolteacher, taught Hooper's children for many years. Gilbert Rosel Belnap served as constable of Hooper for 15 years. Martha Jane Belnap was the first woman to own a sewing machine in Hooper. Oliver Belnap was a member of Hooper's first choir. A grandson of Gilbert Belnap, John Marion Belnap (1883-1976), published a hard-bound history of Hooper entitled, *History of Hooper, Utah: Land of Beautiful Sunsets.* Children of Gilbert Belnap born in Hooper include Mary Louisa Belnap, born 11 December 1870, and Lola Almira Belnap, born 5 June 1874.

Today the city of Hooper, incorporated on 30 November 2000, faces significant residential growth pressures in one of the fasting growing counties in one of the fastest growing states. Despite the inevitable changes underway, Hooper maintains a strong sense of history, with many residents having lived there their entire lives as did their forebears. Hooper continues to celebrate its deep agricultural past of growing sugar beets and tomatoes through its annual "Tomato Days" celebration every fall. Hooper's boundaries technically include Fremont Island in the Great Salt Lake. A portion of what is traditionally considered to be Hooper, known as "South Hooper," lies in Davis County.

88. **Gilbert Belnap First Hooper Homesite**: Gilbert Belnap's first home in Hooper was in a covered wagon box placed on the ground on land he purchased from the federal government in 1869. This land was located in the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 5 North, Range 2 West, Salt Lake Base Meridian—the area which today

generally lies north of 5050 South, west of 5700 West, east of 5900 West, and south of 4800 South. The property, at 158 acres, was just shy of a full quarter section—meaning a quarter-mile square of a survey section. (A section is one square mile or 640 acres. A township is six square miles per side, or 36 total square miles, or 36 sections.)   The approximate site of the wagon box was 27 rods (445.5 feet) south and 4 rods (66 feet) east from the northwest corner of Section 18—about 40 rods (660 feet) north of the present Hooper 2nd Ward building at 5000 South 5900 West. As the family did not have a camp stove, they cooked their meals over a campfire, gathering sagebrush for fuel. As the family's circumstances improved, the wagon box was replaced by a log house, followed by an adobe structure. Hyrum Belnap, who would have been about 10 years old, related that he was placed on a horse at the head of the Hooper ditch and was told to follow it from Ogden to the tiny settlement of Hooper. He later wrote: "I was placed on this ill-fated animal and taken to the Hooper ditch, the head of which began where the present Sugar Factory is built, and told to follow the same until I reached the end, where I would see a covered wagon, which was to be our future home. I first beheld the Buttermilk Lake, covering 40 acres or more, between Taylor and Kanesville, next the Pete Terry Spring, now called Hadlock Spring. On the east side of what is now called Hooper, I recall the round Hooper pond, about 200 by 300 feet, on the northwest side of which was a cold fresh water spring, from which later we obtained our drinking water and supply for the family use and laundry. There was not a growing tree or willow after leaving Weber River, only some flags and rushes in Musk Rat Spring. Just as the sun was setting, I observed a small dugout, on the top of which was standing an Indian girl. This was the home of Thomas Hull, the father of your townsman Will Hull. The shadows of the sun reflected over the wide spreading plain or vast prairie, and I saw two houses looking like tall trees or objects about two miles south, which were the only signs of a residence as far as the eye could reach. I finally reached the end of the ditch, which had never yet been filled with water. There was the wagon box, about ten and one-half feet long with a cover over it, where the family slept with our heads to the ends and our feet overlapping each other. I lay near the opening at the end. Soon all were sound asleep, but I looked out and listened to the howling wolves. They came closer and closer to the wagon until the dog drove them away a short distance, then they in turn would drive her back. This pleasant music continued until the wee hours of the night." *(Image: colorized photograph from John Marion Belnap (1883-1976), grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Henrietta McBride through their son Francis Marion, given to Della Augusta Belnap, showing Gilbert Belnap's farm in Hooper looking east, no date.)*

89. **Gilbert Belnap Additional Hooper Land**: Gilbert Belnap filed for an additional 80 acres of land in Hooper on 28 May 1869, located in the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 5 North, Range 3 West. His son Reuben also acquired 80 acres

of land in the same quarter and section in 1878, but in the northern half. These two parcels would have been within the area bounded on south by 4000 South, east by 6650 West, north by 4800 South, and west by 5900 West. This additional acreage was located northwest of Gilbert Belnap's 158-acre acquisition. On 25 August 1876, Gilbert's improvements to this

parcel were described as including a one-story, one-room adobe home with a shingle roof and lumber floors measuring 14 by 16 feet, with one door. Gilbert also confirmed that he had plowed, fenced, and cultivated about 23 acres of land, which he had improved with about 200 rods (3,300 feet) of fencing, about $320-worth of irrigating ditch, a stock yard, corral, and sheds. *(Image: Gilbert Belnap Homestead Affidavit, filed with Salt Lake City Land Office, 28 May 1869, received from Donald L. Hammon.)*
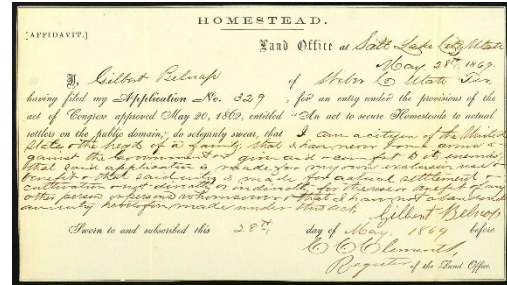
90. **Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight—Last Hooper Home**: Gilbert Belnap's last home in Hooper, which he shared with his first wife Adaline Knight, was a two-story adobe structure, built in 1880. It replaced a log house that was about the same size. On the ground level were two bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen, a covered entrance, and two sitting porches, with protruding bay windows from the living room and front bedroom. Two bedrooms were on the second level, with dormer windows above each of the lower-level bay windows. The home also appears to have had an underground storage pantry connected to the kitchen. The home also had a large shade
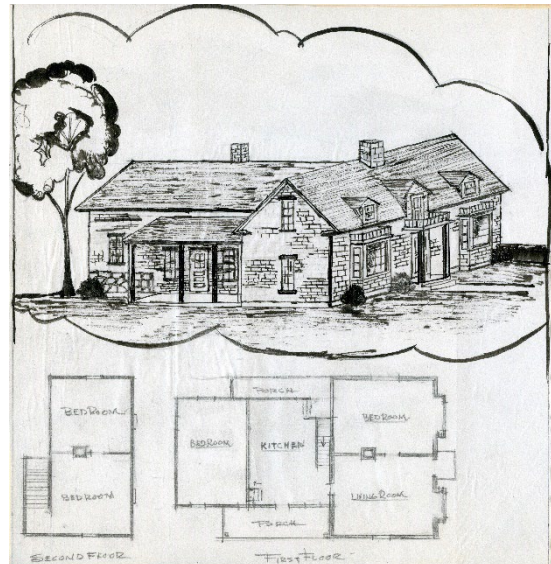
tree in the back. On his farm in later years, Gilbert had a pond measuring approximately 14 by 20 feet that was filled with fish. He also had many beehives near a large orchard of about two hundred trees, as well as a large lucerne field, pigs, cows, chickens, and geese, which were stripped of their feathers and the feathers used for beds and pillows. In a letter, dated 11 August 1880, to his son Hyrum who was serving a mission to the Southern States, Gilbert wrote "My health has not been better for years . . . My wheat crop is better now than it has been for years past. In the family we will raise not far from two thousand bushels of grain and have harvested all within ourselves." In another letter to Hyrum, dated 22 December 1881, Gilbert wrote: "Fifty-nine years ago today I made my first mark in the earth and however varied it may have been in early life, it certainly has not been an evil one. While the strength of manhood in my poor way has been devoted to the building up of the Kingdom of God on the earth, and ere feeble steps shall mark my future course, or the light that sparkles from my dark eyes shall go out and gray hairs crown my brow, may the influence that I have and the Priesthood that I bear be used to induce my posterity to seek first the Kingdom of God and its future greatness on the

earth." A sketch of this last home was prepared by two of their grandsons through their son Hyrum, Arias Guy Belnap (1893-1974) and Volney Bryan Belnap (1895-1982). Both Arias and Volney were involved in the lumber and construction business and were reasonably gifted in preparing architectural drawings. This sketch was printed on the cover of the first Belnap Family Organization publication, *Centennial History in Honor of Utah Pioneer Gilbert Belnap, 1850-1950*, commonly referred to as the "Red Book" among family members, on account of its red paper cover. It is also sometimes referred to as the "Centennial Issue" or "Centennial History." *(Image: Sketch of the last home of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight in Hooper, Utah, given to Della Augusta Belnap, no date or measurements, from files of Brent J. Belnap.)*

91. **Fulfillment of Heber C. Kimball Prophecy**: Following the death of her husband, Vinson Knight (1804-1842) on 31 July 1842 in Nauvoo, Illinois, Martha McBride Knight was sealed to Joseph Smith, Jr. (1805-1844), in the summer of 1842. (Hyrum Belnap said the sealing took place in July before Vinson Knight died. According to Hyrum, Joseph Smith shook hands with Vinson Knight and said, "everything will turn out alright.") Following Joseph's martyrdom on 27 June 1844, Martha was married to Heber C. Kimball (1801-1868) on 12 October 1844. They had one child, a son, who died as an infant. In 1882, Martha came back to Ogden and kept house for Gilbert's girls while they went to high school. In 1883, Martha moved to Hooper to stay with the wife of Gilbert's son Joseph while he was away on an LDS mission. She appears to have remained in Hooper continually thereafter, living in a room of her own in Gilbert and Adaline's house, where she remained until her death in 1901. Gilbert always referred to Martha as "mother." At one time, well after Martha had emigrated to Utah, Heber C. Kimball was visiting Martha when her daughter Adaline Knight said she hated to see her mother die. Heber C. Kimball told her that she would not see her mother die. Adaline didn't see how it could be possible because she had been with her for years and intended taking care of her until she died. "A" Jewel Belnap (1905-1993), grand daughter of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, recorded: "Hyrum Belnap saw his grandmother, Martha Knight, die in a dream he had while living at 918 21st Street, Ogden, Utah. She was lying on her side, hand under her face, and his mother, Adaline, sat on the foot of the bed asleep. A man came into the room and called to Martha to come and Martha immediately relaxed. Hyrum saw the spirit leave with the man then saw his mother Adaline awaken. Hyrum woke up and made preparations to go to Hooper, where his mother lived. Before going, he stopped at the office of his lumber company a few minutes. While there, some man wanted him to figure a bill. While doing this, Frank [Francis Marion Belnap], his brother, drove up. Then Hyrum knew the dream was true. He said to Frank, 'You don't need to tell me; I know Grandmother Knight is dead.' Frank said, 'Who told you?' Hyrum went to Hooper and asked his mother if she saw her mother die and told his dream and she didn't like to admit it, but said it was so. She was sitting on the bed and had dozed off and when she awoke, her mother was dead." *(Image: Heber C. Kimball, third husband of Martha McBride Knight, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Media Library.)*

92. **Gilbert Rosel Belnap Cabin**: The original pioneer-era cabin of Gilbert Rosel Belnap, son of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight, was built in 1869. At one time, it was one of the oldest surviving residences in Weber County. Although the location of the original homesite is today unknown, it was built on property originally owned by Gilbert Belnap, father of Gilbert Rosel Belnap. In 1939 the cabin was moved by members of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers, assisted by townspeople, to the southeast corner of the Hooper Ward meetinghouse grounds. At that time, the cabin was repaired, the logs oiled, and a cobblestone chimney built on the outside, and the cabin was placed on a cement base. The cabin was marked with a plaque that read: "Pioneer Cabin built in 1869, and rebuilt in 1939 by the Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Camp U and V, Hooper, Utah. Captains Effie Fowler and Sarah Wadsworth. Dedicated October 29, 1939." In 1952 the original Hooper Ward meeting house was demolished and the cabin need to be moved to a new home. After some controversy, the cabin was placed on the grass in the Hooper Cemetery. However a number of Hooper residents complained about the location, to the cabin was moved again—to a less conspicuous location in the northeast part of the cemetery. Eventually, the cabin was moved to the property of George Ellis Belnap, where it remained standing until the 1990s. An appeal by the Belnap Family Organization for contributions to the "Gilbert R. Belnap Restoration Fund," promoted in the 1976 issue of the *Belnap Family Crier* to restore the cabin using the original logs proved unsuccessful. The appeal was renewed again in the mid-1990s at around the same time as funding was solicited for the John McBride Belnap Memorial that was dedicated in 1997 in Ashland, Nebraska, but it, too, was unsuccessful. The logs appear to have been discarded when the George Ellis Belnap home was sold. (*Beneath Ben Lomond's Peak* incorrectly identified this cabin as having belonged to Joseph Belnap, Gilbert Rosel Belnap's younger brother.) *(Image: Gilbert Rosel Belnap cabin, taken 1950, files of Brent J. Belnap.)*

93. **Gilbert Rosel Belnap Home**: This adobe home, built after Gilbert Rosel Belnap's marriage to Sarah Jane Cole (1852-1924) on 30 November 1867 at the Endowment House in Salt Lake City and before he was called on a mission to Minnesota in April 1882, was located across the street to the west from the Hooper Ward building at 5000 South 5900 West.

94. **Reuben Belnap Homesite**: On 24 August 1878, Reuben Belnap filed on 80 acres of land in the northern part of Hooper where he lived until 1886, when he moved with his family to Wilford, Idaho. This land was located in the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 5 North, Range 3 West, north of land owned by his father Gilbert Belnap. The exact location of this homesite is presently
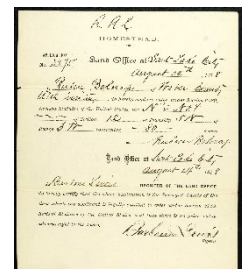
unknown. *(Image: Reuben Belnap Homestead Application, filed with Salt Lake City Land Office, 24 Aug 1878, received from Donald L. Hammon.)*

95. **Joseph Belnap Homesites**: After his marriage to Minerva Permelia Howard Fisk (1857-1935) on 26 April 1875 at the Endowment House in Salt Lake City, Joseph Belnap acquired a farm in Hooper where he made his first home. Proceeds from the sale of the farm were used to support Joseph Belnap on a two-year mission, prior to which time he moved his family closer to the center of Hooper. Upon his return from his mission, Joseph Belnap moved his family to Ogden to serve as Deputy Sheriff of Weber County. The exact location of these homesites is presently unknown.

96. **Hyrum Belnap Farm**: On 16 January 1888, Hyrum Belnap purchased 30 acres of land from his father Gilbert Belnap for $1,200 with $600 in cash and $600 in credit for money he had previously used to pay for his father's indebtedness. In 1899 Hyrum sold this land to his brother William James Belnap for $1,800, using the proceeds to found the Hyrum Belnap Lumber Company. The exact location of this property is presently unknown.

97. **Vinson Knight Belnap Farm**: Vinson Knight Belnap was living in Hooper when his first child, Mary Belnap (1887-1891), was born on 16 July 1887. After moving to Ogden, he retained a small farm in Hooper which he operated or, at times, rented. The exact location of this property is presently unknown.

98. **Amasa Belnap Homesites**: In 1893 Amasa Belnap moved to Hooper from Salem, Idaho and lived in the home his father Gilbert Belnap had built. In 1902 he returned to Hooper for a short time before moving to Basalt, Idaho. The exact locations of these homesites are presently unknown.

99. **Lola Almira Belnap Coolbear Homesite**: After his marriage on 8 August 1900 in the Salt Lake Temple to Lola Almira Belnap, David William Coolbear (1870-1950) built a two-room frame house in Hooper on land given them by Lola's mother, Adaline Knight, living here until they moved to Ogden. The exact location of this homesite, on part of the original Belnap farm, is presently unknown.

100. **William James Belnap Homesite—1876**: In 1876, William James Belnap returned to Hooper with his wife Eliza Ann Watts (1857-1940) from her parents' farm in South Weber in Davis County, buying a small tract of land from James Mitchell. They built a little one-room log house near the banks of the slough. This farm was rented out in 1884 while William James Belnap returned to South Weber and was eventually sold in 1886. The exact location of this homesite is presently unknown but is believed to be near the original Gilbert Belnap property.

101. **William James Belnap Homesite—1886**: In 1886, William James Belnap sold his earlier property in Hooper for 160 acres located one and one quarter miles farther north, still in Hooper. In 1913 he sold this property to his oldest son, William Oscar Belnap (1874-1963). The exact location of this property is presently unknown.

102. **William James Belnap Homesite—1914**: In 1914 William James Belnap purchased a 20-acre site in Hooper from Ephraim Fowler on which he built a six-room yellow brick house. It was at this house that he died on 20 December 1932. The exact location of this property is presently unknown.

103. **Oliver Belnap Homesite**: Oliver Belnap, with his first wife Margaret Ann Manning (1859-1894), resided in Hooper from the time of their marriage on 6 January 1881 at the Endowment House in Salt Lake City until the spring of 1881, again from November 1881 to the spring of 1886, then again from December 1886 until October 1890 when he moved to Ogden. The exact location of this homesite is presently unknown.

104. **Francis Marion Belnap Homesite**: After his marriage to Lillis Subina Robinson (1861-1946) on 26 December 1878 in Hooper, Francis Marion Belnap lived for a short time in a two-room frame house 40 rods (660 feet) north of his mother's house on the present site of the Hooper 2nd Ward building that is located at 5000 South 5900 West.

105. **Francis Marion Belnap Farm**: Francis Marion Belnap purchased an 80-acre farm from Peter Peterson in the northern part of Hooper in Section 6, Township 5 North, Range 2 West, living at first in a log house with a dirt floor and a dirt roof and a cloth ceiling. Later he built a house from logs taken from Gilbert Belnap's old home on the Weber River. The exact location of this homesite is presently unknown.

106. **Henrietta McBride Belnap/George Ellis Belnap Home—5882 West 5100 South**: The original adobe home of Henrietta McBride Belnap (which was located 100 rods (1,650 feet) south of the northwest corner of Section 18, Township 5 North, Range 2 West) is enclosed within this still-standing home. In about 1900 Francis Marion Belnap purchased his mother's home and moved his family there, while continuing to farm on his property in the north part of Hooper. Prominent Hooper resident George Ellis Belnap (1891-1982), son of Francis Marion Belnap, resided in this white, well-shaded home until his death on 2 February 1982. The home remained in the possession of George's family but was eventually sold and is no longer owned by a member of the Belnap Family.

107. **Isadora Estella Belnap Stoddard Homesites**: Isadora Estella Belnap Stoddard, with her husband John Francis Stoddard (1852-1933), lived in three different homes in Hooper, the last home having been built after their children had grown and moved away. It was in the second home that her mother, Henrietta McBride Belnap, died on 5 September 1899. The exact location of these homesites is presently unknown.

108. **Hooper Herd House**: Hooper was originally a herd ground for livestock, with Muskrat Springs the main water source. Captain William H. Hooper grazed his cattle over a wide swathe of land stretching from present-day Clearfield to the Weber River. In 1854 he built an adobe house for the herdsmen that became the nucleus of the settlement of Hooper. The herd house was located near Hale's Bend, about one and one-half miles southwest of the Hooper Ward building, the northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 5 North, Range 3 West. Levi Byram Hammon worked out of the herd house looking after the interests of Captain Hooper's cattle and horses. The Daughters of Utah Pioneers erected a monument where the herd house stood that was dedicated on 24 July 1927. Gilbert Belnap's descendants who were presented included Gilbert's sons Gilbert Rosel Belnap, William James Belnap, and Hyrum Belnap. Chrystel Fern Belnap Fowers (1896-1976), granddaughter of Gilbert Belnap and Henrietta McBride through their son Francis Marion, sang a solo, "Out Where the West Begins." Amasa Marion Hammon (1884-1957), grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight, who was serving as bishop in neighboring Roy, Utah, offered the benediction. Today the monument is at 1926 North 5600 West just across the county line in northern Davis County. *(Images: Hooper Herd House Monument Dedication, 24 July 1927, with Hyrum Belnap to left of monument and Gilbert Rosel Belnap and William James Belnap on the right, files of Brent J. Belnap; Hooper Herd House marker, from* History of Hooper, Utah: Land of Beautiful Sunsets*.)*

109. **Hooper Irrigation Canal**: In 1867-1868, Gilbert served as president of the newly organized Hooper Irrigation Company. On 25 January 1868, Gilbert posted a bond in Ogden of $275, promising to build a bridge over the Hoopersville Irrigating Canal. The bridge was to consist of five stringers 28 feet long, to be covered with three-inch pine plank 14 feet long, with a handrail on each side 3 feet high, such bridge to be completed by 1 March 1868. As a result of problems with the Hooper Canal's intake headgate, Gilbert and 121 others in May 1870 petitioned for the exclusive right to take water from the Weber River for irrigation purposes at a point farther up the river than originally granted. A counter petition was filed. The issue was resolved in favor of Gilbert's petition in March 1872. On 1 August 1870, Gilbert was elected a Trustee of the Hooper Irrigation Company. He was again elected a Trustee on 7 August 1871 and on 4 August 1873. The Hooper Irrigation Company was reorganized on 20 December 1902 and continues today. This successor entity is located at 5375 South 5500 West. Hooper Irrigation Company was instrumental in the construction on the upper Weber River of Echo Dam in Summit County in 1931. *(Image: Hooper City Irrigation Company Trustee Certificate, dated 13 August 1873, signed by Franklin S. Richards, County Clerk, certifying election of Gilbert Belnap as Trustee, original in possession of Brent J. Belnap.)*
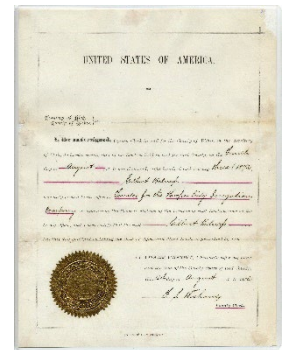
110. **Hooper Ward Building**: The first religious meetings in Hooper were held at the Herd
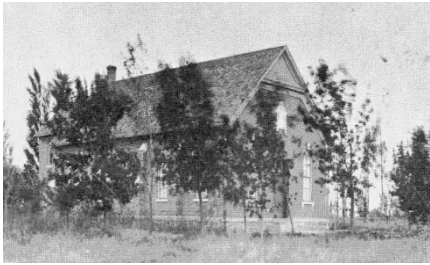
House. Later, church meetings were held in schools, as they were some of the first larger buildings to be constructed. On 27 June 1868, the 17th Ecclesiastical (Hooper) District of Weber County was created under the direction of Chauncey W. West. On that date, Gilbert was ordained the district's first Presiding Elder, with Levi Hammon as 1st Counselor and Orval Atwood 2nd Counselor. On 28 May 1877, the Weber Stake was reorganized. On that day the Hooper Ward was organized under the direction of Elder Franklin D. Richards. Gilbert Belnap, who had been serving as Presiding Elder in Hooper since 1868, was ordained the first Bishop of the Hooper Ward and a High Priest, with Charles Parker as 1st counselor and John Flinders 2nd counselor. One month later, the South Hooper Ward, comprising that portion of the settlement of Hooper that lay in Davis County, was split off and made a separate ward. The story is told while Gilbert was serving as Bishop that two men in the ward started quarreling over a plow that one said the other broke. A Teacher's Trial was held, and then a Bishop's Trial. As Bishop, Gilbert listened to their story, each in turn, for hours. Finally, he said, "Brother Stone, how much would it cost to fix that plow?" Brother Stone hesitated, then said, "25 cents." Gilbert gave him 25 cents and said, "Let us go home." About four months later, Brother Stone came to Gilbert and said, "Bishop, will you take this quarter back?" Gilbert said "No." Brother Stone said, "It burns my pocket." Gilbert replied, "Let it burn your conscience so you will never quarrel over such trifles again." As Bishop, Gilbert was called at all times day and night to administer to the sick. Many were healed and devils cast out under his administration. Hyrum Belnap, son of Gilbert Belnap and

Adaline Knight, was the first missionary sent from the Hooper Ward, which was in 1879. Near the end of Gilbert's tenure as Bishop, construction began on Hooper's first brick meetinghouse, located on Lot 6, Block 11, Plat A. It was a brick structure that faced east, with pilasters on each side to reinforce the brick walls. It had a main room on the east and a vestry at the west, and a prayer room upstairs above the vestry. The brick for

this building was made locally at a brickyard in Roy. The main room had a pulpit and organ and choir area on the west end. It was heated by two large iron coal stoves to the east of the pulpit—one on each side. Lighting was provided by chandeliers hung from the high ceiling and fueled with gas. The choir seats were behind (west of) the pulpit. The choir area had seating capacity for a large choir. Gilbert Belnap served as bishop of the Hooper Ward until 20 April 1888, when he resigned because of failing health resulting from a paralytic stroke he had in 1874. He had served continuously as Presiding Elder and Bishop in Hooper for almost twenty years. Funeral services for Gilbert Belnap were held in this building on 2 March 1899, prior to the escort of his remains to the Ogden City Cemetery for burial. This building was remodeled in 1913. Hooper had only one ward until 1947. Once the new Hooper 2nd Ward meetinghouse was completed, demolition of the original Hooper Ward building began on 7 April 1952 and was completed in three weeks. The new Hooper 1st Ward meetinghouse, located at 5601
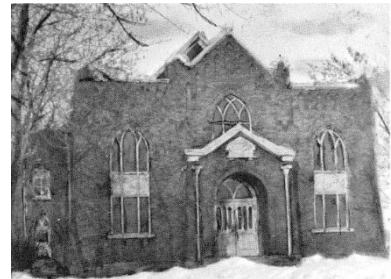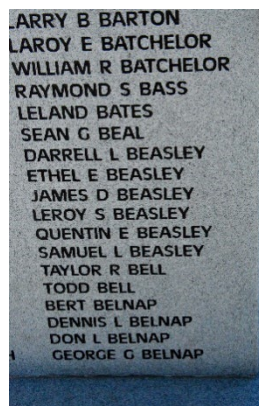
South 6100 West, was dedicated on 25 October 1955. In 1964, the Hooper 3rd Ward was created. This building presently houses both the Hooper 1st and 3rd Wards. *(Images: Hooper Meetinghouse, 1886, from* History of Hooper, Utah: Land of Beautiful Sunsets*; Remodeled Hooper Meetinghouse, from* History of Hooper, Utah: Land of Beautiful Sunsets*.)*

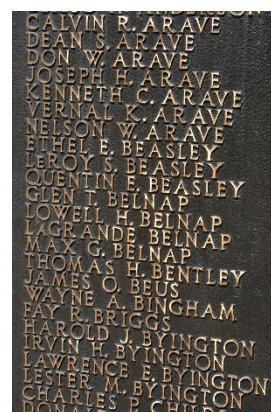111. **Hooper Park**: Hooper Park, also called the Public Square, lies directly north of the first meetinghouse location of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It has served as a central community gathering spot for Hooper's residents for 150 years. Hooper has been the site of 13 Belnap Reunions, starting with the first two reunions, held on Wednesday, 5 October 1904, and Monday, 3 September 1923. Dates of the other eleven Belnap Family Reunions held in Hooper (not all of which convened at the Hooper Ward or Hooper Park) are: Wednesday, 20 August 1930; Saturday, 31 August 1940; Monday, 26 August 1946; Saturday, 23 August 1958; Saturday, 20 July 1968; Saturday, 27 June 1970; Friday-Saturday, 6-7 August 1976; Saturday, 12 August 1978; Saturday, 8 August 1992; Saturday, 14 August 2004; and Saturday, 9 August 2014. A special group photo was taken at the 1923 Belnap Family Reunion at Hooper Park. It included all then-living children of Gilbert Belnap, lined up in birth order—a total of 11, with 6 missing. In the park is the Hooper Honor Roll, which lists names of several descendants of Gilbert Belnap who died during World War II, and a newer monument that honors all military veterans. *(Images: Belnap Family Reunion group photo of Gilbert Belnap's surviving children, lined up in order of birth, taken 3 September 1923 in Hooper, left to right: Gilbert Rosel Belnap, Reuben Belnap, William James Belnap, Oliver Belnap, Francis Marion Belnap, Hyrum Belnap, Augustus Weber Belnap, Isadora Estella Belnap Stoddard, Amasa Belnap, Adaline Lorinda Belnap Lowe, Mary Louisa Belnap Lowe (missing: John McBride Belnap (1849-1850), Joseph Belnap (1853-1922), Martha Jane Belnap (1855-1923), Volney Belnap ((1862-1862), Vinson Knight Belnap (1863-1920), Lola Almira Belnap Coolbear (1874-1921); Belnap names on Hooper Park World War II Memorial (bronze), taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2015; Belnap names on Hooper Park Veterans Memorial (granite), taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2015.)*

112. **Hooper 2nd Ward**:   The Hooper 2nd Ward building, at 5000 South 5900 West, was built on the southwest corner of property that originally belonged to Gilbert Belnap and where Gilbert's son Francis Marion Belnap had built a home. Lorenzo Belnap (1902-1968),

grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Henrietta McBride through their son Francis Marion, Belnap Family Organization president from 1966 to 1968, was in charge of finances for a time during the building's construction. The Hooper 2nd Ward was created on 16 February 1947, when the Hooper Ward was divided. The new ward included Wendell Taylor Belnap (1913-1974), great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Henrietta McBride through their son Francis Marion (and later a Belnap Family Organization officer), as Ward Clerk, and Earl Francis Simpson (1922-1989), great great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Henrietta McBride through their son William James, as Finance Clerk. The Hooper 2nd Ward met temporarily in the Recreational Center in Hooper Park north of the Hooper Ward while a new meetinghouse was under construction. The Hooper 2nd Ward meetinghouse was dedicated on 2 December 1951 by President David O. McKay. William Alexander Cottle (1922-1973), great great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Henrietta McBride through their son William James, served as the fifth Bishop of this ward until his untimely death on 15 November 1973. He was immediately followed by Clarence Jay Simpson (1927-2020), great great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Henrietta McBride through their son William James, as the sixth Bishop. Glen Taylor Belnap (1922-1983), great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Henrietta McBride through their son Francis Marion, served as Finance Clerk to both bishops. The Hooper 2nd Ward building was the site of a Belnap Family Reunion on Saturday, 23 August 1958. LaGrande Hall Belnap (1925-2020), great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Henrietta McBride through their son Francis Marion, served as bishop of the Hooper 4th Ward (later renamed the Muskrat Springs Ward) that also met in this building.

113. **Hooper Amusement Hall**: On 21 December 1895, Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight Belnap celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary at the Hooper Amusement Hall. Approximately 200 persons attended, representing five continuous generations beginning with Martha McBride Knight, mother of Adaline Knight and aunt of Henrietta McBride. The exact location of this building is currently unknown but is believed to have been very close to the first Hooper Ward building.

114. **Hooper Relief Society Hall**: In 1882 while Adaline Knight was serving as Relief Society President of the Hooper Ward, a Relief Society Hall was built at a cost of $1,100. Made of adobe bricks, the structure stood at 6000 West 5600 South. About 1916 the structure became a blacksmith shop. In 1921 space was provided for Relief Societies across the Church to meet in ward meetinghouses and Relief Society halls were no longer needed. Adaline Knight served as Relief Society President in Hooper for 36 years. She received regular visits from Relief Society leaders from Salt Lake City, including Eliza R. Snow, Emmeline B. Wells, Zina D. H. Young, and others. Adaline served as the only nurse and midwife in the Hooper area for many years. When the first saloon was introduced in Hooper, Adaline, with assistance of her counselors in the Relief Society, diligently canvassed the homes with a petition to have the saloon removed. They were successful in removing the unwanted enterprise from the community. *(Image: Hooper Relief Society Hall, from* History of Hooper, Utah: Land of Beautiful Sunsets*.)*
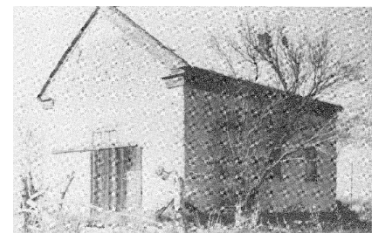
115. **Hooper School**: Henrietta McBride was the first schoolteacher in Hooper. She had a natural ability to teach. Initially, she taught in her home, near the present site of the Hooper 2nd Ward building. The room contained a bed and a cook stove. Each day of

school the bed would be taken down and seats placed around the room. The seats were made by placing wooden planks on sawhorses, and quilts were placed on the planks to make them more comfortable. Students who had no money would pay for their schooling with fruit, vegetables, molasses, or other available produce. Fathers furnished loads of sagebrush to be burned in the stove for warmth and to pay for their children's instruction. Later, Henrietta taught school in a log room a short distance west of her home. On 17 June 1869 the Hooper Precinct District and 16th School District was organized, which served as a catalyst for others to locate to Hooper. Land was donated by Charles Parker for construction of a building 26 feet by 36 feet which cost $2,096 made of adobe bricks from mud from Hadlock Springs. This school was dedicated on 5 January 1871 by Elder Franklin D. Richards. Because there was no special-purpose Ward meetinghouse yet in Hooper, this school was also used for religious purposes. Gilbert Belnap, Levi Byram Hammon (1844-1915), and James Vinson Knight (1833-1912), younger brother of Adaline Knight, are shown as participating in the construction of the first school in Hooper. In the summer of 1897, Gilbert's wife Henrietta went with her son Oliver and his family to Moreland, Idaho. In November 1898, Henrietta's health failed and she returned to Hooper. She went to live with her daughter Isadora in Hooper, where she remained until her death. The location of each of the various schools at which Henrietta McBride taught is currently unknown. *(Image: Hooper School, from* History of Hooper, Utah: Land of Beautiful Sunsets*.)*

116. **Hooper Band**: When the first brass band was organized in Hooper, with Robert Cox as band leader, the band memorized two tunes, "Nearer My God To Thee" and "Home Sweet Home." Gilbert's daughter Mary related that when she was 13 years old (about 1883), the band came to their home to play for her father. The band members stood outside and played those two tunes. The family members were all in bed, but they got dressed and Gilbert invited them into the house, where they played those tunes over and over again at Gilbert's request. After inquiring if their instruments were paid for, Gilbert

learned they were only partly paid for. Gilbert said, "Now boys, I'll tell you what let's do. In the morning you all get in your wagon; come here at nine o'clock and I will take my team and wagon and we will go from house to house and play those two tunes and I will ask for donations to pay for your instruments." By five o'clock in the afternoon there were five wagon loads of

wheat donated. When sold, it paid for the instruments and a beautiful navy blue suit and helmet for each of the sixteen band members. Each new tune the band learned, they came and played it for Gilbert. The band was reported to have had 17 members. On special celebration days, members of the band traveled on a "band wagon" through the

community early in the morning to rouse the townspeople to attend the posting of the national flag at the community flagpole in the Hooper Park public square. The flagpole, which had floated in the waters of the Great Salt Lake for quite some time, was thoroughly saturated with salt water which acted as a preservative. It was 112 feet in length. *(Image: Hooper Band, taken in front of the Hooper Meetinghouse, about 1883, from* History of Hooper, Utah: Land of Beautiful Sunsets*.)*

117. **Hooper Cemetery**: This cemetery, located at 5301 South 6300 West, is literally filled with descendants of Gilbert Belnap, Adaline Knight, and Henrietta McBride. Five of Gilbert's 17 children (three of whom died in Hooper) are buried here: William James Belnap, died 20 December 1932 at Hooper; Francis Marion Belnap, died 15 December 1932 at Hooper; Isadora Estella Belnap Stoddard, died 3 January 1931 at Hooper; Reuben Belnap, died 20 October 1923 in Ogden; and Amasa Belnap, died 28 April 1929 in Salt Lake City. *(Image: Headstone of William James Belnap and Eliza Ann Watts, Hooper Cemetery, taken by Brent J. Belnap.)*

118. **Hoopernacle**: Lee Hal ("Hal") Stoddard (1935-), great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Henrietta McBride through their daughter Isadora Estella, always wanted a pipe organ. He obtained his wish—a 2,000-pipe pipe organ that is housed in a 60-by-24-foot green-roofed barn affectionately called the "Hoopernacle." Located at 5539 West 4200 South in Hooper, the Hoopernacle's used organ console was once housed at Lincoln Center in New York City, where it was remodeled and eventually sold to the Crystal Cathedral in Garden Grove, California, base of televangelist Robert M. Schuller who was known for his "Hour of Power" program. On purchasing the organ console, Hal had intended to place it in his garage, but it was already too big, "so I put it in the barn with my cows and hay." Over the years, Hal continued to expand the organ with additional pipes. Hal has given free concerts for many years, including playing some of his favorites such as "Toccata and Fugue for Four Cows in D Manure." Hal is a member of the Ogden chapter of the American Guild of Organists. *(Image: Hal Stoddard at Hoopernacle organ, Internet.)*

ROY

Located southwest of Ogden on a high gravel-and-sand bench west of the Weber River, Roy received its first settlers between 1870 and 1873. Now one of Weber County's largest cities, Roy for many years struggled to grow due to a lack of water and the rocky subsoil. Levi Byram Hammon (1844-1915), husband of Martha Jane Belnap, was noted in the community for his purebred horses.

119. **Martha Jane Belnap Byram Hammon Home**: Martha Jane Belnap and her husband Levi Byram Hammon (1844-1915) moved from South Hooper to Roy in April 1894. They lived in a home on the northeast corner of 3500 West 5600 South until Marth Jane's husband Levi died in 1915, after which Martha Jane lived at the home of her son Amasa Marion Hammon (1884-1957) at 3100 West 5600 South. *(Image: Martha Jane Belnap Hammon sitting in front of first home in Roy, received from Donald L. Hammon.)*

120. **Roy City Stoker Memorial Cemetery**: Martha Jane Belnap Hammon, who died in Roy, her husband Levi Byram Hammon (1844-1915), and many other Belnap/Hammon descendants, are buried in the Roy City Stoker Memorial Cemetery, located at 2300 West 5200 South. In 1991 the name of this cemetery was changed from the Roy City Cemetery to its present name to reflect the donation of the land for the cemetery by two brothers, Lorenzo Stoker (1867-1920) and Jesse Stoker (1874-1942). Lorenzo ("Ren") Stoker married Polly Adaline Hammon (1874-1923), granddaughter of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their daughter Martha Jane. Jesse Stoker married Lettie Matilda Hammon, also a granddaughter of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their daughter Martha Jane. Polly and Lettie were sisters. *(Image: Levi Byram Hammon and Martha Jane Belnap family plot marker, Roy City Stoker Memorial Cemetery, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2022.)*
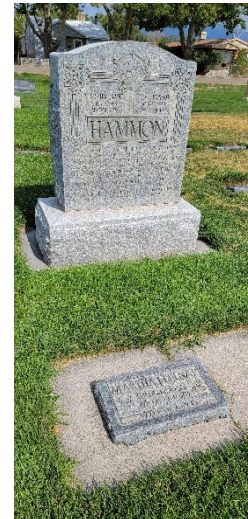
121. **Polly Adaline Hammon Stoker Home**: The home of Lorenzo ("Ren") Stoker (1867-1920) and Polly Adaline Hammon (1874-1923) stood near 2300 West on 5600 South in Roy, possibly near the northwest corner of the intersection. Polly and Ren married on 16 July 1888 in Hooper and were sealed in the Logan Temple the following year. They settled in Roy around 1891 and together had 11 children. *(Image: Polly Adaline Hammon Stoker Home, Weber County Heritage Foundation, Facebook post, 22 July 2022.)*

HARRISVILLE

The story of the Belnap Family in Weber County really begins with events that happened shortly before Gilbert Belnap and his family arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on 17 September 1850. Two bands of Shoshones had camped for the winter of 1849-1850 at the "big bend" of the Weber River under the leadership of their old chief, Terikee. It is estimated that about 85 warriors were camped with Chief Terikee on the north side of the Weber River and about 65 warriors with Little Soldier's band on the south side of the Weber River. Chief Terikee was known to be friendly to the incoming settlers. On 15 September 1850 he sent his warriors off to hunt until the settlers' harvest was over as he felt his people were begging too much.

On 16 September, Chief Terikee paid a visit to Lorin Farr, new mayor of Ogden. The next morning, on 17 September (the same day the Belnap Family arrived in the Salt Lake Valley), he traveled to Urban Stewart's farm on Four Mile Creek in what is now Harrisville and his ponies got into Stewart's unfenced corn. Stewart heard noises and fired at random in the direction of the noises in his corn field, shooting and killing Chief Terikee. Realizing he would not be able to explain his error, Stewart fled the county. Little Soldier and his band were enraged by the killing of Chief Terikee and threatened to burn the settlement unless Stewart was given up. Lorin Farr wrote a letter to Brigham Young regarding the affair and David Moore, who was attempting to negotiate a resolution (and who later served with Gilbert Belnap as missionary to the Salmon River Mission) was sent on express to Salt Lake City. While the leaders there were deciding what to do, another dispatch came informing them that some of Terikee's band had returned and killed a Mr. Campbell in retaliation and run off five head of horses, among them a fine race mare that belonged to David Moore. Brigham Young sent a contingent of 150 Salt Lake militiamen to Weber County. The Shoshones recovered the body of Chief Terikee and made a quick retreat north before the troops could overtake them. Both Chief Terikee's band and Little Soldier's band were gone when the troops arrived.

As a result of this episode, leaders of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints sought to strengthen the new settlements in Weber County by sending a large number of incoming Mormon Pioneer emigrants that season to Ogden—including Gilbert Belnap and his family. Stated another way: if Chief Terikee had not been accidentally killed just as Gilbert Belnap and his family were arriving in Utah, the Belnap Family might have never settled in Weber County. Also, if Gilbert Belnap had won the "lot" with Andrew Smith Gibbons and had come to Utah in 1847, he and his family might have never been sent to settle in Weber County.

122. **Chief Terikee Monument**: A monument marking the accidental shooting of Chief Terikee was dedicated in September 2010. It is located at 1291 North Harrisville Road, about 200 feet east of where Chief Terikee was killed 160 years earlier in 1850. *(Image: Chief Terikee Monument, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2022.)*
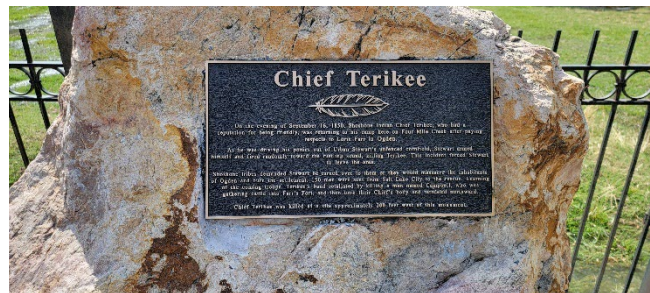
MARRIOTT-SLATERVILLE

Marriott-Slaterville, a city incorporated in 1999, was formed from the previously unincorporated communities of Marriott and Slaterville. Weltha May Belnap (1886-1923), granddaughter of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Gilbert Rosel, married Enos Eugene Marriott (1883-1968) on 25 November 1908 in the Salt Lake Temple, uniting this branch of the Gilbert Belnap's family with J. Willard Marriott, Sr., founder of the Marriott Corporation, parent company of the world's largest collection of hospitality companies. Their son Gilbert Enos Marriott (1909-1980), a dedicated genealogist, served as an officer in the Belnap Family Organization for many years.

123. **Boy Scouts of America Aquatic Park**: The Lake Bonneville Council of the Boy Scouts of America once owned an aquatic park near the intersection of 12th Street and 1900 West. The 25-acre park, formally named the Morris E. Adelstein Aquatic Park, was a gift to the Boy Scouts of America from Stanford M. Adelstein, president of Northwestern Engineering Corporation. The park, named in honor of Adelstein's father who founded Northwestern Engineering Corporation, was formed following extraction of gravel near the Weber River for the construction of nearby I-15 that resulted in a roughly oblong 15-acre lake that was about 15 feet deep. Gordon Leslie Belnap (1929-2012), great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, was instrumental in obtaining the donation, given his role as Vice President over real estate at Commercial Security Bank and his involvement on the Lake Bonneville Council. The park, which was dedicated on 3 October 1970, no longer exists. *(Image: "Boy Scouts, Civic Leaders Join for Aquatic Park Rites,"* Ogden Standard-Examiner*, 4 October 1970, from files of Brent J. Belnap.)*

Boy Scouts, Civic Leaders Join for Aquatic Park Rites

WEST WEBER

West of Ogden in a big bend of the Weber River is the community of West Weber, which received its first permanent settlers in 1857.

124. **Augustus Weber Belnap Homesite**: The first home of Augustus Weber Belnap and Mary Read(1866-1925), following their marriage on 21 April 1886 in the Logan Temple, was one they rented from Will Brown, said to be "just across the line from W. Staker's place." The exact location of this homesite is presently unknown.

PLAIN CITY

125. **Fremont High School**: Rodney Dennis Belnap (1969-), third great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Henrietta McBride through their son Francis Marion, served as principal of Sand Ridge Junior High School in Roy and then of Fremont High School, located at 1900 North 4700 West in Plain City, from 2012 to 2017. Opened in 1974, Fremont High School is named after famous western explorer John C. Fremont, U.S. Senator from California, and first Republican Party nominee for president of the United States. It split off from Weber High School in 1994. Home of the "Silverwolves," Fremont High School has one of the largest student bodies in Weber County. *(Image: Rod Belnap, Weber School District online directory.)*

UTAH HOT SPRINGS

Located nine miles northwest of Ogden near the Box Elder-Weber County line, Utah Hot Springs, one of two well-known hot springs in Weber County (the other being Ogden Canyon Hot Springs, also called Warm Springs or El Monte Springs, near the mouth of Ogden Canyon at Rainbow Gardens), was the site of a popular resort for many years.

126. **Utah Hot Springs**: In the early 1850s, Brigham City joined with Ogden in a Fourth of July celebration held at Utah Hot Springs, located at roughly the midpoint between the two communities. Chester Loveland (who also came to Utah in 1850 in the Warren Foote Company) and Gilbert Belnap were picked for a wrestling match. Gilbert Belnap easily won the honors. The old timers also said that, in the high jump event, Gilbert Belnap easily cleared the bar at the six-foot level. Utah Hot Springs was later developed as a major resort spa. Hailed as the "greatest water cure of the world," with 140-degree mineralized water, Utah Hot Springs resort was reachable by train from Ogden for fifty cents. The resort closed permanently in the 1970s. *(Images: Utah Hot Springs Resort, Weber County Library; closeup from "Topographical Map of Weber County, Utah: Surveys of 1884, 1885, 1886, & 1887," copyrighted by W. Jenkins 1888, from Library of Congress digital collection, showing Hot Springs on Box Elder-Weber County border.)*
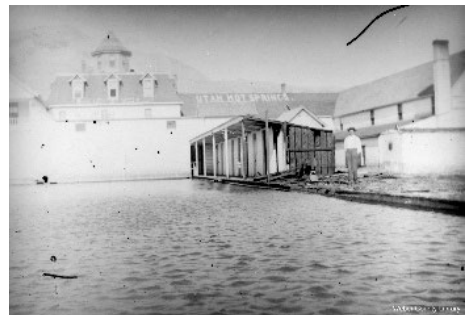
One of Weber County's most scenic sights, Ogden Canyon, for many years impassable to the early settlers, cuts an almost straight east-west line through the Wasatch Front. Located several miles east of Ogden on the back side of the Wasatch Front and nestled in the heart of picturesque Ogden Valley (or Ogden's Hole) beside Pineview Reservoir, Huntsville, the birthplace of David O. McKay, 9th president of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was also the home of Henrietta McBride Belnap and her family for several years before Gilbert Belnap moved his family to Hooper in 1868. Stories passed down describe the years spent in Huntsville as bitterly cold ones for the family. Gilbert Rosel Belnap records that he was present when the site of Huntsville was laid out in 1864 by Brigham Young.

127. **Wheeler's Sawmill**: In 1857 or 1858, the first sawmill was built in Ogden Canyon. It was situated at the head of Ogden Canyon on the south side and a short distance to the west of Wheeler Canyon, the first canyon below present-day Pineview Dam. The sawmill was owned by Levi J. Wheeler and Chauncey Walker West. Gilbert Belnap was one of four mechanics who installed the mill. Because a road through Ogden Canyon from Ogden would not be built until 1860, the workmen on the mill had to go over North Ogden Pass into Ogden's Hole and enter Ogden Canyon from the east. Other mills were built in the mountains of Weber County. Many of the older homes in Ogden were built of pine cut at these mills. Today the road through Wheeler Canyon is a popular mountain biking trail connecting Ogden Canyon with Snowbasin Resort.

128. **Gilbert Belnap Huntsville Homesite**: Gilbert Belnap's children through his wife Henrietta McBride Belnap moved to Huntsville in 1857 (or perhaps 1864 according to Francis Marion Belnap) for a few years prior to the moving of the entire family (including both wives) to Hooper in 1868. This homesite is said to have been located across the public square from the first school. Although the exact location of this homesite is unknown, it is believed to have been very close to the present Huntsville Town Park. The home was a log cabin with only the skins of animals and pieces of cloth at the doors and windows. Gilbert Rosel Belnap remembered being present when the town of Huntsville was laid out by Brigham Young on 14 November 1864. He distinctly recalled that Lot Smith was also present with about 25 other visitors. Lot Smith's horse became unruly as he rode alongside Brigham Young's carriage and he spurred the animal until it was covered with blood. Brigham Young became disgusted and reprimanded Lot Smith for his actions. (Lot Smith's first of eight wives was Lydia Minerva McBride (1832-1908), who was a first cousin of both of Gilbert Belnap's wives, Adaline Knight and Henrietta McBride, through Lydia's father Samuel McBride (1784-1874), brother of Adaline's mother Martha McBride Knight (1805-1901) and Henrietta's father James McBride (1793-1839). Lot Smith's older brother, Jesse Wells Smith, was reportedly the father of Henrietta McBride's first child, Annetta McBride (1851-1852). Lot Smith's older sister, Abiah Ann Smith (1828-1854), was married as the first wife of George McBride (1826-1858),

younger brother of Henrietta McBride and first cousin of Adaline Knight, who served in the Salmon River Mission with Gilbert Belnap and was killed by Native Americans at Fort Lemhi, Lemhi, Idaho during a period of tension arising across the Intermountain West on account of the approaching U.S. Army during the Utah War. During the Utah War and invasion by Johnston's Army, Gilbert Belnap was one of ninety men from Ogden who were called on 29 September 1857 to defend the Saints. The troops were sent north, leaving Ogden on 19 October, but finding no enemy, they returned to Ogden on 2 November. Soon thereafter, the men were ordered to Echo Canyon. Gilbert joined with Lot Smith's company.) William James Belnap, oldest son of Gilbert Belnap and Henrietta McBride, herded sheep as a boy while the family lived here and had Native American boys for playmates. *(Image: Lot Smith, Church History Library.)*

129. **Huntsville Ward Building and Town Park**: The "last" Belnap Family Reunion (until the Belnap Family Organization was reconstituted in 1992) was held Saturday, 23 August 1980, in the Huntsville meetinghouse of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, located at 277 South 7400 East and in the Huntsville Town Park across the street. Many family members later remembered this as perhaps "the best Belnap Family Reunion ever." A subsequent Belnap Family Reunion was held at this location on Saturday, 10 August 2002. This site is presumed to be very close to the Gilbert Belnap Huntsville homesite. *(Image: Belnap Family Reunion 2002 group photo, from Donald L. Hammon.)*

130. **Huntsville Stake Center—6500 East 1900 North, Eden**: This meetinghouse has been the site of two memorable Family Reunions. The first, held on 14 August 2010, featured Graham Dixon, his wife Helen, and their son Nicholas, distant Belnap relatives from England who became connected with the Belnap Family Organization through Brent J. Belnap in New York City. Graham Dixon, Managing Editor for BBC Classical Music Radio 3 and later Head of Radio of the European Broadcasting Union, together with his son Nicholas Dixon, gave a detailed presentation on their "double" Belnap ancestry that has unmistakeable ties to Gilbert Belnap's fifth great grandfather, Abraham Belknap formerly known as Beltoft (chr. 1589/1590-1643). As an expression of appreciation for their visit to the United States, the Belnap Family Organization presented the Dixons with a plaque that read: "In commemoration of the reuniting of the English and American branches of the Belknap/Belnap Family after 400 years of separation, this plaque is presented with deepest esteem and affection by descendants of Utah Pioneer Gilbert Belnap and his family to Graham Dixon, Helen Dixon, and Nicholas Dixon at the Belnap Family Reunion, held Saturday, 14 August 2010, in

Eden, Weber County, Utah, United States of America. 'Love, Unity, Solidarity'." The second memorable Family Reunion, held on 13 August 2016, featured Elder Carl Bert Cook, General Authority Seventy of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Elder Cook, a third great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Henrietta McBride through their son William James, was the keynote speaker. Entertainment for the 2016 Reunion was provided by Ryan Shupe, nationally acclaimed musician and leader of "Ryan Shupe and the Rubber Band." Ryan Shupe is a third great grandson of Gilbert Belnap through both Adaline Knight and Henrietta McBride through their respective sons Joseph and Francis Marion. *(Images: left to right, Graham Dixon, Nicholas Dixon, and Helen Dixon with Belnap Family Organization plaque, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2010; Elder Carl B. Cook speaking with Bruce Parley Marriott, great great grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Gilbert Rosel, taken by Sara Carter Collier, fourth great granddaughter of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Gilbert Rosel, 2016; Ryan Shupe performing at Family Reunion, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2016.)*

131. **Snowbasin Resort**: Snowbasin Resort, alpine skiing venue for the 2002 Winter Olympics, is located several miles from Ogden on the eastern slopes of Mount Ogden. The Gelande Lodge at Snowbasin (the spelling of which was changed in 1978 from Snow Basin to Snowbasin) served as the site of two Belnap Family Reunions, on 25 August 1962 and 22 August 1964—through Dr. Aaron Belnap Ross (1917-1973), who at the time was the major owner and manager of the inn The Belnap Family has at least two known connections to the professional skiing world: First is Marlin Belnap Ross (1957-2017), son of Aaron Belnap Ross and Elma Hall Belnap (making him a "double" descendant of Gilbert Belnap through Joseph and Francis Marion). At the age of 15, Marlin, who certainly skied at Snowbasin, was a member of the U.S. Ski Team in Alpine/Downhill. Marlin skied professionally for many years and later became a ski instructor in Park City. Second is Erik Lars Roner (1977-2015), third great grandson of Gilbert Belnap, was a renowned action sports ski-BASE jumper who starred in MTV's "Nitro Circus," tragically died at age 39 in a jumping accident in Lake Tahoe, California. (Ski-BASE jumping, the recreational sport of skiing at high speed off a cliff or mountain and freefalling through the air using a parachute to descend to the ground, combines the sports of skiing and "BASE" jumping, which is an acronym from the four categories of fixed objects used for jumping: Buildings, Antennas, Spans (or bridges), and Earth (cliffs).) Erik Roner helped pioneer ski-BASE jumping and was featured in several ski films. Although it is unknown whether Erik Roner ever skied at Snowbasin, his legacy of skiing excellence lives on. *(Images: Obituary photo of Marlin B. Ross; AP photo of Erik L. Roner, 2011.)*
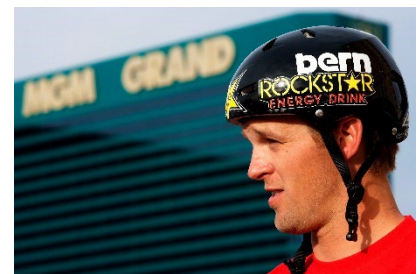
132. **South Fork of the Ogden River**: The Ogden River is comprised of three main tributaries that converge in Ogden Valley—North Fork, Middle Fork, and South Fork—plus Wheeler Creek which enters the Ogden River at the top of Ogden Canyon and leads to Snowbasin. South Fork Canyon is a popular camping spot that leads eastward toward Causey Reservoir, Hardware Ranch, and Monte Cristo recreation areas. On 13 September 1867, Gilbert Belnap, as a ranking officer, and other members of Company A of the Weber County Cavalry left Ogden as an escort to meet President Brigham Young and company who were believed to be camped at Huntsville. The party met up with President Young on 15 September at Blacksmith Fork after journeying up South Fork of the Ogden River. Gilbert Rosel Belnap described an experience while serving as Weber County Sheriff that occurred up South Fork and beyond: "One time a dangerous gunman held up a saloon [in Ogden] and was suspected of having taken part in several Nevada train robberies. With his partner the outlaw rode off through Ogden Canyon up South Fork, through Beaver and over to Monte Christo, with myself and a deputy trailing them. On noticing one of the bandits just as he topped a ridge ahead, we separated and I got off my horse and walked on leading it. Pretty soon I came on a horse standing in a clump of brush and knew then that the rider, who was one of the men I wanted, was near. I had two guns with me, a .38 caliber and a .44 caliber, as I had to be prepared. The bandits had sworn to kill me on sight. Knowing that he must have me covered, I walked on slowly, trying to figure out where the man was hidden. I took my .38 revolver and removed three shells, so that the hammer would strike three empty chambers in the cylinder before hitting a bullet. Then I shouted the man's name several times and asked him to surrender. He yelled back a curse and said that my time had come because he had the drop on me. So I agreed to give up and he walked out in the open never suspecting my ruse, keeping me covered with his rifle. I handed him my pistol and he laid down his rifle, and then commenced to pull the trigger, not knowing I had another gun on me. The hammer had fallen twice and was raising for the fatal shot when I drew and ordered him to throw up his hands. Thinking the gun was empty he did so. I tied his hands with bailing wire and brought him back." Arias Guy Belnap (1893-1974), grandson of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight through their son Hyrum, related an experience that he and his friend, Harold Stone, had in early September 1911 in South Fork Canyon. "A" (as he was better known) and Stone had set off on a hunting trip into the mountains before the start of the school year on one of his family's work horse and one-seated buggy. As they started heading back toward Ogden along Beaver Creek (which enters South Fork just below Causey Reservoir), Stone accidentally led the horse over a loaded gun. Stone immediately grabbed the gun to see if it had been damaged but accidentally discharged it, shooting the horse in the left shoulder. To "A"'s great relief, the horse was not badly hurt.

133. **Mount Ogden Stake Camp**: Following creation of the Ogden Stake of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from part of the original Weber Stake on 19 July 1908, Hyrum Belnap was called as a member of the Ogden Stake High Council. He was set apart to this office on 3 September 1908 by then-Apostle David O. McKay. Along with others from the Ogden Stake, Hyrum worked to obtain a recreational property for the stake. Hyrum was instrumental in making the down payment for a beautiful piece of property that today is the Mount Ogden Stake Camp, located approximately seven miles

due east of Huntsville along the South Fork tributary of the Ogden River. The camp is currently used primarily by the Ogden Utah Weber Heights Stake.

Once a part of Weber County, the community of South Weber today lies in Davis County on the south banks of the Weber River directly west of the mouth of Weber Canyon. Eliza Ann Watts Belnap, wife of William James Belnap, son of Gilbert Belnap, grew up in South Weber. Originally known as Kington (or Kingston) Fort, South Weber was the setting for the Morrisite War—the only recorded local war in Weber County history, between the followers of self-proclaimed prophet Joseph Morris and those who were loyal to Brigham Young. The street grid system of South Weber follows the centralized county-wide system of its former parent county, Weber County, rather than the hodgepodge community-specific grid patterns of other cities and towns in Davis County, evidencing Weber County's former jurisdictional control.

134. **Morrisite War**: Site of a little-known three-day battle that occurred over 13-15 June 1862, Kington (or Kingston) Fort was built in 1853 to protect the early settlers from attacks by Native Americans but was deserted soon thereafter in 1858. In early 1862,

Joseph Morris, an excommunicated member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and his followers took over the fort. When the Morrisites refused to allow three men who no longer believed in Morris' teachings to leave the fort, members of the territorial militia were called on to free the men. In the resulting siege and battle, 11 people died, including Joseph Morris and several militiamen. Gilbert Rosel Belnap, son of Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight, was present with his gun in June 1862 at the Morrisite War. He related that the artillery for the war was furnished by Weber County under Thomas Wordsworth and others. Although he was only 15 years old, he brought his gun along and "was on hand for the fight." A newspaper reporter later reported, "While the rifle fire was going on, a cannon on the south side of the valley was fired and the ball tore through the barricade erected by the Morrisites and came bounding along near the spot where Gilbert [Rosel] was stationed in the brush. As the ball spent itself, he ran forward to pick it up, although in instant danger of his life, with musket shot rattling around him. He explained he wanted the ball to melt up and make bullets and was woefully disappointed to find that it was cast iron. Commander Gamble later traded him some powder, bullets and caps for his muzzle loading gun in exchange for the cannonball and it now reposes in a Salt Lake museum." Following the conflict, Gilbert Rosel Belnap retrieved another cannonball—a rough four-pound hand-cast iron cannonball—as a souvenir, which he took home to his father Gilbert Belnap. The cannonball is reported to have been lodged in soft sand-clay bluffs near the fort. (This cannonball was in the possession of Della Augusta Belnap for many years and is now in the care of Brent J. Belnap.) Gilbert Rosel Belnap related yet another incident about the event: "A man named William Pidcock had a white shirt on at the time of the battle and seemed to be attracting all the fire of the Morrisities, because they could see him so plainly

on the north side of the bluff above Uintah. As soon as the commander noticed Pidcock's predicament he sent a bunch of men over and they pulled his shirt off and saved his life. About 11 o'clock in the morning George and Al Richardson made a dash for the closet cabin and reached it safety, while a third man, whose name I do not recall was killed in the attempt to cross on opening visible to the enemy. Soon the fighting ended and Joseph Morris, the leader, with his chief counselor was killed with others. A woman member of the group had her jaw shot away with a cannon ball. After the battle Morris's followers scattered and caused no more trouble." A Daughters of Utah Pioneers/Sons of Utah Pioneers marker at 475 East 6650 South marks the Kington Fort-Morrisite War site. *(Images: "The Kington Fort-Morrisite War Site" Monument, waymarking.com; Morrisite War cannonball, taken by Brent J. Belnap, 2022.)*

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Belnap, Brent J. Personal files.

Belnap Family Organization, www.belnapfamily.org.

Belnap, John M. *History of Hooper, Utah: Land of Beautiful Sunsets*. Privately published, 1976.

Belnap, W. Dean. *Heritage With Honor: Genealogy and History of the Ancestry and Descendants of Gilbert Belnap (1821 – 1899)* (1974).

Centennial History in Honor of Utah Pioneer Gilbert Belnap, 1850-1950 (including 1952 and 1956 Supplements).

Historical Records Survey. *Preliminary Inventory of the County Archives of Utah, No. 29, Weber County*. Ogden: Works Progress Administration, 1939.

History of Ogden 4th Ward, Ogden Stake, Utah, 1856-1977. 1978.

History of Ogden 20th Ward, Ogden Stake, Utah. 1976.

Hooper: A Bicentennial History. Privately published, 1976.

Hunter, Milton R., ed. *Beneath Ben Lomond's Peak*. Salt Lake City: Publishers Press, 1966.

Morgan, Dale L., ed. *A History of Ogden*. Ogden: Ogden City Commission, 1940.

Ogden City Directories (multiple years).

Ogden-Standard Examiner (and predecessor newspapers).

Roberts, Richard C. and Richard W. Sadler. *A History of Weber County*. Utah State Historical Society/Weber County Commission, 1997.

Roberts, Richard C. and Richard W. Sadler. *Ogden: Junction City*. Windsor Publications, 1985.

Sadler, Richard W. and Richard C. Roberts. *Weber County's History*. Weber County Commission, 2000.

Strack, Don. *Ogden Rails: A History of Railroads in Ogden, Utah from 1869 to Today*. 1997.

Terry, William W. *Weber County is Worth Knowing*. Ogden: Weber County School District, 1987.

Personal knowledge of Brent J. Belnap, Steven A Belnap, and many other contributors.