### Appendix, Selected Genealogy Records and Reference Materials

Genealogical Family Group Sheets: Traditional, Original Format

George William and Catherine Wooten Smith and Children George Smith and Patience Timson Smith and Children Thomas X Smith and Ann Masters Howe Smith and Children

New Family Search Format Records

William Wooton and Deborah Roe Wooton (Parents of Catherine) George William and Catherine Wooten Smith Thomas X. Smith and Margaret Gurney and Children

#### The following are the children of George William and Catherine Smith and spouses

Alonzo Bray Smith and Nellie Johnson
Amenia Gertrude Smith and William Hill Park
Annie Merintha Smith and Samuel Hitch
Georgiana Smith and Charles J. Higson
George Fred Smith and Elizabeth Ann Neuman
George Fred Smith and Mary Elizabeth Taubman
Ida Smith Wilkins and Charles A. Wilkins
Jane Smith and Joseph Livesy
Jane Smith and Martin Smith
Lucy Evelyn Smith and Marcus Bennion
Maria Elizabeth Smith (Died near birth and buried in England)
Marlon Lehi Smith (Died on day of birth and buried in England)
Minnie Smith (A twin of Amenia who may have died at or near birth)
Sobrina Smith Lamb and Lisbon Lamb

George W. And Catherine Wooten Smith (A history written of them, author not identified)

Google maps that pinpoint the location of Devil's Backbone mountains in Wyoming

History and pictures of George Fred Smith, their oldest son, and his family (Provided by LeAnne Quick mentioned in the text on page 14) I added a picture of the home he built at 1725 Vine Street in Murray. LeAnne Quick, one of his granddaughters, lives there now.

History of Farmington: Utah History Encyclopedia, Glen M. Leonard

History of Ida Smith Wilkins (Biography by granddaughter, Ella Perkins Poelman)

Holladay, Utah: History, Geography, etc. (From Wikipedia and the city of Holladay)

LDS Branch Records of Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire (Provided by Craig Albiston)

Mormon Immigration Index-Passenger List on the Clara Wheeler (April, 1854)

Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847-1868, (Available at lds.org/churchhistory)

Milo Andrus Company (1855) Summary, Relevant Smith Passengers, Milo Andrus Company (1855) Narrative
Notice to Our Emigrants, St. Louis Luminary, 14 Apr. 1855, 82
The Point of Outfit for Our Spring Emigration, St. Louis Luminary, 31 Mar.1855, 74.

Murray City, Utah (From the website of murray.utah.gov)

Records of Wesleyan Methodist Church of Eaton Bray Parish

Smith's and Wooten's/Wooton's in Murray City Cemetery/Address & Map

The Muddy Mission (Available at onlinenevada.org/the\_muddy\_mission)

U.S. Census records from 1860 and 1870 in Farmington including Smith Family

U. S. Census records of 1880 in South Cottonwood including our Smith Family

Wyoming county map with administrative cities (From geology.com/county-mapwyoming.shtml)

George Patience NAME & ADDRESS OF PERSON SUBMITING PECOND Smith Family Organization C/O Mr. John Fred Anderegg P. O. Box 283 Sountiful, Utah 84010	FAMILY REPRESENTATIVE  ANDEREGG John Fred  RELATION OF F.R. TO HUSBAND  3 RE SON  TEMPLE ORDINANCE DATA  BAPTIZED (DATE)  HUSBAND  HUSBAND  RELATION OF F.R. TO WITE  SELECTION OF F.R. TO WITE  SELECTION OF F.R. TO WITE  WIFE TO HUSBAND  HUSBAND	20 Jan 1885 13 Mar 1885 25 12 Jan 1972 31 Jan 1972 14 Mar 1972s.  16 May 1849 child child child child 27 Mar 1857 4 Feb 1925 19 Jan 1972 14 Mar 1972s.  20 Oct 1848 27 Mar 1857 4 Feb 1925 2907 17 Abr 1849 15 Nov 1855 4 Feb 1925 2 July 1915 29 Jan 1952 4 Feb 1925 892 8 July 1915 12 Dec 1951 4 Feb 1925 2 July 1915 12 Dec 1951 4 Feb 1925 2 July 1915 12 Dec 1951 4 Feb 1925 2 July 1915 12 Dec 1951 4 Feb 1925 2 July 1915 12 Dec 1951 4 Feb 1925 2 July 1915 12 Dec 1951 4 Feb 1925 2 July 1915 12 Dec 1951 4 Feb 1925 2 July 1915 12 Dec 1951 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	une 1867 Temple work for #2 Reuben and #3 1843 James is in the process of being Jan 1869 redone. As soon as the new ordinance on on dates are known, they will be sent
Fine Times SMITH, G Wife TIMSON, England Examiners: 2.  State or Mission Ann	Ne S7 ろfreef RADWELL, Elizabeth	Church, Beds Eng (1) CMNCTN, Mary Church, Beds Eng (1) CMNCOMB, Betsy Church, Beds Eng (1) DUNCOMB, Betsy Church, Beds Eng (1) CMNCOMB, Betsy Church, Beds Eng (1) GURNER, Ruth Beds Eng (1) GURNER, Margaret  Beds Eng (1) GURNEY, Margaret Church, Beds Eng (1) GURNEY, Margaret	orher marriages #1 Caleb md (2) CULPIN, Catherine on 22 June 1867 #2 Reuben md (2) COOK, Harriet on 20 Nov 1843 #6 Thomas md (2) HOWE, Anna Masters on 19 Jan 1869 #6 Thomas md (3) SWEET, Elizabeth Fullerton on 18 June 1881
St. Marys Church, Eaton Bray, St. Marys Church, Eaton Bray, Eaton Bray, Bedsfordshire, Engeton Bray, Bray, Bedsfordshire, Engeton Bray, Bedsfordshire, Engeton Bray, Bray, Bedsfordshire, Engeton Bray,	Marsworth, Buckinghamshire, England Dunstable, Bedsfordshire, England WHE'S	минем вови         минем вови         минем вови           д Nov 1816         Wesleyan Methodist           17 July 1816         Eaton Bray           5 Feb 1826         Wesleyan Methodist           6 Sep 1818         Eaton Bray           5 Feb 1826         Wesleyan Methodist           5 Feb 1826         Wesleyan Methodist           2 May 1823         Eaton Bray           5 Feb 1826         Wesleyan Methodist           2 May 1823         Eaton Bray           5 Feb 1826         Wesleyan Methodist           5 Feb 1826         Wesleyan Methodist           25 Nov 1825         Eaton Bray           age 19 in 1851         Census)           age 16 in 1851         Census)           1835         Eaton Bray           age 16 in 1851         Census)	sters of Eaton Bray, Bedsfordshire, England, and of Buckinghamshire, England, received by correspondence. sters of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Eaton Bray, re, England, received by correspondence.
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#### SOURCES OF INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

- 4. Parish Registers of Edlesborough, Buckinghamshire, England, received by correspond-
- 5. Death certificates of George Smith and Patience Timson, received from Somerset House. London, England.
- 6. Death certificates of #1 Caleb, #5 John, and #8 Esther, all received by correspondence from Somerset House, London, England.
  7. Marriage certificates of #1 Caleb (second wife), #2 Reuben (both wives), #4 George,
- #5 John, and #6 Thomas (first wife), all received by correspondence from Somerset House, London, England.
- 8. Nonconformist Records of Eaton Bray, Bedsfordshire; Dunstable, Bedsfordshire; and Leighton Buzzard, Bedsfordshire; these records were searched to see if they contained the christening dates of #6 Thomas, #7 Mary Ann, #8 Esther. (nil)
- 9. LDS Branch Records of Eaton Bray, Bedsfordshire, England, Record of Members 1846-1852, Page 14, (GS call number 13656, part 22). (The baptism dates of #2 Reuben, #4 George, and #6 Thomas came from this record).
- 10. LDS Ward Records of Logan, Cache, Utah, 4th Ward, Record of Members to 1907, page 1, (GS call number 6360, part 9).
- 11. Murray, Utah, Cemetery Records
  12. Logan, Utah, Cemetery Records
- 13. Temple Index Bureau
- 14. 1841 Census of Eaton Bray, Bedsfordshire, England, Bundle 5, Book 11, Church End.
- 15. 1851 Census of Eaton Bray, Bedsfordshire, England, 55 Moor End Street, Page 13; 77 St. Giles Street, Page 18; 83 St. Giles Street, Page 19; 59 Cuegsures Street, Page 14; 77 Cuegsures Street, Page 18, (GS call number 13674, part 13).
- 16. LDS Ward Records of Farmington, Davis, Utah, Record of Members 1851-1867, Pages
- 72, 73, 80, (3S call number 6284, part 1)
  17. Will of #5 John, proved 31 Dec 1884, received by correspondence from Somerset House, London, England.

#### NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS (CONTINUED)

It was not known until recently that George Smith and Patience Timson had some of their children christened in the Wesleyan Methodist Church. As noted on this sheet, the parish registers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church gave both the birth date and the christening date of each child. Our family did not have complete birth dates for most of the children of George Smith and Patience Timson until these records were searched.

If the birth date of your ancestor is found to be incorrect or if an "about date" was used in the place of a complete birth date, the Genealogical Society has encouraged the Saints to resubmit the name if a complete birth date or christening date can be found in the vital records. This is to be sure that the validity of the ordinance is OK. We certainly want our records to be as correct as possible and when the temple work is done, the correct date should be used. We are resubmitting some of our names as we update our records and make them more complete.

Notice that temple work for #1 Caleb and #5 John has already been redone; in every case, we ask the Genealogical Society if temple work needs to be redone or not. (In other words, we write them a letter and they tell us whether to resubmit the name or not). The old ordinance dates on your sheets should be scratched out and these new ones put in their place.

1851 Census Shaws, 1-Caleb age 34 2 Rueben " 32 4 George " 27 4 John " 25 9 Thomas " 22 8 Mary " 19

FamilySearch™ International Genealogical Index v5.0

North America

## Family Group Record

Husband

William Wooten or Wootton or Wooton

Pedigree

14 APR 1808 Eaton Bray, Bedford, England

Christening: Marriage:

Death:

11 MAR 1891 Murray, Salt Lake, Utah

**Burial:** 

Murray City Cem, , Salt Lake, Utah

Father: James

Mother: Susannah Brinklow

Family

Pedigree

Wife

Deborah Roe

05 JUN 1807 Eaton Bray, Bedford, England

Christening: Marriage:

Death:

Birth:

18 OCT 1857 Luton, Bedford, England

**Burial:** 

Father: Robert Roe

Mother: Ann Percel or Pursell

Family

Pedigree

Pedigree

Pedigree

Pedigree

Children

1. Catherine Wooten

Female

Birth: 20 SEP 1828 Eaton Bray, Bedford, England

Christening:

Death:

04 FEB 1883

Burial:

2. Ann Wooten

Female Birth:

28 JUN 1832 Eaton Bray, Bedford, England

Christening:

Death:

12 DEC 1873

Burial:

3. Jessie Milton Wooten

Birth:

Male

24 SEP 1836 Eaton Bray, Bedford, England

Christening:

Death: **Burial:**  02 FEB 1916

4. Sabina Wooten

Female Birth:

Eaton Bray, Bedford, England

Christening:

Death:

21 JAN 1843

1840

**Burial**:

5. Fredrick Wooten

Pedigree

**Pedigree** 

Male

Birth:

14 JUL 1844 Eaton Bray, Bedford, England

**Christening:** 

Death: **Burial**: 05 JUN 1918

6. Charles Robert Wooten

Male

Birth:

04 JUL 1847 Eaton Bray, Bedford, England

**Christening:** 

Death: **Burial:**  29 JAN 1925

FamilySearch™ Ancestral File v4.19

**Husband's Name** 

George William SMITH (AFN:1KBW-0X)

Pedigree

Born: 2 May 1823

Place: Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, Eng Place: Cottonwood, Salt Lake City, Ut

Died: 30 Jun 1888 Buried:

Place: Murray City Cemetary

Married: 21 Dec 1845

Place: Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, Eng

Father: George SMITH (AFN:20JM-J3)
Mother: Patience TIMSON (AFN:20JM-K8)

Family

Wife's Name

Catherine WOOTEN (AFN:1KBW-14)

Pedigree

**Born:** 20 Sep 1828 **Died:** 14 Sep 1883

Place: Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, Eng Place: Cottonwood, Salt Lake City, Ut

Buried:

Place: Murray City Cem, SI, Ut

Married: 21 Dec 1845

Place: Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, Eng.

Father: William WOOTON OR WOOTEN (AFN:2FKH-HC)

Family

Mother: Deborah ROE (AFN:2FKH-JJ)

Children

1. Sex Name

F Amenia Gertrude SMITH (AFN:4TP6-HF)

Pedigree

**Born:** 20 Jan 1864 **Died:** 20 Jan 1898

Place: Farmington, Davis, Utah Place: Granger, Salt Lake, Utah

Buried:

Jan 1898

Place: Murray, Salt Lake, Utah

2. Sex Name

F Minnie SMITH (AFN:3JG4-GL)

Pedigree

Born: 20 Jan 1864

Place: Farmington, Davis, Ut

3. Sex Name

F Georgianna SMITH (AFN:1KBW-QQ)

Pedigree

Born: 21 Jan 1858

Place: Farmington, Davis, Ut

**Died:** 14 May 1927

Place:

4. Sex Name

F Jane SMITH (AFN:1KBW-L2)

Pedigree

Born: 14 Oct 1848

Place: Eaton Bray, Bdfrd, Eng

**Died:** 13 Apr 1913

Place:

5. Sex Name

Marlon Lehi SMITH (AFN:1KBW-ND)

**Pedigree** 

**Born:** 8 Mar 1854

Place: Eaton Bray, Bdfrd, Eng

**Died:** 8 May 1854

Place:

6. Sex Name

F Sabrina Catherine SMITH (AFN:2SDJ-D7)

Pedigree

**Born:** 29 Apr 1847

Place: Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England

Died: 27 Mar 1883

Place: Farmington, Davis, Ut

**Buried:** 

Place: Farmington, , Ut

7. Sex Name

M Alonzo Bray SMITH (AFN:1KBW-WL)

Pedigree

Born: 18 May 1868 Died: 21 Jun 1921

Place: Farmington, Davis, Ut Place: Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah

Buried: 24 Jun 1921

Place: Murray, Salt Lake, Utah

8. Sex Name

F Lucy Evelyn SMITH (AFN:1KBW-VF)

Pedigree

9 Jul 1866 **Died:** 23 Apr 1937 Place: Farmington, Davis, Ut Place: Granger, S-Lk, Ut

**Buried:** 

Place: Taylorsville Cem., Taylorsville, S-Lk Co, Ut

9. Sex Name

F Ida SMITH (AFN:1KBW-S3)

Pedigree

Born: 15 Sep 1862 **Died:** 19 Feb 1952 Place: Farmington, Davis, Ut Place: Hunter, Salt Lake, Ut

Buried: 23 Feb 1952

Place: Murray City, Salt Lake, Ut

10. Sex Name

F Maria Elizabeth SMITH (AFN:1KBW-M7)

**Pedigree** 

Born: 18 Sep 1852

Place: Eaton Bray, Bdfrd, Eng

Died: 1 Oct 1852

Place:

11. Sex Name

F Annie Merintha SMITH (AFN:1KBW-PK)

Pedigree

Born: 24 Sep 1855

Place: Near Devil's Gate, Wyo., Usa

**Died: 23 May 1918** 

Place:

12. Sex Name

M George Fred SMITH (AFN:1KBW-RW)

Pedigree

Born: 28 Dec 1859 Died: 14 May 1942 Place: Farmington, Davis, Ut Place: Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Ut

**Buried: 17 May 1942** 

Place: Murray City Cemetery, Murray

FamilySearch™ Ancestral File v4.19

**Husband's Name** 

Thomas "X" SMITH (AFN:18H2-0D)

**Pedigree** 

Born: 25 Dec 1828

Place: Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England Place: Eaton Bray, Beds., Eng.

Christened: 10 Feb 1828 **Died:** 1 Jan 1907 **Buried:** 4 Jan 1907

Place: Logan, Cache, Ut Place: Logan, Cache, Ut

Married: 2 Jan 1851

Place: Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England

Father: George SMITH (AFN:20JM-J3) Mother: Patience TIMSON (AFN:20JM-K8) Family

Wife's Name

Margaret GURNEY (AFN:1FJB-5S)

**Pedigree** 

Born: 29 Sep 1830 Christened: 22 May 1831 Place: Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England Place: Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England

**Died:** 3 Dec 1880 **Buried:** 4 Dec 1880

Place: Logan, Cache, Ut Place: Logan, Cache, Ut

Married: 2 Jan 1851

Place: Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, England

Father: William GURNEY (AFN:20JM-LF) Mother: Hannah SEAR (AFN:20JM-ML)

Family

Children

1. Sex Name

**F** Lucy SMITH (AFN:2V1T-2Q)

Pedigree

**Born:** 5 Jan 1852

Place: Eaton Brae, Bedfordshire, England

**Died:** 20 Aug 1952

Place: Logan, Cache, Ut

**Buried:** 23 Aug 1952

Place: Logan, Cache, Ut

2. Sex Name

F Alice SMITH (AFN:1FJC-3L)

**Pedigree** 

Born: 22 Jan 1866

Place: Logan Cache Ut

Place:

Died: 16 Aug 1964

3. Sex Name

4. Sex Name

M Thomas Edwin SMITH (AFN:1FJB-ZX)

Pediaree

Born: 29 Jan 1857

Place: Farmington Davis Ut

**Died:** 22 Jan 1873

Place:

F Emma SMITH (AFN:28J8-9W)

Pedigree

Born: 19 Oct 1864

Place: Of, Logan, Cache, Ut Place: Logan, Cache, Ut

**Died:** 4 Apr 1942 **Buried:** 6 Apr 1942

Place: Logan, Cache, Ut

5. Sex Name

M Fredric SMITH (AFN:4V7K-M8)

Pedigree

**Born:** 5 Jun 1859 **Died: 23 Nov 1935**  Place: Farmington, Davis, Utah Place: Rexburg, Madison, Idaho

**Buried: 26 Nov 1935** 

Place: Rexburg, Madison, Idaho

6. <b>Sex Name</b> F <u>Harriet SMITH</u> (AFN:1	FJC-64)	Pedigree
<b>Born:</b> 24 Jun 1872 <b>Died:</b> 10 Feb 1948	Place: Logan Cache Ut Place:	
7. <b>Sex Name M</b> James Gurney SMITH	(AFN:1FJB-XR)	Pedigree
<b>Born:</b> 25 Jun 1855 <b>Died:</b> 1856	Place: Farmington Davis Ut Place:	
8. <b>Sex Name</b> <b>F</b> <u>Margaret Drucilla SMI</u>	TH (AFN:1FJC-4R)	Pedigree
<b>Born:</b> 3 Jul 1868 <b>Died:</b> 30 Mar 1954	Place: Logan Cache Ut Place:	
9. <b>Sex Name</b> M Orson Gurney SMITH	(AFN:1BBS-F9)	Pedigree
<b>Born:</b> 4 Jul 1853 <b>Died:</b> 5 Aug 1935 <b>Buried:</b> 9 Aug 1935	Place: Keokuk, Lee, Ia Place: Logan, Cache, Ut Place: Logan, Cache, Ut, (city Cem)	
10. Sex Name F Catherine SMITH (AFN:1FJC-18)		
<b>Born:</b> 19 Aug 1861 <b>Died:</b> 25 Aug 1939	Place: Logan Cache Ut Place:	
11. Sex Name F Florence SMITH (AFN:1FJC-5X)		
<b>Born:</b> 2 Sep 1870 <b>Died:</b> 26 Feb 1924	Place: Logan Cache Ut Place:	

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**Husband's Name** 

Alonzo Bray SMITH (AFN:1KBW-WL)

**Pedigree** 

Born: 18 May 1868 **Died:** 21 Jun 1921

Place: Farmington, Davis, Ut Place: Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah

**Buried:** 24 Jun 1921 Married: 21 Nov 1894 Place: Murray, Salt Lake, Utah Place: Holiday, Salt Lake, Utah

Father: George William SMITH (AFN:1KBW-0X)

Mother: Catherine WOOTEN (AFN:1KBW-14)

Family

Wife's Name

Nellie JOHNSON (AFN:2GNG-9K)

Pedigree

**Born:** 23 Jul 1875 **Died:** 20 Sep 1942 Place: Big Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah Place: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah

**Buried:** 

Place: Murray, Salt Lake, Utah

Married: 21 Nov 1894

Place: Holiday, Salt Lake, Utah

Father: Jonas JOHNSON (AFN:2GNF-ZV) Mother: Ingaborg ERIKSON (AFN:2GNG-01) Family

Children

1. Sex Name

M Alonzo Melvin SMITH (AFN:1PH2-556)

Pedigree

Born: 28 Feb 1897

Place: Murray, Salt Lake, Utah

2. Sex Name

Mark SMITH (AFN:1PH2-56D)

**Pedigree** 

**Born:** 18 May 1902

Place: Murray, Salt Lake, Utah

**Died:** 1 Sep 1957

Place:

3. Sex Name

M George Jonas SMITH (AFN:DGPW-WW)

Pedigree

Born: 30 Aug 1899

Place: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah

**Died:** 2 Dec 1983

Place: Salt Lake City, Slc, Utah

Buried: 7 Dec 1983

Place: Murray, Slc, Utah

4. Sex Name

Amanda Nellie SMITH (AFN:1PH2-540)

Pedigree

Born: 9 Sep 1895 8 Jun 1961 Died:

Place: Murray, Salt Lake, Utah Place:

**Buried:** 

Jun 1961

Place:

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FamilySearch™ Ancestral File v4.19

**Husband's Name** 

William Hill PARK (AFN:27KV-73)

Pedigree

Born: 12 Sep 1860 **Died:** 11 Dec 1914 Place: Millcreek, Salt Lake, Utah Place: Granger, Salt Lake, Utah Place: Murray, Salt Lake, Utah

Buried: Dec 1914 Married: 2 Dec 1885

Place: Logan, Cache, Ut

Father: John Duncan PARK (AFN:3580-3R) Mother: Elizabeth Hood HILL (AFN:4F3C-G8) Family

Wife's Name

Amenia Gertrude SMITH (AFN:4TP6-HF)

Pedigree

Born: 20 Jan 1864 Died: 20 Jan 1898 Place: Farmington, Davis, Utah Place: Granger, Salt Lake, Utah Place: Murray, Salt Lake, Utah

Married: 2 Dec 1885

Buried: Jan 1898

Place: Logan, Cache, Ut

Father: George William SMITH (AFN:1KBW-0X) Mother: Catherine WOOTEN (AFN:1KBW-14)

Family

Children

Sex Name

M John Smith PARK (AFN:6NBR-XL)

Pedigree

Born: 10 Oct 1887 Died: 22 Oct 1967 Buried: 25 Oct 1967 Place: Granger, Salt Lake, Utah Place: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Place: Salt Lake City Cem., Salt Lake, Utah

Sex Name

M William Edwin (Ted) PARK (AFN:27KV-5Q)

Pedigree

Born: 16 Feb 1895 Christened: 16 Feb 1895 Place: Granger, Salt Lake City, Utah Place: Granger, Salt Lake County, Utah

Died: 22 Apr 1984 Place: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah

Sex Name

F Elizabeth PARK (AFN:6NBS-0W)

Pedigree

Born: 21 Feb 1892

Place: Granger, Salt Lake, Utah

Died: Jan 1969 Place: Place:

**Buried:** Jan 1969

Sex Name

M George Thaddius PARK (AFN:4TP6-DW)

Pedigree

Born: 27 Aug 1890 **Died:** 2 Apr 1959 Place: Granger, Salt Lake, Utah Place: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah Place: Murray, Salt Lake, Utah

Buried: 6 Apr 1959

Sex Name

Catherine PARK (AFN:6NBR-WF)

Pedigree

**Born:** 1 Sep 1886 **Died:** 6 Nov 1965 Place: Granger, Salt Lake, Utah Place: Midvale, Salt Lake, Utah

Buried: 8 Nov 1965

Place: Valley Veiw Cem, Salt Lake, Utah

FamilySearch™ Ancestral File v4.19

**Husband's Name** 

Samuel HITCH (AFN:9P7D-C1)

Pedigree

**Born:** Abt 1853

Place: <Near Devil's Gate, Wyo., Usa>

Married: Abt 1877

Place:

Father: Mother:

Wife's Name

Annie Merintha SMITH (AFN:1KBW-PK)

Pedigree

Born: 24 Sep 1855

Place: Near Devil's Gate, Wyo., Usa

**Died:** 23 May 1918

Place:

Married: Abt 1877

Place:

Father: George William SMITH (AFN:1KBW-0X)

Family

Mother: Catherine WOOTEN (AFN:1KBW-14)

#### Children

FamilySearch™ Ancestral File v4.19

**Husband's Name** 

Charles J. HIGSON (AFN:9P7D-D6)

Pedigree

Born: Abt 1856

Place: <Farmington, Davis, Ut>

Married: 1881

Place:

Father: Mother:

Wife's Name

Georgianna SMITH (AFN:1KBW-QQ)

Pedigree

**Born:** 21 Jan 1858

Place: Farmington, Davis, Ut

**Died:** 14 May 1927

Place:

Married: 1881

Place:

**Father:** George William SMITH (AFN:1KBW-0X) **Mother:** Catherine WOOTEN (AFN:1KBW-14)

Family

Children

FamilySearch™ Ancestral File v4.19

George Fred SMITH (AFN: 1KBW-RW)

Sex: M

Pedigree Family

Family

Family

Family

Family

Event(s)

Birth: 28 Dec 1859

Farmington, Davis, Ut

**Death: 14 May 1942** 

Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Ut

**Burial:** 17 May 1942

Murray City Cemetery, Murray

**Parents** 

Father: George William SMITH (AFN: 1KBW-0X)

Mother: Catherine WOOTEN (AFN: 1KBW-14)

Marriage(s)

Spouse: Elizabeth Ann NEWMAN (AFN: 9P7D-FC)

Marriage: 28 Oct 1881

Murray, Salt Lake, Ut

Spouse: Mary Elizabeth TAUBMANN (AFN: 266J-7H)

Marriage: 30 Jun 1894

Murray, Ut

Spouse: Mary E. TAUBMAN (AFN: 9P7D-GJ)

Marriage:

Submitter(s)

**Details** 

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FamilySearch™ Ancestral File v4.19

**Husband's Name** 

George Fred SMITH (AFN:1KBW-RW)

Pedigree

Born: 28 Dec 1859
Died: 14 May 1942
Place: Farmington, Davis, Ut
Place: Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Ut
Place: Murray City Cemetery, Murray

Married: 28 Oct 1881 Place: Murray, Salt Lake, Ut

**Father:** George William SMITH (AFN:1KBW-0X) **Mother:** Catherine WOOTEN (AFN:1KBW-14)

Family

Wife's Name

Elizabeth Ann NEWMAN (AFN:9P7D-FC)

Pedigree

Born: 6 Apr 1862
Died: 1 Feb 1893
Buried: 4 Feb 1895
Married: 28 Oct 1881

Place: Holladay, S-Lk, Ut
Place: Cottonwood, S-Lk, Ut
Place: Murray, S-Lk, Ut
Place: Murray, Salt Lake, Ut

**Father:** Joseph NEWMAN (AFN:1QV1-P0) **Mother:** Elizabeth PAYNE (AFN:3N4L-SH)

Family

Children

1. Sex Name

F Florence Elizabeth SMITH (AFN:266J-K7)

Pedigree

Born: 7 Jan 1886 Place: Cottonwood, S-Lk, Ut

2. Sex Name

F Catherine Debora SMITH (AFN:266J-MK)

Pedigree

Born: 25 Oct 1889 Place: Cottonwood, S-Lk, Ut Place:

3. Sex Name

F Hazel SMITH (AFN:266J-LD)

Pedigree

Born: 26 Oct 1888 Place: Cottonwood, S-Lk, Ut

Died: 17 Dec 1888 Place:

4. Sex Name

M George Earl SMITH (AFN:266J-NQ)

Pedigree

Born: 24 Mar 1891 Place: Cottonwood, S-Lk, Ut

Died: 9 Dec 1912 Place:

5. Sex Name

M Thomas Ruben SMITH (AFN:266J-J2)

Pedigree

Born: 30 Mar 1884 Place: Cottonwood, S-Lk, Ut

Died: 11 Nov 1937 Place:

6. Sex Name

F Nellie Ann SMITH (AFN:266J-PW)

**Pedigree** 

Born: 10 Jun 1892 Place: Cottonwood, S-Lk, Ut

Died: 7 Sep 1907 Place:

7. Sex Name

M Orson James SMITH (AFN:266J-HV)

Pedigree

FamilySearch™ Ancestral File v4.19

**Husband's Name** 

George Fred SMITH (AFN:1KBW-RW)

**Pedigree** 

Born: 28 Dec 1859 Place: Farmington, Davis, Ut **Died:** 14 May 1942 Place: Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Ut Buried: 17 May 1942 Place: Murray City Cemetery, Murray

Married: 30 Jun 1894

Place: Murray, Ut

Father: George William SMITH (AFN:1KBW-0X)

Family

Mother: Catherine WOOTEN (AFN:1KBW-14)

Wife's Name

Mary Elizabeth TAUBMANN (AFN:266J-7H)

Pedigree

Born: 30 Sep 1873 Place: Sugar House, S.I.co., Utah

Died: 17 Mar 1951

Place: Murray, Ut.

**Buried:** 21 Mar 1951

Married: 30 Jun 1894

Place: (murray City Cemetary), Murray, Salt Lake Co., Ut

Place: Murray, Ut

Father: Ernst Reinhold TAUBMANN (AFN:266J-FJ)

Family

Mother: Ane Kristine JENSEN (AFN:2F99-BT)

Children

1. Sex Name

F Living (AFN:2DPJ-54)

Pedigree

2. Sex Name

F Alila Esther SMITH (AFN:476L-N5)

Pedigree

Born: 7 May 1898

Place: Murray, S.I., Ut

3. Sex Name

M Earnest James SMITH (AFN:476L-PB)

Pedigree

Born: 10 May 1900

Place: Cottonwood, S-Lk, Ut

Died: 28 Jun 1900

4. Sex Name

M Raymont Fred SMITH (AFN:476L-M0)

**Pedigree** 

Born: 16 Jun 1896

Place: Murray, S.I., Ut

Place:

Place:

**Died:** 3 Dec 1959

5. Sex Name

M Glen Taubman SMITH (AFN:476L-QH)

Pedigree

Born: 2 Aug 1901

Place: Murray, S.I., Ut

6. Sex Name

F Janice Marjory SMITH (AFN:476L-ST)

**Pedigree** 

**Born:** 8 Aug 1916

Place: Cottonwood, S-Lk, Ut

**Died:** 5 Oct 1918 Place:

Sex Name

F Anita SMITH (AFN:266J-40)

Pedigree

Buried: 3 Jan 1976 Place: Green Hills Cemetery, San Pedro, Los Angeles, Ca

FamilySearch™ Ancestral File v4.19

**Husband's Name** 

Charles Albert WILKINS (AFN:1C1Q-CS)

Pedigree

Born: 14 Dec 1861 **Died:** 6 Feb 1942

Place: South Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Ut Place: Hunter, Salt Lake, Ut

**Buried:** 9 Feb 1942

Place: Murray City, Salt Lake, Ut

Married: 16 Feb 1881

Place: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Ut

Father: Charles WILKINS (AFN:1C1P-85) Mother: Ury WELCH (AFN:1C1P-9B)

Family

Wife's Name

Ida SMITH (AFN:1KBW-S3)

Pedigree

Born: 15 Sep 1862 **Died:** 19 Feb 1952

Place: Farmington, Davis, Ut Place: Hunter, Salt Lake, Ut Place: Murray City, Salt Lake, Ut

Buried: 23 Feb 1952 Married: 16 Feb 1881

Place: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Ut

Father: George William SMITH (AFN:1KBW-0X) Mother: Catherine WOOTEN (AFN:1KBW-14)

Family

Children

1. Sex Name

F Anne Lenore WILKINS (AFN:25P5-Z8)

Pedigree

Born: 3 Jan 1888

Place: Granger, S L, Ut

Died: 20 Jun 1936 Place:

2. Sex Name

M Charles Claude WILKINS (AFN:25P5-WW)

Pedigree

Born: 8 Oct 1883

Place: South Cottonwood, S L, Ut Place:

Died: 15 Dec 1907

3. Sex Name

M Francis Albert WILKINS (AFN:25P6-0D)

Pedigree

Born: 6 Apr 1891

Place: Granger, S L, Ut

Died: 7 Apr 1960

Place:

4. Sex Name

M Elwood WILKINS (AFN:25P6-1K)

Pedigree

**Born:** 12 May 1895 **Died:** 15 Jan 1978 Place: Hunter, Salt Lake County, Ut Place: Granger, Salt Lake County, Ut

**Buried:** 18 Jan 1978

Place: Granger, Salt Lake County, Ut

5. Sex Name

M Rodney WILKINS (AFN:25P6-43)

Pedigree

**Born:** 15 Jun 1902

Place: Hunter, Sl. Ut

Died: 11 Jun 1958

Place:

6. Sex Name

M Rueben Caleb WILKINS (AFN:25P6-2Q)

**Pedigree** 

**Born:** 1 Aug 1897

Place: Hunter, Salt Lake, Ut

**Died:** 19 Jan 1899

Place:

7. Sex Name

**F** Ettie (Belle) WILKINS (AFN:2GRB-5M)

Pedigree

**Born:** 29 Aug 1881

Place: So. Cottonwood, S-Lk, Ut

**Died:** 11 Apr 1965

Place: Granger, S-Lk, Ut

**Buried:** 13 Apr 1965

Place: Murray, S-Lk, Ut

8. Sex Name

F Gladys WILKINS (AFN:25P6-3W)

Pedigree

**Born:** 2 Nov 1899

Place: Hunter, SI, Ut

**Died:** 23 Nov 1974

Place: Granger, Salt Lake, Ut

9. Sex Name

F Ida Amanda WILKINS (AFN:25P5-B0)

Pedigree

**Born:** 22 Nov 1892

Place: Granger, Salt Lake, Ut

**Died:** 2 Nov 1963

Place: Granger, Salt Lake, Ut

10. Sex Name

M Seth WILKINS (AFN:25P5-X3)

**Pedigree** 

**Born:** 30 Nov 1885

Place: Granger, S L, Ut

**Died:** 29 Dec 1954

Place:

FamilySearch™ Ancestral File v4.19

**Husband's Name** 

Joseph LIVESY (AFN:9P7D-9N)

Pedigree

**Born:** Abt 1846

Place: <Eaton Bray, Bdfrd, Eng>

Father: Mother:

Wife's Name

Jane SMITH (AFN:1KBW-L2)

Pedigree

**Born:** 14 Oct 1848

Place: Eaton Bray, Bdfrd, Eng

**Died:** 13 Apr 1913

Place:

Died. 13 Apr 1913

**Father:** George William SMITH (AFN:1KBW-0X) **Mother:** Catherine WOOTEN (AFN:1KBW-14)

Family

Children

1. Sex Name

F Josephine May Livsey HUDSON (AFN:45DQ-1W)

Pedigree

**Born:** 6 May 1875 **Died:** 12 Dec 1950

Place: , Salt Lake City, Utah Place: , Salt Lake City, Utah

**Buried:** 15 Dec 1950

50 Place: , Salt Lake City, Utah

FamilySearch™ Ancestral File v4.19

**Husband's Name** 

Martin SMITH (AFN:9P7D-BT)

Pedigree

Born: Abt 1846

Place: <Eaton Bray, Bdfrd, Eng>

Married: 30 Jan 1895

Place:

Father: Mother:

Wife's Name

Jane SMITH (AFN:1KBW-L2)

Pedigree

**Born:** 14 Oct 1848

Place: Eaton Bray, Bdfrd, Eng

**Died:** 13 Apr 1913

Place:

Married: 30 Jan 1895

Place:

**Father:** George William SMITH (AFN:1KBW-0X) **Mother:** Catherine WOOTEN (AFN:1KBW-14)

Family

Children

FamilySearch™ Ancestral File v4.19

**Husband's Name** 

Marcus BENNION (AFN:1G8H-27)

**Pedigree** 

**Born:** 10 Jun 1865 **Died:** 18 Jul 1913

Place: Rush Valley, Tooele, Ut Place: Granger, S-Lk, Ut

**Buried:** 

Place: Taylorsville, Salt Lake, Ut

Married: 27 Dec 1888

Place: Salt Lake City, S-Lk, Ut

Father: John BENNION (AFN:1G8H-KS)

Mother: Mary TURPIN (AFN:1G8G-LT)

Family

Wife's Name

Lucy Evelyn SMITH (AFN:1KBW-VF)

**Pedigree** 

**Born:** 9 Jul 1866

Place: Farmington, Davis, Ut Place: Granger, S-Lk, Ut

**Died:** 23 Apr 1937 **Buried:** 

Place: Taylorsville Cem., Taylorsville, S-Lk Co, Ut

Married: 27 Dec 1888

Place: Salt Lake City, S-Lk, Ut

Father: George William SMITH (AFN:1KBW-0X) Mother: Catherine WOOTEN (AFN:1KBW-14)

Family

Children

1. Sex Name

F Edna BENNION (AFN:1RP7-QJ)

Pedigree

Born: 2 Oct 1893

Place: Granger, S-Lk, Ut

**Died:** 21 Nov 1975

Place:

2. Sex Name

F Ivy BENNION (AFN:1RP7-N6)

**Pedigree** 

Born: 27 Feb 1892

Place: Granger, S-Lk, Ut

**Died:** 7 Sep 1945

Place:

3. Sex Name

M Marcus Leslie BENNION (AFN:1RP7-PC)

Pedigree

Born: 27 Feb 1892 Died: 23 Oct 1971

Place: Granger, Salt Lake, Ut Place: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Ut

Buried: 26 Oct 1971

Place: Taylorsville, Salt Lake, Ut

4. Sex Name

F Mildred BENNION (AFN:1RP7-RP)

Pedigree

Born: 23 May 1896 Died: 25 Jun 1969 Place: Granger, Salt Lake, Ut Place: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Ut

Buried: 28 Jun 1969

Place: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Ut

5. Sex Name

F Hilda BENNION (AFN:1RP7-M1)

Pedigree

Born: 20 Jul 1889 Died: 28 Oct 1961 Place: Granger, S-Lk, Ut Place: Salt Lake City, S-Lk, Ut

**Buried:** 1 Nov 1961

Place: West Valley, S-Lk, Ut

6. Sex Name

M Leo BENNION (AFN:1RP7-DS)

Pedigree

**Born:** 29 Jul 1902 **Died:** 5 Dec 1974

Place: Granger, S-Lk, Ut Place: Buffalo, Erie, Ny

Buried: 9 Dec 1974

Place: Orem City Cem., Orem, , Ut

7. Sex Name

M Roy BENNION (AFN:1RP7-SV)

Pedigree

**Born:** 29 Dec 1899

Place: Granger, S-Lk, Ut

Died: 22 Mar 1934 Place:

FamilySearch™ Ancestral File v4.19

Maria Elizabeth SMITH (AFN: 1KBW-M7)

Sex: F

Pedigree Family

Event(s)

**Birth:** 18 Sep 1852

Eaton Bray, Bdfrd, Eng

Death: 1 Oct 1852

**Parents** 

**Father:** George William SMITH (AFN: 1KBW-0X) **Mother:** Catherine WOOTEN (AFN: 1KBW-14)

Family

Submitter(s)

**Details** 

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FamilySearch™ Ancestral File v4.19

Marlon Lehi SMITH (AFN: 1KBW-ND)

Sex: M

Pedigree Family

Event(s)

Birth: 8 Mar 1854

Eaton Bray, Bdfrd, Eng

**Death:** 8 May 1854

**Parents** 

**Father:** George William SMITH (AFN: 1KBW-0X) **Mother:** Catherine WOOTEN (AFN: 1KBW-14)

Family

Submitter(s)

**Details** 

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FamilySearch™ Ancestral File v4.19

Minnie SMITH (AFN: 3JG4-GL)

Sex: F

Pedigree Family

Event(s)

Birth: 20 Jan 1864

Farmington, Davis, Ut

**Parents** 

Father: George William SMITH (AFN: 1KBW-0X)

Family

Mother: Catherine WOOTEN (AFN: 1KBW-14)

### Submitter(s)

Details

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FamilySearch™ International Genealogical Index v5.0

North America

## **Family Group Record**

Husband

Lisbon Lamb

Pedigree

Birth:

27 JUL 1827 Macedonia, , Wayne, New York

Christening:

Marriage:

03 FEB 1866 Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah 15 OCT 1880 Farmington, Davis, Utah

Death: Burial:

Father: Abel Lamb

Mother: Almira Merrill

Family

Pedigree

Wife

Sobrina Smith

29 APR 1847 Eaton Bray, Bedford, England

**Christening:** 

Birth:

Marriage:

03 FEB 1866 Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah

18 MAR 1897 Farmington, Davis, Utah

Death: Burial:

Father: George or George William Smith

Mother: Catherine Wooten

Family

Pedigree

**Pedigree** 

Pedigree

Pedigree

Children

1. George Francis Lamb

Male

Birth:

19 JAN 1867 Farmington, Davis, Utah

**Christening:** 

Death:

05 MAR 1923

Burial:

2. Annie Maria Lamb

Female

Birth:

02 SEP 1868 North, Morgan, Morgan, Utah

Christening:

Death:

15 FEB 1935

Burial:

3. Lucy Jane Lamb

Female

Birth:

29 OCT 1871, Davis, Utah

Christening:

Death: Burial: 18 JUL 1946

4. Charles William Lamb

Male

Birth:

27 JAN 1873 Farmington, Davis, Utah

**Christening:** 

Death:

09 JAN 1900

Burial:

5. Catherine Lamb

Pedigree

Pedigree

Pedigree

Female

Birth:

04 APR 1874, Davis, Utah

Christening:

Death:

10 FEB 1890

**Burial**:

6. Alonzo Bray Lamb

Male Birth:

27 APR 1877, Davis, Utah

**Christening:** 

Death: Burial: 29 MAR 1960

Dullai.

7. Brigham Frederick Lamb

Male

Birth:

15 JUL 1879 , Davis, Utah

Christening:

Death:

04 DEC 1962

Burial:

#### George W. and Catherine Wooten Smith.

George was the third son of George and Patience Timpson Smith. He was born at Eaton-Bray, Bedsfordshire, England, May 2, 1823.

Catherine Wooten was the daughter of William and Deborah Rowe Wooten. She was born at Eaton Bray, Bedsfordshire, England, September 20, 1828. They were married December 21, 1845. She was 17 and he was 22. Three years later they were baptised members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints by Elder John Mead. George was baptised on October 29, 1848; and because of the birth of their second child, Jane, on October 14, 1848; Catherine was not baptised until December 15, 1848.

George's younger brother Thomas joined the church April 17, 1849, and these two brothers were the only ones to join the Church of their fathers' family. (George took the initial "W" and Thomas "X" as a means of identification.)

Nearly all of the Wooten family joined the Church and came to Utah.

We have very little record of George and Catherine until they booked passage on the sailing vessel "Germanicus", early in February of 1854. This ship was held in port for repairs and a notice was posted to the effect that it would not be prepared to sail before March. On March 15 the notice read, "will not be able to go at present." Opposite George's name on the sailing list is the notation: "Money returned March 30." George and Catherine undoubtedly cancelled their passage on the Germanicus because of the birth of their son, Marlin Lehi, born March 8, 1854. He died the same day. They had lost a baby girl, Maria Elizabeth, two years prior to this; she was born September 18, 1852, and died October 1, 1852.

Finally, on April 24, 1854, they left England for New Orleans, on the ship the "Clara Wheeler."

The listing reads:

George W. Smith	30	labourer,	of Eaton Bray &	Dunstable,	England.
Catherine	25		. "	11	**
Sobrina	6				
Jane	5				

There were only 29 in the company: 19 adults, 9 under 14 and over 1 year; and 1 under 1 year of age. No one is listed as having charge of the company, nor is there any date of their arrival in New Orleans.

In the early days of the Church when so many Saints were emigrating to Utah, it was the practice fo the Church to assign a man to organize the Saints, usually a returning missionary. It was their duty to make all arrangements, and when enough people were ready to leave, he would charter a vessel. In this those emigrants usually had better quarters, better food, and were more comfortable than they could have been had they left individually. Most of these were the ones who came under the Perpetual Emigration Fund. However there were smaller groups who paid their own passage and usually these went in smaller groups, whenever they could get passage, rather than wait for enough people to charter a vessell, if it meant too much delay. So it was with a group of 29 souls that George and Catherine and their 2 small daughters left England to come to America.

The Saints were instructed to take with them a general assortment of choice seeds of the hardier sort, these were to be hermetically sealed to prevent spoilage. The more well-to-do could take most anything they desired, even heavy machinery, although they were warned that the cost of shipping goods at Liverpool was not

the last expense. Some of the Saints had to abandon many things at New Orleans because of the excessive charges made by the boats going up the Mississippi River. They were told to take plenty of good warm clothing. Space allowed aboard ship for luggage was 10 cubic feet. They were urged to put as much as they could in the hold, in order to give them as much space as possible to move about. Clothes that would spoil by dampness and those wanted during the voyage should be kept with them; also they should have a claw hammer, and a few 10 penny nails and strong cord to make fast all their boxes, which are kept between decks, before going to sea and being unable to do it.

Cost of the steerage passage to New Orleans ranged from 3 pounds 10 & 6 pence, to 5 pounds, for adults; and 3 to 4 pounds for children. Ships agents were required to provide 70 days provisions during spring and summer months.

We assume that they arrived in New Orleans the latter part of June or the first part of July, 1854. The trip up the Mississippi River as far as Council Bluffs, took from 10 days to 2 weeks. We have no record of the time between their leaving England April 24, 1854, on the "Clara Wheeler", and their arrival in Utah, September 28, 1855. Their fifth child, a daughter, Annie Merintha, was born on that date in Echo Canyon, where they pulled away from the company. And 2 days later, with the mother and baby in the wagon, they journed on to the home of Thomas X. Smith in Farmington. Thomas, with his little family, had arrived in the Salt Lake Valley, two years before, on October 10, 1853. Imagine the joy of the reunion of the brothers, and their families. Catherine, with their new baby born as they were about to enter this promissed Valley; the end of their long journey at last!

There is a record of a company leaving Mormon Grove, Kansas, July 4, 1855, in the Company of Moses F. Thurston, to which were attached 29 members of an independent Company (no names were given). They also arrived in Utah September 28, 1855.

In the Farmington Church records of 1856; it was known then as the North Cottonwood Ward; Annie Merintha Smith was named by D. A. Miller & A. Rose. With a notation that she was born on the plains. Also George and Catherine and daughter Sobrina were re-baptised April 27, 1856. And also confirmed. And Jane was baptized May 1, 1856.

Six more children were born to them while they lived in Farmington, Utah. A daughter, Georgianna, born January 21, 1858; a son, George Fred, born December 28, 1859. Three more daughters: Ida, born September 15, 1862, Amena, born January 20, 1864, Lucy Evelyn, born July 9, 1866; and their youngest, a son, Alonzo Bray, born May 18, 1868.

George had never been a farmer. He had worked in a factory in England, where straw hats were made, and was a platter, which is the process of weaving straw hats by hand. It was necessary for everyone of the early pioneers to plant and grow most of the food for their families. It is told of him that he could never plow a straight furrow. He would always have one of the children ride the oxen hitched to the plow, to guide the animal, as he had all he could do to handle the plow.

Clothes were hard to get in those days, and having worn out more suitable work clothes, he was often seen out planting potatoes in a swollow tailed coat; not that he felt this attire was appropriate for the job, but because it was the only

coat he had. Because of this he was laughingly called, "Gentleman George."

In the winter of 1864-65 the First Presidency visited Farmington and called for volunteers to settle the Muddy Valley, Arizona. Early in 1865, Thomas S. Smith (no relation) and a group of Saints left for the Muddy Valley; known later as Moapa. Others soon followed and they located St. Thomas and St. Joseph. On May 28, 1865, there were 50 families and a Ward was organized at St. Thomas, with Thomas S. Smith as Bishop. And a branch was organized at St. Joseph with Warren Fotte as President. By 1868 the population was 216.

There were many reasons why groups of Saints were sent out from their homes so soon after being settled in the Valley. There was the threat, at that time, of the army driving them out of the Salt Lake Valley, and many were sent out to ascertain conditions of the surrounding country. But these people were sent to St. George and other settlements that had already been established.

Those who went to the "Muddy", planted crops, they dug ditches, planted trees, and molded adobes to build their houses. They made sidewalks and planted rows of Cottonwood trees along them. They planted cotton, which was sent to St. George to the factory in exchange for cloth. They built a grist mill. They planted groves of Cottonwood trees for shade, and in the years they were there, these grew to considerable size. Their adobe houses, or shanties as they called them were made of adobe and roofed with willow rafters and willow sheeting tied on with twine and thatched with tulles from the swanp. The summers were very hot and it was almost impossible to sleep inside. Harvest time was from May to mid June, and wheat sown in the fall produced heavily, As much as 60 bushels per acre, of excellent quality. Garden crops did not do too well the lst year or so because of insufficient cultivation of the ground and lack of water; except for melons, which they raised in great quantities. They constructed miles of water ditches.

Considerable prosperity followed the activities of these people. In 1869 there were over 600 people living there, and the "Muddy" constituted St. Thomas, St. Joseph, Overton, West Point and Junction City.

And so, at this time, once again, George and Catherine, with their family, except for their two older daughters, Sobrina and Jane, who had married, set out with all their possessions for the Muddy Mission. They left Farmington early in the spring of 1870.

The settlers of the "Muddy" supposed they were in Arizona and organized a County which they named Pah-Ute. They sent a member to the legislature and paid taxes to Arizona. President Brigham Young and other Church officials visited St. Thomas, but President Young was not very elated with the country. They had intended to explore other sites across the Rio Virgin; and the men built a boat out of green saplings large enough to take a team and wagon across the river, but President Young was so disappointed with the country that he did not go.

About this time the state line was run and they were found to be in Nevada. There was considerable ill feeling in Nevada against the Mormons. The Nevada officials became so clamorous for back taxes, which had already been paid to Arizona, that, although they could probably have won their case, the settlers could not afford the time nor did they have the money to fight the State of Nevada.

So President Young gave his permission to abandon the Valley, if it was their unanamous decission to do so. Meetings were held in the fall of 1870, about the time that George and Catherine and their family arrived in St. Thomas. After they had journed those many miles, by ox team and on foot only to find out that it had been decided to vacate in the spring of 1871. And so, after staying just one winter, they started the long treck back by the same means as they had journed down to the "Muddy", mostly on foot.

Many of the Saints settled in Long Valley, now Kane County, Utah. Very few remained, however in the 80's several L.D.S. families again settled on the old sites of St. Thomas, Overton and St. Joseph. And these places were still known by these names up until the time that this land was taken over by the building of Hover Dam; it is now covered by the waters of Lake Mead.

As George and his family came through St. George, on their way back to the Salt Lake Valley, the foundation only, of the St. George Temple was completed. Ground for the Temple was broken November 9, 1871, so they must have started back in the spring of 1872. They arrived in the Valley in 1873, going to live first in Holliday, at what is now 23rd East and about 4600 South. Later they moved to 1700 East on 6400 South. Here they built a house of adobe, making their own bricks as the people of the Muddy Mission had done. This was in the year 1880. A two roomed house was built mostly by the family. The children helped mix the mud for the adobe by tramping barefoot in the mixing hole that was dug not far from the house. This home is still standing and is owned by the grandsons of George W. and Catherine Wooten Smith.

Only 3 years after settling in Cottonwood, Catherine's health broken by the many hardships she had gone through, she died at the age of 55. But not before instilling in her children, 7 lovely daughters, and 2 fine sons, qualities of thrift, cleanliness and a love for the Gospel that prompted her to go through such hardships. George lived only 5 years longer, till 1888. These people were not pioneers by birth, they left comfortable homes in England, crossed the sea, to a strange land, and then traveled across the plains, giving birth to a baby as they entered this Promissed Valley. Traveling the length of the state with a family of 7 children only to return again to the Valley after only a few months. Why did they go through such hardships? Let me tell you. Because they had a testimony of the truthfulness of the Gospel.

The descendants of George W. and Catherine Wooten Smith, also, know that the Gospel is true; and we are grateful to these wonderful people for giving us the opportunities we now enjoy.

Catherine Wooten Smith died 14 February 1883. George W. Smith died 30 June 1888.

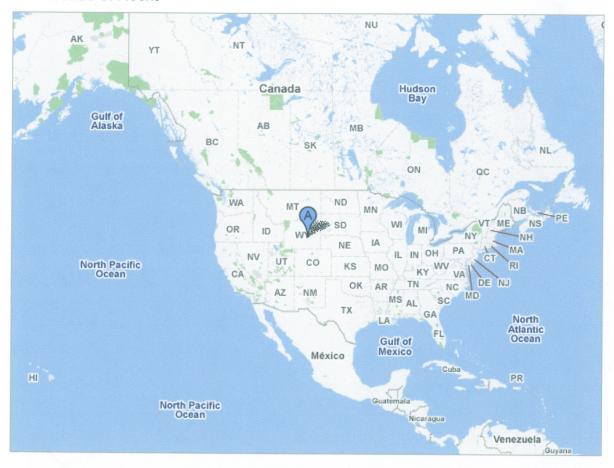
They are burried in the Murray City Cemetary, Murray, Utah.



Results 1-1 of about 1 for Devil's Backbone, Wyoming near Devils Gate, Wyoming 82604



#### A. Avenue of Rocks

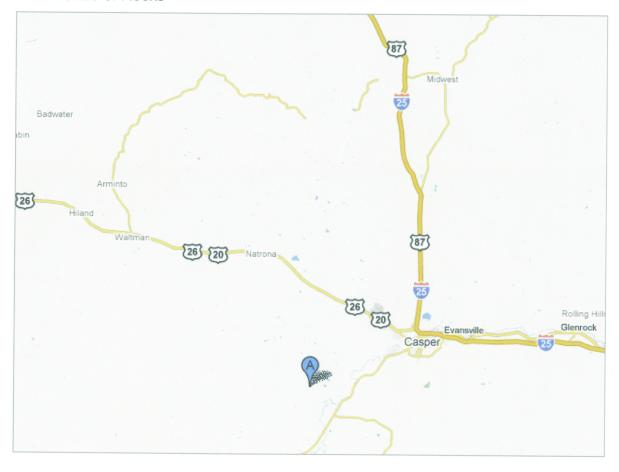




Results 1-1 of about 1 for **Devil's Backbone**, **Wyoming** near **Devils Gate**, **Wyoming** 82604



#### A. Avenue of Rocks



#### GEPRGE FRED SMITH

George Fred Smith was the seventh child of George W. and Catherine Wooten Smith, born December 28,91859, at Farmington, Utah. In the spring of 1870 his parents were called by Brigham Young, to the "Muddy Mission". So, at the age of 11, with 5 sisters and 1 younger brother, they went by ox team to settle in St. Thomas, which was southwest of St. George. The "Muddy Mission" included St. Thomas, St. Joseph, Overton, West Point and Junction City, all of which are now covered by the waters of Lake Meade.

The settlers had supposed they were in Arizona, and they paid taxes to that state, only to find later that they were in Nevada. There was ill feeling towards the Mormons in Nevada so President Young gave his permission to abandon their homes and return. Many families settled along the way but George and his family, after staying one winter in St. George, decided to come back to the Salt Lake Valley.

They arrived in the Valley in 1873, going to live in Big Cottonwood (now called Holliday). Here it was that Fred went to school, in a one room log building. He and the other children in the family had been taught to read and write by their mother, but this was ther first opportunity he had to attend school. He went to this school until he completed the "third reader".

In about 1875 his father bought a small farm in South Cottonwood, at 1729 6400 South Fred was 16 at this time. Here they built a house of adobe, making their own bricks as the people of the "Muddy Mission" had done. It was a two roomed house, the children helping to mix the mud for the adobes by tramping barefoot in the mixing hole that was not far from the house. (This home is still standing in 1973, and is owned by the grandsons of George W. Smith.)

In 1881 George Fred Smith was married to Elizabeth Ann Newman. They went to live in a log house built on a tract fo land owned by Elizabethst grandfathed James Payne. The property had been purchased from Isaac Ferguson and his Wife Sarah for \$36.00. Mr. Ferguson had homsteaded the property in 1870. Elizabeth Ann Newmans' mother, Elizabeth Payne, after the death of James Payne married Isaac Ferguson, and at her death the property was left to Elizabeth Ann Newman Smith.

Winding through this property was a road made when the granite blocks were hawled down from Little Cottonwood Canyon from the quarie. These blocks were hawled by ox team as they plodded over the easiest route to the Salt Lake Temple site.

Because of its winding route it was called Vine Street. The house where Fred and Elizabeth made their home was at what is now 1725 Vine Street. It was 2 rooms, made of logs and adobe with a dirt floor. Six children were born to them in this humble log house, The first, a son, Orson James, born July 20, 1882. Another son, Thomas Ruben bern March 30 1884. Then a daughter, Florence Elizabeth was born January 7, 1886. Their next child, a daughter born October 26, 1888 died December 17, 18 Another daughter was born October 25, 1889, named Catherine Debora, then a son George Earl, born March 24, 1891. And their last child a baby girl, Nellie Ann, was born June 10, 1893, after they had moved in the new house.



This new house was built in front of the log house, which was eventually torn down. It consisted of 5 large rooms with a hall separating the three bedrooms from the kitchen and living room. This new home must have seemed like a palace to the family. 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 in every room are of adobe 9 inches thick, while the outside walls are adobe faced with fire brick, hawled from the brick yard in a wagon at the cost of \$800.00. Fred and "Lizzie", as she was called, moved into the new house in 1893. At that time there were only 2 other houses on Vine Street between 13th East and the County Road.

When they moved into the new house they had a house warming and danced on the newly laid wood floors. The house was not completly finished till years later, but it was one of the finest homes in the locality at the time.

Elizabeth Anns' health was failing and they had to hire someone to help care for the children and keep the house. And it was in this way that Mary Elizabeth Taubman, who had worked at sewing and housework, came to the Smith home. She was a talented seamstress and always sewed for the people for whom she worked.

Elizabeth Ann died February 1, 1894. Mary was working in the Smith home at the time, and stayed on to care for the six children. This was quite an undertaking for a girl of 20, but she had worked from the time she was 15 years old, after the death of her own father; and she had helped to support her mother and three younger children. She was married to George Fred Smith January 30, 1895, and took on the job of being a mother to the six children. The oldest boy being just nine years younger than she. But she had wisdom and maturity beyond her years and the children later said of her, "it was lucky for them when she came to take their mothers' place."

Their first child, a son, Raymont Fred Smith, lwas born June 16, 1896. Due to the influence and inspiration of this loving wife and second mother to his children, Fred was to see the importance of taking his family to the Temple to be sealed together. They went to the Salt Lake Temple April 24, 1898, just two weeks before the birth of their second child, a daughter, Alila Esther, born May 7, 1898.

Mary was a good mother, there was nothing she could not do when once she decided it needed to be done. On the 10th of May, 1900, a second son was born to them. Ernest James lived only till June 28, of the same year. On August 2, 1901, another son was born, he was named Glen Taubman. They were a happy and prosperous family and they never lacked for the good things of this life, nor for the spiritual experience aforded them through activity in the church.

In the early part of May in 1905, a letter came from the 1st Presidency, calling Fred to go on a mission to Great Britain. He was set apart for this mission May 23, 1905. To leave his family was not easy, but among other things he was told in his blessing: "do not worry and fret about your family, for they are in the hands of the Lord, and you are sent forth in the Lords' service."

He left his home May 26, 1905, and Mary was left with nine children and the farm to manage till his return. The older boys took over the farm and together, with the help of the Lord, they made ends meet. There was money in the bank to pay Freds' expenses and some in reserve, but through the industry of the family, they never had to draw the money from the bank. Mary took in sewing, the girls did house work and the boys looked after the farm. Only once, while he was gone, did Mary 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 send any more money this month, I just recieved money from two of the members of the ward." The blessing he had recieved was indeed fulfilled and great were the spiritual blessings both for himself and the family.

Mary sold eggs and butter to regular customers in Salt Lake which she delivered each week. She was very prowd of the beautiful wicker rocker she recieved as first prize for her butter at the State Fair.

Just before his return home he wrote to tell his wife that he was bringing one of his converts to the church and her young son to stay with the family until they could find a place of their own. So Mary drew some money from the bank to fix up a room for them. They arrived in Salt Lake September 7, 1907. The young boy was very ill when they arrived, and it was found out that he had scarlet fever. But not before the other members of the family had been exposed. Nellie Ann got the disease and died from complications a little over a month after her fathers's return from his mission.

On May 7, 1908, a daughter, Mary Chelta, was born. Another daughter, Anita, was born November 23, 1910. Six years later Janice Marjorie, their last child, a daughter, was born on August 8, 1916. This baby died when only 2 years old, on October 5, 1918. Their faith in the Lord had helped them through many such partings. George Earl had been killed in a smow slide while working in Montana in 1914. Along with the sorrows came many blessings. The farm provided a comfortable living. Fred loved horses and raised and sold many fine ones. At one time he was offered a piece of land from 64th South to 70th South in trade for one race horse, but he refused because there was no way to get water to it, and without water the land was worthless. There was never a lack of food, with plenty to spare for those in need. These were usually Indians who made regular trips to ask for bottled fruit, meat or anything they wanted. With Mary's ability to sew, the members of the family, especially the girls, were always dressed in the latest fashion. With all the necessities of life they considered themselves rich, and indeed they were, not only in malerial things, but in spiritual also. They taught the Gospel by example and built into the hearts of their children a testimony of its' truthfulness.

Fred Smith was not a tall man, only 5'4". And he laughinly said the reason for his being short was that he had worn his legs off walking down to Dixie and back when he was a boy. He held many possitions in the Church and comunity. He was a High Councilman in the Granite Stake for many years. He was a member of the Granite School Board and also served as Salt Lake County road Commissioner. He was one of the organizers, and was a director of The Big Cottonwood Tanner Ditch Company. He was instrumental in the first culinary water system in the Cottonwood area, where he was Water Master for a long period of time. At one time he was also a Justice of the Peace.

He loved poetry and seldom gave a sermon without giving something he had written or had committed to memory. The following original poem by him shows his talent for writing and also something of his philosophy and his ability to express his thoughts:

Its' an easy world to live in

If you choose to make it so,

You never need to suffer

Save the griefs 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 wining,
If you've cheated in the tests,
If promisses you've broken,
You have chilled the hearts of men,
It is vain to look for friendship
For it will not come again.

Oh the world is full of kindness
Thronged with men who want to be
Of some service to their neighbors,
And they'd run to you and me

# George Fred Smith - Mary Elizabeth Taubman



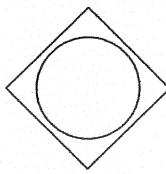
and

Family





Raymont Fred



James Ernest Died in infancy.



Alila Esther





Mary Chelta



Janice Marjorie





Mary Chelta Smith Quick Taken About 1985

#### **FARMINGTON**



Rock Meetinghouse in Farmington

When the Utah Territorial Legislature created Davis County in 1852, it placed the county seat at North Cottonwood and renamed it Farmington. The small Mormon farming community gradually adopted its new name and helped build Utah's first courthouse in 1854-55, a two-story adobe building that for its first dozen years served both government and religious purposes. Centrally located between Salt Lake City and Ogden, and thus at Davis County's midpoint, Farmington remained an agricultural town for its first half century, then joined in the effort to develop a commercial base. Eventually, Farmington settled in as a residential community tied economically to the metropolitan areas to the north and south.

Known for a time as the City of Roses, Farmington battled flash floods in the 1920s and 1930s and again in 1984, and now prides itself as a city using rocks as a distinguishing architectural element in its major buildings. Two pioneer landmarks built of fieldstone in the 1860s--the Latter-day Saints' meetinghouse and Franklin D. Richards's grist mill--and a dozen pioneer rock homes helped establish that image.

Farmington began when Mormon herder Hector C. Haight wintered cattle in its grassy lowlands in 1847-48. Five other families soon joined him to found a community at the foot of the Wasatch Mountains near a stream they named North Cottonwood. On the narrow benchlands overlooking the Great Salt Lake, settlers laid out a formal town to serve the area's four hundred people, built a log school and several mills, and in 1854-55 partially surrounded the town with a mud wall. After the Utah War, settlers spread out along the road to the north and south and created a "string town" differing in shape from most planned Mormon villages.

For most of its first century, Farmington lived up to its name as an agricultural community. Its farmers specialized in raising alfalfa, grain, and livestock, including dairy herds. Millers, blacksmiths, and other craftsmen sustained the rural lifestyle. In the early twentieth century, orchardists grew cherries, peaches, apricots, and apples. Sugar beets processed in Layton became a popular cash crop for a time.

Latter-day Saint bishops managed most community affairs during the community's first forty years, including recreation, irrigation systems, roads and bridges, silk production, and cooperative herds, stores, and tanneries. A rock meetinghouse built in 1862-64 is one of Utah's oldest still in use. In that building in 1878 Aurelia Spencer Rogers organized the first Primary organization for children of the LDS Church.

Transportation routes influenced Farmington at several times in its history. In territorial days, several inns became favorite stopping places for local and long-distance travelers. In 1870 the Utah Central Railroad came through Farmington; a century later Interstate 15 closely paralleled the railroad's route. Even more influential was the Bamberger interurban; shoppers rode the Bamberger south to Salt Lake and students rode it north to Davis High School in Kaysville. When Simon Bamberger developed Lagoon resort at Farmington in 1896, he created what expanded to become Utah's largest amusement park and the city's largest source of tax revenue. The private Oakridge Golf Course brought another recreational facility to the community in the late 1950s.

Beginning in the 1880s, the LDS Church-managed economy gave way to private businesses and government employment. Farmers formally incorporated to oversee irrigation. Businessmen launched

Davis County Bank, new grocery stores, a drug store, and Miller Floral, famous for its greenhouse roses. Utah State Agricultural College (now Utah State University) established an experimental farm in Farmington. A Victorian brick court house supplanted the original building in 1890, and was expanded and remodeled in 1932 and again in 1958. The county jail, library, fairgrounds, and school district are also established in Farmington. Despite the construction influenced by the county government, Farmington's downtown business district remained compact. Residents resisted commercial growth there, but in the late 1980s a suburban commercial center blossomed along Highway 89 in the north part of town.

It was during the first commercial boom that Farmington was incorporated, on 15 December 1892, with 1,180 residents. City government promoted the construction of better streets, replaced private wells with a culinary water system, encouraged electrification, and eventually installed a city-wide sewer system. With support from civic clubs, Farmington developed a city park in the mid-1950s and added others later. In July 1978 the Farmington Area Pressurized Irrigation District began serving homeowners and the few remaining farmers.

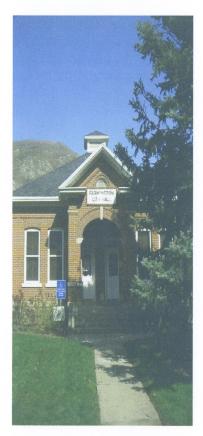
By 1990 the city had grown to a population approaching ten thousand, a quadrupling over twenty years, the result of numerous new subdivisions. New residents applauded the small-town, rural atmosphere of Farmington, its tree-lined downtown area--still mostly residential--and its friendly people. By 1992 the city boasted three elementary schools and a junior high. Ten meetinghouses served twenty-five Latter-day Saint congregations, while members of other religious groups traveled to nearby communities for worship. Pinched between the mountains and the lake on a narrow strip of usable land, Farmington faced defined geographical limits to any future growth, perhaps assuring its small-town atmosphere will remain for the foreseeable future.

See: Margaret Steed Hess, My Farmington: A History of Farmington, 1847-1976 (1976).

Glen M. Leonard



#### **Historic Preservation Commission**



#### HISTORIC FARMINGTON

Farmington, the seat of Davis County, is located about 16 miles north of Salt Lake City. It occupies a narrow strip of land tucked snugly against the base of the Wasatch Mountains, halfway between Salt Lake City and Ogden, with the Great Salt Lake lapping at its western shores.

The community, with a population of around 14,000, is a place renowned for its tree lined streets, visual charm and a history as solid as the stone used in the construction of many of its pioneer homes.

Farmington's earliest inhabitants were Indians who stayed until the 1860's. fur trappers came through the Farmington area as early as 1825, and were followed by explorers and emigrants in the 1840's.

Soon after arriving in the Salt Lake Valley with the Mormon Pioneers in 1847, Heber C. Haight traveled north to graze cattle, eventually building a log cabin and settling his family in the area. Other settlers followed over the ensuing years, naming the town North Cottonwood.

The name was later changed to Farmington. In December of 1892, Farmington was incorporated as a city with a population of 1,180. By 1980, that number had increased to 4,700, and in the next 12 years the population doubled.

The five canyons above Farmington have streams that flow through the City, eventually emptying into the Great Salt Lake. Farmington Canyon offers opportunities for hiking, jogging, bicycling, snowmobiling, picnicking, horseback riding, fishing and camping. There are also horse racing and rodeo facilities at the Davis County Fairgrounds in West Farmington.

The Primary Organization of the LDS Church was established in Farmington. A mural depicting that first primary can be seen in the Farmington Rock Chapel on Main Street.

Farmington is well known as the site of the State's largest family amusement park. Lagoon, originally known as Lake Park Resort, was once on the shores of the Great Salt lake.

Later in the 1890's, it was moved to its present site and renamed Lagoon.

The City's motto, "Historic Beginnings", is in reference to the pioneer spirit that Farmington was settled with and that same pioneer spirit exists today. Majestic trees line the City's Main Streets which makes it have the old town feeling.



This article comes from Farmington City, Utah http://www.farmington.utah.gov/

The URL for this story is: http://www.farmington.utah.gov/historic\_preservation\_commission.main.html

#### HISTORY OF IDA SMITH WILKINS

Ida Smith Wilkins, daughter of George W. and Catherine Wooten Smith, was born September 15, 1862, in Farmington, Davis County, Utah, one of eleven children.

When she started school the older ones helped to carry her as she had no shoes. In the Fall of 1870, when Ida was eight years old, her parents were called by Brigham Young to help settle in southern Utah. The appointed place was called the Muddies, beyond St. George, Utah.

The family gathered what belongings they could take in a wagon, said farewell to friends and neighbors and started on the long, tiresome journey. Ida walked most of the way, helping to herd the cows. There were three children younger than Ida so she was considered one of the older group.

When they attempted to cross the Virgin River, their wagon mired down in the mud, and they were all taken to shore by a kindly man who carried them on his back. Even this ordeal helped to break the monotony for the weary travelers.

The very first home they went to when they finally reached their destination was that of Mrs. Dumers. She greeted them warmly and treated them to "salt risen" bread, just taken from the oven. She broke the loaves into large pieces and spread them with butter. Ida often related this experience because she remembered it as the best bread she had ever eaten. What gratitude this weary family must have felt for the generosity of a new friend. They also stayed at Mrs. Dumers' home that night.

George W. Smith, the father, was not a farmer by trade, but he was skilled in the art of making straw hats. Ida assisted in gathering the straw. This had to be soaked and stripped to the proper width.

After a hard winter, the family left the Muddies with other Saints to find more favorable conditions. The family remained in St. George a while. During this time Grandma Smith helped to make the straw hats and block them. These were sold to the settlers there to help provide the family needs.

Now they had to retrace their steps but they were homeward bound and the young-sters were excited, so the journey seemed less tiring. Upon their return to the Salt Lake Valley, they settled in Brighton Ward, South Cottonwood. The adobe house still stands and is now owned by a grandson, George J. Smith. Here Ida attended school and grew to womanhood. When she was nineteen years old, she married Charles Albert Wilkins on February 16, 1881. He was also a native of Cottonwood.

After three years they moved to North Granger with their first two children, Etta and Claude. During this period of ten years, Seth, Lenore, Frank, and Ida (known as Sadie) were born. The soil was poor and despite hard work, the crops failed, so they went on to Hunter where they purchased forty acres of land, moved a house on to the property, and settled down in their permanent home. It was here that four more children were added to the family group --- Elwood, Ruben, Gladys and Rodney, making a total of ten children. Ruben died in infancy, of pneumonia.

On December 22, 1912, the parents were sealed in the Salt Lake Temple and the following day they had all the children sealed to them. What a joyous Christmas! After much planning ahead, this important work was accomplished, to bring added blessings to them and their posterity and we shall be ever grateful for their efforts.

During Ida's lifetime there was only one Hunter Ward. She spent many years here in Church service, acting as President of the Primary for eleven years and counselor in the Relief Society for fourteen or fifteen years, besides being a faithful visiting teacher in the Relief Society for twenty-four years. She also went to the Temple whenever the opportunity presented itself. In those days, or the better part of her life, there were dirt roads and the horse and buggy was the usual mode of travel.

Although Ida was small, she performed a mighty mission. She was a devoted wife and mother, always busy, hurrying around with quick steps in size 2 1/2 or 3 slippers. She had a wonderful disposition, never complaining. Life was made richer by her ready laugh and her ability to look on the bright side of life. Surely her wit smoothed many a rough spot along the way.

Her life was one of service to others. She was kind and patient and had something good to say about everyone. From the big orchard she picked cherries, apples, pears, currants, gooseberries, etc., selling some and canning much of it for the family, but also sharing with the married children and friends. The shining jars of fruit lined the shelves in the cool, damp cellar near the kitchen door. Here was kept the milk, cream to be churned, butter, eggs, and vegetables, etc.

Ida was known for making delicious bread and butter. She worked the butter thoroughly, and rounded the pound, giving extra measure. When she took eggs and butter to the store to exchange for her staples, customers were waiting for Sister Wilkins' butter.

Hers was a busy life and a rewarding one. Besides the family to feed and care for and the regular housework, Ida did sewing and mending, tended her flower beds, fed chickens, gathered eggs, etc. Water was carried from the pump, the clothes washed white in the hand-turned washer, and hung on the line to dry. Each task completed was a great satisfaction. She felt that a task worth doing was worth doing well. In spite of the many demands on her time, she was always tidy and neat as a pin. Before the boys went into World War I, they cut down most of the orchard trees to spare their mother, who was a few years older now, many hours of work. She was thrifty and would not let food go to waste.

Each child learned the true meaning of work and responsibility, so they were able to manage their own homes and families when they married and left the parental home, where they had been taught by worthy example.

Ida's husband, Bert, as he was commonly known, was part owner of a threshing machine and one Fall Ida traveled with him and the threshers, cooking hot meals on a coal range in a camp wagon for a group of hungry men. She also slept in a bunk bed in one section of the wagon during this time.

Ida and Burt celebrated their Golden Anniversary in the Hunter Ward house in 1931. A large crowd of family and friends gathered to help celebrate. Neither one had more than a touch of gray in their hair, after fifty years together. Ida was still spry enough to do her famous step dance, accompanied by Bert with his fiddle. He also played with a group for ward dances. On Febraury 16, 1941 an open house was

held to celebrate their sixtieth wedding anniversary.

Fond memories are treasured of many family gatherings by grandchildren who recall the delicious foods prepared for Thanksgiving Day. The growing posterity filled the rather small rooms but big hearts made room for all.

Surely, little did Ida Smith Wilkins realize, as she went about her daily tasks, that she was setting a pattern of life for her own to follow. It is wonderful that one small person could accomplish so much and radiate such love that her sweet influence is felt today by her own posterity and many loved ones.

Ida passed away February 19, 1952, at the age of 89, ten years after Burt, and is buried beside him in the Murray City cemetery. The last twenty months she divided her time living with Etta, Sadie, and Gladys.

We know her reward is great. We desire to keep her dear image before our children and grandchildren, that they too will give thanks for her life and for all the blessings she has passed on to us. We look forward to a glorious reunion when we meet again.

#### TRIBUTE TO SISTER IDA WILKINS

Sister Wilkins, I'll write you a poem, 'Twill be all about Bert and yourself. I'll put my little thinking cap on, And go to my memory shelf.

You hung a beautiful picture Upon my memory wall. And I'll cherish it forever, For the good deeds I recall.

I remember you forty years ago, Down in Hiram Nielson's store. I sold you groceries and dry goods, To make clothing, your family wore.

I remember you as President of Primary, And couselor of Relief Society too. You always kept up your ward teaching Until you were far past eighty two.

You've passed through many hardships, Had so many joys and tears. You've been so faithful all the way, God knows, --and sees, --and hears.

I can remember Brother Wilkins, How I watched him by the hour When he thrashed our little stack of grain, With about twelve <u>live horse power</u>.

And when the modern times came in, The thrasher he bought was the best. He was the King of the harvest time, In the Salt Lake Valley, out west.

I can also remember his honesty, And the funny things he said. He would sing, "Mrs. Foggerty's Christmas Cake", And, "Hurray! the threshers we dread."

And when he played his violin, To a hoe down in the ward, He'd make his arms and music fly, While his friend Joe Coon would cord.

When we had a dancing party, All the folks and children went. He always furnished the music, And never charged a cent. Then you would start to step dance, With his music full of pepper. You'd capture every young man's eye, For you were a fancy stepper.

You have a wonderful family, Faithful, loving and true. You implanted love within their souls, They're all so proud of you.

You've been a wonderful neighbor, A perfect mother and wife. With millions of good deeds tucked away Within you book of life.

Your kindness radiates your soul, Your smile is always there. Your countenance reminds me of A living Angel's prayer.

Within your chain of memories, Keep one golden link for me. Lock it up within your heart, And keep the precious key.

Sister Wilkins you've enriched by life, My every thought of you.

Makes me want to live my life As good and kind and true.

Written by Martha Davis-Hunter, Uta

# Holladay, Utah

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Holladay is a city in Salt Lake County, Utah, United States. It is part of the Salt Lake City, Utah Metropolitan Statistical Area. The population was 14,561 at the 2000 census. The city was incorporated on November 29, 1999 as Holladay-Cottonwood, and the name was shortened to Holladay on December 14 of that year. It was reported in the 1990 Census as the Holladay-Cottonwood CDP.

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# History

On July 29, 1847 a group of pioneers (members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) known as the Mississippi Company, among them John Holladay of Alabama, entered the Salt Lake Valley. Within weeks after their arrival, they discovered a free-flowing, spring-fed stream, which they called Spring Creek (near what is now Kentucky Avenue). While most of the group returned to the main settlement in Great Salt Lake for the winter, two or three men built dugouts along this stream and wintered over. Thus, this became the first village established away from Great Salt Lake City itself. In the spring, a number of families hurried out to build homes and tame the land. There were numerous springs and ponds here and grasses and wild flowers were abundant, making this a most desirable area for settlement.

When John Holladay was named as the branch president of the Church, the village took upon itself the name of Holladay's Settlement or



Coordinates: 40°39′23″N 111°49′10″W

Country	United States
State	Utah
County	Salt Lake
Area	
- Total	5.3 sq mi (13.8 km <sup>2</sup> )
- Land	5.3 sq mi (13.8 km <sup>2</sup> )
- Water	0.0 sq mi (0.0 km <sup>2</sup> )
Elevation	4,465 ft (1,361 m)
Population (2000)	
- Total	25,527
- Density	4,816.4/sq mi (7,751.2/km <sup>2</sup> )
Time zone	Mountain (MST) (UTC-7)
- Summer (DST)	MDT (UTC-6)
ZIP codes	84117, 84121, 84124
Area code(s)	801
FIPS code	49-36070 <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>GNIS</b> feature <b>ID</b>	1441810 <sup>[2]</sup>

Holladay's Burgh. John Holladay's family dates to the early 1700s in Virginia. His ancestors were

signers of the South Carolina Declaration of Independence and fought in the Revolutionary War. He is a cousin to Ben Holladay, The Stagecoach King, who traded with the LDS and ran his Denver-San Francisco stage line through Salt Lake. It is not known if they were in contact. John and his father Daniel, a Revolutionary War veteran, pioneered in Alabama before John's conversion to Mormonism. A year before the first LDS migration, in the spring of 1846, he departed west with his extended family joining other converts that made up the Mississippi Company led by John Brown. They had been led to expect to meet the main party on the trail but after going as far as Laramie without a sign of them they went south and wintered at Pueblo, Colorado where they were later joined by the Mormon Battalion sick detachments. They had not gotten the word that Brigham Young's departure had been delayed by a year.

Holladay is actually the oldest continuously inhabited settlement in Utah, since Salt Lake City was abandoned for a time in 1857 when Johnston's Army occupied the city.

Cottonwood, a nearby settlement, was always associated with "Holladay's Burgh," and the area was first designated "Big Cottonwood," and later, as one of Salt Lake County's unincorporated communities, as "Holladay-Cottonwood".

Another center of settlement is the area settled in the mid-1800s by Rasmus Knudsen, now known as Knudsen's Corner. This area lies in the extreme southeastern corner of the city and is split with neighboring Cottonwood Heights.

In the 1960s the Cottonwood Mall was constructed in Holladay, it being Utah's first enclosed shopping mall. The mall was closed down in 2007 after an ambitious plan to turn the mall into a European-style outdoor shopping village was announced. Demolition will commence in 2008, with completion expected in 2010.

The city was incorporated on November 29, 1999 as Holladay-Cottonwood, and the name was shortened to Holladay on December 14 of that year. Holladay City operated under the "strong mayor" form of government from 1999 until 2003, when the "council-manager" form was adopted. The mayors of Holladay have been Liane Stillman (1999 to 2001), Dennis Larkin (2001 to 2003) and Dennis Webb (2003 to present). The city's first manager is Randy Fitts (2003 to present). Members of the City Council have included Edward D.P. Lunt, Sandy Thackeray, Steven Peterson, Jim Palmer, Grant Orton, Daniel Bay Gibbons, Jeffrey Fishman, Hugo Diederich, Lynn Pace and Patricia Pignanelli. Known for its fine old homes, its heavily wooded lots and its beautiful watercourses, the controlling of commercial development and the preservation of open space have been the chief political issues in Holladay's recent history. It has also expanded its borders several times, the most significant expansion of which was in 2002.[1]

# Geography

Holladay is located at  $40^{\circ}39'23''N$   $111^{\circ}49'10''W$   $(40.656280, -111.819426)^{[3]}$ .

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 5.3 square miles (13.8 km²), all of it land.

# **Demographics**

As of the census<sup>[1]</sup> of 2000, there were 14,561 people, 5,096 households, and 3,806 families residing in

the city. The population density was 2,726.2 people per square mile (1,0502d84ken4).63dens were \$3,838 housing units at an average density of 999.4/sq mi (386.0/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 95.47% White, 0.46% African American, 0.19% Native American, 1.65% Asian, 0.20% Pacific Islander, 0.56% from other races, and 1.48% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 1.87% of the population.

There were 5,096 households out of which 33.9% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 63.3% were married couples living together, 8.4% had a female householder with no husband present, and 25.3% were non-families. 20.3% of all households were made up of individuals and 9.1% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.84 and the average family size was 3.33.

In the city the population was spread out with 26.7% under the age of 18, 10.8% from 18 to 24, 23.2% from 25 to 44, 24.0% from 45 to 64, and 15.2% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 37 years. For every 100 females there were 94.1 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 90.7 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$66,468, and the median income for a family was \$77,736. Males had a median income of \$54,216 versus \$31,244 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$35,685. About 2.6% of families and 3.0% of the population were below the poverty line, including 3.3% of those under age 18 and 2.9% of those age 65 or over.

#### References

- 1. ^ a b "American FactFinder". United States Census Bureau. http://factfinder.census.gov. Retrieved on 2008-01-31.
- 2. ^ "US Board on Geographic Names". United States Geological Survey. 2007-10-25. http://geonames.usgs.gov. Retrieved on 2008-01-31.
- 3. ^ "US Gazetteer files: 2000 and 1990". United States Census Bureau. 2005-05-03. http://www.census.gov/geo/www/gazetteer/gazette.html. Retrieved on 2008-01-31.

# **External links**

- Holladay official website
- Holladay, Utah is at coordinates 40.65628°N 111.819426°W

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holladay,\_Utah"
Categories: Wasatch Front | Cities in Utah | Salt Lake County, Utah | Former census-designated places in Utah | Settlements established in 1847 | Salt Lake City metropolitan area Hidden categories: Infobox Settlement US maintenance

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## **City History**

#### **CITY HISTORY**

On July 29, 1847 a group of pioneers known as the Mississippi Company, led by John Holladay, entered the Salt Lake Valley. Within weeks after their arrival, they discovered a free flowing, spring fed stream, which they called Spring Creek (near Kentucky Avenue). While most of the group returned to the Fort in Great Salt Lake for the winter, two or three men built dugouts along this stream and wintered over. Thus, this became the first village established away from Great Salt Lake City itself. In the spring, a number of families hurried out to build homes and tame the land. There were numerous springs and ponds here and grasses and wild flowers were abundant, making this a most desirable area for settlement. When John Holladay was named as the branch president of the Church, the village took upon itself the name of Holladay's Settlement or Holladay's Burgh.

As homes were built, commercial ventures developed, first at the intersection of Highland Drive and Murray-Holladay Road, with David Brinton's Mercantile Co-op and Brinton-Gunderson Blacksmith Shop. As the community grew, businesses tended to move east of the intersection of Holladay Boulevard and Murray-Holladay Road, where more of the residents lived. Neilson's Store and Harper-Bowthorpe Blacksmith Shop were popular and well-frequented businesses for many years. Favorable conditions for agriculture, orchards and businesses allowed for continued growth over the years.

The Holladay and Cottonwood communities were unincorporated areas of Salt Lake County and 15 years ago efforts were made by a dedicated group of citizens to incorporate as a separate entity, but area citizens voted against incorporation by a narrow margin. Salt Lake County, the Utah Supreme Court and/or the Utah State Legislature frustrated subsequent efforts and citizens weren't allowed another incorporation vote until May 4, 1999. On that day, a better-informed citizenry voted by over 83% to approve incorporation and the City of Holladay was officially incorporated on November 30, 1999.

Residents overwhelmingly supported incorporation because of a profound desire to gain control of local planning and zoning. General Plan meetings were attended by a large number of enthusiastic Holladay residents, all excited to finally have a voice in the future of our community. A vast majority – if not all – of those attending wanted Holladay to maintain and even improve its rural atmosphere. Suggestions included:

- Make the central Holladay business area more pedestrian friendly
- Create biking and walking trails through the community
- Curtail downsizing of building lots
- Preserve and increase trees and other vegetation
- Require large parking areas to include landscaping

Subsequently an area north and east of the original boundaries of Holladay were annexed into the City in October of 2002.

This article comes from City of Holladay, Utah http://www.cityofholladay.com/

The URL for this story is: http://www.cityofholladay.com/about.history.html

# LDS Branch Record of Members, 1846-1854

# Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Eaton Bray Branch (Bedfordshire)

Page 14. Margaret Gurney, baptized 8 Oct 1848 by John Mead, confirmed by J. Hawkins; married Thomas Smith of Eaton Bray.

George Smith, baptized 29 Oct 1848 by John Mead, confirmed by R. Hodgert; married Cathrine Wooten of Eaton Bray.

Page 15. Cathrine Wooten, baptized 15 Dec 1848 by R. Hodgert, confirmed by B. Johnson; married George Smith of Eaton Bray.

Thomas Smith, baptized 17 Apr 1849 by John Mead, confirmed by B. Johnson; married Margaret Gurney.

Rueben Smith, baptized 16 May 1849 by S. Trapey, confirmed by B. Johnson; married Harriet Cook.

Information received by email from Craig Albiston, one of the capable investigators of family history in the Thomas X and Orson Gurney Smith lines. March 12, 2009.

Born

# Clara Wheeler (April 1854)

AITKEN, James < 1832 > BACKWOOD, John<1809> BALLANTYNE, William<1826> BALLANTYNE, Elizabeth <1828> BALLANTYNE, George<1848> BRADSHAW, Ann<1818> BRADSHAW, Charles<1820> BRADSHAW, Elizabeth<1843> BRADSHAW, Ruth<1848> BRADSHAW, Thomas<1851> DOW, Janet <1839> HOLDSWORTHY, Joshua <1794> HOLDSWORTHY, Sarah <1798> HOLDSWORTHY, Ephraim <1830> HOLDSWORTHY, Hannah <1832> HOLDSWORTHY, Joshua <1837> HOLDSWORTHY, Henry <1842> HOLLINS, John <1823> PHILLIPS, William J.<1819> PIKE, Fred J. <1851> SMITH, George W.<1824> SMITH, Catherine<1829> SMITH, Sobrina <1848> SMITH, Jane <1849> TODD, John <1834> WILMOTT, Caroline<1821> WILMOTT, Edward<1821> WILMOTT, Elizabeth<1847> WILMOTT, Robert R.<1853>

Ship:Clara Wheeler

Date of Departure: 24 Apr 1854

LDS Immigrants:29

Date of Arrival: 3 Jul 1854 Port of Arrival: New Orleans, Louisiana

Source(s):BMR, Book #1040, p.93 (FHL #025,690); Customs #261 (FHL #200,178)

Notes: "SEVENTY-SEVENTH COMPANY. -- Clara Wheeler, 29 souls. This small company of Staints embarked from Liverpool, England, on the ship, Clara Wheeler, and set sail for New Orleans on the twenty-fourth of April, 1854; but the writer has not been able to glean anything concerning the voyage of that company. At different times in 1854, and with different ships, thirty-four members of the Church had embarked for New Orleans; some of these were lost at sea, which proved a warning to others not to embark on a voyage across the Atlantic in any but regularly organized companies of Saints. With the departure of the Clara Wheeler the emigration of Saints from Europe ceased until the latter part of the year. (Millennial Star, Vol. XVI, p.297)"

<Cont. 13:11 (Sep. 1892), p. 511>

"Mon. 24. [Apr. 1854] -- Twenty-nine Saints sailed from England on the ship Clara Wheeler, bound for Utah."

<CC, p.51>

Port of Departure: Liverpool, England



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# Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847–1868

Search Index

(The number shown in parentheses next to each name is the age of the pioneer at the time of the journey.)

Alphabetical Company

Milo Andrus Company (1855) Acomb, Ann Hutton (48)

Chronological Company List

Acomb, Elizabeth (20)

Acomb, Hannah (17)

Submit Information

Acomb, John (52)

Adamson, Thomas (Unknown)

About this Database

Anderson, Archibald (49)

Anderson, Charlotte (12)

How to use this Database

Anderson, George (20)

Anderson, James (20)

Anderson, Janet (50)

Anderson, Joseph Smith (5)

Anderson, William D. (14)

Anderson, William J. (45)

Andrus, Milo (41)

Bailey, Ann Smith (55)

Bailey, Elizabeth Sophia (32)

Bailey, Reuben Josiah (16)

Barker, John (41)

Barker, Mary Chapman (25)

Barlow, Israel (48)

Barnes, Charles (56)

Barnes, Elizabeth Simpson (50)

Beck, Robert (21)

Blackham, Elizabeth (3)

Blackham, John (27)

Blackham, Martha (1)

Blackham, Susannah Lees (24)

Bonnet, James (20)

Booth, Joseph (30)

Booth, Margaret (infant)

Booth, Maria Anderson (28)

Boyack, Alexander (22)

Boyack, Ann (25)

Slack, Martin (29)

\* Smith, Annie Merintha (infant)

\* Smith, Catherine Wooten (27)

Smith, Elenor Marie Stanford (45)

Smith, Elizabeth (48)

Smith, Emma (11)

\* Smith, George William (32)

Smith, Jane (30)

**★** Smith, Jane (7)

Smith, Joseph Hodgetts (35)

Smith, Joseph Stanford (5)

Smith, Levi Charles (6)

Smith, Mary Ann (10)

Smith, Oliver Ennis (10)

\* Smith, Sabrina Catherine (8)

Smith, Sarah (22)

Smith, William (Unknown)

Stanford, Letitia Lloyd (74)

Stevenson, Eliza Ann (7)

Stevenson, Thomas (8)

Stocks, Angus Murry (11)

Stocks, Henry (33)

Stocks, Henry (4)

Stocks, Louise Jane (infant)

Stocks, Mary Halley (35)

Stocks, Moroni (9)

Stocks, Sarah (33)

Stocks, Simeon Carter (8)

Stocks, William (33)

Strickland, Mary (Unknown)

Strong, Agnes (17)

Strong, Agnes Miller (46)

Strong, Eleanor Miller (8)

Strong, Elizabeth Ann (6)

Strong, Hannah (13)

Strong, John (49)

Strong, Joseph Smith (10)

Strong, Mary (20)

Strong, Miles (3)

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Sully, Amelia (19)

Sully, Harriet Truch (49)

Sully, Samuel (43)

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Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847–1868

Search Index

Smith, George William

Alphabetical Company

Birth Date: 2 May 1823

Death Date: 30 Jan. 1888

Chronological Company List Gender: Male

Age: 32

Company: Milo Andrus Company (1855)

Submit Information

**Pioneer Information:** 

About this Database

came with wife and 3 children; one born en route

How to use this Database

Sources:

"Names of Passengers," Deseret News, 17 Source Locations

Oct. 1855, 253.

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Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847–1868

Search Index

Smith, Catherine Wooten

Alphabetical Company

List

Birth Date: 20 Sep. 1828

Death Date: 14 Sep. 1883

Chronological Company List Gender: Female

Age: 27

Company: Milo Andrus Company (1855)

Submit Information

About this Database

There are no sources listed for pioneer Smith, Catherine

Wooten.

How to use this Database

If you have valid information regarding this pioneer, we invite you to share that with us.

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Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847–1868

Search Index

Smith, Sabrina Catherine

Alphabetical Company

List

Birth Date: 29 Apr. 1847

Death Date: 27 Mar. 1883

Chronological Company List Gender: Female

Age: 8

Submit Information

Company: Milo Andrus Company (1855)

**Pioneer Information:** 

About this Database

came with father, George, and mother

How to use this Database

There are no sources listed for pioneer Smith, Sabrina Catherine.

If you have valid information regarding this pioneer, we invite you to share that with us.

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Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847–1868

Search Index

Smith, Jane

Alphabetical Company

List

Birth Date: 14 Oct. 1848

Death Date: 13 Apr. 1913

Chronological Company List Gender: Female

Age: 7

Company: Milo Andrus Company (1855)

Submit Information

**Pioneer Information:** 

About this Database

came with father, George, and mother

How to use this Database

Sources:

"Names of Passengers," Deseret News, 17

1 1855 253

Source Locations

Oct. 1855, 253.

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Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847–1868

Search Index

Smith, Annie Merintha

Alphabetical Company

List

Birth Date: 28 Sep. 1855

Death Date: 14 May 1942

Chronological Company List Gender: Female

Age: infant

Company: Milo Andrus Company (1855)

Submit Information

**Pioneer Information:** 

About this Database

born en route; birth and death dates are confirmed by her

death certificate

How to use this Database

Sources:

Utah State Death Certificate, Utah State

Archives

Source Locations

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# Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847–1868

Search Index

Milo Andrus Company (1855)

Alphabetical Company

Departure: 4 August 1855 Arrival: 24 October 1855

Chronological

Company List

**Submit Information** 

About this Database

How to use this Database

**Company Information:** 

461 individuals were in the company when it began its journey from the outfitting post at Mormon Grove, Kansas (Near Atchison). This was a

Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company.

Read a narrative of this company.

View a list of individuals known to have traveled in this company.

View a list of sources to learn more about this company.

<< Previous Company

Next Company >>



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Milo Andrus

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Close

# Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847–1868

#### Company:

Milo Andrus Company (1855)

#### Narrative:

This was the last of the Perpetual Emigration Fund companies for 1855. Milo Andrus received the assignment to captain the train the night before the party was to leave Mormon Grove (just outside Atchison, Kansas Territory) and had just 12 hours to get himself ready. Two things made this last-minute appointment necessary: the season was very late and no one else with plains experience was available. Thus Andrus and his two assistants had an enormous responsibility. The company had few oxen, and many of these were small and unbroken, so they had to be trained en route. Part of the company left Mormon Grove on August 1; the rest left on the 3rd. Inexperienced drivers had to shuttle some wagons forward, then return with the teams to bring up others. One emigrant recalled that early on it took four men to drive one yoke of oxen. There were 461 individuals in the company when it set out.

No sooner had the company left Mormon Grove than the U. S. Marshall for Kansas Territory arrived with an order to attach the train for debts attributed to Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, and Jedediah M. Grant (at that time the First Presidency of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints). Captain Andrus convinced the marshall that the train belonged not to the First Presidency, but to the Perpetual Emigration Fund Company. The lawman then tried to take Andrus back to Atchison to "get sufficient good security from amongst the Citizens there to secure the debt & cost," but the Captain refused to leave his train. At this critical moment, the marshall "was taken with the bellyache and wanted a little brandy," which Captain Andrus quickly supplied. He then fed the marshall supper and drove him in a buggy to his lodgings. Nevertheless, the marshall ordered Andrus and three other brethren to appear at the October 3rd term of the U.S. court in Leavenworth, and when he got back to Mormon Grove, he attached four or five Mormon-owned wagons, "a few lame cattle," and some calves.

The Andrus train overtook Captain Allred's emigrant company on Big Grasshopper Creek; later, both parties camped on Walnut Creek. Tired of leapfrogging his wagons, Captain Andrus decided to leave a Perpetual Emigration Company thrashing machine in the care of a local farmer (Captain Allred left five wagons with this same man at that time). Andrus now set a pace that was "as hurried as he could urge, push, and cajole, the group over the plains, up and down the mountains, through the canyons, across the rivers, and through the miles of the thick dust of the trails." At some point, the train encountered a large herd of buffalo that "ran across our train, while in motion, and knocked down and [bore] off the horn of one of the oxen." The Indians that the train met were friendly. At Big Blue River the train used the ferry because the river was running high. Near there the party camped just a few rods west of Captain Harper's company. It was here that Andrus "nailed our colors to the top of the mast." From Little Blue River, the Captain wrote: "Two wagon axles, one wheel, and several tongues broke which has caused us some delay; but notwithstanding . . . I . . . am doing all in my power to push on this camp . . . as I am deeply anxious for their welfare." Two elderly emigrants had died. The train followed the

Platte River and must have crossed the South Platte. It stopped at Ash Hollow, where Andrus learned that General William S. Harney and about 700 soldiers had "found a party of the Sioux Indians about eight miles from Ash Hollow and a battle had ensued on the 3rd of September. The General sent over word to Andrus on the 5th keep an advanced guard stating at the same time that the best information that they could get was that they had killed one hundred and twenty Indians, taken about fifty-eight prisoners, mostly women; had four soldiers killed and five wounded. He stated, also, they were going to lay out a fort a small distance below Ash Hollow after which they calculated to proceed to Fort Laramie, and from thence to wherever they could find any of the Sioux Nation."

"A few miles from where they were encamped there were about forty Indians that were in the battle near Ash Hollow. Nothing came of this. The company passed Court House Rock, Chimney Rock, and Scotts Bluff. By September 13 the company was 12 miles below Fort Laramie. It then passed Laramie Peak, Independence Rock, and Devil's Gate. At the latter place, on September 28, the emigrants met brethren from the Salt Lake Valley. On October 4 the train crossed Devil's Backbone, "a most awful mounting [sic] of stone." That night "came on a dredfull [sic] storm of snow." On the 6th the train crossed South Pass. Near Chimney Rock 20 oxen and 2 cows died "from something the[y] had eat or drank [sic]." Upon reaching the Sweetwater River many more cattle died. There was little feed for the animals; in all, the Andrus train "lost 11 animals above 50%."

At the fifth crossing of the Sweetwater it snowed three inches. The train crossed the Green River on October 11 and arrived at Fort Bridger four days later. From the fort, Captain Andrus sent word to Salt Lake that he needed fresh animals and that "many of the men, women and children were almost barefoot and very destitute of clothing." By the time the train reached the

Weber River, the emigrants were running out of provisions. They crossed Big Mountain and Little Mountain. A delegation of dignitaries from Salt Lake met them at the mouth of Emigration Canyon. Here the emigrants formed a circle around the welcoming party and "sang a piece of poetry composed for the occasion":

"Come Zion's sons and daughters, Who seek this blest abode, That over plains and waters Have come to serve our God;

Our gratitude demanding, Let praise to Him abound, That we are favored, standing On consecrated ground.

Oh! This we've long expected, For this we've prayed and sighed, Like Israel's sons neglected, By Babel's limpid tide;

And now befo . . . When on the way to Zion, And every heart was hope,

The means we'd to rely on

Was fastly closing up; But as the darken'd shadows Declared a brighter sun, We felt a power to glad us, Th' Apostles would make known.

Tho' elements did battle, As late the season pass'd, And weakly seemed our cattle, We're in the "hive" at last:

No power should withstand us, Declared Erastus Snow; And Captain Milo Andrus Thank God, has brought us thro'.

We come not here for pleasures That carnal minds can prize, Nor seek aurifrous treasures Of th' West to aggrandize;

We come with spirits fervent To fully serve the Lord; To hear His holy servant, And live by every word.

And as the arms of Moses Required bearing up, So every soul proposes To be our Brigham's prop:

Tho' late and last our carriage Across the mountains' brow, We hope, like Jesus' marriage, There's best wine even now."

The Andrus train, with "upwards of 50 wagons," arrived in Salt Lake City October 24th. Because of the lateness of the season, Captain Andrus had pushed his people hard. Undoubtedly, this is

why one of the travelers described him as "a terrible bully and tyrant." However, another emigrant wrote, "It was not an altogether unpleasant trip." For his part, Captain Andrus had been ill during much of the journey. He said that leading this 1855 train was "one of the hardest burthens that I have

been called to bear in the midst of Israel during my sojourn in mortality" this from a man who had been with Zion's Camp, who had been in Nauvoo at the time of the Martyrdom, who had "helped watch the city by night, and worked on the temple by day," who had gone to Carthage at the time of the indictment of the murderers of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, who had experienced

the persecutions leading up to the abandonment of Nauvoo, and who had participated in the Latter-day Saint exodus westward, a man who, himself, had led several other emigrant companies.

Close

# Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847–1868

#### **Source of Trail Excerpt:**

"Notice to Our Emigrants," St. Louis Luminary, 14 Apr. 1855, 82.

#### Read Trail Excerpt:

#### NOTICE TO OUR EMIGRANTS.

To save having to answer a thousand times, what may be answered at once, we would say to all our emigrants who intend crossing the plains, that, first, every male capable of bearing arms, must be supplied with a good rifle or other fire-arms, and at least one-half pound of powder and two pounds of lead, or shot and balls.

Every person will need to have, when they leave Atchison, one hundred pounds breadstuffs, and a few pounds bacon or dried beef, and as much sugar, tea, coffee, and dried fruit as they calculate to eat during a three month's journey over the plains.

All P. E. Fund passengers, including the \$40 passengers, will have breadstuffs, meat, and the usual allowance of groceries furnished them at the point of outfit, but any one may add any articles of luxuries to their supplies, which they choose, for their individual use. Independent emigrants will be supplied with flour and bacon in sacks ready for the journey, at Atchison, by giving us their orders in season.

Close

# Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847–1868

#### Source of Trail Excerpt:

"The Point of Outfit for Our Spring Emigration," St. Louis Luminary, 31 Mar. 1855, 74.

#### Read Trail Excerpt:

The Point of Outfit for our Spring Emigration.

Atchison is a new town situated on the western bend of the Missouri river, in Kansas Territory, about 500 miles from St. Louis. It is surrounded by immense grazing grounds, contains abundance of good water, and is considered a healthy situation; and we have decided after mature deliberation to make this the general outfitting point for our Spring Emigration.

Our Agent writes from Atchinson [Atchison] under date of March 20th, and says: "We have located four claims about four miles from this place, where we can have a general camping ground. These claims embrace about three hundred and fifty acres of timberland, all black hickory, with some two hundred acres of beautiful prairie for farming. It is at the head of Deer creek, on high prairie land, where there is always a find breeze, and is certainly a healthy location if one can be found within four miles of the Missouri river. The road from the Steamboat landing, except the first half mile, is upon high rolling prairie with a gradual ascent."

Atchison is about midway between Weston and St. Joseph, contains from five hundred to one thousand inhabitants, is said to be as well supplied with rock, coal, and timber as any region of the country. These and other substantial reasons have led us to give Atchison the preference to any other point with which we are acquainted, as an outfitting post for our emigration.

On Monday, March 12th, we shipped one hundred and seventy-five Danish Saints on the 'Clara,' in charge of P. O. Hanson with instructions to land at Atchison, but contrary to orders given were landed at Weston, thirty miles short of their destination, and will be compelled consequently to reship to the point of outfit.

Elder Richard Ballantyne's company arrived on the morning of the 27th. About two hundred and fifty of which we shall reship as soon as possible to Atchison.

We shall continue to ship emigrants to the above point as fast as they arrive in this city, both those who are prepared to go through to the Valley and those who have only means enough to pay their passage to the place of outfit. Those who are unable to go through this season, and have sufficient means to take them to the upper country, are counseled to locate themselves in Leavenworth, Weston, Atchison, St. Joseph or any other favorable opening in that section of country where labor is in great demand and commands a fair remuneration. Those of our brethren who are scattered through the States will do well to bend their course in that direction as soon as circumstances will permit.

It is particularly desirable that every Latter-day Saint leaving St. Louis or any other organized branch for the upper country, should report himself to us as soon as possible, that we may organize branches in every town and district where circumstances my render it necessary.





Services

Community

Government









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Local Services Timeline
Past Mayors
School District History

#### History of Murray City

#### Pioneers Settling

The Mormon pioneers came to the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. A pioneer group called the Mississippi Saints arrived one year later and began to develop a scattered settlement in the south end of the valley in the fall of 1848. The area was distinguished by various names such as the Mississippi Ward, Cottonwood, Big Cottonwood, and South Cottonwood. Written history states that at least 20 families were living in the South Cottonwood area in the 1860s. The area remained agricultural until 1869 when a body of ore was found in Park City and additional ore was found in the Little Cottonwood Canyon. Because of its central location and access to the railroad, the first smelter was built in Murray in 1870 and Murray became the home of some of the largest smelters in the region over the next 30 years.

The first official post office was established in 1870 as the South Cottonwood Post Office. The area changed over time as the railroad came in, smelting expanded, the territorial road (later known as State St.) was established, and trolley transportation was developed. A business district also began to develop along the transportation corridor.

The City received its present name from the post office, which officially changed its name from South Cottonwood Post Office to Murray Post Office in 1883 after the territorial governor and civil war general, Eli Murray.

#### City Incorporation

After a riot and fire started by a rowdy group of smelter workers in a local saloon, the fight for incorporation was begun by a local newspaper editor. The final incorporation committee drafted a petition in 1901 and created an intense campaign on both sides of the incorporation battle. The election took place on November 18, 1902. Those in favor won and C.L. Miller was elected as Mayor by three votes. Salt Lake County recognized the election results as official on November 25, 1902, and the City was officially recognized as a Third Class City by the State of Utah on January 3, 1903.

#### Cultural Make-Up

The early Mormon settlers were largely from Western Europe and Scandinavian countries. When the smelter operations began in 1870, the ethnic make-up of Murray dramatically changed with large numbers of workers coming from Eastern Europe and Asian countries. Over half of the smelter workers came from Greece. Many came from Armenia, Yugoslavia, Italy, and Japan. These groups brought new religious customs to Murray as well. Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, and Catholic church congregations have developed. The ethnic diversity of early Murray is very visible in the Murray City Cemetery.

#### Form of Government

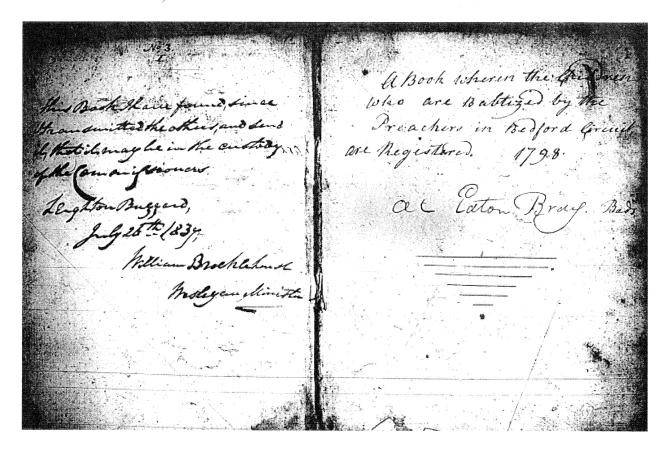
Murray City initially created a Mayor-Council form of government. In 1911, a State law changed the form of government for cities of the First and Second Class in Utah from the old Council form to the Commission form of government. This form of government was again reversed in 1981. The City adopted the Mayor-Council form of government, which included an elected Mayor and five City Council members. To ensure staggered terms of the Council, an election is held every two years for half the Council members for four-year terms.

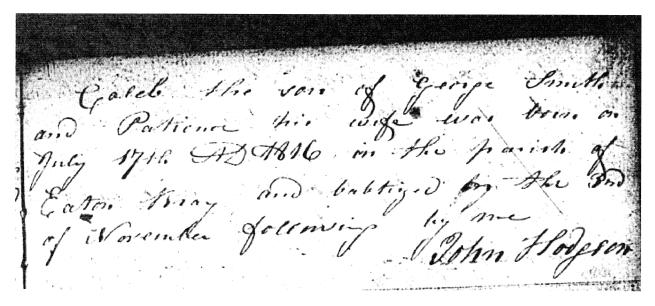
#### Murray Today

As of 2005, Murray is comprised of a population of 46,300. Murray's boundaries have expanded a number of times over the past 100 years. It provides for most of its own services including <u>Police</u>, <u>Fire</u>, <u>Power</u>, <u>Water</u>, <u>Sewer</u>, <u>Library</u>, <u>Senior Center</u>, and <u>Parks and Recreation</u>.

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Wesleyan baptism record for Caleb Smith, brother of Thomas X.

	Parents	Pwish	Born	Mapline	
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Mary arm Darighter of	James Heales	Eaton May	Dect 18 14-	January 8th	Rich
Henry 30n of	Samuel Viem Rolling	Laton Bray	September 27th 1825	January 4th	Richa
Ruber Son of	George and	Calon Brag	September 1918	Telmany 5th	Richa
Janies Son of	George and Patience Smith	Laton Bray	Decomber 31 1120	February st 126	
George Gon of		Eason May		Tobutany 5 th 1846	
John of	George and Patience Smith.	Pater Bray	Abrombor 25 1825	Tiebunny sto 1m	Richa

Above: Other siblings of Thomas X., including George who later joined the LDS Church and moved to Utah. Baptism performed by Richard Eland

Wesleyan Baptism record for John Roe, the son of George Roe and wife Deborah Sheffield. George Roe and Thomas X. Smith were first cousins. George's mother was Ann Roe (nee Smith).

	1 20.7		1	(Pie - 10
1 No. 2	John John	the Jon	the sale to	ountiof Buckengka,
	land Shelter	as born on the fine	city sinthday of	Lefter her Ford
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Those Choir	on the section	any of second		. 0
aghi h	undred and	by me	John	Lewis

Jas. Gurney son of John and Sarah Gurney of Broad Oak, parish of Soulbury, County of Bucks was born June 22, 1815 and was baptized Jany 19, 1816 by me. Jno. Bell.

Caleb the son of George Smith and Patience his wife was born on July 17<sup>th</sup> AD 1816 in the parish of Eaton Bray and baptized on the 2<sup>nd</sup> (3<sup>rd</sup>?) of November following by me. John Hodgsen.

Nathaniel, son of John and Sarah Gurney of Soulbury, born May 25, 1817, bapt July 3, 1817 by John Hodgson.

Hannah, dau of James and Mary Janes, Heath & Reach, Beds, born Aug 17, 1818, bapt Sept. 30, 1818 by John Sydserff.

Charlotte, dau of Francis and Jane Seabrook, Slapton, Bucks, born May 11, 1818, bapt eb 21 1820. J.H. Rowe.

Abraham, son of John and Sarah Gurney, Soulbury, Bucks, born 8 May 1820, bapt 6 Sep 1820, G.H. Rowe.

Mary dau of Mathew and Mary Gurney, Eaton Bray, Beds, bo 18 Aug 1821, bapt 14 Oct 1821. G.H. Rowe.

Mary, dau of William and Sophia Seabrook, Slapton, Bucks, born 14 Jul 1820, bapt 28 July 1822. J.H. Rowe.

Ruben son of George and Patience Smith, Eaton Bray, born Sept 6, 1818, bapt Feb 5, 1826. Richard Eland

James son of George and Patience Smith, Eaton Bray, born Dec 31st, 1828, bapt Feb 5, 1826. Richard Eland

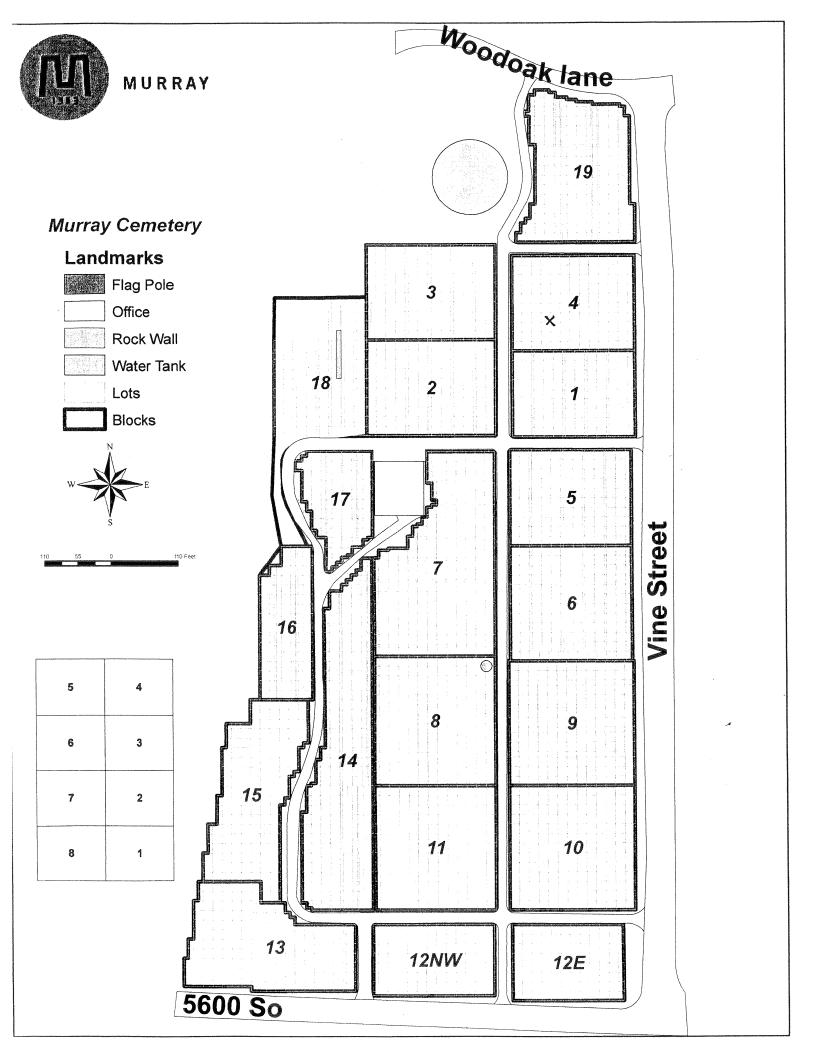
George son of George and Patience Smith, Eaton Bray, born May 2<sup>nd</sup> 1823, bapt Feb 5, 1826. Richard Eland

John son of George and Patience Smith, Eaton Bray, born November 25<sup>th</sup> 1825, bapt February 5<sup>th</sup> 1826. Richard Eland.

Elizabeth daughter of Mathew and Sarah Gurney, Eaton Bray, born Oct 16, 1823, bapt March 17, 1827. Thos. Steele.

Leah dau of Christopher and Eleanor Gurney, Eaton Bray, Beds, born April 17<sup>th</sup> 1827, bapt June 24<sup>th</sup> 1827. Thos, Steele.

End of Register



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## **Murray City Cemetery**

LAST NAME:

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Go to

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE INT	BIRTH DATE	DEATH DATE
WOOTTEN	CHAS.	R.	1847/00/00	1925/00/00
WOOTTEN	JESSE	M.		1916/00/00
WOOTTEN	SARAH	ANN	1853/05/07	1910/12/26
WOOTTON	ADA	R	1888/00/00	1938/00/00
WOOTTON	DAVID	RICHARDSON	1923/05/25	1992/04/13
WOOTTON	ESTHER	В	1852/00/00	1928/05/00
WOOTTON	FREDRICK		1844/07/14	1918/06/05
WOOTTON	INFANT			1932/02/00
WOOTTON	SARAH	A.	1854/05/07	1910/12/26
WOOTTON	WALLACE	F	1893/12/03	1919/07/02
WOOTTON	WILLIAM		1808/04/14	1891/03/11
WOOTTON	WILLIAM	С	1879/00/00	1955/04/30
WORKMAN	DOLORES	EDGAR	1917/09/06	1967/10/21
WORKMAN	KENNTH	LEROY	1944/07/05	1996/05/08
WORKMAN	VERA		1905/01/21	1995/01/15

## **Murray City Cemetery**

NAME		
		GENDER:
BIRTH		DEATH:
DATE: PLACE:		DATE: PLACE: CAUSE:
BURIAL		
DATE	1888/06/30	

DATE: .....1888/06/30
PLACE: ....MURRAY CITY MORTUARY: ....
COMMENTS: ....

NUMBER: ...00523

BLOCK: 04 TRACT: LOT: 016 SPACE: 0 SEGMENT: LEVEL: 2

Back

## **Murray City Cemetery**

NAME

LAST: SMITH GENDER: AGE at DEATH: VETERAN: VETERAN:

MIDDLE: .....D. ADDITIONAL: ..

BIRTH

DATE: ....1828/09/20 DATE: ....1883/02/00

DEATH:

PLACE: . . . CAUSE:

BURIAL

DATE:.....1883/02/14

PLACE: ....MURRAY CITY MORTUARY: ... COMMENTS: ...

NUMBER: ...00234

HEAD STONE

BLOCK: 04 TRACT: LOT: 016 SPACE: 7 SEGMENT: LEVEL: 2

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### THE MUDDY MISSION

After Mormon missionaries established a way station between Utah and California at Las Vegas in 1855, they received a directive from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to scout more town sites just north of the area along the Muddy River. Not everyone approved, but Church officials authorized new Muddy settlements anyway. Before long, the Muddy missionaries discovered why no one else had settled there before them.



Europeans discovered the Muddy River Valley when Spaniards in New Mexico began searching for a route to California.

Spanish explorers sought a more northern trail when they concluded that Native Americans in Arizona were hostile. As desert stretched far and wide along this path, the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers northeast of Las Vegas appeared as an oasis for the weary travelers.

Various EuroAmerican parties also noted this alluring watering site as they moved through Southern Nevada in the early nineteenth century. Traders, trappers, and government scouts all paused along the Muddy River's welcoming banks to rejuvenate before venturing on into the parched wilderness. But not until Mormon settlers arrived in the 1850s did anyone seriously consider settling the area because the Vegas and Muddy Valleys were inundated with salts.

A number of factors lay behind the Latter-day Saints' decision. First was their general goal of achieving localized, economic self-sufficiency. Having fled from persecution in the Midwest, Mormon leaders hoped to completely cut ties with the gentile—as Mormons called non-Mormons—world. Yet when they discovered that the Salt Lake Valley was too arid to provide enough food and raw materials for a large and growing population, Church officials began looking to expand into the wider Great Basin, and south into the Mohave Desert.

To accomplish this, Church President Brigham Young established Mormon colonies across diverse ecological zones. Settlers in each area produced one or two resources and deposited surpluses in the form of tithing in central repositories, to be distributed as needed-for example, Cedar City, Utah, was the "iron mission," providing that ore to other Mormon communities. Mormon leaders viewed the Muddy River Valley as an ideal spot for growing and then sharing warm-climate crops.

Over time, Mormon leaders realized they would have to import some goods, at least for the short term. This, then, became the second factor driving them to settle the Muddy River Valley. It was an ideal resting spot for travelers hauling in merchandise, and the confluence with the Virgin River connected the Muddy to a port site selected to receive commodities brought up the Colorado River by steamboat.

Mormons arrived at the Muddy in January 1865 and established St. Thomas; six months later a second group founded St. Joseph nine miles to the north. Both discovered ample evidence that local Paiutes were growing crops along the Muddy River, yet the settlers saw nothing wrong with expropriating the <u>Native Americans'</u> property. It was the Paiute practice to plant corn, beans, squash, and wheat before migrating to the cooler uplands for gathering and hunting. They returned every fall to harvest surviving crops. Needless to say, their 1865 return was an unhappy one.

Not surprisingly, "Indian troubles" soon became a problem for the Muddy Valley settlements. Anger over losing their farm land as well as their belief in sharing resources prompted some Paiutes to appropriate Mormon animals and foodstuffs. Unwilling to admit they had pushed members of the tribe into food destitution, the Mormons called the Paiutes' behavior "theft" and "beggary," often responding by punishing "offenders." The Paiutes sometimes reciprocated with violence.

In addition to difficulties with Native Americans, the Muddy Valley Mormons faced severe environmental and climatic conditions. As the Muddy's source was a mineral spring, it was salty and unsuitable for large-scale irrigation agriculture. Searing heat in the summer and frequent bouts of drought tested the settlers. Man-made disasters also posed challenges. On

August 18, 1868, the second St. Joseph burned down after two young boys lost control of a fire while roasting potatoes.

Many Mormon families simply could not endure the Muddy Mission's extreme hardships and left. To determine whether the settlements could survive, Brigham Young visited in March 1870. He was not hopeful. That fall, a flood wiped out the new Muddy village of West Point.

The final straw, however, came during a fight over taxes. In 1870, a new boundary survey confirmed that the Muddy settlements were in Nevada, not in Utah or Arizona. Both of those territories had accepted taxes in the form of goods, but Nevada officials wanted back taxes paid in gold or silver. Few settlers could afford this, so in early 1871 all but one Mormon family left the Muddy Mission for good. The community remained largely abandoned, and in the early 1930s the Boulder Canyon Project led to the creation of Lake Mead, which washed over the Muddy Mission.

#### Suggested Reading:

Carolyn E. Grattan. New St. Joseph, Nevada: A Reexamination of the Mormon Experience on the Muddy River [Unpublished master's thesis]. University of Nevada, Las Vegas, 1982.

Monique E. Kimball. A Matter of Faith: A Study of the Muddy Mission [Unpublished master's thesis]. University of Nevada, Las Vegas, 1988.

Leonard J. Arrington. *Great Basin Kingdom: An Economic History of the Latter-day Saints, 1830-1900.* University of Illinois Press, 2004, New edition.

Sondra Cosgrove

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see Inquiries numbered 7, 16, and 17 are not to be asked in respect to infants. Inquiries numbered 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20 are to be answered (if at all) merely by an affirmative mark, as /. Page No. 22 , in the County of Waves State SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in Jarming Soul , enumerated by me on the 29th day of , 1870. , Ass't Marshal. M Dangsder Post Office: Farmington CORSTITT RELAIR VALUE OF PEAL ESTATE OWNER. PARENTAGE. f married within the year, meats (Jan. Feb., &a.) Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insure, or idiotic. 18. Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U. S.; or the The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of or Trade of each pers Case, Country, if of foreign birth. male or female. June, 1670, was in this family. if born 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 5 6 £ Huallast! 13 mu 8 700 20 10 1ã Kiking Frank 焚 3: 2 mu No. of white females, 2 4 No. of males, foreign torn, 4 " " white males. 16 " " females. " " blind,

[7-296.] A. الله والله الملك ال gine June 1, 1879, and ends May 31, 1880 ve DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED. 272 Questions Nos. 18, 14, 32 and 38 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of soc. Dist. No. 5 SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in South hollowing in the Country of Soll Lake , State of Work enumerated by me on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of June, 1880. Email & Price Object Per Well Street By the second Panales of mostles field potential during the Centers press. 1 report Chare Stock hirtwe W. M. 7/land.a m #1 m m 11 . Benta n ms W. w m z Lon WX 11 74 Hen fork Ha Frankling Agen Wife n 7 3 W . Wat Ken Good Engle Marie W X 13 Same Larmer Cottand Scotland series W 123 AWX Situt Selling Enda Son WM Mal scottind England 1 m x Bankle What Southand to W 74 3 Som Southank Brete George : WM J. W.M. Howard House Howar Korway Idam N. 7 % Mother www allist un mas Loge Hew Vork Must How york black " n 74 6 Low What there you War Langhe c W # 2 liby WI Wife Sephia W 7 2 Euch Wal 17 70 ame n 7 Utak 6 Lyland Leve England & Ja to John WY 7818 A 88 5 6/ han 9 3 9 3 In low

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# ancestry family history library edit

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## 1880 United States Federal Census

Name:	George Smith		X.
Home in 1880:	South Cottonwood, Salt Utah	Lake,	
Age:	54		
Estimated Birth Year:	abt 1826		
Birthplace:	England		
Relation to Head of Household:	Self (Head)		
Spouse's Name:	Catherine		View o
Father's birthplace:	England		image  Niew b
Mother's birthplace:	England		
Neighbors:	View others on page		
Oecupation:	Farmer		
Marital Status:	Married		
Race:	White		
Gender:	Male		
Cannot read/write: Blind: Deaf and dumb: Otherwise disabled: Idiotic or insane:	View Image		
Household	Name	Age	
Members:	George Smith	54	



## 1880 United States Federal Census

Name:	Catherine Smith	
Home in 1880:	South Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah	
Age:	51	
Estimated Birth Year:	abt 1829	
Birthplace:	England	
Relation to Head of Household:	Wife	
Spouse's Name:	George	
Father's birthplace:	England	
Mother's birthplace:	England	
Neighbors:		
Occupation:	Keeping House	
Marital Status:	Married	
Race:	White	
Gender:	Female	
Cannot read/write:		
Blind:		
Deaf and dumb:	dioonal and the state of the st	
Otherwise disabled:	Since the same of	
Idiotic or insane:		
	Name	Age
Members:	George Smith	54
	Catherine Smith	51
	George F. Smith	20
	Minnie Smith	16
,	Alonzo B. Smith	12

**Source Citation:** Year: 1880; Census Place: South Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah; Roll: T9\_1337; Family History Film: 1255337; Page: 272.1000; Enumeration District: 57;

#### Source Information:

Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. 1880 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2005. 1880 U.S. Census Index provided by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints © Copyright 1999 Intellectual Reserve, Inc. All rights reserved. All use is subject to the limited use license and other terms and conditions applicable to this site. Original data: United States of America, Bureau of the Census. Tenth Census of the United States, 1880. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. 1880. Tq. 1.454 rolls.

Catherine Smith	51
George F. Smith	20
Minnie Smith	16
Alonzo B. Smith	12

**Source Citation:** Year: 1880; Census Place: South Cottonwood, Salt Lake, Utah; Family History Film: 1255337; Page: 272.1000; Enumeration District: 57;

#### Source Information:

Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. 1880 United St Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2005. Census Index provided by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints © Copy Intellectual Reserve, Inc. All rights reserved. All use is subject to the limited use lic terms and conditions applicable to this site. Original data: United States of Americ the Census. Tenth Census of the United States, 1880. Washington, D.C.: National 4 Records Administration, 1880. T9, 1,454 rolls.

#### Description:

This database is an index to 50 million individuals enumerated in the 1880 United Census. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, addresselationship to the head of household, race, sex, age at last birthday, marital status parents' place of birth. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population so linked to actual images of the 1880 Federal Census. Learn more...

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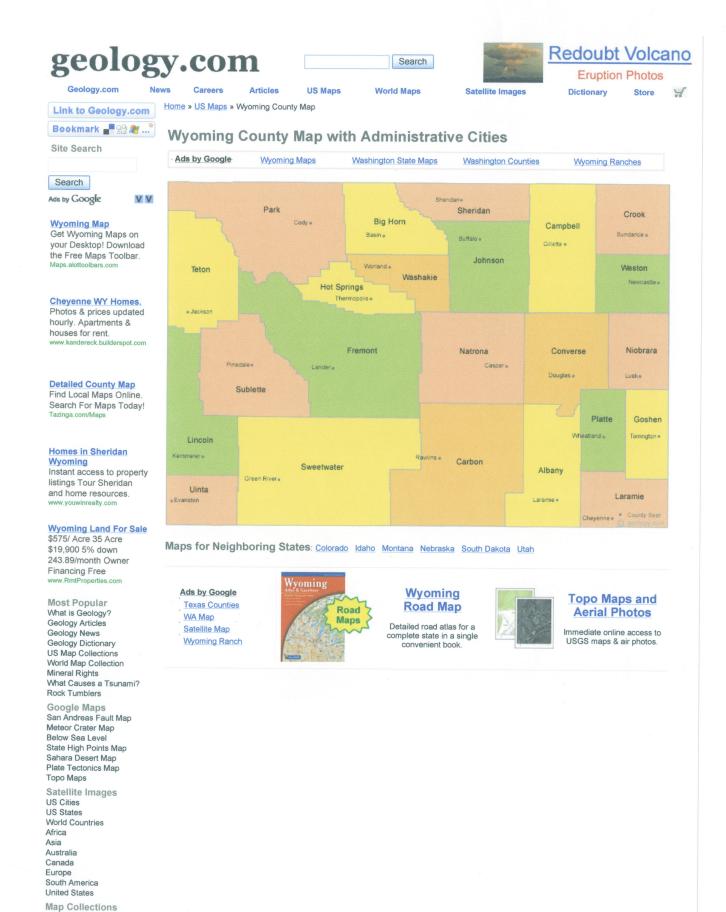
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