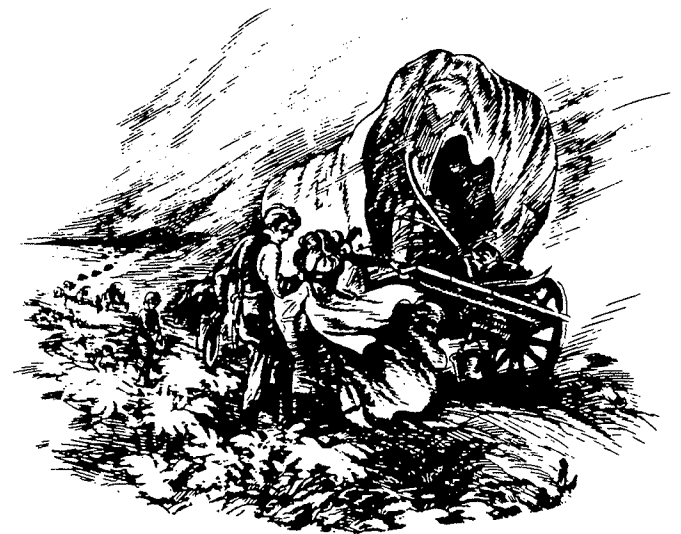


JOHN McBRIDE BELNAP
MEMORIAL SERVICE
AND
PIONEER MEMORIAL
DEDICATION PROGRAM



Belnap Family Organization
April 1997

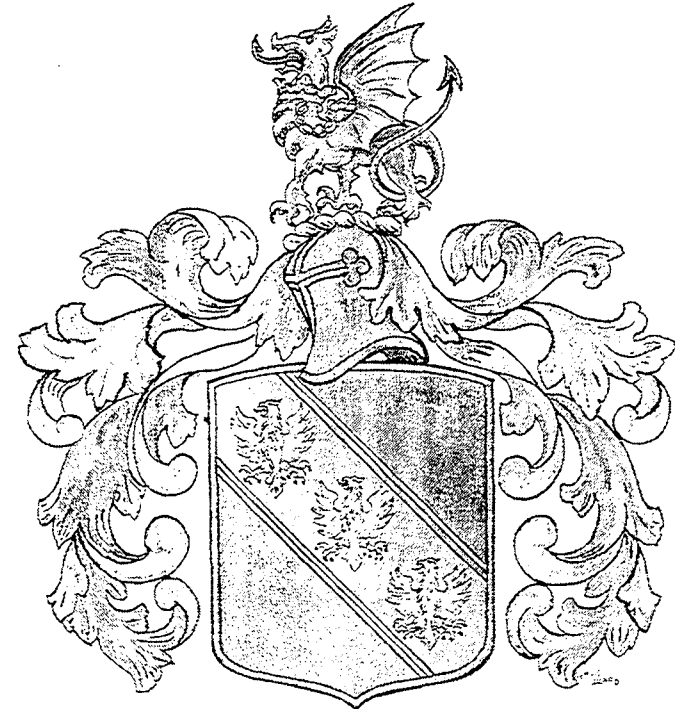
IN HONOR OF

JOHN McBRIDE BELNAP

Utah-bound Pioneer

Born May 11, 1849
Fremont County, Iowa

Died June 22, 1850
Along the Oxbow Trail near Salt Creek
just east of the Saline Ford
(near present-day
Ashland, Saunders County, Nebraska)



Belnap Coat-of-Arms

Pen sketch of grieving pioneer couple on front cover by Nelson White; taken from J. Reuben Clark, Jr., *To Them of the Last Wagon* (Salt Lake City, Utah: Deseret News Press, 1950), p. 18 (reprint of LDS General Conference address delivered Sunday, October 5, 1947, commemorating the Centennial of the Mormon Trail).

"But Jesus said,
Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me:
for of such is the kingdom of heaven."
The Holy Bible, Book of Matthew, chapter 19, verse 14

"But little children are alive in Christ,
even from the foundation of the world; . . .
they are all alike and partakers of salvation."
The Book of Mormon, Book of Moroni, chapter 8, verses 12 and 17

"But little children are holy,
being sanctified through the atonement of Jesus Christ."
Doctrine and Covenants, section 74, verse 7

**JOHN McBRIDE BELNAP
MEMORIAL SERVICE**

*Ashland, Nebraska
Sunday, April 27, 1997
St. Stephen's Episcopal Church
12:00 noon*

<i>Prelude</i>	Dr. Parley L. Belnap <i>Coordinator of Organ Studies, Brigham Young University</i>
<i>Welcome</i>	Brent J. Belnap <i>Gilbert Belnap Descendant</i>
<i>Color Guard and Organ Chimes</i>	Plattsmouth LDS Troop 300 <i>Boy Scouts of America/ "Patriotic Medley" Duet Marty and Dale Cox Gilbert Belnap Descendants</i>
<i>Congregational Hymn</i>	<i>"I Am A Child Of God"</i>
<i>Invocation</i>	Pastor William D. Arnold <i>Ashland United Methodist Church</i>
<i>Remarks</i>	Honorable Barbara J. Schwarten <i>Mayor of Ashland</i>
<i>Remarks</i>	Alice Gilkeson Graham <i>Ashland Historian</i>
<i>Musical Number</i>	<i>"How Great Thou Art"</i> Michael Keith Belnap <i>Assistant Professor of Voice, Indiana University in Bloomington</i>
<i>Remarks</i>	President Maury W. Schooff <i>Lincoln, Nebraska LDS Stake President</i>

Poem Recitation *"For The Children"* written and read by
Russell M. Leger
*South Mormon Trail Wagon Leader/
Mason Rodney Eugene Umphreys
*Fremont County, Iowa Resident**

Musical Number *"O Lord, My Redeemer"*
Michael Keith Belnap

Tribute **Brent J. Belnap**

Placement of Items in Tool Chest

Organ Meditation *"Jesu, Son of God"*
Parley L. Belnap

*Moment of Silence In Honor of John McBride Belnap
And All Others Who Died And Were Buried Near
The Saline Ford*

Congregational Hymn *"Come, Come Ye Saints"*
(Please stand)

Benediction **Marcia Flanders Stornetta**
Gilbert Belnap Descendant

Escorting of Tool Chest **Belnap Family and South Mormon
Trail Wagon Train Participants/
"I Wonder When He Comes Again"
Parley L. Belnap & Marty Cox**

(Please rise as the Tool Chest is escorted out)

Postlude **Parley L. Belnap**

*(Please refrain from using cameras or other electronic recording devices
during prayers or the moment of silence.)*

**JOHN McBRIDE BELNAP
PIONEER MEMORIAL DEDICATION**

*Ashland, Nebraska
Sunday, April 27, 1997
North Side of Silver Street,
Immediately East of Salt Creek
1:30 p.m.*

Remarks **Denny Monaghan**
President, Ashland Chamber of Commerce

Musical Number *"Amazing Grace"*

Remarks **Joe H. Beer**
Ashland Council of Trails

Memorial Unweiling

Inscription Reading

Mormon Pioneer Trail Sesquicentennial Plaque

Musical Number *"Softly and Tenderly, Jesus Is Calling"*
Michael Keith Belnap

Dedicatory Prayer **Les Hill**
President, Belnap Family Organization

*(Please refrain from using cameras or other electronic recording devices
during the dedicatory prayer.)*

**PIONEER MEMORIAL
CONCERT AND FIRESIDE**

Ashland, Nebraska
Sunday, April 27, 1997
Ashland First Congregational Church
2:30 p.m.

A musical concert and visual presentation celebrating the Mormon Trail and the Pioneer Spirit. Participants include world-renowned tenor Michael Keith Belnap, organist Parley L. Belnap, and LDS Institute Director Kim Averett.

**ANTIQUÉ ORGAN CHIMES
COMMUNITY CONCERT**

Ashland, Nebraska
Sunday, April 27, 1997
St. Stephen's Episcopal Church
7:00 p.m.

An evening musical concert by Marty Cox and family members on Deagan Organ Chimes playing patriotic music, Christmas carols, and old-time favorites.

**THE STORY OF
JOHN McBRIDE BELNAP**

The brief life story of John McBride Belnap is a story that reflects numerous facets. It is the story of a thirteen-month-old boy who died of cholera--one of thousands of westward-bound emigrants who died from that dreaded disease. It is the story of the faith-filled hopes and aspirations of thousands of Mormon pioneers who crossed the Great Plains in search of a mountain sanctuary where they could worship according to the dictates of their own conscience, free from religious persecution. It is the story of America's great westward migration along one of several major trails used by emigrants bound for Oregon, California, and Utah. It is Ashland's story.

Gilbert Belnap

The story of John McBride Belnap begins with his parents, Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight. Gilbert Belnap was born on 22 December 1821 in Port Hope, New Castle, Upper Canada (now Port Hope, Durham, Ontario, Canada). He was the fifth of eight children born to his parents, Rosel Belnap and Jane Richmond, both of New York. Gilbert's paternal grandfather, Jesse Belnap, fought in the American Revolution. His maternal grandparents, members of the Society of Friends, had left the United States for Canada soon after the Revolution.

Shortly before Gilbert's eleventh birthday, Gilbert's father was killed in a horse racing accident. Three months later, Gilbert lost his mother. Eventually Gilbert arrived in Kirtland, Ohio, where he became converted to the Latter-day Saint religion, being baptized a member on 11 September 1842. In 1844 Gilbert moved to Nauvoo, the Mormon city in Illinois on the Mississippi, where Gilbert briefly served as a body guard to the Prophet Joseph Smith.



*Gilbert Belnap
Father of John McBride Belnap*

Adaline Knight

Adaline Knight was born on 4 May 1831 in Perrysburg, Cattaraugus, New York, the third of seven children born to her parents, Vinson Knight and Martha McBride. Starting in 1833, several members of the McBride family, relatives of Adaline's mother Martha, joined the LDS Church. Adaline's parents were baptized into the LDS Church in March 1834.

Soon thereafter, Adaline's family moved to Kirtland, Ohio to gather with other Latter-day Saints. In 1838 they moved to Adam-ondi-Ahman in Missouri. Persecution soon descended upon the Knight family and they were driven from their new home by a mob. They moved to Commerce (later Nauvoo), Hancock, Illinois in 1839, where Adaline's parents constructed a sturdy two-storey red brick home on Main Street, said to be the first brick house in Nauvoo and located on the same block as the homes of Brigham Young and John Taylor (this home is still standing).

Adaline's mother Martha was a founding member of the LDS Relief Society, organized on 17 March 1842, which day also happened to be Martha's 37th birthday. Adaline attended that organizing meeting, being almost 11 years old. Adaline's father Vinson Knight, Bishop of the Lower Nauvoo Ward, suddenly took ill and died on 31 July 1842 at the relatively young age of 38.

On 21 December 1845, Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight were married. *On their wedding day, Gilbert was one day short of his twenty-fourth birthday and Adaline was just fourteen years old. They were married by LDS Apostle Heber C. Kimball in the Knight home on Main Street. Gilbert first met Adaline in that home when he accompanied Adaline's uncle, Reuben McBride, to the home of Reuben's sister Martha.



Adaline Knight Belnap
Mother of John McBride Belnap



Henrietta McBride Belnap
Second Wife of Gilbert Belnap

The Family's Trek Across Iowa

On 5 January 1846, shortly after their marriage, Gilbert and Adaline received their endowments in the Nauvoo Temple. Three weeks later, Adaline's mother married Mormon Apostle Heber C. Kimball on 26 January 1846 in the Nauvoo Temple "for time."

One month later, in early February 1846, Gilbert and Adaline, along with other Latter-day Saints, were forced to flee from Nauvoo. Gilbert, a trained wagon maker, had made their wagon with his own hands before leaving. He and Adaline also owned their own team of horses. Gilbert took his mother-in-law Martha across the Mississippi on the prized black horse "Joe Duncan" that once belonged to Joseph Smith.

In Iowa, Gilbert, Adaline, Adaline's mother Martha, and her brother James Vinson Knight briefly stayed with their McBride relatives, who already lived on the Iowa side of the Mississippi. (The McBrides were also the relatives of Gilbert's future second wife.) While encamped in Iowa, Gilbert and Adaline made several trips with their wagon back to Nauvoo after provisions, crossing on the ice of the frozen Mississippi before it melted. The last trip they took to Nauvoo was on the back of Brigham Young's horse, "Old Tom." By then the river ice was breaking up. When they came near the edge of a block of ice, it would tip and the horse would jump to the next block. Thus, jumping from one block of ice to another, they crossed the Mississippi for the last time.

Gilbert and his family continued their trek across Iowa to the Missouri River during the spring and summer of 1846. When the Mormon Battalion was formed in July 1846, Gilbert's services as a wheelwright and carpenter were much in demand. After the Mormon Battalion departed for California, Adaline drove their wagon team the rest of the way across Iowa to the

Missouri River, stopping at Cold Springs, a temporary resting place on the west side of the Missouri River. With the departure of 500 able-bodied men, Gilbert was probably required to leave Adaline to help move the other Saints across Iowa.

Gilbert rejoined Adaline later in the summer of 1846 at Cold Springs. Joining them there were Adaline's sister Rizpah and her husband Andrew S. Gibbons. From Cold Springs they moved to Cutler's Park, a temporary camp of two large squares made up of two camp divisions, with President Brigham Young's camp on the south and Heber C. Kimball's on the north. Since Gilbert's mother-in-law Martha was now married to Heber C. Kimball, Gilbert's family probably resided in the north square.

On 19 September 1846, word was received in Cutler's Park that men with U.S. Army horses had been spotted along the Missouri River; it was presumed that they were waiting to kidnap members of the Church's Quorum of Twelve Apostles. That night, Gilbert and George Washington Langley were sent by Hosea Stout on a reconnaissance mission to scout out the east side of the Missouri River in order to verify the presence of the possible raiding party, search for troop hiding places, and generally explore the surrounding land.

A few days thereafter, the Mormons moved to a new location they named Winter Quarters, where Gilbert built two little log huts or cabins--one for his family and one for his mother-in-law Martha. In late September 1846, Gilbert received a letter through William Cutler from his cousin Mary Belnap Paine in Nauvoo, describing the mid-September "Battle of Nauvoo." (Mary, the closest relative in Gilbert's own family to also join the Church, was baptized in 1841.) Mary and her husband Samuel Langdon Paine, Jr., a clerk appointed to remain behind in Nauvoo with the Trustees to help administer the affairs of the Church following the exodus, never rejoined the main body of the Church.

The Birth of John and His Older Brother

After providing his family with wood and other comforts, Gilbert and one other traveled to Savannah, Missouri for wheat that had been purchased by the Church. After a cold and disagreeable trip of six weeks, they returned in safety to Winter Quarters. During Gilbert's absence, on 8 January 1847, Adaline gave birth in Winter Quarters to her and Gilbert's first child, Gilbert Rosel Belnap. (Gilbert Rosel was born two weeks after two more births in the family--one to Adaline's mother Martha, who gave birth to a son by Heber C. Kimball (this child died as an infant), and the other to her sister Rizpah, who gave birth to her first child, Martha Sarah Gibbons).

In early 1847, Gilbert and his brother-in-law Andrew S. Gibbons went to Brigham Young and volunteered to be in the first pioneer company to the West. President Young told these two newly married men that only one could come with him, and that the other must stay and care for the three Knight women and their young children. At Brigham Young's suggestion, Gilbert and Andrew cast lots; Andrew won the draw. Later that spring, in June 1847, Abigail Mead McBride, the grandmother of Gilbert's wife Adaline and his future wife Henrietta McBride, departed for Utah in the Edward Hunter Company.

In the latter part of the winter, Gilbert was called on a mission to assist the Saints who were stranded on the eastern borders of Iowa. Two weeks before he was to depart, however, Gilbert's eyes became sore and within a short while he was entirely blind. The blindness, which was fortunately temporary, prevented him from service.

In the spring of 1847, Gilbert made another three-week trip to Missouri. He returned to Winter Quarters long enough to plant thirteen acres of corn and vegetables for his family, then returned again to Missouri to labor. He returned to Winter

Quarters before the harvest of 1847, where he remained with his family until December 1847.

Accompanied by his brother-in-law Andrew S. Gibbons, who by that time had returned from the Salt Lake Valley, Gilbert went back to Missouri in December 1847 where he worked covering wagons until April 1848. While working in Missouri, he built a log cabin for his family in Fremont County, Iowa, which they moved into in the spring of 1848. Gilbert also established a shop for himself and obtained all the work he was able to perform. On 11 May 1849, Adaline gave birth in Fremont County, Iowa to her and Gilbert's second child, John McBride Belnap.

Gold Fever

The discovery of gold in California in January 1848 by members of the Mormon Battalion heading East from San Francisco to meet the vanguard group of Latter-day Saints in the Salt Lake Valley set off one of the largest gold rushes in history. News of the gold discovery spread, and by the spring of 1849, thousands of "Forty-Niners" or "Gold Diggers," as some of the Mormons called them, passed through the Mormon settlements along the Missouri on their way to California, providing much-needed opportunities for the thousands of Saints still gathering enough supplies to make the journey West to make money grinding grain, repairing wagons, or selling livestock.

By the spring of 1850, the California Gold Rush had grown even larger. However, spring arrived late that year, delaying the growth of grass and, thereby, the departure of California and Utah-bound emigrants. On top of a cold winter, the weather had also been dry, which also delayed the grass. At a conference of the Church held in early April 1850 in Kanessville, Iowa, Elder Orson Hyde requested the Saints to ask the Lord for rain. This request was made a subject of prayer at

the opening of the afternoon services, and before the meeting closed it commenced raining. The rain fell all that night and wet the ground thoroughly. Within a few days thereafter, there was not a California-bound emigrant left around Kanessville, much to the relief of some Mormons, inasmuch as there were, according to Warren Foote, "some rough customers amongst them."

The spring of 1850 continued to be very wet, causing the Platte River to become swollen. The majority of the LDS emigrants heading West that season--the fourth year of their emigration from the Missouri River to the Salt Lake Valley--chose to cross the Missouri River approximately 20 miles below Kanessville at the Bethlehem Ferry and then travel along the south side of the Platte River toward Fort Kearney. By traveling along the south side of the Platte, along the "Oxbow Trail," rather than along the original Mormon Trail on the north side of the river, the LDS emigrants would avoid crossing several large tributaries, including the Elkhorn and the Loup. Instead, they would have to cross only one large tributary, Salt Creek, where a natural limestone ledge at the Saline Ford greatly eased the first segment of their emigrant ordeal.

John McBride Belnap's Trek West

By May 1850, Gilbert's family, consisting of Gilbert, Adaline, Gilbert Rosel (age 3), and John McBride Belnap (age 1), were ready to emigrate to the Salt Lake Valley. They had secured two oxen for the trip, which they named "Duke" and "Dime," and one cow, named "Beaut." Gilbert had also built another wagon for their journey. Gilbert recorded: "About the middle of May [1850] I bid adieu to Fremont County, Iowa and made my way to Kanessville. And after a few days respite crossed the Missouri River below the mouth of the Platte."

During the month of June 1850, Latter-day Saints

intending to go West that year gathered on the east banks of the Missouri, where they were organized into wagon companies. Generally, each Mormon emigrant company consisted of one hundred wagons, divided into groups of fifty wagons, and then into smaller groups of ten. Like the Children of Israel, and in accordance with a revelation received by President Brigham Young, a captain was appointed over each group of one hundred, fifty, and ten wagons.

On 12 June 1850, Warren Foote was appointed captain over one hundred wagons. Otis Lysander Terry was appointed captain of the First Fifty and William Madison Wall was appointed captain of the Second Fifty. In the afternoon, each fifty was organized into groups of ten. Gilbert was selected captain of the Fifth Ten in the Second Fifty. In the same Ten in another wagon were Adaline's mother Martha, age 45, and Adaline's brother James Vinson Knight, age 16.

From 13 June through 16 June, members of the Warren Foote Company crossed over to the west side of the Missouri. Gilbert recorded "On the fifteenth of June we left the banks of the Missouri." (Members of the Warren Foote Company apparently crossed over the Missouri on Martin's Ferry, named for Samuel Martin.)

On Monday, 17 June 1850, as the entire company was camped by a creek three miles from the ferry, the officers of the company met and passed "the following by-laws and resolutions for the government and benefit of the company while journeying to the valley of the Salt Lake":

Resolved First: The horn shall be blown at four o'clock in the morning when the people will arise and after the necessary preparations for starting the horn shall be blown again for the people to come together for prayers, and at half past eight o'clock at night the horn will be blown

again for evening prayers, which each family will attend at their own wagon.

Resolved Second: That if any person while on guard at night shall neglect his duty by sleep or otherwise, for the first offence, he shall be reported publicly, and if afterward found guilty of neglect he shall again be reported and be subjected to extra duty in the day time herding cattle.

Resolved Third: That any member of this Camp who shall indulge in profane swearing shall be reprovved by his captain of ten, and if he shall afterward persist in profanity he shall be published publicly.

Resolved Fourth: That if any person practice unnecessary cruelty to their animals and after being reprovved by their captain of ten shall still persist in such cruelty, they shall be brought before the Captains of the Camp who shall levy such a fine or punishment as they may deem just.

The above resolutions were later submitted to the entire company for approval. Further resolutions adopted a few days later determined that no firearms, whether loaded, primed, or capped, would be allowed in camp.

At noon on 17 June 1850, the entire company started out on their journey. In true Mormon record-keeping fashion, a clerk, Samuel Mulliner, was appointed to record pertinent details of the journey. The Warren Foote Company initially consisted of 476 people traveling in 105 wagons--54 wagons and 239 people in the First Fifty and 51 wagons and 237 people in the Second Fifty. Also in the company were 743 cattle, 19 horses, and 273 sheep. Gilbert is listed as taking one wagon, four persons, four cattle, and no horses or sheep.

That first day out, after the company had traveled just

three miles, Brother John Roylance of the First Fifty broke one of his wagon wheels. The Second Fifty passed on a short distance. That night a son was born to Brother Abraham Coon in the Second Fifty. For the first few days, the progress of the Warren Foote Company was slow, owing to soggy ground, numerous sloughs, and unseasonably heavy rainstorms.

On Wednesday, 19 June 1850, the company was hit by a severe thunderstorm, which almost dashed their hopes of starting out. They also had to cross a very rocky stream, which took up virtually the entire morning.

On Thursday, 20 June 1850, members of the Warren Foote Company met a number of homesick California emigrants returning home, who reported terrible cases of cholera in wagon companies up ahead. They also spotted several fresh graves of other Mormons who had died of cholera. That very day the Warren Foote Company experienced its first death. Gilbert recorded: "The third day out from the river we were visited by one of the most distressing plagues [of cholera] that ever befell the human family. The first case of the kind was that of Alfred Brown, who departed this life in about two hours after he was taken ill. The next morning after attending his interment the camp moved on." Alfred Brown was in Gilbert's Fifth Ten.

Death of John McBride Belnap

Sometime during the day on Friday, 21 June 1850, another member of Gilbert's Fifth Ten, a daughter of John Titcomb, was run over by a wagon. Gilbert recorded: "Not long after we got under way Old Man Titcom's daughter of about ten years of age was run over by a wagon and broke her leg between her knee and the body. This was the first surgical operation that ever I performed, though perhaps more by good luck than good management the girl did well."

The cholera plague that the Californians had warned them about the day before now hit the Warren Foote Company with full force, and in particular Gilbert's Fifth Ten. Gilbert tersely recorded: "During the day three others were taken sick. We also passed the graves of several during the day march. One died while we were under way, the other two while in camp."

That evening, the two groups of fifty camped about one mile apart, the First Fifty on the west side of Salt Creek and the Second Fifty on the east side. Later that same evening, only one week after leaving the Missouri, John McBride Belnap, Gilbert and Adaline's second son, took ill with the cholera plague that was sweeping the camp. At about the same time, John's mother and grandmother also contracted cholera, although they both later recovered.

Gilbert recorded: "The same evening my youngest child was also taken and died in the latter part of the night and buried the next morning." John McBride Belnap, who died at age thirteen months old, was buried near the confluence of Salt Creek and the Platte River, on the east side of the Saline Ford (near present-day Ashland, Saunders, Nebraska). Gilbert emptied his tool chest, which was made of oak boards and which dovetailed together with a tight-fitting lid that screwed down, and placed the boy's body, wrapped in a blanket, inside. Gilbert dug the grave for John. When he died, John was just learning to talk. When Adaline would hold to his baby dress to keep him from falling out of the wagon, John would say in his baby way, "Take care." John's older brother, Gilbert Rosel, frequently would say for the rest of the wagon trip, "Johnny's cold."

The cholera epidemic continued to take its toll. According to Gilbert, "Four of the first companies of ten in the morning rolled out while we were burying the dead. During the time of yoking and hitching seven others were taken which rendered it very difficult for us to move, but by some driving two

and three teams we made out to cross Salt Creek."

Later emigrants that season passed by the grave site of John McBride Belnap. One woman, Sophia Lois Goodridge, recorded on 26 June 1850:

We traveled ten miles today. Passed three graves. No names on them. Came up with a Government Company. One man sick with cholera. Died and was buried in the forenoon. In the afternoon, passed three more graves, no names, died June 22nd. One of our company took sick with the cholera. Camped at Salt Creek.

Presumably, the three graves passed by her pioneer wagon company in the afternoon of 26 June included the grave of John McBride Belnap. The fact that none of the graves had names testifies to the haste of the pioneers in the Warren Foote Company.

Members of the Warren Foote Company continued to pass many graves on their way West. On 11 July 1850, Lucena Parsons of the First Fifty, who recorded passing by 18 graves, noted, "there seems to have a great many died in June & mostly of cholera." Gilbert Belnap recorded:

Some days we would pass from fifteen to twenty-five graves bearing nearly the same date. Those were emigrants to California from Missouri and Illinois. In many places it was a disagreeable task to pass by the rotten carcasses that had been removed from their shallow covering by the wolves. In one place in particular I saw the mangled bodies of twenty-three human beings and some without the appearance of a burial. The nearer we approached the mountainous region the less sickness we had.

During the journey West, at least twenty-six members of

the Warren Foote Company perished--most from cholera. In addition, four births were recorded along the trail. Not everyone in the company was a Latter-day Saint, although the vast majority were. While enroute to Utah, at least eight were baptized into the Mormon Church.

As Gilbert's family neared the mountains, one of their oxen became so weak that he could not get on his feet in the morning. They were compelled to hitch their milk cow Beut in its place and drive on. The wagon was too heavy for the strength of the cow, so some of the load was put into Martha's wagon. (Another variation states that eventually the cow died, whereupon Gilbert's wagon was sold for a trifle and his and Adaline's things were moved into Martha's wagon.)

The Belnap family arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on 17 September 1850. Two weeks later, they were sent by Brigham Young to settle in the new city of Ogden (which was then also known as Brownsville) in Weber County, Utah, near the shores of the Great Salt Lake. On 26 June 1852, Gilbert was sealed to Henrietta McBride, first cousin of Adaline, in the President's Office in Salt Lake City. Gilbert served as the first sheriff of Weber County and was Ogden's first prosecuting attorney. A body guard to Joseph Smith and a missionary to the Salmon River Mission in Idaho, Gilbert died 26 February 1899 in Hooper, Utah, where he served as Presiding Elder and then Bishop from 1868 until 1888. Adaline Knight Belnap, one of Weber County's first midwives and President of the Hooper LDS Relief Society from 1871 to 1907, died in Salt Lake City on 10 June 1919.

Eventually, John had sixteen brothers and sisters. One of them, Volney Belnap, also died young and was buried in the Ogden City Cemetery. Until 1997, John was the only member of his immediate family without a Memorial.



*Martha McBride Knight Smith Kimball
Grandmother of John McBride Belnap*

CHOLERA

Cholera has been called the "scourge of the plains." Certainly, many emigrants heading West during the Nineteenth Century, including John McBride Belnap, suffered and died from its effects. Mere mention of the word "cholera" was enough to cause otherwise brave pioneers to panic. Journals kept by members of the Warren Foote Company and other emigrant companies in 1850 record severe outbreaks of cholera that year along the wagon trail.

Cholera is a disease caused by bacteria, often from polluted water, that damage the intestinal lining and cause severe diarrhea. Persons suffering from cholera become extremely thirsty and have no fever, but vomit intermittently without feeling nauseated. They may also have muscle cramps. If dehydration is not treated at once, cholera may quickly cause death.

The following account concerning William Madison Wall, captain of the Second Fifty, including Gilbert Belnap's Fifth Ten, graphically illustrates these key medical principles associated with the disease:

Brother Wall contacted the disease helping others. He became so ill his family despaired for his life. The high fever and diarrhea that accompanied this dreaded disease soon dehydrated the bodies of those ill with it to the point of shock and death, yet the idea of those days was to keep all liquids away from those ill with it in the hope of drying up their diarrhea. Brother Wall, suffering, not only from cholera, but also from travel fatigue and heat, begged for even a sip of water to moisten his parched lips and all the while his folks were guarding him from getting a drop. At one of the many stops he was left unguarded a few moments and mustering all the strength he had left he managed to lift himself over the edge of the wagon and fell to the ground.

He crawled under the wagon where a pail of cool water hung in the shade, drank freely and lay back to rest. When his frantic family found him, they were sure the water would kill him and with much weeping put him back in the wagon. With the needed moisture again in his body, the fever soon subsided and recovery was rapid.

Garth D. Mecham, *William Madison Wall: His Life and His Family* (Kearns, Utah: William Madison Wall Family Organization, 1960), p. 7.

REPLICA TOOL CHEST

After John McBride Belnap's death on 22 June 1850, his mother Adaline reportedly could not bear the thought of her young son's body being disturbed. Just one week out from the Missouri when John died, the Belnap family had already come across several recently disturbed graves.

John's father Gilbert was a carriage and wagon maker and carpenter. He made the wagon in which the family traveled West. At Adaline's request, John's body, after being wrapped in a blanket, was placed in his father's tool chest and buried. Gilbert's original tool chest, in which John was buried, was described as being made of oak boards. It had a tight-fitting lid which screwed down. This, said Adaline, made the trial easier to bear because she knew her son's body would not be laid in the bare earth like so many others.

Several tool chests once belonging to Mormon Pioneers are preserved by the Museum of Church History and Art in Salt Lake City. The Belnap Family Organization has selected from the Museum's collection the Heber C. Kimball tool chest as the model for the replica tool chest used during the John McBride Belnap Memorial Service. This replica tool chest is being carried in 1997 along the Mormon Trail in honor of John McBride Belnap.

The replica tool chest, measuring 35" long by 21" wide by 18.5" high, matches exactly the dimensions of the tool chest that once belonged to Heber C. Kimball, a noted early leader and Apostle in the LDS Church. At the time of John's death, John's maternal grandmother was married to Heber C. Kimball. (John's grandmother, Martha McBride, was first married to Bishop Vinson Knight, who died 31 July 1842. Martha was also sealed to the Prophet Joseph Smith in the summer of 1842. After Joseph Smith's death, Martha married Heber C. Kimball

on 26 January 1846 in the Nauvoo Temple "for time." "Brother Heber," as he was often called, also performed the marriage of Gilbert and Adaline in December 1845.)

Like Gilbert Belnap's tool chest, in which John McBride Belnap's body was placed, the replica tool chest is made of solid oak. The replica, however, does not have a screw-down lid or dovetailed joints as did Gilbert's original chest. The replica tool chest was built in April 1997 by Robert Detweiler, an Amish resident of Milton, Iowa. Incidentally, Milton is located on the 1846 route of the Mormon Trail.

The South Mormon Trail Wagon Train is conveying the replica tool chest from Council Bluffs, Iowa (formerly Kanessville) through Ashland, Nebraska to Salt Lake City, Utah, where it is scheduled to arrive on July 22, 1997, the sesquicentennial of the arrival of the original Mormon Pioneer company in the Salt Lake Valley (which company included John's uncle, Andrew Smith Gibbons).

Carried inside the replica tool chest are an original newspaper from New York dated 1830, an original newspaper bearing the birth date of LDS Church President Gordon B. Hinckley, and authentic pioneer-era tools. During the Memorial Service, other items will be placed inside the tool chest by members of the Belnap family, including a baby blanket and baby shoes.

JOHN McBRIDE BELNAP PIONEER MEMORIAL

The John McBride Belnap Pioneer Memorial is located in Ashland, Nebraska on the north side of Silver Street, just east of Salt Creek. The Memorial, which stands 5 feet tall and is 2 and one half feet wide by 8 inches thick, rests parallel to Salt Creek atop a dike maintained by the Lower Platte South Natural Resources District. It is situated in the center of a large poured cement circle measuring approximately twelve feet in diameter.

The Memorial is made of durable gray granite and includes several symbolic elements. Because John McBride Belnap never made it to the Salt Lake Valley, members of the Belnap Family Organization have symbolically brought a "piece of Utah" to him in Nebraska. Light gray granite was chosen as the stone color because that is the color of material used in the construction of the world-famous Salt Lake Temple.

The curved top of the Memorial suggests the top of a covered pioneer wagon. The height of the Memorial roughly approximates the height of a grown man, had John McBride Belnap lived to adulthood.

On the front (eastern) side of the Memorial is an image of a covered wagon pulled by two oxen. The Belnaps were pulled by two oxen named "Duke" and "Dime." Beneath the image is an inscription relating the story of John McBride Belnap. On the back (western) side of the Memorial are the names of Gilbert Belnap, his two wives, and their seventeen children. Also engraved on the back of the Memorial will be an image of the replica tool chest, beneath which is a brief description of the tool chest.

The engraver and installer of the Memorial is the Fremont Monument Company of Fremont, Nebraska. Special assistance was provided by Kevin Bloemker and Leslie

Wolsleben, monument artist.

In addition to the Memorial and the surrounding cement circle, other Memorial site improvements include a two-car gravel parking area and a four-foot-wide gravel footpath leading from the parking area to the Memorial. A five-foot-long engraved redwood road sign identifies the area as the John McBride Belnap Pioneer Memorial. Improvements to the Memorial area were made by Clark Construction of Ashland and Joe H. Beer, Ashland Council of Trails.

Future improvements will include a bench made of matching gray granite, which will be placed on the north side of the Memorial, and other landscaping, including, perhaps, a blue spruce, the Utah State tree and a symbol of the Rocky Mountains which John McBride Belnap never saw, and a lombardy ("Mormon") poplar, a fast-growing tree which, according to noted Western historian Wallace Stegner, frequently marked and later exemplified Mormon pioneer communities in the arid Intermountain West.

The Memorial lies within an improvement zone east of Salt Creek. Parts of the zone are prone to frequent spring flooding. According to research performed by Gail G. Holmes, however, the mound on which the Memorial sits has not been flooded since at least the 1940s. The Memorial lies along a trail that is part of a system of trails being constructed by the Ashland Council of Trails. Although several other sites for the Memorial were considered by the Belnap Family Organization, it is hoped that the final site selected will prove to be a safe and peaceful area honoring the memory of John McBride Belnap.

The text of the inscription engraved on the front side of the Memorial appears on the following page:

In Honor Of
JOHN McBRIDE BELNAP

Second son and child of

*Gilbert Belnap and Adaline Knight, Mormon Pioneers,
who was born 11 May 1849 in Fremont County, Iowa.
He departed for Utah with his parents and his older brother,
Gilbert Rosel Belnap, age 3, on 15 June 1850, in a wagon
built by his father in the Warren Foote Company, 2nd Fifty,
5th Ten, over which his father was captain.*

*In the same Ten in another wagon were his maternal
grandmother, Martha McBride Knight Smith Kimball, age 45,
and his uncle, James Vinson Knight, age 16.*

*Less than one week after crossing the Missouri River near
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, John took ill with cholera during the
evening of 21 June 1850 while the 2nd Fifty was encamped
on the east side of the Saline Ford.*

*About the same time, his mother and grandmother also
contracted cholera, although they later recovered.*

John died in the latter part of the night on 22 June 1850.

*His body was wrapped in a blanket and placed inside his
father's oak tool chest. He was buried in the morning on the
east side of Salt Creek in an unmarked grave dug by his father.*

At the time of his death, John was just learning to talk.

*When his mother would hold to his baby dress to keep him
from falling out of the wagon, John would say "Take care."*

*The rest of his family continued West, arriving in
the Salt Lake Valley on 17 September 1850.*

Two weeks later they moved to Ogden, Utah.

*Members of Gilbert Belnap's family were instrumental in
settling parts of Northern Utah and Eastern Idaho.*

*Erected and dedicated 27 April 1997 by
Descendants of Utah Pioneer Gilbert Belnap
Belnap Family Organization*

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Historic St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of Ashland, site of the John McBride Belnap Memorial Service, was built in 1872. Regarded by the Nebraska State Historical Society as one of the state's most handsome early churches, St. Stephen's is the oldest standing religious edifice in Ashland and one of the oldest still-standing churches in Nebraska.

The church, located at 16th Street and Adams, is an important regional example of Gothic Revival architecture, a popular architectural form in the Nineteenth Century, particularly for church buildings. St. Stephen's employs board and batten construction, which adds to the its individuality. Since 1872, the church has had only minor alterations. As the only Episcopalian church in Saunders County (and one of the first in Nebraska), St. Stephen's was built entirely of local materials, and by the blood, sweat, and tears of local pioneer labor.

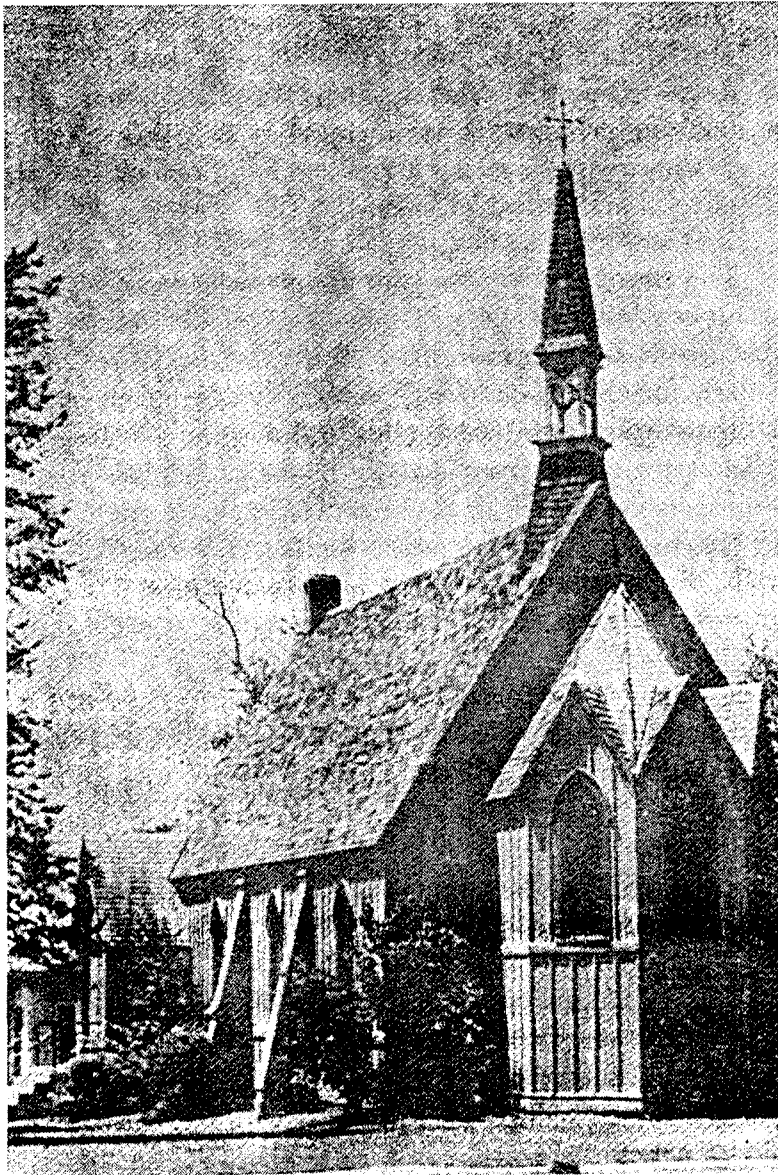
St. Stephen's was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. The Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska closed St. Stephen's for the last time in 1992, and sold it to the Ashland Arts Council for \$1.00. No longer used as a church, St. Stephen's is operated by the Ashland Arts Council as a concert hall, meeting place, and community center for the people of Ashland. It is also open for historic tours.

The Ashland Arts Council is presently in the process of restoring the historic church to its original condition. Recently completed renovations include the reroofing of the church, covering the fifteen stained glass windows with plexiglass, and installing a new furnace in the "annex." Plans call for the painting of the church's exterior in 1997, the 125th anniversary of the building of St. Stephen's. Donations for the preservation of this historic Nebraska landmark are welcome.

BELNAP FAMILY ORGANIZATION

The Belnap Family Organization, which represents all descendants of Utah Pioneer Gilbert Belnap (the father of John McBride Belnap), is today one of the oldest and largest non-profit family organizations in the United States. Gilbert Belnap's descendants, who now number approximately 9,000, have been born in almost every state of the Union and in at least a dozen foreign countries. Most remain active members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Over the past century, temple work, books, and other major genealogical research and restoration projects have been completed through the Belnap Family Organization. Gilbert's descendants continue to gather at bi-annual reunions, having held their first family reunion in Hooper, Weber, Utah in 1904. The Belnap Family Organization publishes annually the *Belnap Family Crier*. In 1968, the Belnap Family Organization was awarded a Certificate of Honor for "Best Family Organization Setup" by the LDS Church. Members of the Belnap Family Organization remain active in preserving, perpetuating, and promoting an understanding of Gilbert Belnap's tremendous pioneer heritage.



*St. Stephen's Episcopal Church
Constructed 1872*

REVELATION GIVEN TO BRIGHAM YOUNG

The following revelation, entitled "The Word and Will of the Lord," was given to President Brigham Young on January 14, 1847 at the Winter Quarters of the Camp of Israel, Omaha Nation, West Bank of the Missouri River, near Council Bluffs, Iowa:

The Word and Will of the Lord concerning the Camp of Israel in their journeyings to the West:

And this shall be our covenant--that we will walk in all the ordinances of the Lord.

. . . covet not that which is thy brother's.

Keep yourselves from evil to take the name of the Lord in vain . . .

Cease to contend one with another; cease to speak evil one of another.

Cease drunkenness; . . . let your words tend to edifying one another.

If thou art merry, praise the Lord with singing, with music, with dancing, and with a prayer of praise and thanksgiving.

If thou art sorrowful, call on the Lord thy God with supplication, that your souls may be joyful.

Fear not thine enemies, for they are in mine hands and I will do my pleasure with them.

My people must be tried in all things, that they may be prepared to receive the glory that I have for them, even the glory of Zion; and he that will not bear chastisement is not worthy of my kingdom.

Doctrine and Covenants 136:1, 4, 20-21, 23-24, 28-31

LEGACY OF THE MORMON PIONEERS

The story of the Mormon Trail is one of the great epic sagas in American history. Over a period of twenty-two years, from 1847 until the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869, upwards of 80,000 Latter-day Saints, many of whom were converts from Europe, journeyed along the Mormon Trail to Utah. In the words of one well-known non-Mormon writer:

[The Mormon pioneers] were the most systematic, organized, disciplined, and successful pioneers in our history; and their advantage over the random individualists who preceded them and paralleled them and followed them up the valley of the Platte came directly from their 'un-American' social and religious organization. Where Oregon emigrants and argonauts bound for the gold fields lost practically all their social cohesion en route, the Mormons moved like the Host of Israel they thought themselves. Far from loosening their social organization, the trail perfected it. As communities on the march they proved extraordinarily adaptable. When driven out of Nauvoo, they converted their fixed property, insofar as they could, into the instruments of mobility, especially livestock, and became for the time herders and shepherds, teamsters and frontiersmen, instead of artisans and townsmen and farmers. When their villages on wheels reached the valley of their destination, the Saints were able to revert at once, because they were town-and-temple builders and because they had their families with them, to the stable agrarian life in which most of them had grown up.

Wallace Stegner, *The Gathering of Zion: The Story of the Mormon Trail* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1992), p. 6.

MAYOR BARBARA J. SCHWARTEN

The Honorable Barbara J. Schwarten was born in West Point, Nebraska, about fifty miles northwest of Ashland. She was raised in Pender, Nebraska. Following her graduation from Pender High School, she worked as a Licensed Practical Nurse.

Following her marriage in 1951 to Delmar Schwarten, Barbara resided on a farm in rural Emerson, Nebraska, where she worked as an LPN at Emerson Hospital. She maintained active status with various community organizations and school activities, including the Chamber of Commerce and St. Paul's Lutheran Church. In 1965, Barbara became employed as the Clerk/Treasurer of Emerson. She attained Certified Municipal Clerk status in 1979.

In 1991, Mayor Schwarten moved to Ashland, where she became employed as Clerk/Treasurer until 1994. Barbara Schwarten has served as Mayor of the City of Ashland since 1994.

ASHLAND PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the City of Ashland, Nebraska throughout its history has sustained a rich tradition of preserving our community's pioneer heritage, and

WHEREAS, two of the most famous pioneer trails, the Mormon Trail and the Oregon Trail, passed near Ashland, and

WHEREAS, the summer of 1997 marks the 150th anniversary of the first companies of Mormon Pioneers moving across the Trail on their historic trek to the Rocky Mountains, and

WHEREAS, honoring the Pioneers who were people of courage and commitment can inspire those same qualities in our community members today,

NOW THEREFORE, I, Barbara J. Schwarten, Mayor of the City of Ashland, do hereby proclaim April 17-21, 1997 as "**Pioneer Heritage Days**" and do encourage all citizens of the community to participate in the events and activities of those days. I encourage families to develop the spirit of pioneering which is a significant part of our heritage. In this manner we can continue to strengthen our families and build our community.

PASTOR WILLIAM D. ARMOLD

William Dallas ("Bill") Arnold, Pastor of the Ashland United Methodist Church, was born to missionary parents who came home to Nebraska from Nigeria just a few weeks before he was born. When he was a year and a half, his parents had to make the decision to leave him and his brother with a wonderful Christian family while they returned to their calling, the people of Nigeria. The mission board felt that, for health reasons, missionary children should be left in the United States. Therefore, for about three-fourths of Pastor Arnold's life he has lived on a farm just twelve and a half miles from Ashland.

Pastor Arnold has been an ordained Elder in the United Methodist Church for 38 years. He presently serves as Pastor of the United Methodist Church at 1441 Adams Street in Ashland. Pastor Arnold and his wife have two children and three grandchildren. Pastor Arnold notes that he and his wife are "delighted" to live in close proximity to them at this time in their lives.

ALICE GILKESON GRAHAM

Local Ashland historian Alice Gilkeson Graham was born December 15, 1915 in Memphis, Nebraska, about six miles north of Ashland. One of her great great grandfathers homesteaded west of Ashland, and another great grandfather homesteaded north of Memphis. A third great grandfather came to Ashland in 1876 from Ohio. Alice is, as she says, "about as native as you can get."

Alice attended the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, where her major was history. She taught history and geography in Nebraska public schools for seven years in various parts of the state. In 1938, she married Donald Graham in Ashland. He passed away in 1985.

Alice has been highly involved in community affairs for much of her life. She is a member of several organizations, including the Ashland Rotary Club and the Methodist Women's Club, in which she has held numerous positions. She is also a member of various genealogical and historical societies. She has been a member for fifty years of the Ashland United Methodist Church and the Order of Eastern Star, of which she is a past Worthy Matron. For about thirty years Alice wrote for newspapers and magazines.

Alice is the author of three books: two volumes on the history of Ashland, entitled *Looking Over Our Shoulders*, and *A History of Greenwood* (a town located six miles from Ashland), which is in its second printing. Alice has been highly supportive of the Belnap Family Organization's project to place a monument in Ashland honoring John McBride Belnap.

Alice has two sons, one of whom lives in Lincoln and the other who resides with her in Ashland, and three grandchildren.

MICHAEL KEITH BELNAP

Michael Keith Belnap, originally from Valier, Montana, is a member of the voice faculty at Indiana University in Bloomington, and also teaches voice at Wabash College in Crawfordsville, Indiana. He received both his B.M. and M.M. degrees from Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. Michael studied at the European Opera Center in Belgium, and toured with the Royal Opera de Wallonie in Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France. Currently he plans to receive his D.M. from Indiana University in December 1997.

Michael was a guest soloist with the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Erich Kunzel, in *A Night at the Opera*, part of the Indianapolis Pops Concert Series. Other operatic concerts include a performance with the University of Evansville Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Lonnie Klein, and solo and duet recitals in Laie and Honolulu, Hawaii; Phoenix, Arizona; Conrad, Montana; and at Wabash College. He performed the American premiere of Horatio Parker's *Hora Novissima* with the Knoxville Symphony, the Bruckner *Te Deum* with the Fort Wayne Symphony, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony with the Utah Symphony, *Elijah* with the Victoria Symphony in British Columbia, the Verdi *Requiem* with Indiana University, and the world premiere of Darwin Wolford's *Behold He Cometh* at Ricks College in Rexburg, Idaho. He was recently invited back to Ricks College for another premiere and recording of *Song of Nephi* by Robert Cundick.

Michael has performed McTeague in *McTeague*, Rodolfo in *La Boheme*, Peter in *Peter Grimes*, Bacchus in *Ariadne*, Edgardo in *Lucia*, Cavaradossi in *Tosca*, Dr. Caius in *Falstaff* and Canio in *Pagliacci* with the Indiana University Opera Theater; and the Duke in *Rigoletto* with the Dona Anna Lyric Opera in Las Cruces, New Mexico. Other roles include Pinkerton in *Madame Butterfly*, Hoffmann in *The Tales of Hoffmann*, Jenik in *The Bartered*

Bride, and Valere in *Tartuffe*.

Michael studied privately with Luciano Pavarotti in Pesaro, Italy during the summer of 1994 and was a finalist in the 1995 Pavarotti International Vocal Competition in Philadelphia. He studies with Giorgio Tozzi at Indiana University, and has also worked with Ray Arbizu (Arizona), Lila Stuart (Utah), Peter Lockwood (Belgium), Noelle Barker (London), Elio Bataglia (Italy), Loh-Siew Tuan (London), Joan Dornemann (Metropolitan Opera) and Neal Goren (New York).

Upcoming performances for Michael include a Verdi *Requiem* in New Hampshire sponsored by the Handel Society and conducted by Marika Kuzma, Cavaradossi in *Tosca* with the Arkansas Symphony, and Don Jose in *Carmen* with the Western Plains Opera in Minot, North Dakota. Michael has been associated with Astral Artistic Services since 1994.

Michael is married to Lila Burrie. He is a great great grandson of Gilbert Belnap through Gilbert's son Oliver Belnap.



Michael Keith Belnap

PARLEY L. BELNAP

Dr. Parley L. Belnap is Coordinator of Organ Studies at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. He has a Bachelor's Degree and a Master's Degree in music from Brigham Young University, and a Doctorate of Musical Arts degree in organ performance from the University of Colorado at Boulder. He received the First-Prize Diploma and the Superior Diploma in organ performance under the noted organist/composer Flor Peeters at the Royal Flemish Conservatory in Antwerp, Belgium.

Among his performance opportunities have been many recitals as guest organist in the Salt Lake Tabernacle and daily recitals as an appointed organist at the Hyde Park Chapel in London, England.

Parley founded the Workshop on Church Music at Brigham Young University in 1978 and currently serves as chair. This annual Workshop is sponsored by Brigham Young University and has an attendance of approximately 1,200 participants.

Parley is married to Bona Belliston and they are the parents of seven children. He is a great grandson of Gilbert Belnap through Gilbert's son Francis Marion Belnap.



Parley L. Belnap

MARTY COX DEAGAN ORGAN CHIMES

The set of hand-crafted Deagan Organ Chimes played by Marty Cox in Ashland were hand-crafted in 1900 by the J.C. Deagan Company. When assembled on its steel-pipe frame, the instrument stands six feet high and four feet wide. Marty was informed once by a J. C. Deagan Company "old-timer" in Chicago that only about 50 or 60 sets were made. The term "organ chimes" comes from the shape of the 75 bell-metal tubular chimes, tuned so that each chime is synchronized with its air column pitch. Each of three chimes an octave apart has two "legs" that fit into a slot in the Honduras rosewood mallet which serves as a striker when shaking the unit with its vertical brass rod. The variance in length and strikes at each octave creates the unique, beautiful sound.

Marty's father, Edward Cox, an accomplished musician, acquired this set in 1934. At age twelve, Marty began making his own arrangements and developed a repertoire of chimes-suitable music. Since age seventeen, Marty has performed hundreds of chimes programs in churches, schools, nursing homes, auditoriums, and in homes. Marty's father gave him the chimes for a wedding present in 1947. Marty is aware of a dozen sets still in use, one of which is now in New Zealand.

Four generations of Cox's have played chimes duets with Marty, including his father, a sister and a brother, three sons, a daughter, and a granddaughter.

Marty is a great grandson of Gilbert Belnap through Gilbert's son Reuben Belnap. He and his wife Joyce S. Unck have eight children and forty-one grandchildren.

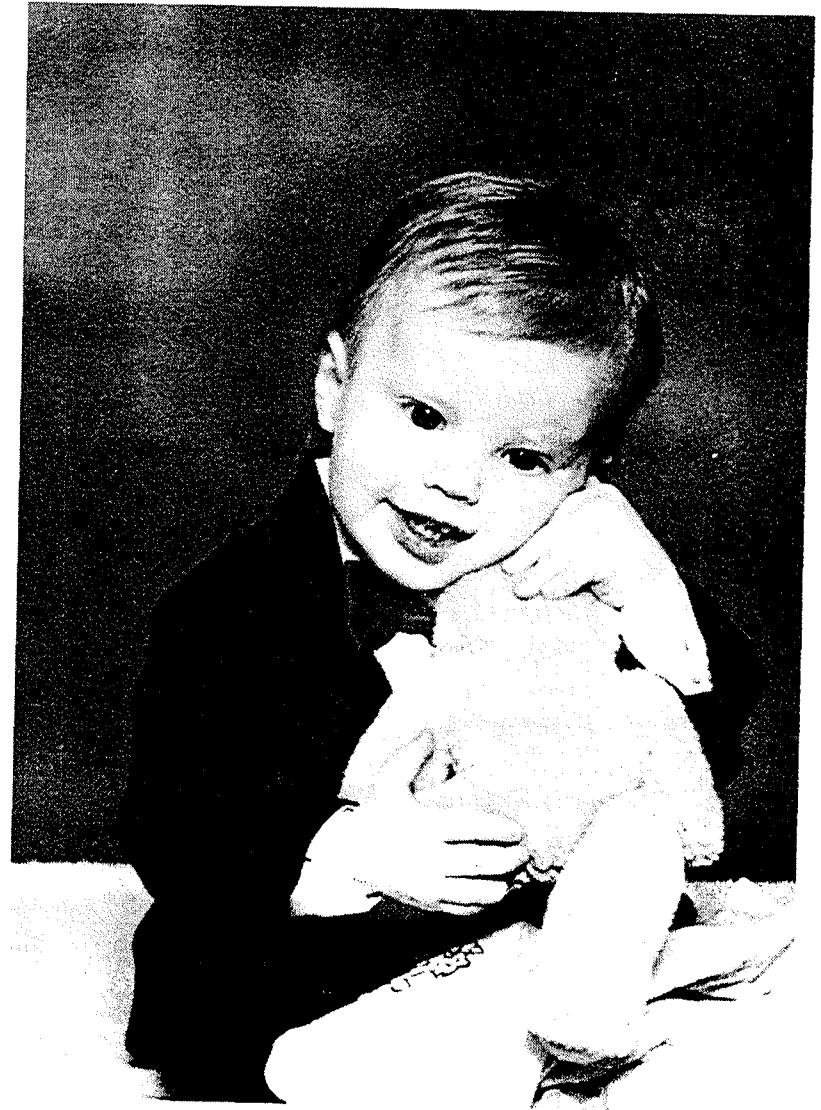
MASON RODNEY EUGENE UMPHREYS

Representing at the Memorial Service the youngest of the pioneers who died at the Saline Ford, including John McBride Belnap, is Mason Rodney Eugene Umphreys. As did John, Mason resides in Fremont County, Iowa in the community of Thurman. Thurman, which was formerly known as Plum Hollow and later Fremont City, may, in fact, have been the same community in which John lived until his parents started for Utah in May 1850.

Mason was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa on June 22, 1995--exactly 145 years, to the day, after John McBride Belnap died! Mason is the first child born to his parents, Rodney and Makayla Umphreys.

Mason has beautiful curly red hair. He is an early talker, having learned how to say "daddy" at five months. He can already count to three and has just started potty training. Mason's favorite toys are his blanket, which he calls his "girlie," and Winnie the Pooh.

Both of Mason's parents work for the *Omaha World Herald*. Rodney is a service assistant and Makayla delivers copies of the paper in the morning in Fremont County. Rodney has lived in Thurman his entire life, except for two years in California. Makayla has lived in southwestern Iowa for almost her entire life.



Mason Rodney Eugene Umphreys

"FOR THE CHILDREN"

*Little boys and little girls
Dirty feet and pretty curls,*

*Some with smiles, some with pain
They walked along the wagon train.*

*The wind would blow about their heads
The dirt and grass would be their beds.*

*Often sick and clothed in rags
Still they loved their Moms and Dads.*

*Men with oxen, mules and flies,
Women cooked and baked the pies.*

*"Daddy, who is leading Brigham Young?"
"Why, Jesus Christ, of course, my son."*

*A morning sun, a moonlit night
A just reward for doing right.*

*Some only see what's in their hand
Others see what's in God's plan.*

Russell M. Leger

JOHN McBRIDE BELNAP PIONEER MEMORIAL DONORS

The following individuals and organizations have generously contributed to the John McBride Belnap Pioneer Memorial:

Darlene B. Alder, Ridgefield, Washington	M. Wesley Cox, West Valley City, Utah
JoAnne T. Barlow, Alpine, Utah	David Cutler, Boise, Idaho
Joy Barreau, Hayward, California	John E. Cutler, Long Beach, California
A. Kay & Karma Belnap, Boise, Idaho	Beth B. Davidson, Montpelier, Idaho
Arlo H. Belnap, Iona, Idaho	Marty B. Dillon, Gilbert, Arizona
Brent J. & Lorinda G. Belnap, New York, New York*	Bobbie & Don G. Elwell, Preston, Idaho
Brian L. & Karen P. Belnap, Liberty, Utah	Lois B. Erickson, Pleasant View, Utah*
Bryant Belnap, Idaho Falls, Idaho*	Mildred B. Evans, Boise, Idaho
David F. Belnap, Arcadia, California	Scott R. Evans, Daytona Beach, Florida
Emery M. Belnap, Blackfoot, Idaho*	Sheri & Kim Fowers, Roy, Utah*
F. A. ("Bud") Belnap, Layton, Utah	Janet E. Gee, Bay Village, Ohio*
Garth Belnap, St. George, Utah	Dewey J. Gill, West Valley City, Utah
Gordon L. & Joy M. Belnap, Ogden, Utah	Lola Goodenough, Stevensville, Montana
Grant H. Belnap, Roberts, Idaho	Jeanette S. Greenwell, North Ogden, Utah
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Ira G. Belnap, Quartzite, Arizona	Glenda H. Guinn, Roy, Utah*
LaGrande H. Belnap, Hooper, Utah	Don L. Hammon, Fremont, California*
LaMar G. Belnap, Clearfield, Utah	Amelia N. Hammond, Idaho Falls, Idaho
Linden H. Belnap, Ogden, Utah	Darlene N. Hansen, Clearfield, Utah
Lola Belnap, Laguna Beach, California	Jean B. Hansen, Paul, Idaho
N. Blaine Belnap, Eden, Utah	Dorothy G. Harper, Ogden, Utah
Newel Belnap, Blackfoot, Idaho	Kathryn B. Hemingway, Sunriver, Oregon*
Owen S. Belnap, Ephrata, Washington	Scott & Joyce Hendricks, Blacksburg, Virginia
Raymond S. Belnap, Vale, Oregon	Armenta S. Higley, Hooper, Utah
R. Brent & Lorna P. Belnap, Ogden, Utah	Carrol T. Hill, Sugar City, Idaho
Steven A. Belnap, Ogden, Utah	Harold D. Hill, Rexburg, Idaho
Vere E. Belnap, Pingree, Idaho	James V. Hill, Tracy, California
W. Dean Belnap, Kaysville, Utah*	Beverly J. Jenkins, Idaho Falls, Idaho
Wallace J. Belnap, Mesa, Arizona*	Charles B. Jeppson, Salt Lake City, Utah*
Marvin M. Benson, Boise, Idaho	Orvid B. Jeppson, Tucson, Arizona
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Jean H. Brooks, Scottsdale, Arizona*	Donna J. Kessler, Sacramento, California
Glenna B. Busath, Salt Lake City, Utah*	Diane E. Kimball, Sandy, Utah
Lynn E. Busath, Summit, New Jersey	Donna B. Lewis, Salt Lake City, Utah
Lyman H. Cook, Ogden, Utah	Betsy Lillywhite, Cedar City, Utah
Geraldine T. Coombs, Salt Lake City, Utah	Luann B. Lloyd, South Jordan, Utah
M. B. & Joyce Cox, Bountiful, Utah	Verla B. Lusk, Sugar City, Idaho
	Clifton & Hazel May, Heyburn, Idaho
	LeOra McCrary, Ogden, Utah

Richard C. McNeely, West Valley City, Utah
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 Christine S. Mills, Salt Lake City, Utah
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 Iola B. Murray, West Point, Utah
 Toni N. Myers, Salt Lake City, Utah
 LouJean A. Nilsson, South Ogden, Utah
 Audrey B. Patterson, Heyburn, Idaho
 Wanda M. Parker, Mesa, Arizona
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 Bruce & Edith M. Ward, Idaho Falls, Idaho
 Allen Wheelwright, Roy, Utah
 Benon P. Whyte, Bountiful, Utah
 Dean V. Wiberg, La Crescentia, California*
 Joseph R. Williams, Ogden, Utah
 Eva D. & Ronald Zollinger, Kaysville, Utah

* Indicates those who specifically donated to the Belnap Family Organization's John McBride Belnap Pioneer Memorial Special Project

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Pastor William D. Arnold, Ashland United Methodist Church
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 Russell M. Leger, Trail Leader, South Mormon Trail Wagon Train
 David Lutton, Ashland attorney
 National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers
 Nebraska State Historical Society
 Nebraska Travel and Tourism Department
 President Maury W. Schooff, Lincoln, Nebraska Stake President, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
 Honorable Barbara J. Schwarten, Mayor of Ashland
 Troy L. Strom, Ashland City Administrator
 Cheryl Warren, Ashland Gazette

And

The City and Citizens of Ashland, Nebraska

Members of the Lincoln, Nebraska Stake of
 The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

South Mormon Trail Wagon Train Participants