

A Biography of George Fred Smith

Compiled by his Grandson

Brent N. Smith

2011

The primary purpose of this history is to enlighten and strengthen the lives of the descendants of this great man, George Fred Smith. The contents have come from multiple sources including photographs in the possession of the Smith family and stories both written and verbal from Smith family members. Some photographs and newspaper articles included have come from digital archives in the public domain. Opinions, assumptions, and commentary are those of the author alone. If there are errors and or omissions please bring them to my attention. This is a work in process as more information continues to come to light in this digital age.



George Fred Smith
28 December 1859 – 14 May 1942

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George Fred Smith was born in Farmington, Utah on December 28, 1859 the seventh child of George W. Smith and Catherine Wooten.

George W. Smith was born on May 2, 1823 in Eaton Bray Parish, Bedfordshire, England the fourth child of George Smith and his wife Patience Timson of Eaton Bray. While these ancestors are not the topic of this document a brief review of their history will help the reader understand how George W. got from Eaton Bray Parish in England to Farmington, Utah where his son, George Fred was born.

English Ancestors

We don't have much information about the life of George Smith and his wife Patience. We know that Patience was christened in Marsworth, Buckinghamshire, England on June 10, 1793 and George Smith was christened by the Church of England in the Parish Church, St. Mary of the Virgin Chapel in Eaton Bray on February 10, 1793. George is listed as an Agricultural Laborer in our genealogical records and Patience as a School Mistress. George and Patience had eight children all born in Eaton Bray Parish. But by the time their first child was born they appear to be members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, also in Eaton Bray, as we have record of the christening of most of their children in that church.

George W. and his younger brother, Thomas X. worked as a Plaiter of straw hats; meaning they weaved straw hats by hand. This was considered a skilled occupation in that day for both men and women. While it was a skilled occupation the wages would have been poor and the hours long. Straw hats very extremely popular in the area at this time and a fast, competent Plaiter could at least make a reasonable living at this trade.

Many families set up Plaiting shops in their home and taught their children the trade at a very early age.

George W. Smith married Catherine Wootton December 21, 1845. Catherine was just 17 and George W. was 22. Their first child, Sobrina was born April 29, 1847 in Eaton Bray. There was a great LDS missionary effort underway in the British Isles at this time. The first seven Mormon missionaries landed in Liverpool England on July 19, 1837. In less than two years there were more than 1500 converts as a result of their missionary efforts. By 1851 there were 24,199 LDS converts in England. A few of those first converts in England are our relatives. We know that George W. and his wife Catherine had received the missionaries and joined the Church in 1848. George W. was baptized on October 29 of that year. Catherine was baptized December 15, 1848 after recovering from the birth to their second child, Jane, born October 4, 1848. They were baptized by Elder John Mead. George's younger brother, Thomas X. joined the Church a few months later and was baptized April 17, 1849. Thomas's wife, Margaret Gurney, had joined the Church six months prior on October 8, 1848. George W.'s older brother, Reuben, was baptized on 16 May 1849 but it appears his wife, Betsy Duncomb did not join and they did not immigrate to America. None of the remainder of the George Smith family joined the Church as far as we know. In fact, it has been recorded that the remaining members of the family had nothing more to do with those that accepted the Gospel. On the other hand, all of Catherine's family joined the Church around this same time. In fact, her father and mother, William Wootton and Deborah Roe, were baptized the same day as George W., October 29, 1848. It would be interesting to know the nature of the missionary effort going on at this time in Eaton Bray. Did the Woottons influence the Smiths and the Gurney's or did Margaret Gurney influence her husband who influenced the remaining Smiths and the Woottons? They probably lived in close proximity of each. Deborah Roe was also a Plaiter so maybe they all worked in the same neighborhood shop. We are just happy they were influenced by the missionaries and the Holy Ghost and joined the Church when they did.

Immigrating to Utah

From 1847 to 1869 more than 32,000 British and Irish converts left their homeland for a new life in pioneer America. The Church encouraged the converts to immigrate to America and join the main body of the Church in Utah. The perpetual emigration fund was established in September 1849 to assist new converts in getting to Utah. Thomas X. took advantage of the Perpetual Emigration Fund to bring himself, his wife, Margaret Gurney, and their two children, Lucy, and Orson to Utah in 1853. William Wootton, Catherine's father, also immigrated to Utah sometime after the death of her mother in 1857. Catherine's three brothers also came to Utah. They settled in the Buttlerville area. Buttlerville was a settlement south of Holladay and Cottonwood in the Salt Lake Valley.

George W. and Catherine's third child, Maria Elizabeth was born 18 September 1852 but lived only a few days. Her death is recorded as 1 October 1852. Their fourth child, and first son, Marlon Lehi, was born 8 March 1854 but died the same day.

It is interesting and sad to note that George W. and Catherine were booked to sail to the United States on the vessel, Germanicus, in early February of 1854. But because of needed repairs the Germanicus did not sail in February but was rescheduled to leave in March. However, a posted notice on March 15th indicated that the Germanicus "was not able to sail at present".

George had apparently decided to cancel his booking because there was a notation by his name to the effect "money returned March 30th". This cancellation was most likely the result of the birth and death of their first son, Marlon Lehi as well as the uncertainty of when the Germanicus would actually be ready to sail.

On 24 April 1854 George W. 30, Catherine 25, and their daughters, Sobrina 6, and Jane 5 sailed from Liverpool, England for America aboard a large three deck vessel, the Clara Wheeler. This was not a "regular organized company of Saints" and as such there were only 29 Mormon passengers on board. It was the practice of the Church to get a large

company of converts together and then charter the entire ship. As evidence, the next time the Clara Wheeler set sail for America in November of that same year it was an “organized” voyage and there were 422 Mormons on board. Perhaps our Smiths felt they had waited long enough to start their new life in America.

Still it must have been difficult to leave England and Eaton Bray where they grew up and, now were two of their children were buried. They were also leaving behind parents and family members.

They were 70 days at sea and arrived in New Orleans 3 July 1854. From New Orleans they would have traveled up the Mississippi River by Riverboat. In 1854 the Church had chosen Westport, Missouri for a departure point to the West. All of the “regularly organized companies” would have gone to Westport during that year. It is not clear in anything we can find where our Smiths went. Because they were “on their own” they were most likely not prepared to continue on to Utah that season. It is likely they spend a year in Iowa or Missouri preparing for the 1200 mile trek to the West. It appears that they got themselves outfitted and made their way to Mormon Grove, Kansas in time to connect up with the Milo Andrus Company that left Mormon Grove, near Atchison, Kansas on August 4, 1855. This was a company of 50 wagons and 461 individuals and it is quite well documented. Our Smiths are clearly registered with this company. This was a late in the season departure and it is a miracle that only two deaths were reported during the journey to Utah although they lost several oxen and other animals along the way.

Adding to the difficulty of the 1200 mile, late in the season journey, Catherine was in her last trimester and actually gave birth to her fifth child, Anne Merintha, on September 28, 1855 while on the trail. Records indicate the Milo Andrus Company was at Devil’s Gate on the 28th of September. They would be about another month getting to Utah and after encountering snow and cold weather the Company arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on October 24, 1855.

Settling in Utah

We know that George's younger brother Thomas X and his young family had come to America two years earlier and had made their way to Utah as well. It is not surprising to find George W. and Catherine joined up with Thomas X and his family who had settled in Farmington, Utah. Records indicate that some 400 people lived in Farmington around the time George W. brought his family to the area. There was a log school house built in the mid 1850s and a stone Church meeting house was built in Farmington in 1862-64. The Smiths would have attended school and their Church meetings in these buildings. Below is a photograph of the rock church. Although this photograph was taken in 1927 it looks much the same as it did when the Smiths lived in Farmington. This was the home of the North Cottonwood Ward as it was called when our Smith's lived in Farmington.



We can imagine that George W. and Catherine would want to be seal together for Time and all Eternity after arriving in Utah. The Endowment House was completed in 1855 and on Mar 27, 1857 George W. and Catherine made the trip to Salt Lake City where that sealing ordinance was performed. Just as an aside, it had been almost 10 years since the last endowments and sealings had occurred in the Nauvoo Temple and not everyone who wanted those ordinances were able to receive them in Nauvoo before the Saints were driven out. What a blessing it was to finally have the Endowment House in their mist. There are records of a few sealings taking place in such locations as Brigham Young's office and the Council House and even on Ensign Peak. Most Saints, however, were waiting for and welcomed the Endowment House. During the 34 years the Endowment House was operational 68,767 sealing of living and dead couples were performed. While baptisms for the dead were performed sealings of children to parents and parents to children was not allowed in the Endowment House. George W. and Catherine would not have been able to have their five children sealed to them at that time. The St. George Temple was the first Temple in Utah to be completed in 1877. George W. and Catherine were well settled back in the Salt Lake Valley by then. Catherine died in 1883 before the Logan Temple was dedicated in 1884. They must have had faith that their wonderful descendants would make sure those sealing ordinances were performed. 100 years after George W. and Catherine Wooten were sealed in the Endowment House their first five children were sealed to them on May 22, 1957 in the Salt Lake Temple.

Their sixth child, Georgiana, was born in Farmington Jan 21, 1858.

On December 28, 1859 George Fred Smith was born.

There remaining four children were also born in Farmington:

Ida was born September 15, 1862

Amena was born Jan 20, 1864

Lucy Evelyn was born July 9, 1866

Alonzo Bray was born May 18, 1868

Even though Farmington was an excellent agricultural area George W. was not a farmer. He had a difficult time even plowing a straight furrow. He often had one of his children ride atop the oxen that were attached to the plow to guide them as George W. tried to man the plow. It is interesting to note that in both the 1860 and 1870 US Census George W. noted his profession as “Hatter”. Apparently even after farming for 13 years he still did not consider himself a “farmer” and likely continued to make straw hats to help provide the necessities for his family.

I suspect that his son, George Fred, spent time atop the oxen at an early age and he became a good farmer in his youth. As we will see he prospered as a farmer in Cottonwood.

George Fred was baptized and confirmed a member of the Church on October 29, 1868. He turned eight years of age on December 28 of the previous year. I am not sure why they waited so long to have George Fred baptized. Our genealogical records show that the baptism took place in Salt Lake so the distance (about 16 miles) might have had something to do with the delay, but not likely. With his birthday in late December they would not have wanted to baptize him out of doors. The only indoor font in Utah at this time would have been the Endowment House in Salt Lake. The baptismal font in the basement of the Tabernacle was not complete until 1890. As an aside, Sobrina and Jane were baptized on the same date, 27 Apr 1856. If that date is accurate then Sobrina would have been two days short of nine years old and Jane would have only been 7 years – 7 months old. Annie Merintha and her sister, Georgiana were also baptized on the same date, April 21, 1867. Annie Merintha would have been 11 years – 6 months old and Georgiana would have been 8 years – 3 months. The baptism of the remaining children doesn't get any timelier. There are reports of Bishops in these early days in the Utah territory rounding up unbaptized children every so often and baptizing a group at one time. This issue of the timeliness of baptism of the youth was addressed by President Joseph F. Smith in 1902 because too many of the parents were waiting six months to a year to have their children baptized. With the baptismal font in the tabernacle and other

indoor fonts being built into the larger meeting houses in the area it was time to pay more timely attention to this important ordinance.

Trip to the “Muddy”

Much has been written about the “Muddy” mission so I won’t add too much here. It is however, an important part of George W. life, and by extension an important part of George Fred’s life as well. During the 1864 October Conference of the Church President Brigham Young called 183 missionaries and their families to leave their homes and settle the territory Southwest of Saint George. Thomas S. Smith (no relation to our Smiths) led this group of missionaries and settled what became known as St. Thomas (in honor of their leader Thomas S. Smith) in the Moapa Valley southwest of St. George. This settlement was about 2 ½ miles from the junction of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers. After Hoover Dam was built creating Lake Mead, the city of St. Thomas found itself in and out of water depending on the water level of the Lake. It was reported on May 28, 1865 that there were 50 families living in St. Thomas and a Ward was established with Thomas S. Smith named Bishop of that ward. These early settlers planted and harvested cotton, wheat and melons. They planted Cottonwood trees for shade and made humble homes from Adobe and they began to prosper somewhat in this difficult area. Another 160 families were called during the 1867 General Conference to a mission in the area.

I don’t know what prompted George W. to leave for the “Muddy” when he did. Thomas X. had moved with his family to Logan in September of 1859 so George W. no longer had that family tie in Farmington. He had probably heard sketchy reports of success and prosperity in the “Muddy”. He likely was not called by Brigham Young in 1870 as some of our histories have indicated. He may have been called in 1865 or 1867 when other calls were made and was simply not in a position to go at the time. Perhaps they had friends willing to go with them at this time. Whatever the reason George W. and his family gathered all their critical earthly possessions and headed for the “Muddy” sometime after July 29, 1870. They were still in Farmington when the US Census was taken on their street on that date. We don’t know what George W. did with whatever

property he owned, if in fact he actually owned property. Their oldest daughter, Sobrina, married Libson Lamb on 03 Feb 1866 and did not go with her parents. Jane was 21 and not living at home in July of 1870 when the census was taken. She did not marry until around 1872 but she also decided not to go with her parents.

They would have had a wagon for their earthly belonging and provisions for the trip and a pair of oxen to pull the wagon. The youngest child, Alonzo, would have been less than two years old and probably got to ride in the wagon but the remainder of the family would have walked approximately 390 miles. They possibly got to take turns in the wagon but mostly they just walked. George Fred was a short man, only 5' 4" as an adult. Later he would laughingly tell anyone who would listen that the reason he was so short was because he had walked his legs off going to the "Muddy" and back as a youth. He would have been 10 years old in the summer/fall of 1870 when they made their journey south. Having driven that route several times I can hardly imagine what it must have been like walking across the higher desert through Cedar City and then into the lower desert of St. George and down into what is now known as the Valley of Fire. The daytime temperatures would have been well in excess of 100 degrees.

George Fred's little sister, Ida, recalled that their wagon got mired down in the mud while trying to cross the Virgin River and a good Samaritan helped carry the younger children across the river. When the family finally arrived at their destination in the "Muddy" they were greeted at the home of a Mrs. Dumers. She provided the Smiths with some salt risen bread fresh from her oven. Mrs. Dumers also offered the Smiths a place to stay their first night in the "Muddy".

The early settlers thought they had made their homes in the Arizona Territory. They sent a representative to attend the Arizona legislature and paid their taxes to Arizona. Although Arizona did not become a state until 1912 their neighbor, Nevada had separated from the Utah Territory in 1861 and became a state in 1864. When the Nevada/Arizona state line was finalized in 1870 these early settlers of the "Muddy" found themselves in Nevada instead of Arizona. The people of Nevada were not very friendly toward the

Mormons and Nevada demanded back taxes for the years 1865 to 1870 be paid to them in gold or silver coin.

Brigham Young finally made his first visit to the Muddy Mission in March of 1870. He was not happy with the conditions he found there. Building was difficult, the heat was intense, the Indians were still a problem and a threat, and there was the Nevada tax issue to be dealt with. When Brigham Young returned to Salt Lake he wrote a letter dated 14 Dec 1870 to the leaders of the “Muddy” recommending that the Saints abandon the mission and return to their previous homes if they still had a home or settle in Long Valley. These settlers, upon receipt of Brigham’s letter voted to abandon their homes and crops and go to Long Valley (Utah). Only one family remained in the “Muddy” after the spring of 1871.

George W’s timing was poor at best. Brigham Young’s letter probably arrived just weeks after George W. and his family arrived. They had walked to the “Muddy” from Farmington, spend the winter there, and then they had to walk back when the “Muddy” was abandon in the spring of 1871. No wonder George Fred said he walked his legs off.

Below are a couple of photographs that show the remains of homes in St. Thomas after being flooded by Lake Mead. These ruins are visible today depending on the water level of Lake Mead.



While most of those who abandoned the “Muddy” stayed in the south and settled in Long Valley (now Kane County, Utah), George W. and his family decided to return and settle in the Salt Lake Valley. It appears they spend from the spring of 1871 to the spring of 1873 somewhere in Southern Utah, likely St. George. They finally arrived back in the Salt Lake Valley in 1873. George W. made money or traded for goods by making and

selling straw hats while in St. George and possibly even while the family was in the “Muddy” during that first winter.

The photograph below is not of our Smiths returning from the “Muddy” but if they were lucky enough they might have had a conveyance as nice as this one with four oxen and a horse to ease their travels over nearly 800 miles to and from the “Muddy”. We can only imagine what it would be like to walk hundreds of miles with all our earthy belongings in one small wagon. There would have been barely enough room in the wagon for some food and water and the bare necessities of life.



Move to Holladay

George W. and his family did not return to Farmington but rather chose to settle in Big Cottonwood (now Holladay) near 2300 East and about 4600 South. The fact that they did not return to Farmington after leaving the “Muddy” would indicate that they had left no material property in Farmington. They did have their married daughters, Sobrina and Jane in Farmington, however. Jane would have gotten married while the family was in Southern Utah. It is not known why George W. decided to make Holladay his home. At this time I suspect Holladay and Farmington looks very much the same. Both areas had the same climate and both were great farming areas. Both had been settled about the same time. I feel it was Catherine that made the decision to settle in Holladay. Catherine’s Father had also come to Utah after the death of his wife Oct 18, 1857 and settled just south of Holladay.

Catherine’s father, William Wootton, and two of her brothers, Frederick (17) and Charles (13) left England 16 Apr 1861 on the ship Manchester and arrived in New York May 14, 1861. They traveled by rail to Florence, Nebraska and trekked across the plains arriving in the Salt Lake Valley on Sep 12, 1861. They settled in Buttlerville about 10 miles south of Holladay. Another brother, Jesse Milton and his wife, Margaret Gates, joined his father and brothers in 1868. They left Liverpool Jun 30, 1868 on the steam ship, Minnesota and arrived in New York July 12, 1868.

I feel certain that George W. and his family would have visited with the Woottons on their way to the “Muddy”. They would have stopped to visit with them upon their return to the Salt Lake Valley as well. Perhaps they originally intended to return to Farmington but found conditions in Holladay favorable and just stayed.

George W. and his family settled within a mile of the District 28 schoolhouse in Holladay. At this time the school building also served as their Church meeting house. Below is a great photograph of a newly enlarged District 28 schoolhouse taken in 1893 with the students attending that year. This new structure was a much larger and built of

brick and replaced the adobe structure that had been serving as both schoolhouse and Church meeting house since 1863. George Fred and siblings would have attended school in the earlier adobe building upon moving to Holladay 20 years before this photograph was taken.



Previous written histories indicate that it is here that George Fred attended formal school for the first time in the one room log and adobe schoolhouse in Holladay. Our records show that he was schooled through the third grade reader; and that was the extent of his formal education. George Fred would have been 13 when his family settled in Holladay. He, along with his brother and sisters had learned to read and write from their mother over the years. It was noted earlier that there was a school house in Farmington since the mid 1850s. I think it is possible the George Fred as well as his older sisters attended that school in Farmington as well prior to traveling to the “Muddy”. George Fred was 11 years old when the family left Farmington and should have had some formal schooling by the time they left. More research is needed but if our family histories are accurate

George Fred's formal education ended when he was around fifteen and finished with the third grade. We will read later on that George W. bought a farm in 1876 and it is entirely possible he needed his oldest son to start working on this farm and help make it productive. We will also see that George Fred made the most of whatever formal education he received and served in both Civic and Church positions as well as prospered on his own farm.

A brief bit of pioneer and Church history of the Holladay area might be appropriate at this time. Soon after the saints entered the Salt Lake Valley in July of 1847 Brigham Young sent men and women throughout the state and beyond to investigate possible locations for settlements and fertile land for crops. John D. Holladay led a group of pioneers known as the Mississippi Company to the Southeast side of the Salt Lake Valley. This area received the ecclesiastical name of Big Cottonwood and was bounded by 3900 South on the North and 6200 South on the South and from the foothills on the East to 1300 East on the West. This area was considered the "Country" part of Great Salt Lake City.

From within the Big Cottonwood area the "Holladay" area plat was first surveyed on February 23, 1849. It roughly included the area enclosed today by Highland Drive on the west, 4800 South on the north, Holladay Boulevard on the east and a line going generally west from Holladay Boulevard at Cottonwood Lane to the intersection of Highland Drive on the south. This area was called Holladay and several variations of Holladay after its first settler and first Presiding Elder. These names included Holladay's Settlement and Holladay's Burgh. Eighteen plats of land were issued to the settlers ranging from a few acres to twenty-eight acres. By 1853 there were 163 people established in permanent homes in this area. In 1853 a fort covering about 4 acres was started to surround the school and church as a protection against Indians. The walls were made of adobe and 5 or 6 feet high. It appears the fort was never completed as fear of the Indians subsided.

The poor quality photograph below is of Holladay taken in the 1850's according to the source.



David Brinton was called as the first permanent Bishop of the Big Cottonwood Ward in 1856. It is interesting to note that Milo Andrus was called to be his First Councilor (the same Milo Andrus that led the company of saints to Utah in 1856 included George W. and his family). Brother Andrus also acted as Bishop of the ward while Bishop Brinton served a mission to “the United States”. That original Big Cottonwood Ward met in a log home converted and enlarged for the purpose located on 4800 South and 2225 East. Today the northeast corner of Olympus Junior High School occupies the ground where the District 28 school house once stood. The log structure was replaced with the large adobe structure in 1863 as mentioned previously. In 1873, the same year the Smith's moved to the area, it was decided to build a separate church meeting house near the same location. This meeting house was build out of Adobe similar to the structures in the “Muddy”. Perhaps George W. and his family helped with the construction of this new meeting house. Below is a wonderful photograph taken around 1900 showing both the new Big Cottonwood Ward Chapel with the new bigger District 28 school house in the distance.



In 1851 or 1852 David Brinton built the first commercial business in Holladay, a blacksmith shop at the corner of County Road (Highland Drive) and Murray-Holladay Road. Metal tools, plows, etc. were made and wagons repaired, etc. A general store was also built in the same area in 1869; it was called The Big Cottonwood Cooperative. In 1880 a second larger store was built south of the first. I suspect our Smiths would have made frequent use of both the Blacksmith shop and the general store. David Brinton had died prior to the completion of the larger store on May 17, 1878.

Finally a Home in Cottonwood

David Brinton's son, David Bronson Brinton, was Bishop of the Big Cottonwood Ward from 1877 to 1900. He would have been the Bishop when George W. and Catherine purchased a 10 and 45/100 acre piece of property of a William Adamson for the sum of \$163.75 in lawful US money. This property was 355 feet wide and 1320 feet long and

fronted what is now 6400 South at 1700 East. He purchased this property May 02, 1876 but was not recorded before the Justice of the Peace until Apr 06, 1878. This was an Indenture Contract which I suppose meant it was a promise to pay the amount listed. They built a small two room house making their own adobe bricks the way it was done in the “Muddy” mission. George Fred helped mix the mud for brick by tramping clay, straw and water barefoot in a mixing pit dug close to the house. I am sure Alonzo helped as well since he would have been 10 years old or so at this time. I can see him having a fun time with his father’s permission to go stomp in the mud. This would most certainly have been their first real house they had built for themselves. They were settled in their new home when the US Census was taken in their area on June 11, 1880. George W., Catherine, and three children are listed in that census, George F. (20), Amena “Minnie” (16), and Alonzo B. (12). Lucy should have been listed since she was only 14 at the time of that census. Also not listed were Ida (16) and Georgiana (22) both unmarried at the time of the census.

George W. finally listed his profession as “farmer” in this census. Now that he had his own 10 acres to farm he could not deny any longer that he was a “farmer”. In fact, I found another Indenture Contract where George W. purchased another $5 \frac{48}{100}$ acres from a William Turner on Mar 15, 1880 for a sum of \$14.46. Furthermore, sometime before March of 1886 he bought yet another $6 \frac{1}{2}$ acres approximately (I have not been able to find that transaction as of yet). His farm would have been 22 plus acres at this time.

Unfortunately, all of the hardships of trekking across the plains, walking back and forth from the “Muddy” Mission, bearing 11 children, and pioneer life in general took its toll on Catherine and after living in her new two room house for only three or four years she died Feb 14, 1883 at the age of 55. She was buried in the Murray City Cemetery.

George W. and his son, Alonzo Bray would have continued to work his 22 acre farm pretty much alone after his wife died. I suspect that George Fred helped with his father’s farm along with his own as he had time. In 1886 on March 30, George W. sold his son, George Fred the 12 additional acres he had acquired after his original 10 plus acres for

\$700. This also was an Indenture Contract and was likely never paid in full. After five more years of hard farm work George W. left this mortal existence on June 30, 1888 at the age of 65. Lucy Evelyn got married six months later leaving only Alonzo Bray at home alone a month short of being 20 years old. Alonzo Bray stayed on the 10 acre family farm after the death of his father and their family home stood for at least another 100 years after Catherine's death. Descendents of Alonzo Bray lived in the home until the pressures of modern home development took its toll and the home was demolished to make way for large estate homes. There is monument on the property showing where the home once stood.

George Fred Smith Marries Elizabeth Ann Newman

George Fred was probably 19 or 20 at the time the family moved into their new 2 room house. He did not live there long as he married Elizabeth Ann Newman October 28, 1881 at the age of 21.

Short History of Elizabeth Ann Newman

This would be a good place to add some history of Elizabeth Ann Newman, her family and how they came to be in Big Cottonwood at this time. Be forewarned that this history is a little confusing because of all the "Elizabeths" so stay with me. Elizabeth Ann's mother, Elizabeth Payne was born on February 15, 1827 in Budbrooke, Warwick, England. Elizabeth Payne's father was James Payne (born 1803) and her mother was Elizabeth Lines (born 1805); both from Budbrooke, Warwick, England. Her parents joined the Church in England and were baptized on February 1, 1857 (James) and April 18, 1857 (Elizabeth). They left England for America and the Salt Lake Valley on April 11, 1859 aboard the ship William Tapscott. They arrive in the Salt Lake Valley September 15, 1859 in the Robert F. Neslen Company. The Paynes also settled in the Holladay/ Big Cottonwood area.

Elizabeth Payne married William Hobley on October 2, 1848 in St. Nicholas, Warwick, England and they had three children between 1849 and 1854. William E. 1849, Emily 1851, and James December 1, 1854. It appears both William E. and Emily died in 1854. I don't know from what. There was a Cholera outbreak in London in 1854 but I don't know if there is any relation. I have not found anything about her husband William Hobley after his marriage to Elizabeth. I suspect that they were together at least until after her parents immigrated to Utah in 1859. I am just guessing that he and Elizabeth got a divorce or separated after her parents left; others think he may have died at sea coming to America. Whatever happened it appears Elizabeth went back to her maiden name until she married again in 1862 (see below). Records show that Elizabeth was baptized January 01, 1861 and her son James was baptized on 1 Jan 1862. I question the date of James' baptism since he would not have been 8 years old on that date. And there is no record of where those baptisms took place. Regardless, both joined the Church and both immigrated to Utah in 1861. I have not been able to find any record of their ocean crossing or their travel across the plains to Utah. It is entirely possible that they did not join the Church until after arriving in Utah to be with Elizabeth's parents. They would have been more likely to travel in an independent ocean crossing if they were not yet members of the Church.

Now in Cottonwood, Elizabeth married Joseph Newman on June 14, 1862 in polygamy as his second wife. She was 35 when she married Joseph and he was 53. They only had one child together, Elizabeth Ann Newman born April 6, 1863. At least one record indicates that Elizabeth Payne left her husband Joseph Newman shortly after the birth of Elizabeth Ann and that his first wife, Elizabeth Hughes raised Elizabeth Ann as her own child. We don't know when that parting took place. There would be no record of a divorce since there was no civil marriage. While one record says Elizabeth Ann was raised by Elizabeth Hughes, the 1870 US Census cited below indicated that "Lizzie" was with her mother by age 6. Perhaps both records are true. Elizabeth Ann could have initially stayed with Joseph and his first wife until such a time as Elizabeth Payne was in a position to support her daughter.

I don't know where Elizabeth Payne went after leaving her husband but she appeared to stay in the area. She is listed in the 1870 US Census living with her father and mother in Big Cottonwood not far from Joseph Newman farm, by the way. Her daughter, (Elizabeth Ann Newman) listed as Lizzie Payne (6) is also living in the home. Elizabeth Payne's only son, James Hobley (17) is also listed as James Payne on that census and living in the home. Ten years later in the 1880 US Census James is listed as James Hobley, married to Sophia and living in Cottonwood within walking distance of the George W. Smith family home. In that same 1880 census Elizabeth Ann Newman (17) is listed living with her grandparents, James and Elizabeth Lines Payne in Big Cottonwood. James Payne died in Cottonwood June 14, 1881 and Elizabeth Lines Payne died September 25, 1881. Both are buried in the Murray City Cemetery.

Records show that Elizabeth Payne (47) married for a third time to Isaac Ferguson (64) in 1874 sometime after the death of Isaac's fourth wife. Isaac Ferguson was born September 04, 1810 and had come to the Salt Lake Valley in 1848 in the Heber C. Kimball Company. He had four previous wives: Susannah Ford (1812- 1839), Almira Foote (1807-1867), Anna Lashbrook Merrill (1806-1869), and Sarah Greene (1822-1874). He had a total of 13 children and died on November 1, 1880. He was issued a US Land Grant (Patent) on 160 acres in the Cottonwood area in 1870 that is pertinent to our history.

As cited earlier Elizabeth Payne's parents (James Payne and Elizabeth Lines) came to the Salt Lake Valley in 1859. And our records show that James Payne purchased 28 3/4 acres from the very same Isaac Ferguson for \$36.00 as recorded December 18, 1871.

Elizabeth Ann's father, Joseph Newman, was born the thirteenth child of Samuel and Ann Colburn Newman on May 20, 1809. His family lived in Willenhall, Staffordshire, England. Joseph married Elizabeth Hughes on October 27, 1834 in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England. While living in Willenhall in 1850 Joseph and Elizabeth heard the Gospel message from missionaries in the area. On December 15, 1850 Joseph Newman was baptized and his wife, Elizabeth followed on January 14, 1851. Like the

Thomas X. and George W. Smith families, the Woottons, and the Paynes, the Newmans followed the council of the prophet and immigrated to Utah. Joseph and Elizabeth left Liverpool aboard the “Elvira Owen” on February 15, 1853 and arrived at Port New Orleans on March 23, 1853. They traveled by steamboat up the Mississippi River to Keokuk, Iowa (Keokuk was the designated departure point for the Saints in 1853). They were attached to the Claudius V. Spencer Company and left for Utah June 3, 1853 and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley between September 17 and 26, 1853. As an aside, they would have arrived about a month before Thomas X. and his family. Joseph and Elizabeth Newman traveled with their six children between the ages of 14 years and 11 months. The Newmans eventually settled in the Big Cottonwood area where they acquired several acres of property near the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon.

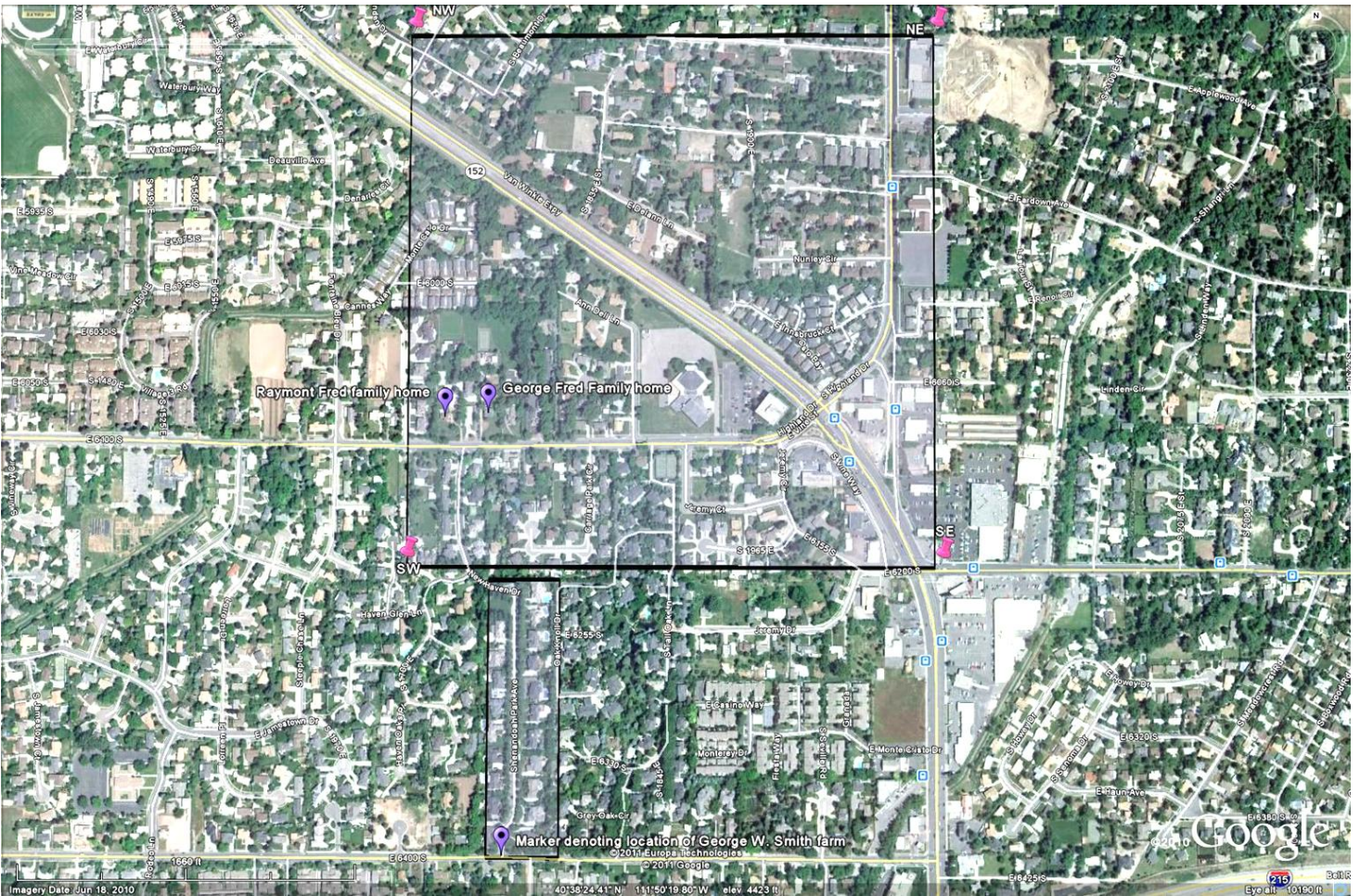
Joseph and Elizabeth Hughes Newman and their children attended the same Big Cottonwood ward that George W. and Catherine Smith would attend when they arrived 20 years later. Joseph was ordained a High Priest on May 3, 1857. As was mentioned earlier on June 14, 1862 Joseph married (as a second wife) Elizabeth Payne through a sealing in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City. Elizabeth Ann Newman was born about 10 months later.

Now that we have background on Elizabeth Ann Newman I can continue with George Fred’s history. As sited earlier, George Fred married Elizabeth Ann Newman on October 28, 1881. He was 21 years of age and she was 18. I have not been able to find a formal marriage license as of yet. The State of Utah did not keep good marriage records prior to 1890. George Fred did not move very far from his parents. He moved into a log home on part of the property his new wife’s grandfather, James Payne, had purchased from Isaac Ferguson 10 years earlier. Winding through this property was a well rutted dirt road that was made as wagons loaded with blocks of granite weighing as much as 6 tons pulled by oxen teams made their way from the quarry in Little Cottonwood Canyon along the easiest and shortest route to the Temple building site in Salt Lake. This road came to be known as Vine Street. This log home was located at what is now known as 1725 East Vine Street. Vine Street runs along 6100 South between Highland Drive and 1300 East.

As the crow flies, this house was less than a mile north of his parent's home on 6400 South and 1700 East.

Another side note, Vine Street was one of the very few streets in the Salt Lake Valley not laid out on a north/south or east/west grid. The halfway point between the quarry and the temple building site was where the Murray City Cemetery (5490 South Vine Street) is today. The teamsters could stop and rest on the high level ground and they could feed and water their oxen from the nearby grass land and springs prevalent in the area.

This 2 room log and adobe house with a dirt floor was not much of a home but they had a good piece of land to farm. Elizabeth's grandfather, James Payne died on 14 June 1881 six months before she married George Fred. Her grandmother died just a month before her wedding on 25 September 1881. All of James Payne's property went to his daughter and sole heir, Elizabeth Payne (Ferguson at this time), who, as we know, was Elizabeth Ann's mother. George Fred and Elizabeth Ann lived on and farmed this property for many years while titles were worked out. Elizabeth Payne Ferguson finally got title of the land through a probate court on September 26, 1891 (ten years after her father's death). Included in the probate was the original 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres James purchased from Isaac Ferguson and another 14 $\frac{1}{3}$ acres adjoining it on the west. Elizabeth Payne Newman was given title to a little over 43 acres in total. George Fred and Elizabeth Ann farmed 20 acres of that land on both sides of Vine Street in addition to the 12 acres he had purchased from his father in 1886. Below is a current day Google Earth map showing the outline of Isaac Ferguson's 160 acre land grant. It is bordered by 5800 South on the north, just east of Highland Drive on the east, 6200 South on the south and 1600 East on the west. There are three purple markers indicating the location of George Fred's family home, his father's (George W.) family farm, and his son's (Raymont Fred) family home. You will note that George W.'s farm was not part of Isaac Ferguson's land grant.



As you can see from the overlay above George Fred’s home was not far from his father and mother’s farm. In fact, 300 plus feet of the southern fence line of the property George Fred was farming would have been the northern fence line for his father’s farm. At least for a few years they could easily have walked between the two properties for a visit with his parents and with Alonzo after his parents died. Alonzo Bray and George Fred appear to have stayed close friends throughout the years.

As mentioned, there first house was not a luxury home. It had two rooms covered with Adobe and a dirt floor. Six Children were born to George Fred and Elizabeth Ann while they lived in this two room house.

Orson James	born Jul 20, 1882
Thomas Ruben	born Mar 30, 1884
Florence Elizabeth	born Jan 7, 1886
Hazel	born Oct 26, 1888 (Died about 7 weeks later on Dec 17, 1888)
Catherine Debora	born October 25, 1889
George Earl	born Mar 24, 1891

In addition to raising these six children, farming their land, taking care of Church and Civic responsibilities they built a beautiful brick home in front of the little two room house. This home was completed sufficiently to move into just before the birth of their seventh child.

Nellie Ann born June 10, 1892.

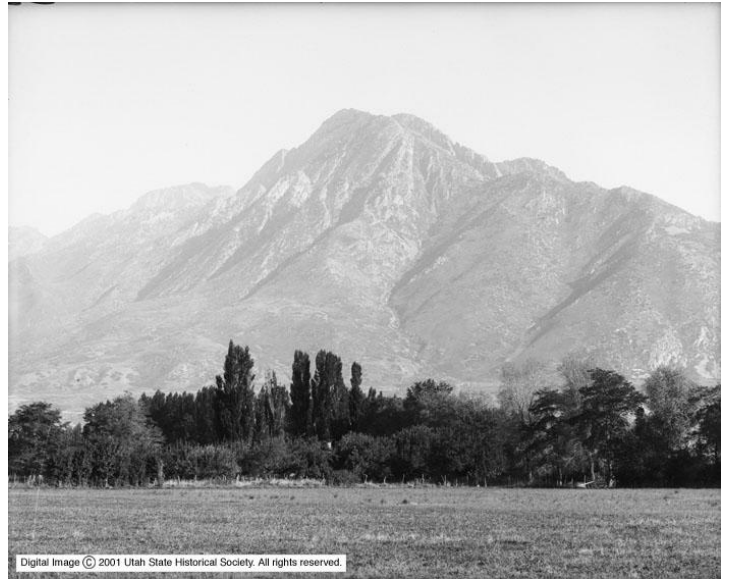
This new home had five large rooms and a hall that separated the three bedrooms from the kitchen and living room. The foundation was of granite blocks, discarded from the blocks that were cut for the Salt Lake Temple. These granite stones are under every partition. The walls of every room are of adobe and are nine inches thick. The outside walls, which are one foot thick, are adobe faced with fire brick most likely hauled from the Atwood and Son's Brickyard located just to the west of the Smiths at about 300 East Vine Street. The cost of the brick for their home was \$800.00 and they had to haul the brick by horse and wagon to their site. Atwood and Sons provided bricks for a number of homes on Vine Street until the clay ran out in 1911.

Fred and "Lizzie" as they were known locally moved into their new house in 1892. At that time there were only two other houses on Vine Street between the County Road (Highland Drive) and 1300 East. They had a big house warming party and danced on the newly laid wooden floors (no more dirt floors). The house was not completely finished until years later and was one of the finest homes in the area. Their sturdy home still stands today and it was recently added to the Murray City Historic Registry thus

guaranteeing this wonderful home will be around another 100 years. George's granddaughter (Leeann Quick) lives in the home today. Below is a photograph taken of their new home as it looked around the turn of the century.



While these next two photographs were not taken on George Fred's farm I imagine it would have looked a lot like this. There would have been only trees and a few scattered building to hinder their view of Mount Olympus. These photographs make the "farmer" in me want to step back in history 100 years or so.



On February 23, 1893 Elizabeth Payne Ferguson entered into an Indenture Contract with her daughter, Elizabeth Ann Newman Smith selling her the 20 acres they had been living on and farming since 1881. The consideration was \$1000 with an apparent down payment of \$1.00.

Even though Elizabeth's grandmother and grandfather had been baptized into the Church in England in 1857 and her mother joined the Church through baptism in 1861 she, herself, was not baptized into the Church until just before she died. According to our genealogical records, Elizabeth Ann was finally baptized on July 5, 1894. Her health had begun to fail shortly after they had moved into their new home and perhaps that caused her to consider her membership in the Church. She was apparently actively engaged in Church and civic activities throughout her marriage to George Fred. She was not sealed to George Fred, in this mortal life, even though the Endowment House was operational the entire time of their marriage. I do not know the cause of her illness but she passed away on February 1, 1995 at the age of 31 (her age is off by a year in the attached obituary notice). She brought seven children into this world in a space of 10 years and raised them in a two room home with dirt floors. Elizabeth Ann was buried in the

Murray City Cemetery February 4, 1895. Shown below is a copy of her obituary that appeared in the February 16th 1895 edition of the Deseret News. I will warn you in advance it is a very strange Obituary notice.

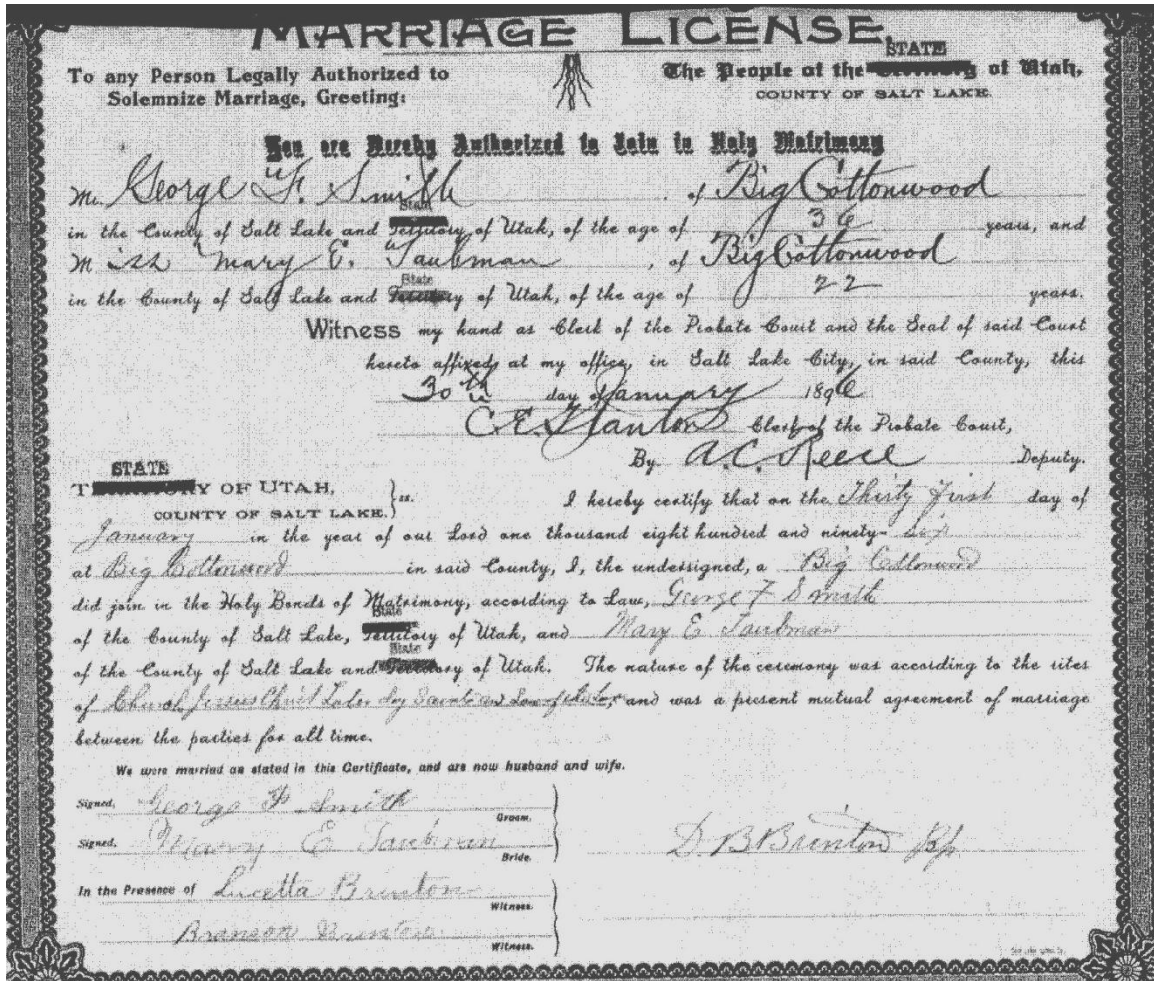
ELIZABETH A. N. SMITH.
SOUTH COTTONWOOD. Feb. 4, 1895.—At 1 p. m today the ward meeting house was well filled to pay the last respects to one more of Israel's daughters, who, in her turn, fell a victim to the grim monster who is termed death.
This time it was Sister Elizabeth Ann Newman Smith; aged 32 years, 9 months and 5 days. She passed away from her mortal house February 1st, leaving six little children and a husband to mourn her departure. She lived in Big Cottonwood ward, but the father and mother were buried in South Cottonwood cemetery. The parents of George F. Smith, the bereaved husband, formerly lived in Farmington, Davis county, Utah, but became members of this ward, hence the funeral at this place. The attendance at the funeral was very large. Bishop David Britton said Sister Smith was a faithful member of his ward, a mild and kind mother and wife. Elder C. A. Stofferson, as a Teacher, spoke kind words concerning her. Elders Stevenson and Richard Howe, Counselor Santa Casio and Bishop Rawlins also made consoling remarks, asking God to bless the bereaved little children and father.—E. STEVENSON.

George Fred Smith Marries Mary Elizabeth Taubman

Fortunately for George Fred and his six children they had taken in a young woman to help with the children and to help keep the house during the failing health of Elizabeth. Mary Elizabeth Taubman had been working for folks in the area cleaning homes and taking in sewing. She was a very talented seamstress and always did sewing for the families she worked for. Mary Elizabeth had been working since the age of fifteen to help support her mother and three younger siblings. She had moved into Elizabeth's home prior to her death and remained after her death. This young girl was just twenty-one

years of age when she became the primary caretaker for Elizabeth's six surviving children.

George Fred married Mary Elizabeth Taubman Jan 31, 1896. He was 36 and she was 22 years old. George's oldest son, Orson James was only nine years younger than Mary Elizabeth. All of George Fred's children had already accepted Mary Elizabeth even before the death of their mother and they said it was great luck that she had come to take their mother's place. I am sure no truer words were every spoken by those children or their father. A copy of their marriage license is shown below. They were married by their bishop, David Brinton. It is interesting to note that someone had replaced the word "Territory" with "State" on this marriage license. Utah had just become a state a few weeks before on January 04, 1896. Everyone had been waiting many years for that event to finally take place.



Short History of Mary Elizabeth Taubman

Quite a great deal of the history of Mary Elizabeth Taubman and her parents is known. I will try to shorten a well written eighteen page history of them written by her granddaughter, Mary Chelta Quick to a few pages for inclusion here. Mary Elizabeth was the third child born to Ernst Reinhold Taubman and Ane Kirstine Jensen in Sugarhouse, Utah on September 1873. There is quite a love story to be told about how her parents came to be in Utah at all. So I need to tell her parent's story before I say more about Mary Elizabeth. Mary Elizabeth's father, Ernst Reinhold Taubman was born in Oybin, Germany on June 30, 1831 and her mother, Ane Kirstine Jensen, was born in

Roskilde, Denmark on March 22, 1853. Ernst joined the Church in 1866 at the age of 35 while attending college. His parents disowned him as a result of his decision to be baptized. And his girlfriend at the time wanted nothing more to do with him either after he joined the Church. Ernst knew the Church was true and accepted the conditions of his baptism. Alone now he accepted a call to go on a mission to Denmark and it was there that he met Ane Kirstine.

Ane Kirstine was the only daughter of Jens Larsen and Inger Sophie Mathiassen to survive to adulthood. She had three older brothers that also grew to adulthood. Kirstine joined the Church along with her parents and was baptized August 29, 1865 at the age of 12. Her oldest brother, Andreas, however, was very much against the Church and never joined. Her two other brothers, Kristian and Carl joined the Church at a later date and eventually came to Utah. Her father died June 25, 1866 less than a year after joining the Church.

When Ernst arrived in Denmark he stored some of his belonging and books at the home of Ane Kirstine's parents. It was at this time that he met a fourteen year old Ane Kirstine. Before leaving Denmark at the end of his mission in 1868 he had asked Ane Kirstine to marry him once he could provide for her and her widowed mother. The sixteen year old Ane Kirstine accepted Ernst's proposal and promised to wait for him. Ernst had no reason to return to Germany so he came to America and ended up helping complete the transcontinental Railroad. Many Mormons worked for the railroad as it provided good wages paid in silver or gold. He promised to send money for her and her mother's passage once he got work in Utah. In 1870 while working on the Utah Central Railway between Ogden and Salt Lake City Ernst was in a terrible blasting accident. He had both legs broken above the knees and his chest was crushed. Without telling Ane Kirstine of his situation he sent money for her and her mother to come to Utah. Unfortunately her mother had died on 10 June 1870. Ane Kirstine decided to come to Utah on her own at age seventeen. With the help of some local members of the Church she escaped her brother Andreas who actively tried to stop her from leaving Denmark to be with the "Mormons".

Ane Kirstine came to America alone, having just lost her mother, aboard a ship from Liverpool, England with passengers speaking a foreign language to her. It must have been quite a frightening experience. She traveled to Utah via the newly completed Transcontinental Railroad she said Ernst had built for her so she would not have to walk or come by wagon. She arrived in Utah in the fall of 1870. While traveling from Ogden to Salt Lake on the Utah Central Railroad she met the Prophet. Brigham Young was also making his way back to Salt Lake City from Ogden. He took the time on this train to lay his hands upon her head give Ane Kirstine a blessing. Among other things he promised her she would have numerous posterity and they would be faithful members of the Church. How true that blessing was!

When she finally met Ernst in Sugarhouse she could not recognize the crippled old man in front of her. She stayed with some people in Sugarhouse for a few days trying to decide if she was going to keep her promise of marriage. She was 17 and he was 39 and crippled. Ernst did have a good job working in Brigham Young's woolen mills as a weaver. I am sure after much prayer she went through with the marriage and Ernst and Ane Kirstine were sealed in the Endowment House August 29, 1870.

They initially lived in Sugar House near Ernst's work. Three children were born to them while in Sugarhouse including Mary Elizabeth. When the Woolen Mills moved to Provo Ernst traded the money he had saved to bring Ane Kirstine's mother to Utah for a 10 ½ acre farm near the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon. The little community of Granite was thriving at the time with granite rock being quarried in Little Cottonwood Canyon and gold mines in Alta. Ernst and Ane Kirstine and their two children, Emma Sophia and Mary Elizabeth (Joseph Taubman, a son, lived just a year and died in Sugarhouse) moved to Buttlerville and made a living on their farm. Ernst, with his broken body was not strong enough to work in the quarry so he raised and sold produce. It was said that he could make anything grow. He would sell much of his produce to the miners working in the canyon mines. Over the next 14 years Ernst and Ana Kirstine had nine more children but only Anna Christina, Josephine Caroline, and Charlie Harold lived to adulthood.

Unfortunately, Ernst died on November 16, 1888 after suffering a stroke at the age of 57. He was buried in a small pioneer cemetery on a hill overlooking their little farm. Ane Kirstine at the age of 35 was left alone to earn a living and raise their five children.

Mary Elizabeth's younger brother, Charles Harold Taubman, suffered from rheumatism and so in 1904 Ane Kirstine leased her farm and moved into a small home built for her and Charley by George Fred just to the West of his own home. In this way, Charley was closer to the doctors and, as it turned out, it was helpful for Mary Elizabeth to have her mother close by when George Fred left on his mission in 1905. Charley and his mother eventually moved back to their farm where Charley died in 1934. He never married but took care of his mother until his death. After Charley died Ane Kirstine moved in with her daughter Mary Elizabeth and George Fred where she lived until her death May 29, 1938. She died in their home at the age of 85.

George Fred Smith's Family Life and Children

We will now return to our history of George Fred and his new wife, Mary Elizabeth Taubman. Mary Elizabeth gave birth to their first child (my father), Raymont Fred, on June 16, 1896.

As was mentioned earlier, Elizabeth Ann was not baptized until shortly before her death and George Fred and Elizabeth Ann were never sealed in the Endowment House. In contrast, her children were pretty much baptized when they turned eight years of age.

It is entirely possible that the spiritual influence of Mary Elizabeth helped George Fred consider the eternal aspects of his family. On April 24, 1898 George Fred was sealed to Elizabeth Ann and each of the seven children they bore together. In addition, George Fred and Mary Elizabeth Taubman were sealed to each other and their first son, Raymont Fred was sealed to them that same day. All of these ordinances were performed in the recently completed Salt Lake City Temple (dedicated 06 April 1893).

On a great day that must have been for the Smith family. One of my favorite images is of a beautiful spring day with George Fred, Elizabeth Ann, and seven children ages 15 years down to 22 months traveling by buggy the fifteen or so miles to the temple. I am sure they followed the same route the teamsters used to haul granite blocks to the temple site a few years earlier. It would have taken at least two buggies to accommodate all of them. In fact, I would not be surprised but what this became a Big Cottonwood Ward outing with a caravan of buggies making the trip to the temple to witness this great event. Elizabeth, by the way, was eight and one half months pregnant when she made that buggy ride to the temple. When the time is right, the time is right! It was said that a good horse and buggy team could get from Holladay to downtown Salt Lake City in about an hour if all the conditions were right. They would have been loaded down so I am sure this sealing trip was an all day event.

While I don't have a photograph of any of George Fred's horse and buggy teams I was able to find one that represents what one might have looked like. That photograph is below.



I have included two additional photographs that will hopefully show what downtown Main Street, Salt Lake City and Temple Square looked like at the turn of the Century.



Digital Image © 2001 Utah State Historical Society. All rights reserved.



Below is a photograph of a mature 23 year old, Mary Elizabeth with her first child, Raymont Fred and the youngest of her step children, Nellie Ann. This photograph was taken near the end of 1896; possibly 14 to 16 months before they were sealed. Nellie Ann would have been 5 years old and Raymont Fred around six months at the time of this photograph. I like to think of this photograph as being symbolic of the coming together of Elizabeth Ann's children and Mary Elizabeth's children into one Eternal family.



Listed below are the children born to George Fred and Mary Elizabeth:

Raymont Fred	born June 16, 1896 (my father)
Alila Esther	born May 7, 1898
James Ernest	born May 10, 1900 (died six weeks later on June 28, 1900)
Glenn Taubman	born Aug 2, 1901
Mary Chelta	born May 7, 1908
Anita	born November 23, 1910
Janice Marjorie	born Aug 2, 1916

We don't know who to thank for putting together the photographic collection shown below. Each of George Fred and Mary Elizabeth's children are shown as a child. The exception is James Ernest who died before a photograph was taken.

George Fred Smith Mary Elizabeth Taubman



and

Family



Raymont Fred



Alila Esther

died in
Infancy



James Ernest



Glenn Taubman



Mary Chelka



Anita



Janice Marjorie

Mary Elizabeth was a great mother; there was not anything she could not do once she decided it needed to be done. They were active in the Church and in the Big Cottonwood Ward. They were a happy, hard working and prosperous family and they did not lack for the good things life had to offer at that time. They were industrious and made excellent use of the land they had inherited through Elizabeth Ann.

To my eyes, Elizabeth Ann and Mary Elizabeth made a great team. Elizabeth Ann gave Mary Elizabeth six children to raise and property to develop into a prosperous farm and Mary Elizabeth raised her six children just as she did her own six children. Because of her influence they grew up close to the Lord and learned the value of hard work and what could be achieved through that hard work with His help.

The Church in Cottonwood

This might be another good place for some additional pioneer Church history. It was mentioned earlier that the Big Cottonwood Ward would have been the Ward the Smith's belonged to after returning from the "Muddy" in 1873.

This Big Cottonwood Ward was part of the Salt Lake Stake until 1900. At that time the 59 wards comprising that stake were split into three separate stakes. All Wards North of 1300 South stayed in the Salt Lake Stake. The "Country" Wards became the Granite Stake and encompassed the area between 1300 South and 6600 South across the entire width of the Valley. The Jordan Stake comprised all the Wards South of 6600 South.

The original Wards that formed the Granite Stake were Big Cottonwood, Mill Creek, East Mill Creek, Farmers, Forest Dale, Granger, Hunter, North Jordan (Taylorsville), South Cottonwood, Sugar House, and Mountain Dell (a small town up Parley's Canyon).

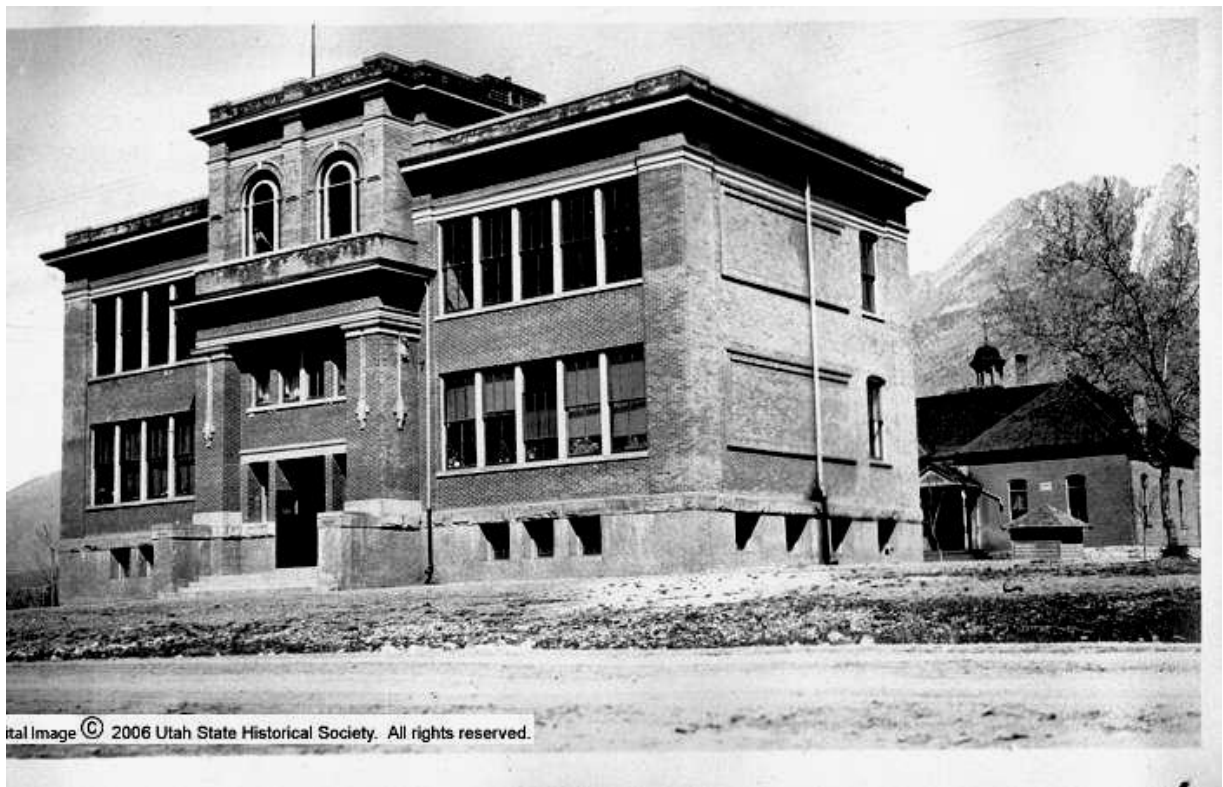
Our particular interest is in the Big Cottonwood Ward where George Fred and his family attended Church. The Big Cottonwood Ward met in their new building (started in 1873) at 4800 South and 2225 East until February 11, 1911 when the Big Cottonwood Ward was split into the Holladay Ward and the Brinton Ward. The Holladay Ward continued to meet in their building and the new Brinton Ward found themselves without a building in which to meet. They turned to the District 37 school house at 5815 South Highland Drive (present address of Oakwood Elementary School). The District 37 school house started out as a small log building and was replaced by a red brick building around 1895/6. It is this red brick building that was used as their meeting house until a new chapel could be built. This small school house would have been behind where the present day Oakwood Elementary school stands and less than a mile from the Smith home. All of George Fred's children would have attended this school. It consisted of two large rooms, separated by a long hall. There was a big pot belly stove in each room. At the turn of the century one room was used for the first and second grades and the other

room was used for all other grades. The Smith children walked to school every day regardless of the weather. As evidence of the way they brought up their children, their son Raymont Fred had perfect attendance both at school and Sunday School for all of his elementary years. I suspect other of their children had similar attendance records. All of the local social functions were also held in this school building and the family attended parties, dances, shows, etc. there until the new Brinton Ward building was finished.

I show a photograph below of the District 37 red brick school house and students as it looked in 1906. Raymont Fred would have been 10 at the time of this photograph and Alila Esther would have been 8. Both are likely in this photograph but the quality is so poor I cannot make them out.



Below is another photograph taken in 1919 showing the newly built Oakwood Elementary school with the old District 37 school house still standing in the background. As an aside, Oakwood Elementary School got its' name because of a stand of beautiful Black Oak trees along the North side of the school. These Oaks belonged to Isaac Ferguson who owned the land by the school. The old building was not torn down until 1931 when the PTA and the local community undertook a major cleanup and landscape project of the area. For 12 years the school looked pretty much like it did in this photograph. There was no grass or sidewalks and the grounds were becoming quite an eye sore as well as a hazard to the students. The Granite School District actually won a national first place beautification award for their efforts, given by Better Homes and Garden magazine. Some of George Fred's grandchildren participated in planting part of the landscape.



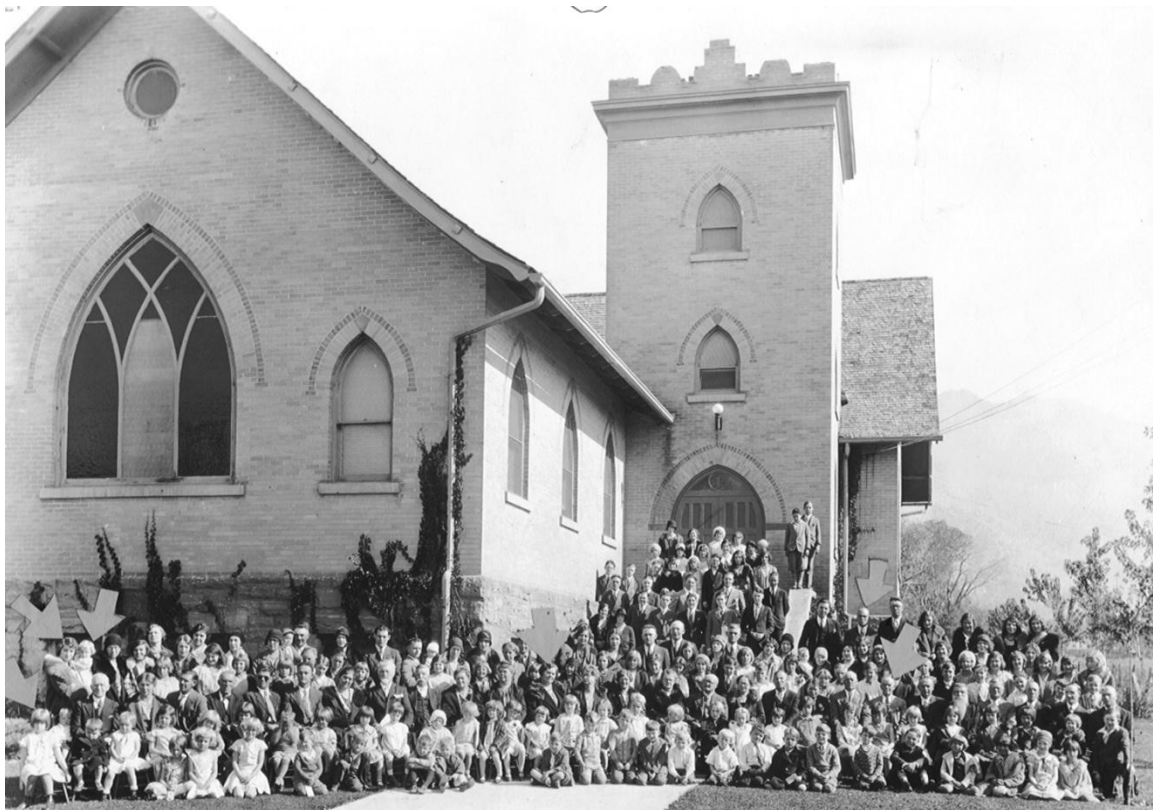
For George Fred and his family it was much closer to attend church at the schoolhouse than the three plus miles they had to travel to attend church before the ward split. In the

fall of 1911 the ward members began construction of their own Chapel a few hundred feet south of the District 37 School house at the corner of Highland Drive and Fardown Avenue. Fardown Avenue was also called “Danish Alley” and “Druehl Lane”. People said that Fardown Avenue was a winding dirt road that was frozen in the winter, dusty in the summer and otherwise muddy. The land for the building was donated by John Woodruff and the construction of the building was under the direction of his brother, Ensign Woodruff. The entire construction work on their chapel was done by the members of the Ward. I am sure George Fred contributed time working on this building as would have his sons, Raymont Fred (15) and Glenn Taubman (9). These ages are based on their age at the time construction began in 1911. I found this great photograph of the Brinton Chapel under construction. Ensign Woodruff is the fellow near the far left with the white carpenter’s apron on. The photographer would have been standing west of the Chapel looking slightly south of east.



The first Sacrament Meeting was held in the new Brinton Ward building on December 20 1914; just three years after beginning construction. The building was not completely finished for another 15 years when it was dedicated by President Heber J. Grant on February 12, 1928. The Brinton Ward was reorganized a month prior to this dedication and the name of the ward was changed to the Cottonwood Ward.

The photograph below was taken in 1931. I show it here because this would have been how the building looked at the time it was dedicated. I will say more about this photograph later in the text. The photographer took this picture looking to the east. You can see the thin outline of Mount Olympus in the background. My earliest memories of this Chapel would be about 1951 and it looked exactly as depicted in this photograph with more mature landscape.



It should also be noted that most of the older children, if not all of them were baptized by damming up the irrigation ditch that ran along the northern border of their farm. The baptismal dates for Orson James, Thomas Ruben, Florence Elizabeth, Catherine Debora, George Earl, Nellie Ann, Raymont Fred, and Alila Esther were all between the summer months of June and August. Mary Chelta remembered being baptized on September 30, 1916 at the Granite Stake Tabernacle on the northeast corner of 3300 South and State Street. That Tabernacle was dedicated in 1903 and stood until 1956. The creek baptisms probably ended with Alila Esther in 1906.

The photograph below shows George Fred's sons, Raymont Fred, right, and Glenn Taubman, left, in 1904. This photograph is likely showing Raymont Fred in the suit he wore to be confirmed a member of the Church after being baptized on July 2, 1904. They certainly had interesting hair styles. You do get the sense that the Smiths were relatively prosperous based on their appearance in photographs taken.



George Fred Called on a Mission to Great Britain

In the early part of May 1905 a letter came from the First Presidency calling George Fred on a mission to Great Britain. There was never a thought of not accepting the call and on May 23, 1905 he was set apart as a missionary to Great Britain by J. Golden Kimball. Needless to say, George Fred and his entire family were nervous about this calling and what it meant for him and for the family left behind. There were 9 children at home ranging in age from 24 years to 3 years. Mary Elizabeth would have been 32 years old at the time of his departure. He was counseled at the time of his setting apart, "Do not worry or fret about your family, for they are in the hands of the Lord, and you are sent forth in the Lords' service". Another family member recorded the council and blessing this way, "Do not be unduly concerned over your family - - you are in the service of the Lord, and He is amply able to provide for them as well as for you". With the strength given him by this great blessing he left home May 26, 1905, leaving behind his children, wife, and a 32 acre farm to manage until his return.

The boys took over the work on the farm. They had been taught from their youth how to work hard and what work needed to be done to keep their farm running. George Fred had left enough money in the bank to pay for his mission expenses and some additional in reserve. Through the industry of Mary Elizabeth and the family they did not have to draw upon any of the funds held in the bank. Mary Elizabeth took in sewing as well as made dresses for folks in the area, the older girls did housework and the boys worked the farm doing the milking, caring for the animals, hoeing and thinning beets, picking and selling apples. Mary Elizabeth also made butter, with the help of the children, which she delivered every Saturday to twenty or so regular customers. These customers were located between 1300 South and 1700 South from State Street to 500 or 600 East. She would take one of the children with her in a buggy pulled by their horse know as "old Nell". She would load the buggy with butter, eggs, and buttermilk and make her deliveries rain or shine, winter or summer. Old Nell used to be a race horse and did not take kindly to other horses trying to pass her along the way. This was especially true when they were on the way home. Mary Elizabeth sold her butter for two years while her

husband was on his mission. The two years George Fred was on his mission she entered her butter in the State fair and one first prize both years. On year she won a wicker rocker and the other year she won a tall bird's eye maple bible stand. She was quite proud of both of these great prizes. She was even more pleased that she did not have to take any of the money out of the bank that was set aside for her husband's mission.



The photograph above was taken of George Fred while he was serving on his mission.

Only once, while he was gone did Mary Elizabeth write and say, “I am sending only part of the money now, but I will send the rest before the month is up”. And in the next letter from him she read, “Don’t bother to send any more money this month; I have just received some money from two members of the ward”. The blessing he received as he departed was indeed fulfilled, and great were the spiritual blessings, both for himself and his family. I am sure the family grew in love for each other and in their love of Jesus Christ and His Gospel during these two years of hard work and dedication.

Tragedy Upon Returning From His Mission

Just before his return George Fred wrote to tell his wife that he was bringing one of his converts to the Church home along with her young son to stay with the family until they could find a place of their own. Mary withdrew money from the bank to fix up a room for them. They arrived in Salt Lake on September 7, 1907. The young son was very ill when they arrived and it was discovered too late that he had Scarlett Fever. The family was exposed to the illness and Nellie Ann got the disease and died on 07 Dec 1907 from complications a little over a month after her fathers’ return from his mission. She was just fifteen years old. The Penicillin that would have saved her life was not discovered for another 20 years. His oldest daughter, Florence Elizabeth got married while he was on his mission. She married John Tripp Bringham June 13, 1907. George Fred’s uncle, Thomas X. Smith died while he was on his mission on January 1, 1907.

As was noted earlier three more daughters were born to Mary Elizabeth and George Fred over the next eight years; Mary Chelta, Anita, and Janice Marjorie.

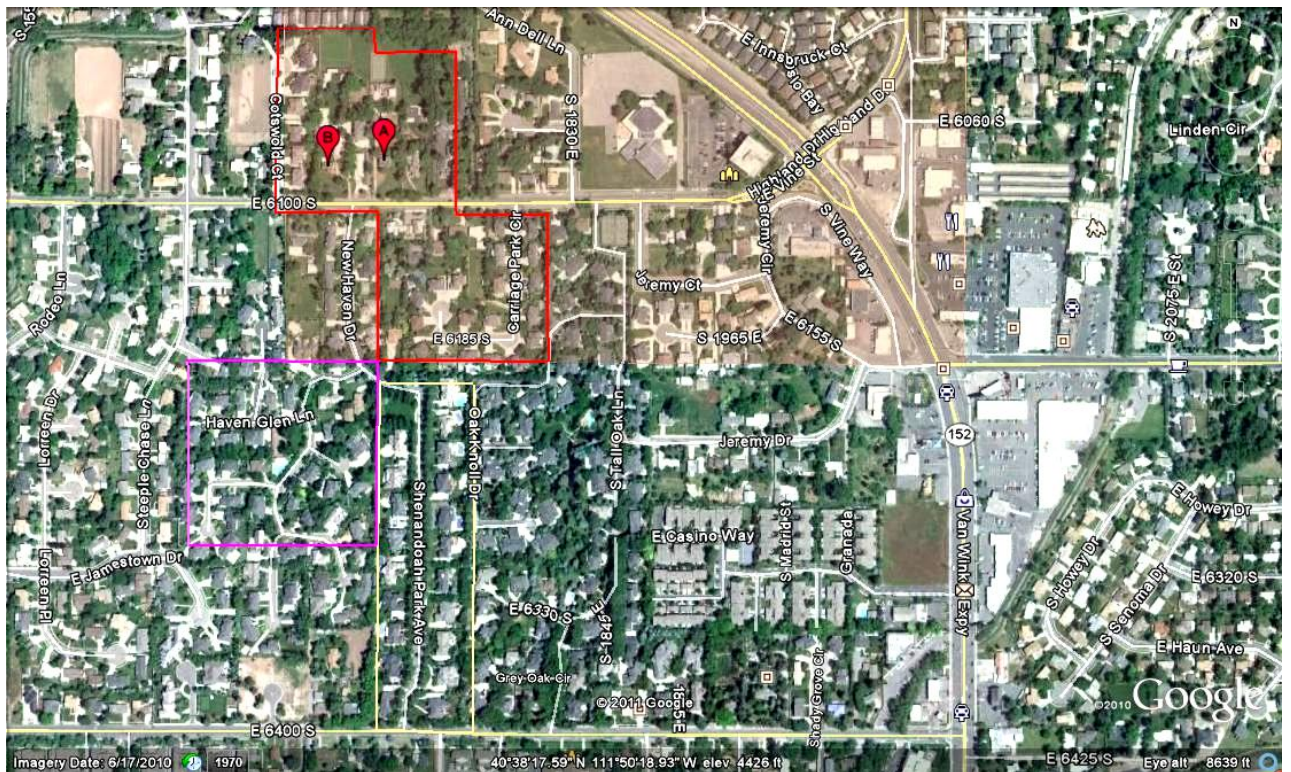
Just an aside, Mary Chelta was the first child born after George Fred returned from his mission. She was named Mary after her mother and Chelta after Cheltenham, England which was the headquarters for George Fred’s mission.

The Smiths lost another child much too early. On December 9, 1912 their son, George Earl was killed in a snow slide while working in Montana. He was just 21 years old.

Their faith in God helped them through these difficult times. Along with their sorrows came many blessings. Their farm provided them with a comfortable living. In addition, with Mary Elizabeth's great ability to sew, the members of the family, especially the girls, were always dressed in the latest fashion. Local Indians made regular trips to the Smiths to ask for bottled fruit, meat, or any other thing they wanted and the Smiths were always willing to help out. With all the necessities of life they considered themselves rich, and indeed they were, not only in material things, but in a spiritual way also. They taught the gospel by example and built into the hearts of their children a testimony of Its' truthfulness.

When George Fred's first wife, Elizabeth Ann died in 1895 her name was on the title to the 20 acres they had farmed together. You will recall that Elizabeth Ann had received title to this property from her mother, Elizabeth Payne Ferguson in 1893. George Fred and her children were her heirs. In 1909 the Utah Courts finally awarded them the property in Elizabeth Ann's estate. Because there was no Will the State of Utah awarded George Fred 1/3 of her estate and her five living children the remaining 2/3 of her estate to share and share alike. It appears from the court document that George Fred and the five children; namely: Orson James, Thomas Ruben, George Earl, Catherine Debora, and Florence Elizabeth (Bringhurst) had agreed how the property was to be divided. Each of the children received 3 acre parcels. Catherine Debora, Florence Elizabeth, and Orson James got lots on the south side of Vine Street while Thomas Ruben, and George Earl received lots on the north side of Vine Street on either side of their father's 5.3 acres. This agreement may have just been to please the court as only Florence Elizabeth Bringhurst and her husband John Tripp Bringhurst actually built a home and lived on the property they were given. Also, George Fred was entitled to almost 7 acres but only proposed 5.3 acres to the court. I feel the family worked the farm together before the court order and continued to work the farm as a family after the court order. George Fred loved all of his children and he appeared to give land to those that wanted to live on the farm and probably compensated in some way those that did not. Only three of his children actually stayed on the farm and built homes: Florence Elizabeth Bringhurst, Raymont Fred Smith, and Mary Chelta Quick.

Below I show another Google map with an overlay of the George Fred family farm outlined in Red and totaling 20.3 acres. The George W. farm is outlined in yellow and was a little over 10 acres. I also outlined in purple the 12 acre parcel George Fred bought from George W. in 1886. At some point in time George Fred sold the 12 acres to his son, Raymont Fred. He planted most of the 12 acres in apple and peach trees. Those trees remained productive well into the 1970's.



Fond Memories of the Family Home

The family home was a warm and inviting place for the children to grow up. Many of their children wrote of fond memories of the home and yard; it was a great place to play. On the east side of the home were apple trees and a small rope swing for the little kids.

There was also a cider press in the yard where they made fresh cider from the apples. On the west side of the house were two large Box Elder trees where a large rope swing hung for the older kids. In the front of the house were two regular cherry trees and a pie cherry tree along with a crab apple tree. In the back yard George Fred planted three Maple trees in 1904. One of those trees was Nellie Ann's, one was Raymont Fred's, and the last one was Alila Esther's. In 1985 Nellie Ann's Mable tree still stood in the back yard. The kitchen was a warm and friendly place. Mary Elizabeth always seemed to have the latest model stove and combination water heater. The house had a indoor bathtub and wash basin although the remainder of the facilities were a short walk away along a brick path that lead to the little house in back of the main house. The children have memories of reviewing their "wish book", the Sears and Roebuck Catalog that was stationed in the little house and dreaming of things they would like to have. The Sears and Roebuck Catalog went into general distribution in 1894 and I am sure many of the items for their home were purchased through that catalog.

George Fred had a great singing voice and sang in a quartet during the time he was on the High Council. Mary Chelta wrote of memories she had of sitting on her father's lap in a big leather rocking chair in the corner of their kitchen while he sang to her. She also recalled that the children would look forward to running home from Sunday School so their dad could read the Sunday funny papers to them. If he had to stay at the church for a meeting they would wait patiently for him to come home. Long after they were able to read for themselves they would wait to have their dad read the "funnies" to them. He would put in all the sound effects, play all the parts and his voice would change as the plot thickened.

The photograph below is the only one I have seen where most of the George Fred Family is shown together. This Photo was taken probably in the fall of 1911 in front of that family home where there were so many warm memories. It is one of my favorites.



George Fred is pictured in the center of the photograph. He would have been 51 years old. On his right is Mary Elizabeth; she would have been 37 years old. In her arms is her youngest child (at the time) Anita. She was born November 23, 1910. I am dating the photograph guessing her to be maybe 10 months old. In front of Mary Elizabeth is her daughter, Mary Chelta. She would have been 3 years old. In front of George Fred is his granddaughter, Naida Bringhurst. She would also have been 3 years old. On George Fred's left is his daughter, Florence Elizabeth (Bringhurst). She would have been 25 years old. In her arms is her second child, Dean Bringhurst and she would have been about 18 months old. On the far right of the photo is George Fred's son, Glen Taubman, in the bushes. He would have been 10 years old. Moving to the far left of the photo is daughter, Catherine Debora (Gilbert). She would have been 22 years old. In her arms is her first born son, Morris, and he would have been about 16 months old. On Catherine Debora's left is her sister, Alila Esther. She would have been 13 years old. Mary Elizabeth's oldest son, Raymont Fred is standing on her immediate right. He would have been 15 years old. George Fred and Mary Elizabeth's last child, Janice Marjorie, was not

born until 1916. Not in the photograph are their sons, Orson James, Thomas Ruben, and George Earl.

In the fall of 1913 Mary Elizabeth sent her daughter, Mary Chelta off to school only to be told by the principle of the District 37 school that she was too young (5) to attend school. George Fred was working for the state road commission at the time and he drove a sprinkling wagon that kept the road damp to control the dust. This sprinkling wagon was a large water tank on a wagon pulled by George Fred's matched pair of Percheron draft horses named Barney and Bell. He stopped by the school to rescue his sobbing daughter and put her atop this large wagon next to him. Mary Chelta said many years after this incident that as she rode "12 feet" above the ground and listened to her father comfort her she realized she could always go to him for comfort whatever the problem. I found this photograph of a match pair of Percheron draft horses that give an idea of what George Fred's horses looked like. A matched pair of work horses such as these were quite



valuable.

In 1914 George Fred bought one of the first automobiles in the area. It was an Oakland 5 passenger Touring Car. While most cars of that day were black his car was light grey and

sported “a one man top”; meaning that it had a convertible top that could be taken down by one man. It helped, however, to have a few extra men on hand when taking the top down or putting it up again. It also had black leather seats and wood spoke wheels. It was only driven in the summer time and as soon as the weather started to get bad it was put in the garage until spring. I show a photograph below of a 1914 Oakland 5 passenger Touring car that would be similar to what George Fred owned. Those narrow tires were useless when the roads got muddy.



Around 1915 son Raymont Fred got the idea from his AG teacher at Granite High School to plant strawberries. George Fred helped his son plow up two acres of Lucerne and plant strawberries. These strawberries ended up being the best tasting in the area and proved to be another excellent cash crop for the family.

The photograph below is of Granite High School taken in 1916 the year Raymont Fred graduated from the school. Possibly a couple of George Fred’s older children could have

also attended Granite High School since it opened in 1909. All of the younger children would have attended this school.



Events Surrounding World War I

Raymont Fred had enlisted in the Marines in 1917 and family members remember Raymont driving that Oakland Touring car to the departure point in Salt Lake with George Fred with him in the front seat along with son Glenn and George Fred's brother Alonzo in the back seat with his oldest son, Melvin. As mentioned, Alonzo stayed on the George W. family farm after his father's death. George Fred would have enjoyed having his younger brother with him as he said good bye to this son. Mary Elizabeth said she could not go and see her son off to war. She would wait at home and would still be there

when he returned. She volunteered with the Red Cross and a group met weekly at their home to roll bandages and make blankets. Some of the girls at home also helped making blankets. Such things as flour, sugar, shoes and other necessities were rationed. Each family received stamps that they needed to redeem for these rationed items. The family was fortunate to have the proceeds of their farm and fruit trees to help them through this difficult time.

The photograph below shows a newspaper clipping from June of 1917 announcing the departure of George Fred's son, Raymont Fred, for Mare Island for Marine training at the age of 21 years.



The World War I period was a very difficult one not only for those overseas but for those left behind as well. Each daily newspaper had the names listed of those killed or missing in action. Raymont Fred became ill during that last weeks of his training in 1918 and was

hospitalized when his company was sent to France. They found out later that all but two of Raymont's company were killed during the battle of Belleau Woods in June of 1918. The armistice was signed November 11, 1918. While Raymont's life was spared the family suffered at home. Influenza had broken out in the United States and the Salt Lake Valley was heavily hit. This flu came to be known as the Spanish Flu and killed an estimated 50 million people worldwide. That would have been 3 percent of the population of the world at that time. It is estimated that 1/3 of the world population contracted this flu. All public meetings were cancelled including the Church General Conference in the fall of 1918. George Fred and Mary Elizabeth's youngest child, Janice Marjorie died after a brief illness on Oct 5, 1918. She was only 26 months old. The flu hit hardest healthy adults rather than children. It was not known if Janice Marjorie died from infantile paralysis or polio but likely not the flu. George Fred got the flu and was very sick. His daughters Catherine Debora and Alila Esther also got the flu but all recovered. Catherine Debora had gotten married in December of 1909 to Chester Gilbert. Chester helped the local funeral home during this outbreak preparing the dead for burial. Around the first of December Chester's brother Arthur died of the flu. Chester helped prepare him for burial and on December 9 he died of the flu also. Catherine Debora was left alone with three young sons under the age of eight. Funerals were not allowed because of the flu, only grave site services were held. Catherine Debora was too sick herself to even attend the grave site service of her husband. George Fred moved Catherine Debora and her three sons back into the family home for a while. Many friends and neighbors died during this terrible time. Virtually everyone in the area lost some member of their family. Alila Ester had enlisted in the Nurses Corp and had finished all of her training and was to report to the Hospital in Provo the latter part of October. Because she caught the flu she was not able to report. By the time she was well the armistice had been signed.

George Fred Smith – The Man

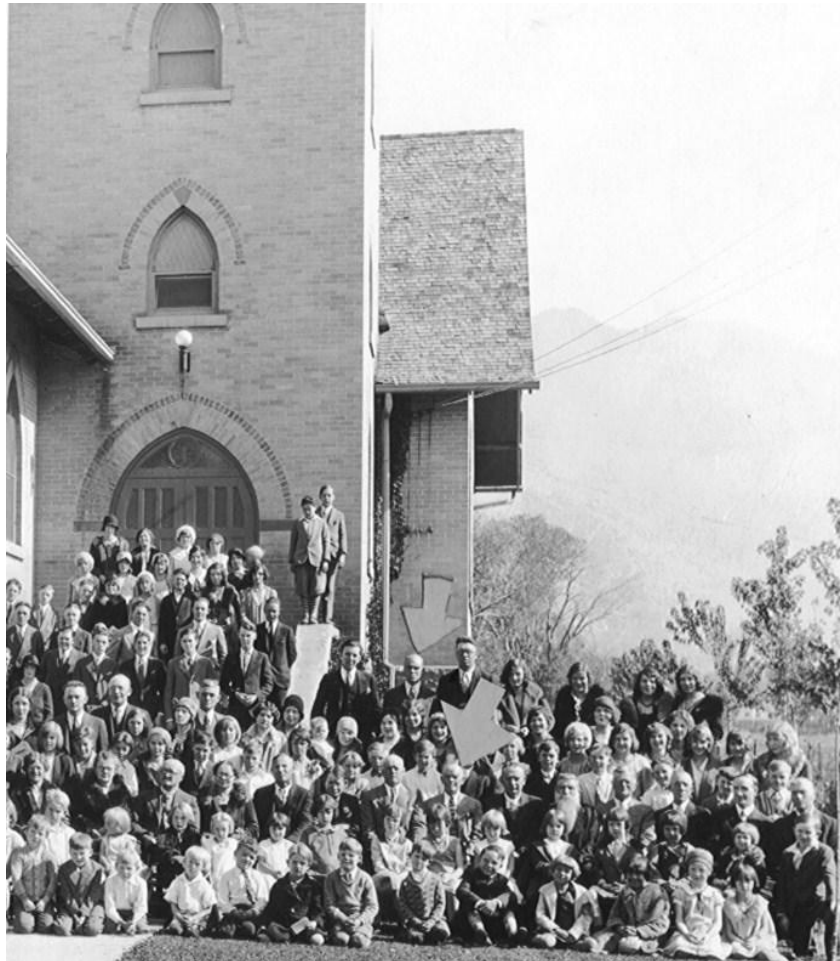
George Fred loved horses and raised and sold many fine ones, including harness racing horses. At one time he was offered a piece of land from 6400 South to 7000 South in trade for one of his race horses. He refused because there was no way to get water to that piece of land and without water the land was worthless in his mind. That may have been a short sighted approach to that trade. Each of the adult boys had their own horse and cart as well. Harness racing was a big deal in the Salt Lake Valley in the early 1900s. The Salt Lake Driving Club sponsored harness races at the Utah Fair Grounds on a regular basis.

The photograph below shows George Fred and Mary Elizabeth in 1931. This is the latest photograph of the two of them together that I am aware of. George Fred would have been 72 years old and Mary Elizabeth would have been 58 years old. They would have been married 35 years when this photograph was taken.

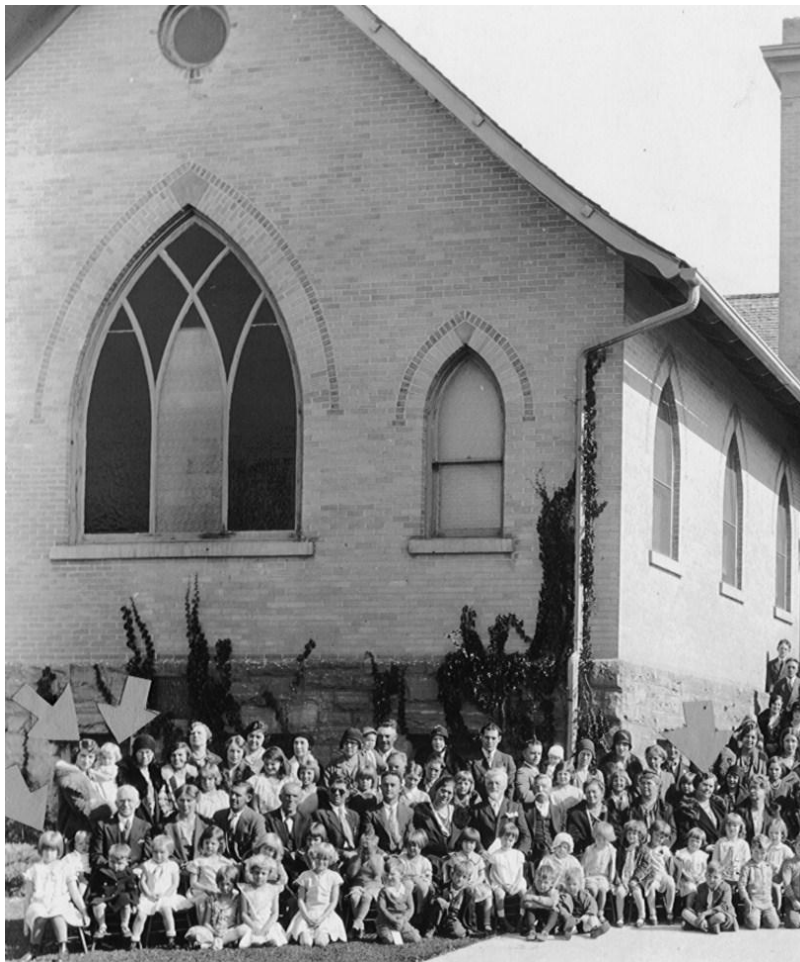


George Fred held many positions in the Church and community. He was on the High Council of the Granite Stake for many years and on the Granite School Board. He was Salt Lake County Road Commissioner and one of the directors of the Big Cottonwood Tanner Ditch Company. He was also instrumental in getting the first culinary water system in the Cottonwood area. He also acted as water-master for the Tanner Ditch Company. At one time he was also Justice of the Peace in the area.

I am going back to the photograph of the Cottonwood Ward taken in 1931 to show some close up sections of interest. In this first section you will find George Fred in the middle with an arrow over his left shoulder. His son, Raymont Fred is four rows in back of his father. He is also identified with the other arrow.



In this section below you will find Mary Elizabeth in the lower right of the photograph. There is an arrow over her head as well. In addition, her daughter in law and two of her grandchildren are shown in this photograph. Ethel Naylor (Smith) is shown in the upper left holding her daughter Shirley Dean Smith. Another of Ethel's daughter is shown in the far bottom left, Donna Jeanne Smith. Raymont Fred and his wife, Ethel Naylor lived in a home at 1697 East Vine Street just to the West of George Fred's home.



George Fred loved poetry and seldom gave a talk in church without presenting something he had committed to memory. He also had a talent for writing. His original poem below tells a lot about the man, of his philosophy on life and his ability to express his thoughts:

It's an easy world to live in
 If you choose to make it so,
You never need to suffer
 Save the grief that all must know,
If you'll stay upon the level,
 And do the best you can,
You will never lack the friendship
 Of a kindly fellow man.

Life's an easy road to travel
 If you only walk it straight,
There are many here to help you
 In your little bouts with fate;
When the clouds begin to gather,
 And your hopes begin to fade,
If you've only toiled in honor
 You won't have to call for aid.

But if you've bartered friendship,
 And the faith on which it rests,
For a temporary winning,
 If you've cheated on the tests,
If promises you've broken,
 You have chilled the hearts of men,
It is vain to look for friendship,
 For it will not come again.

On the world in full of kindness,
 Thronged with men who want to be
Of some service to their neighbors,

And they'd run to you and me
When we're needing their assistance
If we've lived upon the square
But they'll spurn you in your trouble
If you've always been unfair.

It's an easy world to live in;
All you really need to do
Is the decent thing and proper
And then friends will flock to you.
But let dishonor trail you
And some stormy day you'll find,
To your hearts' supremest sorrow,
That you've made the world unkind.

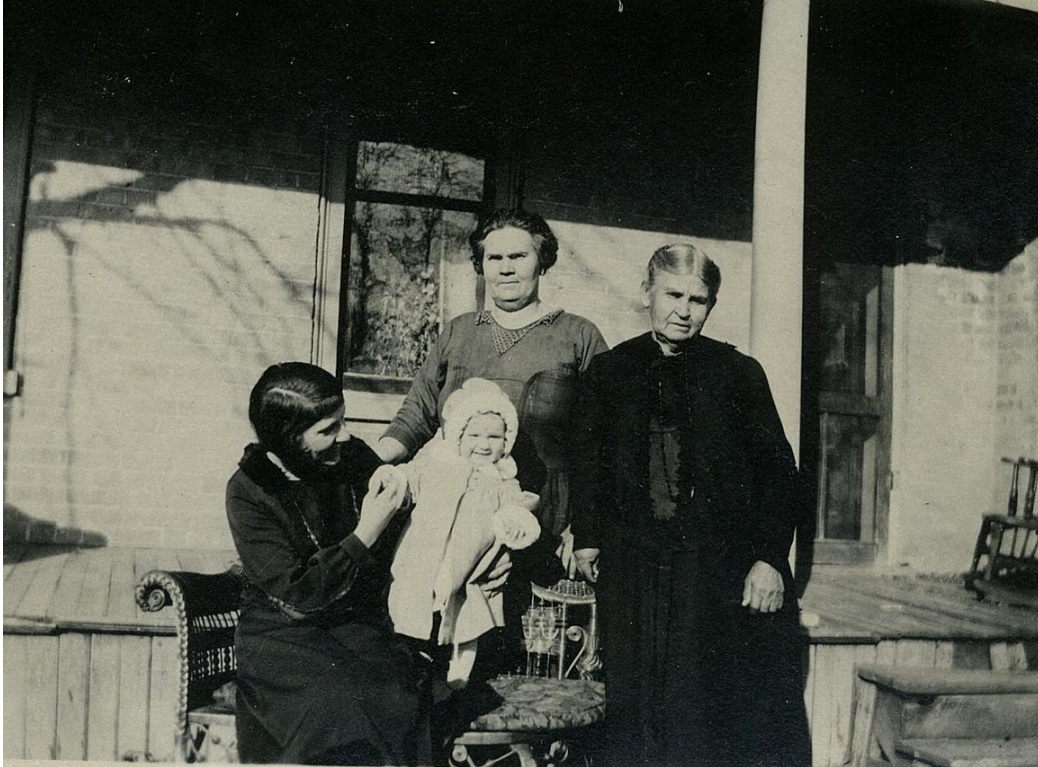


The photograph above shows a still older George Fred and may have been one of the last photographs taken of him. I don't know the date it was taken but it was likely in the late 1930's.

His life was one of love, work, sacrifice and service to others. The many spiritual experiences in his life were left to his posterity in the testimony he bore to them of his knowledge of the truthfulness of the Gospel. His wife, Mary Elizabeth and his eight living children were by his side when he passed away, in the house he had built for them, May 14, 1942. He was 82 years old. He was buried in the Murray City Cemetery on May 18, 1942.

Four Generations Together

The photo below was taken in 1925 showing four generations of great pioneering women. In the center of the photo is Mary Elizabeth Taubman Smith, her mother Ane Kristine Jensen Taubman, is on her left. Sitting to her right is her daughter in law, Ethel Naylor (Smith) holding her daughter Donna Jeanne Smith. The photo was taken on the front porch of the Smith family home.



After her husband, George Fred, died Mary Elizabeth lived another nine years in the family home on Vine Street with her daughter, Mary Chelta and her husband Ernest LeRoy Quick. She died March 18, 1951 at the age of 77. I was a week short of four years old when Mary Elizabeth passed away but I remember on more than one occasion walking to grandma's house to get a piece of candy that she always seemed to have in the kitchen.

George Fred's Children as Adults

I have four additional photographs that may be of interest. These are photographs of some of the adult "children" of George Fred. The first photograph was taken in Pocatello, Idaho around 1941 where his daughter Anita was living with her husband Cornelius Vanderende. Anita and her husband are seen in the upper right of the photo. Proceeding to the left on the top row is Ethel Naylor (Smith), wife of Raymont Fred Smith. Next to Ethel is George Fred's oldest daughter, Florence Elizabeth (Bringhurst).

Behind Florence is the next oldest daughter, Katherine Debora (Gilbert). On her left is her son George Stewart Gilbert and his wife, Genevieve Higginson (Gilbert). On the front row starting on the left is John Tripp Bringhurst, Florence's husband. Next is George Fred's son, Raymont Fred. The children in front, starting next to Raymont are June Bringhurst, Florence's youngest daughter; Next to June is Shirley Dean Smith, Daughter of Raymont Fred. Off of Shirley's left shoulder is her older sister, Donna Jeanne. In front of Donna Jeanne is (likely) Candace Marlene Vanderende, Anita's daughter. Lastly, at the lower right of the photo is Raymont Fred's oldest son, Robert Ray.



This next photograph was taken around 1954 and shows many of George Fred's adult children and spouses. Starting in the upper left corner is Mary Chelta Smith (Quick), Alila Esther Smith (Mitchener), the lady next to Alila is unidentified, Ethel Naylor Smith

(wife of Raymont Fred Smith), and Anita Smith (Vanderende). On the couch in front from the left is Raymont Fred Smith, John Tripp Bringhurst (husband of Florence Elizabeth), and Catherine Debora Smith (Gilbert). Only the two other living sons were not present, Glenn Taubman Smith and Orson James Smith.



This photograph was taken 15 years later around 1970 in front of the family home. From left to right is Charles Edward Mitchener (husband to Alila Esther), Alila Esther Smith (Mitchener), Catherine Debora Smith (Gilbert), Ethel Naylor (Smith)(wife of Raymont

Fred Smith), Mary Chelta Smith (Quick), Ernest LeRoy Quick (husband to Mary Chelta), John Tripp Bringhurst (husband to Florence Elizabeth) , and Florence Elizabeth Smith (Bringhurst).



Here is one last photograph of three of the adult children of George Fred taken June 10, 1970. Shown from left to right are Anita Smith (Vanderende), Alila Esther Smith (Mitchener), Mary Chelta Smith (Quick), and daughter in law, Ethel Naylor (Smith), wife of Raymont Fred Smith.



George Fred was preceded in death by six of his children:

Hazel died December 17, 1888 at the age of 7 weeks

James Ernest died June 28, 1900 at age of 6 weeks

Nellie Ann died September 07, 1907 at the age of 15 years

George Earl died December 9, 1912 at the age of 21 years

Thomas Ruben died November 11, 1937 at the age of 53

Janice Marjorie died October 05, 1918 at the age of 2 years

George Fred's remaining eight children have passed away since his death:

Raymont Fred died December 3, 1959 at the age of 63 years

Catherine Debora died March 27, 1971 at the age of 81 years

Orson James died July 15, 1971 at the age of 88 years

Anita died December 30, 1975 at the age of 85 years

Florence Elizabeth died January 9, 1982 at the age of 96

Alila Esther died February 5, 1982 at the age of 83 years

Glenn Taubman died April 21, 1984 at the age of 82 years

Mary Chelta died May 5, 1989 at the age of 80 years

Murray City Cemetery Smith Family Grave site

I took the following two photographs on Memorial Day 2011 at the Murray City Cemetery. The first shows the grave site and markers for George Fred Smith and his two wives, Elizabeth Ann Newman on his right side and Mary Elizabeth Taubman on his left side.



The second photograph shows an expanded view of the Smith burial site at the Murray City Cemetery. In the upper left is the new cemetery marker that was placed just this year on the grave of George Fred's mother and father, George W. Smith and Catherine Wootton (Wooten). I give my thanks to Keith Poulman and his family for making this happen. In the upper center is the grave site and marker of daughter, Nellie Ann who died of Scarlet Fever in 1909. Next to her is son, George Earl who died in a snow slide in Montana in 1912. On the bottom row are the three grave sites identified in the above photograph and on the far right is the double grave site and marker of daughter, Janice Marjorie (died 1918 at 2 years of age) and son, James Ernest (died 1900 at six weeks of age).



Together Again

George Fred, his wives, Elizabeth Ann Newman, and Mary Elizabeth Taubman and their 14 children have long since reunited. Many of their grandchildren and some great-great grandchildren have joined the family reunion on the other side. It is hoped that his remaining posterity will live up to the legacy he left for us. We are grateful for his example of faithful service to the Lord, to his family, and to his fellow man.

My name is Brent Naylor Smith and I turned 64 years old on the 25th of March 2011. I was born in Murray, Utah youngest of the seven children of Raymont Fred Smith and Ethel Naylor. As has been written here Raymont was the eighth of fourteen children born to George Fred Smith and Elizabeth Ann Newman and Mary Elizabeth Taubman. He was born at the family home on Vine Street, Cottonwood, Utah June 16, 1896.

Timeline of events in the life of George Fred Smith

<p style="text-align: center;">George Fred Smith and Family Timeline of Key Events <i>(all relationships are to George Fred Smith)</i></p>		
Date	Event	Relationship/Description
10 June 1792	Christening	Grandmother - Patience Timson, Marsworth, Buckinghamshire, England
10 Feb 1793	Christening	Grandfather - George Smith, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England
25 Dec 1812	Marriage	Grandparents - George Smith to Patience Timson, St. Mary's Church, Eaton Bray
2 May 1823	Birth	Father – George W. Smith, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England
20 Sep 1828	Birth	Mother – Catherine Wootton, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England
25 Dec 1828	Birth	Uncle – Thomas X. Smith, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England
3 Jun 1844	Death	Grandfather – George Smith, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England
21 Dec 1845	Marriage	Parents – George W. Smith and Catherine Wootton, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England
29 Apr 1847	Birth	Sister - Sobrina Smith - first child of George W. Smith and Catherine Wootton, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England
4 Oct 1848	Birth	Sister - Jane Smith – second child of George W. Smith and Catherine Wootton, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England
29 Oct 1848	Baptism	Father – George W. Smith, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England
15 Dec 1848	Baptism	Mother – Catherine Wootton, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England
8 Mar 1849	Baptism	Uncle – Thomas X. Smith, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England

George Fred Smith and Family Timeline of Key Events

(all relationships are to George Fred Smith)

Date	Event	Relationship/Description
18 Sep 1852	Birth	Sister - Maria Elizabeth Smith – third child of George W. Smith and Catherine Wootton, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England
1 Oct 1852	Death	Sister – Maria Elizabeth Smith, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England
8 Mar 1854	Birth and Death	Brother – Marlon Lehi Smith –fourth child of George W. Smith and Catherine Wootton, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England
24 Apr 1854	Departure	Parents - George W. Smith and Catherine Wootton depart from Liverpool, England with sisters – Sobrina and Jane aboard sailing vessel Clara Wheeler
3 Jul 1854	Arrival	Above party arrive in Port New Orleans (70 days at sea)
About 17 Jul 1854	Arrival	Estimated date of party arrive in Council Bluffs, Iowa after taking boat up the Mississippi from New Orleans. We don't know for sure where they spent the next year.
4 Aug 1855	Departure	Above party depart for Utah with the Milo Andrus Wagon Company from Atchison, Kansas
28 Sep 1856	Birth	Sister – Annie Merintha Smith – fifth child of George W. Smith and Catherine Wootton, Near Devils Gate, Wyoming
24 Oct 1856	Arrival	Above party arrive in the Salt Lake Valley, Utah Territory (82 Days on the trail – approximately 1200 miles)
Nov 1856	Arrival	Above party travel to Farmington, Utah and settle next to Thomas X. Smith who had immigrated to Utah two years prior
27 Mar 1857	Endowment and Sealing	Parents – George W. Smith and Catherine Wootton, Receive their endowments and are sealed together in the Endowment House, Salt Lake City, Utah
21 Jan 1858	Birth	Sister – Georgiana Smith –Sixth child of George W. and

George Fred Smith and Family Timeline of Key Events

(all relationships are to George Fred Smith)

Date	Event	Relationship/Description
		Catherine Wootton, Farmington, Utah
28 Dec 1859	Birth	George Fred Smith – Seventh Child of George W. and Catherine Wootton, Farmington, Utah
Sept 1859	Move	Uncle Thomas X. Smith and family moved to Logan, Utah
15 Sep 1862	Birth	Sister - Ida Smith – Eighth child of George W. Smith and Catherine Wootton, Farmington, Utah
6 Apr 1863	Birth	Future wife of George Fred Smith – Elizabeth Ann Newman, Holladay, Utah
20 Jan 1864	Birth	Sister – Amena Smith – ninth child of George W. Smith and Catherine Wootton, Farmington, Utah
3 Feb 1866	Marriage	Sister – Sobrina Smith marriage to Libson Lamb, Farmington, Utah
9 Jul 1866	Birth	Sister – Lucy Evelyn Smith – tenth child of George W. Smith and Catherine Wootton, Farmington, Utah
18 May 1868	Birth	Brother – Alonzo Bray Smith –eleventh child of George W. Smith and Catherine Wootton, Farmington Utah
29 Oct 1868	Baptism	George Fred Smith is baptized and confirmed a member of the Church, Salt Lake City, Utah
After July 1870	Departure	Father - George W. Smith and Mother Catherine Wootton with family including Annie Merintha, Georgiana, George Fred, Ida, Amena, Lucy Evelyn and Alonzo move via team and wagon for the “Muddy” mission Southwest of St. George
About 1872	Marriage	Sister – Jane Smith marriage to Joseph Livsey, Farmington, Utah
23 Oct 1872	Death	Grandmother – Patience Timson, Dunstable, Bedfordshire,

George Fred Smith and Family Timeline of Key Events

(all relationships are to George Fred Smith)

Date	Event	Relationship/Description
		England
Fall 1870 – Spring 1873	St. George / In transit	Above party arrived in the “Muddy” in the Fall of 1870 but departed with the rest of the Saints in the Spring of 1871. They likely spent the next year in St. George before returning to the Salt Lake Valley in 1873
1873	Arrival	Above party arrive and settle in Holladay, Utah near 4600 South and 2300 East.
30 Sep 1873	Birth	Future wife of George Fred Smith – Mary Elizabeth Taubman, Sugarhouse, Utah
1873 – 1877	Schooling	George Fred Smith and his siblings attended their first formal schooling in a small schoolhouse located at 4800 South and 2225 East, Holladay, Utah (District 28 School)
About 1876	Marriage	Sister – Annie Merintha marriage to Samuel Hitch
1876	Property purchase	Father George W. and Catherine Wootton purchased 10 acre farm located at 6400 South and 1700 East.
By June 1880	In Home	George W. and Catherine Wootton built a small 2 room house on property making their own adobe bricks.
30 Sep 1881	Baptism	Future wife of George Fred Smith - Mary Elizabeth Taubman baptized and confirmed a member of the Church, Salt Lake City, Utah
16 Feb 1881	Marriage	Ida Smith marriage to Charles Albert Wilkins, South Cottonwood, Utah
About 1881	Marriage	Georgiana Smith marriage to Charles Higson, Salt Lake City, Utah

George Fred Smith and Family Timeline of Key Events

(all relationships are to George Fred Smith)

Date	Event	Relationship/Description
28 Oct 1881	Marriage	George Fred Smith marriage to Elizabeth Ann Newman, Murray, Utah
20 Jul 1882	Birth	Orson James Smith – first child of George Fred Smith and Elizabeth Ann Newman, Cottonwood, Utah
14 Feb 1883	Death	Mother – Catherine Wootton, Cottonwood, Utah
30 Mar 1884	Birth	Thomas Ruben Smith – second child of George Fred Smith and Elizabeth Ann Newman, Cottonwood, Utah
02 Dec 1885	Marriage	Sister – Amena Smith – William Park
7 Jan 1886	Birth	Florence Elizabeth Smith – third child of George Fred Smith and Elizabeth Ann Newman, Cottonwood, Utah
30 Jun 1888	Death	Father – George W. Smith, Cottonwood, Utah
26 Oct 1888	Birth	Hazel Smith – fourth child of George Fred Smith and Elizabeth Ann Newman, Cottonwood, Utah
17 Dec 1888	Death	Hazel Smith – fourth child of George Fred Smith and Elizabeth Ann Newman, Cottonwood, Utah
27 Dec 1888	Marriage	Lucy Evelyn Smith marriage to Marcus Bennion
25 Oct 1889	Birth	Catherine Debora Smith – fifth child of George Fred Smith and Elizabeth Ann Newman, Cottonwood, Utah
24 Mar 1891	Birth	George Earl Smith – sixth child of George Fred Smith and Elizabeth Ann Newman, Cottonwood, Utah
Before Jun 10 1892	Move	George Fred and Elizabeth Ann move into their new 5 room home built in front of the old log home before the birth of Nellie Ann
10 Jun 1892	Birth	Nellie Ann Smith – seventh child of George Fred Smith and Elizabeth Ann Newman, Cottonwood, Utah

George Fred Smith and Family Timeline of Key Events

(all relationships are to George Fred Smith)

Date	Event	Relationship/Description
21 Nov 1894	Marriage	Brother – Alonzo Bray Smith – Nellie Johnson, Salt Lake City, Utah
1 Feb 1895	Death	Elizabeth Ann Newman – first wife of George Fred Smith, Cottonwood, Utah
4 Feb 1895	Burial	Elizabeth Ann Newman, Murray City Cemetery, Murray, Utah
31 Jan 1896	Marriage	George Fred Smith – Mary Elizabeth Taubman, Murray, Utah
16 Jun 1896	Birth	Raymont Fred Smith, first child of George Fred Smith and Mary Elizabeth Taubman, Murray, Utah
18 Mar 1897	Death	Sister – Sobrina Smith
20 Jan 1898	Death	Sister – Amena Smith
24 Apr 1898	Sealing	George Fred Smith and Elizabeth Ann Newman, Salt Lake Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah
24 Apr 1898	Sealing	Children – Orson James, Thomas Ruben, Florence Elizabeth, Hazel, Catherine Debora, George Earl, and Nellie Ann sealed to parents – George Fred Smith and Elizabeth Ann Newman, Salt Lake Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah
24 Apr 1898	Sealing	George Fred Smith and Mary Elizabeth Taubman, Salt Lake Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah
24 Apr 1898	Sealing	Raymont Fred Smith sealed to parents – George Fred Smith and Mary Elizabeth Taubman, Salt Lake Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah
7 May 1898	Birth	Alila Esther Smith, second child of George Fred Smith and Mary Elizabeth Taubman, Murray, Utah
10 May 1900	Birth	James Ernest Smith, third child of George Fred Smith and Mary Elizabeth Taubman, Murray, Utah

George Fred Smith and Family Timeline of Key Events

(all relationships are to George Fred Smith)

Date	Event	Relationship/Description
28 Jun 1900	Death	James Ernest Smith, third child of George Fred Smith and Mary Elizabeth Taubman, Murray, Utah
10 May 1901	Birth	Glenn Taubman Smith, fourth child of George Fred Smith and Mary Elizabeth Taubman, Murray, Utah
23 May 1905	Setting apart for mission	George Fred Smith set apart as a missionary to Great Britain by J. Golden Kimball, Salt Lake City, Utah
23 May 1905 – 7 Sep 1907	Mission	George Fred Smith - Mission to Great Britain
1 Jan 1907	Death	Uncle – Thomas X. Smith, Logan, Utah
13 Jun 1907	Marriage	Daughter – Florence Elizabeth Smith – John Tripp Bringhurst, Salt Lake Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah
7 Sep 1907	Death	Nellie Ann Smith, seventh child of George Fred Smith and Elizabeth Ann Newman, Murray, Utah
7 May 1908	Birth	Mary Chelta Smith, fifth Child of George Fred Smith and Mary Elizabeth Taubman, Murray, Utah
29 Dec 1909	Marriage	Daughter – Catherine Debora Smith – Chester Gilbert, Murray, Utah
23 Nov 1910	Birth	Anita Smith, sixth child of George Fred Smith and Mary Elizabeth Taubman, Murray, Utah
9 Dec 1912	Death	George Earl Smith, sixth child of George Fred Smith and Elizabeth Ann Newman, Montana
1 Oct 1913	Death	Sister – Jane Smith
29 Apr 1914	Marriage	Son – Orson James Smith – Laura Pearlene Smith, Murray, Utah
23 Nov 1916	Birth	Janice Marjorie Smith, seventh child of George Fred Smith and

George Fred Smith and Family Timeline of Key Events

(all relationships are to George Fred Smith)

Date	Event	Relationship/Description
		Mary Elizabeth Taubman, Murray, Utah
23 May 1918	Death	Sister – Annie Merintha Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah
05 Oct 1918	Death	Daughter – Janice Marjory Smith, Cottonwood, Utah
21 Jun 1921	Death	Brother – Alonzo Bray Smith, Cottonwood, Utah
7 Jun 1922	Marriage	Daughter – Alila Esther Smith – Charles Edward Mitchener, Salt Lake City, Utah
20 Jun 1923	Marriage	Son – Raymont Fred Smith – Ethel Naylor, SLC Temple, Utah
4 Mar 1926	Marriage	Son – Glenn Taubman Smith – Ruby Andrews
7 Feb 1927	Marriage	Daughter – Mary Chelta Smith – Ernest LeRoy Quick,
18 May 1927	Death	Sister – Georgiana Smith
23 Nov 1928	Marriage	Daughter – Anita Smith – Cornelius Vanderende, Salt Lake Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah
21 Jun 1935	Marriage	Son – Thomas Ruben Smith – Rapora Rose Simon
28 Apr 1937	Death	Sister – Lucy Evelyn Smith
11 Nov 1937	Death	Son - Thomas Ruben Smith, second child of George Fred Smith and Elizabeth Ann Newman, Murray, Utah
14 May 1942	Death	George Fred Smith, Cottonwood, Utah
17 May 1942	Burial	George Fred Smith, Murray City Cemetery, Murray, Utah
18 Mar 1951	Death	Mary Elizabeth Taubman, Cottonwood, Utah
21 Mar 1951	Burial	Mary Elizabeth Taubman, Murray City Cemetery, Murray
19 Feb 1952	Death	Sister – Ida Smith, Utah
3 Dec 1959	Death	Raymont Fred Smith, first child of George Fred Smith and Mary Elizabeth Taubman, Murray, Utah
27 Mar 1971	Death	Catherine Debora Smith, fifth child of George Fred Smith and Elizabeth Ann Newman, Utah

George Fred Smith and Family Timeline of Key Events

(all relationships are to George Fred Smith)

Date	Event	Relationship/Description
15 Jul 1971	Death	Orson James Smith, first child of George Fred Smith and Elizabeth Ann Newman, Murray, Utah
30 Dec 1975	Death	Anita Smith, sixth child of George Fred Smith and Mary Elizabeth Taubman, Inglewood, California
9 Jan 1982	Death	Florence Elizabeth Smith, third child of George Fred Smith and Elizabeth Ann Newman, Murray, Utah
5 Feb 1982	Death	Alila Esther Smith, second child of George Fred Smith and Mary Elizabeth Taubman, Utah
21 Apr 1984	Death	Glenn Taubman Smith, fourth child of George Fred Smith and Mary Elizabeth Taubman, Kuna, Ida, Idaho
5 May 1989	Death	Mary Chelta Smith, fifth child of George Fred Smith and Mary Elizabeth Taubman, Murray, Utah

Appendix I

Family Group Sheets

George W. Smith and Catherine Wootton (Wootton)

George Fred Smith and Elizabeth Ann Newman

George Fred Smith and Mary Elizabeth Taubman

Family Group Sheet

19 April 2011

Father George William Smith				
Birth	2 May 1823	Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, Eng.	B: 29 Oct 1848	
Chr	5 Feb 1826	Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, Eng.	E: 27 Mar 1857	EHOUS
Death	30 Jun 1888	Cottonwood, Salt Lake City, UT	SP: 4 Feb 1925	
Burial	Jul 1888	Murray, SLake, Utah		
Marriage	21 Dec 1845	Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, Eng	SS: 27 Mar 1857	EHOUS
Father	George Smith (1792-1844)			
Mother	Patience Timson (1792-1872)			
Mother Catherine Wooton				
Birth	20 Sep 1828	Eaton Bray, Bedford, England	B: 15 Dec 1848	
Burial	Sep 1883	Murray, Salt Lake, Utah, United States	E: 27 Mar 1857	EHOUS
Death	14 Sep 1883	Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah	SP: 22 Jun 1960	SLAKE
Father	William Wootton (1808-1891)			
Mother	Deborah Roe (1807-1857)			
Children				
F Sabrina Catherine Smith				
Birth	29 Apr 1847	Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England	B: 27 Apr 1856	
Death	27 Mar 1893	Farmington, Davis, Utah	E: 3 Feb 1866	
Burial		Framington Cemetery, Framington, Davis, Utah, USA	SP: 22 May 1957	EHOUS
Spouse	Lisbon LAMB (1827-1880)		SS: 31 Mar 1964	
Marriage	3 Feb 1866	Salt Lake City, Ut		
F Jane Smith				
Birth	4 Oct 1848	Eaton Bray, Beds., Eng.	B: 27 Apr 1856	
Burial	Apr 1913	San Francisco, San Francisco, California, United States	E: 20 Sep 1945	
Death	13 Apr 1913	San Francisco, San Francisco, California, United States	SP: 22 May 1957	
Spouse	Joseph Livsey (1834-1874)		SS: 30 Aug 1949	
Marriage	abt 1872	Farmington, Davis, Utah		
F Maria Elizabeth Smith				
Birth	18 Sep 1852	Eaton Bray, Bdfrd, Eng	B: 11 May 2002	SLAKE
Death	1 Oct 1852	Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, Eng.	E: 14 May 2002	JRIVE
Burial			SP: 22 May 1922	SLAKE
Marriage			SS:	
M Marlon Lehi Smith				
Birth	8 Mar 1854	Eaton Bray, Bdfrd, Eng	B: 11 May 2002	SLAKE
Death	8 May 1854	Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, Eng.	E: 13 Aug 2002	JRIVE
Burial			SP: 22 May 1922	SLAKE
Marriage			SS:	
F Annie Merintha Smith				
Birth	28 Sep 1855	Near Devil's Gate, Wyo., Usa	B: 21 Apr 1867	
Death	23 May 1918	Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah, United States	E: 29 Aug 1956	LANGE
Burial			SP: 22 May 1957	
Spouse	Samuel Palmer Hitch (1845-)		SS: 2 Dec 1992	ALBER
Marriage	abt 1876	Darwin, Inyo, California, United States		
F Georgianna Smith				
Birth	21 Jan 1858	Farmington, Davis, UT	B: 21 Apr 1867	
Death	14 May 1927		E: 27 Aug 1959	
Burial		Mt Olivet Cem, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah	SP: BIC	
Spouse	Charles Higson (1854-1923)		SS: 3 Jul 1998	MANTI
Marriage	1881	<Farmington, Davis, UT>		

Family Group Sheet

19 April 2011

Father George William Smith				
Mother Catherine Wooton				
Children				
M	George Fred Smith			
	Birth	28 Dec 1859	Farmington, Davis, Utah	B: 29 Oct 1868
	Death	14 May 1942	Cottonwood, Salt Lake, UT	E: 24 Apr 1898 SLAKE
	Burial	18 May 1942	Murray, Salt Lake, Utah, United States	SP: BIC
	Spouse	Elizabeth Ann Newman (1863-1895)		SS: 24 Apr 1898 SLAKE
	Marriage	28 Oct 1881	Cottonwood, Salt Lake City, UT	
	Spouse	Mary E Taubman (1873-1951)		SS: 24 Apr 1898 SLAKE
	Marriage	31 Jan 1896	Cottonwood, Salt Lake City, UT	
F	Ida Smith			
	Birth	15 Sep 1862	Farmington, Davis, Utah	B: 30 Jun 1900
	Death	19 Feb 1952		E: 20 Dec 1911 SLAKE
	Burial	23 Feb 1952	Murray City, Salt Lake, Ut	SP: BIC
	Spouse	Charles Albert Wilkins (1861-1942)		SS: 20 Dec 1911 SLAKE
	Marriage	16 Feb 1881	Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT	
F	Amenia Gertrude Smith			
	Birth	20 Jan 1864	Farmington, Davis, Utah	B: 28 Apr 1884
	Burial	Jan 1898	Murray, Salt Lake, Utah	E: 2 Dec 1885 SLAKE
	Death	20 Jan 1898		SP: BIC
	Spouse	William Hill Park (1860-1914)		SS: 2 Dec 1885 LOGAN
	Marriage	2 Dec 1885	Logan, Cache, Ut	
F	Lucy Evelyn Smith			
	Birth	9 Jul 1866	Farmington, Davis, UT	B: 8 Sep 1878
	Burial	Apr 1937		E: 29 Nov 1911 SLAKE
	Death	23 Apr 1937		SP: BIC
	Spouse	Marcus Bennion (1865-1913)		SS: 7 Jul 2007 VERNA
	Marriage	27 Dec 1888	Salt Lake City, S-Lk, UT	
M	Alonzo Bray Smith			
	Birth	18 May 1868	Farmington, Davis, UT	B: 8 Sep 1878
	Death	21 Jun 1921	Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah	E: 21 Nov 1894 SLAKE
	Burial	28 Jun 1921	Murray City Cemetary, Murray, Salt Lake, UT	SP: BIC
	Spouse	Nellie Johnsen (1875-1942)		SS: 21 Nov 1894 SLAKE
	Marriage	21 Nov 1894	Holiday, Salt Lake, Utah	
Preparer			Comments	

Family Group Sheet

26 April 2011

Father George Fred Smith				
Birth	28 Dec 1859	Farmington,Davis,Utah	B: 29 Oct 1868	
Death	14 May 1942	Cottonwood, Salt Lake, UT	E: 24 Apr 1898	SLAKE
Burial	18 May 1942	Murray, Salt Lake, Utah, United States	SP: BIC	
Marriage	28 Oct 1881	Cottonwood, Salt Lake City, UT	SS: 24 Apr 1898	SLAKE
Father	George William Smith (1823-1888)			
Mother	Catherine Wooton (1828-1883)			
Other spouse	Mary E Taubman (1873-1951)		SS: 24 Apr 1898	SLAKE
Marriage	31 Jan 1896	Cottonwood, Salt Lake City, UT		
Mother Elizabeth Ann Newman				
Birth	6 Apr 1863	Salt Lake City,Utah	B: 5 Jul 1894	
Death	1 Feb 1895	Murray, Salt Lake, Utah, United States	E: 24 Apr 1898	SLAKE
Burial	4 Feb 1895	Murray City Cemetary, Murray, Salt Lake, UT	SP: BIC	
Father	Joseph Newman (1809-1877)			
Mother	Elizabeth Payne (1827-1894)			
Children				
M Orson James Smith				
Birth	20 Jul 1882	B. Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah	B: Aug 1892	
Death	19 Jul 1971	, Murray, Salt Lake, Utah	E: 17 Apr 1973	SLAKE
Burial	25 Jul 1971	Holladay, Salt Lake, Utah, United States	SP: 24 Apr 1898	SLAKE
Spouse	Laura Pearlene Smith (1892-1966)		SS: 17 Apr 1973	SLAKE
Marriage	29 Apr 1914	Murray,Salt Lake,Utah		
M Thomas Ruben Smith				
Birth	30 Mar 1884	Cottonwood, S-Lk, UT	B: Aug 1892	
Death	11 Nov 1937		E: 4 Feb 1952	SLAKE
Burial			SP: 24 Apr 1898	SLAKE
Spouse	Rapora Rose Simon (-)		SS:	
Marriage	21 Jun 1935			
F Florence E Smith				
Birth	7 Jan 1886	Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah	B: 5 Jul 1894	
Burial	Jan 1982	Murray City Cemetary, Murray, Salt Lake, UT	E: 13 Jun 1907	
Death	9 Jan 1982	Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah	SP: 24 Apr 1898	SLAKE
Spouse	John Tripp Bringhurst (1883-1962)		SS: 13 Jun 1907	SLAKE
Marriage	13 Jun 1907			
F Hazel Smith				
Birth	26 Oct 1888	Cottonwood, S-Lk, UT	B:	
Death	17 Dec 1888	Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah	E:	
Burial		Murray City Cemetary, Murray, Salt Lake, UT	SP: 24 Apr 1898	SLAKE
Marriage			SS:	
F Catherine Deborah Smith				
Birth	25 Oct 1889	Cottonwood,Salt Lake,Utah	B: 4 Jul 1898	
Death	27 Mar 1971		E: 5 Dec 1919	SLAKE
Burial			SP: 24 Apr 1898	SLAKE
Spouse	Chester Gilbert (1888-1918)		SS: 5 Dec 1919	SLAKE
Marriage	29 Dec 1909			
M George Earl Smith				
Birth	24 Mar 1891	Cottonwood, S-Lk, UT	B: 1 May 1899	
Burial	Dec 1912	Murray City Cemetary, Murray, Salt Lake, UT	E: 28 Feb 1918	SLAKE
Death	9 Dec 1912	Montana, United States	SP: 24 Apr 1898	SLAKE
Marriage			SS:	
F Nellie Ann Smith				
Birth	10 Jun 1892	Cottonwood, S-Lk, UT	B: Jun 1901	
Death	7 Sep 1907	Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah	E: 9 Oct 2007	SEATT
Burial	8 Sep 1907	Murray City Cemetary, Murray, Salt Lake, UT	SP: 24 Apr 1898	SLAKE
Marriage			SS:	

Family Group Sheet

19 April 2011

Father George Fred Smith

Birth	28 Dec 1859	Farmington,Davis,Utah	B: 29 Oct 1868	
Death	14 May 1942	Cottonwood, Salt Lake, UT	E: 24 Apr 1898	SLAKE
Burial	18 May 1942	Murray, Salt Lake, Utah, United States	SP: BIC	
Marriage	31 Jan 1896	Cottonwood, Salt Lake City, UT	SS: 24 Apr 1898	SLAKE
Father	George William Smith (1823-1888)			
Mother	Catherine Wooton (1828-1883)			
Other spouse	Elizabeth Ann Newman (1863-1895)		SS: 24 Apr 1898	SLAKE
Marriage	28 Oct 1881	Cottonwood, Salt Lake City, UT		

Mother Mary E Taubman

Birth	30 Sep 1873	Salt Lake City,Salt Lake,Utah	B: 30 Sep 1881	
Death	18 Mar 1951	Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah	E: 24 Apr 1898	SLAKE
Burial	21 Mar 1951	(Murray City Cemetary), Murray, Salt Lake Co., UT	SP: BIC	
Father	Ernst Reinhold TAUBMANN (1831-1888)			
Mother	Ane Kirstine Jensen (1853-1857)			

Children

M Raymond Fred Smith

Birth	16 Jun 1896	Cottonwood,Salt Lake,Utah	B: 2 Jul 1904	
Burial	Dec 1959	Sandy, Salt Lake, Utah	E: 20 Jun 1923	SLAKE
Death	3 Dec 1959	Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah	SP: 27 Apr 1898	SLAKE
Spouse	Ethel Naylor (1903-1975)		SS: 20 Jun 1923	SLAKE
Marriage	20 Jun 1923	Salt Lake City,Salt Lake,Utah		

F Alila Esther Smith

Birth	7 May 1898	Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah	B: 1 Jun 1906	
Death	5 Feb 1982		E: 4 Nov 1932	
Burial	10 Feb 1982	Mount Olivet Cemetery, Salt Lake City, S.L., Utah	SP: BIC	
Spouse	Charles Edward Mitchener (1885-1974)		SS: 4 Nov 1932	
Marriage	7 Jun 1922	Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah		

M Frank Ernest James Smith

Birth	10 May 1900	Cottonwood, S-Lk, UT	B:	
Burial	Jun 1900	Murray City Cemetary, Murray, Salt Lake, UT	E:	
Death	28 Jun 1900	Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah	SP: BIC	
Marriage			SS:	

M Glen Taubman Smith

Birth	2 Aug 1901	Brinton, Salt Lake, Utah	B: 16 Nov 1909	
Death	21 Apr 1984	Idaho, United States	E: Excluded	SLAKE
Burial		Kuna, Ada, Idaho, United States	SP: BIC	
Spouse	Ruby Fay Andrus (1904-1996)		SS: 4 Mar 1926	SLAKE
Marriage	4 Mar 1926	Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah		

F Mary Chelta Smith

Birth	7 May 1908	Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah	B: 30 Sep 1916	
Burial	May 1989	Murray City Cemetary, Murray, Salt Lake, UT	E: 14 Jun 1938	SLAKE
Death	5 May 1989	Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah	SP: BIC	
Spouse	Ernest Le Roy Quick (1909-1972)		SS: 14 Jun 1938	
Marriage	7 Feb 1927			

F Anita Smith

Birth	23 Nov 1910	Brinton-Murray,Salt Lake,Utah	B: 29 Mar 1919	
Death	30 Dec 1975	Inglewood, California, United States	E: 23 Nov 1928	SLAKE
Burial	3 Jan 1976	Green Hills Cemetery, San Pedro, Los Angeles, CA	SP: BIC	
Spouse	Cornelius Vanderende (1900-1973)		SS: 23 Nov 1928	SLAKE
Marriage	23 Nov 1928	Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, UT		

F Janice Marjory Smith

Birth	8 Aug 1916	Cottonwood, S-Lk, UT	B:	
Death	5 Oct 1918	Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah	E:	
Burial			SP: BIC	
Marriage			SS:	