Levi Byram and Martha Jane Belnap

Gold Medal Pioneers

by

Donald Levi Gale Hammon

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Preface

This book contains a portion of the history of Levi Byram Hammon and his wife Martha Jane Belnap. Among its pages are the history of the Hammon family dating back to the mid 18th century, when our Hammon's were recent immigrants to America.

It has taken nearly 30 years to gain but one generation in this families lineage, but in those 30 years many other vital discoveries have been made and open the door to further knowledge of this family's untold history.

For decades our earliest ancestor was known to be Henry Hammon. Through the dedicated research and prayers of Tressa Murdock Garrett, we discovered another generation. The names of Johan Philip and Margaretha Hamman were discovered among the old church books of Pennsylvania. Philip, as he is called, was a resident of Pennsylvania. Others bearing the Hammon name were neighbors of Philip and his contemporaries. They will, no doubt, eventually lead us to further generations.

One of their sons, Johan Heinrich Hamman, was our ancestor Henry. His name, and those of his parents, were found in a transcribed German Reformed Church record in Northampton Co., Pennsylvania. Since that discovery we have been able to follow the family through the sparse records from Pennsylvania into Maryland. And further on to Ohio, where many of his descendants remain. His grandson, Levi Hammon, was born in Ohio, and through the religious path he choose, brought the name of Hammon from Ohio into Utah and Idaho.

It was this Levi Hammon who was the father of Levi Byram. He was the first of our Hammon family to join the Mormon church and make the incredible journey across the plains of Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, to Utah.

My extreme gratitude goes to Glenda Hammon Guinn and her husband Jim. Through the years they have helped me in gathering data, introducing me to many of the Utah cousins, and have given me a home during my stays in Utah. I would also like to mention a few other who have helped gather information and provided support; Jean Hammon Brooks, Glen H. McEntire, Dorothy Greenwell Harper, and Irma

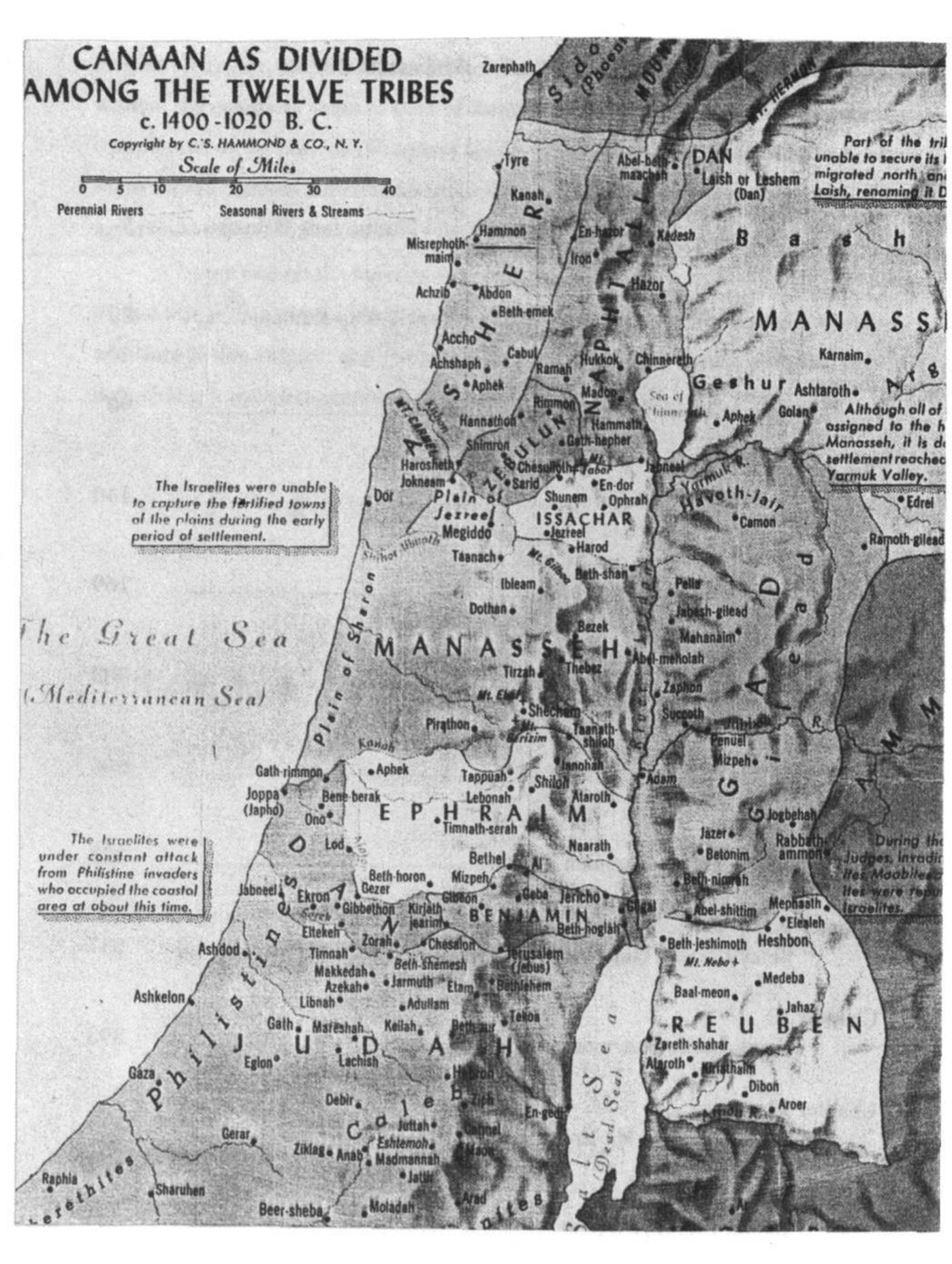
Greenwell Taylor, all helped me immensely. This book would not have been possibly without the countless years of work of Aunt Betsy Robena Hammon Greenwell, whose compilation of the previous Hammon history supplied the foundation of this book. Many others donated material and photographs to my collection and I very much appreciate their contributions.

I pray that all the families will continue to record their history and genealogy so that this work can be added too in time. It is my sincere wish to produce annual additions to this volume, and I would appreciate additional family histories, personal data changes and photographs.

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Map of Ancient Biblical Land showing the name HAMMON

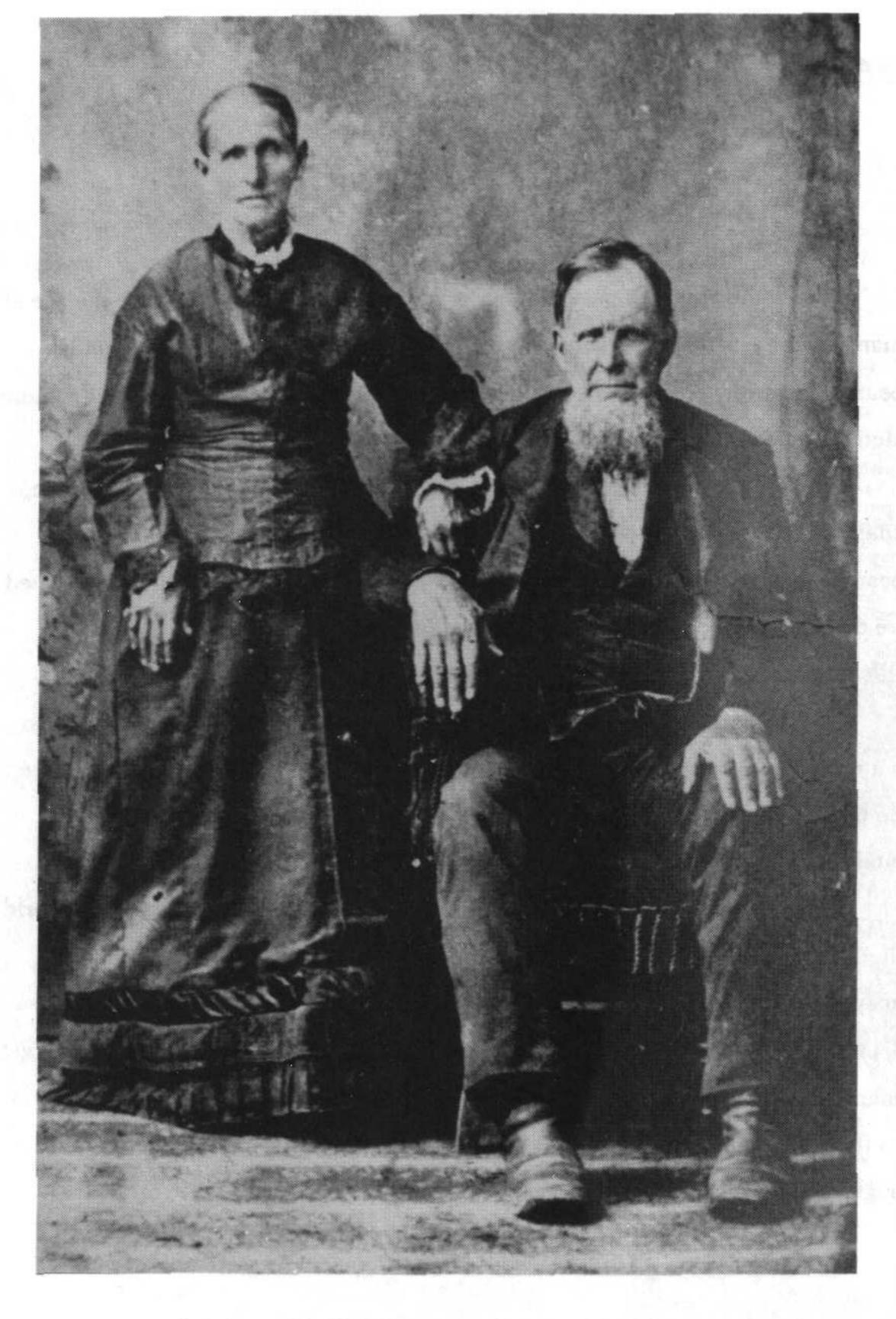
The Name of Hammon and Its Origins

The name Hammon is of ancient origin, and was long used before the use of surnames were custom. The name can be found in numerous ancient texts and appears in a variety of forms, from the ancient times centered near Israel to the more modern forms found in England, Germany and throughout modern Europe.

The name has been found written Aman, Amann, Amon, Amman, Haman, Hamant, Hammon, Hammons, Hammond, Hamonde, Hayman and Hammoind. It appears among the earliest surnames used in England and was no doubt introduced there during the time of William, when in 1066 he led his armies to conquer the Anglican island.

The name is also used in books referring to the Gods. Ammon or Hammon was a name given to Jupiter, and worshipped in Libya. A location mentioned in the bible bears the name Hammon in its common form and Oasis of Ammon and the fountain is the famous Fons Solis.

When our Hammon ancestors reached the Atlantic shores of the New World in the 18th century, the surname bears several variations. Early church record in Pennsylvania writes the surname Hamman or Haman. Throughout the years, dialectically translations took its influence and our surname can be found written as; Haman, Hamman, Hamon, Hayman, Hammond, and finally Hammon. Hammond is often the an accepted variation used by our "distant cousins" that remain in and throughout Ohio and many eastern states.



Levi and Polly Chapman (Bybee) Hammon parents of Levi Byram Hammon

Chapter 1

Ancestry of Levi Byram and Martha Jane Belnap Hammon

The ancestors of Levi and Martha Hammon were among the men and women who aided in the shaping this country. These emigrant ancestors were among the "founding families" of America and were among the pioneers who helped found this country's' religious, social and political ideology. It was our ancestors and emigrants like them, whose hopes and dreams created an honest, workable religious society.

For the most part our ancestors were of strong Christian background and most remained so in their beliefs throughout their lives. They were honest, hard working, and possessed strong religiously convictions, views often forgotten or put aside, evolving to suit the today's generation. The majority of Levi's *known* ancestors emigrated from Germany, England, or France and those of Martha Jane's emigrating from England or Ireland, nearly all arriving to between the 17th or 18th century.

The 17th and 18th centuries in Europe was a most trying and stressful upon the citizens. Civil chaos and religious unrest, throughout Europe, developed, with civil wars, sometimes caused by only differing religious views. In France, England and Ireland baleful forces propelled many residence from their homes and from their native homelands. Many of our ancestors were among those that left their homes, looking for a place of place for peace and prosperity and religious freedom.

The Goodloes

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The earliest of Levi's ancestors to arrive in America were George and Mary Goodloe, Levi being the eighth-generation descendant of these Virginia emigrants. George was a native of Wigan, Lancashire, England, born near or in Wigan about 1637. His name first appears in the parish church records of Wigan, Lancashire, being christened there on 26 April 1637.

George was born during a period of civil unrest in Lancashire and throughout Great Britain. His family was that of a quasi-aristocratic family and were trapped between ruling factions. When George reached the age of five years old, fighting erupted between the religious and political factions within Lancashire. Lancashire

soon became a proving ground between the English parliamentary ruling class and the Scots, who had inherited the English throne. In September 1642 actual fighting began. Weeks of intensive preparation followed and then a struggle for the control of the main north-south road began. The area around Wigan teetered between the Royalist and Parliamentarians until June 1643 when the Parliamentarians firmly occupied key towns, including Wigan. Fighting continued until the following year putting most local citizens in peril. The Parliamentarians succeeded in recovering most all of previous lost holdings by late 1643.²

A second civil war began in 1648. The Scots, who supported Charles, on the understanding that the Presbyterians should be the official religion in England for at least three years. The Lancashire Presbyterians, however, continued their support of Parliament.³ Cromwell's army soon defeated the unruly Scots, but the religious battle would rage on for decades.

Three quarters of a century before the civil wars in England, the English had gained a foothold on the North American continent, where once Spanish and Portuguese dominated colonizers dwelled soon became the home for hundreds of Englanders. A reconnaissance expedition organized by Sir Walter Raleigh surveyed and scouted Roanoke Island in Albemarle Sound and then hastened home carrying with him tales of rich soil, friendly natives and mineral wealth. Future expeditions failed until in a group of merchants established the first permanent colony in North America in 1607.

The merchants operated as a joint-stock company under a charter from King James I. The charter was an early form of a modern corporation that allowed the corporation to sell shares of stock in their company and to use the pooled investment capital to outfit and supply overseas expeditions. The king's charter to the Virginia Company began with a concern for bringing the Christian religion to the native population, but profit providing the motive for most. Many of the early Virginia colonists died of miserably of dysentery, malaria and malnutrition. One-third of the immigrants, which came to North America, were gold-seeking adventurers with roughened hands, and a proportion of gentlemen, six times as great as the English population. There were numerous failures backed by the powerful rich merchants of London, but despite these early failures the merchants continued to pour money into Virginia. Understanding the need for ordinary farmers who could raise food necessary to sustain the colony, they reorganized by promising free land for working upon it for seven years. In 1618, they sweetened the terms offering 50 acres of land outright to anyone journeying to Virginia. More than 9,000 settlers crossed the Atlantic between

1610 and 1622 to begin life anew in Virginia. More than 7,000 emigrants died by the end of the period and Virginia became known by English critics as a "slaughter house." Many risks were taken by those coming to Virginia and at first little rewards to the financial backers. Then the discovery that tobacco⁴ could grow splendidly in the Chesapeake soil sparked new interest in a Virginia investment. It was an added bonus for the rich merchants that had already invested so heavily in Virginia. By 1638 the crop exceeded 3 million pounds and was truly an economic blessing to Virginia and the London merchants.

George Goodloe was 14 by the end of the civil wars. Four years later he parted his native countryside and set sail for English America. George arrived aboard the *Philip* 20 June 1655⁵ and " for the importation into the Colony of Virginia " he was granted 50 acres of land.⁶ George received the crown land grant in Upper St. Margaret's Parish, Middlessex County. Future land grants to George included 250 acres on the south side of the Rappahannock in 1674, 60 acres in 1679, and 113 acre in 1704, adjoining property he already owned. He soon became one of one of Virginia's wealthy landowner, a grower of tobacco, and owner of slaves.⁷ His wealth brought political and civic responsibilities and propelled him into a man of the upper class.

George was appointed Constable of Middlessex County in 1686 and appeared in the military census in 1687, as furnishing horse and armor and serving on horseback for the defense of the colony.⁸ Beside his civil duties, his political ambitions and his wealth, George had ties to the established church in Virginia, a Protestant church paralleling the church in England.⁹ He was truly a man of pioneer spirit and man of ambition and dreams for the future. George, "being sick and weak" made his will in December 1710 and within one month his Will was presented for certification before the Middlessex County court.¹⁰

George's son Henry Goodloe, was born in 1674. Henry became a member of the Christ Church Parish in Middlessex, Virginia, by birthright and by law. ¹¹ His own land grant in 1718 of 400 acres was in Middlessex county. ¹² By 1720 he is mentioned "of Spotsylvania county", where he had established his home and plantation. He also owned at least another 800 plus acre in Spotsylvania and Caroline counties. ¹³ Like his father, Henry was a wealthy land owner and owner of slaves. One of his slaves, a man by the name Guy, is mentioned in the parish church records upon Guy's death in 1720. ¹⁴ Henry died 13 March 1715 and probably was buried in the family cemetery near the home plantation. ¹⁵ His children were: Mary, George, Henry, Elizabeth, Jane, Robert, Ann, Avarilla and Catherine. ¹⁶

Elizabeth, Henry's daughter, was born in 1706. She was christened in the Christ Church in Spotsylvania County on 22 Sep. 1706. The married neighboring land owner and French Huguenots, Robert Durrett. Robert and Robert owned land in both Caroline and Spotsylvania Counties. Robert died about 1765 and following Elizabeth's death on 20 April 1783, their son George received the "Kemp place" and son Robert received the home estate. The state of the

Elizabeth Goodloe was the last of our ancestors bearing the Goodloe surname. Following her marriage to Robert Durrett they had a daughter, Diana, who married George Chapman, a resident of Spotsylvania and Caroline counties. The adventurous George Chapman, together with family, left his native Virginia and migrated towards Kentucky and for some unknown reason traveled to South Carolina and Tennessee. According to family traditions, while in Bean Station, Tennessee in 1787, George was killed by Indians.

Polly Chapman, daughter of George and Diana, was born 26 July 1775 in Spotsylvania Co., Virginia.²⁰ She was the great grandmother of Levi Byram Hammon and the mother of Elizabeth "Betsy" Ann Lane. Polly married Robert Lane (1770-27 Sep 1826)²¹, a farmer at Barren County, Kentucky.²²

Six generations of our ancestor are mentioned above. They were successful in establishing their homes in Virginia and later in Kentucky and alter branching into one of the most prosperous and prolific of Mormon families, the Bybee's.

The Bybee's

Like our Goodloe ancestor's the Bybee's established themselves in Virginia during the mid 1600's. Two emigrants by the name of John Bybe emigrated during this period. Positive proof of the identity of our ancestor John is unknown to me. A number of the family does except that John Bybee, husband to Elizabeth, was our progenitor Bybee in America.

The son of John and Elizabeth, Thomas Bybee, was born about 1689 in York Co., Virginia. His will is among the files of Goochland county court records, not far from the home of the Goodloe and Durrett's. Thomas Bybee died about 1729. His known children are; John, Thomas, Elizabeth and Judith. Records have been found of this family in Henrico and Fluvanna Counties, Virginia, but no conclusive evidence to where in England the family originated. John appears to be the name of choice in our direct lineage of the Bybee, with John being the father of John, born in what is today Fluvanna County, Virginia about 1735. This John Bybee was the grandfather of Utah immigrant Byram Bybee.

John Bybee was a Revolutionary War Soldier and served as a private in Capt. William Grimes Co., 15th Virginia Regiment. He served in Concord and was reported "sick" at the Concord Meeting House, 1 Sep. 1777.²³ In May 1778 he transferred to Colonel John Cropper's Company. Further records of him show him in such places as Englishtown, White Plains, Bedford, Camp Newark and Valley Forge. Records showed John as a deserter, 25 June 1779, but updated information in August 1779 bears the remark; "returned deserted from misinformation June 1779."²⁴ He remained in service until at least December 1779, when we find the last muster roll bearing his name. For this service to his county John received 6 and 2/3 dollars per month.²⁵

John Bybee's son, John was born in 1779, after the creation of Fluvanna Co., Virginia. He is the father of Utah immigrant and Mormon pioneer Byram Bybee. John was a farmer in Barren County, owning land there as early as 1799. He married 6 May 1791, in Franklin Co., Virginia to Miss Elizabeth "Betsy" Kelly, the daughter William and Mary Kelly. John Bybee settled on Nobob Creek, Barren County, on a 200 acre parcel. He died there 21 May 1819 in Barren Co., Kentucky.

During the early part of the 19th century there arose a political question regarding slavery. It is family tradition that was the reasoning behind Byram Bybee and his family leaving pro-slavery Kentucky for neutral Indiana. Among others of the family to leave were Lee Allen Bybee, Byram Bybee and David Lane. accompanied with their wives and children.

Byram Bybee and his first wife Elizabeth Ann Lane, the daughter of Robert Lane, were both raised in Kentucky. Betsy born in Tennessee, shortly thereafter migrated to Barren Co., Kentucky. Byram was born Barren Co., Kentucky, probably on the Nobob Creek property.

As a youth Byram lived and worked on the family farm. He was later skilled as a shoemaker, and later became a member of the State Militia. Byram and Betsy left their home in Barren County and settled Uncle Lee Bybee's in Clay Co., Indiana. They arrived there sometime near or in 1836. The location of their home was near the Eel River, not far from the present community of Bowling Green. While residence in Clay County the Bybee and Lane families became acquainted with several young men, who called themselves missionaries for the Mormon Church. Among them was a missionary named Almon Babbitt. Byram and Lee Bybee listened with open hearts and open minds and soon became the firsts in the family become members of the Mormon Church.

This time in Mormon history was a time of repeated persecutions. The Mormon's had been persecuted from their homes in Ohio and then Missouri. The

church re-located the main body near Commerce, Illinois (later known as Nauvoo, Illinois). Large numbers of "Saints" soon made all efforts to congregate in Nauvoo, it being the place called to be the headquarters of the church. Joining the main body of Saints in Nauvoo were numerous Clay County, Indiana converts; Lee Allen Bybee, the Lane's and Byram and Betsy Bybee. While in Nauvoo persecution continued, but their belief in church doctrine was strong and they were faithful to the church.

The more remote areas surrounding Nauvoo were easily open to harassment by anti-mormon followers. Byram and Betsy were each accosted on at least one occasion. The persecution forced them to move closer to town were there where safety among the mass. The persecution then took a more forceful tone. Anti-Mormons forced the arrest of Joseph Smith, the Church's leader and several top church officials. While in jail and awaiting arraignment, anti-mormon terrorists forced their way into the jail and murdered Joseph Smith Jr. and his brother Hyrum. With little retaliation by the government or by the Mormon's the persecution continued. By 1846 most Mormon's had agreed leave their homes. Byram and Betsy left their home in 1846, joined by their married daughter Polly and her husband Levi Hammon. Leaving Illinois they crossed the Mississippi River into Iowa. An agreement to allow the Mormons to pass through Iowa, peaceable, had been given by the Governor of that state, and allowed for their safe transport. Byram and his family secured work building fences and farming in Iowa. During tougher times many of the family traveled to find work in Missouri. This work would allow them to save money and supplies and prepare them for their exodus to Utah. With the wagons built and enough supplies saved, Byram and his family made their way to Winter Quarters, Nebraska. From this point, in 1851, they departed in the Alfred Cardon company, with Levi Hammon the Captain of the "Ten."

When Byram arrived in Utah territory the families were instructed by church leaders to locate in Weber County. In what is today Uintah, near the Davis County line, Byram and Betsy built their home, farmed and labored for the church as its official in the area. Byram was appointed the local civil official as well as being the church's official. Many of his descendants still remain in that part of the county.

Health reasons forced Byram to leave the cold climate of Weber county and travel south into the sun baked "cotton belt." Byram established a home in Grafton, Washington County, Utah and there, in 1864, he passed peacefully away. The red sands of Grafton became his final resting place. His last child, Betsy Maria, the daughter of his third wife, Else Maria Knutson, inherited his property in Grafton.²⁸

Byram and Betsy's children were: Polly Chapman, Rhoda, Elizabeth Jane,

Luann Bird, John McCann, Lucien Bird, David Bowman, Jonathan Marion, Robert Lee and Byram Levi. He married second a widow by the name of Mary Smith and third to Elsa Maria Knutson. Betsy Lane Bybee died 17 May 1867 in Smithfield, Utah

Hammon's

The progenitors of our Hammon family were primarily German. Family names such as: Haman, Rüssel, and Richarts, can be found in the early German-American records of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The earliest proven ancestor bearing the Hammon name probably reached America in the middle 1700's, nearly a century after his Virginia counterparts. The first known member of this family was Johan Phillip Hamman.²⁹

Phillip, as his name is found in the public records, was a farmer and resided in Northampton Co., Pennsylvania. Other's bearing a similar surname lived in the surrounded area to Philip and were possibly close relations, although no linked has been made to our family. Much of Philip's life remains a mystery. Only bits and pieces have been found, mostly in the form of church, tax, census, or transactions. Little is found regarding his life or his day to day activities. However, from these records, we know that Philip was a farmer and an owned land in Northampton Co. Pennsylvania. He worshipped in the Reformed churches of the area, but the lack of adequate records fails to substantiate his affiliation with any of the reformed churches. Although evidence is sparse to show that he left Northampton County, it is likely that in his later life he and most of his children migrated from Northampton home, settling further west, possibly in Maryland.³⁰ Philip's known children are: Johan Phillip, Johan Peter, Johan Jacob, Johan Heinrich, Maria Christina and Catharina. Other's that are speculated to be his children, have been located in Maryland, but further details need to be unfolded before positive proof is established.

For many decades Philip's son, Johan Heinrich Haman, was the earliest known of our ancestor Hammon's. He was known to members of the family as Henry Hammon(d)³¹ and was instrumental in establishing his family in Ohio during the early 1830's. Henry Hammon was born 10 Aug. 1777 in Moore Township, Northhampton Co., Pennsylvania³² and like his father he was a farmer. Henry married Mary Russell (Ruessel) in Northumberland Co., Pennsylvania, 6 June 1798.³³ Henry migrated about 1805 to Allegheny Co. Maryland, where he and his a supposed brother, Jacob, purchased some land.³⁴ Jacob Hammon sold his portion of the land and apparently moved from the immediate area, but quite possibly he remained in Maryland and was

there later joined by brothers Peter, and Philip, and their father Philip.

Henry resided in Alleghany Co., Maryland from 1805 until the early 1830's. He attended church in Maryland on one occasion, but due to the lack of reformed church's in the Maryland, attended service and communion in near-by Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Many of his children and grandchildren's names can be found among the volumes of church records.

Henry and his family remained in this backwoods location for the more than two decades, until the opening of the Ohio territory by the building of a new "highway." Following the opening of the new highway the opportunity arose for Henry's grown children to purchase prime virgin agricultural land in Ohio. Catherine Hammon Baker, Jacob, John, Mary Harden, Peter, Sarah Susannah Trimble, Levi W., Elizabeth Hammon Gonser and Jonathan, most of Henry and Mary's children, all settled for some time in Khox. Co., Ohio, while son Daniel Hammon, settled in nearby Holmes Co., Ohio. Henry Hammon died in Millwood, Knox County, Ohio on 6 April 1841. His wife was Mary (Maria Magdalena) Russel, born 6 June 1778 in Northumberland Co., Pennsylvania and died at the ripe old age of 97, 28 April 1871. Both she and Henry are buried in the Millwood Cemetery, Millwood, Ohio. 39

Henry's son, Daniel Hammon, was born in 17 December 1801 in Pennsylvania, the second of 12 children. Daniel spent his youthful days in the back-country of Maryland where he met and courted Motlany Ricard and about 1820 married. Daniel Hammon purchased a half section of land, gently rolling Ohio farmland, purchased from his father in law. Frederick Rigert. Frederick Rigert was a neighbor of Henry Hammon in Allegheny Co., Maryland and attended communion at the Zion Church in Wellersburg, Pennsylvania. Mary Magdalene "Motlany" Richard was born about 13 Jan. 179345 in Pennsylvania.

Daniel Hammon's purchased land in German township, Holmes County, Ohio. It was on this property that his son Levi was most likely born. He remained there until 1838 or 1839 when he migrated across Ohio and Indiana. He settled in Clay County, Indiana. He soon became dissatisfied with Indiana and returned to Ohio. 46

In Clay Co., Indiana a teenage Levi Hammon met a young lady named Polly Chapman Bybee. They were married there on 10 Sept. 1840.⁴⁷ Levi Hammon, the father of Levi Byram, was born 14 June 1820 in German twp., Holmes Co., Ohio.⁴⁸ After their marriage Levi returned to Knox County with his bride Polly. They remained in Knox County to raise a family of their own. Levi, being the eldest son, held numerous responsibilities on his father's farm and helped with the family gristmill. Within a few years Levi and his Polly, made their way to Nauvoo, Illinois, to join

Polly's parents. Daniel left Knox County following his sons George and John, taking with him his children, Mary and Polly.⁴⁹

Levi and Polly, arrived in Nauvoo in the winter of 1845. By the following January 1846⁵⁰ they fully excepted the Mormon doctrine and were baptized in the ice-ladened Mississippi River. Their decision of becoming a follower proved to be a challenge. Persecution was harsh and they were forced to flee their home in Nauvoo, accompanied by Byram Bybee's family. The families left Illinois aboard a flat board boat, leaving with all they could carry. They landed on the Iowa side of the Mississippi, safe from the anti-Mormon mobs. For some brief period they found work on various farms in Iowa, building fence and living out of the wagon boxes. Levi made his way to Missouri, where he secured work. He remained in Missouri working and preparing two wagons for his anticipated journey to follow the Mormon saints into Utah. While living at St. Joseph, Missouri, Polly gave birth to a son they named Levi Byram Hammon. Soon enough had been saved and the wagons built they joined other faithful Mormon followers and immigrated to Utah.

Family of Levi and Polly Chapman Bybee Hammon

- Elizabeth Magdalena Hammon, born 31 July 1841, Washington twp., Knox Co., OH.⁵¹ Died 2 Jan. 1911, Thomas, Bingham, ID.⁵²
- Rhoda Ann Hammon, born 31 Aug. 1843, Knox Co., OH.⁵³ Died 5 Aug. 1848.⁵⁴
- Saloma Leanna Hammon, born 22 March 1845, Skaukes Creek, Knox Co., OH.⁵⁵ Died 6 Sep. 1913, Blackfoot, Bannock, ID.⁵⁶
- Martha Jane Hammon, born 21 June 1847, Omaha, Pottawatamie, IA.⁵⁷
 Died 18 Aug. 1917, Francis, Summit, UT.⁵⁸
- Levi Byram Hammon, born 27 Aug., 1849, St. Joseph, Buchanan, MO.⁵⁹ Died 2 March 1915, Roy, Weber, UT.⁶⁰
- Polly Chapman Hammon, born 27 March 1851, Andrew Co., MO.⁶¹
 Died 24 March 1914, Wilford, Fremont, ID.⁶²
- Lucien Vilate Hammon, born 28 Dec. 1852, Uintah, Weber, UT.⁶³ Died 13 Jan. 1937, Ogden, Weber, UT.⁶⁴
- Heber Chase Hammon, born 18 March 1854, East Weber, Weber, UT.⁶⁵
 Died 4 Aug. 1895, Wilford, Fremont, ID.⁶⁶
- Betsy Ann Hammon, born 11 Feb. 1856, East Weber, Weber, UT.⁶⁷
 Died 30 Sep. 1887, Wilford, Fremont, ID.⁶⁸

 Luann Bird Hammon, born 21 Nov. 1857, Uintah, Weber, UT⁶⁹ Died 22 Aug. 1936, Burley, Cassia, ID.⁷⁰

11. Daniel Jedediah Hammon, born 14 Oct. 1859, So. Weber, Davis, UT.⁷¹

Died 25 July 1931.⁷²

12. Matilda Christena Hammon, born 7 May 1861, Uintah, Weber, UT.⁷³ Died 7 May 1861, Uintah, Weber, UT.⁷⁴

13. Jonathan Marion Hammon, born 3 Aug. 1862, East Weber, Weber, UT. 75

Died 17 Apr. 1940, Idaho Falls, Bonneville, ID.76

14. Alice Frances Hammon, born 5 Apr. 1865, Liberty. Bear Lake, ID.⁷⁷
Died 15 Oct. 1939, St. Anthony, Fremont, ID.⁷⁸

15. Son Hammon, born 1867. Died 1867.⁷⁹

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Martha Jane's ancestors preceded her husbands' to this country, by almost three decades. Men like William Rockwell, Richard Knight, John Drake and John Elderkin, with their wives, were deeply rooted in Massachusetts prior to the arrival of George Goodloe. These founding emigrants, and their accompanying families, were among the earliest pioneers to settle in Massachusetts and among of our earliest emigrant ancestors.

Knight

The founding father of our Knight family in America is Richard Knight. Emigrating from England, Richard sailed to America and settled in Hampton, New Hampshire about 1639. Richard probably came to Hampton from Norfolkshire, England, as did most of the early inhabitants of that area.

Richard Knight had a mill at Hampton as early as 1640. He made an agreement between the town of Hampton for him to keep the mill there and in turn received 100 acres of land. Besides keeping the mill Richard was contracted to build a meeting house in fall 1640. He remained in Hampton until 1645. In 1645 the constables of Boston issued a warrant for his Richard's arrest. The account of this warrant was thievery. The constables ordered his possessions and estate seized on 9 September 1645, but Richard had already left the vicinity and had taken up residence in Rhode Island. ⁸⁰ In Rhode Island Richard did carpentry work and practiced this trade as he did in his former location. His life in Rhode Island was without further allegations of illegal activity. He sold his property in Hampton in early 1646. Besides

carpentry in Rhode Island, Richard kept the prison at Newport and his name appears on the Newport list of freeman in 1655. He was a general sergeant during the years 1647 to 1658.

Richard had an early claim to land at Newport, being deeded land from his new father in law in the year 1648/9. He made a partner of Henry Hall on 19 Jan. 1663/4 in the great purchase of lands at Chippachog. The land located in Westerly and Kingston was a purchase of land directly made from the Indians. This land purchase afterwards was known as the Hall and Knight purchase. 81

Richard Knight married first in England. I have not found any evidence of this marriage, or his children there. When he emigrated or on what ship has not been found. Whether his first wife came with him to America or died before his departure also remains a mystery. There is evidence from his will that he had a son John, a "son in Old England." ⁸² After arriving to America, Richard married a second time. He married Sarah Rogers, the daughter of James Rogers. ⁸³ Their children were; Jonathan, David, Richard, John 2nd. (The first John remaining in England). Richard died in 1680.

Richard's son David Knight, spent the early years of his life growing up in Rhode Island. He lived at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, where his father had received 100 acres grant for service during King Philips War. He was born about 1656, probably in Newport, Rhode Island and left Rhode Island about the year 1691. David settled at Norwich, Connecticut where on 17 March 1691/2 he married Sarah Backus. Sarah was a second generation born American and a descendant of the notable immigrant William Backus.

David and Sarah settled near "the bend in the river, " ⁸⁴ in Norwich town, located where the town of Lisbon is today. Their children were; Rachel, David, Sarah, Jonathan, Mary, Hannah, Lurana, Joseph and Benjamin. He died 24 November 1744.

Their son David Knight Jr. is the next of our direct lineage. David was born on 12 October 1693 at Woodstock, Connecticut and on 24 December 1718 married Abigail Crane, the daughter of Jonathan and Deborah Griswold Crane. David died at Hanover, Norwich town, 19 Dec. 1769. Abigail was born 15 February 1703 and died of "old age" 12 March 1790.85 Together they had 12 children; Jonathan, David, Abigail, Rebecca, Crane, John, Phineas, Sarah, Deborah, Jerusha, Samuel and Nathaniel. Their second son and the third David were the ancestor of our Martha Jane.

The third David Knight, was born 13 October 1721 at Windham Connecticut. He married Abigail Hutchens, the daughter of Dr. John Hutchens. They were married on 11 May 1743 and together had six children before her untimely death on 21 March

1756. David married second to Jane Wightman, the widow of David Clark. Following her death on 26 May 1776 David married for a his third wife Mrs. Mary Hall.

David and Abigail Hutchens Knight had the following children: Samuel, David, Abigail, Lucy and Eunice. David and second wife Jane had; Susannah, Jane Anna, Daniel W., Crane. and Joshua. David died 23 September 1804 at Hanover, Connecticut.

The Connecticut River Valley was fast becoming a prime location for settlement. The valley was increasing in population as far north as Vermont. Many of the inhabitants of Norwich, Connecticut took advantage of this land. Samuel Knight, the eldest son of the third David Knight and Abigail Hutchens, had recently married Betty Elderkin. On December 4, 1768 they gave birth to their first child, a son, they name Rodolphus, namesake for Betty's brother Rodolphus Elderkin. The next year Samuel was prompted to depart from his home. Together with his infant son and wife they traveled up the Connecticut Valley stopping near present day Springfield, Massachusetts. Samuel purchased some acreage on a hill above present-day Huntington, Massachusetts. The land purchased was part of an area known as Plantation Nine. 86 Other Norwich families, including Samuel's sister Abigail Kirkland, his uncle Phineas Knight, several cousins, and several of Betty Elderkin's siblings, also purchased land in Plantation Nine. When they finally organized the area into a town, they promptly named in Norwich, after their former home.

Samuel was prominent in the local affairs of Norwich and served briefly during the revolution against British forces in New York. Samuel aided in the organization of the local congregational church on Norwich hill, which has had some tough times of late, but continues to serve the residence of Norwich. Samuel was one of his churches' Elder's and a Deacon. This was a highly honored position in colonial times. He served as Norwich town clerk for much of the village's early history and was serving in that position when his premature demise in 1792.

Samuel's death left a void in the community and in the Knight family. Rodolphus being the oldest had completed his training as a physician and had married. His wife, Rizpah Lee, was the daughter of Revolutionary war veteran Sherebiah Lee and his wife, Ester Miles. Other children of Samuel and Betty were; Samuel, Sylvester, Betty, Clarissa, Artemas, Lucinda, Erastus, Quartus, Roswell, Horatio, Horace, Milton. The adult children all held prominent positions in various communities and raised considerably large families.

Martha Jane's great grandfather was this first born son of Samuel Knight, named Rodolphus. He practiced medicine in Norwich, but too was stricken early in

life, dying at age 40 on 30 March 1809. He had served as town clerk, like his father, and too was holding that position when he died. He left a widow and three very young boys. Rodolphus' children were: Samuel Lee, Vinson, Rodolphus Elderkin and Augustine, the later dying as a baby.

The widow Rizpah Knight left her home and most likely resided near her parents in New York. By 1824 she was residing in western New York. In the town of Perrysburg, New York, she settled with her three sons. When her sons; Vinson, Samuel and Rodolphus grew up and married, they too held many positions in community service.

Vinson Knight was born in 14 March 1804 in Norwich, Massachusetts. ⁸⁷ At the age of 21 Vinson he purchased land at Perrysburg, New York. There he was a successful farmer and community servant. In 1826 he married Martha McBride, the daughter of the late Daniel McBride, a farmer and Campbellite preacher, and Abigail Mead. To this union were born seven children; Almira, Rizpah, Adaline, James Vinson, Nathaniel, Martha and Abigail.

Vinson Knight allowed a traveling missionary and a man named Joseph Smith, an audience and a place to rest during their travels. From his personal teachings Vinson and Martha soon joined neighbors and relatives as members of the newly found Church of Christ. When the calling came to move to Ohio, Vinson and family moved to the settlement of Kirtland, Ohio. This was then the headquarters of the Mormon church. It is doubtful that there was time for Vinson to remain idle in Kirtland, while providing his families economical and spiritual needs. He became a friend of Joseph Smith and a member of the Kirtland bishopric. When the time came to depart Kirtland and migrate to Missouri, Vinson and family again made the journey.

Vinson became the chosen Bishop of Adam Ondi Ahman, the new Mormon settlement in Daviess County, Missouri. Anti-mormon sentiment followed the Mormon's to their new settlement. Again they were forced to leave their homes, a violent forced eradication by the Governor of Missouri. Vinson and family escaped to a hospitable haven at Quincy, Illinois. Some of the Mormon leaders were not so lucky and were imprisoned in Missouri.

Vinson was chosen to seek out land in Iowa, for a possibly location of the church. Others sought land in Illinois. The Illinois side of the Mississippi River was chosen as the sight of the new Mormon settlement, but Vinson had purchased housands of acreage in Iowa.

The settlement in Illinois was a swampy area called Commerce. As the settlement grew, swampy land drained the name of the city was changed Nauvoo,

meaning "the city beautiful". This small village blossomed into a metropolis community and became the largest gathering places for members of the Mormon Church to that date. Migration from most states and from the missionary work in foreign countries brought nearly 15,000 Saints to settle in Nauvoo 1840. Nauvoo had become Illinois's largest city.

Vinson saw little idleness while in Nauvoo. He worked as a clerk in various stores and was elected to the first city council. He was one of the first Bishops of Nauvoo and was charged with the welfare of his flock.. Vinson was called to be the Bishop of the Church as is stated in the Mormon doctrine; The Doctrine and Covenants.⁸⁸

The persecution of the Mormons continued at Nauvoo. Like in Kirtland and Missouri anti-mormon groups persecuted the Mormon's for their beliefs and religious practices. Vinson's civic and religious affairs with the added persecution took its toll on Vinson and at age 38 he contracted a terminal illness. He died 31 July 1842 at his home in Nauvoo, Illinois⁸⁹ and was buried in the Nauvoo Pioneer Cemetery, honored by neighbors and friends.

Martha, like her mother in law, Rizpah Lee Knight and grandmother in law, Betty Elderkin Knight, was widowed at a young age. Like her counterparts Martha too was left with small children to care for. In 1845 one of the young children, Adaline, married a young man named Gilbert Belnap, relieving some of the widow's strain.

Martha too married the year her father died, married to Joseph Smith Jr. Following his death in 1844 she married renowned church leader Heber C. Kimball. Martha's daughters' Rizpah married Andrew Smith Gibbons, and Almira married a Mormon-apostate Sylvester Stoddard. Her only living son, James Vinson Knight, later married following his arrival to Utah.

The Knight progenies are one of the largest of Mormon families. Of the four children; Almira remained in the east and although was married twice bore no children. Of the others, Rizpah settled in Arizona, Adaline in Ogden and Hooper, Utah and James in Southern Utah. The later three remained faithful members of the LDS church and bore large families to carry on their name and beliefs.

Belnap

Another of our early ancestors in North America was Abraham Belknap. An native of Sawbridgeworth, England he arrived during the period in American history when mass migration, to avoid Puritan suffrage, was occurring in England. He arrived a

about 1635. Abraham was the eldest son of Bennett Belknap, alias Beltoft. He received very little in the way of money following his father death and following his emigration from England received 40 acres of land at Lynn, Massachusetts. He died in September 1643 at Lynn, Massachusetts, his will probated by his wife Mary, at Salem, Massachusetts.

Abraham married in England to Miss Mary Stallion, the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Dalton) Stallion of Latton, Essex. His children were all born in England, except his last child, Anna, who was probably born in Lynn, Massachusetts. Their children were; Abraham, David, Samuel, Dorcas, Joseph, John and Anna.

Abraham was the founder of the Belknap name in America and most bearing that name today can claim him as their ancestor.

Samuel Belknap, son of the above mentioned Abraham, was born about 1627/8 and christened March 16, 1627/28 at the parish church at Northweald, Essex, England. Samuel was a joiner by trade, a finishing carpenter. He married Sarah Jones, the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Soane Jones. Samuel lived in a variety of location throughout Massachusetts and New England, including; Salem, Malden and Haverhill, Massachusetts. His children were; Mary, Sarah, Mary, Ebenezer, Joseph, and Patience.

Ebenezer Belknap, son of Samuel Belknap, was born in Salem, Massachusetts in 1677. Like his father he was a joiner by trade and lived much of his life in Haverhill, Massachusetts. His wife Hannah Ayer, daughter of John Ayer, was born 19 Dec. 1672. She died 17 November 1779, one month before her 107th birthday. In the Annals of the American Academy, is an article on longevity relating that this family is the longest lived family on record. Their children were; Sarah, Hannah, Mary, John, Joseph, Samuel, Abiah, Obadiah. Other children were born that died without names being recorded.

The next of our lineage is Ebenezer's son Samuel. He was born about 1702 in Haverhill, Massachusetts. He married Mary Dickinson, daughter of James and Mary (Wood) Dickinson of Rowley, Massachusetts. The expansion of the Massachusetts colony brought migration. Samuel was to moved to Mansfield in 1723 and then Enfield in 1726. This area was part of the Massachusetts colony, later ceded to Connecticut in 1749, making Samuel a resident of Connecticut.

Samuel was a weaver by trade. In July 1734 a portion of Enfield was taken to make the town of Somers and Samuel for a time took up residence there. Samuel and Mary had the following children; Mary, Simeon, Job, Samuel, Ebenezer, Able, Jesse, and David. Samuel died in 1757. His son Jesse Belknap is responsible for our lineage.

Jesse Belknap was born April 9, 1739 in Somers, Massachusetts, later Tolland County, Connecticut. Jesse migrated into Vermont and settled in Castleton, Vermont where he was selected as the town clerk. He married Eunice, whose surname remains unknown. Eunice died in Castleton, Vermont. Jesse then married Deborah Hathaway, the daughter of Revolutionary War soldier Simeon Hathaway.

Jesse was involved in the both French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars. Following the revolution he represented Castleton as their delegate. He died sometime after 1818, presumably in Vermont.

Jesse Belnap (dropped the "k" due to a second Jesse named in the family), son of the aforementioned Jesse, was born August 31, 1760 in Hebron, Connecticut. He was nearly 14 when his mother died in Vermont and his father remarried. He too, like his father, joined to fight for his country during the revolutionary war. He was stationed in Redding, Connecticut during the year 1779 when he met a young lady by the name of Eunice Hall. They were married April 28, 1779 and together they had 15 children. He was the grandfather of Gilbert Belnap and great grandfather of Martha Jane Hammon.

Rosel Belnap was born January 4, 1789 at Cayuga, New York. During his earlier year Rosel made his way into Canada where he met his future wife Jane Richmond. During a horse race Rosel was killed and within the following few months Jane too lost her life. Their premature deaths left numerous young orphaned children. The oldest son Jesse, inherited his fathers' holdings, Louisa, Phoebe, John, Gilbert, James and Thomas Derlin.

By the time of his father's death, young Gilbert Belnap had been apprenticed. His "owner" abruptly removed to the United States taking young Gilbert with him. Conditions we harsh and Gilbert mentions of repeated physical abuse. Tired of this abuse and finding that there was no legal binding he deserted his capture and returned to Canada. Upon his arrival he found that his brother Jesse, who had inherited all of his father's estate, left nothing for the means to care for his siblings. Gilbert, accompanied by his younger brother Thomas Derlin, returned to the United States. After finding boarding for Thomas, Gilbert set out on his own. He served for a some time in the mounted cavalry during a border dispute with Canada. He was taken prisoner and forced to remain in prison in Toronto. Working for a carriage maker in Ohio Gilbert heard of the Mormons and their stone temple at Kirtland. "Prompted by curiosity and A roving Disposition I longed to form an acquaintance with that people," sites Gilbert in his journal. 90 He made his way from Cleveland to Kirtland and was impressed with what he saw and was befriended by many. One

such friend was Reuben McBride, the uncle of his future spouse, Adaline Knight. He became a member of the Mormon church in 1842, confirmed a member by Apostle Amasa Lyman.

Kirtland by 1842 was nearly deserted of Mormons. Most had previously migrated to Missouri and then to Illinois. In 1844 Gilbert also departed and traveled to Nauvoo, Illinois. While there he had a desire to meet the church's prophet, Joseph Smith Jr. Upon his arrival in Nauvoo his desire came true. He met Joseph Smith and was very impressed. His words describing the meeting and impression are recording in his journal as follows:

I was introduced to the prophet, Whose mild and penetrating glance Denoted great depth of penetration and extensive fore thought. While standing before his penetrating gaze which seemed to read the very inmost recess of my heart, A thousand thoughts passed through my mind. Had I been permitted by the great author of my being to behold with my Natural eyes when millions had Died without the Sight A Prophet of the living God when millions had Died without the Sight. And to grasp his hand in mine was A Blessing that in early Days I Did not expect to enjoy. I Seemed to be transfixed before him. I gazed with wonder at his person. I listened with Delight at the Sound of his voice at that time and afterwards in public and in private I listened with attention I paid attention. The impressions made on my mind at this introduction can never be erased.

Following the meeting he was called on several occasions to "spy" for the prophet. To attend anti-mormon meetings, to serve the church. He served as one of Joseph Smith's body guards, present at the jailing of Joseph Smith in the Carthage jail. That year he also was introduced to Reuben McBride's niece, Adaline Knight. Following a short courtship Gilbert and Adaline were married by Heber C. Kimball.

The marriage was a great blessing during trying times. With the martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, anti-mormon factions in the county did not lessen their efforts to rid to county of Mormons. Brigham Young, one of the Twelve Apostles, became to new prophet of the church. He was to led the saints out of Nauvoo to divert a deadly confrontation. Gilbert and Adaline departed "the City Beautiful" crossing the Mississippi River during the winter making their way to the Iowa side of the river. There they joined many other saints. Four years later in 1850 they left the midwestern plains for Utah Territory, arriving with the Warren Foote Company.

WIDOW OF PROPHET JOSEPH SMITH DEAD

A woman who was married in turn to V WSon Knight, presiding bishop of the Mormon church; to Joseph Smith, its first president, and to Heber C. Kimball, died yesterday of old age at the home of Bishop Belnap in Hooper. She was Mrs. Martha Kimball. She was Mrs. Martha Kimball. She was in her 97th year. She was born March 17, 1805, at Chester, Washington County N. Y. She was married to Vinson Knight, July 26, 1826. Her husband died July 31, 1842, at Nauvoo. He was the presiding bishop of the Mormon church at that time

She came to Utah in 1850, settling in Ogden, where she made her home for a number of years. She went to Hooper in 1869, where she had lived most of the time since, although visiting often with relatives in other parts of

Utah.

She was sealed by the Mormon rite to the Prophet Joseph Smith at Nauyou a short time before his death.

After the death of the Prophet Joseph Smith, she was married to Heber C Kimball, and by him she had one child, who died in infancy. She was the mother of six other children by her first husband, Mr. Knight, and three of these survive her all of them being between 70 and 80 years of age. They are Mrs. Almira Hanson, who resides near Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Adeline Belnap, living at Hooper, this county, and James Knight, who resides at She had a Clearfield Plute county. great many grandchildren and greatgrandchildren, and several great-greatgrandchildren. Pictures of the old lady grouped with four of her direct descendants are to be found in the homes of most of her Ogden, relatives.

The picture of the child in the accompanying illustration is that of Heber. Ballantine, grandson of former Sheriff Gilbert R. Belnap, and greatgrandson of the daughter at whose

home the old lady passed away.

The physical strength and endurance of Mrs. Knight was well-nigh marvelous. For nearly twenty years she had not used speciacles. Her needlework was a model for fineness amongst all her acquaintances for the past fifty years. She was a great reader particularly of the daily papers, reading every word of telegraphic news, and during the Spanish-American war she was regarded as one of the best posted persons in Weber county on the military operations of the contending forces.

Two or three years ago at a birthday reunion of the family held in her honor, Mrs. Knight was called on for a speech, and prefaced one of considerable length with a recital of the tremendous changes which had taken place in her lifetime, mentioning the steam engine, the modern printing press and the telegraph. To illustrate this latter she described with what slowness news traveled when she was a young woman of 40, and wound up her recital of how on that very day the entire country was able to watch every, detail of a little affair at Carson City when Corbett was knocked out by Fitzsimmons.



Five Generations: Martha Jane Hammon, Adaline Belnap, Martha McBride Knight, Polly Adeline Stoker, Pearl Hammon James

11	By law anyone born in the Virginia colony became a member of the established church.
12	History of Caroline Co., Virginia
13	ibid.
14	ibid.
15	See Goodloe History.
16	Names of his children mentioned in his will.
17	Church records of Christ Church, Spotslvania Co., VA
18	History of Caroline Co., VA
19	Young Family Genealogy, The register of the Ky HS v52,no.178 1954.
20	ibid.
21	Ibid.
22	Barren County court records.
23	Revolutionary War Papers; National Archives.
24	Ibid
25	Ibid.
26	Marriage records of Franklin Co., VA.
27	Will, of William Kelly, Franklin Co., VA
	"In the name of God Amen, I William Kelly of the County of Franklin in the State of
	Virginia being in my perfect memory and thanks be to God for it, I do make and ordai
	this day my last will and testament in manner and form following: my will and desire
	that all my just debts be paid out of my estate. Secondly as to my estate which God ha
	been pleased to help me with. My will and desire that my executors do deliver unto my
	beloved wife Martha Kelly the third of all my estate to her to possess during her natur

Virginia being in my perfect memory and thanks be to God for it, I do make and ordain this day my last will and testament in manner and form following: my will and desire is that all my just debts be paid out of my estate. Secondly as to my estate which God has been pleased to help me with. My will and desire that my executors do deliver unto my beloved wife Martha Kelly the third of all my estate to her to possess during her natural life then I give unto William Kelly my son, six shillings to be raised out of my estate to him and his heirs forever. Then I give unto my daughter Margaret Kelly, now Margaret Ritter six shillings to her and her heirs forever. Then I give unto my daughter Rose Kelly now Rose Wilson six shillings to her and her heirs forever. Then I give to my daughter Elizabeth Kelly now Elizabeth Bybee six shillings to her and her heirs forever and lastly I give unto my son John Kelly my trammel and stillard with all the balance of my estate both real and personal to him and his heirs forever. My will and desire is that after the death of my beloved wife Martha Kelly the right of her dowry to return to John Kelly my son and his heirs executors of this my last will and testament hereby revoking all former wills made by me. I confirm hereunto set my hand and official seal this fourteenth day of August One thousand eight hundred and seven... William Kelly".

County land records.

It is quite possible the

It is quite possible that Philip Haman was not the first of our ancestors to reach America. Names in the region where Philip settled, names such as, Jacob, George and

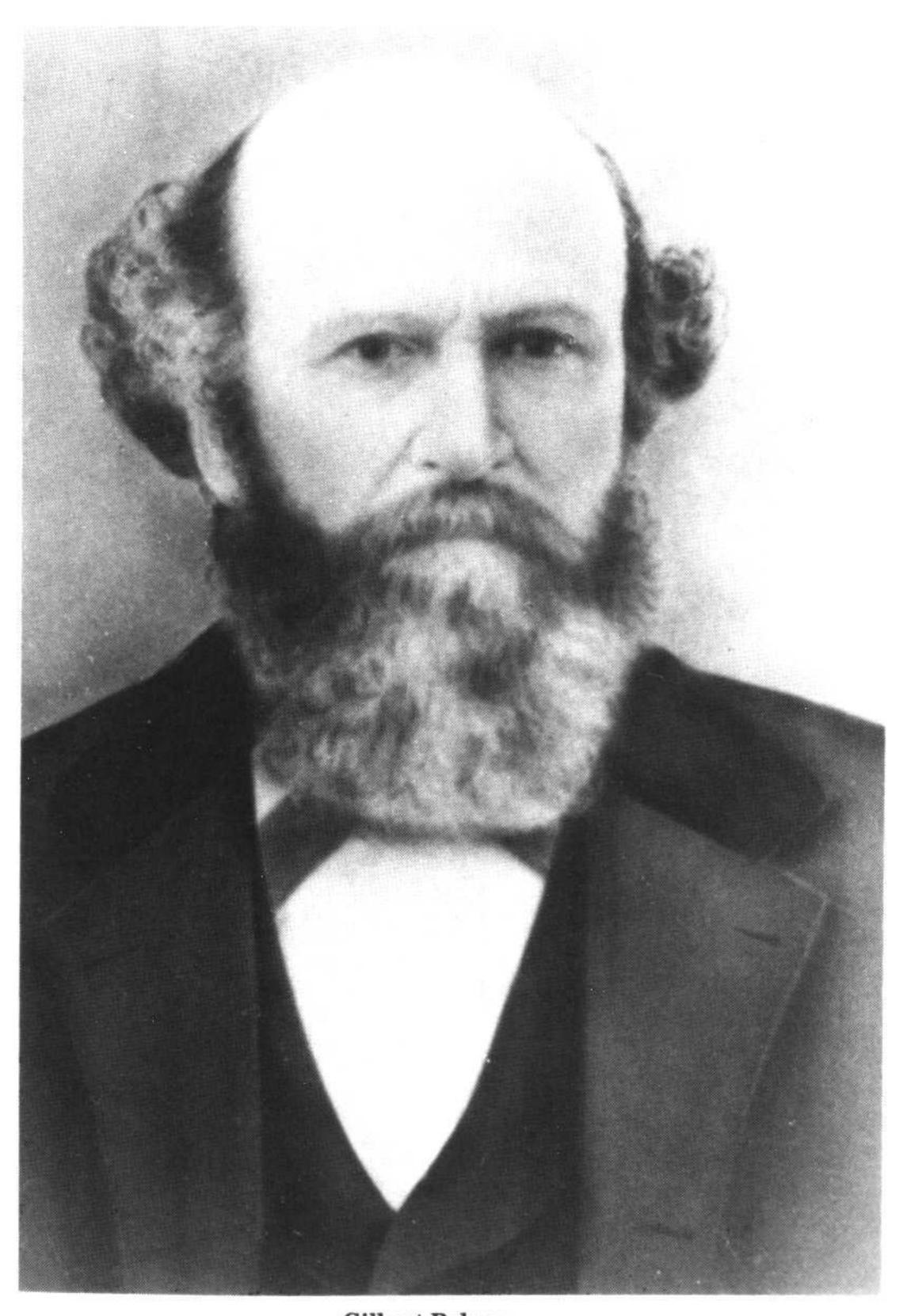
	other's often parallel the names handed down in our own branch. Further proof though is
20	still necessary to connect Philip with any of these early Pennsylvania families.
30	1805 land records of Allegheny Co., Maryland shows a Phillip Hammond and Peggy, nickname for Margaret.
31	Many of the resident families in Ohio use the name remains Hammond, where most
	branches out of the state use the surname Hammon.
32	Zion Church, Moore Twp., Northampton Co., PA
33	Obituary, Mt. Vernon Democratic Banner, 1875.
34	Allegheny Co., Maryland land records.
35	Millwood Cemetery records. Knox County Probate records.
36	One church record lists Mary as Maria Magdalena.
37	Obituary Obituary
38	Knox county probate records.
39	Millwood Cemetery records.
40	Date estimated from Cemetery records
41	The name is found in various forms; Rigert, Ricard, Richardt, and later
	Richards.
42	Holmes Co. Land records.
43	Frederich took patent on a section of land in the Military tract in Ohio. Their
	land located in Holmes Co. This section of land he divided, half he sold to his
	son Daniel Rigert, later Richard, and the other half to Daniel and Mary
	Magdalena Richard Hammon.
44	Communion records of the Zion Reformed Church, Somerset, PA.
45	Estimated from old Cemetery records., Hewitt Cemetery, Indianola, Iowa.
46	Letter written from Henry Hammon to John Hammond in Maryland dated 1840.
47	See Levi Hammon and Polly Chapman Bybee, Early Mormon
40	Pioneers, compiled by Robena Hammon Greenwell.
48	Hooper LDS Church Records. One source give the birth year as 1821.
49	Medina county land records.
50	Nauvoo, Illinois Church records.
51 50	LDS Church records, Hooper, Weber Co, Utah.
52 52	Family records
53	LDS Church records, Hooper, Weber Co., Utah.
54 55	Family records.
55	LDS Church records, Hooper, Weber Co., Utah and Liberty, Bear Lake Co., Idaho.
56 57	Family records.
57 50	LDS Church records, Hooper, Weber Co., Utah and Roy, Weber Co., Utah.
58 59	Death certificate, State of Utah.
37	LDS Church records, Hooper, Weber Co., Utah.

60	Cemetery records.
61	LDS Church records, Hooper, Weber Co., Utah.
62	Cemetery records.
63	LDS Church records, Hooper, Weber Co., Utah.
64	Cemetery records. Family records.
65	LDS Church records, Hooper, Weber Co., Utah.
66	Family records. Cemetery records
67	LDS Church records, Hooper, Weber Co., Utah.
68	Cemetery records. Family records.
69	LDS Church records, Hooper, Weber Co., Utah.
70	Family records.
71	LDS Church records, Hooper, Weber Co., Utah.
72	Family records. Cemetery records
73	LDS Church records, Hooper, Weber Co., Utah.
74	Family records.
75	LDS Church records, Hooper, Weber Co., Utah.
76	Family records. Cemetery records
77	LDS Church records, Hooper, Weber Co., Utah.
78	Cemetery records Family records.
79	Family records.
80	Essex Quarterly Court filnes, vol 1, page 88)
81	Moriarty, G.A., The Early Knights of Rhode Island, July 1933
82	Rhode Island Colonial Deeds, edited by Chapin, vol 1, page 6.
83	Ibid.
84	Norwich, New London, CT land records.
85	Hanover Town records.
86	History of Hampshire Co., Massachusetts.
87	Family Bible of Rodolphus Knight
88	D & C 124:141
89	Obituary, Times and Seasons.
90	Belnap, Gilber; Journal
91	"Born on the town of Hope, New Castle District Upper Canada December 22, 1821.
92	Birth record from Gilbert Belnap's Journal record.
93	ibid.
94	ibid.
95	Death from Gilbert Belnap family records: "John McBride Belnap died at
96	Salt Creek June the 22, 1850 with cholera."
97	Gilbert Belnap journal record.
5.5	Death Certificate

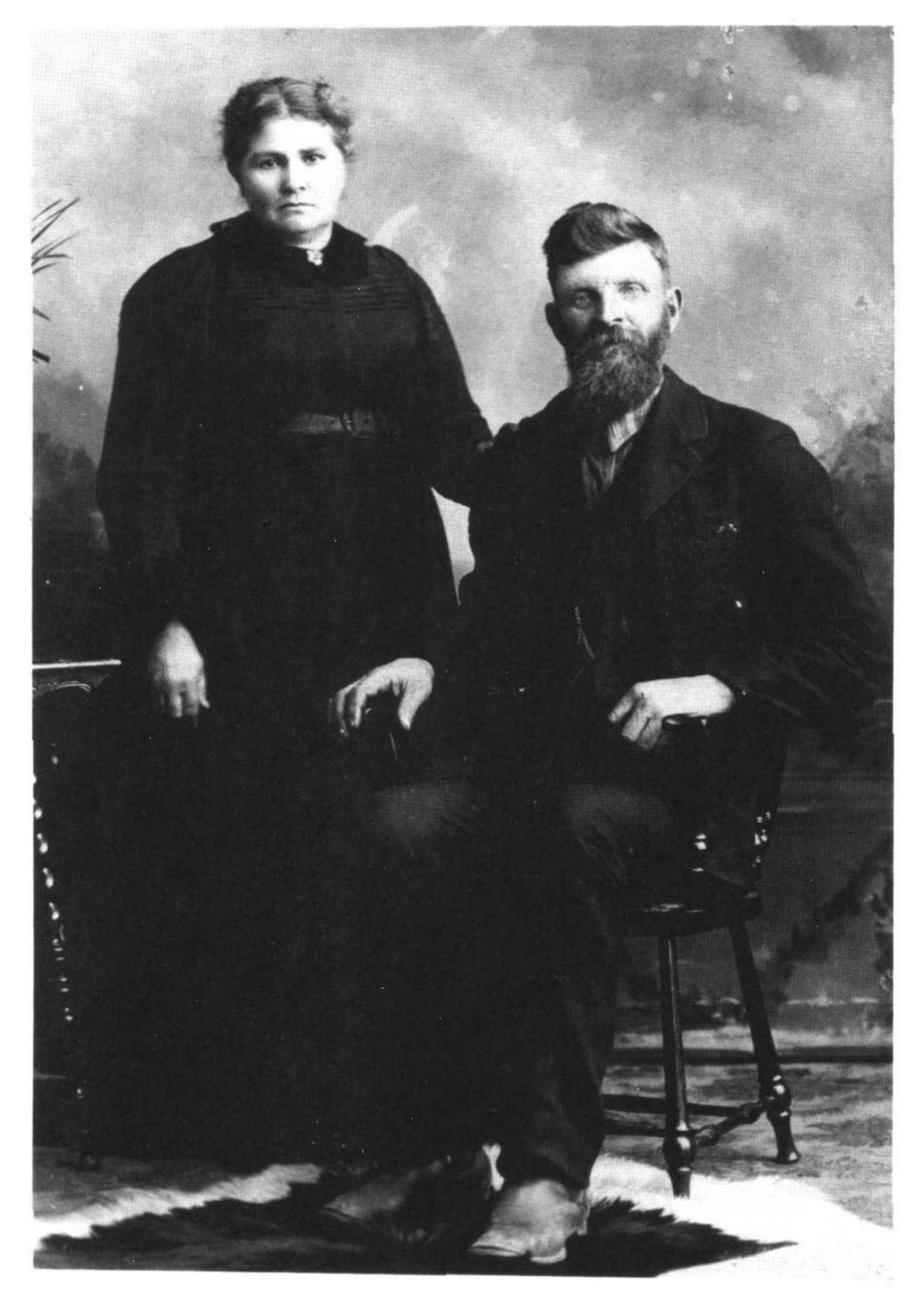
98	Gilbert Belnap journal record.
99	Death certificate.
100	Gilbert Belnap's journal record.
101	Death certificate, State of Utah.
102	Gilbert Belnap journal
103	Death certificate
104	Gilbert Belnap journal
105	Death Certificate
106	Gilbert Belnap journal
107	Death Certificate
108	Gilbert Belnap journal
109	Death certificate
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111	Death certificate
112	Gilbert Belnap journal
113	Death certificate
114	Gilbert Belnap journal
115	Death certificate
116	Gilbert Belnap journal
117	Death certificate



Family of Gilbert Belnap



Gilbert Belnap



Levi Bryam and Martha Jane (Belnap) Hammon

LEVI BYRAM AND MARTHA JANE HAMMON

Chapter 2

History of Levi Byram and Martha Jane Belnap Hammon

had often heard my grandfather, Levi Byram Hammon II, speak about his grandfather and grandmother Hammon. A grandfather who had blessed him, who gave him his own name, and grandparents that shared their love, time, devotion and support, following the death of his father. I have often wondered about these individuals and recall many photographs of their resemblance. I thought what interesting, colorful and remarkable people they must have been, one being an immigrant pioneer to Utah and both growing up in devout religious pioneer families.

Levi Byram Hammon, was a true pioneer, in every since of the word. As a child he crossed the plains with other Mormon immigrants, and together with his parents helped colonized Idaho, Utah and Arizona. Both he and his wife, Martha Jane Belnap, spent their lives in service of their church, their family and their community. They were the parents of 15 children, nine of whom reached adulthood and they were faithful to their beliefs to the very end of their lives.

In the following pages I have tried to tell their history; their ancestry, their lives as Mormon pioneers and settlers, and the history of their descendants.

Levi Byram Hammon

Levi Byram Hammon was born during the a mass exodus of Mormon's fleeing their homes for the right of religious in freedom. It was not unlike the exodus of the Jews from Egypt or the Pilgrims from their native England. It was the Anti-Mormon forces of Illinois that made the Mormons fear for their very existence, making the area in and around Nauvoo, Illinois, the Hammon's home, very inhospitable. During the migration they would find work in the fields of Iowa and in the labor market in Missouri, much needed work, that would be the means for Levi Hammon to further transport his family to the Utah Territory. With the finances at hand and with Levi's early training as a wheelwright, he was able to construct two wagons necessary for the transport of his family and the family of father-in-law Byram Bybee. One must realize the harsh situation in

LEVI BYRAM AND MARTHA JANE HAMMON

Nauvoo prior to their departure and then follow these pioneers through early hardships, struggling for their religion. This very dedication to one cause, one goal, could be the answer behind why Levi Byram Hammon's life was filled with a long tradition of personal dedication to hard work, community service and religious zealous.

Levi Hammon, the father of Levi Byram, accompanied by his wife, three small daughters and in-laws, left Nauvoo, Illinois following severe antisemantic activity in and around Hancock County. Almost since the Mormon's arrival in Hancock County in 1838 they were persecuted for their beliefs. In 1844 the trouble peaked. In June of that year the Church's founder, Joseph Smith and his brother, Patriarch Hyrum Smith, were brutally assinated. Assaults on neighboring Mormon continued during the following years, with numerous assaults being made upon the persons of Byram Bybee, Daniel Smith, Levi Hammon. The atmosphere was becoming even more volitile than in 1844, and to avoid further bloodshed the Church's new leader, Brigham Young, agreed to leave the city they had built with their own sweat.

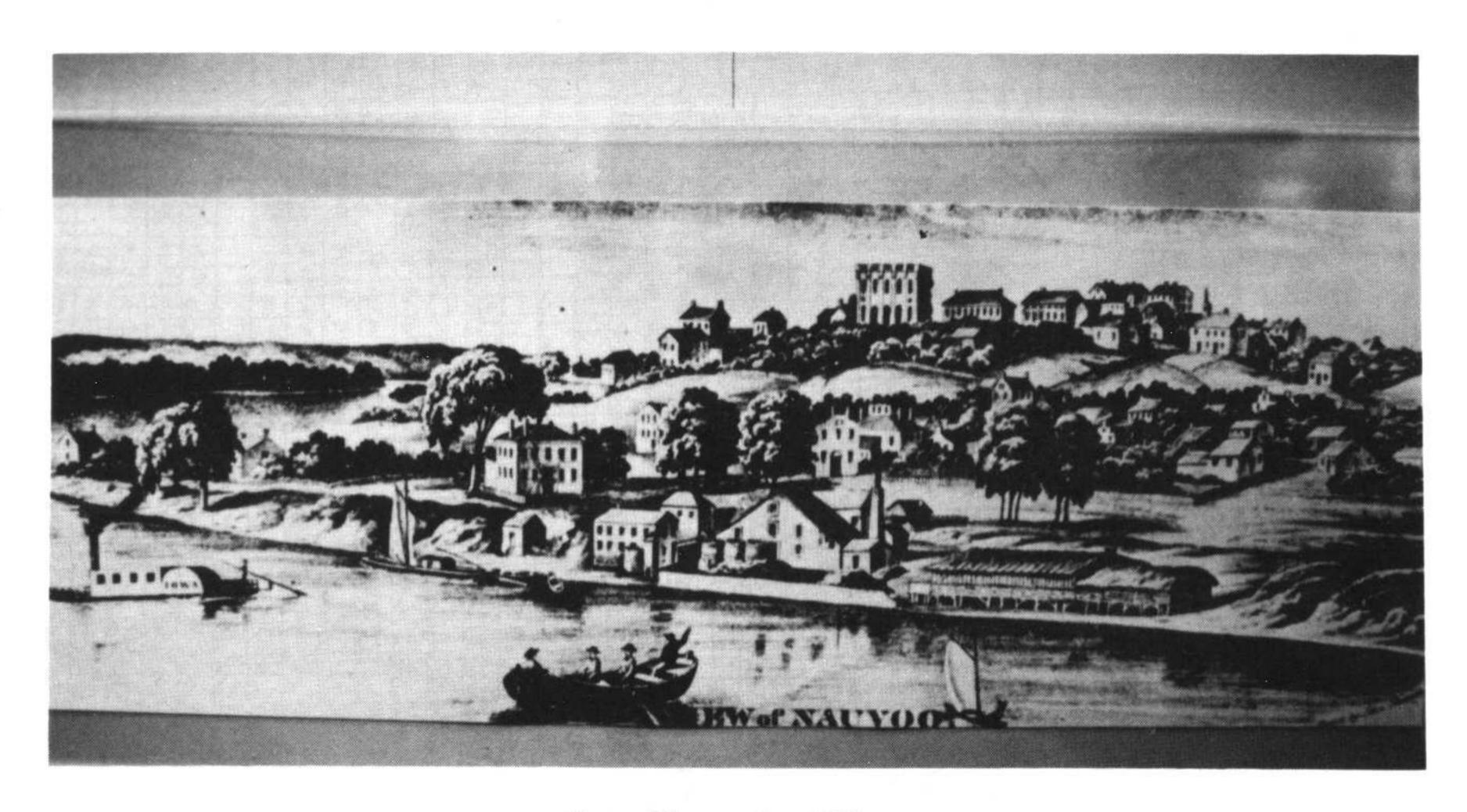
The main body of the Mormon Saints left Illinois in winter of 1846, but in 1845 with "spring flowers coming in bloom, and the birds returning from the South" the Hammon and Bybee families crossed the Mississippi. These pioneers, on a large flat bottomed ferry, large enough to accommodate two teams and wagons at the same time, crossed the mighty river. "Our trip across the river was made without mishap", writes Robert Lee Bybee, one of the younger brothers of Polly. They landed at Montrose, Iowa, directly opposite Nauvoo.

When the main forces of Mormons finally came they made their were way across the river massive frozen ice covered this mighty river allowing them the march across in relative ease.

Levi Hammon and his party journeyed westward until they reached Kanesville, Iowa. There they took temporary residence near the home of Polly Bybee Hammon's brother-in-law, Daniel Smith. Late that Spring Levi, once again accompanied by members of his extended family, including Byram and David Bowman Bybee, made their way into Missouri. With their wagons and teams they were in search of work. They remained in Missouri during the winter of 1846 to 1851, with some of the family making the journey home to Iowa for the Spring planting.²

Levi spent much of his time in Missouri during the years 1846-1851. During these years he presumably lived on the Palmer farm, near St. Joseph, in Buchanan Co., and there Levi worked, as did the some of the Bybee boys. The work they did in Missouri supplied them with ample funds to build the two wagons they needed, one for Levi and his family, and the other for Byram

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Scene of Nauvoo, circa 1859

Bybee's family. By fall, 1850 the wagons had been completed and they moved into St. Joseph, where the remaining work, iron work, would be performed by one Mr. Litz.³ Except for the iron work, the entire wagons were built by Levi Hammon.⁴ When he wasn't working on the wagons Levi was doing carpenter work with Mr. Litz in St. Joseph. Many other saints gathered in Missouri for the same purpose, to work and prepare for their final destination, Utah, where they could live, work and worship in the church of their choice, peacefully.



St. Joseph Missouri, circa 1848

It was probably on the Palmer Ranch, 27 August 1849, ⁵ that Levi Byram was born. Levi Byram was the Hammon's first son and their fifth child. Robert Bybee writes: "We spent the winter of 1849-50 on Mr. Palmer's place, and due to some trouble, we moved to a place three miles farther up the Missouri River belonging to Mr. Henry Catlet." The move to the Catlet place was probably across the Buchanan Co., border, taking them into Andrew County. Its Andrew Co., Missouri where we can find Levi Hammon and Byram Bybee families during the census of 1850. Polly gave birth to their sixth child, Polly Chapman Hammon, while living their in 1851. Levi B. was later blessed by Isaac Morley.

Levi Byram's first days probably being spent on the Palmer place before moving to the Catlet farm. "Everything moved along smoothly for us, and the excitement among us increased as the day approached for the start" wrote Robert Bybee. All of them assembled in St. Joseph to take a final look at the place and purchase the supplies that would take them to Utah.⁹

With their last trip in to the city behind them the time came to depart Missouri. On a beautiful morning in early June 1851, Byram Bybee, with wagon loaded, departed for Winter Quarters,. Nebraska. He left Levi behind to complete his work with Mr. Litz. 10 Within the following week Levi departed his their temporary Missouri home for Winter Quarters. On the east side of the Missouri River, Levi and Byram joined company and together crossed their wagons into Nebraska. Upon making a uneventful crossing they entered Winter Quarters where the final arrangements for migration to Utah would be laid out.

The wagon train that Levi was to join, was organized into 100 wagons. Alfred Cardon was chosen to be the leader. Of these 100 wagons, two companies were formed, fifty wagons each, and then once more a division in ten wagons. It was of ten wagons that Levi Hammon was chosen to be the Captain.

Finally the day came. Levi and Polly, with their daughter and our grandfather, Levi Byram, departed Winter Quarters, June 21, 1851. Levi Byram was nearing his third birthday.

To assist the Saints in this journey, Elder William Clayton published a guide in 1848. It came to be of great value to the Saints crossing the plains. The book listed mileage, locations, latitude and longitude, and a brief description of the conditions of the roads. 5,000 copies were published and distributed to the Saints crossing the plains. This book gave the saints a working plan of how to proceed through the plains and then the mountains leading into Utah.

On the following pages is a typescripts copy of the journal kept by William Booth, Clerk to Captain Levi Hammon, of the Third Company of Ten. To remember that among the ten wagons was our ancestors, Byram and Elizabeth Bybee, Levi and Polly Hammon, and their two year old son Levi Byram Hammon.

Journal of the 3rd Company of Ten Under the Presidency of Captain Levi Hammon

Organized in the second fifty of Alfred Cardon Company on the Friday, the 13th day of June 1851, Containing:

Name	Souls	Wagon	Oxen	Cows	Horses	Sheep	Swine
Levi Hammon	7	1	4	4	0	0	0
Byram Bybee	5	1	4	6	0	0	0
John Gallop	9	2	4	6	0	0	0
William Booth	4	1	4	2	0	0	0
Edward Trimmer	9	2	8	6	2	0	0
Nathaniel Steward	12	2	10	3	0	0	1
Frank Madison	4	1	6	1	0	0	1
John Fisher	7	2	6	1	0	0	1
James H. Heath	7	1	4	4	0	0	0
TOTAL	64	13	50	33	2	0	3

Saturday, June 14. Today we are making ready to start on Monday if all is well. The weather is very unfavorable. We have had much rain, but we hope to get out.

Sunday, June 15. Today news came that we was to stop in camp till order to go, as it is reported the Indians will not let the Saints pass the Horn River. his day fine, and our health good.

Monday, June 16. The day is very fine. Our company of men armed from Kanesville go to the assistance of the Saints at the Horn River and bring them back to Winter Quarters.

Tuesday, June 17. The day is fine, and we are still waiting for orders to move on, which we hope will soon come. The health of the company is good.

Wednesday, June 18. The weather is very unsettled. We had much rain last night. We are still in camp, and no orders at present to move

Thursday, June 19. This is a fine morning, but we had much rain, thunder and lightning--very bad. A good bridge was washed away, and we all turned out to make good the repairs of the said bridge and we had orders to get ready to move out, which we was glad to hear.

Friday, June 20. We had all got to move out tomorrow morning. The Saints are in good health and spirits. The day is fine and I hope we shall have a good time off.

Saturday, June 21. This is a very fine morning, and the company is full of life in getting the cattle and the wagons in the line. We got as far as the river to be ferried over. The road to the river was very bad and the cattle had to work to get through. The distance was about five miles.

Sunday, June 22. This was a fine day and we all got across river in safety and much fatigue as all hands had to work hard in getting the wagons and cattle over. To our surprise we could not find Sister Madison's cattle and it made the company uneasy.

Monday, June 23. We moved from the river at 4 o'clock this morning to a camping place. The road was bad. We were only able to go about one mile. The rest of the day was taken up looking for Sister Maddison's cattle which was found all safe on the other side of river.

Tuesday, June 24. It was found today that Sister Madison's wagon was not safe to travel to the valley and all stayed in camp today to see what could be one. It was agreed that wagon should be put in order for the journey.

Wednesday, June 25. We left camp today about 10 o'clock. The day was fine and we traveled about eight miles when we came to the company of 50 to wait for orders to move out, which we hope will soon take place. The health of the company is good.

Thursday, June 26. We are still in camp. The weather is still unfavorable owing to the heavy rains that have fallen in the night, but we feel happy. The company is in good health.

Friday, June 27. Elder Cumming, captain of the hundred came into camp today and called a meeting of the men to tell them how they was to act by the way. Sister Madison lost her red cow last night and they said it was not found. A little rain today.

Saturday, June 28. This is a fine day. Our captain went to Kanesville today to get some things for the company. The cow has not been found. We are looking forward with joy to get away to the valley of the mountains.

Sunday, June 29. This is a cloudy, wet unsettled day. Elder Orson Hyde came up to camp today but only stopped a few minutes, and the third company of fifty

went out this morning about 11 o'clock. May the Lord bless them with a safe and good journey over the plains.

Monday, June 30. This is a windy day, but fine overhead. Judge Snow and four others came up to camp today with a brass cannon for the valley. Captain Cummings called the company together and told them to get ready to go out tomorrow. Sister Madison's cow has not been found.

Tuesday, July 1. This is a wet unsettled morning. We got ready to start by 8 o'clock but we did not move until after 9 o'clock. The day cleared up and we traveled about 12 miles. We did not find the cow. All was glad to get out of camp and may the Lord God of Joseph bless us on the way, even so, amen.

Wednesday, July 2. This is a fine morning for the cattle to travel. It not raining at all; hot but pleasant. The captains of the tens have to call their company together for prayers night and morning, which is good. We traveled all safe about 15 miles today. We found a good camping place for water and feed but little wood.

Thursday, July 3. This was a dull morning but turned out a fine day for traveling. We did not leave camp till 10 o'clock owing to us waiting for some wagons that was left behind yesterday. We traveled about 12 miles today. We found a good place for camping, with good feed and plenty of water about half mile from the roads, but there was little or no wood. The roads today was good all the way. Bro. John Gallop killed a rattlesnake this morning the first that had been seen by the way. We have not seen any Indians at present.

Friday, July 4. This was a rainy morning but it cleared up about 8 o'clock and we left camp at half-past eight. The roads was good but it was heave for the cattle. We passed a camping ground where two had been buried, the first grave we have seen on the way. Oh! when will the monster death be destroyed. We traveled about 13 miles today; found a good place to camp for wood, water and feed. All the camp moves on well. No Indians at present.

Saturday, July 5. We had a heave thunder storm last night, but this is a very fine morning. We left camp at 9 o'clock. The was much better for the cattle and we got on well, and we feel thankful. The Saints are slack in coming to meet for prayer nights and mornings. We traveled about 14 miles today. We found a good camping place for water and feed, but no wood. We all got in safe and well. We

came by a guide post today left by Orson Hyde to tell us how we was to act in taking the road and watching our wagon and cattle, for which we feel thankful for the caution.

Sunday, July 6. This was a foggy morning, but it turned out a very hot day. We left camp this morning at 9 o'clock and we found it hard for the cattle as they could not get on well for the heat was so great. Deer was seen today. We got into camp about 6 o'clock and only made about 10 miles. The camping place was good for feed and water but no wood. Captain Cardon called a meeting in the evening and gave some good instruction to the camp which will turn out for good. He said it would be good for the time to come not to travel on Sundays which was well received.

Monday, July 7. This is a fine morning and we left camp at 8 o'clock, and the weather has not been quite so hot today, and we got the cattle along with much more ease than yesterday. We passed a guide post left by Captain Phelps and the distances stated from our starting point was 100 miles. The road today have been good and all prairie land. We passed a little wood about one and half miles from our last camping place. All the company are in good health and spirits. We traveled about 15 miles today. We came to a camping place but we could not get any wood and but little water and that not good.

Tuesday, July 8. We had heavy storm last night and very strong wind but we found all safe this morning and the weather was fine. We left camp this morning at 9 o'clock. We found the roads heavy from the rain that fell last night. The roads was very hilly all day but the cattle traveled well as it was not so hot. We came about 14 miles. No Indians seen at present and all is well with us as a camp. We came into a camping place at one-fourth past 4 o'clock, good feed and water but no wood within a half-mile.

Wednesday, July 9. This was a fine morning and we left camp at 8 o'clock. We found the roads good and all the camp moved on well. We traveled about 8 miles and we came to a good camping place for wood and water, also good feed for cattle. We came into camp about 12 o'clock and we stopped for the day that the sisters might wash, and etc. The day was very fine and the cattle had a good rest.

Thursday, July 10. This is a very cold morning and we left camp about 8 o'clock. We came to a place where a guide post was left by Elder Hyde by the 5th inst. stating it was 129 miles from Kanesville. We came to another guide post left by

Captain Phelps stating the camp was all well and they left that place on the 9th inst. at 9 o'clock in the morning. We found the roads hilly, but good. Sister Maddison met with an accident by two horses running away and knocking her down. We traveled about 18 miles today and came into camp at 5 o'clock and found a place for good feed but little water and no wood.

Friday, July 11. We had a child die in camp last night and was buried this morning. This is a fine morning and we left camp at 8 o'clock. We came to two bad sloughs this morning and it took us some two hours to get out, but we got out all safe. We came to a grave this morning of a child of Captain Phelps. We found the roads very hilly today but good. We have not seen any wood today. We came into camp about 5 o'clock. We traveled about 12 miles today. We did not find any wood and water was not good. The health of the camp is good.

Saturday July 12. Last night a meeting was called of all the camp respecting Captain Easton wishing to leave the company of this camp and to go on alone. There was much said from Captain Cardon and Captain Easton. Captain Cardon said if he went he must go in his or their own strength. The meeting was kept late. This is a fine morning and we left soon after 7 o'clock. The sun was hot but we had a good breeze of wind which was good for us and the cattle. We found the roads very hilly all day today, but they was good and we marched about 18 miles and came into camp about 5 o'clock. We found good water and feed but no wood. The land looks rich and good. Captain Easton left us this morning with his company. I feel he will repent of doing so.

Sunday, July 13. We stopped camp today to rest ourselves and cattle. The day is fine and a good fresh wind is blowing, which makes it pleasant. Captain Cordon have been to examine a creek we have to cross tomorrow. They think we shall do well. We had a meeting this afternoon. Captain Cordon preached to us upon our duty as a camp. It was good to hear him.

Monday, July 14. This was a very fine morning and we left camp at 7 o'clock. We came across two creeks and two sloughs, which took much of our time today to get through. We found the roads very hilly but good to travel and we made about 8 miles. We camped about a quarter past 4 o'clock. Plenty of water, no wood, and feed was thin for cattle. We have not seen any Indians at present.

Tuesday, July 15. This is a fine fresh morning and we left camp by 7 o'clock. We found the roads all day today very good. We crossed some three sloughs but we

got all safe through. We came to a guide post left by Orson Hyde on the 7th inst. the distance from Kanesville was 191 miles. We came full 20 miles today. Came into camp at 6 o'clock. No wood, little water, and not good, good feed. We have not seen any Indians at present. All is well in camp.

Wednesday, July 16. This is a very hot day and our cattle will be somewhat fatigued in traveling. We left camp at half passed 7 o'clock. We found the roads good but very sandy. We crossed one creek today, all safe. We came to a good camping place about 1 o'clock and we stopped. We found very good water, plenty of wood, feed for the cattle thin. We came about 9 miles. Saw the prairie on fire but near to the road. One cattle was fatigued but will have a good rest today.

Thursday, July 17. We had a thunder storm last night but this is a very fine morning and we left camp at half-past 7 o'clock. We found the day very hot, the roads sandy, but not hilly. We saw wood several times. We passed a mark left by Captain Phelps on the 14th. All well, we came to the Horn River about 5 o'clock. A Bridge had been thrown across the water about 2 feet deep but a sandy bottom. We camp when we cross the bridge. Plenty of wood and water with feed for the cattle. We traveled about 16 miles today.

Friday, July 18. This was a very warm morning. We left camp at half-past 8 o'clock. This day was very hot and the roads very sandy, which made it hard work for the cattle, but still they bore it well and we traveled over the ground as well as we could expect. We had a fine cool breeze of wind to help us. The grass was not so good as we have had it by far. We came to a steep creek of clear water and crossed the same in safety. We traveled about 16 miles and into camp at 6 o'clock. No wood, water good, feed poor.

Saturday, July 19. This was a fine warm morning, and we left camp at 8 o'clock. We found the roads very sandy, hilly and hard for the cattle to travel over. We had but little wind all day. We crossed one creek all safe. We came to several sloughs and the cattle watered themselves. We saw first buffalo tracks. We came to a place for camping at 6 o'clock. We traveled about 16 miles. Ourselves and cattle was much fatigued from the journey. No wood, not much water, and that poor, feed very thin.

Sunday, July 20. We had a man die last night. He was in Captain Henderson's ten. His age was about 47 years. This was a very fine morning and we left camp at 9 o'clock. We traveled today because there is no wood and the water is bad

and but little feed for the cattle. We found the roads as yesterday, very hilly and sandy, and hard for the cattle. We crossed a small river called the Loup Fork, the water clear and good, about two feet deep and a good sandy bottom. We got all the teams over safe and came into camp about 5 o'clock. We came about 12 miles today. The country looks a desert. All around deer was seen and hunted today but none taken. No wood and feed thin for the cattle.

Monday, July 21. This was a fine morning and we left camp at 9 o'clock. We found the roads worse than yesterday, hilly and the sand deep, which made it very hard upon the cattle. The country all around looks a desert. We came into camp at half-past 4 o'clock. The cattle was much fatigued as well the drivers. No wood no water and feed poor. We came about 12 miles today. Benjamin Allen was baptized last night by Captain Hammon and confirmed this morning by my father.

Tuesday, July 22. This was a dark dull morning and we left camp before 5 o'clock to see if we could get feed and water for our cattle. We traveled about 7 miles over very steep hills and deep hallows, so much that we had to lock both wheels. We came to a place to camp at about half-past 9 o'clock. We found wood, feed poor, and water bad. We stopped about 4 hours. Some of the camp went out to hunt buffalo and shot at one but did not get it. They learned if we traveled some 4 miles, and came to a good camping place, and wood, water, and feed. We are now at the River Loup Fork. We find the roads as in the morning, very steep, hilly and dangerous to travel without much care. Sister Madison had an axle-tree broke today and her wagon was left about one mile from camp, but Captain Hammon and others have gone to make good the repairs. We found the company of Captain Easton at this camping place. They have lost some of their horses and I still believe they will not do well by the step they have taken. We had a thunderstorm this afternoon. Bro. Allen shot a very large wolf this morning.

Wednesday, July 23. This is a very fine morning and the camp stopped till noon to wash etc. We left camp about 12 o'clock to cross the Loup River, which we did in less than 2 hours by doubling our teams. We all crossed in safety. We found the roads on the other side very good but we had some steep hills and hollows to pass over. We saw buffalo and some of the camp went out to hunt but did not succeed in taking any. We came to a good camping place about 6 o'clock and good wood about half-mile distant. We came about 8 miles today. Captain Easton followed our company and passed our camp. Captain Cordon called a meeting this morning and gave instructions how to cross the river and also some good

teaching to the company which we was glad to hear. We have not seen an Indian at the present.

Thursday, July 24. This is a fine morning and we left camp at 8 o'clock. We found the roads as yesterday. They was very good but very hilly, and the day turned out to be very hot. I believe this has been the hottest day we have had, and it tried our cattle very much. One Ox died in the road, and others was a very much weary. Two wagons was turned over. Brother Fisher had the tongue of his wagon broken. We came to a part of camp of Aldredge's company. They had lost 28 head of cattle and could not go on. We are at one part of Loup Fork. Water good, plenty of wood and feed for the cattle. We came today about 17 miles, and all was glad to get rest.

Friday, July 25. This is a fine morning and we left camp at 9 o'clock to cross this branch of the fork river. We got all our wagons over safe in about two hours and went about 2 miles to camp to get the wagons repaired that was broken down yesterday, and so rest our cattle, wood and water plenty.

Saturday, July 26. This was a very fine morning and we left camp about 7 o'clock. We found the roads good, the day hot. We had to cross toe creeks and a slough. At the first creek or slough we found very steep to go down to and Bro. W. Booth had his wagon turn over in the water. His wife, his father and his wife was in the wagon but they was got out without being hurt. The wagon was unloaded and most of this got wet but the wagon was not broken which we was thankful for. Bro. Booth returned his sincere thanks to those that was so kind as to help him in the hour of trouble. We got into camp at 5 o'clock. Feed scarce but good, waterproof, no wood. We came about 14 miles today. Buffalo seen, also deer, but none taken.

Sunday, July 27. This was a very fine morning and we left camp at 7 o'clock. We found the roads good but very hilly. The day turned out hot but the cattle got on well. The tire of Bro. Stewards wheel broke today but mended the best way we could till we got into camp. We crossed one creek and two sloughs and came into camp about 3 o'clock. Good water, feed thin, and wood was one mile off. We came about 10 miles today. We passed a boars left by Orson Hyde but I could not make out the date. The distant from Kanesville was 320 miles.

Monday, July 28. This was a fine cool morning and we left camp at 7 o'clock. We found the roads was about as yesterday, good roads but the hills very steep. Some

we might call mountains but we got over them all safe. We passed a grave of a woman that had been killed by a stampede taking place and the wagon being turned over. We crossed two sloughs safe. We had water for the cattle on the way. The country in many places was very barren. Buffalo was seen but not taken. Some went out to hunt. Two got lost and did not get into camp till we sent out men to hunt them. One was found about 10 o'clock, the other was found till two o'clock in the morning. We came into camp about 7 o'clock, no water, no wood, feed poor. We came about 20 miles today and we was all much fatigued.

Tuesday, July 29. This was a fine morning and we left camp about half-past 5 o'clock because we had no feed, no water. We came to water about traveling 5 or 6 miles. It was only fit for the cattle. We passed on and came to a camping place, good water, wood, and feed here. Found the camp of Captain Phelps all well, also the camp of Captain Aldredge. They have lost some fifty head of cattle and could not find them. Captain Phelps left this morning; the other have stopped to hunt their cattle. We came about 8 miles today. Captain Cordon had the tongue of his wagon broken this morning.

Wednesday, July 30. This was a fine morning. We stayed in camp all day so the company of Captain Phelps might get on the way. Captain Cordon called a meeting last night and gave some good instruction to the camp. The cattle had a good rest. We had a good cold spring. Captain Aldredge's camp killed a buffalo and sent to Bro. Booth to fetch some. It was good and we felt refreshed that had a little. A child was born today and the mother doing well.

Thursday, July 31. This was a fine morning and we left camp at 5 o'clock. We found the roads rough. We came in sight of some 2500 to 3500 buffalo. They was not far from our wagons but did not come near. Some went out to kill one if they could but did not succeed. We crossed a creek. I do not know the name of it. We also went over a bad slough all safe. We camped at 10 o'clock to feed the cattle. The feed was poor, no water, plenty of wood. We came about 9 miles this morning. We passed a guide post stating it was 386 miles from Winter Quarters. Elder_____ past on the 16th of July. Captain Aldredge have succeeded in finding their cattle and mover out today. Some went out from our camp and killed two buffalo this morning and one the evening. Out company was delayed some while the men eagerly went out to fetch in the meat which was good sand tender. We starter out of camp about 5 o'clock. We have for 5 miles the worst roads we had traveled since we left Kanesville over steep hills and deep hollows, so much so that it was very dangerous for wagons and cattle. Captain Cordon's wagon got

broken, all the rest was safe but could not all get into camp as it came on dark with a thunder storm. We came in all about 14 miles today.

Friday, August 1. This is a fine morning and we did not leave camp till near 10 o'clock on account of Captain Cordon's wagon being repaired. We found the roads somewhat bad this morning but not so bad as yesterday. In the afternoon we came to a good prairie land and we found it good for our cattle as well as ourselves. We saw many buffalo today neat the roads as we passed, indeed they are very numerous. We camped at 5 o'clock, feed very poor, no wood, and a slough of poor water. We came about 13 miles today.

Saturday, August 2. This was a fine morning and we left camp at 5 o'clock. We found the road good today and our cattle traveled well today, there being a fine cool wind today, and no sun. We saw several thousands of buffalo today and some very near the wagons. There was a meeting called last night concerning Captain Hammon and Bro. Gallop. Captain Cordon was present and it was but a small charge and amount to nothing but about children and was settled by Captain Cordon. We came into camp about half-past 3 o'clock, good feed, a creek with a little water in it and that good. We came about 14 miles today. We have come to the old road but do not know the name of the place.

Sunday, August 3. This is a fine morning and we stop in camp all day to feed our cattle. Some went out to see if they could tell where we was but was not able to discern the place. Captain Cordon called a meeting and addressed the same length upon various things. It went off well. In the evening a meeting of the first ten was, when it was found that Captain Henderson did not do his duty as a captain, and he was removed, and Bro. Lowe appointed captain in his place.

Monday, August 4. This was a fine morning and we left camp at 8 o'clock. We found the roads good but a little swampy. Our cattle traveled well today. We stopped at noon and found that Bro. Booth's axle-tree was broken but when we asked how it was done, he could not tell. They stopped and soon put in a new one for which he returns his sincere thanks to Captain Hammon and others. We came to a good camping place for feed and water for out cattle, wood about one mile distant. I believe this is Sandy Bluffs. We came about 20 miles today.

Tuesday, August 5. This is a very fine morning and we left camp about half-past 7 o'clock. We found the roads good to travel over and our cattle went on first rate. We saw a great number of buffalo. We have men out hunting them.

According to a guide left, Captain Brown company passed in the second inst. J. D. Watt was with them. They was all well and still they all traveled at the rate at 25 miles a day. No stampede since they left the Loup Fork. Sister Madison's wagon broke down today, but was repaired by Captain Hammon and we rolled on to camp near the Platte. Wood, water and feed all good. We came about 20 miles today.

Wednesday, August 6. This was a fine morning and we left camp at 8 o'clock. The roads good but did not go for it was found that mother was so very ill that she could not travel. She was delivered of a still born male child, which was buried on their way. A wagon of the first ten broke down this morning and we all camped. We came about 6 miles, good feed and wood for camping purposes.

Thursday, August 7. This was a very fine morning and we was about to leave camp before 7 o'clock but news came that a buffalo was killed and we had to stop to have it cut up and take with us. We left camp about 8 o'clock. We found the roads good till we came to the Sandy Bluffs. then we found it hard to get through. We had a boy run over by his falling out of a wagon in the first ten. He was hurt much. We met a number of men returning from the gold mines and Salt Lake. These are the first persons we have met with on the road since we started. They was well armed and had a number of horses and mules. We camped at Sandy Bluff Creek. We got into camp about 8 o'clock. We traveled about 22 and half miles today. We saw many buffalo at a short distance from the road.

Friday, August 8. This was a very fine cold morning and we left camp at 8 o'clock. We found the roads very sandy and hard upon the cattle in the morning, but after 3 o'clock we got into good roads and all went on. We saw a few buffalo today. We camped at Rattlesnake Creek, A good place for feed and water, no wood. We came 20 and a quarter miles today. We got into camp at half past 5 o'clock. Captain Cordon called a special prayer meeting on account father Booth's wife who is sick nigh unto death. They afterwards administered unto her in the name of the Lord.

Sunday, August 9. This was a fine morning and we left camp at 8 o'clock. Found the roads good till we got to the sand hills and they was bad under, but all got over safe and came to a good place to camp at the foot of the Sandy Bluff. Plenty of feed and the river at hand, no wood. Our Oxen have done well this week. We have traveled today 17 and three quarter miles.

Sunday, August 10. This was a fine morning and we left camp at 8 o'clock. The sun was hot upon us. The roads was good and our teams did well the distance we came. We came to Ash Hollow and camped for the day. We got into camp about one o'clock. We came 10 and three quarters miles today. A government company of 10 wagons for the stated camped on the other side of the river. Some of the company crossed the river to get some ash to make axle but only two was got. Plenty of wild cherries and currants was found in Ash Hollow.

Monday, August 11. This was a very fine morning. Before we left camp a widow whose husband died some three weeks back returned with the train of wagons that was going to the states. A sister gave birth to a daughter last night in the camp. They are doing well. We found the roads good today. The sun was hot upon us and it was hard in some of the sandy places for our cattle. We left camp this morning at 8 o'clock and we came into camp at 5 o'clock. We traveled about 17 miles. Plenty of water and feed, no wood.

Tuesday, August 12. A dull morning but turned out a fine day and our cattle traveled well over the sands. The roads good in any places. The land looks barren and not much feed. We came to a good place to camp and we traveled about 20 and a half miles today. We left camp at 8 o'clock this morning and we camped at the Cobles Hills. A company of men from Oregon came to the camp tonight. They said that Captain Cumming was not ahead of us as they wanted to see him.

Wednesday, August 13. This was a damp morning but turned out a fine day and we left camp at 8 o'clock. Found the roads very heave to travel as it was soft sand all the day or near so. We stopped about 10 o'clock to wait for the 2nd ten to come up as they had stopped in camp on account of a sister being in labor and was confined, and the company came on and we started on the road. This day we past the ancient ruins and wonderful indeed they look, but we had but little time to view the wonders of nature. We came to a good camping place about half past five o'clock. We traveled about 14 miles today, all safe and well. No Indians seen at the present.

Thursday, August 14. A meeting was called last night by Captain Cordon to answer some questions as he had been asked him about dividing the company of tens. He said no such thought had entered his mind and he should not divide without he saw it wisdom to do so, with so many other things he said. We had a very heavy thunder storm about one o'clock this morning. We never heard it so bad before but we found all our cattle and wagons safe this morning and we left

camp about 8 o'clock. We found the roads somewhat soft but our cattle did well today for they traveled about 21 miles. We camped near the Chimney Rock about one mile from the river. The view about the river on the south side is grand. Feed thin but good.

Friday, August 15. This was a very warm morning. We left camp about 8 o'clock. We found the roads very good today and our cattle did well although the day was hot. We saw a camp of wagons on the south side of the river. We have not heard where they are for at the present. The scenery on the south of the river is grand. We camped near Scott's Bluff. We came about 18 miles today. We found good feed and water.

Saturday, August 16. This was a fine morning and we left camp and half past 7 o'clock. Found the roads good but the day turned out very hot. Two Indians came up to our train on horseback. They was fine looking men and the first we have seen since we have been out. We camped near the river, good feed. We came about 17 miles today, making 117 and a quarter miles this week.

Sunday, August 17. This was a fine say, and we stayed in camp all day as there was good feed and we can rest, which we needed after 13 days hard traveling. Captain Cordon called a meeting in the afternoon. Some of the officers spoke. After that Captain Cordon preached unto us a Nobel discourse upon the destiny of man and the design God had in making him happy. We was all well pleased with what we heard and long to live to realize the things he spoke upon. Father Booth's wife was taken much worse today and we fear her time is but short.

Monday, August 18. This is a fine morning and we left camp about 8 o'clock. We found the roads good and our teams did well the time they traveled but Father Booth's wife continued to get worse and died about 3 o'clock p.m. Captain Cordon ordered the train into camp and sister was kind to get the body ready for the grave. Her age was 32. Captain Cordon made some good remarks to comfort father Booth and he offered up prayer and the body was put into the ground about 6 o'clock. We traveled about 12 miles today. Feed and water poor, some wood. Some Indians came to the camp this evening.

Tuesday, August 19. This was a fine morning and we left camp at 7 o'clock. We found the roads very sandy in many places and hard upon our teams. The day turned out very hot which made it worse for out cattle, but we did well upon the whole. We came about 20 miles and camped near the river, plenty of wood but

little feed for our cattle. Many Indians came to the camp and had a feast with Captain Cordon. They were very friendly.

Wednesday, August 20. This was a fine morning and we left camp soon after 7 that we might be away before the Indians came as some of the cattle was frightened at them and for the first time our cattle took to a stampede about 2 o'clock this morning.

Wednesday, August 20. This was a fine morning and we left camp soon after 7 that we might be away before the Indians came as some of the cattle was frightened of them and for the first time our cattle took a stampede about 2 o'clock this morning and again at half past 3 o'clock, but we found them all safe as they did not go many rods from the wagon. We found the roads very sandy and the wind high which made it unpleasant to travel. We got to Laramie about 11 o'clock and stopped over 2 hours. There was many Indians at and near the Fort. All was friendly. The Platte was very bad to cross, there being so many stones at the bottom but all got over safe. Some of our cattle did not like the Indians. We found the roads from the fort sandy and in some places bad. We camped about 4 o'clock, very little feed, water very muddy. We came about 14 miles today.

Thursday, August 21. This was a fine morning and we left camp a little after 8 o'clock. The first part of the road was very sandy; after that the roads was very good but we had some very steep hills to go up and down which was dangerous to our wagons, but all got on well. The day was hot. We came into camp about half past 5 o'clock. We saw some government teams on the road; no Indians from the time we left camp. We came 15 miles today. Captain Cordons brother is very sick. We have poor feed, good water, and plenty of wood.

Friday, August 22. This was a fine morning and we left camp at half past 7 o'clock. We found the road good in some places but very bad in others. We had some long hills to get up but all came safe over. The day was very hot and it tried our cattle and wagons. We came to a good camping place about half past 3 o'clock and we stopped. It was found that most of the wheel tires wanted resetting so that the smiths had to be set to work. Some men on horses passed us. They came from Oregon and the Valley. We came about 15 miles today. We found good water and wood and feed for the cattle.

Saturday, August 23. This was a fine day and we stopped in camp all day to get the wagons repaired, to feed and rest our cattle as much as they needed it for

their work has been hard and feed poor all this week. Bro. Steward's daughter fell out of the wagon yesterday while traveling and was slightly hurt. The smiths are hard at work today.

Sunday, August 24. We are still in camp this morning as the repairs could not be all done yesterday. There was a heavy thunderstorm in the afternoon. We did not have a meeting. Our cattle done well for feed.

Monday, August 25. We left camp this morning around half past 7 o'clock and found the roads hard and good. We had some very steep hills to cross but we got over all safe and came into camp at 5 o'clock. Little water and very poor feed. We came 20 miles today.

Tuesday, August 26. We left camp things morning at 8 o'clock. The roads was good but we had some steep hills to cross that it was very dangerous our cattle and wagons. Four draft chains were broken off. Sister Madison's couple was broken but we were not detained long. Bro. Steward had an Ox died yesterday morning which was a great loss to him. Bro. Fisher had one take sick but we hope it will be better. We came over a number of dark red sand hills today. The land all the way look very barren. We came about 18 miles today and camped before 5 o'clock. No wood, very poor feed, and a cold spring.

Wednesday, August 27.¹¹ We left camp this morning soon after 5 o'clock as there was no grass at the small creek we camped. We traveled 8 and one quarter miles to La Prele River. We found Captain Allred's camp there. There was but little grass. We stopped about 2 hours to feed. Allred passed on and we followed them till we came to Forge Boise River, when we camped and found the feed poor, plenty of wood and water. We found the road very hilly and hard upon our cattle today. We came 16 and three quarter miles today.

Thursday, August 28. We left camp about 8 o'clock this morning. We found the roads good. Past a number of Indians, all peaceable. We passed Allred at Deer Creek. We past on. An axle tree was broken in Captain Lowe's company. We camped near a very deep hollow. We came about 12 miles today.

Friday, August 29. This was a fine morning and we left camp about half past 8 o'clock. It was late before all the cattle could be found. Last night a buffalo was killed and brought into camp which all was thankful for as we much needed fresh meat. We found the roads sandy. Still we did considering the poor feed our cattle

get. We came about 15 miles today, and camped near a deep gulf. We found the feed very poor.

Saturday, August 30. We left camp this morning at 8 o'clock. We found the roads good. We stopped at noon near the Upper Platte ferry and ford to feed our cattle as there was grass. We stopped about 2 hours. We crossed the Platte and came on the road some few miles and camped. Poor feed, no wood. Two buffalo was killed this evening and brought into camp. We came about 15 miles today.

Sunday, August 31. This was a fine morning and we left camp about 9 o'clock. We found the roads very hilly and barren. It was dangerous to wagons and teams. Bro. Gallop's boy fell out of the wagon but was not hurt. We traveled near sundown and did not feed or water. We came about 8 miles today and camped. No wood, water or feed.*

Monday, September 1. We left camp as soon as it was light enough to yoke up that we might find feed and water for our cattle. We found the road good and we traveled about 10 miles to Willow Spring and found water but little feed. We stopped hours. Last night Captain Cordon called a meeting to settle some small matters between Captain Hammon and Captain Goldesbury. Much was said and the matter settled. We started again at 3 o'clock and traveled to the Creed 300 yards from the road. We traveled in all 16 miles today.

Tuesday, September 2. This was a most delightful morning and we left camp at 8 o'clock. We found the roads very sandy and hard upon our teams but we got on well. We came to Sweetwater River and camped at the east fork of Independence Rock. It is a wonderful rock. Feed very scarce, no wood. We came to a lake of very fine saleratus and many of the company got of the same. It is east of road. We came about 15 and half miles today.

Wednesday, September 3. This is a very fine morning and we left camp soon after 8 o'clock. We found the roads sandy in places and some of the cattle began to fail but we came to a good camping place about 3 o'clock. Good feed and water on east of the road, about 5 miles from the Devil's Gate. No wood near the camp, good water. We came about 10 miles today. With good feed our cattle will get into the valley.

Thursday, September 4. This was a fine morning and we left camp about half past 8 o'clock. We was in a strange road not good to travel. We got into the old toad in

the afternoon that was very sandy and we left the old road. We continued to travel till near 6 o'clock then we camped by some rough rocks near the Sweetwater River. There was feed but no wood. We do not know the name of the place we stopped at. We came about 16 miles today.

Friday, September 5. This is a very fine morning and we left camp at 9 o'clock. We crossed the river, found the roads very sandy and hard upon our teams. There were some hunters of the Snake Indians came up to our train. They was all very peaceable and tried to exchange antelope and buffalo meat for sugar or meal. They left us and we past on till we came to the river near some rocks and camped. Little feed, no wood. We came 14 miles today.

Saturday, September 6. This is a fine morning and we left camp about half past 8 o'clock. Before we left camp a company of men and wagons past us that have returned from the valley. They say feed is poor, that Captain Phelps and Brown are together about 7 miles on the road. We past on till we came to the 4th crossing of Sweetwater and camped to rest and feed our cattle. Feed was thin still is better than we have had. No wood. We came 8 miles this morning.

Sunday, September 7. This was a cold morning. We stopped in camp today to rest and feed our cattle which they much need, having had poor feed for nearly two weeks past. Captain Cordon called a meeting and addressed the camp about care to be taken with the cattle etc.

Monday, September 8. The mornings feel cold now but fine. We left camp about 8 o'clock. Found the roads very sandy and hard to travel. Two men passed us with six horses form the states. They said the others was not many miles back. A wagon and company passed us from the valley. News good. They said that some would come from the valley to meet the trains. We came 16 and one half miles today and camped at the 5th crossing of Sweetwater. Feed thin, no wood.

Tuesday, September 9. This fine morning and we left camp at 9 o'clock. We found the road better today. We stopped to feed at noon. Grass good. We passed on and camped where the road leaves the river. Plenty of wood and feed. We came 10 miles today. We had some bad places but all go safely along.

Wednesday, September 10. We left camp this morning at 9 o'clock. We found the roads good except the rocky ridges which are very bad to cross. One wagon in the first ten got a wheel broke and did not get into camp till midnight. Captain

Cordon called a meeting respecting the loose cattle being put all in one lot and drove on the road which was agreed to. We camped at a branch of the Sweetwater River. No feed, and our cattle was much in need of it. We came 12 and a quarter miles today.

Thursday, September 11. We did not leave camp this morning till after 12 o'clock on account of the wagons being repaired that was broken yesterday. The cattle was taken some two miles to find feed but little was found. We found the roads good but some steep hills to get up and down. We camped on the Sweetwater River. Good feed was found and willows for fire. We came 7 miles today.

Friday, September 12. We left camp this morning at 9 o'clock. We found the roads good all day and pleasant to travel, but some of the cattle got to weak to travel. We came to the Pacific Creek, 3 miles from the South Pass. We found good water and plenty of grass but it was bad for the cattle as it was so swampy and many of the cattle got mired but all was got out. We came 13 miles today.

Saturday, September 13. This was a fine morning and we left camp at 9 o'clock. We found the roads sandy in places and most of the road was good. We found many of the cattle give out today for want of better feed and rest. We camp within 1 and half miles of the junction of the Oregon Road. Little or no feed, no water. We came about 14 miles today.

Sunday, September 14. We left camp this morning at 6 o'clock that we might find feed and water for the cattle. We found the roads very good and we went to Little Sandy Creek. We found feed, wood, and water. We came 9 miles and stopped for the day. A company of 16 wagons came past in the evening from Captain Cumming's company to go on first. Some have left their wagons behind.

Monday, September 15. We left camp this morning soon after 6 o'clock to go to Big Sandy and stopped for the rest of the day. We got there about 11 o'clock. We found but very little feed for our cattle and they want muck. We came 8 and one half miles today.

Tuesday, September 16. This was a fine morning and we left camp at half past 8 o'clock. Captain Cordon called a meeting last night to know the feeling of the company respecting parting or keeping together in a company. Much was said upon the subject and they agreed to stand to each other and to help each other,

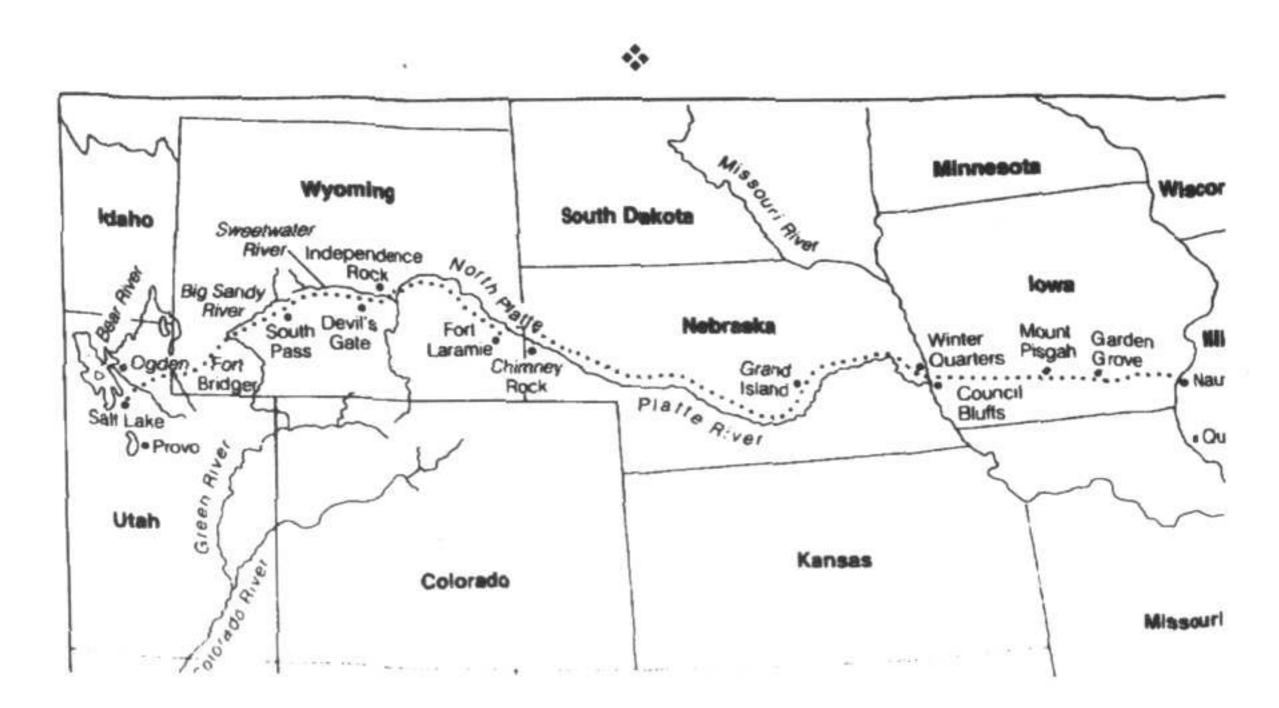
but today a very different feeling has shown itself with some of the ten. Some confusion took place on the road and at night we had 2 companies instead of one. Captain Cordon called another meeting when Captain Lowe said they should leave this camp, and then much was said by Captain Lowe against Captain Cordon and some others. Much time was taken up about dividing the camp in tens and each ten to go by itself, which was finally agreed to. The meeting lasted till near 12 o'clock. We found the roads sandy and bad in some places rocky and some of the cattle give out. We got into camp about half past 5 o'clock. Very little feed or wood.

Wednesday, September 17. This was a very fine morning and most of the camp was up in good time to see who would leave the company and go with Captain Lowe. Bros. Steward and Trimmer said they should go with Captain Lowe. Bros. Gallop put up his hand as though a heavy weight was tied to it to stop and go with us and Captain Cordon but in one half hour afterwards he rolled out his wagons and followed the other teams. Well, let it be so. He and the rest will suffer, for Bros. Gallop had a fine cow die before he left camp this morning. We rolled out after the rest had gone and went to the Green River and camped on the banks of the same. We found the feed somewhat better, The water is very fine. The stream very strong. We all crossed in safety. We came some 10 miles today. We found the roads sandy and heavy upon our cattle.

Thursday, September 18. This was a very fine morning and we left camp at 9 o'clock. We was late but some of the cattle could not be found. We found the roads very sandy and hard upon our cattle. We went some three miles from old road to find feed for our cattle which we did and the best we have had for them for some time past. A meeting of the camp was called by Captain Cordon when he again spoke to them upon the necessity of going in one company and live union. He spoke at some length. After he had Bro. W. Booth moved that we as a camp uphold and sustain Captain's Spratley, Hammon and Goldesbury as captains of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd tens, which was carried and the meeting ended. May the Lord bless us. We came about 9 miles today.

Friday, September 19. This was a fine cold morning and we stopped in camp all day to feed and rest our cattle, which will do them much good. The herdsmen made a fire to keep themselves warm and the dry grass took fire. The wind was strong and it was with much trouble it was put out. There is some Indian that lives about one mile from us with some white men who have a great number of cattle and horses to sell or trade away.

Sunday, September 20. This is a rainy morning and for the present we cannot start but hope the day will clear up and be fine. The weather cleared up about half past 8 o'clock and some of the company was ready to start wet or dry. Captain Cordon asked them to wait one hour as his wife was confined of a daughter at 2 o'clock this morning, and they refused to stop. We got the cattle up and started at half past 9 o'clock. We found the roads very sandy for some miles and heavy upon the cattle. We traveled to the first branch of the Black Fork River, a distance of 15 miles. It was sun down when we got there. We camped about one mile from those that left us in the morning. Captain Cordon called a meeting the same night at the camp to show what was best. We chose to divide the company. We left back 19 wagons, and they consisted of 8 wagons of the 2nd ten, 5 of the 3rd ten, 3 of the 4th ten, and 3 of the 1st ten. It was moved that the company be divided into tens, and that Captain Spratley be captain of the 1st ten, as we had three captains from the other tens and it was thought good to cast lots to see which should be the Captain of the 2nd ten. The lot fell upon Captain Goldsbury. May we go in union to the valley. Captain Hammon has performed his duty as a Captain of the 3rd ten to the satisfaction of the company and as such we feel the Lord will bless his for the same. Witness to the same, Levi Hammon, William Booth, Clerk. 12 Captain.



Map laying out the trail used by the Saints going to Utah

After their arrival in Utah, Levi Byram's grandfather, Byram Bybee, made one of his first stops at the home of friend and Apostle Heber C. Kimball. ¹³ Kimball suggested that he take his family, including members of Levi's family, to settle the area at the mouth of Weber Canyon. Taking the suggestion to heart they made their way to that location near present day Uintah and South Weber. A memorial placard, on the site of the present day South Weber LDS Church, marks the occasion of these first settlers. At the mouth of the canyon they built their primitive log homes.

Levi Byram spent the next thirteen years of his youth in Uintah. The homes, or possible several different homes, were built by his father. One of the residences was located in what was to become East Weber Fort. Grandfather Byram Bybee was appointed the Presiding Elder of the settlement at Easton (Uintah) and its Justice of the Peace. He handled many of the local religious and community affairs. When the Kingston family moved into the area in 1853, Thomas Kingston was appointed the first Bishop of the Mormon Church there.

Levi Byram was three years old when his family settled in Uintah. As a small boy, in this untamed territory, he was ultimately exposed to the many hardships and to depravations of the days. Wild animals, Indians, union soldiers, harsh weather and irregular harvests, subjected the families to a low supply of food and often fearful for their lives.

Among the many aforementioned hardships, the native inhabitants of this area were of particular concern to the settlers. The majority of the Indians were peaceful and in particular peaceful towards Byram Bybee's family. The Bybee's often greeted the Indians and allowed them to pick from their fruit trees or in sharing their harvests. Some of the settlers were not so fortunate and trusting of the Indians and soon many were forced to gather their homes together and to fortify them.¹⁶

An uprising of the Utah Indian's, known as Walker's War began in 1853. Following the initial conflict, near Fillmore, the saints were ordered to protect themselves from possibly native uprisings. The settlers of East Weber fortified themselves in what would be later known as Kingston's Fort. Sources state that the fort was completed as early as 1853 or 54, yet another source sets the completion dates the spring of 1856. The fort was one-fourth mile east to west and perhaps 500 feet north to south. The walls were constructed of mud." William Chandless described the fort as; "a village by the name of 'East Weber' with a single street of cottages for some 300 yards in length, with their gardens behind and the whole enclosed by earthen wall, with a gateway at each end of the oblong. The wall gave a rather snug look to the place, and against the Indians, effectual" When the troubles quieted, the fort lost its usefullness, except for the

later stronghold of the Morrisites. The Indians of this area caused no serious problem, remaining more or less peaceful. Levi did inhabit the fort for some time. 19

The family endured the harsh winter of 1855-1856. Daniel Jedediah Hammon, the younger brother of Levi Byram, remembers the winter conditions at South or East Weber. "During that winter many lost all their cattle. Every morning settlers would go around the fort and lift up their cattle that were too weak to get up and in the day time they would cut willows down for the cattle and sheep to browse on. Fires were made for the sake of the cattle trying to keep them warm enough to survive. Others who came to the area in years gone by were the families of; Byram, Bowman, the Firth's and Kingston. Combined with relative poor tools to produce food from the barren soil, made the present date and the future seem bleak.

Farming was the main source of food for the settlers in East Weber. The crude "implements that the early settlers used were very poor; some plows were entirely made of wood with straps of iron." This made raising their own crops extremely difficult for Levi. After months of hard work the planting was always at a risk of being destroyed by the uncontrollable forces of nature. The conditions continued year after year; every year another obstacle to overcome. The settlers continued to do what they could to make their lives better and more independent of the outside communities. When the time came to harvest their crops another devastation occurred. The grasshoppers! The grasshoppers came so thick that year one year that the crops and grassy fields were devastated.

The following year in 1857 Levi Byram was baptized by his Uncle, David Bowman Bybee. The baptism probably performed in the river near their home.

Many of the settlers remained, but few stayed the entire year. Many would leave their homes during the harshness of the winter and return in the Spring for planting. Levi and the Bybee's were among the families that remained year around. With the fort completed and conditions improving the reasons for the residence to leave during the winter months soon became archaic.

Another threat to the settlers at the mouth of the canyon came in 1858. The threat came from their own government in the form of an invading army. Union troops under the ultimate command of Colonel Johnston entered the canyon with hopes of invading Utah and unseating then Governor Brigham Young. The threat of war was imminent to the citizens of Uintah and nearly all of northern Utah. When a military caravan carrying supplies and troops was making its way through from Laramie into Utah, many of the settlers fled their homes. Levi Hammon was one who sat as guard over Echo Canyon, while his wife lay ill

with Milk Fever. Uncle Robert Lee Bybee and Gilbert Belnap were among those who remained to protect the Mormons settlements as the saints moved south. In a Company under the command of Lot Smith, local commander of Utah's Nauvoo Legion, they staked out Echo Canyon. At night they attacked the caravan destroying vital supplies and sparing all life.

Byram Bybee and Levi Hammons' families removed south for their protection, setting up camp on the Provo River, south of the Salt Lake Valley. Virtually thousands of refugees filled the area from all the northern counties of Utah. It was while the family lived here that a young Heber Chase, Levi Byram's younger brother, fell into the Provo River and was nearly drowned. After a long and hard struggle, Heber was plucked from the river by his father.²² When the threat of Johnston's Army was removed, Levi and family were able to return to their homes in Uintah.

While living in Uintah seven more children were added to Levi's family Lucine Vilate, Heber Chase, Betsy Ann, Luann Bird, Daniel Jeddiah, Jonathan Marion and Matilda Christena, who was buried in Uintah. The family consisted of 11 children by the time came for them to leave.

In 1864,²³ Levi and Polly Hammon were called by Brigham Young²⁴ to settle the Bear Lake Valley, located in southeastern Idaho. Under the direction of Apostle Charles Colson Rich, the Hammon's, including a young 15 year old Levi Byram, settled in Liberty. Levi built the first log home there and was appointed the Presiding Elder of the Mormon Church at that location.

The following summer the earlier settlers, including the Hammon's and the Morgan's, were joined by Solomon Hale, a Bear Lake explorer, William A., John and James Hymas, and one other family. The first attempt at raising crops in the area commenced in that year.

The winter of 1864-1865 was unusually severe. On July 5, 1864 freezing weather was recorded in the area A late freeze and accompanying days of frost destroyed much of the remaining crops. It was two cold bleak years that Levi and his family spent at Liberty. Indian harassment was also present. In a letter to Brigham Young from C.C. Rich he stated: "There is a good many Indians in the valley. Bannocks, Shoshonies and one small party of Pocatello's band. They all are friendly. We try to keep a good lookout, and I have already notified the small settlements to be ready to move in when called on which I will do when I see the least sign of danger." ²⁵ The Indians in the area were rather peaceful and only the harassment of the livestock became a real problem. It was surprising that the Indians were not more aggressive towards the white settlers in the area, especially so soon after the 1863 massacre on the Bear Lake river in the Cache Valley.



Levi Hammon's home in Liberty, Idaho. Levi Byram spent part of his youth in this home. Levi Byram stands on the right.

Fish and wild game was a main source of food, but with Levis' crops frozen and his stock continually being driven away by Indians, combined with his ailing health, was too much for the family to endure. They were soon instructed to move to lower ground at Franklin, Idaho. They remained in Franklin about one year.

An interesting, but potentially lethal, incident took place one day when Levi Byram was sent on an errand from Franklin to Liberty. Reaching about the half way point in his journey, and traveling through unsettled country, later known as Mink Creek, Levi Byram's horse bucked and jumped, throwing him off two places. Levi managed to hold his horses' reins and in almost helpless condition, with about 12 inches of snow on the ground, was soon suffering with cold as well as the pain from the broken leg. Thinking he might not be found he cut on his boot with his knife, his name and what had happened and tied himself to the reins. Thinking that if worst came to worst the horse would drag him home. About ten hours following the accident and in the darkness of night, a man by the

name of Charles Warner heard the whinny of Levi's horse. Stopping to investigate, Mr. Warner found Levi in an almost deathly condition. With the aide of Warner he was revived and was taken to his family.²⁶

On March 28th 1867, Levi's father took departure from Franklin and made his way to the grazing lands at "Muskrat Springs." This sparse area, located near the Great Salt Lake, was a nearly uninhabited region. William Hooper had once run his herd of cattle and sheep on this land and had built a house, where his men could bunk while tending to the livestock. It was this house, known as the "Hooper Herd House" where Levi and his family first resided. "The house was built of adobe and had four rooms on the ground floor, two upstairs and a two room lean on the north side and a porch on the side." It adobe walls were enclosed with a dirt roof. No picture of this house has been located, only an artist's rendering, published in a history of the Hooper area. Today a monument stands on the spot where this house once stood.

Levi Byram was now a boy of 17 years. Increasing responsibility as the oldest boy of the family created greater responsibilities. With home spun and woven clothing Lee set out the help his father farm. His older sisters, who had learned how to shear sheep, wash, comb, and spin the yarn and weave the yarn into clothes, also took care of many of the household chores, helping their mother Polly.

The herd house was Levi Byram's home for a number of years. From the time he moved to Hooper in 1867 until his marriage in 1870. Uncle Reuben Belnap met his future wife Lucien Hammon there in the spring of 1869.²⁷ They were living in the Herd House then when Levi Byram became acquainted with a young girl named of Martha Jane Belnap, sister to Reuben. In about 1870 or 1871 Levi moved from the Herd House into a hewn sawed home.

The numerous families now located in the South Hooper area were nearly all farmers. Irrigation was a major concern for the inhabitants and was without fresh water for the crops. Levi Hammon was a driving force behind the building of the canal there, as he was in the Uintah. In May 1872, Henry Gwilliams and others met before Justice of the Peace, Levi Hammon, and signed a agreement to join the Hooper Irrigation Company. Levi Byram himself put in hours of work on this project. ²⁸ " In 1875, five thousand acres of land was put under irrigation with the Hooper Canal. It was seventeen and one-half miles long and cost seventy-five thousand dollars to build." When completed it supplied water for a community of crops. The main canal ended at the Weber county line, but with the help of the local inhabitants a connection was made several miles into Davis county.

In 1869 Levi Byram had his 20th birthday. He became acquainted with a young girl, the daughter of Hooper Bishop Gilbert Belnap, the 13 year old Martha Jane Belnap. By the winter of 1870 they would marry.

After some time months of courtship they were engaged to marry. My grandfather told me that Gilbert Belnap resented Levi B. for "stealing his little girl." How true this was is unknown, Gilbert himself marrying a young teen, Adaline Knight.

With their plans to wed in sight, Levi and Martha, sitting in their buggy, made their way Bountiful, Utah. There they spent their pre-wedding night, with Levi's sister, Martha Jane Prescott. Martha's wedding dress was hand made.

Martha herself helped dye the wool, spin the yarn, and her sister-inlaw, Sarah Helewetl Belnap, wove the yarn into cloth.²⁹ On January 11, 1870 their wedding journey ended at the Endowment House in Salt Lake City.³⁰ Levi Martha and were accompanied by her brother Reuben Belnap and Lee's sister, Lucien Hammon, who were also married that day.

Levi and Martha made their home in South Hooper, a mile or so across the Davis, County line. They were

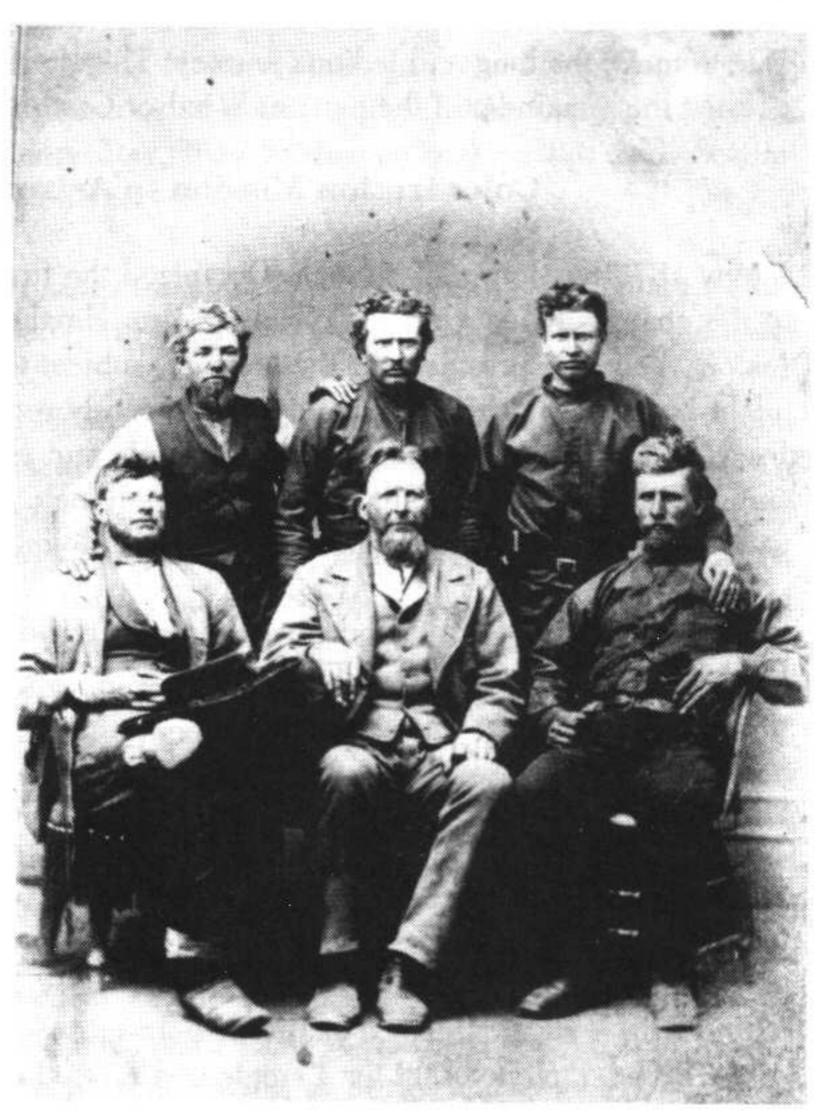


Grave marker in Ogden City Cemetery incorrectly marked as Hyrum instead on Byram.

happy in the small house they had built for themselves and on 16 Nov. 1870 their first child was born. He was probably born at the home of Martha's parents in Hooper, Weber County. They named him Levi Gilbert Hammon³¹, and he was blessed within hours by his grandfather Gilbert Belnap.³² Their first son and child lived only a few hours. He was interred in the Ogden City Cemetery in the Gilbert Belnap family plot. His death must have brought so much sorrow and disappointment into their home, but soon the hope of another child was adamint.

The following year another child was born, but he too would bring sorrow. On 21 December 1871 their second child was born, a son they named Byram Rosel. He was born in So. Hooper, Davis County and like his brother before him was blessed in the hours following his birth. His grandfather Levi Hammon would give him the blessing and his name. The new babe died in a short time following

the blessing.³³ In the year 1873, Levi Byram, father Levi, brothers- in- law; William and Joseph Belnap, Joseph Stone and William Child were called by the General Authority of the church to colonize Arizona. "They were to proceed to the Little Colorado river and make a settlement at the most suitable place above the falls."34 This was the first group of missionaries called from Hooper and they were among numerous groups of missionaries from around Utah. One small from the came group northern county of Cache, who joined the Weber Co., leaders in Salt Lake, in a meeting with the leaders of the Church. The previous year Brigham Young sent out the Arizona Exploring Company. Bishop Lorenzo Roundy, Jacob Hamblin,³⁵



Seated, l-r: Levi Byram Hammon, Levi Hammon, William Child. Back, l-r: Joseph Stone, Gilbert Rosel Belnap, William James Belnap.

among numerous others explored the area near the Little Colorado River. They exploration to look for sites for possible colonization. Adamant for colonization Brigham Young called missionaries from northern Utah to a meeting in Salt Lake City. Levi B. and the other Hooper missionaries were among those called to the

meeting. There they received instructions on the 8th of March 1873. Horton D. Haight was put in charge of the Mission group.

They went by way of Scipio or Round Valley and camped a week to rest the stock. They camped a few days at Cove Creek Fork, and also at Beaver and Tokerville. They traveled on horse and covered wagons, driving horses and cattle that had to be rested. Time had to be taken to insure that the animals would be able to make the long and tedious journey. They journeyed to a southern Utah an awaited the remainder of the party at Windsor Castle.

Colonization Mission to Arizona- 1873³⁶

- 1 May 1873- At Johnson's Ranch. Organized the first company who were placed in the charge of Bro. Horton D. Haight. Bro. Haight was also appointed by Bro. Jos. W. Young to preside over the Mission, subject to any other appointment that might be made by the first presidency. Recently received instructions from Bro. Jos. W. Young to proceed to the little Colorado and make a settlement at the most suitable place above the falls. Left Johnson's Ranch. Seven miles traveled brought us to Navajo Wells, at the foot of the Buckskin Mountains.
- 2 May 1873- 37 Miles further, over a veryvery fair road, brought us to House Rock Springs. Camped there this evening.
- 6 May 1873-Waited for some ox teams. Left House Rock Springs going 11 miles to Jacob's Pools.
- 7 May 1873- Travelled 17 miles and camped at Badger Creeks.
- 9 May 1873- Went 10 miles and came to the ferry on the Colorado, at the mouth of the Paria, a small stream. The first wagons crossed on a small ferry belonging to John D. Lee. Paying \$4.00 for a single and \$5.00 for a double team and \$.50 for each loose animals. To Navajo Springs as fast as they were crossed.
- 11 May 1873-All comapnies saftey across the river and camped at Navajo Springs, 6 miles from the ferry. We found the road heavy and somewhat difficult on account of the loose sandy soil and numerous ravines and gulches, teams rather juded when reaching camp. Found it necessary to lay a day or two at the watering places to recruit.

12 May 1873- Left Navajo Springs. Went 8 miles to Bitter Creek, water not good. One cow died from its effects. 12 Miles further we found a good supply of water in the Rock Pools. A thunder shower had passed over here a day or two before and filled the holes in the rocks; but for this we must have traveled 47 miles without water.

17 May 1873- 27 miles encamped at Mohave Springs (or the Moen Cupy). From this place we explored and found good route to the Little Colorado. Met 29 missionaries under Capt. Henry Day, they having arrived on the 2nd. Several other brethren went home from here.

21 May 1873- Left Mohave Springs traveled 25 miles. Found a very small stream of water quite brackish and salty, but digging in the sand a few feet from the water found the water much better.

President Haight with 14 men and pack animals, and 12 days provisions started up the river. During their absence the company made a crossing across the river. The quick sands rendering it difficult to cross; the most feasible appeared to be on the west side. We observed the water filing every day.

22 May 1873 to 27 May 1873-and arrived at the river at noon on the 22nd. We traveled about 4 miles up encountered gulches and heavy sand drifts, when we turned in among the small cottonwoods on the river bottom and camped. Concluded to explore up the river and look for a wagon road before proceeding further with the train. From the ferry to this place we have broke a new road. "It took three span of horses to pull one wagon up the steepest and roughest hills and to go down they locked the wagon wheels for a brake. It took the missionaries all one day to cross over this hill and they named it "Lee's backbone." ³⁷ Levi being the first one up the hill. However all the way from Kanab the roads are rather heavy when compared with the hard solid roads of northern Utah. There feed so far has been very dry, no green grass having made its appearance this spring. With the exception of one thunder shower we have not had rain enough to wet our wagons covers since we left home.

28 May 1873- We found the water had ceased to run, but by digging in the sand we obtained sufficient for our use while we remained here.

1 June 1873- Pres. Haight and party returned, having been absent 8 days and traveled over 120 miles up the river. Reported the country very barren, scarcely

any grass, river bottom narrow, soil alkali, and water bad and failing. They found that the water did not run 25 miles above camp. The river appeared to be failing fast. While up the river they met a party of Moquich Indians. The Indians said the river was generally dry in the summer, and the water was not good to drink in hot weather; said their forefathers once lived on the river, many years ago, and nearly all died off. Our explorers had observed the ruins of several Indian villages above the falls. They found no place in their opinion to make a settlement. It was decided upon to telegraph the facts to Pres. Young and in the meantime fall back to Mohave Springs, where we could obtain water and feed for our animals, and there await instructions. It did not seem proper for us to proceed up the Little Colorado, as Jos. W. Young counseled too not get into Apache country, but make a settlement at the most suitable place above the falls.

2 June 1873- In the evening dispatched two men to Kanab with our dispatch.

3 June 1873- We left the river for Mohave Springs. While we remained at the river the health of the camp, which heretofore had been good, was found to be failing, many complaining of the bad effects of the water. I felt anxious to go with the explorers up the river, but was afraid I would not be able to endure so much horseback riding.

4-June 1873- June 18, 1873- Remaining and awaiting patiently for an answer to our dispatch. Feeling anxious to learn from our express, and thinking something might have befallen them.

19 June 1873- to 22nd June 1873- We started another express to the river. At the ferry they met three Indians, who were bringing a letter from our express at Kanab, stating our dispatch had been sent to Pres. Young and they were still waiting a reply. They learned that some wires were down somewhere along the line, which might have caused the delay. Some of the brethren are a little impatient, think nothing can now be accomplished this season, and they might as well return home, but when our express returned from the river they brought news that has settled that question for some time. We desire to remain here and hod ourselves in readiness to what may be required of us.

Many are discouraged and feel much disappointed in the country, and think the Mission a failure. But I am inclined to think if the country is barren and

forbidding in its appearance (and it certainly is) the Lord has a purpose in it. It seems to me I can see the Providence of God in some of these things. I observed that the watering places from Kanab to this place just afforded water enough for our use, and frequently when our animals were supplied there would hardly be any left, but during the night the little pools we made around the springs would fill up and we were again supplied.

None of the creeks or springs run more than half a mile from their head, and some only a few rods; yet, we have not suffered for water. Large bodies of men and animals could not travel this route with safety. The Colorado River is only approachable at the ferry, within many miles. The river runs deep in a gulch or chasm, several hundred feet in the earth. The country on each side of the river runs deep with chasms some 80-300 feet deep, during times of heavy rains vast torrents of water pour down them to the river, washing them even deeper.

23 June 1873- Monday, Some 20 wagons under Capt. Day moved back to Navajo Springs; the remainder, 32 wagons, are here with Pres. Haight. It is becoming difficult to obtain feed in the vicinity of the watering places for so many animals, so the company on this side of the river separated. The 20 wagons at House Rock did not come across the river, but waited the result of our dispatch, our express that we sent met them there. The health of our camps is good; we have only lost two animals (one cow and one horse). All the brethren from Weber Co. are here, also Sister King and little girl, and sister Stevens. At last they reached a place called Moencopi, where they found a friendly tribe of Indians.



The Little Colorado was reached on the May 22nd and was found to be almost void of water. The company camped there, and sent out a scouting party to locate a possible place to settle. The scouts made it as far as Prescott and Albuquerque Road, and returned with the bad news of the dry, arid countryside. What they found was feed that was all dried up from lack of rain and the Indians were praying for rain. Food for the livestock was in short supply, having to use some of their own provisions, including mixing flour and water to feed the horses. Troubled with the news the party turned back too the Colorado and re-crossed. The *Arizona Miner* reported that; "the party came in the wrong year, and in the wrong season. For the past five years all of Arizona has had very short rations of snow and rain, - a drought, in fact..." 38

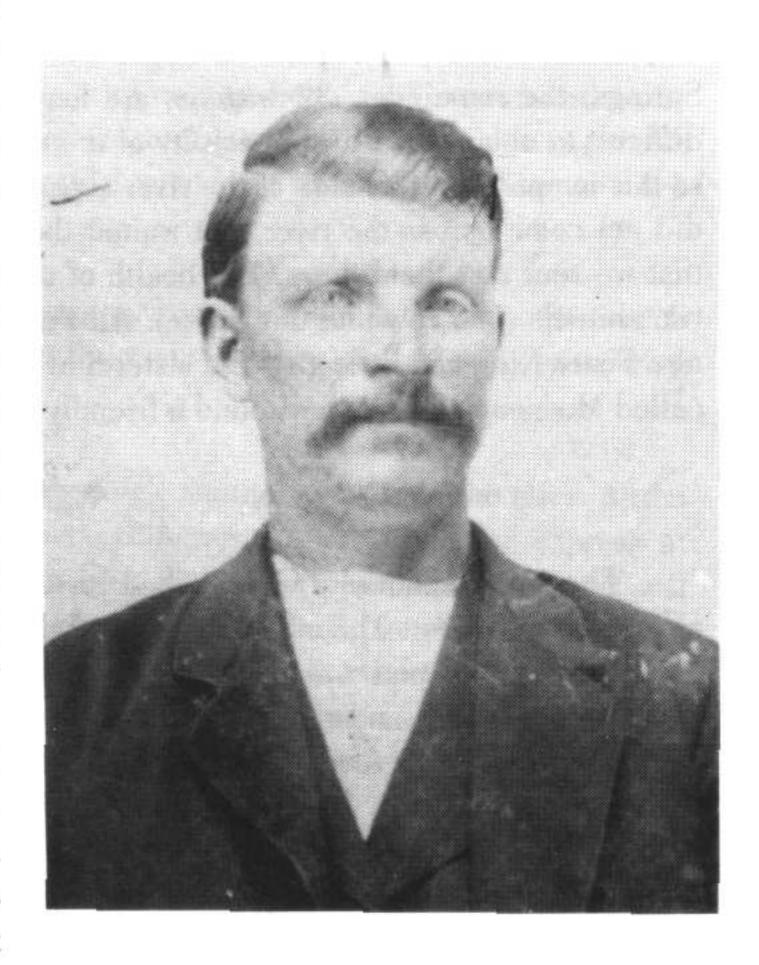
In July 1873 Levi B. and the other missionaries were released and returned to their homes. Before parting the party voted unanimous and expressed their satisfaction and confidence in the leadership and judious management of Pres. Horton Haight. They agreed that all had been accomplished that appeared possible, "under existing conditions" The trip included 109 men, 6 women 1 child and 54 wagons.

Brigham Young did not necessarily agree with the successfulness of his missionaries. In August 1873 George Cannon reminded the Saints that "they were not expected to fail" when sent on missions. The following February another expedition was organized, but it wasn't until 1876 when a fully successful mission to northern Arizona was accomplished.

Levi Byram's arrival home was no doubt a happy sight. Being gone from his family, his wife and new born daughter, Polly Adeline, who was born Feb. 15, 1873, just months before Levi's departure to Arizona.

In the early part of his married life Levi labored by hauling many thousands of feet of lumber into Ogden from Monte Cristo. He aided in building the railroad spur from Syracuse to the Oregon Short Line and before it was built hauled many tons of salt to the nearest loading point. He also railroaded several different times and did all kinds of work from freighting and teaming in different places. He held numerous church positions and positions within his community and state.

The South Hooper Ward YMMIA was organized on 21 December 1878 by Elder B.H. Roberts. On that day Lee was appointed the first President. It is a position that he held until 8 November 1887. Lee succeeded



Levi Byram taken about 1870

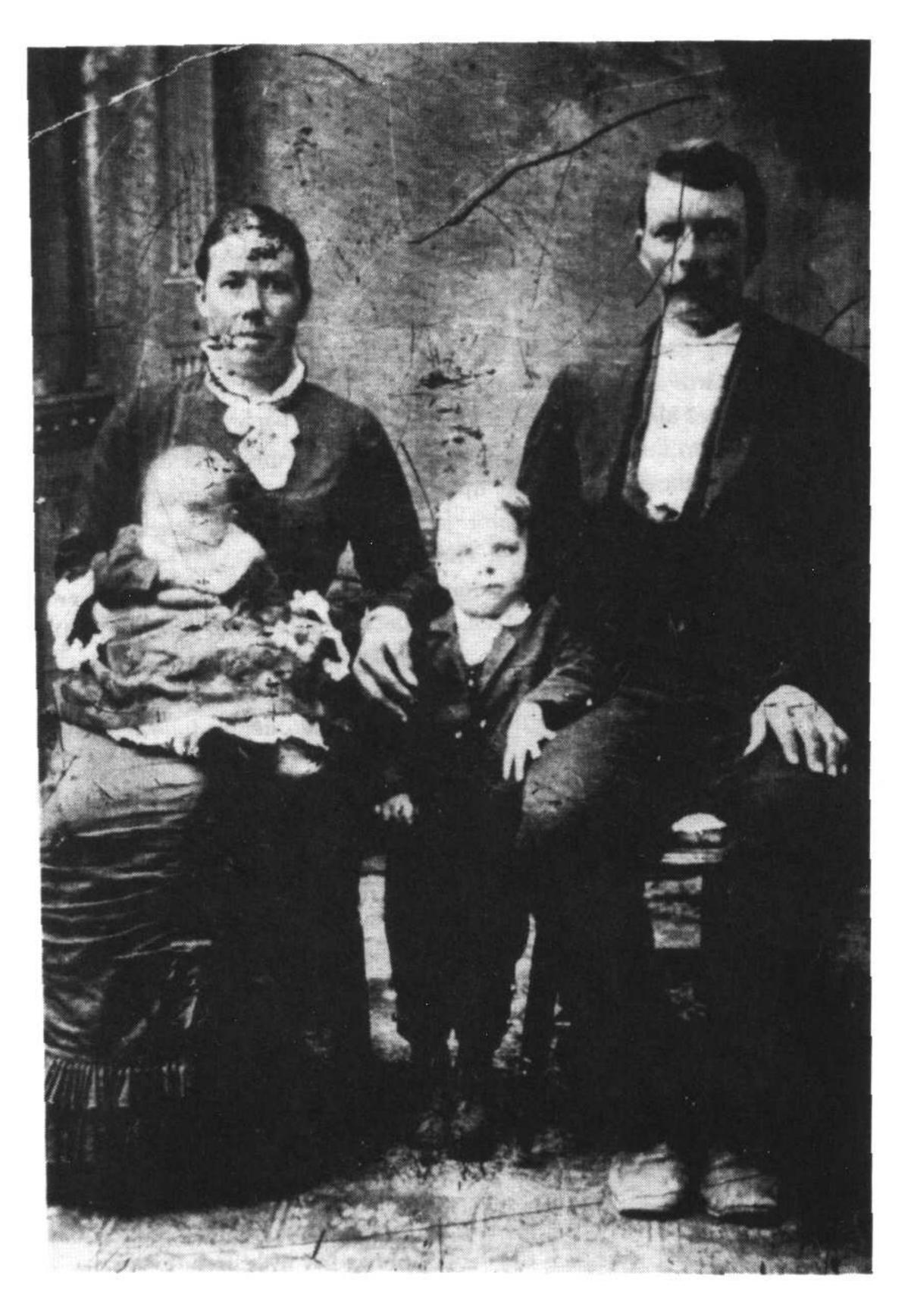
the second president, Benjamin F. Gwilliams on 16 November 1890. He held this position, this time as Superintendent, until 16 January 1893. Lee was a man generous with his time, labor and money towards his church. He was truly loved by the young people there.

According to his son Derlin, Levi was at one time constable of So. Hooper. During his tenure as constable he arrested some "very tough characters." He was the first to go to old man Moore's place to talk with him about the murder of Dryscal, getting their guns away from them before anyone was hurt." ⁴⁰ In 1887 Levi Byram was off to Colorado to work on the railroad, contracting. Rhoda stated that her father also hauled freight there.

According to family stories, it was in Colorado that Levi discovered he was afflicted with cancer of his lower lip. This cancer was later removed by Dr. Perkins, a Union Pacific Railroad doctor. He never knew what sickness was until 1887 when the cancer was discovered. The cancer slowly dragged him down. He was deceived by Doctors who didn't understand cancer and treated his cancerous lip with caustics, even with blue vitriol. Uncle Hyrum Belnap told him of Dr. Perkins, a young railroad doctor who had been brought into Ogden by the railroad company. He understood cancer and operated on Levi twice, removing six cancers. ⁴¹ In a local newspaper the occurrence is recorded as follows:

An operation was performed on Wednesday by Dr. Perkins on the person of Levi B. Hammon of South Hooper, Weber County. This gentleman had a cancer cut from his lip some time ago, at the time when Mr. Hyrum Belnap received such a shock to his system. Another cancer had now grown out under his chin near his throat from which he suffered intense pain, finally resorting to surgical assistance. Dr. Perkins performed the operation, which lasted over an hour, skillfully removing the cancer whose roots and fibers were drawn from the patient's neck. The sufferer meanwhile being under the influence of ether. He is now recovering, though the amount of ether necessarily inhaled has not lost its effect upon him yet. He is staying at the residence of Brigham Stowell, southeast of the City.

Levi was never bothered by them afterward, but he never fully regained his strength. The second operation for cancer being the first anesthetic case in the city of Ogden.⁴² It was also said that following the surgery on his lip he thereafter always were a beard.



Levi's brother Heber and wife Priscilla



Families of William Prescott, Luann Manning, Jim and Mary Stevens at Levi Byram's home in So. Hooper, circa 1891. This is the home Levi Hammon built in So. Hooper. (Standing to the right, holding his horse is Levi Byram, to his left Derlin and Martha Jane standing by her two children.

In the spring of 1885 George Davis, Levi Byram's brother-in-law, decided to go to San Juan Valley. At Grass Valley, Utah he was met by Adam Russel and Levi Byram among others. They traveled a few days more and farther they went the less they liked the country. George and his family decided to return to Hooper and sent Levi Byram and Adam Russel on ahead to scout the country. A few days following Levi B. returned to Hooper, unsatisfied with what they had seen. The following year George and Riley Howard located on some Indian land in the Snake River Country of Idaho. In the spring 1886 they returned to So. Hooper and in October moved their families to Wilford.

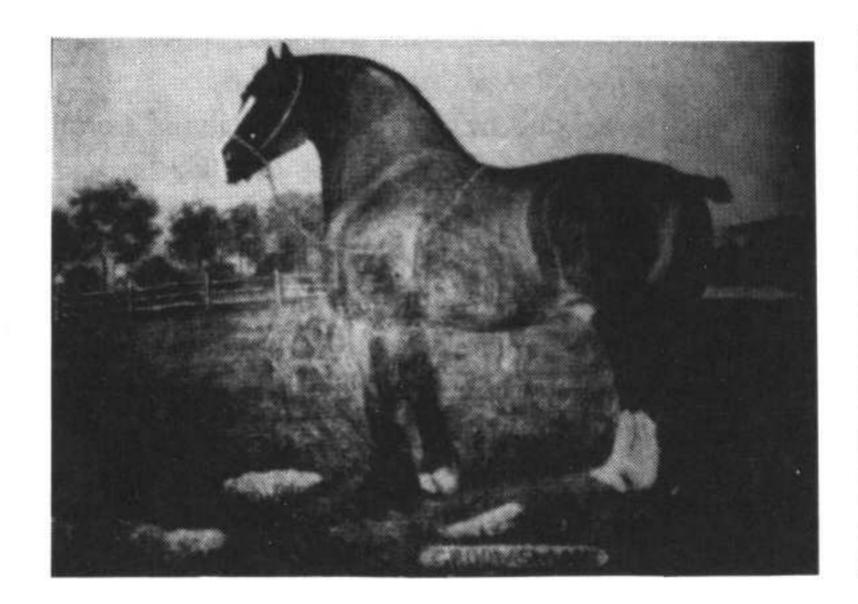
"A large group of Grandfather Levi Hammon's children were going to Wilford, so they decided to go with them after having lived in Hooper for 19 years." On their way the family decided to stop at Logan and finish some of their temple work, so Levi and Polly, Martha Prescott and Levi Byram took a train to Logan where they completed the families work. The six older children were sealed to their parents on 14 Oct. 1886. Lee B. and Martha Prescott returned south to their homes.

While in Wilford, Rhoda Ann Davis Thompson recalled, that whenever Levi Byram, "Uncle Lee" would come up Wilford way he always made a point to come by their farm and when he came through St. Anthony he would always stop and get a pound of butter "just in case" mother happened to be out, to fry fish in and he wanted that whole pound of butter put in the frying pan before the fish were put in.⁴⁵

Levi Byram purchased the house left vacant by his parents and assumable remained there until leaving the Hooper area for Roy in the spring of 1895. In Roy he first purchased 80 acres, then added another 40 acres at a later date. He entered into the sheep raising business and remained in this business into his life.

Levi started raising horses before moving to Roy. About 1890 he imported a Scottish Clydesdale, *Moiré Chief*, and a Cleveland Bay, *Hugenot*. Two of his horse appear in the 1891 Christmas photograph on a previous page. He would buy and sell the best stallions he could find, there were a pride to himself and his family. In 1902 he purchased the Scottish Clydesdale, *Groomsman*, a stallion, who was always a prize winner in the show ring.⁴⁶

His horses were not just for show, but were for everyday work and transportation, but it was the showing of these fine animals that brought a pride to this family. His horses often winning silver cups and numerous blue ribbons and even a gold medal.



A brief script in the Odgen news reads as follows:

" Lee Hammond of Ogden, had purchased the Clydesdale stallion, Groomsman winner of the first prize at the Wisconsin and Illinois State fairs, for \$2500, largest ever paid for a draft horse in Utah."

Groomsman

Lee often won the overall sweepstakes at the Utah State Fair and in 1908 at the Intermountain Fair held in Ogden he won "Best Grade Draft Horse" won by his Clydesdale. For this his won a gold medal. The same fair also awarded \$5.00 for a suckling pony by *Groomsman*, in the categories: *Ponies*, *under 15 hands*, and for *527 Ponies*, first and second prizes for yearlings by *Kier Dandy*. Rhoda Hammon Taylor, as a young girl, related her excitement to go the Salt Lake City during the State Fair and to see all the prize winning stock parade and to see her father's horses go by all decked with flowers and ribbons, in their manes and tails. Later Lee added a little bobbed-tail gray team, his pride and joy. This team

was attached to the hearse that took his body to the Roy Cemetery for burial.

Levi's construction work took often took him from his home. Together with his sons he started the Hammon and Sons Construction Company. He was a major employer for his family, and also hired local men in order to fill his contracts with the railroad. His construction of the railroad grades for the Denver and Rio Grand



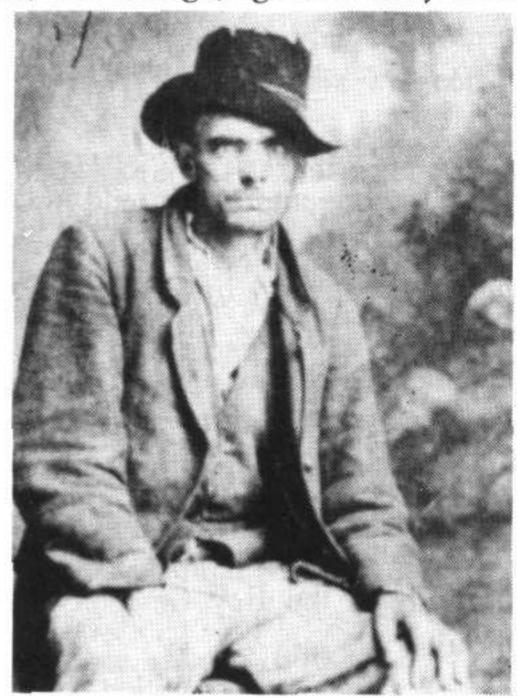
The Hammon grading crew

Railroads also kept him busy as well as the railroad grades in Idaho, Nevada and Utah.

"Levi was always a good father to his children and a true husband to his wife. His family never had to go hungry or bare-footed, as he did, for he had endured hardships at time, with very little food and clothing as did most of those pioneers in the first years in Utah. He was true to his faith, had courage to stay with it and lived to enjoy some of the fruits of his labors." He was a man who heeded that small voice to guide his actions. Once he was in the mountains with others cutting wood. Something told him things were not just right at home. So impressed with the voice he unloaded his wood and rushed home. On returning home he found his little two year old daughter suffering from a paralytic stroke from which she never fully recovered. In 1883 he and Martha were to bury two more of their little children, Henrietta, age four, and George, age two. They died

of scarlet fever.

In 1884, while President of the YMMIA in Hooper, Lee was so impressed as to send his only ten dollars to B.H. Robert, then President of the Southern States Mission. Roberts received word that two Elders had been killed by a mob, Elders Gibbs and Berry. Roberts shoes were thread bare and he did not have the monetary means to buy another pair. "His first though was to go to the post office" and there he found a letter from Lee, enclosed the ten dollars. From this honorable donation, Roberts was able to purchase a new pair of shoes, retrieve the two Elders remains and bring them to Chattanooga, Tennessee, preparing them for the journey home.⁴⁸



B.H. Roberts (in disguise when picking up the bodies of the martyred missionaries)

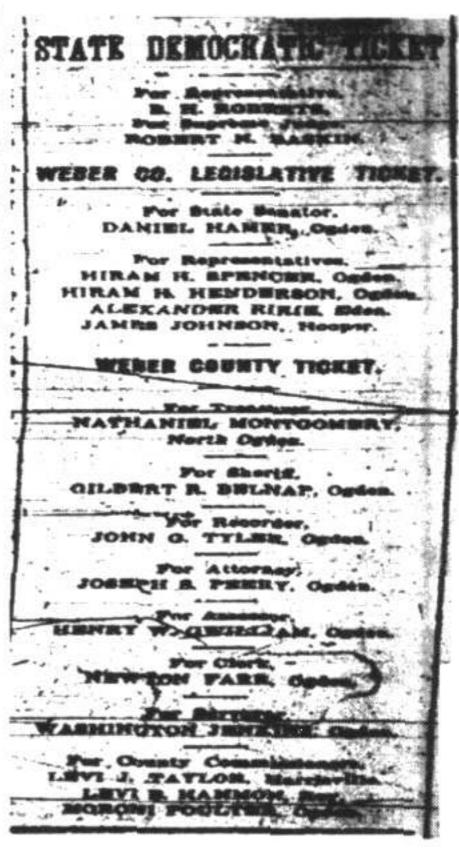
In the election, held on 3 November martyred missionaries)
1896,⁴⁹ Lee was elected, as one of the three members Board of County
Commissioners. He received 4146 of the near 7500 cast. He ran on the People's
Democratic Party.

That year the County Commissioners had a budget of \$100,000, and the three men were responsible for road and street projects, voting, taxes, and numerous other duties. His co-board members were; John Seaman and James Armstrong. He was also in charge of the County infirmary for the Poor, and many

kind acts were done there. One child died in his arms when the frantic mother after a mother had run to the county commissioner for help, after her child had eaten brimstone from matches.

In 1898 Lee made an attempt for reelection and was nominated by his Democratic Party. He was the only one of the three commissioners to be re-nominated. Although the attempt for re-election failed, prior to his leaving office, some humor did arise. It was the fact that he was the only one of the commissioners to be renominated, the following appeared in a local publication:

There is some things which transpire at the sessions of the Board of County Commissioners which do not become of record. No one suspects at all times seriousness over the gravity of the situations shall show on the countenances of the county lords, or that it shall be all levity. Just after the election the board held a meeting and decided to load upon commissioner Hammon all the honors which it were in their power to do, so they elected him



1898 Ticket

chairman, and they arranged that it would not be of record and they, dignified as they are addressed the chair, and extended their sympathy, for Mr. Hammon was the only one of the three who was re-nominated and the way he didn't run was grounds for their condolences, and the commissions John Seaman and J.C. Armstrong laughed so much that finally Mr. Hammon laughed, and now, while Hammon will not be chairman next year he has been this year and that's glory enough for a man who is defeated.

His second attempt at election was with co-nominees Moroni Poulter and Levi J. Taylor. In an article in the local newspaper the nominated were described as: men of sterling integrity, who is thoroughly identified with our (Weber County) every interest. No eulogy of such men is necessary. They stand at the

head of all nominees for county commissioner. He received only 1855 votes of 7503 cast.

Despite the loss in 1898 he made a third attempt in the election of 1900. But as in today's election negative malicious comments, against the Democratic party as a whole, probably forced the loss of Lee. The Democrats response to the negative press was; the publication of such statements shows the desperation of the Republican Party and their utter hopelessness of tomorrow's polls. 50

In 1905 he was a delegate to Old Mexico to investigate rubber stock. He bought and sold mules from the Utah Construction Company, matching teams his specialty. An interesting letter, in the possession of his granddaughter Diane, speaks of two particular mules to be sold. Assumable these mules below are the very same, but at least they are surely a fine matched pair of his working mules.



Lee and his mules

As a railroad contractor he helped in doubling the Southern Pacific tracks through Nevada, helped build the first railroad in Yellowstone Park in 1905, helped build ten miles of the railroad into Oakley, Idaho, including the depot and the "Y" at Oakley, in 1909 and 1910. In 1901 to 1904 he helped build the canals west of Blackfoot, Idaho, that brought water to thousands of acres of land in Rich, Moreland, Thomas and several other small communities. His last

contract was the road bed for South Washington Ave. past the golf country club. He also helped put in the fill for the golf course.⁵¹

On 11 August 1907 Francis Starkey proposed a plan to the brethren in priesthood meeting, whereby a Chapel could be built. A committee was appointed; Lee Hammon, Martin Brown, Uncle Jed Hammon, Ren Stoker and others being selected. Construction of the new church commenced with a ground breaking on 29 Oct, 1908 with the first meeting being held 14 March 1909.

Many new things were brought into that part of the country by Levi Byram, who was quick to try out things to improve their lives. His wife owned the first sewing machine in Hooper, he was one of the first men to own a buggy, and at one point came home with some glass fruit jars for his wife to try out instead of drying their fruit, the first to be brought to Hooper.

I recall my grandfather talking speaking about his grandfather taking his sister "Bird" (Aunt Luann Bird Hammon Manning), the wife of polygamist Henry Manning of Hooper. My grandfather said they called her "Bird" because she was always flying to keep ahead of the law. Those days of persecution of suspected polygamy were hectic. Polygamists were often arrested and imprisoned if the law could find them. Plural wives would also be persecuted and "Bird" was forced to change her residence often. On one occasion, while living in Hooper, Bird fled to her brother's Lees' home. He took her in and her children in a wagon box under a load of hay to Bountiful to the home of Martha Prescott to prevent the law from taking her. They did finally catch up with her husband and he served six months in the penitentiary.

Jonathan Daunt Hammon, Levi's nephew, wrote of several occasions where Levi's kindness and generosity touched others. He recalled that when his mother Lodema Hammon died, "Uncle Lee gave father the cemetery lot for his mother's burial. Generosity was a characteristic of Uncle Lee' s." 52

His father told that at Uncle Lee's funeral, a man unknown to the writer, was complaining a little about some of Uncle Lee's habits. President B.H. Roberts of the First Council of the Seventy arose and said, " to hell with such men, Lee Hammon was a good man and bought the boots for me that I wore on my mission" A lady also arose right after this and said; "I know this is an unusual thing to do, but I want to testify of Lee Hammon's goodness to me. After my husband's death, he would bring flour and provisions and supported my family and would never take anything for it. He made me promise that I would never tell what he had done."

Lee's niece Polly Hammon relates another incident which occurred a few weeks after mother's (Lodema) death. Uncle Lee was sitting in the house and

Aunt Martha Jane cried, "Lee! Lee! The stallion is going to kill Daunt!" Uncle Lee and Polly rushed to the window to see what was happening. The stallion was coming at father on his hind legs, with his front feet high in the air, mouth open and screaming. It looked as if he would kill father, but father kept a few feet out of his way. Uncle Lee stepped back and said; "Martha, the horse ain't born that can kill Daunt." He is a wonder with horses" 53

When Uncle Lee passed away, father was still poor financially. With worn shoes in the bitter cold he traveled 18 miles to get to the train, that he might pay his respects to the man he loved so much and who played such a wonderful part in his life and the formation of his character. ⁵⁴

Levi stood six feet two inches in height and weighed about 200 pounds. He had auburn hair, deep blue eyes, wore a mustache and whiskers trimmed at the side, and not too long under the chin. He was of "sandy" complexion and wore a size eleven shoe. "Lee was devote in his religion and his demand that one should follow Christ's teachings and attend meetings. "An honest heart was God's delight and this would make us bold in every capacity. We should be on hand and live up to our requirements. We should set ourselves and our families in order and see that no evil exists among us. It was our duty to support our day and Sabbath schools." I have been told by old friends of my father and mother that there was no couple in the community that were more popular than they. He was kind and generous to his entire family. Negative words were few and far between. He was on record as saying; "Everyman's conscience will be his accuser. We should never say to a man's back what we would not say to his face." 157

This closing statement made by my great grandmother, Emma Hawkeswood Hammon Clark, regarding Lee Hammon, sums up the type of man he was to his family and community. "He (Levi Byram) was a father to me and my four children when we were left on his hands by the passing away of our beloved husband and father (Levi Derlin Hammon). He cared for us faithfully and well, never complaining always treating us just the same as he did his own family as long as he lived. He passed this life on 2 March 1915, after a long sickness of heart trouble, leaving many friends and relatives to mourn the loss. Faithful to the gospel and all his loved ones, May his reward be great in the kingdom of heaven and may we all prove worthy of being with him when we too leave this life in my humble desire."⁵⁸

Patriarchal Blessing

A blessing ... by Isaac Patriarch, upon the head of Levi Byrum Hammond son of Levi and Polly C. Hammond born August 26th, 1849 in Buchanan, Missouri.

Bro. Levi B. In the name of Jesus I by the authority of the Lord, we lay our hands upon thy head to bless thee and to ratify thy Fathers blessing upon thy head and it is a seal of the Lord that will continue with thee through life. Hearken to the counsel of thy parents and be obedient to their requirement while maturing to manhood and than in return shall realize in rearing thy posterity that obedience of thy children will be in acts of kindness to thee as thou hast extend them to thy parents for thou hast a spirit given thee by thy Creator that in the fulfilling of thy duties some requirements more ever will ... excel thee for with an enemy thy cunning will surpass him, men will excel thee in their Iniquity by entrapping an enemy in their own designs and in a day to come will be in remembrance of all...

Funeral Service for Levi Byram Hammon⁵⁹

The funeral services for Levi Byram was held on March 7, 1915. Bishop Martin Brown presided the occasion. The commencement was at 1pm.

Singing "Shall We Meet Beyond the River?"

Prayer by Brother H.C. Jacobs

Solo by George Manning entitled; "One Swelling Solemned Though"

The first speaker was Brother George Bennett. He spoke of his early acquaintance with Brother Hammon also of Brother Hammon's faithfulness to the gospel at that time.

Patriarch Levi J. Taylor spoke of the faithfulness of Brother Hammon in trying times.

Brother Anton Christian on the good character of Brother Hammon.

Solo by Brother Ray Robinson entitled: "I know That My Redeemer Lives"

President Joseph Grant of the Davis Stake spoke of the early life of Brother Hammon.

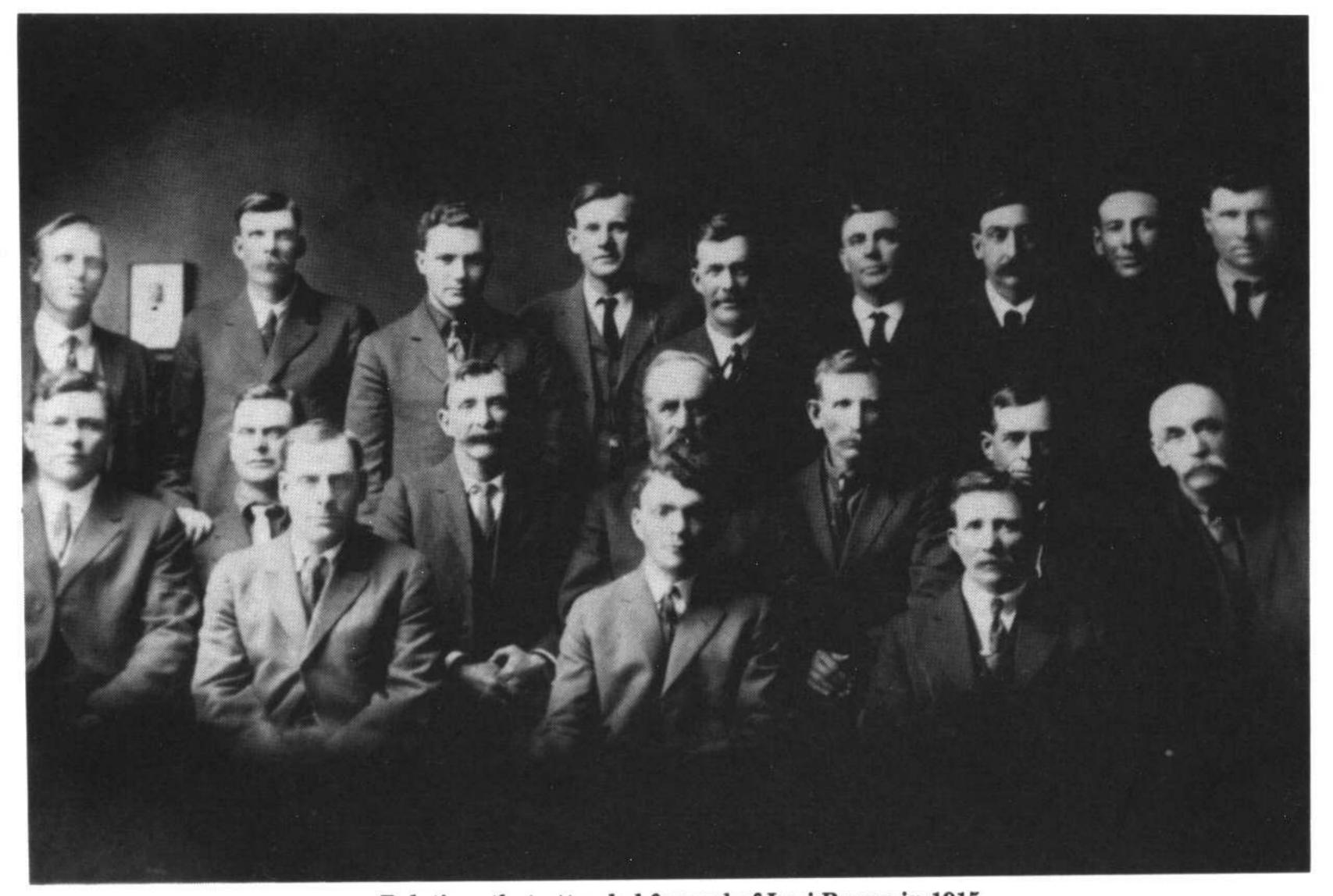
President L.W. Shurtliff spoke of the early life and faithfulness of Brother Hammon.

Brother George Manning sang: Sometime We Understand."

Brother B.H. Roberts said he had been requested to make a few remarks on this occasion. He spoke of the kindness we should show each other while living. He also spoke on the early life and kindness of Brother Hammon.

Bishop Martin Brown made a few closing comments.

Benediction by Brother James A. Eldredge.



Relatives that attended funeral of Levi Byram in 1915

Front row, left to right; William Davis Jr., Jed Hammon Jr., Nate Baker, Second row; Ursel Taylor, Samuel Davis,

Jed Hammon, William Davis, Jonathan Hammon, John Davis, William Holmes. Third row; Byram Prescott, Heber Hammon, Jr.,

Frank Hammon, Lee Meservy, Dan Hammon, Jess Stoker, Charley Mason, Samuel Davis, Amasa Hammon.

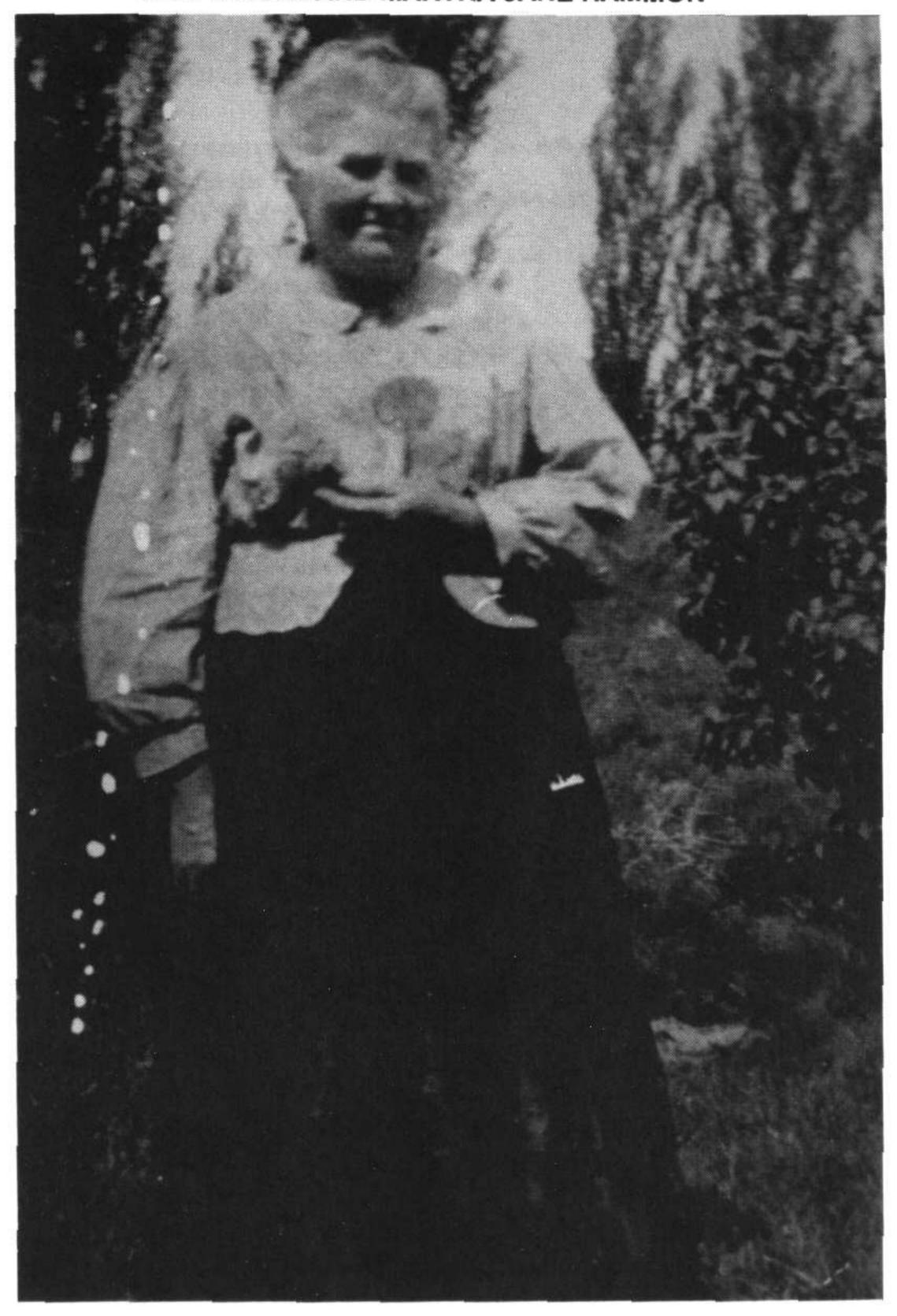
Martha Jane Belnap Hammon⁶⁰

Martha Jane Belnap was born to faithful followers of the Mormon religion; A father who in his early years searched out this divine faith and it's people, a mother who grew up in the Church, battling anti-mormon opposition and being driven from her family's homes. Martha was born during a period of rebuilding, both the building up of Utah and of the Mormon Church. It was a time of great sacrifices for all Mormon's, including Martha and her family. The years following her birth found the church greatly expanding into unsettled and sometimes inhospitable land. This forced her father away from home during much of her early life, but great blessings were rewarded to this family for their dedication to their religion.

Martha's father was Gilbert Belnap. Gilbert was orphaned and on his own at a very young age. While working in Ohio he had heard of the Mormon people and their temple of worship and "prompted by curiosity and A roving Disposition I longed to form an acquaintance with that people and to behold there temple of worship." In Kirtland Gilbert lived among many saints and found them enjoying more of the "Spirit of God than any people that I had ever been acquainted with, "62 but when time came to be baptized he was stubborn. It took a new near death experience and a miracle healing before he made a promise to be baptized, yet years passed before he fulfilled his promise and took to the waters of baptism.

After his baptism, Gilbert was determined to meet with the Prophetleader of his church, Joseph Smith. This determination sent him to Nauvoo, Illinois where in June 1844 he met the divine church leader. ⁶³ In Nauvoo he also met a young teenage girl named Adaline Knight, and these two people would mold his life into an ancestor we can all be proud of.

The young Adaline Knight was the daughter of Vinson Knight. Adaline was born in New York and had left the New York with her parents in 1835 to join the Mormon Church at their headquarters in Kirtland, Ohio. They settled in Kirtland, and within a few years followed other members into Missouri, where they settled at Adam Ondi Ahman. In Kirtland and in Missouri the Knight's were persecuted for their faith and practices. Vinson's position in the church found him often hiding, in custody of the anti-mormon marauders, or fleeing their home from so called "government troops." In 1838 the Knight's made their was to Illinois and settled in Nauvoo. In Nauvoo Vinson continued his work in the Bishopric of the Church and as a member of Nauvoo's first city council. Adaline attended the early Nauvoo schools and in 1844 met Gilbert Belnap. They were



Martha Jane Belnap Hammon

County with develoy fancion, the 20 18 William James Belnap Born in Egien City August 31-th 1853 "Weber county 2011's Themeton Belnas Forthe Below Bleger Liviaer the home of his Father Littert Beloop at light Lays all Filmen to 4-1853 in Ogden City Weber Rounty All I William James Below Blegred were the hand of his Father at Gellert Betray, at cuft land on Trates the 7-1853 Marthe Gove it Daughten of Gillest and take in Sometime Mark Senter - Senten in Egen lite Willen downty Mark Senter - Suptember 17-181 5 Samed and Blussed under The hands of be father at & Days old

Gilbert Belnap's journal entry of the birth of some of his children, including Martha Jane

married in December 1845. The following year found them departing their "city beautiful" and marching with the Saints to safety in Iowa and finally on to Utah.

Gilbert and Adaline settled in Ogden, Utah, a small town then, and established their home among other Mormon pioneers and among the native Indians. The family remained in Ogden a number of years before moving on to a new home, their final home, in Hooper, Weber County, Utah.

"My mother Martha Jane Belnap Hammon was born in Ogden City. The home was near the Weber river where the depot now



Adaline

stands, in a quaint pioneer little house on her father's homestead in Ogden. She was born September 17, 1855.⁶⁴ The home was in the vicinity of 26th and Grant Ave." Gilbert records in his journal that in the spring of 1853 " I sold my farm to John Pool and in the fall I built a small adobe house on lots 5 and 6, Block 11, Ogden City." Prior to Martha's birth, on April 6, 1855, Martha's father was called by Church President Brigham Young to serve as a missionary among the Indians in the Oregon Territory. He left that May, leaving the expecting Adaline to care for the farm and her family. That September Martha was born, Gilbert remained at Lemhi, but in October had the opportunity to join nearly half of the other Fort Lemhi colonists on their journey back to Utah in obtain further supplies for the fort. Gilbert got his first glimpse of his new two month old daughter and blessed her six days later.

After making his arrangements for supplies for his family and the fort, he was obligated to return to Fort Lemhi and to complete his mission call. Communications between Gilbert and Adaline were few and far apart, but occasional letters were exchanged. In one letter from Adaline, a year and a half after his departure, she related that Martha Jane "giggles and talks, she has all the mischief she can find to get into. Ask her where her father is and she giggles and says "Way down there." 66

On June 6th 1869 Martha was baptized and confirmed a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. She was baptized by William Owens and confirmed by Joseph Perry." ⁶⁷

When Martha was born Ogden was just a village of dirt-roofed log

cabins. She later recalled that as a child she would gather cattails from the slough that ran through the City Hall Park, and watching her brothers catch bullfrogs in the slough.⁶⁸ The next 14 years she spent in Ogden.

The family later lived near the banks of the Weber River and their house was located just east of the present Swift Packing Company. Martha recalled the Indians being camped in wigwams in the West Ogden area, and at time when the Indians were troublesome, her father moved them back into the fort. Brigham Young suggested that the people in this area assemble on the east side of the Weber River, with their cattle in the marsh lands, and a fort build of mud, about 12 feet high, along what is today Wall Ave., between the fork of the Ogden and Weber Rivers, south from the Odgen River to about 24th St. for their protection and security.

Martha Jane was present when the first train pulled into Ogden, Many of the crowd were frightened by the huge engine as it came hissing, steaming and puffing with the whistle blowing. It appeared to them as a monstrous creature.

Her formal schooling was very limited, yet she was adequately taught in the duties as a homemaker. Under her mother's direction she learned to knit and spin, make candles and soap, among her other household chores. Being the first girls, with four older brothers and five younger brothers, she greatly assisted her mother in the making clothing for her siblings.

In April 1869 the Gilbert moved his family to Hooper, Utah near the Great Salt Lake. Gilbert was appointed first bishop of the community, which included lands in both Weber and Davis Counties. Martha's mother, Adaline Knight Belnap, was appointed President of the Relief Society of Hooper, Aug. 6, 1871, a position which she held for the next 36 years.

It was in Hooper that Martha Jane met her future husband Lee Hammon. At age 14 years 4 months she and Lee journeyed to Salt Lake where their marriage vows were solemnized in the Endowment House. Martha helped dye the wool, spin the yarn for her own wedding dress. Her sister-in-law, Sarah Belnap wove the yarn into cloth for the dress. "While in Salt Lake for their wedding, they saw and tasted oranges for the first time. When they bit into the peel they though it was quite bitter, but after eating the fruit the decided it was delicious."

Levi and Martha made their first home together in So. Hooper, Davis county, Utah. It was a home built of rough lumber and slabs brought from a lumber mill, up in the canyon. It had only one room with a dirt roof. "This home was built in a single day." 71

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Levi Byram was a builder and contractor and this compelled Martha to remain at home without her husband much of the time. She was a very true wife and mother. She was able to raise the family and keep the house up. She planted a garden and later her children would help her in the garden and on the farm when Lee would leave for a job. They also dried their own fruit.

Martha Jane was a known as a superb cook. She boarded the men who worked at the Henry Gwilliam's Salt Slough just west of her So. Hooper home. 72 "My sister Polly and I were the two oldest girls and we had to help her with her work. She cooked for about 25 or 30 men." During the summer, when haying and threshing time came, Martha Jane and her daughters spent many hours cooking for the men who helped with the harvest. A harvesting crew usually consisted of 20 to 25 men and the job for two weeks.

"My mother owned the first sewing machine ever bought in Hooper". She had friends from far and near to use it. It was a "Howe" machine, sold to her by Marcus Farr. As Lettie and Ethel recalled, "She never knew the meaning of the word idleness; her hands were always busy." She was said to be thrifty, making the families' clothes and growing much of the family's food. "Her baby cloths were hand embroidered and all her children's clothing was trimmed with knitted laces and insertions and their petticoats and underwear was trimmed with crocheting and feather-stitching. She made many beautiful quilts and shredded the rags and sewed them for the carpets on her floors and also hand-braided many throw-rugs that were used in her home."

"We use to knit stockings for the family. Mother would spin most of the yarn. She could embroider beautifully our under-clothing. There was always trimmed with some kind of needle work done by our mother until we could do for ourselves. She was a "great advisor" and women from all over the country came to get their quilt block patterns and needle work stamped. The way she stamped it was that she would lay the cloth to be stamped over the embroidery piece to be stamped. Then taking a silver tablespoon and rub it on her hand, good and hard, and then rub the cloth to be stamped over the work and it would make dark streaks all over, just like the piece underneath. She would then take a sharp lead pencil and marked very lightly over it."

Churning butter, cutting and curing meat, drying the fruits she put much of her own food away for the winter months. She raised ducks from which she made pillows and feather beds and she raised sugar cane from which she made molasses. "At one time she had regular customers in Ogden to whom she sold fruit, butter, eggs and vegetables. She was an expert horsewoman and at one time

had won first place at the State Fair in Salt Lake City, harnessing her team, driving a half mile, then unharnessing the team. It was a good thing she was so capable as all during her married life Lee spent a great part of the time working away from home. In 1883 Martha and her two older daughter, Polly and Jane, husked corn and sold the husks to the Boyle Furniture store in Ogden for their first store furniture.⁷³

Regardless of her family duties she always found the time to do her church work. She worked in the Hooper mutual (YLMIA), as treasurer, following its organization in 1878. When it was reorganized on 18 Dec. 1888 she was the organization first counselor to President Christensen. She also served and actively participated in the Relief Society in Hooper and Roy. She always made sure her children were sent to Primary and Sunday School. She was always helping with the sick and dead, sitting up all night sewing to help make burial clothes and caring for the dead. In the early years the Relief Society took the responsibilities of today's undertakers.

Her and her husband attended the funeral of President Brigham Young. They drove their team and took all their neighbors the wagon could hold..

In March of 1890, Martha Jane was called to Preston, Idaho, due to the illness of her oldest grandchild, Clarisa Stoker. She took Lettie and Robena with her, traveling by train. The train became snowbound in Collinston, for three days, before the crews finally got the tracks cleared. They arrived in Preston at one o'clock in the morning and because of her ideals, that were too high to allow her to stay overnight in a saloon, she and the children walked a half mile through exceptionally deep snow; they nearly perished. Martha carried her year old baby, Robena, in her skirt and Lettie, who was just seven, trailed behind her. Her granddaughter lived only about one week after their arrival.

On December 16, 1916 the first Roy Camp of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers was organized by Mrs. David Eccles of Ogden. Aunt Jane Baker was the first captain of this society. The organizing body, including Martha Jane and nearly all of her daughters, choose the name of the camp as "Camp Martha Jane Belnap Hammon."

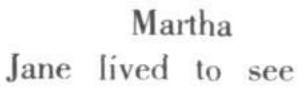
Levi and Martha Jane bought Grandfather Hammon's home on South Hooper and lived there until they moved to Roy. While on this farm they had a large flowing well. James Stephens built Martha Jane a milk house cooler to care for the milk in the summer. It was about four feet wide, six feet long and four feet high with a roof covered with zinc that hung over the edges. The flowing well piped water over the roof and flowed all around the room. The edges had nail

holes driven in the zinc so the water could run evenly over the roof. Inside there were many shelves, where she could take care of the many pans of milk which she stacked one on top of the other. Each milking was placed separately so she knew which pans of milk to skim. She had a skimmer similar to a large spoon with holes in it to remove the cream which she kept in a large crock until it was churns. She made cheese and cottage cheese from the sour milk. She made a dessert of clabber milk of which she was very fond of.

Not far from their farm was a bathing resort at Syracuse, built on the shore of the Great Salt Lake. This resort was built prior to Salt Air. A railroad spur ran there from Salt Lake City and during the summer months street cars, drawn by mules on a track, took bathers out to the deep water. The family went there on their outing. They would go on camping trips in the canyon and traveled in a wagon with spring seats to sit on with umbrellas for sun shades. Their entertainment at home was parties to peel apples and peaches to dry, or candypulls and quilting and rag bees. They always had a pleasant home life and enjoyed each other's company.

In April of 1894 the family moved to Roy, Utah. Their first years of residence there was very trying. The water for drinking and the water for the trees had to be hauled in barrels, flood waters of the Weber River were used for

irrigation until June or July. At the time Hooper had the water right from the canal and Roy was allowed not to utilized this major source of liquid, from a canal that these early Roy pioneer help build with their own sweat. A few hand dug wells supplied much of the water for the early settlers.





Martha Jane sitting at her home in Roy

the day when she had a beautiful lawn, flowers and an orchard, with water from the cold sparkling flowing well in Roy. She never did know the convenience of a completely modern home, but she did have a telephone, the first telephone to be installed in Roy. It was a large wall phone. To summon the operator, the receiver was removed from the hook, a crank was turned, and the operator's voice would say; "number please." Her number was 1-1- RED. She had electric lights about three years before her death. Some of the later innovations she had were a wooded hand-turned washer and a galvanized wash tub and also a Brass King washboard. Then, too, she had a "Home Comfort" range with a warming oven and a reservoir.⁷⁴

Many sacrifices had to be made during Martha Jane's life. Many sorrows. When her son Derlin passed away, Martha and Lee cared for his wife and children, doing the same for them as they had for their own. Her every wish was for the welfare of those she loved. She often visited in Salt Lake with her mother and her sister Lola, and each time would spend her day working in the Temple, one day being baptized for 35 people.

Martha had so many of the responsibilities usually shared by both parents. Levi was gone so much of the time, and Martha was nearly self-reliant, a "perfect counterpart for her strong, innovative husband."

After the death of her husband Martha moved into a home at the east end

of the family farm. The home is the last of the family homes left standing on the old farm, the others ravaged to make way for more modern homes.

During the illness and death of her husband, her health failed her. She suffered an infection and had to have her index finger on her right hand amputated. While recovering form this operation they discovered she was also suffering from Diabetes, which later caused her death.

Martha Jane Belnap Hammon, the frail ailing woman died on 21 March 1923 at the



home of Aunt Polly Stoker in Roy. She suffered a terrible death and was down 13 days. She had lost her speech and could not swallow a drink of water. The funeral was held in the ward chapel building on March 25 where she was buried in the Roy, Utah cemetery.

Her life summed on but a few pages, yet her legacy, her children and her grandchildren, great grandchildren, etc., live on. Fifteen children born from her resided on this earth. Nine reached adulthood and raised their own families. "She was kind, considerate, and sympathetic, as well as a stern, courageous and loving mother. Her husband always spoke of her with admiration and love and often told their children of her beautiful sparkling brown eyes and long dark hair. She always had a beautiful, fair, smooth complexion". She lived her life for her family, community and religion. She died with a testimony of the gospel and her last prayer for God to bless her children and grandchildren. She was the mother of fifteen children and I never once heard her complain about having so many children, she bore all without a murmur.

How great and wondrous she was and I am sure she remains in the memories of many, some of them knew her and some have only the knowledge of the stories passed down from generations.

Patriarchal Blessing given by Patriarch John Smith, 1869.

A blessing given by John Smith, Patriarch, upon the head of Martha Jane Belnap, daughter of Gilbert and Adaline Knight Belnap, born in Ogden, Weber County, Utah, September 17, 1855.

Martha Jane in the name of Jesus Christ and by virtue of my office, I lay my hands upon thy head and pronounce thee a Fathers blessing. And I ask God thee Eternal Father to bestow His spirit upon thee and cause thy mind to expand and give thee wisdom that you may comprehend the blessings that are in store for the faithful daughters of Zion. And I say unto thee, Honour thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long upon the land the Lord thy God giveth thee for thou art numbered among the daughters of Zion and shall be rewarded among the elect and be blessed spiritually and temporally and thou shall have favor in the eyes of the Lord and be blessed in thy outgoings and incomings, and thou shall be a wise counselor among thy sect, and in due season thou shall have a companion in whom thou shall delight to honor and

obey. And sons and daughters who shall grow up around thy table like olive plats; healthy and fair. And thy days and thy years shall be many and no good thing shall be withheld from thee in this life. And hereafter thou shall have life eternal and thy name shall be written in the Lambs book of life. This blessing I seal upon thy head and I seal thee up unto eternal life to come forth in the morning of the first resurrection even so, AMEN Given Jan. 26, 1869 at Ogden Weber UT.

Minutes⁷⁵ of the Funeral Service of Sister Martha Jane Hammon, who died March 21, 1923 of Diabetes Mellitus. The funeral held March 23, 1923 at 2pm with Bishop Martin Brown presiding.

Singing by choir, "Come, Come Ye Saints"

Prayer by John C. Child

Solo " A Perfect Day" by Vera Hobson.

Brother George Kendall, Alexander Patterson and Charles A. Rundquist spoke of their acquaintance of the deceased and to her good traits of character she possessed.

Solo, "I'll Go Where You Want Me To Go" by Arnold Hardy.

Speakers Bishop Thomas Holland and Lyman Skeen.

Duet "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere" by Annie Weston and Rose Hammon

Speakers Bishop George Bennett, Nathan Tanner.

Solo "I Have Read of a Beautiful City" by Vera Hobson.

Bishop Brown spoke for a short time, expressing on behalf of the family, thanks to all those who had assisted in their hours of trouble.

Benediction by Bishop William Jardin of the Taylor Ward, North Weber Stake.

Children of Levi Byram and Martha Jane Hammon

Levi Gilbert Hammon, born 16 Nov. 1870, No. Hooper, Weber, Utah. Died 16 Nov. 1870, Hooper, Utah. Rosel Hammon, born 21 Dec. 1871, So. Hooper, Davis, Utah. Died 21 Dec. 1871 So. Hooper, Davis, Utah. Vian. Polly Adaline Hammon, born 15 Feb. 1873, So. Hooper, Davis, Utah. Died 17 July 1923. Hooper, Davis, Utah. Died 17 July 1923. Utah. Jane Hammon, born 1 June, 1875, So. Hooper, Davis, Utah. Died 20 Dec. 1952.

5. Levi Derlin Hammon, born 14 Oct. 1877 So. Hooper, Davis, Utah. ⁸² Died 28 June 1904, Roy, Weber, Utah ⁸³ 6. Henrietta Hammon, born 3 Oct. 1879 ⁸⁴ So. Hooper, Davis, Utah. Died 6 Feb. 1883 ⁸⁵ 7. George Augustus Hammon, born 27 Aug. 1881, ⁸⁶ So. Hooper, Davis, Utah. Died 29 March 1883. ⁸⁷ 8. Lettie Matilda Hammon, born 13 March 1883, So. Hooper, Davis, Utah. ⁸⁸ 9. Amasa Marion Hammon, born 24 Sept. 1884, So. Hooper, Davis, Utah. ⁸⁹ Died 14 May 1957. ⁹⁰ 10. Rhoda Luann Hammon, born 26 Aug. 1886, So. Hooper, Davis, Utah. Died 10 May 1945. ⁹¹ 11. Betsy Robena Hammon, born 25 March 1889, So. Hooper, Davis, Utah. ⁹² Died 12. John Wallace Hammon, born 17 Sept. 1892, So. Hooper, Davis, Utah. Died 19 Oct. 1892, So. Hooper, Davis, Utah. 13. Frank Leslie Hammon, born 21 Aug. 1893, So. Hooper, Davis, Utah. ⁹³ Died 14. Ethel Hammon, born 16 March, 1896, Roy, Weber, Utah. Died 1987 No. Ogden, Weber, Utah. ⁹⁴ 15. Daniel Glen Hammon, born 18 Nov. 1898, Roy, Weber, Utah. ⁹⁵ Died 27 Sep. 1953. ⁹⁶

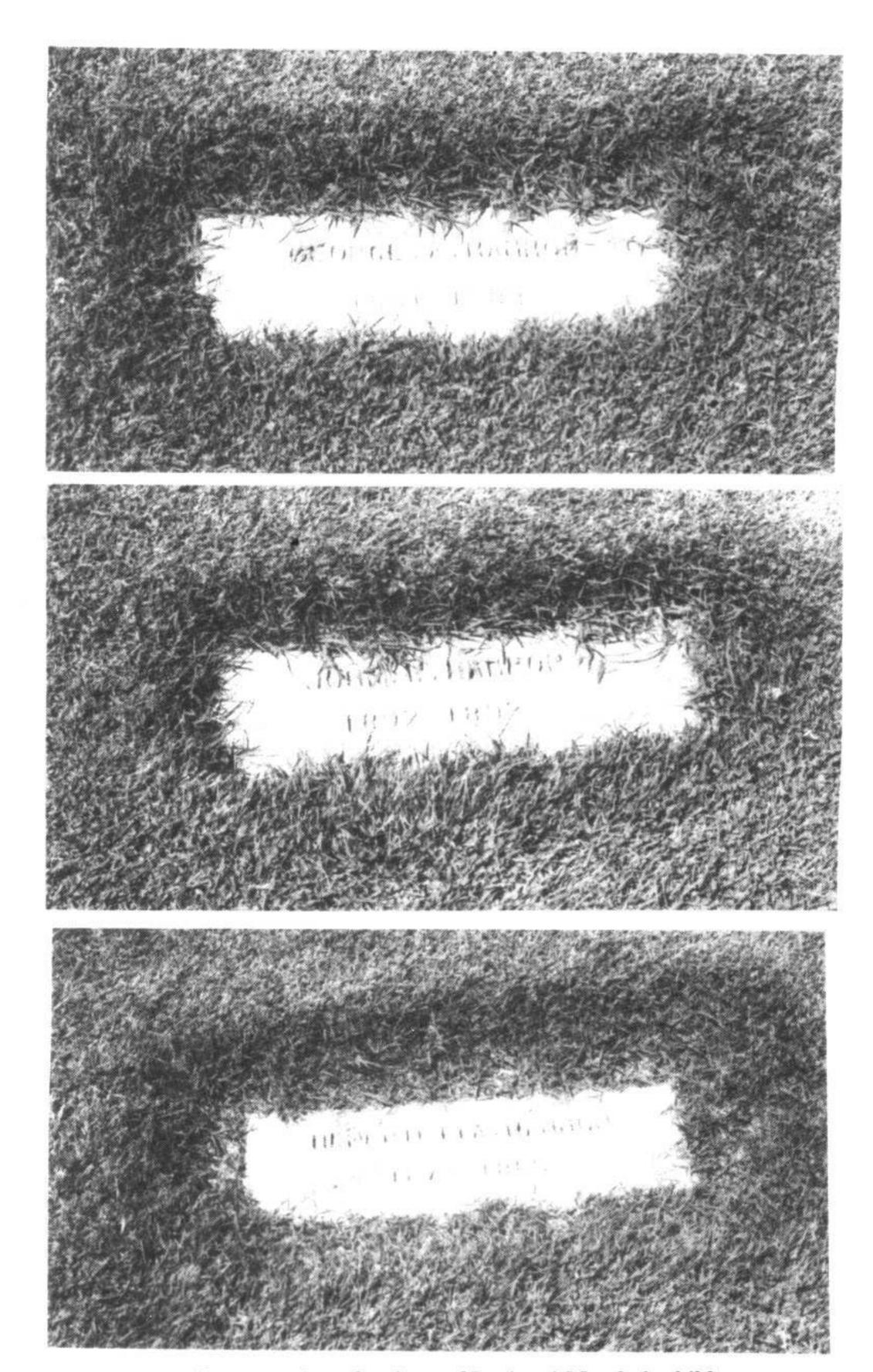
Levi took great interest in his children and grandchildren. He tried to raise them up to be honorable men and women. Martha took an equal stand. She was a loving mother and grandmother. They both endured many hardships and many joyous occasions as they raised their family. They were both dedicated to their community and had many admirers and friends throughout the country.

- Autobiography of Robert Lee Bybee.
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 Ibid.
- Birth is recorded in LDS Church records, Hooper and Roy, Utah.
- 6 Autobiography of Robert Lee Bybee.
- Federal Archive, U.S. Census, Andrew Co., Missouri, 1850.
- Birth recorded in Logan Temple Sealing records.
- 9 Autobiography of Robert Lee Bybee.
- 10 Ibid.
- 11 Levi Byram celebrated his third birthday on this day.
- Journal of William Booth of the Levi Hammon ten. Copy of original housed in the LDS Church Archives, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 13 Autobiography of Robert Lee Bybee.
- 14 See Appendix for copy of deed.
- 15 South Weber History
- The fort which they built was actually a mud wall surrounding their cabins.
- "South Weber" in East of Antelope Island, page 172
- Quoted in Levi Hammon and Polly Chapman Bybee, Early Utah Pioneers.

19	See deed in Appendix I.
20	ibid.
21	ibid.
22	Life of Polly Chapman Hammon, as remembered by Saloma Hammon Hymas.
23	There is some discrepancy whether or not they settled in the Spring or Fall.
24	Treasured Tidbits of Time, page 31
25	Life in the Bear Lake Settlement,
26	Biography of Levi Byram Hammon, written by Derlin Hammon in 1904.
27	Reuben Belnap history, Belnap centennial
28	Irrigation of Hooper and Surrounding Area.
29	Biography of Levi Byram Hammon, by Mrs. Rhoda Luann Hammon
	Taylor, Burley, Idaho.
30	Endowment House records.
31	LDS Church records, West Point, Utah.
32	LDS Ward records, West Point, Davis, Utah.
33	Ibid.
34	The Arizona Miner, Aug, 9, 1873.
35	Jacob Hamblin remained with the Haight party until the last of June, until
8.8	the death of Joseph W. Young. See July 19, 1873 letter to President
36	Brigham Young from Jacob Hamblin.
	Compiled from numerous journal in the archives of the Church Historian's Office.
37	Belnap, William J., Heartthrobs of the West., Vol 3.
38	Ibid.
39	ibid.
40	Levi Byram Hammon, written in 1904 by Levi Derlin Hammon.
41	Clipping from an Ogden area newspaper, not dated.
42	Ibid.
43	History of George Davis.
44	Levi Hammon and Polly Chapman Bybee, Early Utah Pioneers
45	Rhoda Ann Davis Thompson by William Parley Thompson, printed in
	Levi Hammon and Polly Chapman Bybee, Early Utah Pioneers, 1963.
46	Newspaper clipping, unknown
47	Biography of Levi Byram Hammon by Mrs. Rhoda Luana Hammon Taylor, Burley, ID.
48	Ibid.

Certificate of Election, Weber County, Utah, dated 28 Nov. 1896.

49



Grave markers for three of Levi and Martha's children



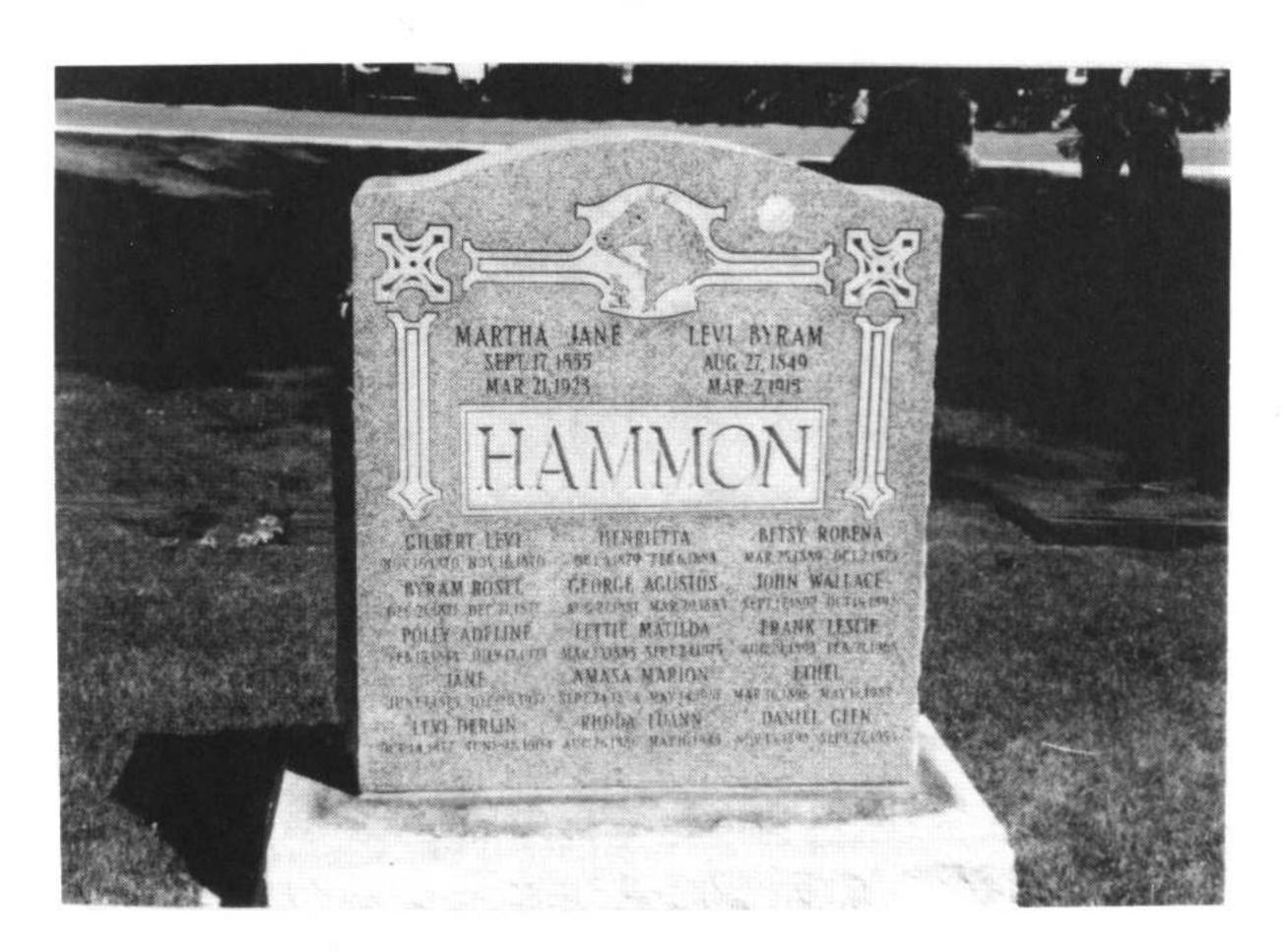
Family of Levi B. Hammon taken about 1887 Front (L-R) Lettie, Levi Byram, Amasa, Martha Jane, Rhoda Back row- Polly , Derlin, Janie



Front row (l-R) Martha Jane, Lee B., Polly Middle row- Glenn, Jane, Lettie, Frank Back row- Amasa, Rhoda, Robena, Ethel

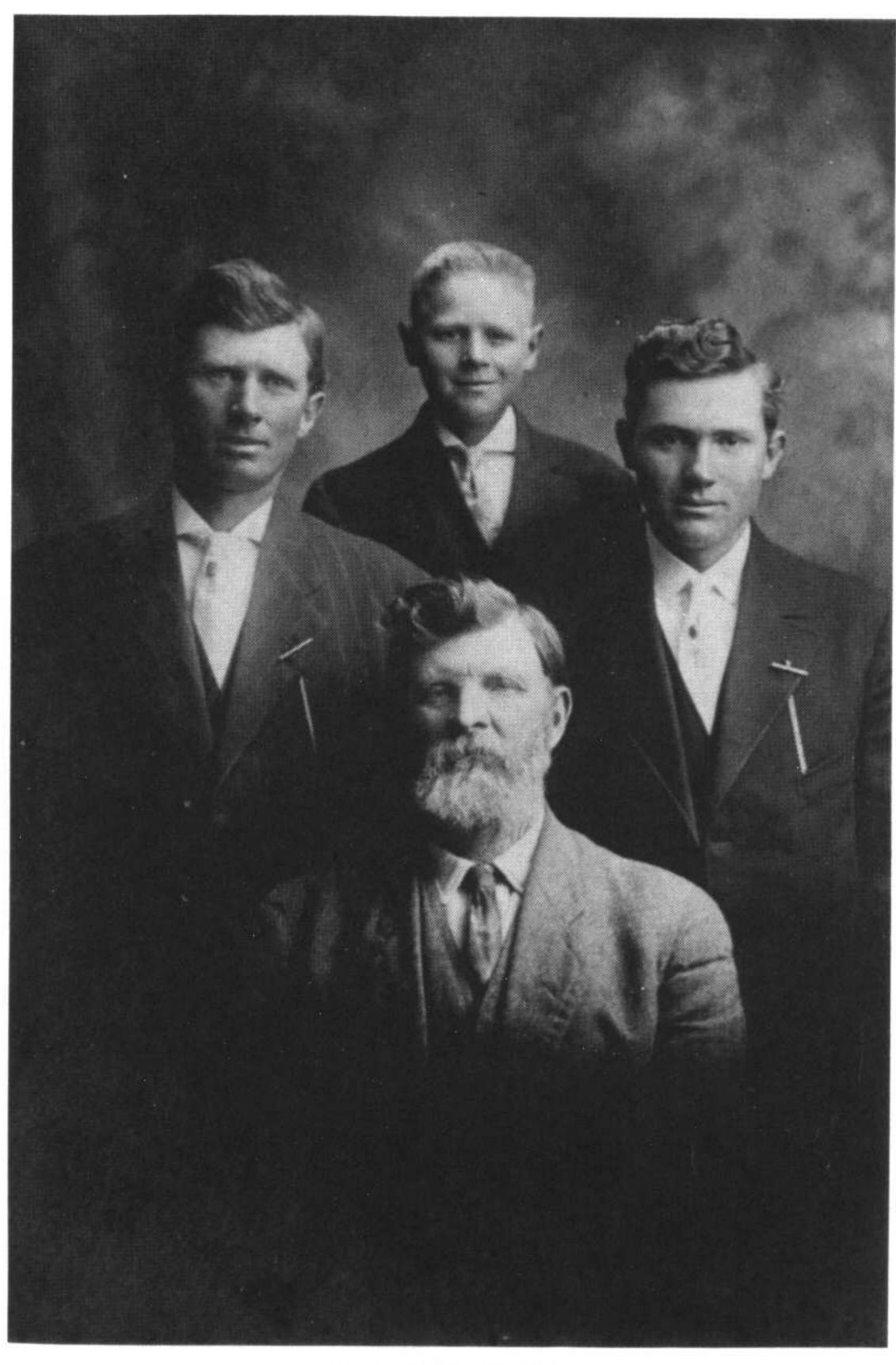


Levi Byram Hammon Home in Roy, shortly before its demolition



Hammon Family Stone; Roy Cemetery

50	Nov. 4, 1900 in The Standard.
51	Footprints of Roy.
52	Jonathan Marion Hammon written by son Daunt.
53	ibid.
54	ibid.
55	Dec. 14, 1884 Elder's Quorum Meeting
56	Biography of Levi Byram Hammon by Rhoda Taylor
57	LDS Elders Quorum Meeting; Nov. 9, 1885.
58	History of Levi Byram Hammon, by Derlin Hammon, 1904, with closing
	statement by Emma Hawkeswood Hammon.
59	LDS Church Records, Roy Ward General Minutes. LR 7672 Vol 3, Series 11
60	This history is a composite biography with parts taken from the histories
61	written by
	Journal of Gilbert Belnap
62	Journal of Gilbert Belnap
63	Journal of Gilbert Belnap.
64	Diary of Gilbert Belnap and LDS Church records, Roy and Hooper, Utah.
65	ibid.
66	Letter from Adaline Belnap dated
67	Roy, Weber, Utah LDS Church records.
68	Levi Hammon and Polly Chapman Bybee, Early Utah Pioneers,
	1963 compiled by Robena Hammon Greenwell.
69	Before the Salt Lake Temple was completed, sacred Mormon rites of
	celestial marriage was performed in the Endowment House. The Endowment
	House was built on Temple Square.
70	Levi Hammon and Polly Chapman Bybee
71	Ibid.
72	Levi Hammon and Polly Chapman Bybee, Early Utah Pioneers.
73	Ibid.
74	Martha Jane Belnap Hammon, 31 Oct. 1950. Written by Jane Hammon
	Baker.
75	LDS Church Records, Roy, Utah.
76	LDS Church ward records, West Point, Davis, Utah. List both birth and
	death. Name listed as Levi Gilbert not Gilbert Levi as family records shows
	it to be.
77	Ibid.
78	Ibid.
79	Death certificate, State of Utah.
80	LDS Church records, West Point, Davis, Utah.
81	Death certificate, State of Utah.
	Death Certificate, State of Claff.



Front row: Levi Byram Left to right; Amasa, Glen, Frank



Ren and Polly Hammon Stoker

Chapter 3

Fond Memories of My Dear Mother Polly Adaline Hammon Stoker

Written by Mrs. Fuchsia Erma Stoker Jones

While living there, mother's first child, Clarissa Jane Stoker was born. She was born 18 Sept., 1889. Some time after, they moved to Preston, Oneida Co., Idaho. When Clarissa Jane reached the age of about six months, she was stricken with erysipelas and away 9 March, 1890. This was a hard blow to my mother, but was brave and bore the burden. The little darling was laid in the Preston cemetery.

The following year, on March 20, 1891, mother was blessed with another baby girl, Leona Pearl Stoker, (later Mrs. Albert James). She was the fifth generation of living females, namely; Martha McBride Knight, Adeline Knight Belnap, Martha Belnap Hammon, Polly Adeline Hammon Stoker, and Leona Stoker James. Several years later Leona Peal gave birth to Norma James (now Mrs. Norma Bartonek). Martha McBride Knight, now deceased. My sister, Pearl, has photographs of the of these two five generation groups. ²

After a short time mother and dad moved back to Hooper, Utah, where she bore two more children, and myself, Fuchsia Erma Stoker Jones. When I was months old the family moved to Roy, Weber Co., Utah and rented the old Hamblin home on Cousin Row. There Jesse Lee, Goldie Marie, and Betsy Motlena were born. We had some happy days together. Mother roomed and boarded some school teachers, one of them was Maud Donovan. At this time my uncle Jesse Stoker, father's brother, also lived with us.

My brother Earl and I used to take eggs from mother's chicken coop and buy candy at Harry White's old store. Mother had some ducks and used to pick their feathers to make our pillows she also filled ticks with clean straw for us to sleep on. At that time they used straw for padding under carpets. She tore up old clothes and sewed the rags together, and had them woven into carpet for our floors. I loved to wind the rag balls for her after she had sewn them. She also made quilted covers for our beds.

Dad had sheep and I can remember well when it came time to clip and shear them, how much fun it was to watch. One time he had been away from home on business, and after her returned he shaved off his mustache. He then went outside where my brother Earl was, and asked him where his father was. Earl replied, "In the house, shaving." I think at that time dad was a trustee for the Roy school.



Ren and Polly Stoker

CERTIFICATE: 0.	R MAD
MIEIGALIA	- MARRIA
CERT -	WE TO THE STATE OF
This Certifies That we	Lorenzo Stokie
of Bountiful in the Co	
of Normingue in the Co	Dep ali sh
Territory of Water and	of the addenic 10 ammon
of Hooper in the County of	Dais and senting
of Mat on this the Sixla	atte day of July
A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred an	d Erighty-eight
al + doorbus	in the County of Davis, Territory of
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Utah, were united in marriage; that the	
Edwin Parker	an Elder of the Church of Jesus
('hrist of Latter-day Saints, and that the n	ature of said ceremony was performed
according to the rites and ordinances of sa	id Church;
And Edwin Parker	
an Elder of the Church of Jesus Christ of	
at said time and place said Lorenze	//
Polly adalme Cammon wer	weited in marriage, that I newformed
the marriage ceremony; that the nature of	said ceremony was as above set forth;
and that upon due inquiry I found no lego	al impediment to said marriage.
In Witness Whereof, we now si	gn our names to this Certificate at the
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
time and place last a	i D

In the presence of

Mother almost always attended Relief Society and Fast Meeting, but I cannot remember of her attending Sunday School regularly. She perhaps had too much work to do taking care of us children.

Mother was an excellent seamstress. In her earlier years she made burial clothing for many of the deceased ward members. I can remember yet some of the dresses she made for me and especially my graduation dresses when I graduated from the eighth grade and Smithsonian Business College.

I cannot remember my age at this incident, but Pearl and Earl hitched our dog to my go-cart, put me in it, and gave me the lines. I drove a little distance and much to my surprise ended up in the potato pit on my head. This made father angry and he put the go-cart up in the hayloft, so we could not get it any more. I don't remember if they got a spanking or not, but they should have. Anyway, perhaps they thought I could drive.

About the year 1901, Uncle



Fuchsia in her eighth grade graduation dress made by her mother.

About 1901 Uncle Jesse Stoker and dad purchased some land east of the County Infirmary. Some time later they sold some of the northeast corner to the town of Roy for a cemetery. By this time mother had decided to go to Preston and have little Clarissa Jane (her first born) removed to the Roy Cemetery. Aunt

Robena, mother's sister, took care of Jesse, Goldie and Betsy. Mother took me with her and we left for Preston, Idaho on the train. This was my first ride on a train. After we had arrived they dug up the grave and removed the outside box from the little casket. The flowers on top were still beautiful, but the minute the air hit them they fell to dust. When we left to take her little remains back to Roy, I particularly remember how the rain poured down on the windows

of the train. It was also raining in Roy when Aunt Robena and the children met us at the depot.

The little casket was put in the waiting room of the depot I and then father, mother, Dick Greenwell (father's friend) and several others took the little casket up to the Roy cemetery and buried it. As near as I can remember, this was about the spring 1902. My little sister, Clarissa Jane, was the first person buried the Roy cemetery. Father built a little white picket fence around her grave.

About this same time, Uncle Jesse built his house on the end of the property in Roy, Utah. He had previously married mother's sister, Lettie Matilda



Stoker home in Roy



Five generations:

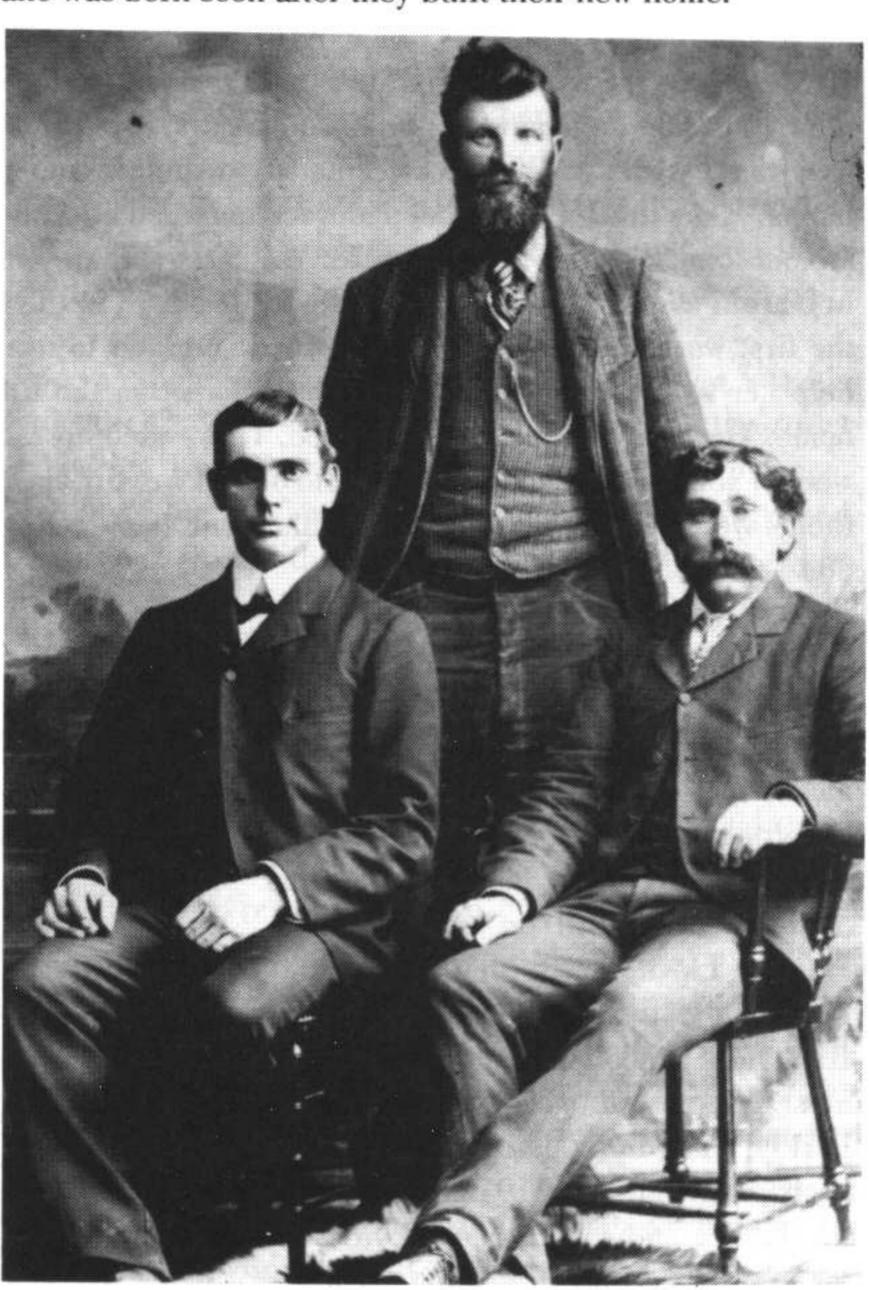
Back row: Polly Adaline, Martha Jane
Front row: Pearl, Norma, Adaline Belnap

Hammon, and they now had a son Herman and a daughter Jane Matilda. If I remember correctly, Jane was born soon after they built their new home.

Soon after my Betsy sister was 5 born, April, 1905, my folks decided to build a home near Uncle Jesse, on the west end of the property. This home was a two-room house with a slanting roof. Later on they added a shanty at the rear of the house. Mother worked hard to help build this home and sometimes she worked just like a and did a man man's work.

I remember
the trials and
hardships mother
went through one
summer when
father had typhoid
fever. We were still
living in the tworoom slope house.

They had to cut a



Levi B. Hammon-standing, Jesse and Lorenzo Stoker, sitting left to right.

window in the north of father's bedroom to get air in to him. Sometimes I wonder just how mother made it through. She must have had the faith and courage of the pioneers. On particular thing that remains in my memory pertaining to mother is that she always hummed the Latter-Day Saint hymns while nursing and rocking

babies to sleep. Very few babies get rocked to sleep nowadays. Many a time have I played the song, "Have I Done Any Good in the World Today," on the piano for her to sing.

As our family increased, the folks remodeled our home in Roy and built three rooms on the main floor and two upstairs, one for the boys and the other for us girls. I remember well how I hated washing chimneys for the old coal oil lamps. Many times I have chopped wood gathered coal on the railroad tracks for mother to make a fire to bake bread. We had to pump water and fill the reservoir in our old stove in order to heat water for our bath in the old tin tub. I remember the first washing machine mother owned. We had to turn it back and forth and help her with the washing. I never have forgotten the first electric lights in our home. They were certainly appreciated. This ended my lamp chimney washing. I wonder sometimes if the young people of today really appreciate all these modern things we have. Perhaps they would be much happier if they had more things to do.

When my brother Wells was small, dad hired out to work for A. P. Bigelow,

an Ogden banker. This job was on Mr. Bigelow's farm, setting out trees. This was to be the family income and it meant that we would have to move to Riverdale, Utah. I do not know exactly what year we moved there, but mother gave birth to my brother, Maurice Lloyd, on 26 May, 1911, and I graduated from the eighth grade at Riverside School 3 June, 1911. We must have moved back to our old home in Roy, Utah, in the late fall of 1911 or in the early Spring of 1912, because in the fall of 1912, Maurice Lloyd was taken ill with whooping cough pneumonia and passed away 22 September 1912. At the time we were back on our old home in Roy. This death was another heartbreak for mother. Maurice was such a lovable little fellow.



Maurice Stoker

On 26 June, 1913, our brother Ellis Allen arrived. My sister Pearl and I were with mother. Ellis was so anxious to come down to this world that he arrived before the doctor. He was another blessing to my mother. I remember when father passed away on June 9, 1920, how mother stood by his side in the hospital until the end came. Betsy, Jesse, Wells and Ellis were still at home and Jesse was old enough to be a big help to mother. He stayed home and worked the farm and did a good job. Later on my sister Betsy came to live with me and worked in the Woolworth store in Ogden Mother rented the farm out to Earl, I think, and Jesse went to work on the railroad, staying at my house for some time, I believe, until he met Ruth.

Mother was remarried in June, 1923 to William Clark, who had lost his wife shortly after father's death. They were neighbors and lived across the street from each other. I think at this time Earl was still living in mother's home. Mother was only married to Mr. Clark a short time when she took ill and passed away July 17, 1923.³ Ellis went to live with Pearl, and Wells with Goldie. They both took good care of him. Later on, Ellis lived with me and it was at that time he went to work for the Amalgamated Sugar Company. That's also was when he met Beatrice.

Lorenzo Stoker

Lorenzo Stoker was born is East Bountiful, Davis County, Utah, February 12, 1867. His parents were John and Jane Allen Stoker. His mother died in 1877 and his father died June 11, 1881, as a result of a stroke.

Lorenzo's father was a stalwart among members of the Davis County Mormons. He served as the bishop of the North Canyon Ward beginning in 1851 and as patriarch in the Davis Stake. As early as 1869 he served as the president of the Cooperative Mercantile Institution of Bountiful. Lorenzo's mother, Jane Allen, was John's third wife. John was the father of nine of other children at the time Lorenzo was born.

Following the deaths of Jane and John, Lorenzo and his younger brother Jesse, relied on their father's second wife, Harriett Willis for care. Lorenzo was 14 years old at the time and surely didn't require the care that young seven year old Jesse required.

In 1888 Ren Stoker married Polly Hammon. They made their home in Preston, Idaho and following the death of their first child Clarissa in 1902, they returned to South Hooper. They remained their for several more years until their move into Roy.

In 1893, over a decade following John Stoker's death, his estate was entered into probate. Nearly a year and a half later, Lorenzo gave his half brother's Alma and David Stoker, his interest in the estate and on July 15, 1894 filed a petition to be appointed guardian of Henry, Mary Ann Hack and Jesse Stoker, his siblings. His brother Jesse lived with them from time to time after their marriage.

Through Jesse's contact with a Mr.'s Hamblin and Mercer, Lorenzo made their acquaintance. They owned 160 acres of farm land in Roy, Utah and Lorenzo made arrangements to operate their farm. Lorenzo and Jesse worked out a partnership in about 1894 for part of their pay in sheep. They soon had a good sized herd of their own, so about 1900 they formed their own sheep company- Stoker Bros. Sheep Co. They wintered sheep on their Roy land and herded the sheep on open range during the summers. They sold the wool and lambs in the Omaha and Chicago markets. It proved to be a most profitable business for them.

Lorenzo and his brother Jesse purchased some farm land after the sheep were sold. They divided their land and Lorenzo built on the west end, east of the infirmary. They grew berries and fruit which were marketed



A young Lorenzo Stoker

in Ogden. They were knew as the "Dewberry brothers" for their excellent berries, and Ren won first prize for his Muskmelons and watermelons at the fair.

Lorenzo later worked for A. P. Bigelow, an Ogden banker, on Mr. Bigelow's Riverdale farm, setting out trees. Dad's salary was \$75 per month, a considerable amount at that time.

Lorenzo was played an active part in the building of Roy's first chapel. In August 1907 he was among others in a committee to consider the plan for a

meeting house-chapel to be built in Roy. After the land was donated by Nephi Hardy the chapel began it's construction.

Lorenzo and Jesse sold some of their farm land to the Roy for the use as a cemetery. They sold five acres for \$500.00. The price included one rod for the street. The cemetery was dedicated on July 2, 1904 by Charles F. Middleton, a friend of the Hammon family and counselor in the Weber Stake Presidency. Graves were already located on the plot, Clarissa Jane, Lorenzo's eldest child who died in Preston was moved to the land about 1902. Lorenzo's brother in law Derlin Hammon was buried their on July 1st, 1904.

Lorenzo was taken ill with appendicitis and died at the Dee Hospital on Ogden June 9, 1920, following an appendectomy. Funeral services were held at the Roy meeting house with Bishop Martin Brown officiating. He was buried in the Roy Cemetery.

FIRST GENERATION

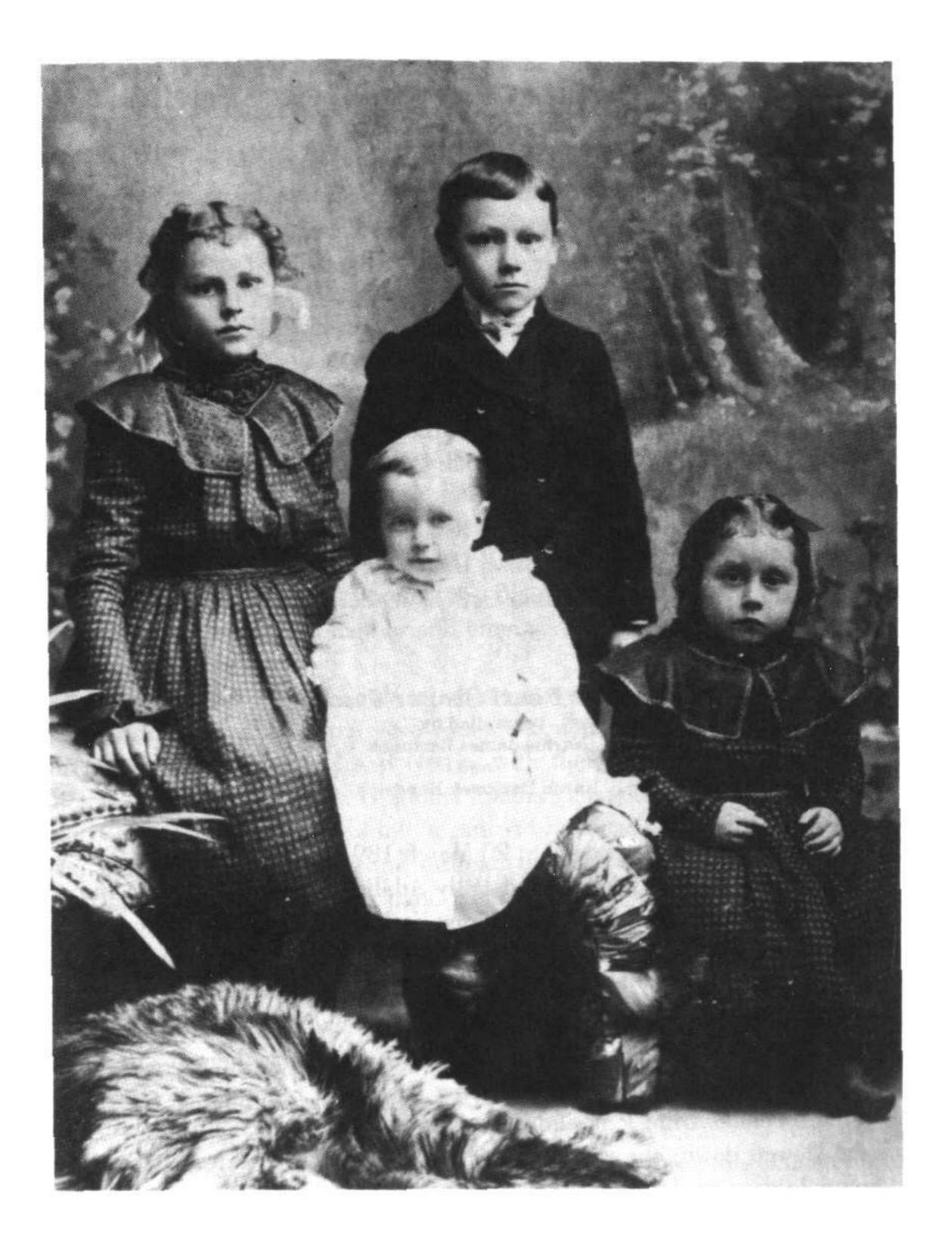
1. Polly Adaline¹ **Hammon**, daughter of Levi Byram **Hammon** and Martha Jane **Belnap**. Born, 15 Sep. 1873, in So. Hooper, Davis, UT. Died, 16 July 1923, in Ogden, Weber, UT.⁴ Burial: 20 July 1923, in Roy, Weber, UT.

She married, first, Lorenzo **Stoker**, son of John **Stoker** and Jane **Allen**, 16 July 1888, in South Hooper, Davis, UT.⁵ Born, 21 Feb. 1867, in East Bountiful, Davis, UT. Died, 9 June 1920, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Burial: 11 June 1920, in Roy, Weber, UT. Children:

- Clarissa Jane² Stoker. Born, 18 Sep. 1889, in So. Hooper, Davis, UT.⁶ Died, 9 Mar 1890, in Preston, Oneida, ID.⁷ Burial in Roy Cem., Roy, UT.⁸
- ii. Leona Pearl Stoker.
- 3 iii. Lorenzo Earl Stoker.
- 4 iv. Fuchsia Erma Stoker.
- 5 v. Jesse Lee Stoker.
- 6 vi. Golda Marie Stoker.
- 7 vii. Betsy Motlena **Stoker**.
 - viii. John Derlin **Stoker**. Born, 8 June 1906, in Roy, Weber, UT. Died, 9 June 1906, in Roy, Weber, UT. UT. 10
- 8 ix. Wells Marion Stoker.



Golda, Betsy, Jess Back row: Fuschia



Left to right: Pearl, Jesse, Earl, Fuschia

- x. Lloyd Maurice **Stoker**. Born, 26 May 1911, in Riverdale, Weber, UT. 11 Died, 22 Sep. 1912, in Roy, Weber, UT. 12
- 9 xi. Ellis Allen Stoker.

Polly married, second, William George Clark, June 1923. Born, 24 Feb. 1872, in Southbridge, Canterbury, New Zealand. Died, 22 May 1947, in Roy, Weber, Utah. Burial: 26 May 1947, in Ogden, Weber, Utah.

SECOND GENERATION

2. Leona Pearl² Stoker, Born, 20 Mar 1891, in Preston, Oneida, ID.¹³ Died, 22 Aug. 1978, in Orem, Utah, UT. Burial: 26 Aug. 1978, in Roy Cem., Roy, Weber, UT.

She married Albert **James**, son of Thomas **James** and Jennie **Little**, 24 Nov. 1909, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Born, 5 June 1887, in Grass Creek, Salt Lake, UT. Died, 7 Apr. 1974, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Burial: 10 Apr. 1974, in Roy Cem., Weber, UT.

Leona Pearl Stoker James

compiled by
Norma James Bartonek
and
Karen Bartonek Kendrick

Leona Pearl Stoker was born 20 March 1891, in Preston, Idaho. She was the second child born to Lorenzo and Polly Adaline (Hammon) Stoker and was the oldest living grandchild of Levi Byram and Martha Jane Hammon, as her older sister, Clarissa, died at age five months. Pearl was raised in Roy, Utah, near her mother's family. Lettie, Rhoda and Robena were more like sisters to Pearl, than aunts, and they remained very close friends though out their lives.

Pearl attended Weber Academy in Ogden and it was there she developed her love of art. She became adept in using pastels in rendering her paintings. This talent became a life long endeavor. Periodically throughout her life, when the pace slowed down, she would renew this creative art. Each of her children and grandchildren are fortunate to own one of her pastels drawings.

While living in Ogden and attending the Academy, she was introduced to her future husband Albert James. Much of her time was still spent at her folk's home in Roy, so Albert did his courting by hopping a train in Ogden and jumping

off as it past by the Stoker farm. They were married the 24 Nov. 1909 in the Salt Lake City Temple. Pearl was eighteen years old at the time and by today's standard she was very young, but that was not the case in early rural communities. Why her mother, Polly Adeline Hammon Stoker, had married at age fifteen, her grandmother, Martha Jane Belnap Hammon, at age fourteen, and her great grandmother, Adaline Knight Belnap, at fourteen, so by comparison she was a grown woman.

Albert, who was a fireman on the Union Pacific Railroad, moved his new bride to Evanston, Wyoming where they began their married life. Evanston was an adjustment to say the least. The wind never seemed to stop blowing and Pearl claimed the snow got so deep that she could hang her clothes on the telephone lines.

Pearl went home, to Utah, to have her first child, Norma, who was born in on the A.P. Bigelow farm in Riverdale, where Albert was temporarily employed. Evanston was the birth place of the next three children; Melvin, Virgil and Dale. The youngest two children, Blaine and Helen, were born after the family returned to Ogden. Unfortunately, Blaine and Dale both died shortly after birth. Pearl was a devoted mother and often sacrificed her own wants and needs for those of her children.

Nettie and Emma Lowham, who were sister-in-laws, were Pearl's best friends in Evanston. All three were young and married to railroaders. Pearl used to relate the story how she and Nettie, with their babies, managed to make a quick trip to Nettie's mother, Grandma Faddis', home in Almy. It seems that they loaded themselves and babies into a railroad handcart and made the journey by hand pumping the car along the railroad tracks between Evanston and Almy. Good thing the train traffic was light. Nettie, Emma and Pearl managed to have a lot of fun.

Another story they used to laugh about concerned a chicken of a neighbor of one of the Lowham girls. The three had gotten together for an afternoon of visiting when out in the back yard they spied Mrs. Jones chickens eating the seed in their newly planted vegetable garden. Now a lot of times and sweat had gone into this planting as well as the cost of the garden seed. One of the Lowham girls, we can't recall which one, picked up a hammer from the back porch and rushed out to scare off the chickens. She threw the hammer with a mighty swing and to her horror and amazement decapitated the chicken. Now Mrs. Jones was rather a cranky old lady, or so they thought, and they were scared of what the repercussions would be, Pearl scooped up the dead chicken in her

front apron to conceal it and they all went into the house. Now the only logical thing to do with the chicken was to cook it, eat it, and destroy the evidence. Well, all went well, but what to do with the tell feathers. They decided to burn them in the kitchen stove, but to their horror the stench that went up in the chimney was mighty. By this time they were in nervous fits of laughter, for they were sure Mrs. Jones would know what happened to her missing chicken. Fortunately, for them, Mrs. Jones' sense of smell was not as sharp as her temper.

Pearl wanted to move back to the Ogden area, but her husband's railroad run went from Evanston to Green River and Rock Springs. When his run was finally changed from Evanston to Ogden and back, the family made the move, this was in 1923.

Grandma told the story that, un-be-known to Albert, she had made arrangements with the railroad to put all her furniture and belongings in a freight car and bring them down to Ogden, where she had rented a home at 2134 Adams. She left a note in their vacated home, in Evanston, telling Albert where he could find his family.

While Albert was in between runs to Evanston he worked extra on the freight trains that brought ore down from Park City to Echo. With the pay from the extra work, and grandmother's wise management of their funds, they were eventually able to build a home of their own at 776 28th Street, in Ogden. This was in 1926. This home became the center of many happy family memories for years to come.

Pearl and Albert were very giving people. They didn't have a lot of worldly goods, but knew how to manage the money they had wisely and willingly shared what they had with friends and family. They provided a home for family members at numerous times over the years. While living in Evanston, two of Albert's brothers, Teddy Keyes and Walter James, took residence with them and Pearl's siblings, Fuchsia, Jess and Betsy, also lived with them there for a time. When Pearl's father died in 1920 and her mother in 1923, they left two minor children. Wells was fourteen and Ellis ten. Betsy was a bit older, age nineteen, but was still unmarried. Wells moved in with his sister Golda and Betsy and Ellis came to live with Pearl. During the depression, Albert was fortunate to have steady work, and their home again became a haven for those family members they were not so lucky.

Pearl was a handsome woman and always neat in her appearance. She stood about five feet seven, in her prime, and was of a medium build. She wore a little, if any, make up. Her eyes were hazel and easily reflected her mood. Her

favorite color dress was navy blue, with small whit dot patterns in it. She had long curly hair, reddish brown hair, which she wore pulled back in a bun, secured at the nap of her neck. Because she had a lot of natural curl, it frequently fell into loose waves across the crown of her head. When her daughter, Norma, had her first hair cut, Bert talked Pearl into having her hair cut too. She didn't like it and soon let it grow long again. Her daughters said she was hardly ever seen with her hair down in the morning. As soon as she arose she would was up, get dressed and comb her long hair.

Many qualities made her special to those who knew her. She was hard working, well organized and able to take a task head on, no matter how complex it was.

Pearl always was very involved in church work and held many positions in her ward. Helen remembers that the ward library was housed in their home for a time and ward members came to get their teaching aids. She was President of the Young Women Mutual Improvement Society for fifteen to twenty years in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards. She was very successful in this position as she was a very organized person, loved people and was fun to be with. She took many a group of girls to the old lodge at Camp Lomondi, located up North fork canyon, for a week of activities.

Genealogical research was a high priority in her life. While living in Evanston, Pearl contacted the police in Kingston, Pennsylvania and got the addresses of the living brothers of her deceased father-in-law. After corresponding with relatives she and Albert went on several trips to the East, primarily Pennsylvania and New York, their first trip being about 1919 to find out about Albert's family. She worked throughout her life doing genealogical research and temple work for some of her own family, as well as the James, Rees, Little and Caswell lines of her husbands. We as a family are grateful for this early effort.

The James family enjoyed camping and fishing and frequently spent time in the Idaho and Montana mountains, near Yellowstone. Pearl and Bert learned to love this area so much that they finally purchased property in Montana, eight miles west of West Yellowstone, just off the Idaho Highway, called "Lazy Acres."

In 1949 the entire family, sons and daughters, sons- in laws and daughters-in-laws and grandchildren, big and little, took on the endeavor as a family project to construct a cabin. The only work that was hired out was the drilling of the well and the masonry work on the fireplace. That summer, and the summers to follow, a lovely cabin and a boat house were completed. When Bert

retired he and Pearl would head for the cabin in May and not return to Ogden until sometime in October. It was a dream come true that they with their children, enjoyed the remained of their lives.

Good health was a blessing throughout Pearl's life. However, during her last few years she was very forgetful, the result of hardening of the arteries, and probably due to those many good breakfasts of bacon and eggs. She was left a widow four years, during which time she stayed in the homes of her children. She died 25 August 1978. Her four children and eleven grandchildren all felt blessed for her outstanding example and the influence for good she was in their lives. Children:

- 10 i. Norma Pauline³ James.
- 11 ii. Melvin D. James.
- 12 iii. Virgil Albert James.
 - iv. Dale Stoker James. Born, 17 Nov. 1920, in Evanston, Uinta, WY. Died, 22 Dec. 1920, in Evanston, Uinta, WY.
 - v. Blaine Stoker **James**. Born, 3 Dec. 1923, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Died, 4 Dec. 1923, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- 13 vi. Helen Stoker James.

3. Lorenzo Earl² Stoker. Born, 16 Sep. 1893, in So. Hooper, Davis, UT. 14

Died, 11 Apr. 1966, in Ogden, Weber, UT.¹⁵ Burial: 13 Apr. 1966, in Roy Cem., Roy, UT.

He married
Bessie Lora
Brown, daughter of
John Martin Brown
and Sarah Holmes,
30 June 1915, in
Salt Lake City, Salt
Lake, UT. Born, 5
Mar 1894, in Wilson
Lane, Weber, UT.
Died, 7 Jan. 1975,



L to R; Joan, Lois, Eva, Armenta, E.Rulon, children of Lorenzo Earl Stoker

in San Diego, San Diego, CA. Burial in Greenwood Cem., San Diego, San Diego, CA. Children:

- Earl Rulon³ Stoker. Born, 30 Mar 1916, in Kanesville, Weber, UT. Died, 10 May 1991, in Perris, San Diego, CA. Burial: 14 May 1991, in Greenwood Cem., San Diego, San Diego, CA. He married Leal Eveline Jordan, daughter of Elijah Accornley Jordan, 5 Nov. 1959, in Los Angeles, CA.
- 14 ii. Gladys Armenta Stoker.
 - iii. Eva **Stoker**. Born, 29 Aug. 1919, in Rock Springs, Sweetwater, WY.
- 15 iv. Lois Stoker.
- v. Joan Beverly Stoker.
- 4. Fuchsia Erma² Stoker. Born, 28 Oct. 1896, in So. Hooper, Davis, UT.¹⁶ Died, 12 Apr. 1990, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT.

She married Percy Elver **Jones**, 22 Aug. 1918, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Children:

- i. Lenora Veline 3 Jones.
- ii. Lorenzo Elver Jones.
- 19 iii. Barbara Ruth Jones.
- 5. Jesse Lee² Stoker. Born, 14 Feb. 1899, in Roy, Weber, UT.¹⁷ Died, 22 Oct. 1972, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Burial: 25 Oct. 1972, in Washington Heights., Ogden, Weber, UT.



Fuschia Stoker

Jesse Lee Stoker¹⁸

In his early years they called him Huck, short for Huckleberry, and in his old age there were still those who knew him as "Huck". He was blessed Jesse Lee Stoker, by his parents, Polly and Lorenzo Stoker. I think the two words that would best describe my father would be his friendly and fun loving. The name Huck was quite descriptive of him, if you're familiar with Mark Twain. He was outgoing, a hunter and fisherman. He was considerate and kind to his friends

and family and although he had faults, they are not what we should dwell on when his life is remembered.

I remember some incidents that my father told me about his youth and childhood that I think are examples of his fun loving nature. He related how he, his cousins and friends always knew where the best watermelon patches were. When the watermelons were just right, they would sneak out, in the cover of darkness, and into the watermelon patch, break open the best one they could find, and scoop out the heart of the melon, and eat just that. I am sure the

farmers didn't like this, but dad and his friends had a good time with it. Another of his favorite things to do was to watch the back porches of houses of his many aunts and his mother. When the women had finished baking pies, they would put them in the back windows too cool. Dad and his friends loved to sneak up and steal a pie and eat it while it was still hot.

Many of my memories of my father are related to food and he was a big man because of it. He probably stood 6'1" or 6 2" tall, had a thick mane of hair, which in his latter years turned snow white. He probably weighed 250-275 pounds. His hands were quite large and strong looking. In fact, they were almost square. Dad had to quit school in the 8th grade and go to work in order to help support his older brother Earl, who had gone on a mission to England. Dad worked in the pea vinery, the tomato canning factories and on the farm, but he always longed for the



Jess Stoker, eighth grade

education that he missed. I believe that as I look back on it my father probably was a math genius, if not very close to it. He had an amazing ability to take four or five digit numbers and add, subtract, multiply or divide them and come up right the right answers. He could do this in his head very quickly, without the use of today's computers, calculators or even a pencil and paper.

Dad's parents both died when he was in his teenage years. This certainly is a tragedy for any child and particularly for a vulnerable teenager. For a while he lived with his sister Pearl, but eventually took off and went to Nevada with his Uncle Glenn Hammon. They both went to work in the Nevada mines. Later dad returned to school where he graduated from business college.

Dad was just old enough to be drafted and serve in World War I. The day

of his induction, the German surrendered and he was discharged the next day, having served one day in the army. He always related with pride that "when the Kaiser heard old "Stoke" was coming, he threw up his hands and surrendered."

When Dad was about 25 or 26 years old, he was sitting in the park, around what is now the city buildings in Ogden., with a group of his friends. Two young girls on their lunch hour walked through the park and my father pointed to one of the girls and noted that she was particularly good looking young woman. He told his friends that he was going to dance with her that night at the White City Ballroom. True to his word, he arrived at White City, looking for the good looking young woman. As luck would have it she was there and he danced with her and eventually married my mother Ruth Messersmith.

At the time my father was going with my mother she was living with her sister Gladys. Gladys had a daughter named Afton, who was about five years old. One day my father called on the telephone and asked to speak with Ruth. Afton answered saying what she couldn't call Aunt Ruth to the telephone. My dad coaxed her to say why but Afton refused steadfastly to tell him why she couldn't come to the phone until he promised to bring her a big box of chocolates the next time he came to the house. Afton was easily bribed and promptly told dad that mother was on the toilet.

When dad asked mother to marry him she initially refused. It wasn't that she didn't like this handsome young man, but the problem was that she came from a very conservative family and Jesse was running illegal gambling operation over the top of a sporting goods store in Ogden. He would run the operation and if he received a signal from downstairs that something was amiss, he would quickly fold the operation and convert the upstairs into a storeroom.

Mother did not like this at all and refuse to marry him as long as he was engaged in that occupation. Consequently, one day dad quit his job, got on the Bamburger Railway and made his way to Cedar Valley, south of Salt Lake, where mother was with her family. They got back of the railway and returned to Salt Lake where they were subsequently married. Dad's passion for mother never really waned at all from the time he first saw her in the park. Toward the end of his life, when he was very ill, we all knew that he was dying, he told me that "when they made Ruth, they threw away the mold." He remained completely devoted to her his entire life.

Shortly after Jesse and Ruth's marriage, the country was immersed in the Great Depression and this was an extremely hard time for them. Dad did not have steady work most of the time, and after they were without work for

extended periods, they were forced to live with dad's sister Pearl, for some time. During this time Dad held a number of jobs. One of them was working for the VA hospital in Salt Lake City. I also believe at this time he and mother went to Nevada for a while and lived with Uncle Glenn and his wife Virginia, and dad worked in the mines.

It was towards the end of the depression that dad finally was able to get a job with the Union Pacific Railroad. Although the work was unsteady and he was laid off a good deal of the time, he continued to work for the railroad, building his seniority. He eventually stayed with the railroad and was promoted from fireman to engineer. He retired from the railroad about 1971, with over 40 years of service. He loved his job. When he was not driving the engine, there was nothing he liked to do better than get on the train and go for a ride. He loved the dining cars and the movement and sound of the trains. I can remember he would take me and we would go for an extended trip, just sitting in the dining car and have dinner, turn around and return. Most of the fellows who worked in the dining cars knew my dad and liked him very much. They would fix us special dishes and give is special service on the beautiful white tablecloths and the silverware and the china that they on the trains in those days. Dad was very popular with all the people that he worked with and it didn't matter whether they were the lowest gandy-dancer or one of the Union Pacific officials. Dad liked them all. I remember in particular he had a very good friend who was a Greek immigrant, who was a gandy-dancer. He used to bring this fellow home all the time to have dinner with us and he would tell us stories of his family in Greece and his life there. Another fellow that Dad knew on the railroads was a German fellow and I remember he would come to our house and he and dad would make sauerkraut and horseradish. As they grounded the horseradish our eyes would water. We would all sit around the hand grinder with tears streaming down our faces in anticipation of the wonderful horseradish to come.

Dad was known as an especially competent engineer on the Union pacific. The winter of 1949 was one of the worst in Wyoming history, where we were living. The snow was so deep and heavy and the winds across the Great Basin area were hard, causing snow drifts constantly on the tracks. For several weeks few, if any, trains were able to get through from Omaha to Ogden. It was imperative, however, that the tracks be kept open to prevent the tracks from drifting completely over. The officials in Omaha requested a handful of the best engineers to run snow plows along the tracks day and night to keep them open though it was too dangerous to run regular trains. Dad was one of the men who

was selected for that particularly tricky task and for two weeks he simply ran his engine back and forth from Evanston to Green River, plowing every drift.

In spite of his many good qualities, my father was unfortunate to have inherited the Hammon tendency towards alcoholism and he was a binge drinker for much of his life. This caused great unhappiness in our household and caused much heartache for my mother. Dad's pattern was that he would be sober for several months and then would go on a binge which he would drink two to three weeks fairly steadily. being intoxicated much of the time. Unfortunately during the time he would go to work and often would be cited for being intoxicated on the job and suspended for two to three months. This was an extreme hardship on the family financially. During the time dad was intoxicated he did not become mean, but became friendly, jovial and happier. Finally he would just go off and go to sleep. He had a lot of drinking buddies that he would bring home, certainly one of his favorites was his brothers Wells and Earl. I don't believe that his brother Ellis ever was part of the drinking crowd, but unfortunately, this tendency towards drinking I believe was hereditary, for it was not just my father and uncles affected, but I saw it in so many of my father's uncles and cousins. Fortunately this drinking problem seemed to burn itself out by the time my father was in his 50's and after that he no longer drank at all, and remained sober the remainder of his life.

In spite of his sobriety problems, Dad was a very good father to my brother, Ken, and myself. He was a great deal of fun to be with, joking with us and having a good time most of the time. He loved to hunt and to fish. He would go to Iowa to visit my mother's family and to southern Utah to hunt pheasants. He had a large bird dog that he had trained to retrieve birds for him. He also loved to go fishing. We would take yearly trips to Wyoming, Idaho and Montana to fish. We usually were accompanied on these trips by Uncle Wells and Aunt Ann Stoker and their children, Penny and Wells. The trips were both a pleasure and for food as we always brought back a number of ice chests full of fish, which my father always put in a rented storage freezer. We would have these to eat during the winter. He did the same thing with deer. He would go hunting and bring home a deer. We had a good deal of venison and trout in our diet.

One of my favorite things was the small scraps from the deer which my mother would bottle as venison mincemeat. Later she would make it into mincemeat pies.

One of my favorite stories about my father involved a deer. We were living in Ogden, Utah at the time and one late winter afternoon my father got a

call from my Uncle Wells was coming in from a run on the railroad. He asked dad to go down and get his truck and meet him at a railroad yard outside of town. My dad did this. It seems that during the run from Evanston to Ogden my Uncle had hit a deer with the train and decided it was a shame to leave that deer on the tracks. So he and the fireman stopped the engine, pulled the deer up into the cab and were going to take it to Ogden where they would cut it up. The fireman had a small pen knife with which he was going to use to remove the musk glands, quickly, and he preceded to dress out the deer. To their amazement as he began to dress out the deer it suddenly regained consciousness and rear-up inside the cab of the engine. They were able to subdue the deer and the firemen proceeded to dress it out. When they got to the yard in Ogden they called my father who came down with Uncle Well's truck and retrieved the carcass of the deer. This is of course, was all done out of hunting season.

Dad would take my brother and myself on hunting and fishing expeditions and we learned to camp and hunt and fish with him. His favorite areas were in Montana and Idaho. He was happy to go any number of miles through any kind of terrain, over any number of miles, over any terrain, to find a good fishing hole.

I recall one time we were somewhere in Montana going over the Continental Divide. Uncle Wells had an old truck and we had a 1949 Dodge. The road was gravel and we were climbing some very steep hills. At one point the road was so steep that we lost traction in the gravel and couldn't reach the top. Al of us piled out of the Dodge and got behind it. The women, kids and Uncle Wells all pushing, with Dad driving. We literally pushed the car up the hill and over the top.

Dad always felt a great deal of responsibility for the children of those with whom he was close. When my Aunt Emma was divorced in the early 1930's and was left with three young children. He spent a good deal of time helping her with her young son Jack and Jack remained close to him to the end of Dad's life.

Dad was also very close all his life with his Uncle Glenn Hammon and when Uncle Glenn died, leaving his second wife, Aunt Bessie, with two young boys and a couple of young daughters. Dad felt a great deal of responsibility, especially towards the boys. He spent a good deal of time with Dale and Bruce Hammon and helped Aunt Bessie by taking her fruit and vegetables from his bounteous garden. Dad also felt very close to the children of his brother Wells. When Wells Jr., was mortally injured in an accident, Dad insisted that he had to go to Oregon to his funeral, in spite of the fact that he was suffering terribly from

cancer at the time, and was in constant pain.

Dad took such a delight in young people and in children that is was no surprise that he was a proud and indulgent grandfather to out children, Douglas, David and Anne, and to my brother's daughter Shellie. He could not do enough for or with his grandchildren. He carried them on his shoulders constantly. He would take them for rides and for ice cream. He wanted so much to teach Doug and David to hunt and fish, but unfortunately he did not live long enough to see his desire to come true. When Doug was one year old we moved to Minnesota taking with us his only grandchild. It was very hard to see us go, but he found a way to visit every two months for a two week stay, using his free railroad pass. At the time Dad had enough seniority in the railroad to bid a cushy, prestigious job as an engineer on a passenger train. Instead he spent the last five years before retirement on the Park City ore trains, because the trip took 12-14 hours each day, including Saturdays, and union rules required that after so many hours had accumulated he would have to lay off for the rest of the month. That way he could maintain his income and have 10 days or so if at the end of each month and again at the beginning of the next. This gave him a couple of weeks of "vacation every other month during which time he and mother would hop on a train and come to Minnesota to visit the grandchildren.

After dad retired Mother and he wintered in Arizona. Uncle Frank Hammon was also in Arizona and had contracted "valley fever," from which he eventually died. He was in the hospital in Mesa for many months and Dad would faithfully visit him several times a week or more. Dad was very conscious of the importance of family and he got along well with practically everyone. He was not judgmental of people and believed in staying out of "their business" so remained neutral in the family fights and divorces that occurred. One of the most important relationships in dad's life, I think, was with my maternal Grandmother Annie Smith. Dad had lost his mother at an early age and when he married my mother, I think he took my grandmother Annie as his surrogate mother. He and Grandma Annie always enjoyed each other very much and were playful companions. Towards the end of her life dad insisted she come and live with us so he could take better care of her than she could by leaving herself in Lehi. I remember that Grandma and dad always did the dishes together in the evening when dad was in town and this would usually end up with a ferocious battle of flipping each other with tea towels. They would run through the house, out of the back door, around the house and in through the front door, squealing and laughing as they attempted to get each other with the towel. Grandma was

past 80 at the time, and a portly woman at that, Dad was a large man so they certainly made an interesting couple as the played the perennial game.

My father also maintained very good relationships with my mother's brothers and brothers-in-law. They all loved to play cards, hearts being their favorite game. They never call it hearts, however. They called it "Dirty Nora" for some reason I never understood. They would sit around the table for hours, smoking furiously, Uncle Jim Allen chewing tobacco, and swearing a blue streak, as they slammed cards on the table and challenged each other. You would have though this was a life and death card game, but they never even bet on it.

During winters in Arizona, Mother and Dad would faithfully attend the Temple in Mesa abut twice per week. Dad liked to get up early so they could get in two sessions before lunch and then go to the temple cafeteria because they had "good homemade rolls." On Thursday Mother and dad would hurry and eat so they could jump in the car and get from the temple to Turf Paradise for the first horse race. Like his grandfather, Lee Hammon, dad loved beautiful horses.

One day in the Mesa Temple a man behind dad tapped him on the shoulder and said, "hi Huck! "It was Joe Thurgood, a boyhood friend and a "shirt-tail cousin" of dad's from Hooper. My parents, the Thurgoods, Uncle Jim Allen and his wife Jenny and several other couples from the Roy area became the "Arizona gang" and had many good times picnicking, cooking out in the desert, dancing and attending the temple and other church activities, particularly the High Priest Quorums in Arizona. During the summer they continued to get together in Utah and have good times.

I guess that most people would simply say that Jesse Stoker was an awfully good man and a fun man to be around. He loved to laugh and to visit and could strike up a conversation with anyone anywhere and in five minutes they felt he was an old friend. He had his faults and his problems as we all do, his drinking not the least of them. But in the end he was a man of kindness, of thoughtfulness, who loved children, was good to his family and always provided well for them. He instilled in us a love and appreciation of education and a determination that we should do better than he was able to do in that area. I think he would have been very proud to be at my graduation when I received my Doctorate and to know that every one of his grandchildren graduated from college and that some are now pursuing advanced, graduate degrees. Like Huckleberry Finn, dad loved life and he was good to his family. In the end, that is about the best you can say about a person.

Jesse married Anna Ruth **Messersmith**, daughter of Thomas Henry **Messersmith** and Antomina (Anna) **Otesen**, 15 May 1925, in Provo, Utah, UT. Born, 15 July 1904, in Lehi, Utah, UT. Children:

- 20 i. Lou Ann³ Stoker.
- 21 ii. Kenneth Lee Stoker.
- 6. Golda Marie² Stoker. Born, 9 June 1902, in Roy, Weber, UT.¹⁹ Died, 25 Dec. 1991, in San Diego, San Diego, CA. Burial: 30 Dec. 1991, in Roy, Weber, UT.

She married Roger Blaine **Allison**, son of William **Allison** and Mary Elizabeth (Bessie) **Dean**, 26 Aug. 1920, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Born, 12 Mar 1902, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Died, 19 May 1991, in North Ogden, Weber, UT. Burial: 22 May 1991, in Roy, Weber, UT. Children:

- 22 i. Roger Blaine Jr.³ Allison.
- 23 ii. Lou Jean Allison.
- 24 iii. James Edward Allison.

Roger and Golda Stoker Allison

Golda Marie Stoker Allison was born June 9, 1902 in Roy, Utah. She was the daughter of Lorenzo and Polly (Hammon) Stoker. Golda married 26 August 1920 in Salt Lake City, Utah to Roger Blaine Allison, by LDS Elder Brigham S. Young.

My mother, Golda Stoker Allison was an attractive woman. She stood 5'3" tall and weighed 130 pounds. She had hazel eyes and auburn hair. One of her favorite sayings was "Don't tell people your age, your weight or how much money you make." She might not appreciate these statistics.

My father, Roger Allison, was a handsome man. He stood 5'7" tall and weighed 165 pounds. He had brown hair and brown eyes. As he grew older he lost the majority of his hair and that which remained grayed.

My father was a simple man, one who worked hard all his life. He enjoyed being a bookkeeper. His beautiful penmanship and his particular neatness gave him great pleasure and earned and him respect. He was exact in all his dealings. He loved to be at home with his wife and children. Home was his

haven. His mother died when he was 12 and he wanted to be a good father and husband. This he was.

Mother was a beautiful seamstress and she kept immaculate home. She loved to garden and her yard showed it. She was a good cook and was famous for her lemon meringue pie. She designed costumes for the Glen School of dance and worked for many years as a designer and cutter for Butler Tailoring Mills. She loved people and had many friends. She enjoyed playing bridge and she played the piano and both she and dad loved to sing. They loved each other so much devoted their lives to one another.

Dad served in the U.S. Navy during the first World War. His father lied about his age to the draft board and he went to sea at the age of 15. During the war Golda donned coveralls and went to work at the Army Supply Depot in Ogden. She also served as a "Pink Lady" at the Roy Memorial Hospital.

He and mother loved to dance in fact they met at a dance. Betsy, Mother's sister, introduced them. Dad was a quiet man enjoying reading and he was self taught I many ways. His education was limited to the 10th grade and he always strived to educate himself on the world and everything in it. They never left the house without dressing up, both concerned about how they looked. Mother was more outgoing. She graduated from High School and she loved a good time and she was a good sport and had a sense of humor. They were very frugal and they loved to go to church.

My dad served as Ward Clerk for ten years and was an active High Priest. Mother taught Primary and was a Visiting Teacher. Music was a very important part of their lives.

Our parents loved to travel and they did a lot of it. After retiring she traveled to South America, the Caribbean, England and throughout the United States. We as children learned that early.

They were loving, caring, sacrificing, and sweet parents. My father died May 19, 1991, at age 89, from a weakened heart. Mother died seven months later in San Diego, California, at age 89, suddenly of Pneumonia. December 25, 1991 They had been married 72 years and had much joy and happiness during their lives.

7. Betsy Motlena² Stoker. Born, 5 Apr. 1904, in Roy, Weber, UT.²⁰ Died, 12 Sep. 1972, in Roy, Weber, UT.

She married Jesse **Lillywhite**, 8 Aug. 1928, in Logan, Cache, UT. Children:

- i. Joyce³ Lillywhite.
- 26 ii. Betsy Fae Lillywhite.

Betsy Motlena Stoker

Betsy Motlena Stoker was born 5 April 1904 in Roy, Utah. Her father Lorenzo Stoker died when she was only 13 years old and her mother with three years more. She lived at various times with her sisters; Pearl, Fuschia and Golda.

Betsy was a very pretty and popular young lady who loved dancing. She met her future husband, Jesse Lillywhite, following his return from his mission in Australia. At that time he was attending Weber Academy and performing at the White City Hall where he was playing trombone and singing with a dance band. They were married in the Logan Temple and their honeymoon was spent driving a model "T" Ford across the country to New York City. Betsy said she knew she was a country girl when they arrived in New York City and saw the sign "uptown" one direction and "downtown" the opposite direction; that had never been a choice before. Jesse attended New York University and graduated with a Masters Degree in Music.

Joyce and Betsy Fae were born in New York when Jesse was teaching music in Southampton public school.

Betsy loved sports and participated in golf, bowling and snow skiing. She was compassionate, and loving, a woman with great talents in cooking, sewing and entertaining. Her greatest asset was her fabulous sense of humor. She worked as a secretary in New York, Utah and California and loved her many friends across the country.

The last decade of her life was plagued by Alzheimer's disease, which eventually took her life on 12 Sep. 1972.

Our mother will be remembered as a loving, caring, gifted woman, who was always willing to adjust to any situation and bring love, joy and happiness to all who knew her.

8. Wells Marion² Stoker. Born, 5 Mar 1909, in Roy, Weber, UT.²¹ Died, 20 Aug. 1971, in Huntsville, Weber, UT. Burial: 23 Aug. 1971, in Roy, Weber, UT. UT.

He married Anna Leona Melle, daughter of Edward Johannes Melle and

Augusta **Lind**, 19 Oct. 1929, in Provo, Utah, UT. Born, 1 July 1906, in Huntsville, Weber, UT. Died, 7 Nov. 1989, in Union, Union, OR. Burial in Roy, Weber, UT. Children:

- i. Dorthea Luann³ **Stoker**. Born, 30 Aug. 1930, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Died, 19 Nov. 1930, in Huntsville, Weber, UT. Burial in Roy, Weber, UT.
- John Melle Stoker. Born, 11 July 1933, in Ogden,Weber, UT. Died, 30 Oct. 1936, in Ogden, Weber,UT. Burial in Roy, Weber, UT.
- 27 iii. Wells Lind Stoker.
- 28 iv. Penny Leona Stoker.

Marion Wells Stoker²²

Wells Marion Stoker (Marion Wells) was born in Roy, Utah on 5 March 1909, to Lorenzo and Polly Stoker. He was the ninth of eleven children. He and his family lived in Roy, Utah, on the family farm. When his father died, his mother was left with the youngest children, Wells and Ellis, to raise alone. His mother lived only two more years and Wells and Ellis went to live with their sister Pearl James.

At a young age Wells started working for the Union Pacific Railroad. He married Anna Melle of Huntsville, Utah. They lived in Roy, Ogden, Evanston and finally settled in Huntsville, Utah. He continued to work for the railroad and ran a small farm. He worked for the railroad until an accident with a gun caused him to lose his leg, and forced his retirement. He continued to live in Huntsville until his death.

Wells and Ann had four children; Dorethea, who died at three months, John, who died at age three, Wells, who died at age 32 and Penny, who lives in Beaver, Utah with her husband Carl Holmes and family.

Wells loved his family and loved doing things with them. He had a love for the outdoors and would take his family each summer on a fishing vacation to Yellowstone Park. They would most often go with his brother Jess Stoker and his wife and family. It was a wonderful time when the two families would camp and fish together.

There are many memories of those summer vacations. One memorable time was when the two families were camping together at the Gallatin River.

Wells and Jesse had gone fishing and the families were in camp. A strong wind came up blowing down trees, narrowly missing those in camp. When Well and Jess returned to camp they were surprised to find the fallen trees on their tents and cars. Those vacations in Yellowstone will always be remembered!

Wells loved to tell stories about when he was a young boy growing up on the Roy, Utah farm. He told how hard his mother worked in the summer canning hundreds of jars of fruit. Wells and his cousins had many summer swims in the canal that ran through Roy.

Later in life Wells would sometimes visit Roy. You could feel the love he had for the community and for his family. Wells had a very warm heart and was very generous to everyone. He loved his family and was pleased with all of them.

9. Ellis Allen² Stoker. Born, 23 June 1913, in Roy, Weber, UT.²³ Died, 12 Aug. 1975, in Ogden, Weber, UT.

He married Beatrice Mary **Brownson**, 26 Dec. 1934, in Preston, Oneida, ID. Children:

i. Shanna Marcine³ **Stoker**. Born, 16 Feb. 1948, in Boise, Ada, Idaho.

THIRD GENERATION

10. Norma Pauline³ James. Born, 30 Sep. 1910, in Riverdale, Weber, UT. She married Cloyd Ogden Bartonek, son of Frank Joseph Bartonek and Merle Edith Sheppard, 20 Apr. 1932, in Bountiful, Davis, UT. Born, 20 Apr. 1910, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Died, 11 July 1989, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Burial: 14 July 1989, in Roy Cem., Roy, Weber, UT. Children:

- 29 i. James Cloyd⁴ Bartonek.
- 30 ii. Karen Gay Bartonek.
- 11. Melvin D.³ James. Born, 9 Feb. 1913, in Evanston, Uinta, WY. Died, 19 July 1989, in St. George, Washington, UT. Burial in Roy Cem., Roy, Weber, UT.

He married Rowena **Stringham**, daughter of Philip Crouch **Stringham** and Ella Jane **Wimmer**, 19 Nov. 1936, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Born, 23 Jan. 1912, in Vernal, Uintah, UT. Children:

31 i. Phillip Albert⁴ **James**.

32 ii. Paul Stringham James.

33 iii. Ruth Ann James.

34 iv. Melvin Douglas "Targhee" James.

12. Virgil Albert³ James. Born, 12 Sep. 1914, in Evanston, Uinta, WY. Died, 19 Dec. 1985, in Sandy, Salt Lake, UT. Buried 21 Dec. 1985 in Larkin Sunset Gardens, Sandy, UT.

Virgil was one time professor of business at Brigham Young University and served as executive development manager for Mobil Oil Corp., of Scarsdale, NY.

He married Frances Rae **Stephens**, daughter of Virgil Lee **Stephens** and Callie Catherine **Pate**, 15 June 1938, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Born, 2 Feb. 1922, in Morgantown, Marion, MS. Died, 15 Apr. 1993, in Sandy, Salt Lake, UT. Buried 19 Apr. 1993, in Larkin Sunset Gardens, Sandy, UT. Children:

35 i. Nancy Kathryn⁴ James.

36 ii. Stephen Virgil James.

37 iii. Julie Anne **James**.

13. Helen Stoker³ James. Born, 25 July 1926, in Ogden, Weber, Utah.

She married Vern Matthew **Bowcutt**, son of John **Bowcutt** and Iona Idella **Fisher**, 6 Sep 1946, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Born, 15 Jan. 1925, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Children:

38 i. Kristen Lee⁴ Bowcutt.

39 ii. Jon James Bowcutt.

14. Gladys Armenta³ Stoker (Lorenzo Earl, 3). Born, 5 Apr. 1918, in Roy, Weber, UT.²⁴

She married, first, Harry Benjamin **Malan**, 6 Apr. 1939, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Born, 18 Aug. 1913, in Ogden, UT. Died, 30 Oct. 1973, in Ogden, UT. Children:

40 i. John Earl⁴ Malan.

- Dennis Carl Malan. Born, 21 Aug. 1942, in Ogden,
 Weber, UT. Died, 13 June 1965.
- Douglas Stoker **Malan**. Born, 20 Aug. 1943, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Died, 19 Dec. 1988, in Hooper, Weber, UT. Burial in Hooper, Weber, UT. He married Suzanne Elaine **Chesley**, 13 Feb. 1982, in Elko, NV.
- 41 iv. Harry Rulon Malan.

Armenta married, second, Warren Spencer **Higley**, son of Joseph Warren **Higley** and Lottie **Simpson**, 15 Aug. 1952, in Elko, Elko, NV. Born, 9 Mar 1913, in Hooper, UT. Children:

- 42 v. Linda Higley.
- 15. Lois³ Stoker (Lorenzo Earl, 3). Born, 2 Aug. 1924, in Roy, Weber, UT. She married Robert Hulon Herring, 5 Nov 1949, in San Diego, California. Born, 28 Dec 1928, in Brooklyn, MI. Children:
 - Stephen Robert⁴ Herring. Born, 31 Jul 1951, in San Diego, California. He married Lieu Thi Truong, 31 Jan 1987, in San Diego, CA. She was born 16 Nov 1954 in Vietnam.
- 16. Joan Beverly³ Stoker (Lorenzo Earl, 3). Born, 21 Apr 1929, in Roy, Weber, UT.

She married Herbert James **Rinden**, 18 Jun 1949, in San Diego, California. Born, 28 Feb 1927, in Inwood, IA. Children:

- 43 i. Ronnie Dee⁴ Rinden.
- 44 ii. Karen Jo Rinden.
 - iii. Gregory James **Rinden**. Born, 16 May 1957, in San Diego, CA.
 - iv. Jacklyn **Rinden**. Born, 22 Nov 1960,²⁵ in San Diego, CA.
- Lenora Aveline³ Jones. Born, 18 Feb 1920, in Evanston, Uinta, WY.
 She married Howard Wilson, 29 Nov 1938. Children:

- Gary⁴ Wilson. Born, 24 Mar 1940, in Ogden,
 Weber, Utah.
- Michael Wilson. Born, 5 Feb 1943, in Ogden,
 Weber, Utah.
- 18. Lorenzo Elver³ Jones. Born, 3 Nov 1921, in Evanston, Uinta, WY. He married, first, Jeanne Grygorcewicz, 29 Nov 1947, in Northampton, Massachusetts.

He married, second, Miriam **Hove**, 29 Jun 1949, in Lincoln, Nebraska. Children:

i. Micca Ruth⁴ Jones. Born, 5 Jan 1950, in New York
 City, New York.

Lorenzo married, third, Gail Thruhitt Hamilton. Children:

- Julie Marion Jones. Born, 25 Sep 1955, in Renton,
 WA.
- iii. Matthew Jones. Born, 1960, in Seattle, Wash.
- Barbara Ruth³ Jones. Born, 20 Aug 1924, in North Platte, Lincoln, Nebraska.

She married Jack Orville Cummings, 26 Jul 1939. Children:

- i. Lane Orville⁴ Cummings. Born, 17 May 1940, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- Jack Edward Cummings. Born, 3 May 1941, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- iii. Patricia Ruth **Cummings**. Born, 14 Jan 1960, in Boulder City, NV.
- 20. Lou Ann³ Stoker (Jesse Lee, 5). Born, 6 Apr 1937, in Ogden, Weber, UT.

She married John Verdell **Dickson**, M.D., son of Delmar H. **Dickson** and Laurel **Miner**, 23 Jun 1958, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Born, 16 Jun 1936, in Provo, Utah, UT. Children:

- Douglas John⁴ Dickson. Born, 6 Jun 1961, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT.
- David Edward **Dickson**. Born, 1 May 1963, in St.
 Paul, Ramsey, Minnesota.
- iii. Anne Dickson. Born, 5 Dec 1967, in Wichita Falls, Wichita, TX. She married Marco Arici, son of Gianluigi Arici and Norma Della Francesca Damiani, 18 Apr 1992, in Tempe, Maricopa, AZ.
- 21. Kenneth Lee³ Stoker (Jesse Lee, 5). Born, 12 Feb 1942, in Ogden, Weber, UT.

He married Marian **Cottrell**, daughter of Elmer Blood **Cottrell** and Bertha Ilene **Warren**, 13 Jun 1962, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Born, 25 Jul 1943, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Children:

- 45 i. Shellie Ann⁴ Stoker.
- 22. Roger Blaine Jr.³ Allison. Born, 6 Mar 1925, in Ogden, Weber, UT. He married Helen Fern Hill, 21 Dec 1943, in Salt Lake City, UT. Born, 12 Mar 1924, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Children:
 - 46 i. Linda Marie⁴ Allison.
 - Scott Blaine Allison. Born, 25 Dec 1950, in Ogden,
 Weber, Utah. He married Terri Nancy Taft, 8 Sep
 1972, in Salt Lake City, UT. He married, second, Geri Atkins.
 - 47 iii. Janet Dean Allison.
 - 48 iv. Brent Roger Allison.
 - v. Joan Leslie Allison.
- 23. Lou Jean³ Allison. Born, 16 Mar 1931, in Ogden, Weber, UT.

She married Richard Eugene **Nilsson**, son of Cluster Monroe **Nilsson** and Sena Rigmar **Nielsen**, 4 Sep 1952, in Salt Lake City, UT. Born, 8 Jun 1929, in Ephraim, SanPete, UT. Children:

- 50 i. Terri Lynn⁴ Nilsson.
- 51 ii. Carl Brett Nilsson.

- 52 iii. Sharon Ann Nilsson.
- 24. James Edward³ Allison. Born, 29 Jul 1932, in Ogden, Weber, UT. He married Beverly Davidson, 3 Sep 1955, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Born, 2 Sep 1932, in Great Falls, Cascade, MT. Children:
 - 53 i. Christin Gay⁴ Allison.
 - ii. Cathy Jean Allison.
 - iii. Michael Bryan Allison. Born, 21 Jan 1962, in Ogden,Weber, UT. He married Pamela Grace Jefferson, 26Jan 1986.

He married Pamela Grace **Jefferson**, daughter of Thomas Harold **Jefferson** and Alice Grace **Dixon**, 26 Jan 1986, in Tombstone, AZ.

- 25. Joyce³ Lillywhite. Born, 17 Aug 1930, in Brooklyn, Queens, NY. She married Vance Herbert Bitton, 2 Feb 1950, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Vance died 25 Aug 1995, in Vista, San Diego, CA. Children:
 - 55 i. Cynthia⁴ Bitton.
 - 56 ii. Terresa Bitton.
 - 57 iii. Vance Jesse Bitton
 - 58 iv. Bradley Kyle Bitton
- 26. Betsy³Fae Lillywhite. Born, 24 Apr 1932, in Southampton, Suffolk, NY. She married William Leroy Rivers, Jr.. Children:
 - 59 i. Nancy⁴ Rivers.
 - 60 ii. Rodney William Rivers.
 - Virginia Rivers. She married Carl Dean Dever, 9
 Nov 1991.
 - iv. Cory Lee **Rivers**.
- 27. Wells Lind³ Stoker (Wells Marion, 8). Born, 1 Jun 1935?8, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Died, 6 Jul 1972, in Portland, Multnomah, OR. Burial in Haines, Baker, OR.

He married Judith Lee **Pass**, daughter of Theras **Pass** and Veoma **Brown**, 29 Jun 1957, in Evanston, Wyoming. Born, 4 Mar 1941, in Klamath Falls, Klamath, OR. Children:

- Angie Lee⁴ Stoker. Born, 11 Oct 1958, in Ogden,
 Weber, UT. She married David Hays, 28 Oct 1978.
- Kellie Lind **Stoker**. Born, 26 Jun 1960, in Ogden,
 Weber, UT. She married, first, Chris **Mack**, 17 Dec
 1982. She married, second, Blake **Dennis**, 26 May
 1989.
- iii. Mitchel Theras Stoker. Born, 17 Apr 1962, in Ogden, Weber, UT. He married Jennifer Gardner, 16 Jun 1984.
- iv. Rebecca Ann **Stoker**. Born, 6 Sep 1964, in Ogden, Weber, UT. She married Charles **Allen**, 9 Aug 1985.
- v. Todd **Stoker**. Born, 28 Apr 1968, in Ogden, Weber, UT. He married Casey **Bunker**, Sep 1991.
- 28. Penny Leona³ Stoker (Wells Marion, 8). Born, 5 Oct 1939, in Ogden, Weber, UT.

She married Carl Melvin **Holmes**, son of Robert Franklin **Holmes** and Sarah Ann **Chard**, 8 Aug 1957, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Born, 19 May 1938, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Children:

- 61 i. Tami Anna⁴ Holmes.
- 62 ii. Russell Carl Holmes.
- 63 iii. Richard S. Holmes.
- 64 iv. Dana Holmes.
- 65 v. Judy Holmes.
 - vi. Wells Lind **Holmes**. Born, 6 Oct 1974, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
 - vii. Molly **Holmes**. Born, 10 Apr 1977, in LaGrande, Union, OR.

FOURTH GENERATION

29. James Cloyd⁴ Bartonek. Born, 13 Dec 1932, in Ogden, Weber, UT.

He married Stella Mae **Peplinski**, daughter of August Frank **Peplinski**, Jr. and Verna Mae **Jones**, 17 Jan 1970, in Jamestown, Stutsman, ND. Born, 25 Oct 1944, in Pingree, ND. Children:

- Amy⁵ Bartonek. Born, 28 Feb 1971, in Fairbanks, Alaska.
- Gwen Bartonek. Born, 16 Aug 1972, in Fairbanks,
 Alaska.
- 30. Karen Gay⁴ Bartonek. Born, 29 Jan 1935, in Ogden, Weber, UT.

She married Ernest Milton **Kendrick**, son of Ernest Bertram **Kendrick** and Ruby Jane **Johnson**, 9 Aug 1956, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Born, 14 Mar 1935, in Logan, Cache, UT. Children:

- Bart Milton⁵ Kendrick. Born, 16 Jul 1963, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- 66 ii. Tauna Lynn Kendrick.
- 67 iii. Brad Bartonek Kendrick.

31. Phillip Albert⁴ James (Melvin D., 11). Born, 26 Jun 1940, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Died, 1 Nov 1984, in Ogden, Weber, UT.

He married Nancy **Howard**, daughter of Ralph Dyer **Howard** and Martha **Opheikens**, 9 Jun 1967, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Born, 8 Oct 1943, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Children:

- Jeffrey Phillip⁵ James. Born, 5 May 1969, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- 68 ii. Janice James.
 - Jennifer James. Born, 27 Sep 1973, in Ogden,Weber, UT.
 - iv. Jon Todd **James**. Born, 15 Dec 1974, in Ogden, Weber, UT.

32. Paul Stringham⁴ James (Melvin D., 11). Born, 15 Feb 1944, in Ogden, Weber, UT.

He married Georgietta **Zander**, daughter of Joseph F. and Rose **Zander**, 9 Sep 1967, in Tacoma, WA. Born, 11 Jun 1947, in Tacoma, WA. Children:

- Timothy Paul⁵ James. Born, 3 Nov 1969, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- Andrew Joseph James. Born, 3 Dec 1979, in Fresno, Fresno, CA.
- 33. Ruth Ann⁴ James (Melvin D., 11). Born, 3 Mar 1949, in Ogden, Weber, UT.

She married Steven Eugene **Bagley**, son of Thayne L. **Bagley** and Eugenia **Eschler**, 12 Aug 1970, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Born, 3 Oct 1947, in Rock Springs, Sweetwater, WY. Children:

- 69 i. Brian James 5 Bagley.
 - Michael Jon Bagley. Born, 11 Nov 1975, in Greeley, Weld, CO.
 - Alisha Danielle Bagley. Born, 15 Feb 1977, in Greeley, Weld, CO.
 - iv. Adam Christopher Bagley. Born, 10 Jan 1981, in Greeley, Weld, CO.
 - v. Andrew Joshua **Bagley**. Born, 17 Aug 1983, in Greeley, Weld, CO.
- 34. Melvin Douglas "Targhee" James (Melvin D., 11). Born, 18 May 1952, in Ogden, Weber, UT.

He married Jane **Warner**, daughter of Dale James **Warner** and Renee **Neuenschwander**, 9 Apr 1975, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Born, 17 Nov 1953, in Pacific Grove, CA. Children:

- Targhee "Cavet" James. Born, 7 Aug 1977, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- ii. Matthew Warner **James**. Born, 29 Mar 1979, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- Nicholas Albert James. Born, 27 Jan 1981, in Ogden,
 Weber, UT.
- iv. Katelyn Jane James. Born, 7 Jun 1987, in Ogden,Weber, UT.
- 35. Nancy Kathryn⁴ James (Virgil Albert, 12). Born, 17 Feb 1940, in Houston, Harris, TX.

She married Billy Royce **Linder**, son of Royce Holden **Linder** and Maxine Kathryn **Yeater**, 5 Jul 1963, in Santa Monica, Los Angeles, CA. Born, 28 Jan 1937, in Kenedy, Karnes, TX. Children:

- 70 i. Rebecca Anne⁵ Linder.
- 71 ii. Martha Diane Linder.
- 72 iii. Richard James Linder.
 - iv. Robert Jack **Linder**. Born, 22 Sep 1970, in Alexandria, Alexandria, VA.
 - V. Callie Catherine Linder. Born, 22 Aug 1973, in Alexandria, Alexandria, VA. She married David
 Robert Steuer.

36. Stephen Virgil⁴ James (Virgil Albert, 12). Born, 19 May 1942, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT.

He married Vicki Lorraine **Adams**, daughter of Frank Ralph **Adams** and Olea Lorraine **Hill**, 12 Jun 1964, in Santa Monica, Los Angeles, CA. Born, 18 Sep 1942, in Santa Monica, Los Angeles, CA. Children:

- 73 i. Stephen Adam⁵ James
 - Tamera Lynn James. Born, 5 May 1967, in Provo, Utah, UT.
- 74 iii. Wendy Lorraine James.
- 75 iv. John Virgil James.
- 37. Julie Anne⁴ James (Virgil Albert, 12). Born, 4 Sep 1955, in Dallas, TX. She married Dennis James Moselle, son of Francis Gerald Moselle and Jacalyn Stone, 19 Dec 1975, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Born, 11 Feb 1952, in Sacramento, Sacramento, CA. Children:
 - i. Parker James⁵ Moselle. Born, 30 Jun 1978, in Phoenix, Maricopa, AZ.
 - Tyler Stephens Moselle. Born, 9 Oct 1982, in La Jolla, CA.
- 38. Kristen Lee⁴ Bowcutt. Born, 1 Oct 1949, in Salt Lake City, Utah.

She married Karl Raymond **Nelson**, son of Howard Raymond **Nelson** and Glennis **Lemaster**, 15 Aug 1969. Born, 2 May 1949, in Provo, Utah, UT. Children:

- Shane Karl⁵ Nelson. Born, 16 Jan 1970, in Provo, Utah, UT.
- Cheyenne James Nelson. Born, 5 Mar 1973, in Provo, Utah, UT.
- Christopher Jon Nelson. Born, 26 May 1975, in Provo, Utah, UT.
- iv. Samuel Lee Nelson. Born, 6 Sep 1985, in Provo, Utah, UT.
- 39. Jon James Bowcutt. Born, 21 May 1953, in Ogden, Weber, Utah. He married Alison Joan Curtis, daughter of J. Warren Curtis and Donna LaRue Haddock, 23 Oct 1982, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Born, 13 Apr 1959, in Grand Junction, CO. Children:
 - "TC" Thomas Curtis⁵ Bowcutt. Born, 23 Jul 1986, in St. George, Washington, UT.
 - Hannah Lee Bowcutt. Born, 17 Apr 1991, in St. George,
 Washington, UT.
- 40. John Earl⁴ Malan. Born, 12 Feb 1940, in Roy, Weber, UT. He married, first, Rosalie E. Nolan, daughter of Tony Nolan and Ceila Salzar, 8 Mar 1960, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Born, 14 Dec 1943, in Cortez, CO. Children:
 - 76 i. JoAnn Ann⁵ Malan.
 - ii. Craig Nolan Malan. Born, 1 May 1962, in Ogden, Weber, UT. He married Lucille Wise, daughter of Wallace Keith Wise and Helen Moulton, 4 May 1991, in Ogden, Weber, UT.

John married, second, Alice Jean **Hannert**, daughter of Ferdinand **Hannert**, Jr. and Dorothy **Van Ness**. Born, 4 Jul 1948, in Liman, CO. Children:

77 iii. Leisa Kay **Malan**.

- iv. Robert Allen **Malan**. Born, 11 Feb 1975, in Le Mesa, San Diego, CA.
- 41. Harry Rulon⁴ Malan. Born, 26 Oct 1945, in Roy, Weber, UT. He married, first, Elaine Cook, 4 Sep 1965, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Children:
 - Lyndee Ann⁵ Malan. Born, 4 Mar 1966, in Ogden, UT.

He married, second, Sandra Marie Checketts, 27 Jun 1975, in Ogden, UT. Born, 27 Aug 1952, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Children:

- Ronald Carl Malan. Born, 29 Aug 1976, in Ogden, UT.
- iii. Ryan Duane Malan. Born, 30 Jul 1980, in Ogden, UT.
- iv. Janette Marie Malan. Born, 3 Apr 1982, in Ogden, UT.
- v. Denise Jean **Malan**. Born, 22 Mar 1983, in Ogden, UT.
- 42. Linda⁴ Higley. Born, 25 Mar 1953, in Ogden, Weber, UT. She married Daniel James Wyman, 1 Dec 1972, in Hooper, Weber, UT. Born, 26 Aug 1952, in Taunton, MA. Children:
 - i. Nanette⁵ Wyman. Born, 31 Mar 1976, in Ogden, UT.
 - Nicole Dawn Wyman. Born, 17 May 1978, in Ogden, UT.
 - Christopher Cody Wyman. Born, 23 Jun 1981, in Ogden, UT.
- 43. Ronnie Dee⁴ Rinden. Born, 25 Jan 1954, in San Diego, California. He married Cynthia Dale **Tye**, 29 Sep 1979. Born, 1 Aug 1954. Children:
 - Adam Michael (Powers)⁵ Rinden. Born, 30 Sep 1977.
 - ii. Carrie Dee Rinden. Born, 20 Sep 1980.

He married, Rose Mary Arline **Cook**, 30 Jul 1989 in San Diego, CA. She has a son, Harlon James **Thompson**, born 28 July 1981, by a former marriage.

- 44. Karen Jo⁴ Rinden. Born, 22 Sep 1955, in San Diego, CA. She married Theodore Lee **Strohauer**, 1 May 1982. Children:
 - i. Shawn Christopher⁵ Strohauer. Born, 29 Oct 1982.
 - ii. Kyle James Strohauer. Born, 1 Jul 1985.
 - iii. Kory Lee Strohauer. Born, 1 Jul 1985.
- 45. Shellie Ann⁴ Stoker (Kenneth Lee, 21). Born, 26 Jun 1965, in Ogden, Weber, UT.

She married Steven **Ericson**, son of Lewis Marshall **Ericson** and Barbara, 13 May 1989, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Born, 23 May 1954, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Children:

- Christopher⁵ Ericson. Born, 15 Mar 1992, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- 46. Linda Marie⁴ Allison (Roger Blaine Jr., 22). Born, 17 Aug 1947, in Ogden, Weber, UT.

She married Mike Elvis **Kirby**, son of Elvis **Kirby** and Elizabeth Rena **Newman**, 3 Sep 1969, in Salt Lake City, UT. Born, 29 Oct 1945, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Children:

- Michael Brian⁵ Kirby. Born, 6 Jan 1967, in Salt Lake City, UT. He married Jayel Sorenson, 23 Jun 1987.
- Thomas Allen **Kirby**. Born, 3 Aug 1970, in Salt Lake City, UT.
- Duaine Roger Kirby. Born, 11 Aug 1975, in Salt Lake City, UT.
- iv. Leisha Marie **Kirby**. Born, 20 Oct 1976, in Salt Lake City, UT.
- 47. Janet Dean⁴ Allison (Roger Blaine Jr., 22). Born, 1 Jul 1952, in Princeton, Mercer, NJ.

She married Craig Lynn **Thomas**, son of Ray Lewis **Thomas** and Alice Bernice **Liechty**, 12 Sep 1973. Born, 7 Oct 1951, in Salt Lake City, UT. Children:

- Lindsay Allison⁵ **Thomas**. Born, 24 Jun 1981, in Sandy, Salt Lake, UT.
- ii. Briana Lynn **Thomas**. Born, 10 Mar 1988, in Sandy, Salt Lake, UT.
- Kevin Craig **Thomas**. Born, 26 Feb 1992, in Sandy,
 Salt Lake, UT.
- 48. Brent Roger⁴ Allison (Roger Blaine Jr., 22). Born, 28 Mar 1955, in Princeton, Mercer, NJ.

He married Sarah **Lipsett**, daughter of Mel **Lipsett** and Belle, 12 Aug 1981, in Berkeley, CA. Born, 25 Apr 1957, in Berkeley, CA. Children:

- Ethan John⁵ Allison. Born, 8 Jul 1990, in St.Paul, MN.
- 49. Joan Leslie⁴ Allison (Roger Blaine Jr., 22). Born, 26 Feb 1957, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Died, 9 Aug 1990 in Salt Lake City, UT.

"She graduated from Cottonwood High School and attended Utah State University. She brought her family close together with her never ending love, strength and courage. Her great joy came from being a wife and mother.

Her religion was a constant source of strength and inspiration for her. With her many years of service to the church she communicated her own special interpretation of her unwavering faith to her family and to all who were close to her. She was especially accepting of others and always had a positive message to give others.

She had a great love of music and particularly enjoyed listening to her children sing and play the piano."

She married Steven Louis **Newton**, son of Richard Vernon **Newton** and Margaret G. **Wells**, 23 Mar 1977, in Salt Lake City, UT. Born, 26 Aug 1953, in Little Rock, Pulaski, AR. Children:

- i. Ryan Steven⁵ **Newton**. Born, 1 Apr 1978, in Salt Lake City, UT.
- ii. Kamille Allison Newton. Born, 14 Apr 1980, in

Sandy, Salt Lake, UT.

50. Terri Lynn⁴ Nilsson. Born, 26 Jul 1953, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT.

She married, first, Kenneth Cleon Edwards, 31 Aug 1972. Children:

- Layne Kenneth⁵ Edwards. Born, 25 Jan 1976, in Ogden, UT.
- Robert Warren Edwards. Born, 22 Mar 1979, in Ogden, UT.

She married, second, James William **Kane**, son of Raymond Frances **Kane** and Jeanine Armande **La Costa**, 1 Sep 1990, in No. Ogden, UT. Born, 24 Jul 1954, in Weisbaden, Germany.

51. Carl Brett⁴ Nilsson. Born, 17 Sep 1954, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT.

He married Nancy Lee **Green**, daughter of William Howard **Green** and Ardella **Jackson**, 16 Dec 1976, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Born, 11 Sep 1957, in Ogden, UT. Children:

- Sara Jean⁵ Nilsson. Born, 30 Jan 1978, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- ii. Amy Lee **Nilsson**. Born, 31 Oct 1979, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- Kristy Ann Nilsson. Born, 5 Dec 1982, in Ogden,
 Weber, UT.
- iv. Richard Blake Nilsson. Born, 10 Jul 1984, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- 52. Sharon Ann⁴ Nilsson. Born, 14 Dec 1959, in Ogden, Weber, UT. She married Ronald Eugene Griffin, son of Veloy Eugene Griffin and Jenele Grant, 3 Sep 1980, in Salt Lake City, UT. Born, 13 Aug 1956, in Logan, Cache, UT. Children:
 - Allison Marie⁵ Griffin. Born, 27 Apr 1982, in Ogden, Weber, UT.

- ii. Laura Ann **Griffin**. Born, 2 Mar 1984, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- iii. Byrant Eugene **Griffin**. Born, 1 Mar 1988, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- iv. Jaclyn Nicole Griffin. Born, 11 Jul 1991, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- 53. Christin Gay⁴ Allison (James Edward, 24). Born, 2 Nov 1957, in Kent, Marin, CA.

She married Michael Graham **Hargis**, son of Clayton Ray **Hargis** and Doris Allen **Nunley**, 24 Sep 1989, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Born, 4 Sep 1954, in Altamount, Grundy, TN. Children:

- i. Rachel Mikell⁵ **Hargis**. Born, 12 Dec 1990, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- **54**. Cathy Jean⁴ **Allison** (James Edward, 24). Born, 15 Apr 1959, in Riverside, San Bernardino, CA.

She married Jeffery Dennis **Spencer**, son of Dennis Verner **Spencer** and Linda Irene **Stanger**, 18 Sep 1985, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Born, 9 Apr 1962, in Ogden, UT. Children:

- Brianna Shay⁵ Spencer. Born, 18 Aug 1987, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- Colton Jeffery Spencer. Born, 24 Sep 1989, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- 55 Cynthia⁴ Bitton. Born, 10 Jul 1952, in Santa Monica, CA. She married Drew Hansen, 11 Jul 1973. Children:
 - Stacey⁵ Hansen. Born 1 Feb 1975.
 - ii. Heidi Hansen. Born 4 Mar 1977.

Cynthia Bitton married Eric Walt, 12 Dec 1981.

- iii. Cameron Russell Walt, Born 18 Jul 1985.
- iv. Heather Joy Walt. Born 13 Jun 1987.

V.	Amber	Elise	Walt.	Born	2	May	1989.
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- vi. Christian Eric Jerner Walt. Born 2 Jun 1992.
- 56 Terresa Bitton. Born, 21 Oct 1953, in Santa Monica, CA.
 She married David Douglas Boone, 21 Aug 1974. Children:
 - Parker Douglas Boone. Born 16 Jan 1979.
 - ii. Adam Vance Boone. Born 14 May 1981.
 - iii. Brandon David Boone. Born 25 Feb 1986.
 - iv. Davis Taylor Boone. Born 29 Dec 1988.
- 57. Vance Jesse Bitton. Born, 18 Mar 1960, in Fullerton, CA. He married Grace Julie Gallego, 28 Nov 1981. Children
 - i. Mariah Rae Bitton. Born 1 Oct 1983.
 - ii. Chase Warner Bitton. Born 28 May 1986.
 - iii. Dylan Garrett Bitton. Born 17 Nov 1990.
- 58. Bradley Kyle Bitton. Born, 4 May 1963, in Fullerton, Orange, CA. He married Lisa Fisher in 1981. Children:
 - Kyle Robert Bitton. Born 5 Sep 1981.
 - ii. Michael Roman Bitton. Born 12 Aug 1982.

Bradley Kyle Bitton married Ana Regina Harris, 15 Aug 1987.

- iii. Pania Olivia Bitton. Born 17 Sep 1988.
- iv. Jesse Elizabeth Bitton. Born 7 Mar 1990.
- v. Kenna Nadine Bitton. Born 27 Sep 1991.
- 59. Nancy⁴ Rivers. Born, 5 Mar 1961.
 She married James Charles Webb, 6 July 1979. Children:
 - i. Nancy⁵Webb. Born 16 Jan 1975
 - ii. Mary Webb. Born 26 Apr 1976
 - iii. Jason James Webb. Born 3 Jul 1980.
 - iv. Marin Webb. Born 7 May 1990

- v. Charity Webb. Born 14 Oct 1992
- vi. Caleb Standard Webb. Born 14 Jan 1993
- vii. Emmalee Webb. born 20 May 1993.
- 60. Rodney William Rivers, married Julie Burhmester, 2 May 1992. Children:
 - i. Wesley Ryan Rivers. Born 21 Jun 1993.
- 61. Tami Anna⁴ Holmes. Born, 8 May 1958, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Christened, 1 Jun 1858, in Liberty, Weber, Utah.

She married Mark Earl **Rose**, son of Earl A. **Rose** and Verleen **Baker**, 28 Jul 1978, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Born, 4 Mar 1957, in Ogden, Weber, Utah. Christened in Ogden, Weber, Utah. Children:

- Rachel Anna⁵ Rose. Born, 22 Mar 1980, in Logan, Cache, UT.
- Joseph Mark Rose. Born, 20 Nov 1981, in LeGrande. Union, OR.
- iii. Samuel Arthur **Rose**. Born, 15 Feb 1984, in Twin Falls, Twin Falls, ID.
- iv. William Carl Rose. Born, 18 Jan 1988, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- v. Elisabeth Lucy **Rose**. Born, 23 Jun 1992, in Roosevelt, Duchesne, UT.
- 62. Russell Carl⁴ Holmes. Born, 1 Jan 1961, in Ogden, Weber, Utah. He married Lundee Fowers, 27 Jun 1990, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Born, 23 Sep 1971. Children:
 - i. Emilee⁵ Holmes. Born, 7 Feb 1992.
 - ii. Katelyn Holmes. Born, 15 Mar 1994.
- 63. Richard S.⁴ Holmes. Born, 22 Oct 1964, in Ogden, Weber, UT. He married Marnae Kotter, 8 Jun 1975. Born, 3 Jul 1963. Children:
 - i. Natalie Marnae⁵ Holmes. Born, 4 Nov 1986.

- ii. Meghan Holmes. Born, 8 Jan 1989.
- iii. Benjamin Richard Holmes. Born, 28 Jun 1990.
- iv. Matthew Dale **Holmes**. Born, 3 Mar 1993. Died, 22 Jul 1993.
- 64. Dana⁴ Holmes. Born, 9 Jul 1967, in Ogden, Weber, UT. She married Douglas Shane Erickson, 6 Feb 1993, in St. George, Washington, UT. Born, 16 Mar 1966. Children:
 - i. Ethan Russell⁵ Erickson. Born, 24 Aug 1989.
 - ii. Logan Dalton Erickson. Born, 13 Dec 1993.
- 65. Judy⁴ Holmes. Born, 30 Jun 1971, in Ogden, Weber, UT. She married Mark William Rembacz, 22 Aug 1992, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Born, 20 Apr 1969. Children:
 - i. Andrew William⁵ Rembacz. Born, 10 Mar 1992.

FIFTH GENERATION

- 66. Tauna Lynn⁵ Kendrick. Born, 15 Dec 1964, in Ogden, Weber, UT. She married David Thorpe Barton, son of Wesley Martinus Barton and Marjorie Thurgood, 17 Dec 1986, in Manti, SanPete, UT. Born, 1 May 1965, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Children:
 - Joshua David⁶ Barton. Born, 2 Jul 1988, in Provo, Utah, UT.
 - Caleb Cloyd Barton. Born, 17 Dec 1990, in Provo,
 Utah, UT.
 - Emma Karen Barton. Born, 6 Dec 1992, in Salt Lake
 City, Salt Lake, UT.
 - iv. Seth Wesley Barton. Born 11 Oct 1995, Mesa, AZ.
- 67. Brad Bartonek⁵ Kendrick. Born, 25 May 1966, in Ogden, Weber, UT. He married Amy Suzette Craig, daughter of Darwin B. Craig and

Martha May, 6 Sep 1990, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Born, 21 Jun 1971, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Children:

- Connor Darwin⁶ Kendrick. Born, 12 Mar 1991, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- Kade Brad **Kendrick**. Born, 2 Dec 1993, in Ogden,
 Weber, UT.
- iii. Kyle Milton **Kendrick**. Born, 21 Mar 1996, in Oklahoma City, OK.
- 68. Janice⁵ James (Phillip Albert, 31). Born, 1 Sep 1971, in Ogden, Weber, UT.

She married Curtis D. **Thompson**, son of William E. **Thompson** and Joan Kay **Rose**, 17 Jul 1991, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Children:

- i. Kelsie Dee⁶ **Thompson**. Born, 3 Dec 1992, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
- Kierstin Allie **Thompson**. Born 2 Apr 1996, Ogden,
 Weber, UT.
- 69. Brian James⁵ Bagley. Born, 26 Jun 1972, in Florissant, St. Louis, MO. He married Karla Ivone Soto Terrazas "Ivone", 15 Aug 1995. She was born 31 Dec 1974 in Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico.
- 70. Rebecca Anne⁵ Linder. Born, 13 Jun 1964, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT.

She married Michael Shane **Hintze**, 5 May 1989, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Born, 17 Sep 1968, Murray, Salt Lake, UT. Children:

- i. Ashley Elizabeth⁶ **Hintze**. Born, 10 Aug 1991, in Sandy, Salt Lake, UT.
- Nicolas Teancum Hintze. Born 8 Sep 1994, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT.
- Kathryn Nicole Hintze. Born 1 Apr 1996, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT.

 Martha Diane⁵ Linder. Born, 13 Aug 1966, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT.

She married Clifford Gregory Montagnoli, son of Gregory Montagnoli and Romona Lesezre, 18 May 1990, in Manti, San Pete, UT. Born, 3 Aug 1966, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Children:

- Alicia Francesca⁶ Montagnoli. Born, 13 Mar 1993, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT.
- Anna L Montagnoli. Born, 20 Feb 1996, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT.
- 72. Stephen Adam⁵ James. Born, 26 Mar 1965, in Lynwood, Los Angeles, CA. He married Lisa Marie **King**. Children:
 - Adam Michael James. Born 8 Jul 1996 in Cottonwood Heights, UT.
- 73 Richard James Linder. Born, 2 Jul 1969, in Alexandria, Alexandria, VA He married Marla Ann Ruiz-Hutchins, daughter of Jerome Enos Hutchins and Eva Ruiz, 17 Aug 1990, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Born, 8 Oct 1969, in Nashville, Davison, TN. Children:
 - Rex Michael⁶ Linder. Born, 26 May 1992, in Sandy, Salt Lake, UT.
 - Nicole Kathryn Linder. Born 19 Feb 1995, in Sandy,
 Salt Lake, UT.
- 74. Wendy Lorraine⁵ James (Stephen Virgil, 36). Born, 5 Aug 1969, in Provo, Utah, UT.

She married Douglas Ruben **Warr** II, son of Douglas Ruben **Warr** and Myra **Beesley**, 15 Jul 1988, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Born, 28 Dec 1966. Children:

- Jessica Noelle⁶ Warr. Born, 22 Dec 1989, in Sandy, Salt Lake, UT.
- Joshua Douglas Warr. Born, 30 Mar 1992, in Sandy,
 Salt Lake, UT.
- iii. Taylor John **Warr**. Born 13 Mar 1995, in Sandy, Salt Lake, UT.

- 75. John Virgil James. Born, 6 Oct 1975, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. He married Andrea Michelle **Pahnke**, 4 Dec 1993. Children:
 - Olivia Marlene James. Born, 7 Feb 1996, in Murray, Salt Lake, UT.
- 76. JoAnn Ann⁵ Malan (John Earl, 40). Born, 11 Aug 1960, in Salt Lake City, UT.

She married, first, John Conover, 2 Jul 1976.

She married, second, Michael Lee **Hobbs**, 14 Apr 1980. Born, 16 Jul 1952. Children:

i. Michael⁶ Hobbs. Born, 1981.

She married, third, Mr. Nottingham. Children:

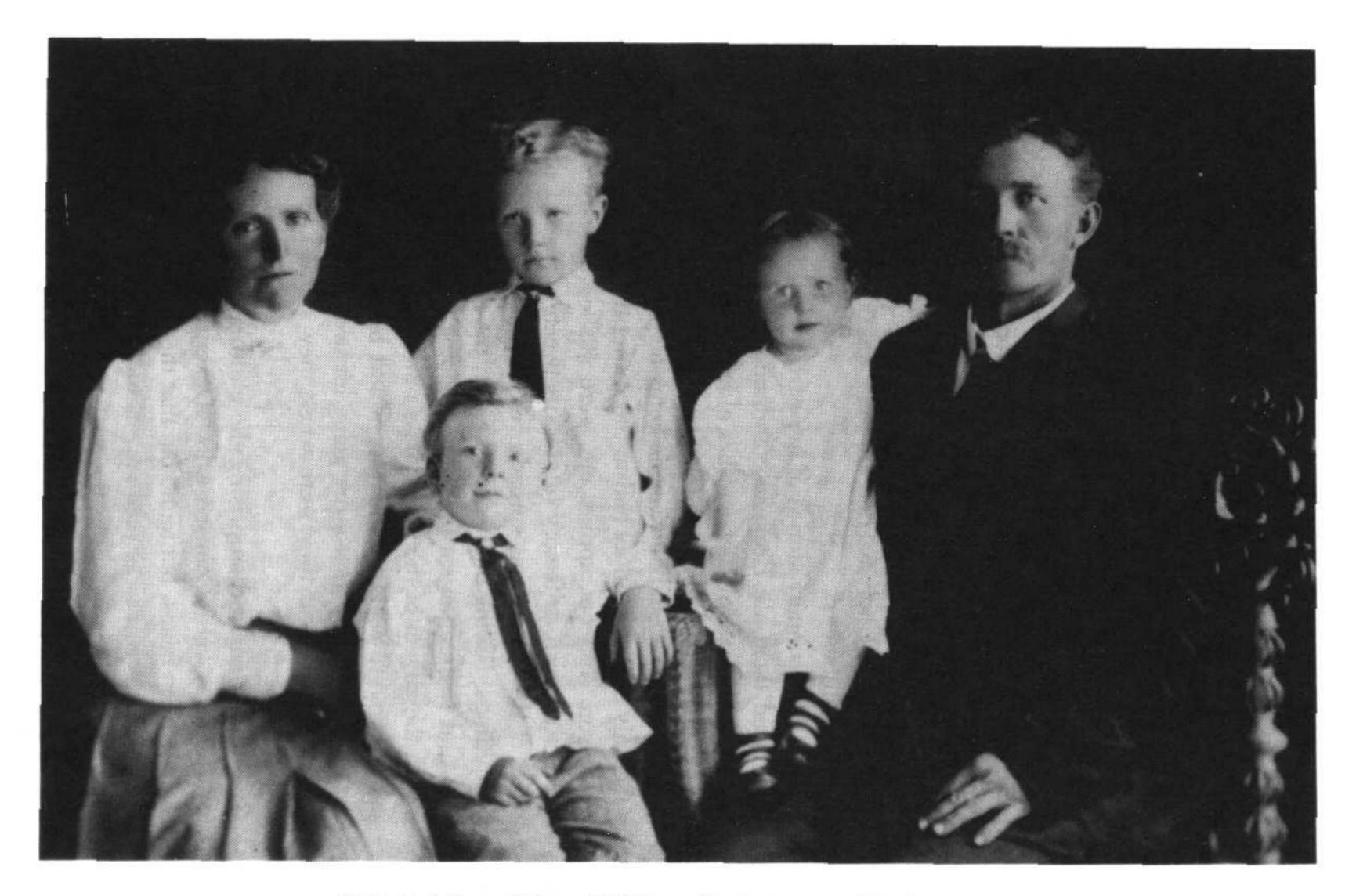
- Vaughn Nottingham. Born, 7 Jul 1984, in Reno,
 Washoe, NV.
- 77. Leisa Kay⁵ Malan (John Earl, 40). Born, 16 Mar 1968, in Granger, UT, .
 She married Dan Lamar Ward, 29 Jan 1983. Born, 15 Jan 1960.
 Children:
 - Michael⁶ Ward. Born, 30 Nov 1982, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
 - ii. Danny **Ward**. Born, 31 Jul 1984, in Ogden, Weber, UT.
 - iii. Alica **Ward**. Born, 22 Mar 1986, in Ogden, Weber, UT.

*

"Polly and Ren have passed away. My oldest sister the one I have played with w-hen we were just babies. How we loved each other than more than all this world may know. We grew to woman hood together and all is well with her. But me I am here in this wicked world how I hope I will remain faithful so my passing will be worth while. I know this gospel is true no mater what comes or may go I could not deny it." 26

- Taken from: Levi Hammon and Polly Chapman Bybee, Early Utah Pioneers, compiled by Robena Greenwell, 1963
- One original is now in the possession of Norma Bartonek.
- 3 Death certificate.
- 4 Ibid.
- Marriage certificate, Davis Co., UT.
- 6 Family records.
- 7 Stoker family records.
- 8 Roy, UT cemetery records.
- 9 LDS Church records, Roy, UT.
- 10 Roy, UT cemetery records.
- 11 LDS Church records, Roy, UT.
- 12 Roy, UT cemetery records.
- 13 LDS Church records, Roy, UT.
- 14 LDS Church records, So. Hooper, Davis, UT.
- 15 Family records of Armenta Stoker Higley.
- 16 LDS Church records, So. Hooper, Davis, UT.
- 17 LDS Church records, Roy, UT.
- Written by his daughter Lou Ann Stoker Dickson
- 19 LDS Church records, Roy, UT.
- ²⁰ Ibid.
- ²¹ Ibid.
- 22 Contributed by Penny Holmes.
- 23 LDS Church records, Roy, UT.
- 24 LDS Church records; North Weber Stake.
- 25 Birthdate also found as 20 Nov.
- 26 Diary of Jane Hammon Baker

Tin about - 1884 -Jay Haller Levi B. Hammon Was blaced in the President-of the foring muis builtial and the first time it was organized George Bennell was ong of his Courselors . My fallew had many faults and failings, but he was one of The best men in auchung he never did oppress the poor and was willito give and give until he had no more but was always happy and willing at all lines to render server 10 life be reministered by his elildren it He build roads and Proneered! this country and helped to make it posseble for day all is well. hooch happy



Nate and Jane Baker, Children- Park, Amasa, Nettie

Chapter 4

The Family of Jane Hammon Baker¹

The state of the s

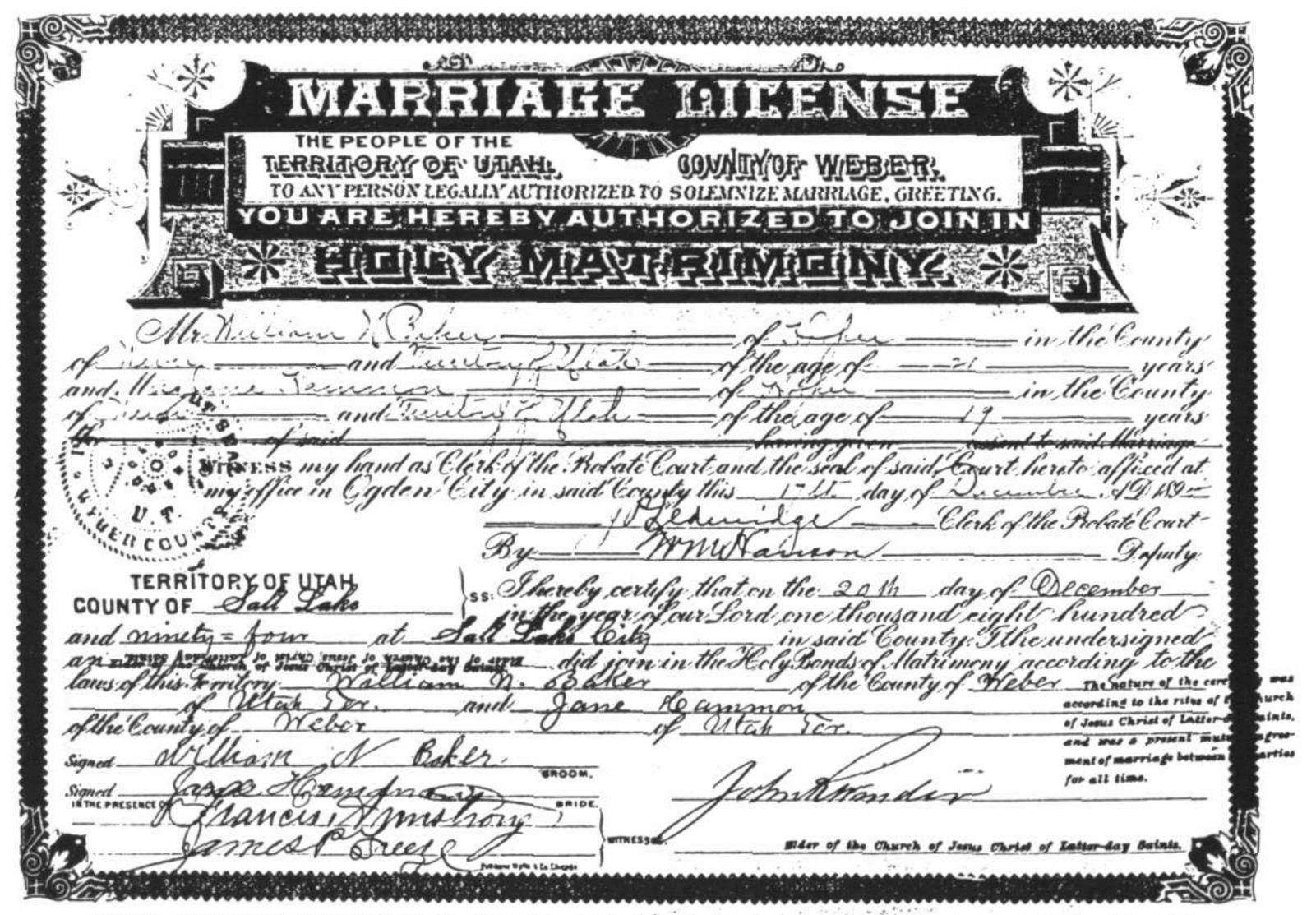
Grandfather Hammon called mother "Nooch," which pet name was carried into our home by our father when he and mother were married. However, practically all her married life she was known as "Aunt Janie" by relatives and acquaintances.

Mother told us many stories of her early life in Hooper before she was married. We loved them all. Because grandfather Hammon traveled a lot with his champion stud horses, mother and her older sister, Aunt Polly Stoker, were given a lot of responsibility in caring for themselves and the younger children.

One time when grandfather came home he brought some glass fruit jars. For years the only fruit the family had in the winter time had been dried during the harvest season. Apricots, apples, etc. were washed, pitted and spread on a clean white cloth known as factory (a cross between cheese cloth and muslin). Another sheet of the factory was spread over the top, usually on the roof top of one of the buildings. During the heat of the day, the top cover was removed and mother and Aunt Polly often sat for hours "shooing flies" from the drying fruit. However, with the advent of the glass jars a new era in canning was presented. Mother said they were so afraid the jars would break when the hot fruit was poured into them, that they kept a fire going for twelve or more hours while the jars boiled. But how proud they were when they showed their neighbors the shiny bottles of fruit.

Grandfather enjoyed surprising the children. A large bag of cucumber shaped fruit of shiny yellow caused a lot of excitement. The children thought they were giant green beans, but found out that they were luscious bananas.

There was a "salt lick" just west of their home in Hooper. Sometimes men would pass by their home on the way to salt lick. Sometimes they were looking for work. Sometimes they were just hoboes and were troublesome. Even stray Indians found their way in that vicinity at times. Grandmother had cautioned mother and Aunt Polly to go for help if she mentioned "John" in her



It is the dute of the person celebrating the Marriage to fill and sign the above Certificate and to return the same together with the License to the Clerk of the Probate Court within thirty days after the Marriage is solemnized. For hilling to make such return he is quitty of a misdemeaner under thritorial Law.

Another certificate showing the Sulture of the Ceremony must also be filled for record with the Probate Clerk under United States lane. Penalty \$ 1000 20 for failure to do so.

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conversation. Brigham Young had preached about the wandering Indians. His

people were admonished to feed them. Don't fight them." At the salt lick railroad ties were treated in the salty water to preserve them. A worker could only take the salt on his hands and feet for a few weeks. After about 30 days their flesh would get so coarse and rough that it would crack and the workers would then move on.

During mother's girlhood the first irrigation was made possible. Ditches and canals were made to bring the water to the farms. Even the railroads were brought through Utah and gave them a final connection with the outside world.



Jane Hammon

Telephones were miracle. The first one in Roy, where mother and father made their home, was in the Star Store. The number was One One Green. Grandfather Hammon had the second telephone and the first in a private home, the number was One One Red. When several of mother's children were born, father rode to the telephone to call a doctor from Ogden. Sometimes the doctor came in his buggy and stayed for hours, but on occasion the doctor didn't get there in time and father's sister, Aunt Diane Robinson, would attend. Some of the experiences they told years later were funny, but at the time they were heartbreaking agonies.

Some sagebrush was burned in the stoves, but after the crops were harvested some of the brethren hauled wood from the canyons for the winter months.

Mother often told us that we should appreciate the feather ticks, which we each had for our beds. They were made of the small ducks feathers and goose down from the birds father shot. She told us when she was growing up their bedsteads were laced with rope for springs. Ticks were filled with barley straw and sometimes cat-tails for mattresses. Some corn shucks were used beneath the straw ticks.

Curtains of factory, drawn tight with a string, made a very full ruffle around the beds. Window curtains were made the same way and used for blinds. Factory was used for everything in those days. In fact, mother even made her own and father's garments of it when they were married in the Old Endowment House in Salt Lake City.

The first "real" blinds were made of calico an very flowery. Mother's first sight of outing flannel was when her brother Frank was born in 1893. Grandmother made clothes of it. A really "modern" baby. Mother thought he might smother.

At an early age mother and Aunt Polly learned to knit stockings all the children for winter. Summer was no problem. Neither shoes nor stockings were necessary then. There were finally 15 children in the family and there were many feet to cover. They also helped cord batts for quilts.

A sister, Elizabeth Gwilliams, owned the first and only millinery store in Hooper. Grandmother Hammon had beautiful wavy black hair, which was so long she could sit on it. She saved combings from her hair, which she sold to Mrs. Gwilliams for \$15. With this money she bought three hats; one for herself, one for Aunt Polly and one for mother.

Mother's first dollar was given her by her Uncle Jed Hammon. She was about 12 years old at the time. She saved the money and bought her first "pair of corsets." (The "pair" we cannot figure out). Uncle Jed also gave her the first marble she had ever seen. She treasured it very much and marveled at the colorful streaks inside the glass.

When they house-cleaned in those days, they whitewashed all the wall. There was no carpeting, so "elbow grease" and home made soap would make the floors white and clean.

Bought furniture came from the store in Ogden; Burtons, Herrick and White. They paid for it by shucking corn and tying the shucks into bundles. These were delivered to the store where the chopped into pieces and made mattresses and packing.

Roads were the shortest path through the fields and over the sage brush. Most traveling was done in great wagon the first few years. Grandfather brought home the first buggy in the area. In fact, grandfather was first to try many of the new machines as they came out. Grandmother had the first sewing machine.

Mother always loved Christmas Eve. Her earliest Christmases were celebrated on Christmas Eve. Grandmother made "friends cakes", popped corn, baked potatoes, cooked onions in the hot ashes and made molasses candy.

Sometimes a homemade gift found its way to the children, but nothing from the stores. "Christmas morning sun shining and warm all are well and work what a blessing. How thankful for my family and all I have. Heavenly father help me to guide them in the right way. I received many presents and good cheer cards. How nice to know your loved ones are thinking of you.3"

We were never taught to believe in Santa Claus. We could not account for it because our cousins often came over with their stockings filled on Christmas day. Until her death, our family celebrated at mother's and father's on Christmas Eve, where all the cousins exchanged gifts. To this day our children think their best memories of Christmas were at mothers.

Mother's first coat was made from Grandfather Belnap's overcoat. Her first knit underwear pleased her, but she remembers how horrified she was to

see the advertisement, "No More Shirttails... Drop in and See Our Beautiful Knit Underwear," Imagine how she would react to television's ads today!

She was installed by Mrs. David Eccles as the first captain of the Daughter of Utah Pioneers when they were organized in Roy and was also assistant secretary of the Genealogical Society in the Roy Ward.

Jane and Nate Baker were married in the Salt Lake Temple on December 20, 1894. Jane relates the day in her dairy; "it snowed all nite before we were married. I stayed all night in the same place my mother and father stayed the night before they were married,



Nate and Jane Baker, 1945

at Aunt Martha Prescott's in East Bountiful.

We drove in a little one horse carriage and drove home in the evening, passed up my own home and going over to Nate's home. We missed the crowd that was waiting to keep us up all nite.

Grandmother Hammon from Wilford, Idaho was at my reception. The first time she had returned to the old homestead since she moved to Idaho 15 years ago. Grandfather had just passed away, and she said; "Janie my little Janie, this is the first tears I have shed since I left this place 15 years ago" She returned and I never seen her again in this life.

Uncle Jed and Jonathan were there, such a wonderful visit we had. Janie and Annie Merservy, two orphans girls Grandmother raised were also with them. We danced from 7 p.m. until 1 a.m. Oh! my feet, I can feel how they hurt me now.⁴

Nate Baker often worked out of town, working in Kamas for some time. He was out in Dagget County, working on the roads. Those times he was gone were lonely times for Janie. She remarked in her diary,:" Alone again to-nite I am thinking of all the loved ones, and memories."

Janie liked to dabble in politics, she writes. It gives her a kind of a kick. In the election on Sep. 13, 1938, Janie was one of the judges of the First District Primary, held in Utah. She writes in her diary on that date; "I was judge of the first district primary election held in Utah, so I am getting some fun out of it as well as the honor of being one of the first judges." In the election 107 votes were cast, 11 Republican and 96 Democratic.⁵

Although sickness, death and tragedy haunted her married life, never found our mothers in tears. We knew she was heartbroken and are sure she suffered, but she felt she should live for the living and confine her grief and tears to darkness and when she was alone. Thanks to our mother our house was always a home. She had a beautiful yard and she always kept the house clean. She prided herself on a a beautiful years. Flowers were a joy to her and she often pumped water from the well to water them. After her family was raised she crocheted by the hour and many dollies, scarves, etc., found their way into an admirer's home.

There were eight children in our family, but five were buried before we gathered by her deathbed on 20 December 1952. Her last words to us were, "I wonder how many breaths it will takes?" and then she counted, "One, Two, Three, Four, Fl..." God grant us such courage....

"I hope you will find your mother, Clothed in robes of white to meet you By the Pearly Gates that lets you thro, And ne as fire as my mother taught me too."6

William Nathan Baker

William Nathan Baker was born on 8 March 1873,⁷ the year his father decided to pull up stakes in South Hooper and settle in a remote and unsettled area, now known as Roy.

William Evans Baker, his father, had left his home in Huxley, Warwickshire, England, following his conversion to Mormonism. "The family was asked to leave" by non-Mormon neighbors, once they learned of the Baker's conversion.. So on May 6, 1862 William, his mother and two sisters left for America, arriving in Riverdale, Utah in October 1862.



Nate Baker

"William Baker was resourceful" and aided

the local travelers crossing the Weber River, by building a ferry. Earning enough for his own homestead, William and now his wife Esther Cole, moved to the Hooper, where only the families of Levi Hammon (grandfather to Jane Hammon Baker) and James Hale, a salt harvester, resided. He homesteaded near Muskrat Springs on "Hooper Flats", there being only two other families living in that area. The land in Hooper was supplied by a fine spring and suited with green grass and a fine area for grazing. When he picked up stakes in Hooper the land he choose was "mostly blowing sand covered with sandburrs, prickly pears, rabbit brush, and biscuit root." It provided a nice habitat for the local residence, namely coyotes, snakes and lizards, but no water in which to support green grass and trees. William began his home in Roy and completed the project in 1874.

Nate was born in Hooper, but spent most of his life as a resident of Roy. Being of the first family of Roy, there was no extra's and all living there had to put all the efforts to make this place a desirable place to live, which they did.

Nate spent years working away from home, doing construction. He spent 14 years of his employment with the Utah State Road Commission and was also a member of the County Farm Bureau. Many days, Janie would have to

spend the days without her husband and in later years had to spend many days alone. She often noted of the lonely feelings she had when Nate was working away.

He was an active member of the member of the LDS Church and at was a high Priest in the Roy First Ward. He was active in genealogical work and had been a ward teacher. He died on 4 Jan 1954 in Roy, Utah.

- 1. Jane Hammon. Born, 1 Jun. 1875, in South Hooper, Davis, UT. Died, 20 Dec. 1952, in Roy, Weber, UT. Burial: 23 Dec. 1952, in Roy, Weber, UT. She married William Nathan Baker, 20 Dec. 1894, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Born, 8 Mar 1873, in Hooper, Weber, UT. Died, 2 Jan. 1954, in Roy, Weber, UT. Burial: 4 Jan. 1954, in Roy, Weber, UT. Children:
 - Mona Blanche² Baker. Born, 9 Nov. 1895, in Hooper, Weber, UT.⁹ Died, 16 Nov. 1895, in Hooper, Weber, UT.¹⁰ Burial: 17 Nov. 1895, in Hooper, Weber, UT.¹¹

"The sweetest little fairy that ever came to this earth was little Mona Blanche she just weighed 9 1/2 pounds, golden hair and blue eyes. Her face was round and chubby, the cutest little hands and feet and dimples in her cheeks, she came to this earth Nov. 9, 1895, her mothers home to bless, she just came to get her chubby little body, but was not permitted to remain long. Just eight days and she was called home leaving us lonely and blue. Nothing was left only the tiny little clothes I had made and pictures how many precious babe would look in them, but "alas" I was not permitted the privilege only to see her as a little angel in her little white casket with just one little pink rose but in her hand. They took her from the bed in that little white box and buried her, And all I had left was those little swaddling clothes to look at. But alas, she is mine and as long as I live faithful no one can take her from me. Help me Oh Lord to live and understand." 12

- Nathan Levi Baker. Born, 19 Oct. 1896, in Roy,
 Weber, UT. 13 Died, 14 Sep. 1902, in Roy, Weber,
 UT. Burial: 17 Sep 1902, 14 in Hooper, Weber, UT.
- iii. Ira Ottis **Baker**. Born, 14 Nov. 1899, in Roy, Weber, UT. 15 Died, 24 Mar 1900, in Roy, Weber, UT. 16 Burial: 25 Mar 1900, in Hooper, Weber, UT.
- iv. Parley Park **Baker**.
- v. William Amasa Baker.
 - vi. Nettie Irene **Baker**. Born, 18 Oct. 1906, in Roy, Weber, UT. 17 She died, 18 July 1923, in Roy, Weber, UT, following an automobile accident. She was a noted equestrienne and had won many prizes by her horsemanship at the Wild West show in Ogden in 1922. She rode under the name of "Miss Ogden." Burial in Roy, Weber, UT, 18 but like many of the Hammon descendants that proceeded her the Roy Chapel was too small to accommodate the very large gathering of friends and family; The largest funeral attended in the history of the ward."

"The most beautiful girl and sweet spirit
was that of our own sweet Nettie.

How the name haunts me still
As her sweet spirit cries I will.

Give the world the best you have and the best will come back to you And that is what I did for no better girl was given in the world.

And now I consider the best will come back to me. Not only did I give to the world, but I gave back to God who gave to me. The most precious limb on our family tree."

- 4 vii. Merrill Evan Baker.
- viii. Norma Norene Baker.

SECOND GENERATION

2. Parley Park² Baker. Born, 26 Apr. 1901, in Roy, Weber, UT.¹⁹ Died, 7 Apr. 1971, in Roy, Weber, Utah. Burial in Roy, Weber, Utah. He married, first, Evelyn Van Orden, 3 May 1924. Born, 4 Oct. 1905, in Lewiston, Cache, UT. Died, 8 Nov. 1957, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Burial: 12 Nov 1957, in Ogden, Weber, UT.

Children:

- 6 i. Beverly Eileen³ Baker.
- 7 ii. Val Dean Baker.

Park married Vanetta Orrick.

Park married, third, Emma Erlene Messersmith, 5 Aug. 1949, in Brigham City, Box Elder, UT.

3. William Amasa² Baker. Born, 31 May 1903, in Roy, Weber, UT.²⁰ Died, 7 May 1958, in Roy, Weber, UT. Burial: 10 May 1958, in Roy, Weber, UT.

Amasa Baker

It is a fine thing for Roy that the chief of the law enforcement here Amasa Baker is one of the oldest and most loyal citizens of the town. His interests are deeply rooted here because he came of the stock of pioneers who were among the first to sell in this territory. His great grandfather, Levi Hammon, and his great grandmother, Polly Chapman Bybee Hammon, crossed the plains in 1851. They were the first settlers in Hooper and for a time lived in the old Hooper Herd House. Mr. Baker is the son of Nate and Jane Hammon Baker. His mother had eight children, three of whom are still living. Mrs. Baker grandparents too, crossed the plains, but they settled in Honeyville, Utah. She is the daughter of Weldon and Rose Allen Hunsaker and is one of eleven children. Our chief of police was born May 31, 1903 in Ory. He received his elementary schooling in Roy and his high school education in Idaho, where for a period of about three years, his father farmed. Except for those three years, Mr. baker has been a lifelong resident of Roy. He had watched the progress of the town almost since its beginning. As he says, he feels almost like a permanent fixture, he has

lived here so long. He and his wife, Verlie, were married May 2, 1923. They lived in a small two roomed house for a number of years until they built their comfortable home on the same spot at 5607 So. 2700 West, Roy. When they were first married, Mr. Baker fed sheep located 7 miles west of the Salt Lake airport for \$60.00 a month. Then he worked for the U.S. Department of Agriculture for four years. He worked six years for the John Clay stock Herd Co. as head cattle salesman, but he spent most of his life dealing in livestock for himself. Mr. Baker was a member of the first town board in Roy, on which he served as Secretary for eight years. He served with the first mayor of Roy, Rue Davis, and with Joseph W. Jensen, when he was mayor. Roy boasted a population of 800 with approximately 125 homes when it was incorporated into a town. Mr. Baker's name is on the plaque commemorating the occasion which stands on the front lawn of the old municipal building (his first name is misspelled). For the sum of \$25.00 it could have been corrected, but Mr. Baker felt that to wasn't that important. The law and ordinances set up by the first town board are now being enforced by one of its first lawmakers along with all the new regulations set up by subsequent boards. Death curve, Mr. Baker said, is not where it was originally. The curve came up behind where Dresswell Cleaners was established at 1792 W. 5300 S, Roy. He remembered well the time before the nice broad highway that runs through Roy was cemented. It was one of his jobs as a young man to keep the dusty road sprinkled which had to be done by an old style horse drawn sprinkling wagon. His route began at the Davis County line in Sunset down to where the Apollo Club stands at 1196 W 4400 S. Mr. Baker's hand has been in many projects undertaken for the betterment of Weber County. He and Frank Bingham drug the steel by team for the ramp of the viaduct on 24th St. in Ogden. He assisted in the construction of the Davis-Weber canal and worked a section hand on the railroad when he was a "mere kid" as he puts it. He worked as a fireman in Weber County fire station for 13 months. His first job in law enforcement was when he served as a deputy sheriff under John Watson in the early thirties. Always having had a keen interest in civic affairs his service as a deputy only activated his desire to do more. With all his many interests and responsibilities, Mr. Baker is essentially a family man. Any measure of success that has come to him he credits to his wonderful wife who has not only been a help mate, but a loving companion. The Bakers had five daughters, but lost one at the age of two, Their other four are: Mrs. Ted (Roma) Munson, Mrs. Ronald (Nola) Barker and Mrs. Norman (Marilyn) Bennington, all three of whom live in a row of homes adjoining the Bakers.

Verleen Baker, the youngest is till at home. She is taking a nursing course at Weber College. They have eight grandchildren. The bakers have great respect for the town folks. Mr. Baker especially wanted to express his appreciation for Mayor Rapp and the town council for their support and cooperation. He said he has never worked with a finer man. He also appreciates the cooperation for the citizens of Roy in helping them to maintain peace and order. The chief also explained that the operate their cars on a radio system form car to car from the home office in Ogden. The system is state owned but operated by the county. The service is available to all branches of law enforcement. If it is necessary for an officer to have his car while on duty, he calls in to the home office immediately to give them the phone number whereby he can be contacted if necessary. Although the local police have an office in the municipal building in Roy which they maintain for records and files, etc., they have no radio hook up, although they do have private phones. Chief Baker urges residents not to call that office in case of emergency, but to call the sheriff's office in Ogden at 6608 and your message will be relayed immediately to the prowl car which may be passing your own home at the time. This method greatly simplifies and facilitates the movement to the hand of the law. Concerning Chief Baker and his officers, we would like to say the citizens of Roy are very grateful to them for the capable manner in which they serve the community.21

He married Verlie Rose **Hunsaker**, 2 May 1923, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Born, 12 Dec. 1904, in Honeyville, Box Elder, UT. Died, 17 May 1972, in Roy, Weber, UT. Burial: 19 May 1972, in Roy, Weber, UT.

Children:

8 i.	Roma ³ Baker.
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9 ii. Nola Mae Baker.

10 iii. Marilyn Baker.

11 iv. Verleen Baker.

v. Susan **Baker**. Born, 4 Feb. 1946, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Died, 19 Feb. 1948, in Roy, Weber, UT. Burial in Roy, Weber, UT.

4. Merrill Evan² Baker. Born, 20 Apr. 1909, in Roy, Weber, UT.²² Died, 17 Apr. 1948, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Burial: 20 Apr. 1948, in Roy, Weber, UT.

He married Alice Aleta **Garrison**, 14 Jan. 1933, in Coalville, Summit, UT. Born, 10 Dec. 1912, in Hotchkiss, CO.²³ She died 27 Jan., 1994. Children:

- i. Barbara Alice³ Baker.
 - Bonnie Aleta Baker. Born, 23 June 1942, in Ogden,
 Weber, UT. She married Robert Kent Harris, 16
 Mar 1962.
 - Keith Merrill Baker. Born, 6 June 1947, in Ogden,
 Weber, UT.
- 5. Norma Norene² Baker. Born, 3 May 1913, in Roy, Weber, UT.²⁴ She married, first, John Voss Noblitt, 20 May 1935, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Born, 14 Sep 1911, in Gothenberg, NE. Died, 8 Apr. 1944. Burial in Ogden, Weber, UT. Children:
 - Voss Baker³ Noblitt. Born, 12 Feb. 1936, in
 Ogden, Weber, UT. Died, 24 Jan. 1937, in Ogden,
 Weber, UT. Burial in Roy, Weber, UT.
 - 13 ii. Natalie Nadine Noblitt.

She married, second, John Perry **Holley**, 8 Aug. 1947. Born, 22 June 1915, in Mapleton, Utah, UT. Died, 21 July 1984, in Pocatello, Bannock, ID. Burial: 25 July 1984, in Roy, Weber, UT. Children:

14 iii. Perry Joan Holley.

THIRD GENERATION

6. Beverly Eileen³ Baker (Parley Park, 2). Born, 19 Apr. 1925, in Malad, Onieda, ID.

She married Dewey Edward **Troupe**, 13 Dec. 1941, in Elko, Elko, Nevada. Born, 8 Jan. 1918, in Carlin, Elko, Nevada. Died, 25 Feb. 1991, in Elko, Elko, NV. Burial in Elko, Elko, NV. Children:

- 15 i. Jacquelyn⁴ Troupe.
- 16 ii. Jeri Eileen Troupe.

7. Val Dean³ Baker (Parley Park, 2). Born, 5 Oct. 1930, in Richfield, Sevier, UT.

He married Doris Bernadine **Griffin**, 27 Aug. 1951, in El Cajon, CA. Born, 12 May 1931, in National City, San Diego, CA. Children:

- 17 i. Gregory Eugene⁴ Baker.
- ii. Terri Joan Baker.
- 19 iii. Randall Keith Baker.
- 8. Roma³ Baker (William Amasa, 3). Born, 8 Feb. 1924, in Roy, Weber, UT.

She married, first, Adrian Gordon **Fife**, 5 Nov. 1942, in Salt Lake City, UT. Born, 11 Feb. 1924, in Riverdale, Weber, UT. Children:

- 20 i. Marcia Kay⁴ Fife.
- 21 ii. Gregory Baker Fife.

She married, second, Ted A. **Munson**, 18 Oct. 1953, in Las Vegas, Clark, NV. Born, 8 Dec. 1926, in El Paso, El Paso, TX. Children:

- 22 iii. Barry Allen Munson.
- 9.25 Nola Mae³ Baker (William Amasa, 3). Born, 13 May 1927, in Roy, Weber, UT.

She married Eldis Ronald **Barker**, 1 Oct. 1947, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT. Born, 14 Jan. 1927, in Ogden, Weber, UT. Children:

- 23 i. Kevin Ronald⁴ Barker.
- 24 ii. Rodney Bryce Barker.
- 25 iii. Becky Barker.
- 26 iv. Jan. Barker.
- v. Trudy Barker.