Malad Valley History

Early Settlers of Malad Valley
Pre-1890



Malad Welsh Society
Vol. 3

As we complete this third volume of the Malad Valley History, we are again amazed at the determination and courage of those who settled this valley. It has been a pleasure to read of their lives; both successes and failures. They were a large and diversified group. We are grateful for their endurance and tenacity to build a city in the desert. We realize there are still many others who have not as yet been featured in this series. There is still much to learn and discover about our heritage here.

Thanks to each of you who took the time to research and compile your ancestor's history and submit it for use here. As the biographies have been submitted, we have edited as little as possible the information. We have not researched or verified this information. If your family records differ, please contact the submitter to resolve discrepancies.

Special thanks to Tazya Williams for getting the manuscript cleaned up and ready for printing. Pictures are always a challenge, but old pictures are even more so. We have tried to find and use the best quality pictures available.

Thanks to the Malad Valley Welsh Foundation for their continued support in making this publication possible.

Marianne Crump, Malad, Idaho

Cover picture: Early Bank & Saloon owned by Owens & Price
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Alfred Henry Atkinson

Born: 12 March 1870
Parents: Joshua Charles Atkinson & Margaret Olsen
Died: 8 May 1945
Buried: Samaria, Idaho

Hannah Elizabeth Waldron

Born: 8 November 1875 Samaria, Idaho
Parents: Levi Savage Waldron & Davinah Elizabeth Roderick
Died: 18 July 1955
Buried: Samaria, Idaho

Married: 18 February 1886, Samaria, Idaho

12 Children:

Alfred Levi: 26 February 1897 – 16 September 1980
Davinah Elizabeth: 6 January 1899 – 8 May 1996
Andrew Waldron: 26 March 1901- 19 July 1961
Margaret Ann: 2 February 1903 – 12 September 1980
Charles Waldron: 26 December 1904 – 6 April 1951
Pearl: 23 March 1907 – 22 January 1995
David Roderick: 19 April 1909 – 29 April 1992
Lester Waldron: 23 May 1911 – 25 June 1993
William Spencer: 5 April 1913 – 31 October 1999
Zelma: 26 April 1915 – 16 November 1989
Hannah May: 5 May 1917 – 9 September 1995
Elmer Waldron: 18 February 1920 – 30 November 1991

Alfred Henry Atkinson was the third child of Joshua Charles Atkinson and Margaret Olsen. His father lived in Bear Lake County for 15 years before coming to Malad Valley. Alfred was a small boy at that time. When they arrived, their oxen were hip-locked, and the only food they had was a few dried apples. Samuel D. Williams took care of the oxen and gave the family some food. At first they lived at the southeast side of Samaria or "down at the Point." His parents were very poor, and he hardly knew what shoes were until he grew older. Many times he spaded potatoes without shoes and wore a long-tailed shirt. Sometimes he would wrap gunny sacks around his feet to keep warm.

Alfred would sometimes have to carry a sack of flour six miles from Gwenford to his home at the Point. He didn't have the opportunity to go to school but later learned to read and write. He was often spoken of as a self-made man. He worked for wages for Levi Savage Waldron for seven years, and when he was 26 years old married Levi's daughter Hannah Elizabeth Waldron. Alfred and Hannah lived in one room of Levi's house for a year, later moving to Samaria, where he obtained logs from the canyon for a two-room house, which he built for his wife and small son, Alfred, who only weighed two and one-half pounds at birth. In this home, seven children were born. After he built four frame rooms on and added a basement, four more children were born.

He bought ground in Samaria and also took up 160 acres in Pocatello Valley in 1907, where he cleared the land with one plow which was pulled with five head of horses. As he plowed, the children gathered the rabbit brush and piled it to burn. He dug a well on the place and at first pumped water into a cistern. Some years they had a good crop and some years not so good. He cut the grain with the header and stacked it in several stacks side by side with enough room for the thrasher to pull between them.

While Alfred was away shearing sheep, Hannah and the children kept the farm work going. He freighted grain to Corinne, Utah, in a wagon with four head of horses, which would take three days with a round trip of 100 miles. Sometimes he brought fruit home with him. He chopped wood for fifty cents a day and worked for $1.50 a week. In the winter he would get wood from the canyon for the cook stove and heater and to use for his farm buildings when he found time to build them. He helped some of his sons with their building projects and assisted many others in Samaria to build homes and other types of buildings.

He tried to make things as convenient as possible for his family. He placed a barrel by the well, which he would pump by hand, and it was piped into another barrel that was in the cellar near the house. Mother then would turn a tap and have cool water for the house. He put in a Delco plant, operated by gasoline and sixteen batteries to give power. Our family was one of the two in Samaria to enjoy modern conveniences in the home.

Alfred had laughing blue eyes, dark brown hair that never turned gray, and a large mustache that he wore throughout his life. At the age of 65 he broke his leg while getting wood from the canyon and after that walked with a limp. He whistled continuously when he worked and was very religious. He died 8 May 1945 at his home in Samaria, Idaho, and was buried 11 May 1945 in the Samaria Cemetery.

Hannah Elizabeth Waldron

Hannah Elizabeth Waldron was born 18 November 1875 at Samaria, Idaho. She was the oldest child of a family of 13 born to Levi Savage Waldron and Davinah Elizabeth Roderick. They lived for nine years in Samaria, Idaho. Five of her brothers and sisters were born there. Then they moved to Gwenford, Idaho, where they lived in a two-room log home. They moved their house from Samaria to Gwenford.

Hannah was taught how to work when she was very young. She milked cows at the age of

four. She had a difficult time attending school. The winters were cold and the snow very deep, sometimes over the fence tops. Hannah walked a mile to and from school to try to get her education. It was her privilege to finish the fifth grade. One of her best subjects was arithmetic. She could figure in her head quicker than most people could on paper. She helped her Grandmother Waldron before and after school and many times was kept home to help with washing and cooking. She also helped her Uncle Ben Waldron in his hotel and store in Samaria.

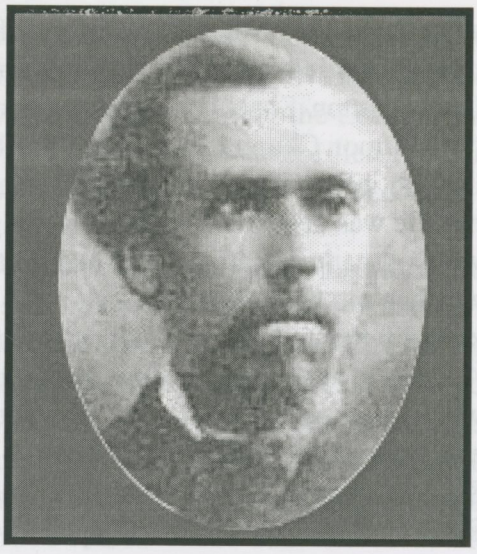
Written by: Zelma Atkinson Jones daughter
Submitted by: Helen Atkinson Bastian

She was 20 years old when she married Alfred Henry Atkinson. Hannah was a very good cook. No matter who stopped, they had to sit down to eat at a heavy laden table. She sewed for her family and made many beautiful quilts. In her early married life she knitted stockings for her family and brothers. She raised a large, beautiful garden that she shared with her neighbors and friends. She was a good horse woman and had her own black top buggy with a spirited horse for her own convenience.

Among her many attributes that she left her family to follow were such admirable traits as ambition, generosity, hurried quick walk, steadfastness, her ability to stay young, and a smile given freely to everyone.

In the year 1923, she became very ill for three months and was not expected to live, but through the faith of her husband and children and the faith and prayers of the Elders, she was made well to continue raising her children.

On 8 May 1945, her husband passed away very suddenly, which was quite a shock to her as they had lived very close all their married life of 49 years and 2 months. Her life was lonely and sad after that. She lived alone at her home in Samaria from 1945 until the fall of 1953. She was active as a member of the LDS Church and a Relief Society teacher for a good many years. She passed away at her home in Samaria on 18 July 1955. She was buried in the Samaria Cemetery.





David Bowen

Born: 18 June 1837 Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, Wales

Parents: Lewis Bowen & Mary Ann Harris

Departure: 17 May 1856

Ship: *Enoch Train*

Died: 30 March 1910

Buried: Logan, Utah

Annie Shackleton

Born: 26 Sept 1840 London, England

Parents: John Shackleton & Susanna Isacke

Departure: 1860

Ship: *Vanderbilt*

Died: 1 August 1929

Buried: Samaria, Idaho

Married: 16 February 1861, Samaria, Idaho

Moved to Malad Valley: 1869

10 Children:

David John: 5 December 1861
Emma Susanna: 17 November 1863
Lewis Joseph: 3 December 1865
Agnes Ellen: 10 March 1868
Charles Franklin: 6 March 1871
Walter Fredrick: 15 June 1873
Albert Ernest: 31 October 1875
Mary Ann: 28 April 1878
Edith Vilate: 29 September 1880
Stella: 23 February 1884

This story begins with the birth of David Bowen on June 18, 1837 in Blaenavon, Monmouthshire, Wales, to Lewis and Mary Ann Harris Bowen. He was the oldest child of eleven children. He was baptized a member of the LDS church on 14 May 1853 by Lewis Bowen in Abersychan, Wales, on the same day as his mother and his brother John. Because the family wanted to emmigrate to the United States, David at the age of 18 was sent ahead to prepare and earn money so the rest of the family could come later.

So began the journey on March 17, 1856, when young David traveled by railroad to Liverpool, England. From Liverpool he sailed on a vessel called the Enoch Train. They crossed the Atlantic Ocean in six to seven weeks time. The ship landed in Boston, Massachusetts. They journeyed to a campground in Iowa City, Iowa, where they stayed until setting out with the first handcart company, of which Edmund Ellsworth was the captain, to travel to Salt Lake City, Utah. On June 9, 1856, they embarked on their journey.

David didn't write much about his journey, only that the weather was hot and that they traveled long days, and he was very tired at the end of most of the days on the trail. They arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on September 26, 1856. David lived with the Edmund Ellsworth family for a time in Salt Lake City.

During this time, Annie Shackleton, the daughter of John and Susanna Isacke Shackleton, was growing up in her birth place of London, England. Annie was born on September 26, 1840, and was the ninth and last child of her parents. Her father died when she was very young, leaving her mother to rear five children by her own labor. The other four children died in infancy. At this time and in these circumstances, it was necessary for the children to assist in the support of the family so school was not to be thought of. However, young Annie was taught to read by her mother.

At the age of ten, Annie went to work at a large stationer's establishment where she worked at a machine that had every variety of paper then needed, including music. About this time, her Uncle Sutton Shackleton had been converted to the Mormon Church. Her sister Ellen became very ill with inflammatory rheumatism, and for weeks her life was despaired of. One evening while they were all gathered around her bed, Sutton came in and her mother asked him to give a prayer. He knelt by the bedside and offered such a prayer as Annie had never heard before. He told Ellen, "You will get better, and you will embrace the gospel and go to Zion." She did get better and on July 8, 1851, Annie, her sisters Ellen, Susannah, and Sarah and her mother were baptized members of the Church.

When Annie was 14, she quit the stationer's business and went to work in a millinery establishment where she continued to work until she emigrated to the United States in 1860. In that year a family named Pascoe, who belonged to the same branch as she, offered her a chance to go with them to the United States and help with the children. Brother Pascoe couldn't settle his affairs in time to go with the regular emigration group, but followed three weeks later on the vessel Vanderbilt. They landed at Castle Garden ten days after leaving England and two weeks before the sailing vessel that had processed them. They remained in New York a few days and then went by steamboat to Albany and from there by train to Omaha. Then they traveled by team to Winter Quarters where they remained until the company was ready to cross the plains. William Budge was the captain of their company and they proceeded with their 1300-mile journey which took about three months. They arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in October of 1860.

Annie lived with a family by the name of Ballen for a time in Salt Lake City and then went to take care of one of Hugh Moon's wives, who had become ill. It was at this time that she met David Bowen, and they were married on 16 February 1861.

David never forgot his responsibility to save and get enough money to help his family emigrate to Zion, and through much hard work and diligent

effort, he made sure every dollar earned was put toward that goal. Finally, in 1863 they were able to send enough money for the Lewis Bowen family to emigrate. Annie's sister Ellen also came that same year but with a different company.

Times were hard and money was scarce, but Annie and David worked together to accomplish their goals. They lived in Salt Lake City for eight years, during which time four children were born to them. They were David John born 5 December 1861, Emma Susanna born 17 November 1863, Lewis Joseph born 3 December 1865, and Agnes Ellen born 10 March 1868. Just six weeks after Agnes Ellen was born, David was taken with typhoid fever, and for many weeks his life hung on a thread. Annie only undressed and went to bed two nights in five week's time.

In January 1869, they moved to Henderson Creek, Oneida County, Idaho. They lived here about seven years and had three more children. They were Charles Franklin born 6 March 1871, Walter Fredrick born 15 June 1873, and Albert Ernest born 31 October 1875. There were still no schools, and so Annie did what her mother had done before her and taught her children herself. In 1876, they sold their home in Henderson Creek and moved to Samaria where they lived for the next 24 years.

There were no ward organizations at that time, but they did belong to the local branch. There was a school in Samaria and their children were able to attend. Annie stated that her seventh child, Albert Ernest, was the first of her children to have the privilege of entering school at the proper age.

In Samaria three more children came to the family. They were Mary Ann born 28 April 1878, Edith Vilate born 29 September 1880, and Stella born 23 February 1884. That rounded out their family, bringing the total number of children to ten.

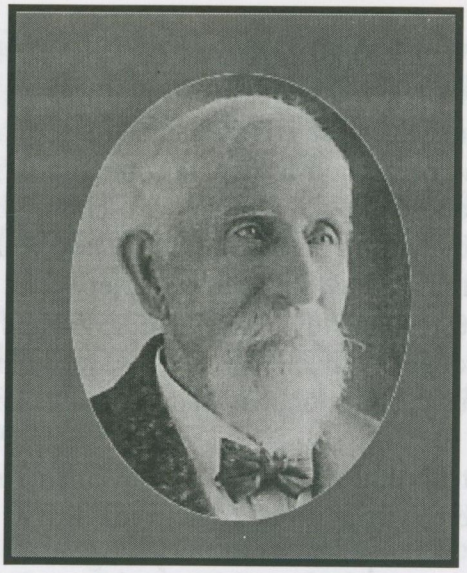
There was not a ward choir in Samaria, though there were many excellent voices. There was scarcely anybody who had the least knowledge of music and there was no leader. After awhile someone found out that David was well qualified for such a post. His father and most of his brothers had been choir leaders at some time. The people requested that he organize a choir, and because they had no books and no money with which to purchase any, this was a big job. The only sheet music in the town was what David and Annie had brought with them. They spent hours copying music, and soon they had a passable choir.

At this time the Mutual Improvement Associations were starting to be organized. David was asked to be the president of the young men. Annie was assigned to the young women. Again, they didn't have any material to use in teaching the youth, so Annie used her ingenuity and good memory and was able to fill the gaps by writing short poems and songs from memory. Young people from all over the valley found their way into those early meetings.

David was called as a counselor to Bishop Jonah Evans when Samaria was organized into a ward. Annie resigned from the Mutual Improvement Association after five years and was asked to serve as secretary of the Relief Society until they moved to Logan, Utah, to make their home in 1901.

David and Annie were hard-working, industrious people. They raised a good family who also all learned the value of hard work. David died on 30 March 1910 in Logan and was buried in the Logan Cemetery. Annie provided a home for her children and several of her grandchildren who came to Logan to continue their education. She died 1 August 1929 in Logan and was also buried in the Logan Cemetery.

Submitted by: Dianne Bowen Pett



James Bywater

Born: 23 August 1825
Leeds, Yorkshire, England

Parents: Joseph Robert Bywater &
Ann Berry

Departure: 14 August 1848

Ship: *Garrick*

Arrived: 15 September 1848
New York, New York

Died: 1 September 1909

Buried: Brigham City, Utah



Maria Thomas

Born: 4 Febuary 1840
Win Cardiff, Wales

Parents: William Howell Thomas &
Ann Williams

Departure: 5 February 1853

Ship: *Jersey*

Arrived: 21 March 1853

Died: 6 January 1921

Buried: Brigham City, Utah

Married: 28 July 1857

Moved to Malad Valley: 1870

10 Children:

Elizabeth Ann: 6 May 1858-1930
Robert: 6 March 1860-1861
Hannah Maria (Annie): 17 March 1861
Mary Janet: 3 February 1863-1939
George: 30 November 1864-1864
Joseph Robert: 30 January 1866-1949
James: 17 February 1868- 1945
Sarah Jane: 13 June 1870-1943
Charlotte: 30 December 1872-1946
Esther: 6 September 1875-1939

The autobiographies of James Bywater and his two wives can be found in the book, *The Trio's Pilgrimage.* A copy of the book is in the Malad Family History Center. It is compiled and arranged by Rose Ellen Bywater Valentine, youngest daughter of the second wife. It was edited by Hyrum Valentine. It was copyrighted in 1947 and dedicated to the memory of this honored trio and to their faith and sterling integrity.

James Bywater was a native of Leeds, England. He did not join any religious denomination in his youth, as he said he could not believe that faith alone was enough to save a person.

In 1845, his uncle immigrated to America, and this made James have the desire to also come here. He began saving his money, and at the age of 25 he booked passage on the *Ocean Monarch* for America. When he arrived in Liverpool for the voyage, he was told that there was no room on it so he booked on the *Garrick.* That day they received word that the *Ocean Monarch,* which had not been able to take him, had burned off the Irish Coast and many lives were lost.

He sailed on August 14, 1848, and arrived in New York on September 15, a voyage of just five weeks. He went first to Wisconsin to work as a raftsman on the river. For some time he had been praying unto God to lead him into the way of life, to give him to know God's mind and will, even the plan of salvation, for he was at a loss to know what the truth was and which church was right.

He returned to England to visit family and on the ship met William Wolstenholme. Mr. Wolstenholme told him that like most of the denominations, the Methodists believed that to believe in Jesus was sufficient for salvation, and he agreed that this was not enough. He spoke to him about the necessity of baptism, laying on of hand for the gift of the Holy Ghost and other things, such as continual revelation. James believed these things and said that he wept for joy. He asked Mr. Wolstenholme what denomination he was and was shocked when he said that he was a Mormon. James asked him, did Joseph Smith teach these principles? Mr. Wolstenholm said yes and James immediately received a testimony that Joseph Smith was a prophet of God. When he arrived in England, he made a request for baptism.

He returned to America in 1853 and started for Utah with a wagon company on June 6, 1855, and arrived in Salt Lake City in September of that same year. He built a dwelling house in 1855. Two years later (1857) he married for the first time. He was married on March 10, 1873, for the second time, 16 years later.

He was the first official County Recorder of Box Elder County, also the first Stake Clerk and Secretary of the United Order under the direction of President Lorenzo Snow, and Tithing Clerk for many years. He was a student of ancient and modern scripture and was often referred to as a walking Bible encyclopedia.

In March of 1882, polygamy by law became a crime, and he was taken into custody. He was found guilty but was allowed to return home until March 1888 when he was again sentenced and at that time he was sent to the penitentiary for six months and fined $50 on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. Upon his arrival at the prison, he was searched, given something to eat, and put in No. 3 bunk house. He said it should have been named bug house for bed bugs were there by the multitudes.

He was released on November 28, 1888, but again on June 19, 1889, he was arrested and sentenced to prison until January of 1890. He said that his prison days passed rapidly, and he celebrated his 64th birthday there. In September 1890, President Wilford Woodruff issued the Manifesto. Polygamy was prohibited from that day forward.

He was called on a mission to England after the Manifesto and left for Great Britain on November 21, 1890, and returned home to Brigham City in June 1891.

In November of 1891, he was again arrested (dragged out of bed) and sentenced for two more years. He celebrated his birthday for the third time in prison; this time he was 67. He was released for the third time in December of 1892. He spent the next decade after this time laboring to reduce and finally eliminate his financial indebtedness that had been brought on by being cast into prison three times.

His oldest child by his second wife, Aunt Ella Valentine, became the first woman dentist in Utah and the first Utah-born woman to take the dental examination.

Maria Thomas was the daughter of William Howell Thomas and Ann Williams, early converts to the LDS faith. They with their seven younger children set sail from Liverpool, England, on the ship Jersey, February 5, 1853, the day following Maria's 12th birthday. They docked in New Orleans on March 21, 1853, having covered the 1000-mile voyage in seven weeks. They traveled up the Mississippi River to St. Louis and then to Keokuk, Iowa. Of interest, the fare was $2.25 for adults, all over 14 years of age; half fare for those between 3 and 14; and those under 3 were free. In June they departed on the westward journey, crossing the Missouri River at Council Bluffs, reaching the Great Salt Lake Valley on October 10th 1853, having been under way, more or less, since February 5, 1853, just a little more than eight months after they had embarked at Liverpool. In 1863 her parents settled in the Malad Valley where they lived out their lives, but they are buried in Brigham City, Utah.

James and Maria's romance began one morning as she threw out a pan of dish water. It accidentally was thrown over the young man who was to become her husband. Her first child was born during the time when James was serving in the military service in the conflict against Johnston's Army.

Two important events in her life as a pioneer wife were the gift from her husband of a coal oil lamp and her purchase of the second sewing machine to come to Brigham City - a rotary turned by hand. Ruffles on ladies dresses were all the rage at that time, and she earned cash at the rate of two cents per yard.

Maria found the most trying experience of her life to be that of her husband's entrance into the practice of polygamy. Although she originally felt feelings of disappointment and bitterness; she later became reconciled to the condition. James divided his time equally between his two families, changing weekly each Monday morning. In her later life Maria suffered with rheumatoid arthritis, but strangely, after an injury to her hip which left her "halting", the pain disappeared. Her death came after a three-month illness of dropsy January 1921.

Submitted by: Dephane Taylor



Williams Peter Camp

Born: 19 April 1859
Salt Lake City, Utah

Parents: Williams W. Camp &
Amelia Evans

Died: 9 April 1955

Buried: Pleasantview, Idaho

Ann Morse

Born: 9 August 1862
Mountain Ash,
Glamorgan, Wales

Parents: William Morse &
Margaret Evans

Departure: 4 June 1863

Ship: *Amazon*

Died: 14 June 1942

Buried: Pleastanview, Idaho

Married: 6 March 1879

Moved to Malad Valley: 1869

14 Children:

William Peter Jr.
Ann
Albert
Alvin M.
Margaret
Amelia (Millie)
Deseret
Richard
Emma
Joseph
Olive
3 unnamed infants who died at birth

Ann Morse Camp was born August 9, 1862, in Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire, Wales, to Margaret Evans and William Morse. Her father worked in the coal mines, and it was while still in his teens that he first heard and received the Gospel. Because of his conversion, he was hissed at and scorned by his companions, but he didn't falter in his belief. Both of her parents were natives of Carmarthenshire, but William had gone to Merthyr Tydfil to work. Before Ann's birth, they moved to Mountain Ash where he continued to work in the mines.

The spirit of gathering to Zion had come to her parents, and although her mother's folks had disowned her because she had married a Mormon, she was willing to set out with her husband for America. They left Wales by train for London from which place they sailed the 4th of June 1863 on the ship *Amazon*, bound for New York.

Ann was not yet one year old when this long journey was undertaken so you can understand the strain on her dear mother. Her sister, Mary Jane, was a child of three, but nothing daunted the converts who gave up home, friends, and loved ones to face an uncertain future in a strange, new country.

Ann's family crossed the plains with the Thomas E. Ricks Company, leaving Florence, Nebraska, by ox team and reaching Salt Lake City on October 4, 1863. They spent the first winter with a relative, William Davis, in Logan, but in the spring William Morse was busy with plans to build a home of his own. During the winter, he worked wherever he could find a job and stood guard with a gun against the Indians, who were very hostile in Cache Valley. The details of their life in Logan and the move to Samaria, Idaho, in 1869 are told in the story of Ann's parents.

When in her teens, she worked for different friends to help out with the family income. South of Samaria she worked for the Joseph Hawkins' family with the housework and also helping to milk cows. Every day she helped skim the milk, and as there were neither separators nor creameries, they had to churn the cream and make butter and cheese. She worked for seventy-five cents a week with long hours and hard work.

While living in Samaria, she met and married Williams Peter Camp, Sr. at the age of 16 on March 6, 1879, at the Salt Lake City Endowment House as the Temple was not yet completed. The trip to Salt Lake City was made in a wagon, and they were accompanied by his mother, Amelia Evans Davis.

They returned to Samaria where Peter had a new log house that he had built himself. He also built the furniture. They lived here for several years where three of their children were born: William Peter, Jr., Ann Morse, and Albert Morse. Ann died the same day she was born.

While living in Samaria, her husband was called on a mission to the Southern States and left October 28, 1884. As their means were limited and with herself and two children to support, she took in washing, ironing, and sewing. With the help of the Samaria Ward, he served a two-year mission, getting his release on March 7, 1887, and returning home on March 13, 1887.

After his return they homesteaded a dry farm at Pleasantview. There they had many hardships and long hours of hard work for the sagebrush was so tall they couldn't see over it. They lived in a log house they had built. Lacking modern machinery, it took long hours of hard work and patience to clear the sage and plant a crop. They lived in a log house until 1890 when they built a frame house that still stands. There the rest of their family was born: Alvin M., Margaret, Amelia, Deseret, Richard, Emma, Joseph, and Olive. Two died without names and one was stillborn, making 14 in all.

They went through many hardships here and were frightened many times by the Indians. When they came to the Warm Springs to camp, the deer came to the Big Ditch to drink and were used for food as they were plentiful. Mushrooms and watercress were also plentiful and useful for food.

After moving from Samaria to Pleasantview, Ann

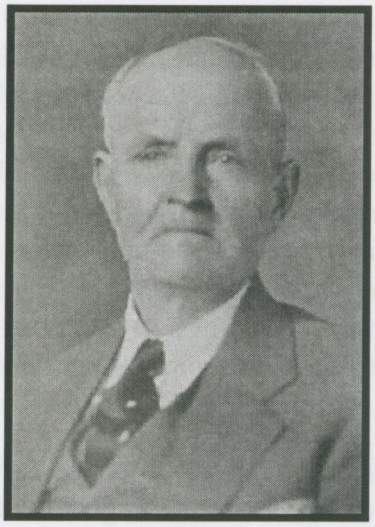
continued as president of the Primary at Samaria because Pleasantview was not a Ward at that time. The only way of transportation was in a wagon or by walking. When the horses were in use on the farm, she walked all the way and took her small sons, carrying one part of the way. Her son Albert had died of typhoid-pneumonia in 1898.

They had the post office in their home for several years, and she took care of the Pleasantview mail. During her married life, her husband held many responsible positions: secretary of the MIA at Samaria and in Pleasantview. He was a bishop's counselor, stake missionary, home missionary, on the Sunday School Stake Board, and secretary of the Stake MIA, a ward teacher, and religion class leader. Ann and her husband were called as missionaries to the Logan Temple, and she held this position until the time of her death.

They lived in Logan for a few years where they moved to educate their family. They also lived in Holbrook during the summers for a few years as they owned and operated a dry farm there. They spent three winters at Malad City living in part of the home of their son-in-law and daughter, William E. and Deseret Moon. They sold their home and farm in Holbrook and bought back their home in Pleasantview, which had previously been sold. There she lived the rest of her life. She died on June 14, 1942, of heart trouble and hardening of the arteries. She is buried at the Pleasantview Cemetery. She would have been 80 years old in August of that year. Peter died on 9 April 1955 and is buried in the Pleasantview Cemetery.

Written by Deseret C. Moon, Daughter

Submitted by Nancy Thomas Nalder, great granddaughter of Ann Morse Camp



Daniel Moroni (D.M.) Daniels

Born: 20 December 1856
Brigham City, Utah

Parents: Thomas Daniels &
Mary Davis

Died: 20 June 1938

Buried: Malad City, Idaho



Catherine Elizabeth Owens

Born: 27 December 1868
Malad, Idaho

Parents: John E. Owens &
Mary Thomas

Died: 20 June 1963

Buried: Malad City, Idaho

Married: 2 December 1885

Moved to Malad Valley: 1865

12 Children:

Mary	**Russell**
Daniel	**Lenna**
LeRoy	**Lona**
Catherine	**Margaret**
Luther	**Pearl**
Florabel	**Fern**

Daniel Moroni Daniels was born 20 December 1856 in Brigham City, Utah, a son of Thomas Daniels and Mary Davis Daniels. The Daniels and Davis families originated in South Wales. They were converts to the LDS religion and came to Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1849.

Daniel M. Daniels attended school in Brigham City at the County Court House under William Watkins. Later he attended school in the first school built in Malad. It was a log building where the City Hall was until a few years ago. His teacher was Richard G. Evans. As he got older, he wanted a better education, so along with 20 friends they hired a teacher.

The Daniels family moved to this valley in 1865. There were only four families here when they arrived. There was only one road, the one which the mail route used, which passed up Bannock Street and out through St John. There were only four log houses here. They lived in a one-room log house with a dirt floor and roof. The only recreation they had was dancing occasionally.

Daniel's occupations were farming and stock raising. He was the first man to take up land in this section of Idaho and built the first house there in 1877. He also freighted from Utah to Montana for B. F. White. Later he operated an outfit of his own. While freighting for B.F. White, a trip was made from the Salt Works in Wyoming to Boise. On the way back from Boise instead of going to Kelton, they cut off at Albion and went east down the Oregon Trail, crossed the Raft River to the Sublet Canyon, continued through the canyon to the Twin Springs Rock house. From there they went east to Ireland Canyon and to Pleasantview. This was the first trip made through Ireland Canyon with wagons. In the company there were 54 head of cattle and 9 wagons. Daniel suggested a state highway be built from Holbrook through Sublet Canyon. This would shorten the distance about 40 or 50 miles.

While freighting, Daniel had many interesting experiences with Indians. One trip on his way to Montana, he met three Indians who were coming with their horses on a dead run all painted up. It was apparent that they were on the war path. They were armed with rifles and waving a woman's scalp from the end of a stick. Luck was with him as they passed right on. He kept on freighting until the railroad was built to Silver Bow in 1879. When he took his last load to Silver Bow, he sold his outfit of wagons and oxen. Returning south he bought mules and another outfit, and for several years he freighted goods to the Challis district of Idaho to a mining camp in that locality. He spent 28 years in the freighting business.

Daniel was married to Mary Ellen Jones on 20 March, 1883. A wedding dance was held at the Court House. This was the first event held in the new Court House. The dance was held for the Danielses and the Jedd Joneses who had a double wedding. When their first baby, Mary Ellen Daniels was born on 18 March 1884, both the mother and baby died. Daniel married Catherine Elizabeth Owens a daughter of John E. and Mary Owens on 1 2 December, 1885 ,. To them 12 children were born, 8 girls and 4 boys. Mary Owens , Daniel Owens, LeRoy Owens, Catherine Elizabeth , Luther Owens, Florabelle O. , Russell O., Lena O., & Lona O., Margaret Edna, Pearl O., & Fern.

Daniel played an important part in the progress of this community. He was Mayor of Malad for 3 terms and served as County Commissioner for Oneida County, and President of the Malad Valley Irrigation Company for 6 years . When the Malad Valley Creamery was organized, he was the first President, and remained so until bad health forced him to resign. Daniel was a High Councilman of the Malad Stake for many years. He had been active in the church affairs since youth. Daniel participated in the building of three churches on the First Ward corner and also three schools. One of his outstanding accomplishments was establishing a system for measuring water accurately for the irrigation company.

Daniel died on 20 June 1938 and was buried in Malad.

Catherine Elizabeth Owens

Catherine Elizabeth was born to John E. Owens and Mary Thomas on December 27, 1868 in Malad, Idaho. Her parents were converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Merthyr Tydfil, Wales. They left Wales on February 3, 1853, and met on board the ship, John Bright, and were married. It took eight months from the time they left Liverpool until they arrived in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1853. They lived in North Ogden until 1866 and then traveled on to Malad, Idaho. She was the 7th child of a family of eight. Her brothers and sisters were Richard T., Sarah, Margaret, John T., Edward T., Mary Blanch, and Charlotte Jane. They lived 2 ½ miles from Malad, and the mail coach which carried passengers and mail stopped at her dad's place to get vegetables to take to the next station 4 miles north.

The only time Catherine attended school was when one of her brothers missed school. She went to about the 4th grade. Catherine's oldest brother, Richard, became a school teacher, and he taught her and the rest of the family. She was always thankful they had shoes and stockings to wear for so many of the people did not. When small, it was her job to make candles out of tallow from beef in the winter. She made 4 candles at a time in molds. When Catherine was 13, she started to work for her oldest sister, Sarah. She helped with her children, did all the cooking, cleaning, washing and ironing each time her sister had a baby. Her family had one of the first organs in Malad. They used to go to dances a lot.

When Catherine was small, she always hung up her stocking for Christmas, which was filled. She remembered of only one person having a Christmas tree and everyone going to see it each year. For Christmas the girls usually received something they could wear, usually a dress. The boys usually received a new tie or sometimes a shirt if they needed it. Very few toys were had. The girls would sometimes receive a doll. Before Christmas they went caroling in bob sleighs. They went to church 3 times on Sunday, and services were usually in Welsh.

Catherine married Daniel Moroni Daniels when she was 17 on December 2, 1885, in the Logan Temple. This was Dan's second marriage. His first wife Mary Ellen Jones and their first child died during childbirth on 18 March 1894.

They didn't have jars to bottle fruit in until after she was married.. They used to salt string beans down in jars, and they would take a pan of beans and soak them for several hours to get the salt out of them. During harvest time after she was married, she would start her dough before going to bed and would be up in the morning making biscuits for breakfast and bake the rest into bread. She usually made six to eight loaves of bread. She baked bread either every day or every other day. When she had her family, she always canned at least 10 bushels of peaches besides 5 or 6 bushels of pears, apricots, cherries, etc. Preserves were made in jars at first, and a cloth wrung out in brandy was laid on top to preserve them. She salted down pork whenever needed and made fagots out of the liver and onions wrapped in the thin membrane from the stomach. She was an excellent cook, and whenever she made fagots, all of the family would come for supper that night. They raised their own pork and beef and killed a beef whenever it was needed. They kept the beef frozen. Washing was done by hand for years. She bought a sewing machine soon after she was married and had two treadle machines during her life. She made all of her baby's clothes on the machine and knit the woolen stockings for winter for the first children out of homemade yarn. Her mother died when Catherine's first child was only two weeks old. She always made her girls fancy dresses for the 4th of July and Christmas.

Catherine was the mother of 12 children, and they all grew to maturity: Mary, Daniel, LeRoy, Catherine, Luther, Florabel, Russell, Lenna, Lona, Margaret, Pearl, and Fern. She reared two granddaughters when two of her daughters died the same year and helped with some of the other

grandchildren. Earlier she helped two of her sisters when they had operations by taking two of their children and keeping them about a year each.

Catherine was in the Relief Society presidency, and they took care of the sick and prepared the dead for burial. She was president of the Oneida County War Mothers and Native Pioneers of Idaho. She was a good cook and enjoyed having her family home for dinner. Many times the table was set for 20 and usually reset 2 or 3 times. She never was too busy to help anyone. They had one of the first phones and received many calls for neighbors a block or two away. Then it was the job of two granddaughters to run on errands to call the people to the phone. She worked hard all of her life with none of the conveniences we have today. Her husband was Mayor of Malad during World War 1. He had to close down the town and schools during the war on account of the flu epidemic.

Catherine was called by everyone in town Aunt Catherine, relation or not. When she told her children or grandchildren to do something, they knew they had to obey. She always raised a large garden and supplied many with food from her garden. She raised her own raspberries, gooseberries, apples, plums, crab apples, and rhubarb. She loved flowers and always had flowers blooming. She had a good sense of humor. Catherine was a tall lady with dark brown eyes, olive skin, and brown hair when she was young. She never went to the hospital until she was 80 years old to have a cataract removed from one of her eyes in Salt Lake City.

For many years she would visit her daughters in California, Ogden, and Boise, going on the train or bus by herself. Until she was about 87 or 88, she could out walk her daughters and granddaughters while they were shopping. She was in good health until 89 years of age. She was placed in a rest home in Ogden on the advice of her doctor. She lost her sight a couple of years before she died. She resided in Ogden until she was 94 1/2 years old. She died on 20 June 1963. She was buried in the Malad Idaho Cemetery.

Submitted by: Lela Daniels Henderson, granddaughter





Owen Thomas Davis

Born: 15 March 1875
Samaria, Idaho

Parents: David Price Davis &
Elizabeth Griffiths

Died: 12 February 1949

Anna Price

Born: 22 March 1875
Samaria, Idaho

Parents: Daniel Evan Price &
Mary (Mair) Jenkins

Died: 12 March 1929

Married: 30 March 1898

5 Children:

Owen: 1901-1988 (Zelma Irene Wright)
Mary: 1904-1984 (Llewellyn J. Williams)
Daniel: 1906-1979 (Eula Fern Wright)
David Herman: 1910-1995 (Eleanor Jones)
Elizabeth: 1914-1998 (Joseph P. Jones, Lewis Bradshaw, Harry Haney)

Owen Thomas Davis was one of seven children born to David Price Davis and Elizabeth Griffiths. He was born 15 March 1875, at Samaria, Idaho. He was an average size man with dark brown hair and blue eyes.

He attended school in Samaria and a school of higher learning in Malad. He moved with his parents from Samaria to Gwenford when he was a boy. They lived in moderate circumstances. He often told of walking a distance of one and one half miles to school without overshoes, and his lunch consisted of bread spread with bacon grease.

Anna Price was born 22 March 1875 in Samaria, Idaho, to Daniel E. Price and Mary (Mair) Jenkins. She was the second child of thirteen born to them. There were only four children who grew to maturity: Anna, Mary, Sarah, and Esther. Anna had dark brown hair and blue eyes and was not too tall. She attended school in Samaria; they lived across the street from the school house. She was always a great help to her parents.

On 30 March 1898, Anna and Owen were married in the Logan LDS Temple. Owen left two weeks later for an LDS mission in West Virginia, serving there for 27 months. While he was away from home, Anna lived with her parents and worked for others, part of the time as a clerk in Ben Waldron's store.

When Owen returned from his mission, he worked as a clerk for Ben Waldron in his store. They lived in a small house on the corner west of the store. After the death of Owen's father, he bought the farm in Gwenford. Daniel, Herman, and Elizabeth were born there. He was engaged in farming for a number of years. He ran a threshing machine at harvest time to thresh the grain.

Anna was busy raising their children. She was a good mother, a good housekeeper, and an especially good cook. She gave liberally to the poor; no one ever left her door hungry. The Indians would come and beg for food when they came to the flour mill in Gwenford. They would ask for bread, butter, and meat, which she always gave to them.

Anna was a peacemaker among her friends and associates. She always stood at his side and was ready to help. She held many church positions, including being in the presidency of the YWMIA and Relief Society. She accomplished many things in life. She was a kind mother, a true friend, and a good neighbor to all who knew her. She died 12 March 1929.

Owen was very active in church and civic affairs. He was clerk for the village when it was first incorporated and served as ward clerk for 31 years under Bishops Daniel E. Price, William W. Williams, Hyrum Peterson, David Hughes, and John P. Roderick. While holding this position, he served in many more. He was Stake Sunday School Superintendent, Senior President of the Seventies Quorum, and Stake High Priests President. He was active in dramatics. He was an able speaker and was called upon to speak in many public places, church meetings, and funerals. He had a gift of healing and was often called upon to administer to the sick and give them a blessing. He served as a school trustee and a term as State Representative from Oneida County.

After Anna's death, he lived at home with Herman and Elizabeth until 10 December 1935. At that time, he married Florence Jensen of Ogden.

On 20 June 1937, he was set apart as Bishop of Samaria Ward by Melvin J. Ballard. He held this position for nearly two years. Then he moved to Ogden to make his home. He died 12 February 1949, leaving a host of friends and his family with memories of a kind and loving father.

Submitted by: Eileen John, granddaughter



Thomas A. Davis

Born: 10 June 1849
Llanwenog, Cardigan, Wales

Parents: Titus Davis &
Mary Gwenllian Bower

Departure: 4 June 1863

Ship: *Amazon*

Arrived: 8 October 1863

Died: 21 April 1926

Buried: Malad City Cemetery



Margaret Ellen Davis

Born: 10 December 1854
Willard, Box Elder, Utah

Parents: Richard Jenkins Davis &
Rebecca Morgan

Died: 29 October 1921

Buried: Malad City Cemetery

Married: 10 April 1871

Moved to Henderson Creek in Malad Valley: 1887

10 Children:

Thomas Lewis: 1872-1941
Mary Elizabeth (Minnie): 1873-1902
Richard Bowen: 1876-1947
Rebecca Jane: 1877-1961
Dina Ann: 1880-1943
Titus David: 1884-1955
Barbara Buford: 1886-1962
Esther Blodwen: 1890-1973
Henry Jefferson: 1893-1962
Gwenifred: 1895-1918

Thomas A. Davis was born June 10, 1849, in the small village of Drefach, near Llanwenog, Cardigan, Wales. Some family members have written his name as Thomas Bowen Davis. Bowen being his mother's maiden name, but he himself always wrote it as Thomas A. The "A" presumably stood for Ap, which meant "son of" in Welsh.

His father was Titus Davis, a shoemaker, farmer, and choirmaster. His mother was Mary Gwenllian Bowen, daughter of a well-to-do farmer and manufacturer of the famous Welsh 'flannen'. Thomas was the 6th of a large family of 11 children. His childhood was uneventful except for contracting rheumatic fever at the age of 9, an event that left him with a stiff hip and a limp for the rest of his life.

In 1857 Thomas' father and older brother David were converted to and baptized members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and so began a strange story of sorrow and obedience. His mother, a devout Baptist her entire life, could not accept nor believe this new religion, and as Titus began to make plans to obey the counsel to join the Saints in 'Zion', Mary refused to go with him. Thomas was baptized in 1859 at the age of 10. Another older brother and his only sister Gwennie were baptized in 1861. Mary remained steadfast in her decision, and so it was that in June 1863 Titus Davis took five of his children and sailed for America, leaving his wife with only little 8-year old Jenkin to help her. David had been called to serve a mission for the Church, and it was hoped that in a year's time he would be able to convince his mother to sail with him, but she did not change her mind.

Titus and the older children were living in a different town when the time came to sail, and to the end of his life Thomas mourned that he never got to say goodbye to his mother. When he wrote his autobiography at age 71, he devoted much space to what he felt was the unfairness of both his parents' decisions but never said which one he thought was right!

They sailed from London on the Amazon on June 4, 1863, and were in New York City six weeks later. The voyage was uneventful except that the family worried about the oldest brother Timothy, who was sick most of the way. Fortunately, he was passed by the doctors when they had to leave the ship at Castle Garden. Because of the Civil War, the immigrants had to take a round-about route to Florence, Nebraska. They traveled by train up through New York, across to Detroit, and then south again to St. Joseph, Missouri. During the last portion of the trip, they had to ride in stock cars because the Rebels had burned all the passenger cars in that section! From St. Joseph, they went by boat up the Missouri River and finally outside Florence (Winter Quarters), they met men with ox teams ready to take them to Utah.

After the long trip, the Davis family was heartened to realize that one of the teamsters was a young man from Llanwenog, John L. Edwards. They were able to get assigned to his company. It was a long hard trek across the prairies to Salt Lake City where they arrived on October 8, 1863. There was ample time, however, for young love to blossom, and John L. Edwards married Gwenllian Davis on November 21st.

Thomas turned 14 just a few days after the ship sailed. What an adventure for a boy of that age! He did not talk much of the ocean trip, but in his autobiography he remembered details of the journey across the plains. He told of signing up for the Perpetual Emigration Fund, learning to drive the oxen, drawing the wagons up in the evenings to form a protected enclosure, and learning how to kill rattlesnakes and pull off their rattles! He told of how they had to learn to cook sourdough bread with flour and "saleratus" and complained that they often had to make do with half-rations while the teamsters ate well. Mastering the bull whip was apparently a highlight of the trip, for he said "when I got so that I could pop the big whip good and loud I felt that I was a real bull-whacker!"

After arriving in Salt Lake, the family moved north to the Willard area where so many Welsh people had settled. Thomas moved from doing a boy's work to doing a man's work, sawing wood and milking cows, and then being apprenticed to a blacksmith where he worked for two years. The Union Pacific was coming, and Thomas put in some time working in Echo Canyon before he went to work for his brother-in-law, learning the cattle business at what was called Promontory Point. He regretted that he was rounding up horses and missed the celebration when the Golden Spike was driven. By then he was a young man of 21 and had taken up a homestead of his own in that area.

Margaret Ellen Davis was born December 10, 1854, in Willard, Box Elder, Utah. Her parents were Richard Jenkins Davis and Rebecca Morgan. They were Welsh converts from Glamorganshire who joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in 1851 and sailed for America on the ship Jersey in 1853 with their two-year old son William.

They settled in Willard. Richard had some talents as a rock mason and soon built a comfortable home for his family in the center of Willard. Rebecca lived here for the rest of her life, and it was where their second baby Margaret Ellen was born, on December 10, 1854. Richard was called on a mission back to Wales in 1865 and was gone for three years. When he left Margaret Ellen, was 11 years old and her brother William was 15, old enough to be of much help to their mother, who had six younger children to care for at the time.

Margaret was 14 when her father returned from Wales and had obviously learned her housewifely lessons well, for at the age of 16 ½ she married Thomas A. Davis on April 10, 1871, in the Endowment House, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Thomas carried her off to the sagebrush and wide open spaces of "the Promontory" to their home for the next 16 years. Thomas wrote that the house was built of "old telegraph poles rotted at the bottom but still long enough to make a room 14x16 feet in size". He did not say how many rooms he built but did add that they had built a kitchen at the back made of square railroad ties. Sometime later he purchased a house and lot in Willard, and the family spent the winters in town where the older children could attend school.

Thomas was described by his children as being a tall man with upright carriage, dark auburn hair, and grey eyes. His "red" hair was a point of pride in the family, with that coloring being passed on to several in every generation of his descendants. He was a self-educated man, and his daughter Blodwen Price told that his evenings were spent reading, mainly history books and even copies of the "Congressional Record" that he received every year. He carried the Welsh talent for music, and Blodwen said that he could play all the band instruments. He led a brass band in the Malad Valley for many years and delighted in performing for celebrations.

Margaret was described as a short woman with light brown hair and blue eyes. Her daughter Dina called her a "noble woman" who always gave her children good counsel. Blodwen said she was a "home woman" who did not like to get up in public. She was mild-mannered and even-tempered, which was in contrast to her husband, who was noted in the family for his quick temper. Margaret also had the Welsh talent for music, having a good singing voice but preferred singing to her babies to singing in public.

Eight of the couple's eleven children were born during the 16 years in Promontory. However, they weren't born at Promontory. Margaret's mother, Rebecca Davis, was a mid-wife, and Margaret would go to Willard to have her babies. The last three children were born after the move to Henderson Creek in the Malad Valley. Thomas sold his homestead property at Promontory to a land and cattle company in 1887 and moved to Idaho, purchasing a ranch nine miles south of Malad, where he raised cattle and horses, dry farm wheat, grass hay, and alfalfa. It was hard work, Thomas

said, and after 25 years he sold out to his daughter and son-in-law, Ellen and Lee Hall, and he and Margaret moved into town. The property is still in the family! The Halls sold to Ellen's sister and husband, Blodwen and Tom Price, who sold later to their son Glen Price, and the ranch is now being operated by Glen's son Mont Price. The family is proud of their 120-year-plus ownership.

Thomas and Margaret were always active in their church and raised their children to be the same. Thomas served for about two years as Bishop in the Cherry Creek Ward but resigned after a disagreement with the Stake President. He never returned to church activity but filled his life then with politics, being elected to the State Legislature in 1894. He served in both the House and the Senate, gaining some notoriety as a lone Democrat in the House when first elected. In 1897 he was appointed by President William McKinley to serve as Mineral Commissioner for the State of Idaho, which position he held for six years. During that time he suffered a severe fall that kept him in a hospital in Coeur d'Alene for several weeks. Margaret journeyed to northern Idaho to nurse him back to health, and he returned to his duties.

Margaret Davis developed heart problems and was in poor health for the last three years of her life. Six weeks short of her 67th birthday, she died on 29 October 1921 and is buried in the Malad Cemetery. Thomas A. Davis also died of heart problems on 21 April 1926. His death came as a surprise as he had been up and about in the days just previous. He was buried next to his wife in the Malad Cemetery.

Submitted by: Lois Lower



James Denning

Born: 2 March 1829
Lypeat, Somerset, England

Parents: Henry Denning &
Martha Nichols

Departure: 28 February 1853

Ship: *International*

Arrived: 23 April 1853

Died: 2 May 1898
Malad, Oneida, Idaho

Buried: 9 May 1898
Saint John, Oneida, Idaho

Sarah Merrifield

Born: 19 August 1832
Charlton, Somerset,
England

Parents: Uriah Merrifield &
Jane Denning

Died: 9 January 1900
Malad, Oneida, Idaho

Buried: 12 January 1900
Saint John, Oneida, Idaho

Married: 8 July 1849

Moved to Malad Valley: 1878

13 Children:

Sarah Jane: 1850 - 1915 (Joseph Charles Astle)
James Henry: 1853 - 1919 (Emma Jane Celesta Squires)
Joseph Arthur: 1855 - 1891 (Lydia Rebecca Dalstrom)
John Abraham: 1857 - 1904 (Dora May Rawson)
Mary Elizabeth: 1860 - 1928 (George W. Cunningham)
Ephraim Merrifield: 1862 - 1922 (Lydia Rebecca Dalstrom, Grace Clegg)
Martha Merrifield: 1864 - 1937 (Dan William Kent, John Daniels Ellis)
Elizabeth Merrifield: 1866 - 1945 (Azriah Franklin Williams)
Dan Merrifield: 1868 - 1941 (Sarah Ann Jones)
Phillip Merrifield: 1870 - 1920 (Mary Ann Ashdown)
Elvira Merrifield: 1872 - 1939 (Alexander Gleed)
Uriah Merrifield: 1874 - 1918 (Agnes Henderson)
William Merrifield: 1876 - 1878

James Denning was a coal miner as was his father. He started working as a miner at a young age and was not able to go to school. What reading and writing he could do was taught to him by his wife, Sarah. In America, he was a farmer.

James and a good friend, John Jones Williams, married sisters of Kilmersdon, England. The parents disinherited their daughters when they married "Mormon boys." James married Sarah Merrifield in Abersychan, Monmouth, England. John married Jane Merrifield. Both couples came to America from Liverpool, England, on the ship *International.* The ship was to sail for New Orleans on 23 February 1853 but was delayed until 28 February 1853. They arrived in New Orleans on 23 April 1853. James paid 2 pounds for his ticket to America. During the trip there were 7 deaths, 7 births, 5 marriages, and 48 baptisms into The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The captain and crew, except for 5 Spaniards, were all baptized.

James, Sarah, Sarah Jane (daughter age 2), and James Henry (infant son born three weeks before leaving England) were the ones coming to America. Sarah and her baby son became ill, and her sister, Jane Emma Merrifield Williams, nursed both her own baby, born on the fourth day out on the Irish Sea, and also her sister's baby.

They left New Orleans with the Captain Daniel Millers Ox Team Company bound for Winter Quarters with 282 people and 70 wagons. They left Winter Quarters with the Captain Jacob Gates Company on 9 June 1853. Food was rationed out on a limited basis, and they all shared alike. They arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on 9 September 1853.

They lived in Bountiful (Woods Cross area) until May or June of 1858-1859. Then they moved south for awhile and helped settle what is now called Brighton, Utah. James was a veteran of the Echo Canyon War. In 1858, Johnston's Army was coming to drive the Saints away and take their homes. Brigham Young told them to move south. John Williams was left to guard the homes with the instruction that if the enemy came, he was to burn the houses down. James Denning was with the militia company, and he broke his leg and was quite sick. They tried to give him pills, but he couldn't swallow them. Finally word came to go back to their homes, and they got back in time to gather their crops.

In 1862 they made their home in Logan. They moved to Logan because of Brigham Young's plea for colonization. Cache Valley is located on the hunting grounds of the Shoshone Indians. The cabins were built in two rows facing each other (known as fort style) with a street in between. The corrals, stockyards, and gardens were in the rear of the houses because of the danger of Indians. Most of the houses were made of logs and had dirt roofs and dirt floors. Their log home was located where the railway depot now stands.

With wooden plows, they turned the stubborn sod. They used wooden harrows to plant their first crops. They dug ditches with crude shovels to bring water to irrigate their crops. Some grain was raised that year. They had to haul what wheat they harvested to Salt Lake and sell it for 50 cents a bushel.

In 1864 they were called to the Montpelier area. In October 1878, they moved to the Malad area. James homesteaded in upper Saint John, just west of the George Kent farm. Sarah Denning had a confectionary store with notions and things. It was the first store of its kind in Malad.

James Denning died at the home of his son-in-law, Dan W. Kent. Sarah Merrifield Denning died about a year and a half later. Both were buried at the Saint John Cemetery just south of the graves of his daughter and son-in-law, Dan W. and Martha D. Kent.

Research by: Viola Kent Morgan,
Great Granddaughter
Submitted by: James Kent, Great Grandson



Benjamin D. Evans

Born: 15 March 1843 Llanquicke, Glamorganshire, Wales

Parents: Titus Davis & Mary Gwenllian Bower

Departure: 30 April 1866

Arrived: 6 June 1866

Ship: *John Bright*

Died: 5 May 1928

Buried: 18 May 1928

Mary Jane Jones

Born: 17 January 1853 Salt Lake City, Utah

Parents: Richard T. Jones & Mary Evans

Died: 10 December 1934

Buried: 13 December 1934

Married: 10 October 1872

Moved to Malad Valley: Benjamin: 1866, Mary Jane: 1865

10 Children:

Mary Jane: 1873-1911 (Henry E. Jenkins)
Sarah: 1875-1878
Benjamin: 1877-1878
Hannah: 1879-1964 (Francis M. Deschamps)
Adina: 1883-1888
Thomas "JD": 1885-1969 (Jennie M. Morgan)
Richard "J": 1887-1965 (Rachel Pamela Jones)
Abinidai: 1890-1926
Heber "J": 1893-1972 (Millie Eveline Price)
Rachel Blodwin: 1896-1978 (Edgar Thorpe)

Ben David Evans, born 15 March 1843, Craig Arw, Llanguick, Glamorgan, South Wales, went to work in the tin works at the age of eight where he continued until he emigrated to America in the spring of 1866 with his mother Mary and sister Jamima. They joined their father and husband, Thomas Lewis Evans, and older sister Mary, who had emigrated two years previous. There were two siblings, Evan and Sarah, who apparently died in Wales. Their existence in Wales was meager as work was scarce and children were sent to work at early ages. Sometimes they were only able to purchase bread and tea. Small pox was contracted by Jamima when Ben was just 4 years. He slept with his sister but did not contract the dreaded disease. She was badly scarred from the pox but survived. The family embraced the Gospel in early 1863 and decided then that they would come to America so the father and older sister came first to earn enough funds for the others to come. Even then, the family could only procure the cheapest passage possible ... in the hull of the ship with all the freight. The journey was long and hard.

From New York, they continued their journey to St. Joseph, Missouri, then up the Missouri River to Nebraska City. In about 5-6 weeks, they joined with Captain Thomas E. Ricks's mule team wagon train and began their long and perilous journey across the plains, encountering a great deal of trouble and privation, arriving in the Salt Lake Valley in the summer of 1866 where they joined up with the rest of the family.

Ben worked for awhile in Salt Lake with William and Morgan Davis, plasterers. In the latter part of the year of 1866, he moved to Malad where the rest of his family had moved several months earlier. He was then employed by the Western Union Telegraph Co. and worked between Salt Lake and Cheyenne and later transferred to Montana. After about three years, he was promoted to foreman and for many years was known as "Telegraph Ben".

Mary Jane Jones was born in Salt Lake City, 17 January 1853. Her parents, Richard T. Jones and Mary Evans, came from South Wales. Richard's parents had a tavern in Llanmorgan that was called Cross Hands: hence, Richard was always known as Richard 'Cross Hands'. He was baptized into the Mormon Church in 1846. Mary Jane's mother, Mary Hughes, was also converted and baptized by Captain Dan Jones and his missionary partner. They were married in 1848 and emigrated in 1850 and traveled from New Orleans to Salt Lake in 1851. In 1854, they moved just south of Brigham City until 1865 when they moved to the Malad Valley, joining just five other families who were living here at the time. Their homes were all located along what is now Bannock Street.

On many occasions, the settlers were frequently visited by the surrounding Indians. One incident in the life of Mary Jane happened in her early years. An Indian had come to the house begging for food, and about the same time, Mary Jane had been bitten by a poisonous California spider. The Indian apparently knew that this little girl would soon die if something wasn't done so he immediately made a tourniquet of a handkerchief and bound it around her arm and then with a sharp-pointed stick, he and a cousin of Mary Jane's went out looking for poison Segos. The Indian then pounded the Sego to a pulp and bound it over the wound. When this became black, he removed it and replaced it with a fresh poultice. It apparently drew out the poison, and the arm returned to its normal size and all was well. He became a welcomed visitor at their home from that time on. He was the son of Chief Pocatello.

When Mary Jane was 19, she was chosen from her class to teach in the public school, partly because of her handwriting, which was examined by the school trustees and passed, thus earning her the appointment. In the fall of 1872, she married Ben D. Evans in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City.

The first year of their married life was spent living in a cellar or dugout. She stated that it was quite comfortable. However, when spring arrived, they built a house on their homestead, which was about

5 miles from Malad When winter came again, they moved back into the cellar because it was so much warmer. Ben was working in Montana at this time on the telegraph line and hired someone to help Mary Jane on the homestead. She was a good manager, but there were still many hardships to endure. After about five years, Ben wanted to be with his family and quit the telegraph line and came home to work the farm.

Together they had 10 children, and in addition, a little Negro boy of about 9 came across the fields from Samaria asking for protection. He claimed he had been stolen from his home in the South and had been severely mistreated. He begged Mary Jane to take him in and shelter him. Mary Jane was big hearted and felt so sorry for this dirty, ragged little boy that she brought him in, cleaned him up, shingled his wooly head, fed him, and took him in as one of the family. One day, he took off, stealing Ben's gold watch, a $5 gold piece, a revolver, his pony, and saddle. Apparently, later on, he regretted this deed and asked if he could return but was not allowed to come 'home'. His name was Tom Brown and later lived in Soda Springs but kept in touch with Mary Jane on occasion by correspondence.

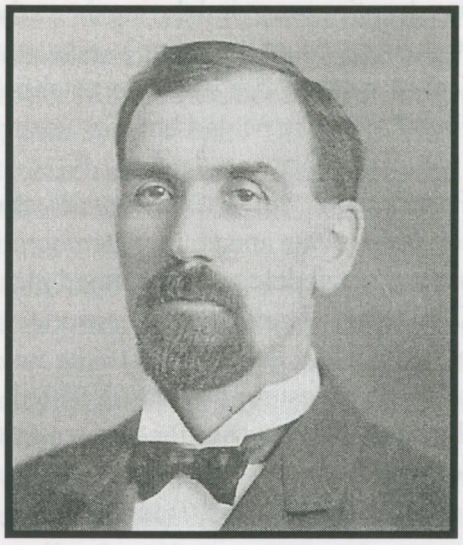
Mary Jane and Ben also took in a girl named Annie Bell, whose father had died but who had a step-father who was abusive to her. Several older men came by their home at various times, seeking shelter, warmth, and friendship and remained with the family in their last days, namely, William Dunn, Freddie Rooden, William Owen, Jim Willis, Tom Bollingbroke, and William Martin. Mary Jane also took care of an invalid boy who had contracted brain fever when only three years old. She cared for him until he was 36 years old, when he passed away.

She was an active church worker having fulfilled many positions of trust. She was the first President of the Primary of the Malad Ward and served there for a number of years. She was also President of the ward YLMIA and then was called as the 1st counselor in the Stake YLMIA. The Stake at that time was comprised of the area from Malad to Snowville, Utah; from Fielding, Utah, north to Rockland and Arimo. The women would travel around the Stake in horse and buggy or wagon to visit. She also served in the Relief Society as President and then as a counselor in the Stake Relief Society. She was active in civic affairs, serving on many committees and in the ladies' organization of the Oneida County Republican Society. She was also instrumental in the fight for Prohibition through the Liberty Bell League. She continued in church and community affairs until she was 82 years old.

Ben was a very cheerful individual, and he would gather his family about him and engage in singing and story telling. Every summer he would take his family for a two-week vacation to some place where nature could furnish amusement, usually to Soda Springs or Lava Hot Springs. Many other families would join them. The couple's home was always open to anyone who happened along. They were extremely family-oriented and loved nothing more than to entertain family, friends, neighbors, and strangers at their door. They spent many evenings in extreme happiness surrounding a campfire, singing songs and reminiscing of other days.

Ben passed away on May 15, 1928, which saddened Mary Jane greatly. She enjoyed splendid health up to the time of her death. She never spent one day after the death of her husband alone. She either went to someone else's place or had someone at her home. She spent the last four years of her life with her daughter Hannah Deschamps and passed from this life December 10, 1934, while sitting in her chair fully dressed, without a single struggle. She simply went to sleep. It was said that she had lived such a worthy life, it was her reward to have not 'tasted' death. Both are buried in the Malad City Cemetery.

The above was taken from several accounts written in life histories by Hannah Evans Deschamps, my grandmother.
Submitted by: Paula Deschamps Morby



David Lloyd (D.L) Evans

Born: 20 May 1854
Brigham City, Box Elder, Utah

Parents: David Rees Evans &
Winnifred Lloyd

Died: 12 July 1929
Malad, Oneida, Idaho

Buried: Malad, Oneida, Idaho



Mary Ellen Williams

Born: 9 July 1864
Malad, Oneida, Idaho

Parents: John J. Williams &
Mary Jones

Died: 26 November 1944
Malad, Oneida, Idaho

Buried: Malad, Oneida, Idaho

Emily Jane Mecham

Born: 19 April 1863
Brigham City,
Box Elder, Utah

Parents: Leonidas Mecham &
Margaret Champlin

Died: 25 March 1883
Malad, Oneida, Idaho

Buried: Malad, Oneida, Idaho

Married: Emily Jane- 20 May 1880, Franklin, Idaho
Mary Ellen- 20 May 1885, Logan, Cache, Utah

Moved to Malad Valley: D. L.- 1875, Emily Jane- 1880

4 Children:
Emily Jane: 24 March 1883-1971 (Franklin Foss, Kyse Craner)
David Lloyd : 29 June 1888-1977
John
Victor

David Lloyd Evans was born on May 20, 1854, in Brigham City, Utah, the son of Winnifred (Gwyn) Lloyd Roberts Evans and David Reese Evans. David Lloyd (D.L.) was a pioneer whose life spanned banking, politics, education, business, and investments. His influence left a lasting imprint on Idaho history. He left a heritage and challenge for others to follow.

David was a teacher in Malad in 1875-1876, earning $10 a month. In the fall of 1879, he completed his education from the University of Deseret and was awarded a Normal Diploma. His younger brother, Lorenzo, followed in his footsteps. Lorenzo graduated from Deseret University and taught school at Samaria, Idaho.

In 1879, David relocated to teach in Franklin, Idaho. He married Emily Mecham, the daughter of Leonidas Mecham, in 1880.

David was elected as a Democrat to the Idaho Territorial Legislature at the age of 27. He became involved in the anti-Mormon battle in the state of Idaho. It became a personal vendetta that he stayed with to the finish. The 1885, The Idaho Territorial Legislature passed the harsh anti-Mormon acts. Foremost was the Election Test Oath that passed in January of 1885. Those believing in polygamy or belonging to an order that taught or advised plural marriage relinquished their voting privileges. No Mormon could hold office or act as a juror. The Election Test Oath was rescinded during Governor John V. Evans's term in office 80 years later.

David worked tirelessly for statehood for Idaho. In 1890, Idaho was admitted to the Union as the 43rd state.

In 1899, David was chosen by his peers to be Speaker of the House of the State of Idaho. He was elected to and served three terms in the Idaho State Senate. He was appointed to the first Board of Regents of the University of Idaho-Moscow. He was also appointed to the Idaho State Board of Education. He served almost continuously on the Oneida County Board of Education. His devotion to education was vital during the early organization and progress of the state's educational systems. David worked diligently to establish a Carnegie Free Library in Malad but was unsuccessful.

From 1882 to 1920, David attended every territorial, state and county Democratic convention as an elected delegate. He attended many National Democrat Conventions, several times as a presidential elector. In 1910, he ran for the office of Idaho Treasurer but was defeated. He declined the nomination to run for Governor of the State of Idaho. His grandson, John V. Evans, was Governor of Idaho for 10 years, from 1977 to 1987.

David and his brother, Lorenzo, as the Evans Brothers, became successful and wealthy. They were involved in banking, investments, mercantile, cattle, land, mining, and about everything else. Life was good in Malad and American Falls. David started and invested in thirteen different banks. Everything came to an end after World War I with the economic depression. The Republicans ruled and had no answers. Ten banks David invested in closed.

During World War I, David was Chairman of the Council of Defense and the War Loans Committee. "When the Oneida County Chapter of the American Red Cross was organized, he was chosen chairman, which position he held continuously; rendering service to humanity and his country, receiving the five service stripes; the highest honor badge conferred by the national upon a member for continuous service. The Oneida County Chapter was organized June 5, 1917." (Quoted from *The Idaho Enterprise*, July 18, 1929.) In 1908, a Lodge of Master Masons was chartered in Malad. David became a Mason in 1911, a tradition followed by his son and three grandsons. David was a Charter member of the Malad Lions Club, the oldest Lions Club in Idaho.

His family life was not as happy as he expected. David's first wife, Emily, died in childbirth, but their daughter, Emily, survived. Emily was raised by her grandmother, Winnifred Evans.

His second wife, Mary Ellen Williams, had twelve pregnancies, with all but three, ending in miscarriage. Mary Ellen bore him three sons, David, Jr., John, and Victor. David, Jr. was the only one to reach adulthood. Their son and his family lived next door.

David was devoted to his wife Mary Ellen. She was ten years younger than David. He pampered her and was very generous to all her whims. They traveled extensively, both for pleasure and politics. They attended World Fairs and traveled by ship to Hawaii after the turn of the century. He maintained an extensive library and collection of books. They lived in a large spacious home.

Mary Ellen was a marvelous seamstress. She was especially talented at embroidering. She won many prizes and awards. She had numerous other constructive hobbies and collections. Mary Ellen was very fastidious in her appearance and stature. She was a tiny lady, not five feet tall.

She loved to play cards and the slot machines. Many afternoons, Mary and her sisters, Victoria and Ruth, would play a card game called solo. She was a charter member of the Kensington and Cleo afternoon bridge clubs. The lunches served at theses socials were marvelous, especially the creamed peas and shrimp in homemade pie cups. Mary's daughter-in-law, Margaret, was invaluable in helping Mary host these socials.

David Lloyd Evans died in Malad City on July 12, 1929. He was a man of great physical stature; his six foot two inches of height was held always erect with head high and shoulders back. This was matched by his strength of character and the magnitude of a life lived with purpose. His was a life full of kindness with words of encouragement and good wishes for all. He was a builder of character and industries. Dave was a man whose word was as good as his bond. He was a man who believed in devout dedication to give the best he had to the world.

In 1944, Mary Ellen, then 80 years old, fell on the steps. She went into shock and never recovered.

Submitted by : Don Evans
Compiled from the writings of Don Evans



Edward David Evans

Born: 27 July 1812
Hirwaun, Glamorgan, Wales

Parents: David Evans &
Rachel Morgan

Departure: 26 February 1849

Arrived: 19 April 1849
New Orleans

Ship: *Buena Vista*

Died: 14 January 1882

Buried: Malad, Idaho

Alice Richards

Born: 11 February 1827
Merthyr Tydfil,
Glamorgan, Wales

Parents: David Richards &
Jane James

Departure: 26 February 1849

Arrived: 19 April 1849
New Orleans

Ship: *Buena Vista*

Died: 24 July 1888

Buried: Malad, Idaho

Married: 6 November 1849

Moved to Malad Valley: 1868

7 Children:

Daniel
David
Mary Jane
Edward
William
Alice
Annie

Edward David Evans was born July 27, 1812, in Hirwaun, Glamorganshire, Wales. He became a mason, bricklayer, tiler, and plasterer, as was his father. One day during the early 1840's Edward met Dan Jones, a missionary from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Jones had been with Joseph Smith, the prophet, in the Carthage, Illinois, jail on June 26, 1844, the last day of the prophet's life

Dan Jones returned to Wales and filled several ships with Welsh emigrants bound for the Salt Lake Valley. The first company of Welsh saints left from Liverpool in 1849. Jones wrote of their departure: "On Monday, the 26th of February about two o'clock in the afternoon we set sail from the port, and all the saints, accompanied by the harp, sang 'The Saints' Farewell' as we left the dock. Their sweet voices resounded throughout the city, attracting the attention of and causing amazement to thousands of spectators who followed us along the shore…."

Convinced that Jones's message was true, Edward D. Evans, age 36, became passenger a on the *Buena Vista.* Edward was not the only sibling in his family to believe the good news brought by the missionaries from America. His younger brother Daniel was baptized and served as president of the Hirwaun Branch of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from January 1848 to December 1850. He remained in Wales and passed away there in 1857. In addition, Edward's older brother, Evan Morgan Evans, and his wife, Janet Jones Evans, were passengers with him on the *Buena Vista.* Evan and Janet's children David, William, Margaret, Rachel, Morgan, Edward, Mary, and Evan were also aboard.

With 249 LDS emigrants the *Buena Vista* sailed to New Orleans, arriving April 19, 1849. Driving ox teams across the plains of the Midwest was difficult for the Welsh saints, most of whom had worked in the mines of Wales, but they provided much-needed entertainment in the evenings. William Morgan, a 46-year-old engineer from Merthyr Tydfil, wrote about the music performed by the Welsh while crossing the plains: "We saw the English and the Norwegians and everyone… with their heads out of their wagons. With the second part the wagons were empty in an instant, and their inhabitants running toward us as if they were charmed…. Some asked me where they had learned and who was their teacher. I said that the hills of Wales were the schoolhouse, and the Spirit of God was the teacher."

During the voyage Edward Evans met Alice Richards. Alice was born in Merthyr Tydfil, Wales. Merthyr Tydfil and Edward's birthplace of Hirwaun are within eight miles of each other. Alice was a passenger on the *Buena Vista* at age 22 with her father, David Richards, age 50, and her younger sister, Ann, age 18. Once they arrived at Council Bluffs, Edward and Alice asked William Morgan, branch president over the Welsh members, to perform their marriage on November 6, 1849.

Between 1849 and 1863 the Edward and Alice Evans family found work in Missouri and Nebraska. Their children Daniel, David, and Mary Jane were born in Missouri while Edward and William joined the family in Nebraska. In 1863, when Daniel was 13, David was 10, Mary Jane was 8, Edward was 6, and William was 3, the family traveled by ox-driven wagon to Logan in the territory of Deseret. From there in 1868, they moved to Malad Valley in what would become the state of Idaho.

In Malad the Evans's oldest son, Daniel Richards Evans met his wife, Ann Elizabeth Colton, and they courted for five years. They were married on October 25, 1878, in Salt Lake City. Daniel was baptized into the LDS Church in 1877, the same day as were his twin sisters Alice and Ann, born in Logan in 1865. Willing to serve, he accepted a call to be first counselor to Bishop James P. Harrison of the St. John Ward and served in this capacity for 22 years.

This Evans clan lived in the same neighborhood for several years. Daniel and Ann lived in the house just east of his parents, Edward and Alice. They in turn lived on the corner across the street from his sister Mary Jane, whose home was a block south of the original First Ward chapel. When Daniel and Ann bought a lot three blocks north on the same side of the street as the chapel, they sold their first home to his younger brother Will.

Daniel was a carpenter, contractor, and undertaker. He bought his first shop on Bannock Street, east of Hugh Evans's blacksmith shop. Later he had a shop in town by the new Peck Hotel. Daniel and his brother-in-law Hyrum Sawyer went into business together as contractors and called their business Sawyer and Evans. They built a brick building on the south side of the shop and rented it to the Studebaker Company. Daniel passed away on August 20, 1932, and is buried in the St. John Cemetery.

Edward and Alice's second son, David Richards Evans, went to Montana at the age of 15 to work for a freighting company. Later he formed his own freighting business. He met the trains at Corinne in the territory of Utah and hauled freight to Montana and Eagle Rock (now Idaho Falls).

In 1880 David married Charlotte Parry in Malad. After the railroad arrived in southeast Idaho, David's freighting business became obsolete so he then worked in the pool hall in Malad and helped his entrepreneur wife Charlotte, who opened her own restaurant next to the Davis Drug Store. He loved to dance and listen to music. Even after Charlotte died, their granddaughters could sometimes see him dancing through his parlor window.

When David died in 1943, his obituary in the *Idaho Enterprise* stated: "As one of the early pioneers in the Malad Valley, he endured many of the hardships incident to the settlement of this valley and took an active part in the early development of Malad."

Edward and Alice's first daughter, Mary Jane Richards Evans, married John Lewis Thomas in 1878 in Malad. He worked as a freighter and was then sheriff of Malad. She died in 1934.

Edward and Alice's third son, Edward Richards Evans, married Sarah Bush in 1899. He passed away in 1939.

Edward and Alice's fourth son, William Richards Evans, was a freight wagon driver as a young man, traveling from Corinne to Butte, Montana. He drove teams with his future brother-in-law, John L. Thomas, and with Thomas Parry, Jedd Jones, Jess L. Thomas, and Ben Jones. Unfortunately, a fall from a horse left Will lame in one leg. Eventually he used a crutch and later worked as a carpenter with his brother Daniel.

Will first met Margaret Price in school and married her in the home of Justice of the Peace James E. Jones, on May 12, 1881. They first lived in a one-room log house until the summer of 1883 when they bought his brother Daniel's home at 270 West 300 North. It had only one room, but Will and his brother Dan built another room on the back. There the family had a pump organ.

When he could no longer walk without a crutch because of his bad leg, Will won the office of county treasurer for one term. He then became clerk of School District #1, a position he held for many years. He also served as secretary of the Malad Valley Irrigation Company. On January 18, 1899, he became cashier of J.N. Ireland Bank, holding that position for 25 years. William passed away on February 14, 1924, in Malad.

Evans twins Alice and Annie were only three when the family moved from Logan to Malad. Alice married Richard Morris Evans, and Annie married VeurLam Dives in the same year, 1883.

There are many descendants of the Edward David and Alice Richards Evans family still living in Malad Valley today. They include the families

of Susan Wittman, Myra Jean John, and Carolyn Ward, all descendants of Daniel Richards Evans. The families of Dave Evans, Dennis Evans, and Wayne Jones descend from David Richards Evans. The Sharon Hess family descends from Mary Jane Richards Evans. The families of Paul Evans, LaRee Sperry, Betty Richards, Jared Crowther, and Bob Crowther all descend from William Richards Evans. The Larry Dives family descends from Annie Evans.

Sources:

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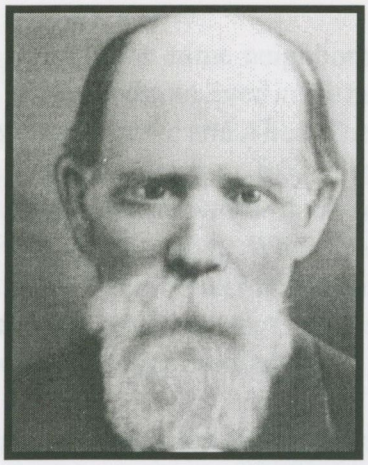
"Malad Valley's Welsh Tradition Began in Samaria," Jean Thomas, Special Malad Welsh Festival Edition of *Idaho Enterprise*, June 30 – July 1, 2006.

"St. John, Oneida County, Idaho: a Collection of Personal Histories From the Time of the First Settlers to the Present Day," Charlotte Evans, p. 112.

The Call of Zion, Ronald D. Dennis, pp. 70-71.

The Call of Zion, Ronald D. Dennis, appendix B.

Written by: Jan Crowther Myers
Submitted by: Bob Crowther



Matthew Hill

Born: 22 May 1844
Shotts, Lanarkshire, Scotland

Parents: Andrew Hill &
Elizabeth Cherry

Departure: 1 May 1863

Arrived: 29 May 1863
New York

Ship: *John J. Boyd*

Died: 2 May 1928

Buried: St John, Oneida, Idaho



Catherine Williamson Banks Nelson

Born: 4 June 1851
Gravois, Missouri

Parents: John W. Nelson &
Catherine Willliamson

Arrived: 27 or 28 August 1852
Salt Lake Valley

Died: 26 September 1925

Buried: St John, Oneida, Idaho

Married: 14 December 1867

Moved to Malad Valley: 1869

12 Children:

Andrew Nelson: 1871-1954 (Eleanor Lewis)
John Nelson: 1872-1913 (Mary Jane Williams)
William Nelson: 1874-1952 (Phoebe Caroline Jones)
Mathew Nelson: 1876-1942 (Elizabeth M. Hutchinson)
Edward Nelson: 1878-1955 (Annie Evans)
George Nelson: 1880-1949 (Mabel Whitaker Davis)
James Nelson: 1882-1935 (Elma Whittle)
Thomas Nelson: 1884-1958 (Helen Turner Hill)
David Nelson: 1886-1949 (Charity Lucinda Wolverton)
Alexander Nelson: 1889-1951 (Eliza Tew)
Bruce Nelson: 1890-1915
Catherine: 1894-1982 (John Adams Evans)

Mathew Hill was born in Shotts, Lanark, Scotland, on 22 May 1844. He was the third son and fifth child of Andrew Hill and Elizabeth Cherry. (The last name had been Tannahill. Sometime between 1841 and 1851, they shortened it to Hill). He eventually had four more brothers and sisters. They were Andrew, Elizabeth, Margaret, James, Agnes, George, William, and Mary. His father was a hand loom weaver who eventually went to work in the coal mines. When he was seven, Mathew went to work minding the door to the mine.

Sometime before his birth, his parents accepted baptism in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. We assume that he went to "Sabbath School" (school held only on the Sabbath for the education of the children.) He was a wonderful reader and greatly encouraged education for his children.

When Mathew was 18, he had enough saved to emigrate to America. The plan was for him to come to Utah and earn enough money to send for his family. He embarked with some other Saints, but none of his family, with a shelalee on his shoulder. He came with a company on the ship *John J. Boyd*, arriving in New York on 29 May 1863.

They traveled overland by train to St. Joseph, Missouri. There they boarded a steamship for the trip up the river to Florence, Nebraska. In Council Bluffs, Mathew got a job driving a freight wagon across the plains for the Z.C.M.I. Store to pay for his passage. Ox team drivers never rode but walked by their yokes, carrying a whip. (There are no reins). Mathew walked all the way, arriving in Salt Lake City in September of 1863.

He spent the first winter in Salt Lake and worked on the temple and other church buildings. He was paid in script. Toward spring he bought a shovel and hoe and went about spading gardens wherever he could find a job. In the summer of 1864, he walked to Logan where Mr. John Nelson, a successful Scottish immigrant, had offered employment. When Mr. Nelson found out Mathew was saving to send for his family, he paid him in gold dust. By late fall of 1865 or early spring of 1866, Mathew had saved enough to send for his parents. He walked to Salt Lake to pay for their passage.

On 14 December 1867, Mathew Hill and Catherine Williamson Banks Nelson were married and sealed in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City, having made the trip by wagon.

Catherine was the daughter of John Nelson and Catherine Williamson. They were from Walford, Midlothian, Scotland, and had immigrated in 1850. Catherine was born 4 June 1851, in Gravois, Missouri, just outside of St. Louis, where her father was working in the mines. There were 9 children in her family: Isabell Burt, Edward, William Williamson, John Williamson, Catherine Williamson Banks, Brigham Williamson, Elizabeth Jane, Mary Ann, and Thomas Williamson Rowland Nelson.

On August 29, 1868, Mathew's family, or at least his parents and younger brothers, arrived in Salt Lake City. That winter the ladies spent in Logan while Mathew and his brothers, Andrew, George, and Willie worked for the railroad, building the tracks and tunnel in Echo Canyon. It was hard, cold work but the only jobs that paid cash money.

However, Mathew's family decided not to stay in Utah and in 1869 returned to New Jersey. Mathew had worked on the grist mill in Malad for Mr. Nelson, hauling the rock it was built of. He and Catherine decided to move to the Malad Valley, arriving in St. John about 1869. The land on the bench where they decided to settle was covered with prickly pears so at first they didn't live there while they cleared the land. There was a good water spring there, and they moved out to the bench in the spring of 1871. There their first son, Andrew, was born in a tent on April 11. He was the first white boy born in St. John who lived.

They first built their home on what is known as the Dan Kent Ranch, but the Indians were numerous and frightened them. When the farm work was

done, the men went to work in the nearby mines, and the women were alone. For this reason they determined to move down to the town site. However, they must have become less afraid of the Indians because Chief Pocatello was a frequent visitor in their home and even carried letters to Catherine's family in Logan for her.

Soon after moving to St. John, Mathew and some other young men (including Thomas S. Thomas) made an exploratory trip as far north as Spokane, Washington. They stood on the site where Spokane was located, facing the falls, and almost decided to homestead there. Then they decided to return to St. John.

Mathew took out a homestead on 160 acres near the town site, and Catherine took a second homestead on the Sand Ridge. They built a nice, two-story frame home, and there the remainder of their 12 children were born.

Mathew and Catherine were almost completely self sufficient. They raised their own beef, pork, honey, eggs, milk, and butter. They made their own cheese and all of their own clothing. Catherine even spun for other people. She also made knitted lace.

Mathew was a great walker. He used to walk from St. John to Logan in a day and leave a team of horses in the stable for Catherine to take care of. He knew a shortcut up Two Mile Canyon.

Mathew was an excellent, self-taught surveyor with a knack for working with water. He knew how to lay out a ditch and get the water to run. He pulled water out of Kent Canyon when the *Idaho Enterprise* said it couldn't be done. They came out to see on the day he turned the water in and could hardly believe their eyes. The paper reported that "Mathew Hill made water run uphill."He surveyed and built ditches for people all over St. John.

Mathew valued education highly. He only had about six weeks of education, but he read widely. He encouraged education for his children, helping with math and drilling them on spelling. He even taught them to spell some words backwards and to know their alphabet that way, too. Katie went to boarding school for high school, and Mathew, Dave, and Alec all went to the AC (now Utah State University in Logan).

The Hills were musical. Mathew played the violin and the harmonica and could even play tunes on a comb. Each of the children played at least one musical instrument. When they got together, the boys would play their harmonicas, Katie would play the piano, and Ed would step dance. They loved to sing the old songs together.

They loved to celebrate Hogmanay (the Scottish New Year's celebration). It was an all-night party for the entire family and all of their neighbors. Even the boys who had moved away came back for Hogmanay.

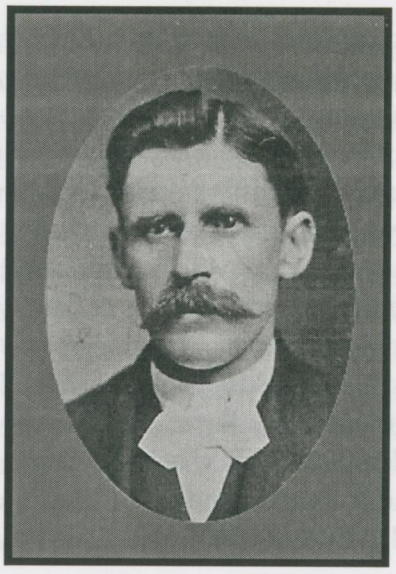
When they were older, Mathew and Catherine retired to Logan, where they owned a home and had planned to live out their lives. However, after a year they moved back to St. John to be near family and friends.

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Catherine died on September 26, 1925, in St. John. After Catherine died, Catherine (their daughter) and John (Big Jack) Evans built a little room behind their home in Malad. They moved Mathew's things and furniture into it, and he lived there and took his meals with Catherine's family.

Mathew died in Malad on May 2, 1928. He was 84 years old. He and Catherine are buried in the St. John cemetery.

Submitted by: Rosemary Hill Thomas



Brigham Evans Jones

Born: 25 April 1854
Carmarthen, Wales

Parents: Isaac J. Jones &
Mary Evans

Died: 30 June 1917

Buried: Malad, Idaho



Elizabeth Ann Bywater

Born: 6 May 1859
Salt Lake City, Utah

Parents: James Bywater &
Maria Thomas

Died: 3 January 1930

Buried: Malad, Idaho

Married: 11 October 1878, Endowment House

Moved to Malad Valley: 1868

9 Children:

William Lubin: 31 July 1879-1936 (Ellen Jones)
Arthur Bywater: 16 November 1881-1898
Edwin Eli: 2 August 1884-1946 (Mary Jane James)
James Bywater: 2 March 1887-1976 (Elizabeth Sarah)
Brigham Bywater: 17 September 1889-1964 (Favorette)
Mary Bell: 9 February 1892 – 1960 (Rollins)
Annie Marie: 12 April 1895 – 1896
Melvin Royce: 21 August 1897-1958 (Minnie Ellavon)
Elizabeth Muriel: 21 November 1900-1984 (Dewey Jones & Robert Stallman)

Brigham Evan Jones was the youngest son of Isaac and Mary Jones. He was born at Carmarthen, South Wales, on 25 April 1854. He emigrated to America with his parents when about 14 years of age, coming to Salt Lake City, Utah, directly from New York City. They first landed in 1868 stayed in Salt Lake about a week before coming to Malad, Idaho.

He spent the days of his young manhood working in the valley and hauling freight from Corinne, Utah, to Dillon and Butte, Montana. In those days freighting with ox teams, mules, and horses was the only way merchandise could be hauled as there were no trains through this part of the country. On some of the trips, the men would be away from home for months at a time. Several or a dozen outfits would travel together, camping at night wherever darkness overtook them. The drivers of the outfits received good wages for their work, as they traveled long distances over dusty roads in summer and muddy roads in spring and autumn. Most of the wagons had to be pulled by several head of horses and mules.

He studied and read good books and attended school in Malad and later taught school at Cherry Creek.

He was married to Elizabeth Ann Bywater in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City, Utah, on 11 October 1878. She lived in Brigham City, Utah, and was visiting her relatives in Malad when they made acquaintance. After they were married, they made their home two miles south of Malad, hauling logs and building a house on his father's land where they lived for many years. They belonged to the Cherry Creek Ward. He used to play an accordion and played for many of the dances.

He was a very patient, kind, honest, and loving man. Everyone loved him that knew him, and he had the respect of everyone who came in contact with him. He was a good husband and father; no task was too hard if it was to help someone. There was no road too long or night too dark to go and help anyone in need or to give them a helping hand. He would walk miles to give a blessing or administer to the sick and also to attend to his church duties. He was a High Priest and had been a teacher in different classes of the ward. After moving to Malad and building a home, he got a farm north of Malad that he and his sons took care of for years. He was called by the church to fill a mission and at the time did not have enough money to go so he sold his farm for $500.00 to get money. The farm is worth many thousands of dollars now. This was at the time he was Sunday School Superintendent of the First Ward in the Malad Stake (1900).

His mission took him to the Central States and he spending most of his two years in the state of Indiana. He was a very good missionary because he was such an able public speaker. He was well educated and knew the Bible from cover to cover and could converse on any subject pertaining to the Gospel and needed no preparation to get up before an audience to give a public address.

He spent two years as a missionary and while away was ill a great portion of the time with chills and fever as the climate was so different from what he had been used to in Idaho. He walked many miles each day to take the message of the gospel of Jesus Christ to people who had never heard of a Mormon.

Elizabeth (Beth), his youngest child, was born a few months after he had entered to the mission field. She was born on the 21 November 1900. All the children had smallpox, first one and then another so that they were quarantined for weeks. Also about that time the oldest son, Lubin, was injured while working at the Malad Creamery and was in the hospital in Salt Lake for months. He walked with crutches the remainder of his life. The family was very happy when the mission was fulfilled, and Brigham returned home.

He was Deputy Oneida County Recorder and Auditor for eight years. He worked several years for Malad Lumber and Hardware Company.

He built a nice home and always had a garden with all kind of fruits and vegetables. He kept a cow and some chickens, pigs, and horses and got along fairly well. He raised a good, honest, hard-working family, who are all good citizens of Malad. He suffered with a slight stroke in February of 1911 and recovered and was able to work again. On 30 June 1917, he went to take care of the cows and chickens when he had another stroke of which he died that evening, not regaining consciousness. He was buried July 2, 1917, in Malad cemetery.

Elizabeth Ann Bywater

Elizabeth Ann Bywater was the oldest daughter of Maria Thomas & James Bywater. She was born 6 May 1858 in Salt Lake City, Utah, at the home of George Bywater. Her parents had settled in Brigham City, Utah, when first coming to Utah and at the time Johnston's Army came to invade the Utah. All the saints moved south, and it was at this time she was born. Her parents moved back to Brigham City where she received her education.

She was 16 years old when she went to work at the Christian Hanson Dairy. She milked 21 cows every morning and night and helped other girls with the making of cheese and butter. She worked very hard and received $1.50 a week, but she was able to save enough money to buy her trousseau and had a lot of beautiful clothes. Her wedding dress had 6 dozen buttons on it. She made lace and embroidery for all her clothes and for others also.

Nine children were born to them, six boys and three girls. One son, Arthur, died at the age of sixteen, and one daughter died at the age of eleven months. The other seven grew to maturity and made their homes in Malad.

During World War I she was made chairman for the knitting for the soldiers. She directed all the work and knit over 400 sweaters and articles herself and then instructed others. She received a Gold Medal and Certificate from President Woodrow Wilson for being the best and swiftest knitter in the Western United States, which was quite an honor to be bestowed on her. There was no one better or more efficient in her work. She was active in caring for the sick, and as there was no undertaker in their days, she assisted in preparing all bodies for burial. She was head of the community Sewing Body who make clothes for the needy living, as well as burial clothing for the dead. She died 3 June 1930, and was buried in Malad, Idaho Cemetery

Written by: Mary Bell Jones King, daughter
Submitted by: Daphane Taylor



Isaac J. Jones

Born: 13 May 1804
Carmarthenshire, Wales

Parents: Williams Jones &
Ann Jones

Ship: *John Bright*

Arrived: 1868
New York

Died: 1 March 1894

Buried: Malad, Idaho



Mary Evans

Born: 24 December 1811
Llangbree, Wales

Parents: Isaac Evans &
Mary Evans

Died: 16 May 1888

Buried: Malad, Idaho

First Marriage: Margaret Richards

Second Marriage: Mary Evans, 1844

4 Children:

Edwin Evan: 1845-1863
Pamela: 1847-1850
Frederick Evan: 1851-1928 (Sarah Ann)
Brigham Evan: 1854-1917 (Elizabeth Ann)

Isaac J. Jones was born May 13, 1804, and his wife Mary Evans was born December 24, 1811, in Wales. They both joined the L.D.S. Church in 1847 and several years later emigrated to America.

They had belonged to the Baptist Church. Isaac was a weaver by trade as was his father before him. The formula for making dyes for fine cloth had been handed down from one generation to another for years. They made fine silks and cloth of the finest texture, also yarns, shawls, tapestries, and rugs. He designed and made clothes for Queen Victoria of England and for her son, Prince Edward, who was later King Edward of England. Some of the silk he made is still good as it was woven so strong. When he joined the church, he lost a lot of his trade as so many of the people were against the church at that time, but as he made such fine cloth, it wasn't long before he had all of his customers back.

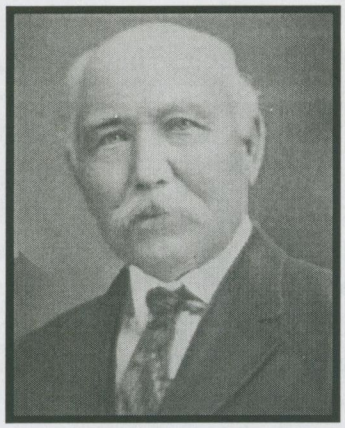
Isaac kept a large spider in the house and would watch it weave its web, and thereby he got new ideas and new patterns for his cloth. The spider got to be a pet and would go up onto the rafters of the ceiling at night. He would feed it, and he took quite a liking to it, but his wife did not like spiders; she was afraid of it. One day while she was making a pie, the spider came right down in front of her. She was so frightened, she killed it. Isaac was very angry because the spider had been killed and spoke some harsh words. After awhile, he was sorry and asked forgiveness for getting angry over the death of a spider.

They left Wales and sailed from Liverpool on June 4, 1868, on a sailing vessel. On the way a terrible storm came up; the wind blew, lightening flashed. It thundered and rained. All aboard were nervous. The ship at times was tossed about like a cork. The captain said the ship would be dashed to pieces, that there wasn't a chance of survival. The saints on the ship prayed for protection and during the night the storm ceased. The next morning the Captain came out of his cabin room and told the saints that only their prayers had saved the ship and them. There were 722 Saints on the ship; 176 of them were from Scandinavia. They were under the direction of James McGraw. It took six weeks to cross the ocean. They arrived in New York City on July 13, 1868. They went by train to Laramie, Wyoming, which was 573 miles west of Omaha, Nebraska, the most thickly settled place west at that time, and that was as far as the railroad was built. They had to walk the rest of the way. Some of the companies were fortunate enough to buy wagons, but others were not and of course had to walk to Salt Lake City, Utah.

Their youngest son Brigham was very lucky as some of the young boys and girls would want to court and would ask him to drive while they went on with their courting and thereby he got to ride most of the way.

They arrived in Salt Lake City on the 29th of August, 1868. They rented a house and put up a loom and intended to stay there. Isaac's son David (from his first marriage with Margaret) had come to Malad a few years before and settled there. He went to meet them and persuaded them to come to Malad to make their home. As they lived too far away from the city and were unable to obtain the necessary dyes for fine cloth, they devoted their time to making rugs and coarser cloth. They settled a couple of miles south of town and lived there the remainder of their lives. He was 89 years when he died, and his wife was 77.

Submitted by: Daphane Taylor



James Evans Jones

Born: 25 December 1842
Llwyncelyn, Carmarthen, Wales

Parents: William Jones &
Eleanor Evans

Departure: May 1864

Ship: *General McClellan*

Arived: 4 October 1864
Brigham City

Died: 10 December 1919

Buried: Malad City Cemetery



Annie Williams

Born: 15 July 1848 or 1849
Aberdare, Glamorgan,
Wales

Parents: Thomas Williams
& Ann Jones

Departure: May 1864

Ship: *General McClellan*

Arived: 4 October 1864
Brigham City

Died: 31 December 1916

Buried: Malad City Cemetery

Married: 20 July 1866

Moved to Malad Valley: James – 1864, Annie – 1866

11 Children:

William: 1 May 1867 - 1867
David: 7 April 1868 - 1869
Annie: 28 January 1870 -1946 (Isaac Evans)
Eleanor J.: 16 December 1871 – 1908 (John Henry McAllister)
Margaret Elizabeth: 3 October 1873 – 1953 (William Dennis, Peter Peterson, Frank Metcalf)
James T.: 14 February 1875 – 1947 (Annie Jones, Sarah Mae Shupe)
Mary Jane: 7 November 1876 -1879
John W.: 13 November 1878 1940 (Louise Bolingbroke)
Daisy M.: 28 August 1881-1969 (William Mandry)
Thomas: 26 August 1884 -1886
Gwenfred: 9 September 1891 -1974 (Norman Crowther)

James Evans Jones was born December 25, 1842, in Llwyncelyn, Carmarthen, Wales, the son of William Jones and Eleanor Evans. His father William was born in July of 1796 in Carmarthenshire, South Wales. His mother, Eleanor Evans was born in June of 1820 in Llansawel, Carmarthen, South Wales, the daughter of John Evans of Llansawal, South Wales. William and Eleanor were married in 1839. To this union were born nine children. In addition to James E., there were an older brother James (who lived only 2 years), David E., William E., Mary, John E., Daniel, Eleanor, and Annie.

To earn a better living for himself and his wife, William joined the English army, in which he served for 21 years. Family tradition holds that that service included participation in the Battle of Waterloo. Initially, James E. and David followed in their father's footsteps and joined the army. But William and Eleanor had joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in which William was also serving as President of the Carmarthenshire Branch. They became convinced that their families would have better opportunities in America—"the land of milk and honey." In 1864, they sold all their property in anticipation of joining other like-minded families and prepared to emigrate to Utah.

Only James E. and David completed the plan and joined the 1864 party of emigrants. The rest of the family waited until 1865. Included in the 1864 party, however, was the family of Thomas and Anne Jones Williams of Glamorganshire, South Wales. It was thus that during the voyage James E. became acquainted with Annie Williams, age 15, the daughter of Thomas and Anne Williams.

Shortly after arriving in America, these two families joined with the W.S. Warren Company and came across the plains to Utah. They arrived in Brigham City, Utah, on October 4, 1864. James E. then joined company with four other men, including Henry Peck and John Jones Williams, and traveled to the Malad Valley, arriving there on October 20, 1864.

His first impression of Malad Valley was that of sagebrush, very thick and as high as his head. The men proceeded to stake out possessor claims. James E. chose his portion toward the south side of what is now Malad City. His first task was to go into the nearby canyons and hills to cut trees, trim them into logs, and build a small one-room cabin. Most of the first winter, he spent in the canyons carrying out this labor.

During that same winter, James' brother David died of pneumonia in Brigham City. Because of the lack of communication, James did not learn of this death until spring of 1865 when he returned to Malad from the canyons.

The spring and summer of 1865 were spent clearing land and planting crops. This work was completed successfully, and the harvest provided plenty of food. During the following summer of 1866, James returned to Brigham City to visit his family, who had by now arrived, and to renew his relationship with Annie. On July, 20, 1866, James and Annie were married and moved to Malad Valley where they worked together to tame the land and make a home. Life was hard. They had to be totally self-sufficient and could not look for help from anywhere. They raised chickens, cows, and horses.

Later other settlers came into the valley so there were a few more people to see and to talk to. From time to time Indians would come to Annie's' door. She would always feed them. They never experienced any trouble with the Indians

Out of the union of James E. and Annie were born eleven children: William, David, Annie (or Anne), Eleanor J., Margaret Elizabeth, James T., Mary Jane, John W., Daisy M., Thomas, and Gwenfred. Their seventh child, Mary, died tragically. One day after Annie had bathed and fed the child and gotten her to sleep, she went out into the garden to weed. Later, when she turned around, the cabin was on fire. Try as she could, she couldn't save the child. They lost the child and all their possessions.

Gwenfred reported that her mother "never got over that event".

Some twelve years after this tragedy and the birth of two more children, James and Annie thought their family was complete. They were pleasantly surprised, however, by the birth of Gwenfred. Unfortunately, though, this turned out to be a very difficult birth, and when the baby was finally born they thought she was dead. They wrapped her in a blanket and placed her in the oven while they cared for Annie. They feared they were going to lose her also. After a considerable effort to save her life, they finally managed to stabilize her. They then turned their attention to the baby, expecting to find a cold, dead infant. To their amazement, the baby was alive—not strong, but alive! With much effort, she too survived.

After the tragic fire, in 1879, they commenced to build a new home south of Malad and just east of the location of the previous cabin. They used rough lumber, square nails, and adobe brick for insulation. This eventually became the home of James T.'s oldest son, Oren and his wife Pearl. This home was very large with an upstairs and a fireplace in every room. It had a kitchen, dining room, living room, parlor, and four bedrooms upstairs. Gwenfred recalled that there was no central heat, and when she went to bed in the winter, she had to build a fire in the room's fireplace and pile on the quilts. Still on the cold winter nights, the water on the table at night would freeze. This was such a large house that in later years, James and Annie tore down a portion and built a final house on Malad's west side, near present highway 38. There was still sufficient building left for a comfortable home for Oren and Pearl.

James E. Jones was a farmer by trade, although he was engaged in many other occupations. He took an active part in trying to build Malad. He took great joy in seeing Malad grow. He, together with Thomas Daniels, owned one of Malad's first sawmills—on what is now known as Spring Creek. He took large contracts in the Marsh Valley country to put up hay for the government. Those were the days of stage coaches and wagons; oxen and horses were the main source of power. He also handled large contracts for the railroad. These were not as successful because his horses and oxen died. However, he would not become discouraged. He often said, "It is a long road that has no turn."

He did enjoy much success in the sheep business and raising cattle. Also, he engaged in the butcher business for a time. James E. was a straightforward businessman and honest to the extreme. Another favorite saying of his was "honesty is the best policy." He always displayed a very congenial disposition.

For a time he served as Justice of the Peace for Oneida County. Before the Oneida County Court House was built, he held court in his home. He officiated in at least one marriage (William E. Evans) in his home and officiated over at least one trial in his home. The story is told that a young man was fined for an offense, and then, upon the defendant's assurance of good conduct in the future, James E. gave the defendant money from his own pocket with which to pay the fine. James E. also served two terms as a County Commissioner.

James E. took an active part in getting the railroad to Malad. He spent weeks in bargaining with other land owners to procure land for the railroad right-of-way and to raise money from others to buy the land. At least one home (Jordon) was moved and rebuilt. He himself gave the railroad a right-of-way over his own land. At that time he owned 640 acres of land. Later he bought the J.N. Ireland home acreage of 200 acres.

A revealing summary of his accomplishments was an article in The New West Magazine, by Will Ellis, published in Brigham City on1895:

James E. Jones

A representative and pioneer farmer and rancher here for 32 years, James E Jones came when there

were but four other families here; when the country surrounding was tented with te-pee-s (sec) and thick with Indians—irreconcilable to the hated pale faces. Indeed, what this section is today in happy homes, refinement and education, and proportioned to one's talent and industry, what it is, is due to such men as the pioneer I now mention. In this connection it is fitting to state that the advancement this section makes in the couple of decades coming can be traced to the progressive public spirit of men like him.

The ranch of Mr. Jones, adjoining Malad on the South, is with its three quarters of a section, all in cultivation and its own water right, the pride of the vicinity from an agricultural standpoint, and an eloquent testimony to intelligent industry and the virtues of soil and climate hereabout. He has grown on these acres, in a year, 3,000 bushels of wheat. But his principle crop now is hay. He is putting up yearly about 1,000 tons, and raises also oats, potatoes, etc. The cattle industry formerly engaged his attention on large lines, in which he was no less successful than he now is in farming. Proper amerited (sic) recognition of his intrinsic worth was his election as County Commissioner of Oneida County. His services in 1893 and 1894 having been to the credit of the people and himself.

James E. Jones is a native of Wales, to which he bade farewell when 22 years old to seek his fortune in America and adopted as his home Malad, Idaho, to whose good name and success he has since handsomely contributed. Fail not friends, to grasp his hearty, honest hand when you come here. Such as he are the "salt of the earth" of this section and by no means forgo an inspection of his home place. An independent farmer, he is also independent in politics. His conscience is his compass in all things.

Annie Williams Jones died December 21, 1916, at the age of 67 years. James E. Jones died December 10, 1919, at the age of 76 years. At the time of their deaths, they had 27 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Information contained in this Biography was gleaned from memories originally shared by James E and Annie's daughters Margaret Peterson and Gwenfred Crowther as collected by Helen Condie, daughter of Gwenfred, with additional contribution from Pearl Jones (wife of son, James T.) and edited and supplemented by J. Wesley Crowther, son of Gwenfred. March, 2008.

Submitted by: J. Wesley Crowther

Williams Phillips Jones

Born: 23 February 1847
Swansea, Glamorgan, Wales

Parents: Rees Rees Jones &
Martha Phillips

Departure: 23 April 1861

Ship: *Underwriter*

Died: 22 May 1904

Buried: Malad, Idaho

Mary Catherine Reynolds

Born: 2 June 1849
Merthyr Tydfil,

Parents: John Reynolds &
Catherine Williams

Departure: June 1869

Ship: *Minnesota*

Died: 11 February 1920

Buried: Malad, Idaho

Married: 23 February 1870 in Malad

Moved to Malad Valley: William-1865, Mary-1869

9 Children:

Martha: 12 December 1870 -1958 (Hart Hillman Ezell)
Catherine: (Katie) Morfydd 4 December 1873 – 1964 (Caleb P Jones, Jack Van Kleek)
Reese Reynolds: 24 June 1875 – 1948 (Margaretta Evans)
John Reynolds: 22 August 1877 – 1941 (Isabel Owens)
William Uther: 23 March 1880-1958 (Annette Irminia Clark)
Caleb Reynolds: 28 August 1882 -1957 (Addie Mae Clark)
David Eli: 11 April 1886 -1887
Emrys H: 7 March 1888-1900
Mary Enid: 8 October 1891(Oscar Dubois Jones)

William Phillips Jones was an industrious and courageous pioneer, one who embraced his adopted homeland and retained pride in his roots as a Welshman.

He was born in Swansea, Glamorganshire, Wales, on the 23rd of February, 1847, to Rees Rees Jones and Martha Phillips Jones, who were married on September 22, 1826. There were eight children born to this union; four survived to adulthood—Martha, Margaret, Caleb Phillips, and William Phillips.

Rees was a boot and shoemaker and trained both of his sons in the same trade. On April 23, 1861, when W.P. (as he came to be called) was 14, he left on the clipper ship *Underwriter* from Liverpool for America. He traveled with his mother, Martha, and brother Caleb (or C.P.), as well as his married sister Margaret and her children. The crossing took 30 days, and they arrived in New York on May 21, their adopted country at the onset of a civil war. They were met by Rees and Margaret's husband, Emrys Davis, who had preceded them a week earlier on the *Manchester*.

The family reunited in Salt Lake City with Martha, who had made the journey on the *Golconda* in 1854. She and her second husband, George Gwylum Bywater, stayed in Salt Lake and raised their family there. They are buried in the Salt Lake City Cemetery.

The rest of the family then moved to the Brigham City area in 1862, which had been designated for the Welsh emigrants and was called Welsh Fields. The prospect of obtaining land, as well as favorable reports from Henry Peck and others who had seen the valley, led them to Malad in the summer of 1865. At that time there were only about a dozen other families living in Malad.

W.P. was one of the first three elected county commissioners of Oneida County along with George H. Ruddy and Thomas Daniels. The election was held in August 1868, and they assumed their duties in January 1869. It was the first of many civic positions W.P. held in the developing community. He also served as undersheriff, clerk in the Probate Court, Probate Court judge for two terms, postmaster, and school trustee.

In February of 1870, W.P. married Mary Reynolds, who had arrived in America in June of 1869 on the *Minnesota*. Mary was born June 2, 1849, in Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, Wales. She was the daughter of John and Catherine Reynolds, who joined her in Malad in 1870. W.P. and Mary were married by Judge John Lewis with Rees Jones and E.J. Davis as witnesses.

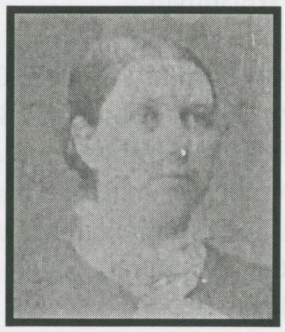
Nine children were born to them, seven of whom grew to adulthood. W.P established his family and ran a successful dry farm on his homestead of 160 acres northwest of the town while he continued to serve in various positions in the community.

He and his brother C.P. opened a boot, shoe, and harness store in Malad and were prosperous business figures. In 1884 Caleb died at the age of 39. This must have been a devastating blow to W.P. as well as to Caleb's wife, Eliza and their children. Eliza, and W.P. continued to operate the store for many years after.

W.P. died when he was only 56, a great loss to the community in which he was such a prominent civic and business leader. He is buried in the Malad City Cemetery. Mary died in 1920; she is buried in the Malad Cemetery close to Rees and many beloved family members.

Submitted by: Heidi Harris





William T. Jones

Born: 13 November 1843
Llansawel, Carmarthen, Wales

Parents: Thomas Jones &
Ruth Thomas

Departure: 18 April 1856
Liverpool

Ship: *Samuel Curling*
(with Captain Dan Jones)

Arrived: 23 May 1856
Boston

Died: 6 June 1887

Buried: Malad City Cemetery

Mary Evans Jones

Born: 22 February 1851
Llansawel, Carmarthen, Wales

Parents: William Jones &
Eleanor Evans

Departure: 30 April 1866
Liverpool

Ship: *John Bright*

Arrived: 6 June 1866
New York

Died: 24 March 1931

Buried: Malad City Cemetery

Married: 21 December 1866, Endowment House

Moved to Malad Valley: March 1887

9 Children:

William: 9 January 1868 - 1881
John: 24 January 1870 – 1937 (Margaret Elizabeth Caldwell)
Mary Ellen: 29 September 1872 -1939 (Frederick William Thomas)
Ruth Oliva: 19 November 1874 -1962 (John Smith McKay)
Daniel: 9 February 1876 – 1933 (Mary Jane Thomas)
Margaret: 9 July 1879 – 1960 (Benjamin Franklin Thomas)
Elizabeth: 16 September 1882 -1961 (James Hughes)
Lorenzo: 9 January 1885 - 1948
Sara Jane: 23 January 1887 -1970 (Daniel Kniveton Evans)

Mary Evans Jones was born February 22, 1851, the daughter of William Jones, who was born in 1798 in Carmarthenshire, South Wales. William Jones became an Elder in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Church in Wales and presided over a branch of the church there. He was a soldier in the English Kings Army for 21 years. He married Eleanor Evans of Llansawel, South Wales, in 1838 and came to Utah in 1866, after he sent his family to America. He was determined that his sons would not serve in the Kings Army so he sent his sons to America in 1864. They were nearly the age when they would be called to serve. They had joined the church. James and David were the oldest, and they came to America first in October 4, 1864. They came on the ship *General McClellan*. First they arrived in New York and then they continued on to Salt Lake City with the William S. Warren company, arriving October 4, 1864. The trip was long, and many hardships were encountered. David's health was never good after this long journey over the plains and mountains. David contracted pneumonia from so much exposure. James and David came to Malad because relatives were already located in this part of the country. David died that fall in Salt Lake City and was buried there. Communication was hard, and he was buried with no relatives knowing of his death for many months. James was living in Brigham City; the other family members were in Wales.

Two years later James sent for the other members of the family, and they left England for America in May 1866. They bade farewell to Wales, boarded the ship that was their home for 6 weeks, and then landed in New York. They were very happy to set foot on land again. They left New York by train, traveling as far as Council Bluffs, which was a far as the railroad went at that time. They crossed the Missouri River on a ferry boat where they met a company that was ready to migrate across the plains. This was a trip of 1,000 miles across the prairies and waste lands with oxen team and handcarts. They endured many hardships, walking, pulling the handcarts that held household articles brought from Wales, and coming in contact with hostile Indians. When night came, the company would camp. The children would gather sagebrush, limbs of trees, and buffalo chips for the fire wood to cook their meals. Mary's small sister, Annie, died from sickness and was buried on the plains with only rocks to mark her resting place. She told me of this many times. It seemed to worry her because she didn't know the location of her grave.

Mary married William T. Jones in 1866 in Salt Lake City, Utah. All of their children were born in Hyrum, Utah. The children were William - January 9, 1868, John - January 24, 1870, Mary Ellen - September 29, 1872, Ruth Oliva – November l9, 1874, Daniel - February 9, 1876, Margaret - July 9, 1879, Elizabeth - September 16, 1882, Lorenzo - January 9, 1885, Sara Jane - January 23, 1887 (this is my mother). When my mother Sara Jane, was 3 months old, the family moved to Malad, Idaho, in March 1887. Mary's brother Dan E. Jones lived in Malad so the family decided to settle there. One month after moving to Malad, William T. died June 6, 1887, at 44 years of age. He died of blood poisoning caused by a log falling on him. Mary Jones died March 24, 1931 at age 80.

Submitted by: Ardelle Williams – granddaughter
& Susan Wittman great-great granddaughter



Dan William Kent

Born: 30 August 1852
Downton, Wiltshire, England

Parents: George Kent &
Mary Anne Read

Departure: 30 May 1857
Liverpool, England

Arrived: 3 July 1857 Philadelphia, PA

Ship: *Tuscarora*

Died: 24 June 1924
Malad, Idaho

Buried: Saint John Cemetery

Martha Merrifield Denning

Born: 3 January 1864
Logan, Cache, Utah

Parents: James Denning &
Martha Merrifield

Died: 16 January 1937
Idaho Falls, Idaho

Buried: Saint John Cemetery

Married: 9 December 1880, at Malad, Idaho

Moved to Malad Valley: Dan -1870, Martha - 1878

13 Children:

Mary Ann: 1881 – 1966 (Reese Vincent Jones)
Daniel William: 1884 – 1952 (Clara Margaret Nielsen)
Jessie James: 1885 – 1945 (Flossie Elvira Wilson)
Martha: 1888 - 1966 (David Moroni Williams)
Sarah Jane: 1890 - 1897 Died of diphtheria
George Edward: 1893 - 1894
Dalam Evan: 1895 - 1971 (Martisha Ellen Thomas, Anne Mae Taylor)
Thomas Mark: 1897 – 1977 (Elizabeth Jones Thomas)
Brigham Oren: 1900 – 1938 (Ethel Brookes Rose)
Melvin Uriah: 1902 - 1932 (Marguerite Fern Roope)
John Milton: 1904 - 1905
Rachel: 1906 - 1906
Pearl Evelyn: 1908 - 1977 (Thomas Blaine Burrows, Sr.)

Dan William Kent lived in London before coming to America at age 4 with his parents and siblings. The family went to Wheeling, Virginia, (now West Virginia) for 3 years before crossing the plains. They left Florence, Nebraska, on 30 May 1860 with the Captain Warren Walling Ox Train Company. They arrived in Big Cottonwood (Three Mile Creek area of Salt Lake) on 9 August 1860. They left there in about 1863 after his oldest sister, Sarah Frances Tanner, died at the age of 20. Sarah Frances is buried at Salt Lake City.

After leaving the Salt Lake area, the family moved to the Bennington, Bern, and Ovid area, near Montpelier, Idaho. His parents then homesteaded in Upper Saint John in the spring of 1870 on an Indian migration stopping ground.

Frederick William Ellis, a friend, wrote a tribute on 20 December 1897 and had the following to say about Dan William Kent: "Dan William Kent, I find, although a resident of Malad City, pursued farming in Saint John, where he was one of the very first farmers in this agricultural paradise. His farm embraced nearly three quarter sections; all improved, half cultivated and a good portion under irrigation, with waters supplemented by natural springs. His place is mostly in hay. He puts up a yearly average of 225 tons of alfalfa and natural grasses, and about 1500 bushels of grain. He also engages in cattle and horse raising. As valuable as this ranch now is, it is destined to soon materially increase in worth as a railway is to be built from Ogden within a year, thus opening new markets for products of the country which are now virtually valueless. Mr. Kent pioneered in Malad in 1870. The following year, he moved to Saint John, where he lived and labored to the profit of himself and the up building and prosperity of the section for 27 years. In 1896, he took up his residence in Malad where he had recently built one of the finest homes in the place, an architectural ornament indeed. Successful farmer and public spirited, an esteemed citizen is Dan William Kent. He is a native of England, came to America when four years old; lived in West Virginia for 3 years, then emigrated to Utah in 1860 and took up his permanent home in Saint John in the spring of 1870."

The Dan W. Kent home still stands in Malad. It is located on the northwest corner of 4th West and 6th North.

In June 1924, Dan died, and Martha was left alone. In October, 1932, Martha Denning Kent married John Daniels Ellis at Malad, Idaho. She lived in Idaho Falls until her death on January 16, 1937. Dan and Martha are buried in the St. John Cemetery.

Research by: Viola Kent Morgan, Granddaughter
Submitted by: James Kent, Grandson





Daniel William Kent

Born: 4 January 1884
Saint John, Oneida, Idaho

Parents: Dan William Kent &
Martha Merrifield Denning

Died: 2 February 1952
Malad, Oneida, Idaho

Buried: Saint John Cemetery

Clara Margaret Nielsen

Born: 7 September 1891
Brigham City,
Box Elder, Utah

Parents: Janus Peter Nielsen &
Caroline J. Koford

Died: 26 December 1957

Buried: Saint John Cemetery

Married: 16 May 1922 in Salt Lake City, Utah

Moved to Malad Valley: Daniel -1884, Clara - 1922

5 Children:

Viola: 1924 - 2003 (Leland L. Morgan)
Dan: 1925 - 2002 (Mary Jeanine Parry)
Charleen: 1929 - 1930
James: 1931 - (Ruth Norine Parry)
Janice: 1934 - 1934

Daniel William Kent was the first born son of Dan William and Martha Denning Kent. He spent his preschool days on the family farm about one mile north of Saint John. In 1896 his family built a home in Malad on the northwest corner of 6th North and 4th West. He then spent his summers on the farm and winters at Malad.

Daniel William first went to school at Saint John until he reached the age of 10 or 11. Then his parents sent him, brother Jesse James, and sister Mary Ann to the Vestry school or the Presbyterian school, depending on which school was available that year, in Malad. Both were pay schools. The Vestry school was located in the back part of the old tabernacle of the First Ward at 4th North 3rd West. The Presbyterian school was held at the Presbyterian Church at its current location. They walked from the farm to Malad, a distance of about 5 miles, and back each day. Daniel was able to attend school for about three months during the winter and was able to attend for 5 years to the 5th reader.

Daniel and his sister Mary Ann were baptized on 31 July 1892 in Spring Creek, north of Crowther's Mill. Crowther's Dam was completed years later. The baptism pool on Spring Creek was used as a swimming and picnic area for the boys and girls in those days.

Daniel and his friend, Thomas W. Richards (who years later was President of the Malad LDS Stake), would clean the old 1st Ward church building when they were deacons in order to get a free ticket to the dance.

He spent most of his adult life as a farmer. He first worked for his father, Dan William Kent, on the family ranch from the time he was a small boy. When his father died in 1924, the ranch was split between 5 of the 6 living sons, Dalam, Daniel, Melvin, Oren, and Tom. Daniel's inheritance was 94 acres in two separate parcels. One parcel was east of his father's ranch home, and the other parcel just across the lane to the west. Jesse, the other living son, was crippled by arthritis and could no longer farm. His inheritance was the family home in Malad, which he occupied until the 1940's when it was purchased by Marion Hess.

During part of his younger years, Daniel freighted grain in wagons between Malad and Corinne, Utah. Other items were freighted north to Mackay, Idaho, and the Butte, Montana, mines. This was hard work, especially during the rainy season. In those days they had to camp out under the wagons at night. The only means of transportation then was by saddle horse, horse and buggy, or on foot.

For a while he ran a saloon with his Uncle Rile (Uriah Denning) at Saint John. This was located on the northwest corner of the intersection to the Saint John Cemetery. (Oneida County records show Kent and Denning were granted a liquor license on 20 April 1907. In 1914-15, James Lykins and Mart Rourk rented the large vacated building with a gasoline pump outside that was formerly a saloon owned by Dan Kent and opened a general country store. In April, 1919, a kerosene stove exploded in the living quarters upstairs, and the building was completely destroyed.)

Daniel was gone for about three and a half years without telling his family where he was. His Uncle Sydney had moved to Mackay in 1888. Daniel had gone to Mackay to work in the mines and for ranchers there. He came home on Christmas night. In about 1934-35, Daniel worked for the WPA, cutting cedar posts for two winters at Buist, Idaho, for extra income. This was at the peak of the Depression.

Clara Margaret Nielsen was born at Brigham City, Utah. She went to school one year at Brigham. They didn't go to school until they were eight years old in those days. Her father and mother worked hard for their family. When she was seven, they had an orchard leased, and they both worked there. Clara was left at home to take care of the children. Her parents took Peter with them, and she had Joe, Jennie, and Hyrum to care for. Hyrum was about 2 years old. She would also prepare meals for her family. One day she had dinner all ready and went

to do something for the baby. When she got back, their dog had eaten all the meat so they had to go without meat for dinner.

When she was nine, they moved to Holbrook. Mary Sweet Atkinson was her first teacher there. The other teachers she had at Holbrook were Lila Sweeten, Wallace Cragan, and Don Noble. When they first organized Mutual, she was called as Secretary of the Young Ladies. Later she was Secretary of Sunday School for about ten years under Melvin Atkinson.

She took care of families with new babies during most of the summer of 1920. She worked first for Mrs. Joel Tubbs for about three weeks then to Mrs. Clifford Mason of Ogden for about four weeks. She worked for her sister, Jennie Bennett, when Afton was born and then on to North Slicy to help Grace Anderson, which ended about Thanksgiving time. She then went home for the winter. When she was home, she helped with meals and cooked for the harvesting crew of about twelve men.

She was married to Daniel Kent in 1922 by Bishop Graham at the Salt Lake City Courthouse. They lived in Malad for about two years. Viola was born in Malad. They moved to Saint John in the spring of 1925 when Viola was 16 months old. Dan was born in September. In November they moved to Bountiful and lived there until April. Daniel worked at Cudahay's during the winter. They went back to Saint John in April. In 1929 Charleen was born in May and died in March 1930 of pneumonia. Janice was born in March 1934 and died in August 1934 of whooping cough meningitis.

Clara was a teacher in Primary at the Saint John Ward for one year, but she had to give it up as it was too hard to get out in the winter. They lived on the Saint John farm until 23 July 1950. They sold the farm to Ben Hess because of Daniel's poor health and moved to the Malad First Ward area. In February 1952 her husband died, and she was left alone. Her three children were all married and had their own homes. On 8 April 1955, she had Daniel, Charleen, and Janice sealed to her for time and eternity. They say losing a child is one of the saddest things that can happen to a parent. Daniel and Clara had two little girls die before they were a year old. They look forward to raising them in the eternities.

In 1890 the Oddfellows lodge was established at Malad. At some point, Daniel became a member. He and Clara enjoyed many social functions there, including dancing. Daniel was on the Saint John School Board for about 8 years and was Chairman of the board part of that time. The first Saint John school bus was purchased for the district while he served on the board. Lester Tovey was hired as the school bus driver. He left the school board when he moved to Malad after retiring. Daniel and Clara loved the Malad area and enjoyed living here. They had many relatives and friends at Malad and the surrounding communities and always had time to visit with them.

Research by: Viola Kent Morgan, Daughter
Submitted by: James Kent, Son

George Edward Kent

Born: 14 October 1814
Frenchmoor, Hampshire, England

Parents: George Kent &
Frances Mary Olding

Departure: 30 May 1857

Ship: *Tuscarora*

Arrived: 3 July 1857

Died: 2 July 1881
Saint John, Oneida, Idaho

Buried: Saint John Cemetery

Mary Anne Read

Born: 20 December 1819
East Downton,
Wiltshire, England

Parents: Robert Read &
Sarah Webb

Died: 16 January 1881
Saint John,
Oneida, Idaho

Buried: Saint John Cemetery

Married: 16 May 1842 in West Dean, Wiltshire, England

Moved to Malad Valley: Spring 1870

8 Children:

Sarah Frances: 1843 – 1863 (John William Tanner)
George Read: 1845 - 1846
Jesse James: 1847 -
Sidney Herbert: 1849 – 1908 (Emily Baker)
Dan William: 1852 – 1924 (Martha Merrifield Denning)
Brigham Heber Jeddiah: 1856 -
Emily Ann: 1856 -
Janette Martha: 1859 – 1909 (Lewis Henry Baker)

George Kent may have had some schooling. He apprenticed as a shoemaker in England. English records list occupations as laborer in 1842, hawker in 1845, general dealer in 1852, and shoemaker in 1857. After arriving in the United States of America, his occupation as a shoemaker helped support his family while residing at Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia). He used his shoemaking skills for the benefit of his family after arriving in Idaho. His son, Dan, was referred to as "tin toe" as George put taps on the tip of his shoes to make them wear longer.

George Kent and Mary Anne Read were married in the Parish Church, West Dean, Wiltshire County, England, according to the rites and ceremonies of the established church by Francis Glossop, Rector. The 1851 census shows them residing at 43 Telegraph Road Cottage, Downton, Wiltshire, England. They moved to London between 1852-1856. Census and other records list the address of 4 York Terrace and later as 35 Javin Street, London, England.

In 1850, the missionaries from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints taught them the restored gospel, which they accepted. Mary Anne was baptized on 22 July 1850, and George was baptized in 1853. They then started making plans to come to America by saving money to pay for the passage. Six children were born to them at Downton and London. A few months before leaving for America from London, they adopted a baby girl, Emily Ann, who had lost her parents.

On 30 May 1857, George and Mary Anne, with children Sarah, Sidney, Dan, Brigham, and Emily, embarked from Liverpool, England. Why they left their son, Jesse, age 10, is unknown. There must be reasons he was left, but any conclusions would be speculative. Research over the years has failed to produce any information on the boy. The ship's log shows the Kent family paid 21 pounds and 11 shillings for passage using tickets 206 and 207. The children could sail without tickets. They, like the rest, were described as ordinary emigrants. On the voyage over, they were shipwrecked and landed in Newfoundland with no other details on the cause and extent of the damage. They arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on 3 July 1857. They went from Philadelphia to Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia).

After living in Virginia for 3 years, they left for Utah. They left Florence, Nebraska, on 30 May 1860 with the Captain Warren Walling Ox Train Company. Many hardships were endured while crossing the plains, and they had some trouble with the Indians. Near the Mississippi River, a couple died, so George and Mary Anne adopted their baby daughter. She was named Janette Martha Kent. The family believed her last name was Brown. They arrived in Great Salt Lake (by Cottonwood) on 9 August 1860. While in Salt Lake City near Three Mile Creek, their oldest daughter, Sarah Frances Kent Tanner, died due to complications of child birth. This death was devastating to the family, especially to Mary Anne, who was never able to put the death completely from her mind.

They moved in about 1863 to live in Bennington and then to Ovid, near Montpelier, Idaho. While living at Bennington, Mary Anne helped care for an Indian girl who was pregnant and could not join her family until after the birth of her baby.

They left the Ovid, Bennington, and Bern areas and took up their permanent residence in Saint John, Idaho, in the spring of 1870. They homesteaded the Kent Springs area about 1 mile north of Saint John, Idaho. The springs were a stopping over place for the Shoshone-Bannock Indians during their annual trek from Bear Lake to Fort Hall and north to Montana. It had good springs and beautiful meadows and was close to the mountains for hunting. George built a log cabin that had 3 large rooms and a small pantry. One morning they awoke to find a band of Indians (family estimated about 500) were camped behind their log home on the meadows. When they got to know the Indians better, the kids would watch them while the Indians would entertain the children by running their horses after jack rabbits and then leaning over sideways to catch the rabbit with their sticks

and then fall off their horses. As the Indians were breaking camp, George talked to them and told them that he knew their Chief in the Bear Lake area and pointed out that they were camped on land that now belonged to him. With conditions changing rapidly for the Indians at that time, they didn't camp there again.

George and sons Sid and Dan were able to homestead about 480 acres between them. They each had about 160 acres. Dan and Sid inherited George's acreage when he died, and Dan bought Sid's acreage when Sid moved to Mackay, Idaho, in 1889. The men worked long hours in the summer, but when the farm work was over in the fall, they would go to Mackay, Idaho, to work in the mines to earn extra money.

Emily Ann Kent left her Saint John home after turning age 18 in about 1874. She didn't tell anyone where she was going or when she would be back. She was not seen or heard from again. Research by the family since then has produced no information on her.

We knew him as George Edward Kent. He was red headed. The redheaded gene has been passed down through each generation to many of his posterity. The mountain and canyon north of Saint John (Kent's Peak and Kent's Canyon) were named after him. He was ordained a High Priest on 22 February 1873 by John W. Lusk. His ordination was recorded in the MSS record of High Priests, Malad, Idaho.

On 13 October 1877 the Saint John Ward Relief Society was organized with Mary Anne Kent as the first President.

It was a cold January in 1881, and Mary Anne hung her wash on the clothes line and caught a cold which developed into pneumonia, and she died. George died soon after in July of that same year.

Research by: Viola Kent Morgan,
Great Granddaughter





James Marion Kerns

Born: 1 May 1875
Savage, Kentucky

Parents: Job M. Kerns &
Sara J. Gibbons

Occupation: Medical Doctor

Died: 9 June 1936

Buried: Malad City Cemetery

Mary Jones

Born: 25 March 1880
Malad City, Idaho

Parents: W. H. Jones &
Jane Daniels

Occupation: Teacher

Died: 17 March 1956

Buried: Malad City Cemetery

Married: 12 June 1901

Moved to Malad Valley: James- 1898, Mary-1880

3 Children:
Evelyn: (Griff Davis)
Claude Lamar: (Mary Plummer, Hazel Baldwin Gordon)
Marion James: (Gladys Marie McCann)

They came from two different regions of the United States. Mary was a child of Welsh immigrants and was born and lived in Malad, Idaho. James was born in Kentucky. His father's family had come two generations before from Ireland. His mother's family had been in the States since the 1700's and had lived in Virginia. Mary's parents were Malad Valley pioneers. They were two of the first families to settle there. Her parent's (W.H. Jones and Jane Daniels Jones) biographies are in Volume I of this series of books. Their families came to Malad Valley in 1865.

Mary was the oldest girl in a family of eight. She was born in March 25, 1880, in Malad, Idaho. She grew up in the Victorian era, a time of dressing in long dresses with high collars and proper manners. As an adult, she was tall, ramrod straight, lovely, serious, shy, kind, and caring. Although she never liked to be photographed, her photos show a woman who was very aware of being photographed. She posed in feminine style-tilting her head, her hands folded in front. Mary as the oldest daughter was a caretaker for the younger family members, a role she maintained throughout her life.

Her large family (eight children) was friendly and fun loving. Her parents provided well for the children. They lived in a big house with good, plentiful food and fashionable clothes but with expectations of hard work, honesty, and loyalty. High priority was given to telling humorous stories. A love of reading, music, and poetry was a part of their lives. They saw education as a major way to be successful. Mary attended the Presbyterian Mission School and was an excellent student. Two brothers became lawyers, and she and one of her sisters attended college to become teachers. She attended the University of Utah for her teacher training, and when she returned to Malad, she taught school for several years in St. John west of Malad. She was seen riding sidesaddle to her job.

James Marion Kerns was born in Savage, Kentucky, on May 1, 1875. James was a third generation American on his father's side. His great-grandfather Isham came from Ireland and lived to be 104 years old. The background of his mother Sara Gibbons is not so clear except to note she was born in Clinton County, Kentucky, in 1846; her father was born in Kentucky and her mother was from Virginia.

James's father was Job Kerns, born March 20, 1848, in Wayne County, Kentucky. Job and Sara had three children: Joseph Campbell, James Marion, and Edward. Edward died when he was six years old. The family belonged to the Baptist Church.

Job was a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War. He went in as a private and eventually became a corporal in the 30th Kentucky Mounted Infantry. The records indicate he lied about his age in order to join. He went into the service when he was 15 years old and served from November 7, 1863, to April 18, 1865. When he died on May 5, 1942, he was 94 years old and the oldest living Union soldier in Pulaski County, Kentucky. Sara died May 12, 1902. Job married two times after Sara's death. His second wife Martha V.I. also died before Job. His third wife and his widow was Eliza J. Belton.

James received his medical degree from Hospital College of Medicine in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1898. He came to Malad the same year to start his medical practice. His brother Joseph also moved to Malad.

James and Mary Jones were married June 12, 1901. They had three children: Evelyn, Marion James, and Claude Lamar. As indicated before, education was important to the couple and their families. Claude and Marion became medical doctors, and Evelyn became a professional teacher.

James built the building at 74 Main Street in Malad for his medical practice. The young family became an important part of the community. He was active in various organizations, including an organization of Malad people who had come from the South. Mary during her life was a charter member of the Royal Neighbors, American Legion Auxiliary, Oneida County War Mothers (her son Marion served on a hospital ship during World War II), and Kensington and Clio bridge clubs. She also regularly played bridge with three friends – Hattie Morgan, Dora Jones, and Sadie

Owens. They called their group the Owl Club. Mary was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian Church.

In May 1918, when he was 42 years old, James joined the U. S. Army to fight in World War I. In June 1918 he was sent to the war front in France. By September he was in charge of an infirmary located in the trenches. He kept a diary of his life in France (all of which his family still has). His letters sent in October of 1918 included the following:

"Oct 10th: I am now writing in a dug-out some twenty-five feet under ground and the shells are flying over us, but none hitting close. I am just under one of our 150 pounders, and when it goes off it jars the whole earth and sometimes puts out our candles from the concussion. I am on the front line with my infirmary; I have to take care of 600 men, 11 officers and 18 of my own personal (medical men). We have had a few gas shells drop close to us and have had to wear our gas masks, but no one was effected. It is hard for me to work with them especially during dressings."

"Oct. 12: ... Some of the medical boys from another company were sleeping in an iron roofed tent close by; it (shell) wounded four killing one, and I think two of the other boys will die. I went out under shell fire and helped the Lieutenant from that company dress them. We worked until about 2 A.M ... and got them started to the hospita1. I had no casualties in my company, only we lost lots of horses. We expect another round tonight ... "

In his diary he notes, " Evacuation Hospital #12 at Pagrey Surmeuse boys who are here: Ernest Jones, Vaughn Herbert. Wm. Baird, and Henry Christiansen." Ernest later died, and the American Legion Post in Malad is named for him.

On the very last day of the war, James became ill and was diagnosed with "exhaustion and stomach and heart cramps." He suffered with heart problems for the remainder of his life.
James returned to his family life in Malad. The boys were still at home with Mary. He restarted his career as a country doctor. They were very active members of the community. He became the first commander of the Ernest Jones American Legion Post in Malad. He lived another 24 years and died June 9, 1936, at 61 years of age. Mary was 56 years old when he died and lived another 19 years.

Because there was little financial assistance for her as there was no social security (until 1935) or veteran survivor's pensions, she lived the remainder of her life with her children and their families. She, like most widows of that time, lived off the kindness of others.

Mary became very important to her children's families. She lived with and helped her son's wife and children while he was in the service during World War II. She moved to California to care for her son Claude's children after his wife's death. She lived most of her remaining years as a member of her daughter's family. For some of the children in these families, she became the most influential person of their childhoods.

She had strong values and concepts about what was decent and right and encouraged and taught successful work habits especially related to education. She is remembered with great affection as a very loving, warm, and caring person. She died February 17, 1956, in Malad. She was 74 years old.

Mary and James are buried in the Malad Cemetery among many of the Joneses of her parents family. Also buried there, and very close by, is James's brother Joe.

Submitted by: Diane Davis, granddaughter

Editor's Note – As we prepare this manuscript for publ'ication, it is with sadness that we learn Evelyn Kerns Davis, 106 years old, daughter of James and Mary, passed away on April 4, 2008.

Lewis Jones Lewis

Born: 29 July 1825
Llandybie Langhol,
Camarthen,Wales

Parents: David Lewis &
Hannah Jones

Departure: 2 June 1869

Ship: *Minnesota*

Died: 10 February 1900

Buried: St. John Cemetery

Eleanor Stephens Davis

Born: 15 May 1826
Penderyn,
Breconshire, Wales

Parents: William Davis &
Mary Samuels

Departure: 2 June 1869

Ship: *Minnesota*

Died: 9 March 1905

Buried: St. John Cemetery

Married: 28 November 1845

Moved to Malad Valley: 1869

8 Children:

Hannah: 6 May 1847 - 1855
Margaret Ann: 2 May 1852 - 1872
Nephi Davis: 20 December 1855 -1937 (Sarah Jane Williams)
William Davis: 23 July 1857 - 1922 (Ann Stephens Jones)
Mary: 4 July 1861 -1864
Catherine: 1 June 1864 - 1886
Elizabeth: 29 January 1867 -1886
Eleanor: 29 January 1867 -1946 (Andrew Hill)

Lewis Jones Lewis was born to David Lewis and Hannah Jones at Llandybie Langhol, Carmarthen, Wales, on July 29, 1825. He was the second son of their seven children.

The Welsh language looks peculiar to us because it seems to have so many consonants and so few vowels especially in place names like Clwyd. But that is a perfectly good Welsh word. The language is very soft and musical when spoken. Most of the Welsh people also speak English.

Wales is a very beautiful country with its hills and mountains. Only in Glamorgan and a small part of Carmarthen shall you find the countryside disfigured by mines. The most important mineral in Wales is coal; the extreme south of the country is virtually one vast coalfield. There are strings of mining villages for the coal industry of South Wales, and it employs a great many men.

Lewis Jones Lewis as a 20-year-old married Eleanor Stephens Davis on November 28, 1845. Eleanor was born May 15, 1826, at Penderyn, Breconshire, Wales. She was the daughter of William Davis and Mary Samuels.

Lewis was a collier, working with the coal first in Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, Wales, and then in Aberaman, Glamorgan, Wales. (Aberaman is a hamlet located in the parish of Aberdare.) Their first daughter, Hannah, was born on 6 May 1847 while they were living in Methyr Tydfil. The other seven children all were born in Aberaman. Their daughter, Hannah, died 8 March 1855.

About 1858 Lewis heard of the Mormon religion and was converted. He was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints on 8 March 1858. Their daughter, Mary, was born 4 July 1861 and died three years later on the 3 June 1864. Her sister, Catherine, was born two days before her death.

Sometime during the next few years the decision was made to go to America to be with the Saints. Lewis was 44 when he came to America with his wife, Eleanor, his 17-year-old daughter Margaret Ann, 14-year-old son Nephi, 12-year-old son William, 5-year- old daughter Catherine and 2-year old twins Elizabeth and Eleanor. They sailed aboard the ship Minnesota. They left from Liverpool, England, on 2 June 1869 and landed in New York twelve and a half days later.

Lewis was a farmer in St. John, Idaho. Two of his daughters, Catherine and Elizabeth, both died in October of 1886, just eleven days apart. He and Eleanor were endowed in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City 11 May 1874. Lewis died on 10 February 1900 and is buried in the St. John Cemetery. Eleanor died on 9 March 1905 and is also buried in the St John Cemetery.

Sources:

1. Records of Sarah Jane Thomas of Pocatello, Idaho,
2. Idaho Falls Temple Records.
3. Endowment House records.
4. Malad, Idaho Ward records. F 179951, St. John Ward records F 002048. St. John Cemetery.
5 Some history of Wales from "Lands and Peoples".
6. Ship information from "Ship, Saints, and Mariners", an LDS Emigrant Roster.

By: Viola Kent Morgan
Added to by: Verna L. Harris
Submitted by: DD (Owens) White, niece of Verna Lewis Harris



William Davis Lewis

Born: 23 July 1857
Aberman, Glamorganshire, Wales

Parents: Lewis Jones Lewis & Eleanor Stephens Davis

Departure: 2 June 1869
Liverpool

Ship: *Minnesota*

Died: 27 April 1922

Buried: St. John Cemetery

Ann Jones

Born: 4 January 1864
Pencader, Carmarthenshire, Wales

Parents: David Clair Jones & Mary Stephens

Departure: 30 May 1866
Liverpool

Ship: *Arkwright*

Died: 2 November 1952

Buried: St. John Cemetery

Married: 23 August 1882

Moved to Malad Valley: William-1869, Ann-1874

12 Children:

David J.: 14 January 1883-1967 (Maud Thomas)
Lewis J.: 17 July 1884 – 1964 (Fannie Chivers)
William Davis: 28 July 1886-1887
Thomas J.: 6 November 1887 -1949 (Martha Lucinda Thomas)
Catherine: 27 June 1890-1973 (Edmond Morgan)
Grover E.: 9 November 1892-1992 (Helen Morrow)
John: 3 November 1894-1985 (Molly Jones)
Benjamin: 1 May 1897 – 1897
Mary Ellen: 1 May 1897-1897
Evan: 22 December 1898 -1954 (Lulu Thomas, Helen Coleman)
George Prier: 26 November 1900 -1977 (Jane McKay, Mary Evans)
Elmer William: 5 November 1910-1983 (Clarice Watson)

William Davis Lewis was born 23 July 1857 at Aberaman, Glamorganshire, Wales, to Lewis Jones Lewis and Eleanor Stephens Davis. He had three older siblings: Hannah, Margaret Ann, and Nephi Davis. He had four younger sisters: Mary, Catherine, Elizabeth, and Eleanor. Some of the valleys in Glamorganshire are occupied by strings of mining villages, and it was here William was born. His father was a collier at the coal mine.

After William was born, his father, Lewis, heard the Mormon religion preached and was converted. His father was baptized into that church on March 8, 1858. This would have an effect on the whole family in years to come. About ten years later, the Lewis family emigrated to America to be with the Saints.

They sailed from Liverpool, England, 2 June 1869, aboard the British steamship *Minnesota*. The ship measured 333 feet by 43 feet by 27 feet. Her captain was James Price. The ship's speed was 10 knots and only took twelve and a half days to arrive in New York harbor, much faster than the earlier sailing ships made the journey.

It must have been quite an adventure for 12-year-old William to leave his home country and cross an ocean and a continent to Salt Lake City. The family moved to St. John, Oneida, Idaho, and his dad took up farming. William in later years also farmed.

William was 25 years old when he married Ann Stephens Jones. They were married on August 23, 1882, at the home of Ann's father, David Cair Jones. They were married by Richard R. Evans.

They moved to a little one-room log home. Everyone liked to visit them as their home was brightly decorated with beautiful flowers. The home soon grew to four rooms. Eleven of their children were born and raised there.

William's granddaughter, Elsie Lewis (Sperry), knew her grandfather when she was a small child and remembers him as a sweet, happy man, always thoughtful and loving. He used to sit on the bench by the kitchen stove and hold and play with his grandchildren. He dug a tooth out and got infection. His daughter-in-law felt this was the reason he died.

Eldest of nine children, Ann Jones was born January 4, 1864, at Pencader, Carmarthenshire, Wales, a daughter of David Cair Jones and Mary Stephens. Eighteen months later on July 15, 1865, a little brother was born. David and Mary named the new little boy David S. after his father and the S. after his mother's maiden name.

Missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints had converted the Stephens family, and although money was hard to come by, Ann's grandparents, David Phillip Stephens and Jane Evans Jones, most of her aunts and uncles, Ann's parents, Mary Stephens Jones and David Cair Jones, as well as Ann and her little brother, David S. Jones, sailed to America.

Soon the little group comprised of the two families arrived in Liverpool, England, with mixed emotions, excited to be going to Zion but hating to leave their small, straw-thatched cottages and all their many friends. They had passage on the ship *Arkwright* and sailed from Liverpool on May 30,1866. On the 4 July 1866, a gray streak, which at first looked like a low-flying cloud to the north of the ship, was seen, and the joyful shout of "Land! Land!" was raised. They landed in New York, and that night they could see the fireworks of those celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The next day, the *Arkwright* was towed up the Hudson River and landed at a place called Castle Garden.

They traveled by boat and then by train to Wyoming Landing, then on to the starting place where men from Utah would meet and assist them in crossing a thousand miles of plains of uninhabited country that still lay between them and their Zion, the Salt Lake Valley. Their Company was led by Captain Rawlins. After 61 days of constant travel crossing the Great Plains, they reached Salt Lake in October of 1866.

Ann's family lived in the back of John Edwards's

home when they first arrived. Her father worked at odd jobs, trying to get ahead. Neither her mother nor father spoke English. That winter her father, David Cair Jones, got a job helping build the grist mill at Willard, Utah, and the Harding Store.

In 1869 they went north to Perry and leased a farm. Mary worked in the field, putting in crops and in the fall helping cradle grain. In the spring of 1874, they moved to Malad and settled in St. John. They homesteaded on 160 acres on Devil Creek. Ann walked to Malad to school every morning and home every night.

She married William D. Lewis on 23 August 1882, when she was 18 years old at the home of her parents. They had a lovely turkey supper, and Ann received many beautiful and useful gifts. They moved into their little log home. Children came to bless this house, and as the family grew, so did the house. Eleven children were born in this house. They were David J., Lewis J., William (died as a baby), Thomas J., Catherine June, Grover E., John, twins Benjamin and Mary (died as babies), Evan, and George. In 1907 they built a nice two-story home where son, Elmer, was born. Elmer was born 10 years after George when Ann was 46.

William drove horses and wagons carrying freight from Corinne, Utah, to Fort Hall, Idaho. On the west side of the house, there was a large horse barn. Freighters came through and often spent the night there. Once when one man spent the night, Ann waited and waited for him to come to breakfast. Finally William went out to see what the problem was and found that the man had put his tongue on the frosty metal wagon wheel. It was stuck tight, and the horses were eager to go, pulling the wheel slowly around. By the time William got to him, his head was almost on the ground. William held the horses while Ann poured warm water to loosen his tongue.

When thrashers worked the fields, Ann cooked their dinner in the cookroom on the side of the house. One thing she cooked was called "faggots." When they butchered the pigs, she took the stomach lining and wrapped it around the chopped liver (and other things) and baked it in the oven. You never forget the smell.

William D. Lewis died in April 1922. Three years later her daughter-in-law, Janie, George's wife, died leaving three young children for her to raise. Ann worked hard to make a happy home for them. She raised Ruth Marie, the baby, until she married.

Ann served as First Counselor in the Relief Society and as Secretary for several years. For many years, she served as president of the religion class. Her home was always haven to many and a home away from home for many young boys and girls, including her many grandchildren. Her pantry was always open for many delicious snacks and jelly sandwiches. She got her water from a well dug just behind the house. She would use a bucket attached to a rope and pulley to bring up the water. It was cold and delicious to the taste. She also used the well as her fridge to hold the milk and cream she got from her old cow. She churned homemade butter from the cream.

Ann was an exceptional gardener. She had raspberries, gooseberries, pears, apples, plums, and a huge garden. After wash day, she threw the wash water on the roses and bushes to keep the insects away. She had 20 or more peony bushes, and on Memorial Day, she gave away bouquets to those who stopped by. She often sang Welsh songs.

Ann was a hard worker and raised Elmer herself. She drove the horse and buggy into town, often coming home after dark. The trip to Aunt Cassie's house up Deep Creek took four hours, and they would stay overnight. She also took Elmer to Salt Lake on the train to visit her nephew, Evan Stephens who conducted the Mormon Tabernacle Choir and wrote many church hymns. He played the organ for them and let Elmer try catching a fish out of a large pond in front of his house. The Stephens family, Ann's maternal grandparents, was very musically talented, and she saw to it that Elmer had piano and saxophone lessons.

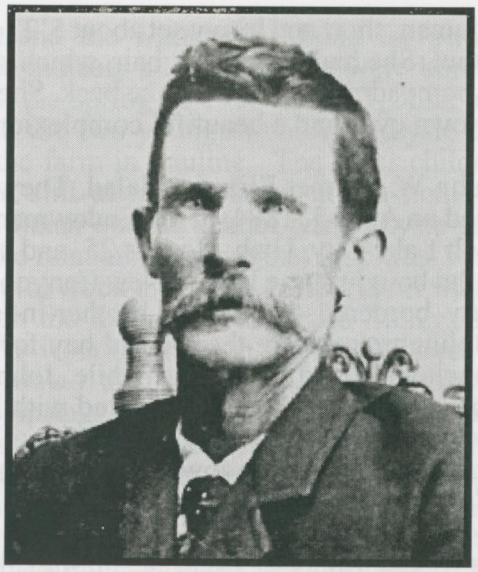
When Elmer went to Utah State University to college, Ann went with him. She worked as a house mother in a fraternity house of 14 to 18 young men. She gave them their meals and the love and companionship of a mother. When Elmer and Clarice Walson married, they, along with Ann and Ruth, moved to Bozeman, Montana, where Elmer worked with his brother Evan. Grover also lived there. She moved back to her home in St. John, Idaho, in the spring of 1938 to enjoy her home, her children who lived in the area, her grandchildren, and many kind and loving friends.

Ann's granddaughter, Patrica Lewis Tripp, recalls, "I was raised in the house I live in today, and my dad (Elmer) was born there. I, along with my parents and 3 brothers, lived there with grandma. The last thing I remember about her before she died was her coming in from the orchard with an apron full of apples and pears. She sat in the rocker with me on her lap and sang Welsh songs. Oh, how I wish I knew them today."

Her home was not left untouched by World War II. She contributed one son and fourteen grandsons.

Ann Jones Lewis lost her husband, father, and mother all in one year. She died November 3, 1952, and is buried in St. John.

Sources for William Davis Lewis: Written by Viola Kent Morgan and added to by Vema Lewis Harris. Information on Wales taken from Lands and Peoples. Ship information from "Ships, Saints and Mariners", LDS Emigrant roster. Ann Jones's History: Written by Martha T. Lewis Added to by Vema L. Harris and Patrica Lewis Tripp



John Winters Lusk, Jr.

Born: 26 March 1859
Pleasant Grove, Utah

Parents: John Winters Lusk, Sr. & Esther Catherine Park

Occupation: Farmer & Rancher, Freighter

Died: 21 July 1933

Buried: Malad City Cemetery



Annie Eliza Thomas

Born: 23 October 1865
Cardiff, Glamorgan, Wales

Parents: Thomas Edward Thomas & Ann Williams

Departure: 12 May 1875 Liverpool

Arrived: 24 May 1875
New York

Ship: *Wyoming*

Died: 24 July 1923

Buried: Malad City Cemetery

Married: 3 April 1884, Salt Lake City, Utah

Moved to Malad Valley: John-1866, Annie-1875

8 Children:

Florence Ann: 1885-1964 (John O Woolsey)
Hazel Ester: 1886-1910 (Edwin Ted Bone)
David Thomas:1888-1953 (Susannah Kerr Bailey)
Nevada Margaret: 1890-1964 (Henry Perry Howell)
Inez Matilda: 1892-1981 (Jonah Evans)
Edward Park: 1895-1960 (Irma Bailey, Jessie Noble Daniels)
Annie Lysle:1902-1987 (Francis Mitchell Deschamps)
John Wayne: 1905-1969 (Margurite Rainey, Irene Inez Tribble)

John Winters Lusk, Jr. was born on March 26, 1859, in Pleasant Grove, Utah, the third child and oldest son of a polygamist family. There were 8 children born of this half of the family with Esther Catherine Park as their mother, whom his father married on March 5, 1854. His father, John Winters Lusk, Sr., married Martha Tidwell in 1859, and together they had 10 children. His history is in the Malad Valley History, Early Settlers of Malad Valley Pre-1870. John, Jr. grew up with quite a number of brothers and sisters (11 girls and 7 boys). They were living in Pleasant Grove until after John, Jr. was born and then moved to Wellsville, Utah. They then moved to Perry-Willard, Utah, where John's father bought a farm and ran horses, sheep and cattle. Since there was no rangeland there, he moved the family to Malad in 1866. The number of children at this time was 9 with another on the way. They settled a large block of land in Malad just north of the school and church and stretching east and west. The families lived in two separate log rooms with wooden floors. Each wife had her own cows, pigs, and chickens to take care of. John W., Sr., had several land holdings, in the hay lands, by the Depot, and in New Canyon, where he farmed and ranched. Esther and Martha took turns each year living on the ranch in New Canyon and helping take care of the children and the men. In 1882, Martha died at the age of 40, leaving the care of all of her children to Esther.

Annie Eliza Thomas was born in Cardiff, Wales, October 23, 1865, and emigrated with her mother and father in 1875. While Annie was on the Wyoming crossing the sea, at 9 years of age, there was a man on board who took a 'shine' to her and taught her how to crochet, which she continued to do and which proved to be very special talent for her. She could knit and sew very well, too. She had some schooling in Malad with D. L. Evans as her teacher. She was very bright and soon was helping him teach part of his classes. She never spoke Welsh although she could understand it. She had a good sense of humor and was a good cook and made the best butter. She could also sing. She was a very religious person and was serious about her calling as a visiting teacher with the Stake Relief Society President. She would get out of a sick bed to go visiting around the valley and to other towns if she was asked. She spent her life taking care of sick people like her mother did before her. The children had all the nasty maladies of the times, like diphtheria, small pox, mumps, scarlet fever, rheumatic fever, and several bouts of pandemic flu. She took care of her ailing father for many years as well. She was built like a typical Welsh woman, short and heavy set about 5'2" or 5'3" and stout. She had long black hair, which she wore in a pompadour and a bun at the back. She had pretty brown eyes and a beautiful complexion.

John W., Jr. met Eliza in Malad. They were married on April 3, 1884, in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City, Utah. He was 25, and she was 18. John bought some land in New Canyon. His property bordered that of his brother-in-law, Henry Bolingbroke. Here they raised hay for their livestock and lived for a short while. John and other members of the family freighted with horses and wagons from Montana to Collinston, Utah. Later, the family moved to town from the ranch in New Canyon.

In Malad Valley in 1888, the "Political War" was going on John Winters Lusk, Jr. and Sr., as well as father-in-law Thomas Edward Thomas and other relatives and most male members of the church were involved in the political turmoil. If they wanted to have a voice in the elections or hold offices, they were required to swear to a "Test Oath" that they would denounce their beliefs in polygamy and celestial marriage and withdraw their names from the Church's records. The political people in the territory hated the Mormons because they feared that the Mormons had too much control in the election process. So they enacted a law that was called the Test Oath Act. If the members of the Church did not voluntarily remove their names from the rolls of the Church, they were systematically excommunicated because they went against the laws of the land and/or voted in opposition to what the church wanted. For further information, refer to Anti-Mormonism in Idaho 1872-1892. John Lusk, Jr. withdrew his name from the membership rolls of the church 27 October 1888 in order to vote. Some 90 years later, in 1981, special consideration was given to those who were involved in the 'political war', who either withdrew from the church or were excommunicated, to be reinstated in the church because they had remained faithful, active members of the church even after the voting fiasco. Relatives made sure that all the ordinances were redone, and letters received from Salt Lake authorities that confirmed John Lusk, Jr. had been fully reinstated with all of his priesthood and temple blessings.

In the late 1890s, John and Eliza Lusk homesteaded 160 acres in Arbon Valley. They had two little girls at the time. Their first son was born in November of that year. They lived in a one-room log house. The farm was located in the northern end of Arbon at Pauline. They spent their summers

in Arbon and the winters in Malad for awhile as records indicate all the children were born in Malad. In the spring of 1906 or 1907, John and Eliza took the two youngest children, Lysle and Jack, to the farm in Pauline. The older children who were still at home stayed at the home in Malad to finish out the school term. Lysle says the first she remembers about that time was when they went to Arbon and what a wild ride it was to go through the mountains to Arbon Valley. She states, "We went up through the Daniels area or 'Head of Malad' as it was called, through the gap at Indian Springs. Mother drove one wagon and Dad the other. When we arrived in the beautiful meadowlands that was to be our home it was dark and I remember Mother, Jack and I slept in one of the wagons as Mother was afraid to sleep in the one-room log cabin that Dad had built along the side of the creek as there were numerous rodents around, rats, snakes, muskrats, weasels and mice. After awhile, Dad built a two-room log cabin and a shanty for washing and sort of a store house. Later the older brothers and sisters came back and Grandpa Thomas came to live with us, Dad had to build another log room." While there, Grandpa Thomas passed away on Decemeber 29, 1909, and his body had to be brought back to Malad by horse and sleigh in the dead of winter to be buried.

They lived in Arbon for several years. John had beautiful horses, both saddle and draft horses, which Lysle remembers quite well. Some of them had racing blood in them. The older boys, Dave and Park, came out to Arbon to ranch with their father when they finished their schooling. Part of the land was meadow, and part was nothing but sagebrush that had to be cut down by hand and burned. John, with 3 spans of work horses and walking behind a hand plow, would break out the smaller brush land to get the land under cultivation. He worked very hard at this. During this time, John's health started to fail, and as time went on and his health broke, he and Eliza went back to Malad, leaving Lysle in Arbon to finish out the school year. Lysle lived with her sister Ina Evans and brother-in-law Joe in the 'center' of the valley.

The family generally worked through the spring and summer. In the fall, when the work was all done, they would take all the stock, cows and horses, back to Malad with them to feed during the winter months. The doctor advised John to get away from the farm altogether and retire. By then, only Lysle and Jack were still young and at home. They moved into Grandpa Thomas's little two-room log cabin with a shanty until John built a large, lovely red brick home that still stands today on 600 North and 300 West overlooking the whole valley. Lysle states that she can remember it feeling like a castle built upon the tallest hill in the valley. She and her brother could look down at all the people below who lived in town and see them walking around and taking care of their yards. It was a large piece of property that originally belonged to Eliza's two brothers, Dave and Jake Thomas, who, in turn, deeded it over to Eliza because she took such good care of their father for so many years. They had orchards and barns for the livestock with Deep Creek nearby for watering and pasturing the livestock.

During the flu epidemic in about 1918, school was closed down, and Eliza spent her time helping with the sick throughout the valley, in Arbon Valley as well as in her own home. She escaped the flu that year and was called 'an angel of mercy' because of the service she gave to the community along with Dr. Alton. John's health had further declined, and with Jack's asthma, they required all of Eliza's time. Eliza couldn't make ends meet so Lysle had to quit school and get a job to help with expenses. About this same time, Park's wife died, leaving him with two very small boys. He brought the boys home for Eliza to raise. They also took in boarders.

After a couple of years, Eliza's health started to decline. Lysle married in October 1922 and moved to the ranch in Rattlesnake Canyon. The next year, Eliza's health was so bad that she went to a doctor in Salt Lake, who said she needed an operation. We suppose that she had cancer of the lower bowel. Her operation seemed to be a success, and she was doing quite well. She suddenly got a blood clot in the large artery and passed away 24 July 1923. She was only 57 years old. This left John Lusk and Jack at home alone. Lysle and her husband Mitchell moved in with them for the winter. Lysle and Mitchell moved to St. John. When Jack moved to Pocatello to go to school, John came out to St. John and lived with Lysle and Mitchell until his death on the 23 July 1933.

The information related above came from histories of my mother Lysle, my Aunt Ina Evans, and my cousin David Wayne Lusk and compiled by Paula Morby, a granddaughter of John Winters and Annie Eliza Lusk.

Submitted by Paula Deschamps Morby



William Jefferson Lusk

Born: 25 March 1865
Perry, Box Elder, Utah

Parents: John Winters Lusk &
Martha Tidwell

Died: 24 June 1943

Buried: Malad City Cemetery

Mary Ann Jenkins

Born: 14 May 1868
Pendoylan,
Glamorgan, Wales

Parents: Thomas Jenkins &
Ann Evans

Departure: 15 June 1878

Ship: *U.S.S. Montana*

Arrived: 3 July 1878
Ogden, Weber, Utah

Died: 2 May 1951

Buried: Malad City Cemetery

Married: 29 January 1890, Malad, Oneida, Idaho

Moved to Malad Valley: William -1866, Mary Ann – after 1878

10 Children:

Thomas Jenkins: 22 October 1890 – 1 May 1968
Samuel: 20 March 1892 – 2 February 1979
William Boyd: 11 September 1893 – 25 April 1965
Mary Ivy: 14 December 1895 – 12 September 1976
Lester John: 17 April 1898 – 12 July 1959
Earl: 12 June 1900 – 23 November 1972
Martha: 12 January 1903 – 15 April 1987
Cleon Henry: 15 July 1905 – 20 September 2003
LaVean: 1 February 1908 – 17 August 1952
David Jenkins: 26 April 1911 – 31 December 1992

William Jefferson Lusk was born on March 25, 1865, near Perry, Box Elder, Utah, at what was called Three Mile Creek. He was the fourth child of ten born to John Winters and Martha Tidwell Lusk (six girls and four boys). He also had eight half brothers and sisters because his father, John Winters Lusk, also had a wife by the name of Esther Catherine Park. When William Jefferson's mother died, Esther or Aunt Esther as they called her, raised all of the children. William moved to the Malad Valley with his family in the spring of 1866. They lived in a dugout and two covered wagons during the first year. He lived in the Malad Valley the rest of his life, as did his siblings.

Mary Ann Jenkins was born May 14, 1868, in Pendoylan, Glamorgan, Wales, to Thomas Jenkins (23 August 1831 – 16 January 1915) and Ann Evans (30 September 1830 – 12 June 1869). Mary Ann's mother died four days after the birth of her last child, Daniel. Mary Ann's grandparents wanted to take the children after the death of Ann, but her father would not allow the family to be split up. Her father hired Emma Lewis to be their housekeeper. They were later married on May 14, 1877, in Cardiff, Glamorgan, Wales.

In 1878 when the family left Wales to come to America, Mary Ann was only ten years old. She traveled with her father, stepmother, and five brothers. She had two older brothers who stayed in Wales. Her brothers were Thomas Jenkins (14 July 1854 – 16 July 1914), Lewis Jenkins (30 August 1856 - 27 August 1921), William Evans Jenkins (7 November 1858 -17 May 1942), David Jenkins (27 October 1860 – 16 September 1905), Henry Jenkins (25 May 1863 – 7 June 1901), Esthones Evans Jenkins* (8 April 1865 – 28 March 1942), and Daniel Jenkins (8 Jun 1869 – 8 July 1959).

According to the story told by Mary Ann's daughter, Martha Lusk Evans, the two older brothers were ready to come to America with the family, but Lewis's wife refused to come. Mary Ann left with her family on 15 June 1878 on the *U.S.S. Montana*. They arrived in Ogden, Weber, Utah, on 3 July 1878. Mary Ann never saw her older brothers again. She never returned to Wales. Mary Ann's family later moved to Samaria, Oneida, Idaho, where she lived with her family until she got married.

On January 29, 1890, William Jefferson Lusk married Mary Ann Jenkins in Malad, Oneida, Idaho. William homesteaded 160 acres of land north of Malad by Devil Creek. They lived on a ranch above Malad in Little Valley during the summer and in a log house in Malad where the old Malad LDS Stake Center now stands. The log house consisted of a front room, one big bedroom, a closet, and a kitchen in the back that had a sloped floor. One day Mary Ann and her son, Cleon, were leaning against an old coal stove in the kitchen during an electric storm. Lightening struck the stove, and they each got a little shock. There was also an outhouse in the back of the house. Later, when the LDS Church wanted to build a stake center on the land, they sold the land to them. They then built a new home a few houses to the east of the stake center, where Mary Ann lived until she died. Two of her children, William Boyd and LaVean, who never married, also lived with her.

Mary Ann was a very good cook. She would always prepare a big meal for anyone who came to her home, no matter who they were or when they came. Her granddaughter, Klea Lusk Scott, said she remembered going to grandma's house and sitting at the table with all the men. Mary Ann would put a little coffee in Klea's cup and then fill it with milk. Klea felt like she was really grown-up because she was having coffee with the men. Mary Ann Lusk Price remembers "back seat sandwiches". It was a piece of bread with butter and sprinkled sugar and folded in half. They were a special treat for the kids. Cleon, her son, would come from work at noon for lunch as would Earl. If Dave or Lee were in town, they too would stop in. Bill and Sam would often come from the ranch at noon. She was known as "Aunt Mary" to all of the neighbor kids. She gave them cookies every Saturday. She was well known for her big raisin cookies.

Mary Ann did not drive. She would walk over to the store on the corner across from the school to shop and would let her granddaughter, Mary Ann Lusk, go with her. There was always a treat to eat on the way home. Mary Ann was a soft, cuddly grandma and liked to rock the kids in the rocking chair. The grandkids sure loved their sweet grandma. Mary Ann was a short, round lady about 5 feet tall. She had long hair that she could sit on when she took it down in the evenings. Most of the time, she wore it in a twisted bun on the top of her head.

Cleon Lusk, her son, said that she liked to sew. She used an old treadle sewing machine. She made all the clothes for her children. She also made a lot of quilts, crocheted, and knitted. Wash day was an all-day job. They would have ham hock and beans and rice pudding for dinner every wash day. She also made butter with an old upright churn.

William made his living by farming, as most people in the valley did at that time. When they lived on the ranch, they would milk cows and make butter and cheese. William would then take it into town to sell it. He also raised wheat and hay. They always had a garden and their own orchard. Mary Ann would bottle and store fruit for the winter. William freighted between Collinston, Utah, and Samaria, Idaho. He would also travel to the north and take goods. He worked hard to support his family. He continued to work on his farm until a few years before he died. Then his son, Bill, bought the farm from him.

William loved horses and took great pride in the ones that he owned. He enjoyed being outdoors and going hunting and fishing, but there was not a lot of time to do this. He also enjoyed watching ball games although he never competed. His son, Cleon, remembers that he whistled a lot and loved music.

William was about 5'11" and weighed about 190 pounds. He was an easy-going man with a mild temper. His son, Cleon, said that William had all of his own teeth when he died.

On January 29, 1940, William Jefferson and his wife, Mary Ann, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary in Malad. All ten of their children were present with 16 grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

During the last two months of William Jefferson's illness with throat cancer, he never gave up the hope of getting well. He had faith in prayer, and on several occasions the elders were called to administer to him. William and Mary Ann were not regular church attenders, but they had great faith. He commented on the fact that he had faith in the work of the Lord, and at night he would often offer a prayer for those who were dear to him, asking the Lord to bless them and make their burdens lighter. That faith never left him even in death. He passed away on June 24, 1943, in Malad, Idaho. He was buried in the Malad City Cemetery.

Mary Ann had seven sons, seven grandsons, and seven brothers. She died on 2 May 1951, and is buried in the Malad Cemetery next to her husband.

** Esthones is also listed as Huston, Eston, Eustance*

Sources:

All birth and death dates taken from headstones and obituaries
1871 Census
Monumental Inscriptions of Pendoylan, Glamorgan, Wales FHL Book 942.97/p12 V3
LDS Church Record of the Pendoylan, Glamorgan Wales Branch FHL Film # 105094
Personal interview with Cleon Henry Lusk, Mary Ann Lusk Price, and Klea Lusk Scott
Memories of Wayne Nielsen – Grandson
Memories of Martha Lusk Evans, daughter, written down by Gladys Thorpe Evans
For more information visit http://lusk.tidwell.googlepages.com

Submitted by: Klea Lusk Scott, granddaughter and Tina Scott Gregory, great granddaughter





John E. Owens

Born: 16 March 1833
Gellydeg, Merthyr Tydfil, Wales

Parents: Edward Owens &
Sarah Roberts

Departure: 3 February 1853

Ship: *Jersey*

Died: 3 November 1895
Malad, Oneida, Idaho

Mary Thomas

Born: 6 May 1834
Merthyr Tydfil, Wales

Parents: Richard Thomas &
Margaret Jones

Departure: 3 February 1853

Ship: *Jersey*

Died: 14 March 1887
Malad, Oneida,
Idaho

Married: February 1853, Onboard the *Jersey*

Moved to Malad Valley: 1866

8 Children:

Richard T.: 21 April 1854-1941
Sarah: 16 November 1855-1926
Margaret: 21 February 1858-1858
John Thomas: 21 July 1860-1931 (Mary Jane Thomas)
Edward: 14 April 1863-1915
Mary Blanche: 14 November 1865- 1945
Catherine Elizabeth: 27 December 1868-1963
Charlotte Jane: 12 October 1871-1956

The Owens families of Malad, Idaho, and Cedar City, Utah, are of long lineage. They came from the little village of Llanbryn-Mair, Montgomeryshire, Wales. Family names are Thomas, David, Richard, Edward, and John.

In the early years of the 1800's, some of the Owens family migrated to the coal fields of South Wales.

Edward Owens spent his life as a tavern keeper in Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales, where he raised a family of three boys and two girls: Richard, Thomas R., John E., Jane, and Mary. Edward Owens' wife was Sarah Roberts.

Richard Owens became a mine operator and finally emigrated to the United States. He located in Pennsylvania where he became an iron mill operator in Pennsylvania and Ohio and then in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he was an implement builder.

Edward's second son, Thomas R. Owens, came to Utah in 1864 and lived his life and raised a large family at Paragonah.

Edward's third son, John E. Owens, left Wales as a boy 19 years of age with a company of 1500 Mormon converts bound for Utah on 3 February 1853 in the sailing vessel *Jersey*. After a few days on board ship, John E. Owens was married to Mary Thomas of Merthyr Tydfil. Four other couples were united in marriage in the same ceremony, all of whom later lived in Malad, Idaho.

After many months of tedious travel with ox teams and on foot, crossing rivers and streams on rafts and fording the Platte River many times, they arrived in Salt Lake City, Utah, on 10 October 1853. The trip from Liverpool had taken eight months.

On the trip through Iowa and Nebraska, they encountered many bands of Indians with whom they shared their scanty supplies for peace. Herds of buffalo would cause the travelers to wait while they crossed the trails. Wild game was plentiful all across the plains. Many persons in the company never rode once during the trip to Utah.

John Owens' first work in Utah was with other young men gathering stones and constructing the old rock wall. The wall was being built, as President Young informed the people, as protection against the Indians. As pay for their work, they received supplies from the Tithing House - a little flour, pork, syrup, and other such goods that were received in tithing. The idea of President Young was a wonderful stroke of finance and economy as there was no other means of existence in the territory because there were so many new people. The population was still small, and it had only been seven years since the arrival of the pioneers in 1847.

The winter of 1853 and 1854 was one the young folks never forgot during their lives. In March 1854, John Owens, after a short time at Sessions, procured work from Chauncy West in Ogden, digging ditches around a farm. It must be known that Ogden, in the early days, was a bog hole, too wet for cultivation without drainage.

On the 20th day of April 1854, John's wife, Mary, walked over what was known as the Sandridge to Ogden to be with her husband. On reaching the Weber River, which in the spring was high, she had no way to cross it. While she sat on the banks looking to the east and wondering how to get across before night, a man on horseback from the desert came along and offered to help her over. Having never ridden a horse, she asked the man in the best English she knew, "How I can go-not can ride a horse." In his wondering mind at seeing her condition and how best to get the lady across the stream, he decided to get her on behind him. She rode sideways. After crossing the stream, she went to the only shelter there. The next day, attended only by a lady who was a stranger to her, she was taken sick and confined. On April 21, she gave birth to her first child, Richard. After nine days, her husband, John E., came after her with an ox team and took her to Ogden Hole, now North Ogden.

Data from John Clair Owens' Book of Remembrance

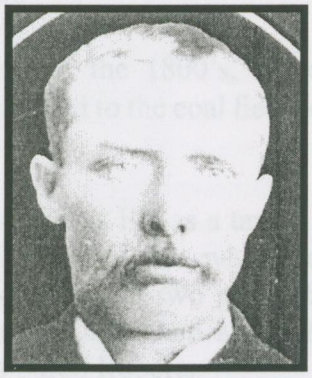
Submitted by: DD Owens White

During the Echo Canyon Campaign of 1857, John Owens, Nephi Campbell, and David R. Jones (of 4 Mile) were in training as soldiers. They were to go out and meet Johnston's Army, which was headed for Utah to take care of the Mormons. The difficulties were settled when the army came by way of Provo to Camp Floyd, west of Utah Lake.

In the spring of 1858, Church authorities called all Saints north of Salt Lake to move south, which they did in May of that year. All Saints north of Brigham, the outskirt settlement of Utah at the time, loaded up their belongings and migrated to Provo Lake around Lehi where they remained through May and June and early July. While they were in camp around Lehi or Pond Town, Johnston's Army crossed the Jordan River and made their way up through Salt Lake City to Fort Douglas without disturbing a thing on the road or in the city, which was a surprise to them on the return home. The coming of the Army proved a great blessing to the county at that time, and no harm came as a result.

After many hardships and struggles, farming on shares around North Ogden with a family of 5 children to cheer the home, John Owens and six other families left for Malad in March 1866. They secured land and built homes as pioneers must do and endured the trials of hardship and poverty. Here John E. Owens and his wife lived in happiness and raised a family of seven children, four girls and three boys as follows: Richard T., Sarah, John, Edward, Mary Blanche, Catherine Elizabeth, and Charlotte Jane, all of whom married and raised families who spent their lives in Malad. Their daughter Margaret died as an infant.

Mary Owens died a young woman of 52 in Malad in March 1887. John E. Owens left this life a man of 62 in November 1895; both were faithful members of the L.D.S. Church. John E. Owens became a citizen of the USA on July 7, 1873, in the Territory of Idaho, the County of Oneida.



John Evan Price, Jr.

Born: 18 January 1855
Llanfeugan, Breconshire, Wales

Parents: John Evan Price &
Ruth Williams

Departure: May 1865

Ship: *Bridge Water*

Died: 13 March 1908

Buried: Samaria, Idaho



Emma Morse

Born: 17 June 1865
Logan, Utah, Wales

Parents: William Morse &
Margaret Evans

Died: 16 March 1953

Buried: Samaria, Idaho

Married: 15 March 1883

Moved to Malad Valley: John-1867, Emma-1869

10 Children:

William Morse: 25 September 1884 –1974 (Ann Hamblin)
John Morse: 1 November 1886 –1964 (Ruth Williams)
Evans Morse: 2 November 1888 –1970 (Deloria Ann Peterson)
Ruth: 9 December 1890 –1967 (Royal Sorenson)
Elmer Vere: 13 February 1893 –1963 (Zola Bell Keene)
Daniel Morse: 13 September 1895 –1978 (Viola Anderson, Nevada Riddle)
Margaret.: 24 May 1898-1984 (Samuel Hatch)
Esther: 18 November 1900-1900 (Harris Shumway)
Edith: 11 May 1903-2004 (Theodore Lloyd Lindsey, William Carl Evans)
Emma: 10 April 1906 –1969 (Lewis Waldron)

John Evan Price, Jr., son of John E. Price and Ruth Williams, was born at Llanfeugan, Breconshire, Wales, January 18, 1855 at four o' clock in the afternoon. On January 18, 1863, he was baptized a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

During his early life, he moved from place to place with his parents as his father spent most of his time doing missionary work. There was little opportunity for schooling. Even small children were carried into the mines to pick up coal and be errand boys. Sometimes they never saw the sun for weeks. He had this experience.

With his parents, he emigrated to America in May of 1865. They sailed from Liverpool, England, on the ship *Bridge Water*. They were five weeks and two days on the ocean before landing in New York. They went from there to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where many Welsh immigrants were living. They left Pittsburg and went to Detroit to meet other immigrants headed for Utah. On 18 July 1866, they left Wyoming, Nebraska, with Captain John D. Holladay's ox team company and headed west. John was eleven years old.

They reached Salt Lake City on September 25, 1866, and stayed there a few days. They then went to Brigham City, where both parents were stricken with mountain fever and were confined to bed for two months.

In February 1867, the family moved to Malad and joined their daughter, Ruth, who had come to this country previously and was married to Fredrick Thomas. John's family lived in Malad until April 1868. Then they moved to what is known as Samaria where John's father had taken up 160 acres of land on which he had built a dugout. They were the first white family to settle there.

These pioneer children worked long and hard. Young John helped to clear the sagebrush from the land to get it ready for planting and went to the canyon with his father and brother, Daniel, to get logs for their home and other buildings. His father was an ambitious, hard-working man and always tried to use the logs the day he brought them from the canyon. They built a saw pit and sawed the logs at night and put them in place. They sometimes averaged as many as eighteen trips to the canyon in three weeks.

When older, John freighted to Belview, Wood River, Challis, Salmon, and Eagle Rock, which is now Idaho Falls, and from Corinne to Montana. The first freighting was done with oxen. Later, horses were used.

He married 17-year-old Emma Morse, daughter of William and Margaret Evans Morse, on March 15, 1883, in the Endowment House at Salt Lake City. They traveled to Brigham City by team and covered wagon, taking a load of wheat with them to sell. With the money, they bought a wedding ring, some knives and forks, utensils, dishes, and groceries. Leaving the horses in a rented pasture and their supplies with friends, they boarded the train and went to Sale Lake City where they were married.

Emma Morse was born June 17, 1865, in Logan, Utah, in a dugout situated at 4th North and 4th West in the old Third Ward. She was the daughter of William and Margaret Evans Morse and one of eight children: Mary Jane, Annie, Emma, William, Margaret, Rachel, Sara, and Sophia.

She came to Samaria with her parents in 1869. Their home was a one-room log house with a dirt floor. Their first furniture was hand-made, being made by unskilled hands. Emma said, "I remember my mother sweeping the floor with green sagebrush tied together. Soap was very scarce. We boiled maple ashes, let them settle and then poured the liquid off and used it to soften the water for washing clothes and to make a soft soap. The sewing was all done by hand."

Emma attended school in the little log church house that was used for church and school.

John had a two-room brick house he built before they were married. The inside of the house was white washed with lime and was later plastered. The floor was of rough lumber. Later, more rooms were added, and in this home they lived their remaining lives. There was no water on the place. Water had to be hauled in water barrels from the Samaria Spring. The old water barrel on the water sleigh, pulled by a horse, was a familiar sight in the pioneer village.

John homesteaded a ranch at Pleasantview just three miles from their home. On the ranch they built one large room, which was divided and a grain bin built in part of it. Using straw ticks, they made their beds on top of the grain. They lived on the ranch only long enough to prove up on the land.

In the early years of their married life, Emma knit the hose for her family, made all the soap, and made candles from mutton tallow that she rendered herself. Their orchard and garden were gladly shared with friends and neighbors. It was a usual sight to see her going with her Welsh apron filled with apples or vegetables for someone. She seemed to have a way of mothering the town. The night was never too dark or stormy – regardless of the time, day or night, she was always glad and willing to give of love and serve. She was truly a servant to all, a good Samaritan.

John served in the community as a school trustee, water master, constable, and member of the water board. He was five feet nine inches tall, broad shouldered, slim bodied. He had gray eyes and dark brown hair parted on the side and a sandy mustache. He died on March 13, 1908, from pneumonia. He died two days before their 25th wedding anniversary.

Emma was left with ten children, only one being married. She faced this great responsibility with courage and faith. She said, "I am so thankful for my children. They give me hope and courage."

When her children were older, she served her community as clerk of the school board for many years and clerk of the village when Samaria was incorporated as a village. She served many years in church callings. She was an ardent genealogist and temple worker.

She passed away March 16, 1953.

Written by: Edith Evans,
daughter of John and Emma Price

John Reynolds

Born: 5 Apr 1823
Merthyr Tydfil,
Glamorgan, Wales

Parents: John Reynolds &
Joan John

Departure: 13 July 1870
Liverpool

Arrived: 26 July 1870
New York

Ship: *Manhatten*

Died: 7 Nov 1906

Buried: Malad, Idaho

Catherine Williams

Born: 1824
Merthyr Tydfil,
Glamorgan, Wales

Parents: John Williams &
Mary Jenkins

Departure: 13 July 1870
Liverpool

Arrived: 26 July 1870
New York

Ship: *Manhatten*

Died: 22 Sep 1904

Buried: Malad, Idaho

Moved to Malad Valley: 13 August 1870

7 Children:

Mary: 2 Jun 1849 – 1920 (William Phillips Jones)
Zillah: 8 Oct 1853 – 1938 (Eli Gibson, Thomas William Jenkins)
Martha: 25 Apr 1855 – 1922 (George Henry Lewis)
Carnelius: 11 Jun 1857 – 1858
Catherine: 19 Aug 1859 – 1927
David John: 17 Jun 1863 – 1935 (Sarah Catherine Lusk)
Ann Edith: 15 Jul 1867 – 1956 (William Henry Thomas)

I, John Reynolds, was born on the 5th day of April, 1823 at the town of Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, South Wales, in Great Britain. I was the first son of John Reynolds by Joan John, his wife. The issue of this marriage was five sons and three daughters, named as follows: Martha, John, Cornelius, Mary, Cornelius, David J., Mary Ann & David. My father was the son of John Reynolds, by Joan his wife, who was the son of William, by Bridget his wife, all of whom were born and raised near the town of Neath, Glamorganshire, South Wales. My mother was the daughter of David John, who was the son of John Thomas. Her mother's maiden name was Martha Henry. All died at Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales.

Myself, Father and Grandfathers were all Miners until I emigrated to America in the month of July, 1870. I arrived at Malad City, Idaho, on August 13,1870, with my wife and family, and settled there, and in due course of time a quarter section of land was granted me by the government as a homestead, on which I improved, and have resided ever since to the present time, 1895. My wife was Catherine, the daughter of John Williams and Mary Jenkins his wife, of the town of Merthyr Tydfil, where they both died.

I was baptized and became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints on the 21st day of March, 1848, by Priest William James of the Merthyr Tydfil branch of the Church, and have remained a member of the same up to the present time, Nov 27 1895, and have a firm determination to remain so forever, God being my helper. Within a few days after I joined the Church, in answer to my prayers, the Lord highly blessed me by bestowing on me the gift of healing, and relieved me from great pain, rheumatism in my joints, which left me then, and has never returned to the present day.

Within a short time after I joined the Church, I was ordained a Priest and began to preach the gospel with all the zeal and ability that my imperfect condition could command, and soon after was ordained an Elder and set apart to preside over one of the wards of the town of Merthyr, and in course of time I was called to preside over the Milstreet Branch, Aberdare Valley, and afterward over the Troed-y-rhiw Branch until I emigrated in the year 1870. My children all settled here in the Malad Valley and are all members of the Church.

Up to the present time the Lord has been very merciful to me. I can mind the time when more than once He has delivered me through perils, even from the jaws of death as it were. One time, as I was working with my brother Cornelius, without a moment of warning the mine crushed upon us, and killed him, while I was protected without even a scratch or hurt of any kind. At another time, while retiring from my labors at the close of the day, and coming toward the bottom of the shaft or pit, when I was about to enter the cage to ascend to the surface, in an instant I was warned by some inward impulse not to enter, that there was danger. Thank the Lord, I heeded the warning, and before the cage reached the top the couplings gave way and everything was precipitated to the bottom, where, if I had not heeded the warning, I would have been dashed to atoms. I labored in the mines for 38 years, and thanks to my Heavenly Father, I have been delivered through all the perils of that dangerous calling.

From childhood I have always been of religious character, the cause of which I attribute mostly to my mother, who taught me to revere and honor God as the cause and giver of all good, and through her exertions, faith in God was created in my soul, and I felt that I was answerable to Him for all my actions, But as for the different religious

denominations and creeds, I never could bring myself to have any faith in them. They seemed to be so very conflicting with their doctrines, which lacked any confirming evidence from God. But in the course of time, some elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints paid a visit to our neighborhood, and preached the gospel in its fullness of blessings, and testified that they were authorized by God to preach the gospel. The result was that I accepted the message, and was baptized. In a short time I converted my father and mother and my only living brother to the Gospel, all of whom remained in the Church until the time of their death.

The conversion of my father caused a great deal of bitterness toward me from the Baptist denomination, of which he had been a member for many years, and likewise from my own relations. My best and warmest friends all seemed to turn against me, and for one instance the foreman of the mine where I worked, and who was my Uncle, turned me out and gave my place to one of the low-lived drunkards in that neighborhood. So great was his animosity toward the Latter Day Saints, and such was the force of evil influence that was brought to bear against me that, it caused such anxiety, sorrow and trouble of mind unto me that, had I not been so highly blessed of the Lord with the knowledge of the Gospel, it is probable that I would have been conquered by the Evil One at that time, but through mercy and the help of God, I was enlightened to see my perilous situation and I made a strong determination to serve the Lord to the end of my days, and endeavored to get nearer to Him. I prayed almost incessantly for help to do His will and to deliver me from my enemies and to give me power to do His will so that I would be saved in His Kingdom.

On the 13th day of August, 1870, with my wife and family I came to the Malad Valley, and made up my mind to settle in Malad City, where I have resided ever since. I soon applied for a membership in the Malad Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and was accepted as such, and was soon ordained a High Priest, and set to labor as an active teacher in the Ward, and afterward was set apart to preside over the Teachers Quorum, and after a while, I was set apart and ordained as a first councilor to the Bishop, Jenkin Jones, of Malad Ward. Afterward a new bishopric was organized, consisting of the following brethren: William H. Richards, Bishop, William T. Evans, first councilor, and Benjamin L. Thomas, second councilor. On the 17th day of June, 1895, I was set apart and ordained a Patriarch in the Malad Stake under the hands of Apostle Heber J. Grant and President Oliver Hoskins, Apostle Grant being mouth. According to a statement of Apostle Grant, I was the first Patriarch he ever ordained. This position as held until my death.

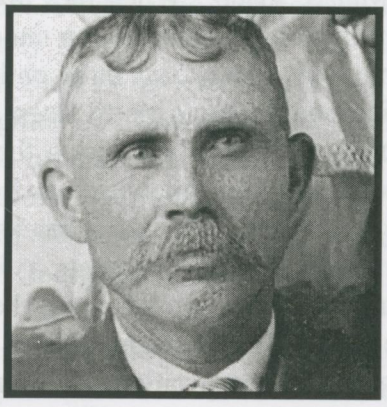
ADDRESS TO THE CYMRU
(St. Davids Day, 1899)

Hail, fellow Cambrian!Welcome all,
Assembled in this festal hall.
With one accord, and spirits gay,
To celebrate St. David's Day.
our patron saint we all adore,
Old Cymru's light in days of yore.
Dear Native land, Our lovely Wales!
Oh! How I love its hills and dales!
What pleasing anguish thrills my breast
And fills me with a sweet unrest,
Yearning to see its verdant hills,
Its crystal streams and purling rills,
Its lily white and violet blue,
And fragrant rose of crimson hue!
In summer time at early dawn,
How oft I've trod its verdant lawns.
When floral gems of choicest bloom
Wafted abroad their rich perfume.
Thou glorious land of sacred lays,
Where I saw light's gladsome rays,

First heard sweet strains of harps and lyres,
Where lie the ashes of my sires,
Though distant far across the sea,
Still near thy sod she lies at rest,
Who nursed me at her tender breast,
And watched and taught me night and day,
To honor God, and to him to pray,
To shield me from sin's deadly blast,
And lead my soul to heaven at last.
Then let us all with one accord
Unite in praising Cambria's Lord;
Forever may his fostering hand,
Protect St. David's hallowed land.

- John Reynolds,
Malad City, Idaho

Submitted by: Heidi Harris





Fredrick James Richards

Born: 31 March 1870
Malad, Idaho

Parents: Thomas Williams Richards & Charlotte Thomas

Occupation: Ferrier, Blacksmith, Farmer, Odd Jobs

Died: 30 June 1936

Buried: Malad, Idaho

Sarah Jane Adams

Born: 27 March, 1874
Malad, Idaho

Parents: Benjamin Nephi Adams & Mary Ann Clark

Died: 6 December, 1953

Buried: Malad, Idaho

Married: 3 July 1889, Malad, Oneida, Idaho

12 Children:

Charlotte: 1891-1891
Florence Bell: 1892-1967 (Thomas James Clark-div.)
Sarah Pearl: 1895-1926 (Fredrick James Bowcutt)
Fredrick Adams: 1897-1945 (Wilma Lorena MacNeal)
Mary Ann: 1900-1986 (Harold Leland Andersen)
Thomas Adams: 1903-1903
Benjamin Adams: 1906-1992 (Violet Magdalene Revior)
Carrie Delilah: 1909-1987 (Clarence Albert Anderson)
William Adams: 1913-1914
Cecil Adams: 1915-1915
Meda: 1917-1917
Clem Adams: 1918-1918

Fredrick James Richards was born March 31, 1870, in Malad, Oneida County, Idaho. His father was Thomas Williams Richards, and his mother was Charlotte Thomas. Thomas was born in Wales and came to this country as a convert to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Thomas settled in Brigham City, Utah, where he met and married Charlotte Thomas. Charlotte had come from Wales with her family. They moved to Malad to obtain land and start a farm.

Fred was the tenth child of Thomas and Charlotte. There were Sarah Ann, Alma, Harriett, William or Bill, Parley, Claudia, Robert, George, Jacob, and Fred. When Fred was a year and a half old, his mother died at 39 years old. Sarah Ann, the oldest daughter became the mother of the family. She was a young teenager at the time.

The family lived on an eighty-acre farm about two miles south of Malad. The children learned early in life the meaning of hard work and of taking care of each other. On October 18, 1873, Fred's brother, Robert, died. On April 10, 1876, his sister, Sarah Ann, got married to Frederick E. Jones, leaving the home and the care of the children to Harriet Maria, who was a young teenager. The children were just adjusting to the loss of Sarah Ann when their father died, November 24, 1876, leaving the children orphans.

Alma was away from home working. William became the father of the family. He had promised his mother to keep the family together. He worked hard to keep that promise. He got a job as a freight wagon driver and took freight from Corinne, Utah, to Butte, Montana. Between Alma and William, they were able to keep food on the table and meet the financial needs of the family.

The children went to school sporadically. Fred obtained a fourth grade education. Fred and his brothers, George and Jake, were baptized members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints on May 2, 1878. Gradually the older children married and left to establish their own homes. William taught the younger boys how to work with horses and other skills. They all freighted at one time or another.

Fred married Sarah Jane Adams on July 3, 1889, in Malad, Idaho. When they were first married, they lived in a chicken coop under very primitive conditions. They had three children. They had a tick bed for the girls to sleep on and then slid it under the adult bed during the day. Fred did mostly odd jobs, pitching hay, freighting, etc. In the later years, he was a blacksmith and shoed horses for twenty-five cents a foot. His granddaughter, Meda, would pump the billows for the fire. They had a team (Queen and Tress) and buggy for transportation. They never owned a car or had inside plumbing. They moved to the top of Hungry Hill in Malad, where they lived in a log house. The house was eventually covered with imitation brick. There were two separate log rooms behind the house that were used as bedrooms when the family was larger. There was a five acre field beside the house that was used to grow hay. They had a barn, chicken coop, garden, and orchard. They raised pigs, two cows, and chickens.

Fred loved babies, but he and Sarah Jane lost six of their twelve children at birth or soon after. There is a row of little headstones in the cemetery where these babies were buried.

The family was always quite poor. They had plenty of troubles in life as well. Their oldest daughter divorced at a young age and came home with her two children to live with her parents. Their second daughter lost her husband after he was badly burned in a field fire. She lost their third baby not long after her husband died. She came home to live with her parents and brought her two little girls. Not long after that, she died, leaving the girls orphans to be raised by their grandparents.

Fred would help the children with their algebra homework even though he had only a forth grade education himself.

Fred died June 30, 1936, in Malad of stomach cancer. He is buried near his babies in Malad.

Sarah Jane Adams

Sarah Jane Adams was born in Malad, Oneida, Idaho, on March 27, 1874. Her father was Benjamin Nephi Adams, who was born in Wales and was an early Mormon pioneer. Her mother was Mary Ann Clark, who was born in Salt Lake City, the daughter of Mormon Welsh pioneers. She had eleven brothers and sisters. These were Margaret, Charlotte, Sarah Jane, Rosie, Mary Ann, Eliza, Matilda, Florence, Cora Bell, Caroline, Benjamin, and Georgina.

She was a housewife. She did a lot of sewing on a treadle sewing machine. She did beautiful crochet work, much of it with very fine thread, resulting in beautiful, delicate edgings on baby dresses, pillow cases, dresser scarves, and doilies. She would make dresses for the three granddaughters she raised in her home. She raised chickens for eggs and for food. She sold eggs to an association and candled the eggs as well. She was famous for her bread, rolly-polly pudding, and rice pudding. When the pudding was cooking in the oven, the house was full of the delicious smell of apples and spices. She also grew rhubarb and made delicious pie from it. She made two Welsh dishes called Tishn'tinker and Chenkn. She was active in church and Relief Society.

Sarah Jane always wore an apron over her dress. She had a special way of leaning forward and brushing her long hair, twisting it into a long rope and rolling it into a bun on the back of her head.

She was an extraordinary gardener. She always had a large vegetable garden and many flower beds. She grew flowers all over her yard. There were snap dragons, snowballs, lilac, iris, columbine, pansies, peonies, roses, clematis, and sweet peas that grew up the front fence.

Most of all, the family remembers her large raspberry patch, all were trained to pick raspberries. She supplied much of the city with fresh raspberries each summer. She took orders for them. She also made raspberry pie and other treats for her family.

Sarah Jane had a big octagon-shaped brooder house in the back yard where every spring baby chicks were kept under big warming lights and raised for the summer. In the fall, the family met together to kill and dress the chickens and put them in the big freezers that were rented at the Millstream lockers. The family used these chickens for food for the winter.

We used to have family dinners at her house on Sundays and holidays. There was always a crowd. Ben, her son, raised rabbits, and that was often what we ate for dinner although we were never sure if we were having rabbit or chicken.

After Fred died, Sarah Jane didn't like being alone. Her son, Ben, and family moved in with her for a few years. Her granddaughter, Sally, and great granddaughter, Sarabell, stayed with her at night after Ben moved to Pocatello.

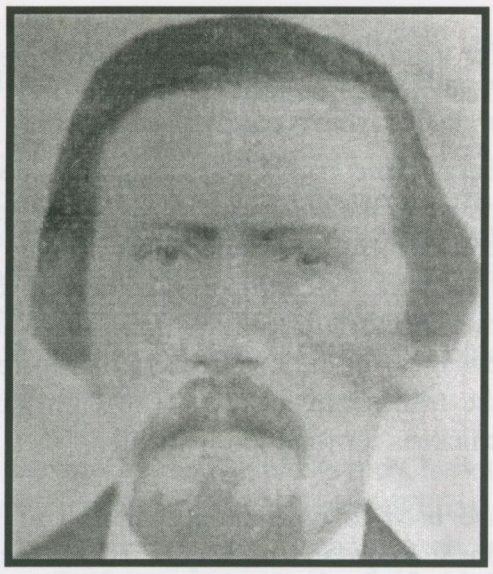
Sarah Jane spoke quite loudly in her later years. Her daughters did also, and sometimes the house sounded like bedlam with everyone talking loudly and excitedly.

Sarah Jane had her first refrigerator in the 1950's. She used to set jello by putting it in the snow to chill.

Sarah Jane died December 6, 1953, at her granddaughter Lael's house. She was buried near her husband and babies in Malad.

Compiled from memories of the remaining cousins of the family and from a history written by Fred's brother, Jacob.

Submitted by: Wilma "B" Waldron Riddle and Lael Dawn Waldron Christophersen



Thomas Williams Richards

Born: 4 May 1820
Brecon, Brecknockshire, Wales

Parents: Morgan Davis Richards & Mary Williams

Departure: 17 October 1850
Liverpool

Arrived: 23 November 1850
New Orleans

Ship: *Joseph Badger*

Died: 24 November 1876

Buried: Brigham City, Box Elder, Utah

Charlotte Thomas

Born: 1 January 1832
Twynyrodyn, Glamorganshire, Wales

Parents: William Howell Thomas & Ann Williams

Departure: 5 February 1853
Liverpool

Arrived: 22 March 1853
New Orleans

Ship: *Jersey*

Died: 12 October 1871

Buried: Brigham City, Box Elder, Utah

Married: 4 September 1854, Brigham City, Utah

Moved to Malad Valley: 1866

10 Children:

Sarah Ann: 1855-1953 (Frederick Evans Jones)
Thomas Alma: 1856-1929 (Elizabeth Jane Chivers)
Harriet Maria: 1858-1923 (Frederick Evans Jones)
William Henry, Sr.: 1860-1945 (Catherine Ann Jones)
Parley Morgan, Sr.: 1862-1954 (Martha Alice Williams)
Claudia: 1863-1918 (Benjamin David Jones)
Robert Glyndwr: 1865-1954
George Llewlleyn: 1867-1954 (Sarah Ann Jenkins)
Jacob Thomas: 1868-1961 (Ruth Lavina Chivers)
Fredrick James: 1870-1936 (Sarah Jane Adams)

Thomas Williams Richards was born May 4, 1820, at Brecon, Brecknockshire, Wales, the son of Morgan Davis Richards and Mary Williams. His mother named him Thomas Richards Williams, using her maiden name as his surname instead of his father's surname. He went by that name until 1869, when he was told it was proper to use his father's name as his surname. He recorded in his journal that from that day on he used the proper name.

Thomas grew up in Brecon, near the banks of the Usk River and the Cambrian Mountains. Thomas married Sarah Bonsell, daughter of John and Ann Bonsell of Cardiganshire, Wales, on March 6, 1845. She died two years later on May 13, 1847, and is buried in the Wesleyan Graveyard in Monmouth, Wales. That winter Thomas was introduced to the Mormon Church and was baptized on December 4, 1847.

In 1850 at the age of 32, he came to America. The Mormon Immigration records list a Thomas Williams born in 1820, who came on the Joseph Badger, a ship out of Liverpool, England, departing Oct. 17, 1850. This is probably this Thomas Williams.

There were 227 immigrants aboard this ship, and John Morris was their leader. They arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana, on November 23, 1850. The ship made the trip in an unusually short time from England. The passengers of Joseph Badger sailed up the river in the steamboat El Pasa to St. Louis, Missouri, arriving in early December 1850. They remained there until they could earn enough money for the trip to Utah.

Thomas was there until 1852 when he crossed the plains by ox team and wagon to Utah, making most of the journey on foot and alone. He did travel with a wagon train at least part of the time but is not listed by either name in any pioneer company.

Thomas located in Brigham City where he met Charlotte Thomas, a native of Wales. They were married September 4, 1854, in Brigham City. He clerked in stores for a living. On June 11, 1855, their first daughter was born. They named her Sarah Ann. The next year, and almost every year thereafter, another baby was born to the family. Alma was born in Brigham City, Harriet in Salt Lake, William, Parley, Claudia, and Robert in Brigham City. With their seven children, they moved to Malad in 1866, where Thomas took up a tract of land but never made proof on it. He was employed in a store in Malad and did some freighting.

In the spring of 1869, Thomas and Charlotte traveled to Salt Lake and were sealed in the Endowment House. They also did temple work for his first wife and for Charlotte's sister, Harriet, who had died in Wales. He was baptized for his father. This is when he was advised to use his proper name.

In Malad three more children were added: George, Jacob, and Fredrick. Fredrick was born in 1870. The next year, after bearing ten children in 17 years and at the age of 39, Charlotte died on October 12, 1871, and was buried in Brigham City near her mother.

Thomas struggled to care for the children. More tragedy came on October 18, 1873, when Thomas's son, Robert Glyndwr, died. He was buried by the side of his mother in Brigham City.

Four years after Charlotte's death, Thomas was in Brigham City fixing Charlotte's grave when he became ill. He bore a strong testimony of the gospel to his son William, who was present with him, and then died. This was November 24, 1876. He is buried near his wife, son, and in-laws, William H. and Ann Thomas.

Charlotte's father, William Howell Thomas, was born November 2, 1790, in Wenvoe Parish, Glamorganshire, Wales, the son of Robert Thomas and Jennett Howell. He married Ann Williams on March 11, 1816. She was the daughter of William or Robert Williams and Catherine Rees of the same town as William. She was born February 28, 1797. To this marriage were born fourteen children. Charlotte had seven older brothers and sisters and six younger. She was born January 1, 1832.

She was christened January 18 in Twynyrodyn, Glamorganshire, Wales.

The missionaries found this family and taught them the gospel. The father, mother, and some of the children were baptized in 1847. Not long after their baptism, they started planning to travel to Utah.

Charlotte was baptized February 17, 1848. The next year in February 1849, aboard the ship Buena Vista, Charlotte's sister, Eliza Jane, age 21, left for America, traveling as a servant to the Thomas Jeremy Family. On the way, Eliza met and married William Clark.

Four years later on February 5, 1853, on the ship Jersey out of Liverpool, England, 314 LDS immigrants led by George Halliday and including William H. Thomas, his wife Ann, and the seven younger children, sailed for America. Most of the passengers traveled in steerage, which was crowded and not pleasant.

They arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana, on March 22, 1853. Here they were led by Elders John Hyde and William Parry in going up the river. They camped at Montrose, Iowa. This camp was heavily infested with snakes. No one was injured, but it was unpleasant.

The family was soon a part of the Joseph W. Young Company and departed June 1-7, 1853, with 402 individuals and about 54 wagons from the outfitting post at Keokuk, Iowa. They crossed the Missouri River on July 11 at Council Bluffs. They were overtaken by Isaac C. Haight near Wood River, and they held a rousing meeting that day. Occasionally, some of the children would mount one of the friendly oxen and ride for a spell, but for the most part the entire journey was made on foot for both children and adults.

In a little over eight months after leaving Liverpool, they arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on October 10, 1853. They were in Salt Lake a short time and then settled in Brigham City near their older daughter. They lived in a dugout at first and later in a house made of willows and mud. They endured the hardships of failed crops, crickets, Indians, etc. They lived on roots, wild onions, and sego lilies.

Soon after arriving in Brigham City, Charlotte met Thomas Williams Richards, and she was excited to be courted by him. He was 12 years her senior, and to 22-year-old Charlotte, he seemed very mature. On September 4, 1854, they were married.

When Charlotte died at the age of 39, she left ten children ranging from 11 to less than a year. Sarah Ann became their sister/mother to help her father in their care. They soon learned to take care of each other. They lived on an eighty-acre farm two miles south of the town of Malad. They learned early in life the meaning of hard work.

When Robert was seven years old, he died. Then in November of 1876, their father died. Sarah Ann married just before this, which left Harriet to be the mother to the orphans. Alma was away from home working, so William stepped up to be the dad. He had promised his mother to keep the family together. He worked as a freighter from Corinne, Utah, to Butte, Montana. He and his brother were able to put food on the table. Gradually the brothers and sisters married and left the family. Fred, the youngest, married the year Idaho became a state.

Information was obtained from:
Welsh Mormon Histories Collection
Biographies prepared by an un-named grandchild of Claudia Richards
Some printed biographies
Welsh bible record
Record prepared by Thomas Williams Richard
The Mormon Immigration Index
Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel Index

Compiled and Submitted by
Wilma Waldron Riddle and
Lael Dawn Waldron Christophersen

William Richards

Born: 20 July 1827
Merthyr Tydfil,
Glamorgan, Wales

Parents: William Richards &
Harriet Jones

Departure: 1853

Ship: *Jersey*

Died: 9 June 1921
Malad, Idaho

Margaret Morgan

Born: 14 November 1834
Pontypridd,
Glamorgan, Wales

Parents: Evan Morgan &
Mary Jones

Departure: 1853

Ship: *Jersey*

Died: 19 November 1921
Malad, Idaho

Married: 19 March 1854, Salt Lake City, Utah

Moved to Malad Valley: between 1864-1866

14 Children:

William E.: 1855-1934 (Mary Syngard)
Thomas L.: 1857-1933 (Margaret Morris)
Harriet Maria: 1858-1859
Sarah Ann: 1859 (George Metcalf)
David Hyrum: 1861 (Elizabeth John)
Evan Morgan: 1862-1941 (Letitia Thomas)
Elizabeth Harriet: 1864-1887 (Daniel E. Jones)
Homer & Gomer: 1866-1866
Mary Jane: 1868-1905 (Henry William Evans)
Martha Rosetta: 1869-1967 (John M. Daniels)
Rachel: 1871
Elias Emor: 1873-1950 (Flora Phillips)
Claudia Sophia: 1874-1932 (Noel B. Wayett)

William Richards was born on July 20, 1827, in Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, Wales. He was the oldest of nine children born to William Richards & Harriet Jones. Harriet Jones Richards died in 1847. It appears the entire family joined the LDS church and remained in the Merthyr Tydfil area until they emigrated to the United States. The first group of the family to leave was led by William, Jr. (26) on board the *Jersey* in February 5, 1853. Those siblings who that went with him were Mary (18), Elias (12), Martha (10), and Eleazer (8). The *Jersey* arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana, on March 22, 1853.

Margaret Morgan was born November 14, 1834, in Pontypridd, Glamorgan, Wales, to Evan Morgan and Mary Jones. She was the third child of seven born in this family. The family also joined the LDS church and lived in Merthyr Tydfil until they emigrated in 1853. All of the family, except Evan (father) and Thomas (son) are listed on the *Jersey's* roster. They were Mary (45), Ann (23), Elizabeth (21), Margaret (19), Ruth (14), Sarah (11), and David (9). Whether William Richards and Margaret Morgan met each other on the ship or were acquaintances prior to their departure is not known. Once the families arrived in New Orleans, they were taken by river boat to St. Louis, Missouri, and overland to Keokuk, Iowa, where they waited to begin the wagon trip west with the Joseph W. Young Company, departing the first week of June 1853 and arriving in the Salt Lake Valley on October 10, 1853.

The voyage of the *Jersey* and the subsequent trip across the plains with the Joseph Young Company is well documented by Frederick Piercy, an English artist. Piercy was a convert to the LDS faith and had been commissioned by Brigham Young to create an illustrated guide and narrative of the entire trip to the Salt Lake Valley.

William Richards, Sr. led the second group of the Richards family on board the *Chimborazo,* which departed Liverpool on April 17, 1855. The family members in this group were William Richards, Sr, (his birth year is listed as 1805, but other records show his birth year as 1798), Thomas (24), David (19), Elizabeth (16), and John (14). They arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on May 21, 1855.

William Richards, Sr., Elizabeth, and John joined the Charles A. Harper Company that left Mormon Grove, Kansas (near Atchison), the last week of July 1855 and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on the last week of October 1855.

William Richards, Jr. and Margaret were married in Salt Lake City, Utah, the following spring on March 19, 1854. William and some members of his family became disenchanted with the control that President Brigham Young exercised as new emigrants arrived in the valley. Sometime following their arrival into the Salt Lake Valley, they began an affiliation with the Reorganized Latter-day Saints Church (RLDS). The Richards family began a migration through the northern communities of Utah where there were other Welsh settlers and probably RLDS members. This can be seen in the birth locations of their children. William E. was born in Farmington, Utah, in 1855; Thomas L. was born in Ogden, Utah, in 1857; Harriet Marie was born in Brigham City, Utah, in 1858; Sarah Ann was born in Brigham City in 1859; David Hyrum was born in Brigham City in 1861; Evan Morgan was born in 1862 in Ogden; Elizabeth Harriet was born in Ogden in 1864.

In 1866, there was an emigration of RLDS settlers into the Malad Valley and the establishment of RLDS communities. The Richards family appears to have been part of this influx. Judging from the birth of their twin boys, Homer and Gomer (January 1866), they arrived in the Malad Valley somewhere between 1864 and 1866. Other children listed as being born in Malad are Mary Jane (March 1868), Martha Rosetta (November 1869), Rachel (1871), Elias Emor (March 1873), and Claudia Sophia (May 1874).

The Malad area continued to be a center of RLDS missionary work and small communities such as Elkhorn and Henderson Creek each had a small RLDS branch. Between 1868 - 1873, the sons of

Joseph Smith, Jr. Joseph Smith, III, David H. Smith, and Alexander H. Smith came to the Malad area at different times and found the liberal spirit quite relaxing compared to other Western settlements. Under the administration and encouragement of the Smiths, the RLDS membership reached its height. In the article "Reorganized L.D.S. Church" written by Lavina Thomas in December of 1922, William Richards is listed with others as being prominently engaged in the work. Shortly after 1873, many of the RLDS members left the Malad area and moved to Montana and Missouri. The Richards remained in the Malad area.

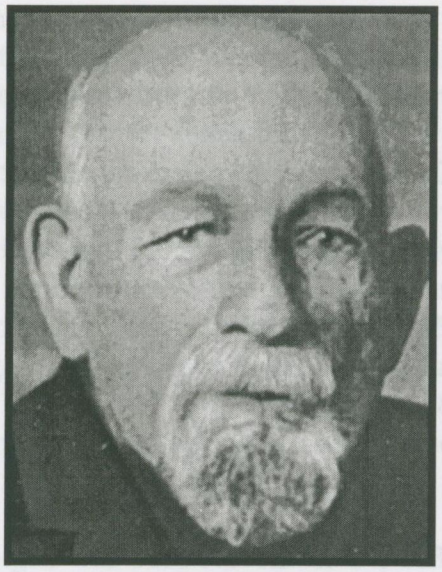
William began a new occupation after arriving in the West. Most of his earlier life was spent working in the coal mines and iron works of Wales. It must have been a real challenge to learn about farming in an area that had not yet been cleared and brought into cultivation. In an entry in a Preemptive and Possessory Claim Book for Oneida County recorded in July 10, 1868, William Richards is listed as owning a piece of ground in West Devil Creek.

In the 1870 U.S. Federal Census for the Idaho Territory, Oneida County, City of Malad, William is listed with Margaret and eight of their children; the value of his land at $500.00 and his personal estate at $1000.00. William Richards, Sr is listed as the family living next to William and Margaret. William, Sr. is listed as living with his son Eleazer.

The 1900 U.S. Federal Census lists William Richards (72) with Margaret Richards (65) living in the Malad Village. He is still listed as a farmer.

William Richards, Jr. died June 9, 1921, and Margaret died November 4, 1921. They are both buried in the Malad City Cemetery.

Submitted by: Myra Knudsen





Frederick William Thomas

Born: 13 February 1844
Ely Lime Hill,
Glamorganshire, Wales

Parents: William Howell Thomas &
Ann Williams

Occupation: Farmer, Sheriff, Furniture Sales

Ship: *Jersey*

Arrived: 22 March 1853
New Orleans

Died: 12 June 1926
Malad, Oneida, Idaho

Buried: Malad, Oneida, Idaho

Ruth Ann Price

Born: 16 April 1848
Cwmamman,
Carmarthen, Wales

Parents: John Evan Price &
Ruth Williams

Ship: *General McClellan*

Arrived: 1864

Died: 12 May 1925
Malad, Oneida, Idaho

Buried: Malad, Oneida, Idaho

Married: 18 December 1865, Brigham City, Box Elder, Utah

Moved to Malad Valley: About 1865

11 Children:

Joseph Hyrum: 1867-1948 (Emily Maria Reese)
Frederick William: 1869-1931 (Mary Ellen Jones)
John Daniel: 1871-1907
Jacob: 1873-1873
Ruth Ann: 1875-1956 (Martin Goddard)
Mary Jane: 1877-1955 (Daniel T. Jones)
Esther Catherine: 1879-1972 (Walter Frederick Bowen)
Sarah Eliza: 1881-1962 (Levi Glispie Waldron)
Janet or Janette Elviria: 1884- 1966 (Ephriam Thorpe)
Lillie: 1886-1979 (Eli Caldwell)
David Price: 1888- 1954 (Mary Pierce)

Frederick William Thomas was born February 13, 1844, at Ely Lime Hill, Glamorganshire, Wales, to William Howell Thomas and Ann Williams. He had seven brothers and seven sisters. He was not happy about going to school. He pretended he was lame to avoid going. His father made him a proposition that if he could beat him in a foot race he could remain at home. The race was run, and the father was badly beaten, but Fred had to go to school anyway.

Fred came with his family to America in 1853 when he was between 8 and 9 years old. They left Liverpool on February 5, 1853, with George Halliday as their leader and with 314 immigrants. They crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, the *Jersey*. They landed in New Orleans, Louisiana, March, 22, 1853, and came up to St. Louis by steamer. From there they traveled by team and wagon to Montrose where they camped for a season. While stopping there, his father, William Howell Thomas, visited Nauvoo, Illinois, and talked with Lucy Smith, the mother of the Prophet Joseph Smith. She urged him to go to Utah and settle with the Mormon people. She had great faith in Brigham Young, their leader.

The Thomas family joined the Joseph Young Company and traveled across the plains with ox teams and wagons. They departed June 1-7, 1853, and arrived in Salt Lake Valley October 10, 1852. There were 402 individuals and about 54 wagons, and they left from Keokuk, Iowa. Fred remembered on one occasion being surrounded by Indians who demanded tribute before allowing them to proceed. Captain Young advised the company to comply with their demands, and they were allowed to proceed. They remained in the Salt Lake City that winter.

In 1854, when the family moved to Brigham City, they had some hard experiences with grasshoppers destroying their crops. Their food supply was meager, and they resorted to eating sego lilies. Fred remembered finding them in large numbers the size of small onions and of very good quality. The people were able to subsist on them. He never saw them in such abundance afterward.

During this time of infestation of the grasshoppers, Fred and his father were on their way to the fields to try and drive them away when they witnessed the arrival of the gulls. The gulls would gorge themselves with the hoppers and then throw them up in heaps and gorge again. They did this until the hoppers were beaten and the crops saved.

When Fred was a young man, he took to teaming and saw much of the intermountain west. He went to Camp Floyd, Carson Valley, and drove seven yoke of cattle at Fort Bridger in 1861 with his friend, David Thomas (Cotton Thomas). In 1863 he took teams to Montana at the time of the discovery of gold. In 1864, he hauled freight to Boise. He became a resident of Malad in 1865, building his first home on Main Street. That winter he married Ruth Price, daughter of John Price, one of the earliest settlers of Samaria. They had eleven children, 5 boys and 6 girls. One boy died in infancy. They resided in a number of places, including Elkhorn.

Fred spent much of his life in service to the community as constable, deputy sheriff, and chief of police. He also had a furniture business alone and later in partnership with T.M. Thomas and Jos. W. Dudley. One of Fred's characteristics was he was fearless. He was deeply religious and was good company and enjoyed a joke.

Ruth Ann Price

Ruth was born in Cwmammon, Carmarthenshire, Wales, on April 16, 1848. She was the daughter of John Evan Price and Ruth Williams. There were eight brothers and sisters.

She attended school until she was 13 and then went to work in different homes. At one place she worked, the lady of the house would hide money around the house to see if Ruth would take any of it. The lady found Ruth to be very honest.

Ruth's parents were very religious. They joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints when Ruth and Mary were young girls. After that, the family suffered much persecution and hardships.

In 1864, when Ruth was 16 years old and her sister, Mary, was 14 years old, her father paid for them to come to America. It was very hard to leave the family and travel by themselves. When they were on the ship, a storm came up, and the sea was rough. The girls lay on the bed with their arms around each other and thought they were going to die. They began to pray, asking the Lord to bless them that they could reach Utah safely. People on the ship were very good to them.

When they reached America, they went with the other passengers who were going to Utah. They arrived in New York and from there started for Utah with a team of horses and a wagon. They would stop to rest and hold meetings and pray at night. Ruth walked all the way. When the company stopped for the night, she, along with other children, would gather sagebrush and buffalo "chips" to cook their meals. Mary broke her leg and was forced to ride. Ruth did their washing by hand and prepared the meals for herself and her sister. She had an uncle, John J. Williams, who met them when they arrived in Salt Lake City and took them to his home.

In 1865 her father, mother, and brothers came to America on the ship called the *Bridgewater*. They departed Liverpool, England, on June 7, 1865, and arrived in New York July 14, 1865.

Ruth met Fred Thomas, and in December of 1865 they were married by William Watkins in Brigham City, Utah. Fred was not as religious as Ruth but soon took his place in the Church and worked very hard in it. They were sealed as a family in 1875 in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City.

Ruth and Fred lived on Main Street in Malad in the winter and on their farm in Elkhorn, west of Malad, in the summer. Ruth worked hard milking cows, making butter and cheese, gardening, cooking for her family, caring for her children, and sewing clothes for the family. She would sit up working until one in the morning and then get up early. The children would attend church and school in the winter months.

At the age of 42, Ruth became ill with rheumatism and arthritis, and her hands and feet became crippled. She got progressively worse each year. She had to use crutches and then a wheelchair. Fred was very good to her and took good care of her. In spite of her discomfort, she had a pleasant disposition, and people loved to be around her. Her daughters Janet (Janette) and Lillie stayed most of the time to help their father take care of her.

Ruth died on May 12, 1925, and Fred died the next year on June 12, 1926. Ruth was 77 years old. She was a courageous pioneer and a valiant member of the Church.

Biography of Frederick W. Thomas and Ruth Ann Price
Welsh Mormon Histories

Biographies of Pioneers of Malad Valley published by The Idaho Enterprise 1954
A biography written by L. D. Jones in 1922.
Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel 1847-1868.
Mormon Immigration Index
A History of Ruth Ann Price written by Lillie Caldwell, her daughter.

Compiled and Submitted by: Wilma B. Waldron Riddle and Lael Dawn Waldron Christophersen



Mary Ann Thomas

Born: 1 May 1820
Twyn-Yr-Odyn, Glamorganshire, Wales

Parents: William Howell Thomas &
Ann Williams

Departure: 16 April 1861, Liverpool, England

Ship: *Manchester*

Arrived: 14 May 1861
New York, New York

Died: 5 June 1907
Malad City, Idaho

Buried: Malad City, Idaho

Married: William Parry-6 May 1843
William Phillips-January 1858
William Hobbs-12 April 1864

9 Children:
Mary Ann: 1844-1883 (William Stubbs)
Thomas: 1845-1933 (Sarah Hannah Colton)
Harriett: 1847-1926 (Edwin Bell, Pete Anderson)
William: 1849-1869
Eliza: 1851-1934 (Henry Vreeland)
Sarah: 1853-1854
Charlotte: 1854-1924 (David Richards Evans)
Edward: 1857-1935 (Elizabeth Mary Jones, Deanna Richard)
David: 1860-1937 (Elizabeth Jones)

Mary Ann Thomas was born on May 1, 1820, in Twyn-yr-Odyn, Glamorganshire, Wales. Twyn-yr-Odyn is a hamlet located near Cardiff and adjacent to Wenvoe, Wales. Her parents were William Howell and Ann Williams Thomas. (Volume 1 of the "Malad Valley History, Early Settlers of Malad Valley, Pre 1870") She had 14 brothers and sisters. Mary Ann was baptized a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter_ Day Saints on January 28, 1846. Her parents and seven of her brothers and sisters came to America in 1853.

We begin Mary Ann's story with a short biography of her husband, William Parry. In approximately 1780 in Caldicot, Monmouthshire, Wales, John Parry was born. We do not know the names of his parents. His wife, Mary Pickman, was born on March 24, 1782, in Caldicot, Wales. Her parents were William and Sarah Pickman. (We have no maiden name for Sarah Pickman). They were the parents of five children–among them, William Parry, born approximately February 24, 1811. (The date is approximate as it is the christening date).

At some point in time, William made his way to Caerau, Wales, which is very near Twyn-yr-Oden. The marriage certificate of William Parry and Mary Ann Thomas indicates he was a resident of Caerau and she a resident of Twyn-yr-Oden, Wales. They were married on May 6, 1843, in the Parish Church in Wenvoe, Wales. Both signed the marriage certificate with an "x". The marriage certificate indicates William was a "laborer". On some of the birth certificates of his children he was listed as a "laborer" and on others he was a "husbandman". As Wenvoe is a farming community and Mary Ann's father was a "husbandman", we assume William made his living farming and perhaps working other jobs.

William and Mary Ann were the parents of seven children: Thomas, (Volume 1 of the "Malad Valley History, Early Settlers of Malad Valley, Pre 1870") Mary Ann, Harriett, William, Eliza, Sarah, and Charlotte (Volume 2, Malad Valley History, Early Settlers of Malad Valley, Pre 1880).

On November 2, 1854, William Parry died of cholera at the age of 54 years. Sadly, just eight months prior, William and Mary Ann's daughter, Sarah, died at the age of eight months of gastric fever. Their youngest child, Charlotte, was born a little over a month after the death of her father, on December 20, 1854. What a hard year for Mary Ann! As indicated earlier, her parents sailed for America in 1853, so Mary Ann was alone during this difficult time.

On May 13, 1856, Mary Ann married William Phillips. They had two children, Edward and David. One record indicates William died January 1858, and another simply that he died before 1864.

On April 16, 1861, Mary Ann and seven children, Mary Ann, Harriett, William, Charlotte, Eliza, and Edward and David Phillips, sailed from Liverpool, England, on the ship the Manchester. They arrived in New York on May 14, 1861. Her oldest son, Thomas, sailed later on May 16, 1861, from Liverpool, England, on the ship The Monarch of the Sea and arrived in New York on June 16, 1861. The family met in Florence, Nebraska, where family history indicates they joined the Joseph Horne/Homer Duncan companies and came across the plains to Salt Lake City in 1861. It cannot be confirmed that they were members of either of those companies, so they are listed in the "Unidentified Companies" (1861). Mary Ann was rebaptized a member of the Church when her five children were baptized on September 23, 1861.

Mary Ann married William Hobbs on June 7, 1864. She and her family moved to Malad, Idaho, in 1866.

My grandmother, Ellen (Nellie) Parry Ward, wrote a story about her grandmother, Mary Ann Hobbs, (Biographies of Pioneers of

Malad Valley, published in 1954, by The Idaho Enterprise), after visiting with her one day.

"'....My girl,'" she said. 'I have been thinking of my boy today. I wonder why he doesn't come home.' She paused a moment and then went on. 'You know my boy, Dave. I'm sure your father (Thomas Parry) has told you of him.' (I could remember father saying he had a brother, Dave, whom he had not seen for many years.) She wiped the tears from her eyes with the corner of her apron, and began once more. 'When we left our home in the old country, I had all of my children with me and was happy, but now I am alone. Dave was my baby when we crossed the plains. We had lots of trouble. Many took sick and died. They had to be buried there on the plains with nothing to mark their graves but a rock or piece of iron. My baby did not escape the disease as we trudged along in the hot sun. Sometimes we would ride a short distance. My baby was very sick. An epidemic of black measles had broken out. Every day seemed to find him worse, but we never gave up hope. One day the captain of our company came to me and said, 'Sister, you cannot carry that child another day. You will have to stop here with him for he will never live'. Again the tears ran down her wrinkled cheeks and I had to cry. She was no doubt thinking of the hardship they had passed through for the sake of the gospel. But I was thinking what a pity that she was alone in her old age. She sighed and went on. 'I could not think of doing that, so I knelt in humble prayer and asked God to make my baby well. We went to bed that night and when morning came my baby was much better and I was able to go on again. In a short time he was well. I thank my Heavenly Father for that and other blessings I have received, and never have I neglected to say my prayers since then.'"

"'We arrived in Salt Lake City in the fall of 1861, after a long and tiresome journey. We did not stay there long but moved to Brigham City where we lived until 1866 when we moved to Malad. It was not all pleasure then, my girl, but we knew we could live in peace, at least.'"

"'So we worked hard to build us a home of logs with large, flat rocks for a floor. We had to clear the sagebrush from the land and plant our crops. We had very little machinery with which to do our work. At that time we used oxen instead of horses. Things looked better for a while until the grasshoppers and crickets came and destroyed our crops. We never gave up but kept on trying. My children all grew to be men and women. I had eight of them. One by one, they left me to make homes of their own. One night they brought my boy, Bill, home from a dance, shot. A bullet, intended for someone else, struck him and he died within a few hours after they brought him home. The man who shot him escaped but some years later, after killing another man, he was caught and paid for his crimes with his life. They laid Bill on the floor of rocks in front of the fireplace and the blood stain could not be removed, so the rock was turned over. (Your) father was at the dance at the time and as he was going for the doctor, the gunman thought he was being pursued and fired two shots which barely missed (him). I thought this was trouble, but I know where Bill is.'"

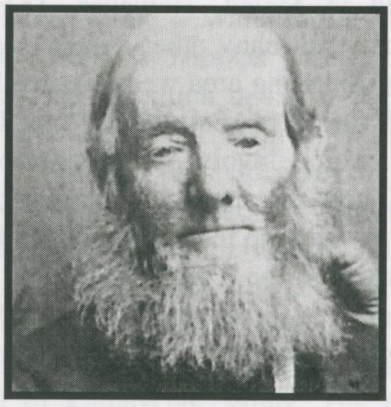
"'The time came when Dave left me. He went away to find work. For sometime I received letters from him. He said he was married. It has been nearly 20 years since I have heard from him and that is why I am thinking about him. I cannot live many more years but I could die happy if I could only see my boy or hear from him. I wonder why he doesn't come home. I have prayed for him every day. Everyone has been good to me and I would give all I have to know where Dave is'. She cried as though her heart would break, and I cried with her."

"It was time for me to go, and as I rose from my chair, she took my hand in hers and told me to come again. I promised that I would and bade her good day. How thankful I was that I went to her home that day for it made me feel better

for having heard her story..." "..... She told me many more wonderful stories. I tried to cheer her lonely life and make her think her boy would yet come home. Time passed but no word came to her."

William Hobbs died August 7, 1881. Mary Ann died on June 5, 1907, in Malad City, Idaho.

Submitted by: Joan Ward Williams





Thomas Edward Thomas

Born: 7 April 1822
Cogan, Glamorgan, Wales

Parents: David Thomas &
Mary Edwards

Occupation: Coal Miner

Departure: 12 May 1875
Liverpool

Arrived: 24 May 1875
New York

Ship: *Wyoming*

Died: 29 December 1909

Buried: Malad City Cemetery

Ann Williams

Born: 11 August 1828
Ely, Glamorgan, Wales

Parents: Thomas Williams &
Elizabeth Williams

Departure: 12 May 1875
Liverpool

Arrived: 24 May 1875
New York

Ship: *Wyoming*

Died: 10 May 1906

Buried: Malad City Cemetery

Married: 1849, St Andrews, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Wales

Moved to Malad Valley: between 1875-1877

9 Children:

Elizabeth: 1850-1920 (William Bradshaw)
Mary Ann: 1852-1913 (George Chugg)
Margaret: 1853-1889 (William Shepherd)
Charlotte: 1855-1907 (Arza Boyce Day)
Katherine: 1857-1907 (Ralph Douglas)
David Williams: 1859-1924
Jacob D.: 1860-1927
Edward Williams: 1863-1884
Annie Eliza: 1865-1923 (John W. Lusk, Jr.)

There's very little written about the lives of Thomas Edward Thomas and Ann Williams. They were married in 1849 at St. Andrews, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Wales. They also were taught by the missionaries from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Days Saints and were baptized in 1848-49.

Thomas was a coal miner in Wales. Ann was good around sick people and spent much of her time nursing them back to health. They lived in Cardiff where all of their 9 children were born. They lived in one of a circle of houses with a pump in the middle of the circle that furnished water for everyone. They followed the Mormon Missionaries to America in 1875, partly because of Thomas's poor health, which, in part, was due to working in the coal mines.

They left Liverpool, England, on the 12th of May on the ship *Wyoming*. According to the Mormon Immigration Index - Personal Accounts in letters written by Elder Hugh S. Gowans to President Joseph F. Smith, total number of passengers on board the *Wyoming* was 546 of which 176 were members of the Church: 123 adults, 53 children including 9 infants, and 5 returning missionaries. Elder Gowan seemed to be the spiritual leader of the group. The other returning missionaries were Henry Hughes, L. John Nuttall, Thomas F. Thomas, and George Ball. According to Elder Gowan's letters regarding the voyage across the seas, other than a couple of days of seasickness for most of the passengers, the entire voyage was without incident, although they did see a rather large iceberg on the way. Everyone arrived in New York on May 23, 1875, in good health and ready to proceed to Zion. The Mormon immigrants left New York on May 24 on the State Line Railroad. No information has been found on their trip across the plains, but apparently it was by rail.

The four youngest children, the three boys and Annie Eliza at age 10, emigrated with Thomas and Ann, and they may have stayed for awhile in Utah before coming to Malad. The five older girls had emigrated earlier. Thomas and Ann were endowed and sealed in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City on November 8, 1875.

It's unclear where the family lived before coming to Malad and I'm not exactly sure when they arrived in Malad. However, Thomas Edward Thomas and many other residents of the county and surrounding area were involved in what was called the "Political War" from 1872 through 1892, which involved the Mormons' rights to vote. There was much antagonism throughout the territory because the Mormons tended to vote as a block, and the Church held tight control over elections. In order to stall this, political leaders throughout the territories, which comprised both Idaho and Utah, had stirred up the non-Mormon public and an attempt to deprive the Mormons in the Malad Valley and surrounding areas of their voting powers. Legislation was passed that basically stated that the Mormons could not vote if they were in anyway involved in the practice of polygamy or celestial marriage as a doctrinal right.

In fact, they had to take an oath that stated that they were not bigamists or polygamists and not members of any order that teaches to commit the crime of bigamy or polygamy or which practices same or plural or celestial marriage, etc. It was called the Test Oath Act and was enacted in 1884. The legislature was more an anti-Mormon body rather than a Democratic or Republican body responsible for this act. In one big swoop, this legislation blocked the entire Mormon population from voting or exercising their right in the legislative process of the territory and to be involved in civic affairs and hold offices in their own territories. The only other option Mormons had was to disenfranchise themselves from the Mormon Church, which meant be excommunicated from the rolls of the Church in order to claim their right to vote.

If Church members were taken off the rolls of the Church, whether by choice or by being excommunicated, in order to be reinstated in the Church, it required baptism. In searching the records of the Malad Stake, I found that Thomas

Edward Thomas was a member of the Malad 1st Ward, and even though he had been baptized in Wales in 1848, he was rebaptized November 9, 1877, and again on May 11, 1890. He and Ann were living in the Malad 1st Ward during that time period. Ann Williams Thomas was rebaptized November 16, 1877. I think this was due to the fact that perhaps their earlier baptism dates were unavailable. Church records, however, show that Thomas was excommunicated on October 27, 1888, but reinstated at his third baptism in 1890 as stated in a letter in my possession dated March 4, 1982 from Val G. Greenwood, Manager, Special Services, Temple Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. The records show that when he passed away December 29, 1909, he was in full fellowship in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. But even with that, it was learned as late as 1981 that those involved in this political war would need special consideration by the Presidency of the Church in order for their full restoration of priesthood and temple blessings. However, my mother, father, and other family members re-did all the ordinances necessary and received confirmation from Church Headquarters in 1992 that Thomas E. Thomas's priesthood and temple blessings are now restored. It was a very confusing and stressful time for family members when they learned about the problems that had happened almost 90 years previous.

In the 1900 Idaho Census, Thomas and Ann were living in the Malad Village. Ann died May 10, 1906, at the age of 78. Thomas's son-in-law and daughter, John Winters Lusk, Jr. and Annie Eliza Tomas Lusk, were living in Malad. They moved to Arbon Valley soon after Ann's death and took Thomas with them. John and Annie's daughter, Lysle, was just a little girl at the time, and in her history, she says that Thomas Thomas died on December 29, 1909, at their home in Arbon Valley at the age of 88. Her mother and dad had to move Thomas by horse and sleigh to Malad for burial in the dead of winter. Jensen Pass was normally the path they took between Malad and Arbon.

The old records of the Malad City Cemetery show that both Thomas and Ann were buried in what was the old cemetery. It is thought that they were moved to where the cemetery now stands. However, no headstones for them can be located. It is said that there was a fire in the early 1900s that burnt a lot of the headstones if they were made of wood. I have decided that they were moved and buried in a family plot where their daughters and sons-in-law, John Winters Lusk, Jr. and Annie Eliza Thomas Lusk and Ralph Douglas and Katherine Thomas Douglas, are now buried.

Submitted by: Paula Deschamps Morby - great-granddaughter of Thomas and Ann Thomas



Morgan Vaughan

Born: 20 September 1839
Michaelston Higher,
Glamorganshire, Wales

Parents: Phillip Vaughan &
Margaret Davis

Departure: 11 May 1860
Liverpool, England

Arrived: 15 June 1860, New York

Ship: *William Tapscott*



Margaret Jeremiah

Born: 17 Mar 1841
Merthyr Tydfil,
Glamorganshire, Wales

Parents: Thomas Jeremiah &
Margaret Richards

Died: 20 December 1895

Buried: Malad City Cemetery

Married: 5 January 1859

Moved to Malad Valley: 1868

9 Children:

Mary Jane: 16 November 1859
Unknown: abt 1861
Margaret Ellen: 7 October 1864 - 1926
Elizabeth: 22 February 1866 - 1938
Thomas Edwin (Ed): 26 September 1868 - 1950
Meriam Marie: 14 December 1871 - 1931
Emily Rachel: 22 January 1874 - 1924
David: 16 July 1876 - 1905
William Joseph (Eli): 21 May 1881 - 1935

Morgan Vaughan married Margaret Jeremiah, the daughter of Thomas and Margaret Richards Jeremiah, on 5 January 1859, in Merthyr Tydfil. She was born on 17 March 1841 in Merthyr Tydfil. Their first child, Mary Jane, was born 16 November 1859.

Morgan and Margaret and their infant daughter, Mary Jane, embarked on their journey to Zion on May 11, 1860, aboard the ship William Tapscott that sailed from Liverpool with a total of 730 Saints, arriving in New York harbor on 15 June after a stormy voyage of 35 days. After crossing the plains, they came to Ogden, Utah, in 1860.

Morgan and his family lived in Ogden for about eight years during which time their daughter Margaret Ellen was born on 7 October 1864 and Elizabeth born on 22 February 1866. During this time, their daughter Mary Jane died. Sometime in early or mid 1868, Morgan and his family moved to Malad to make their permanent home. Shortly after their arrival on 26 September 1868, Thomas Edwin (known as "Ed") was born.

An event of eternal significance happened on 7 June 1869 when Morgan and Margaret traveled to Salt Lake City where they received their temple endowments in the Endowment House. For some unknown reason, they were not sealed as husband and wife at this time. About three years later on 22 May 1872, they were sealed in the Endowment House.

On 8 December 1869, Morgan and 15 other Malad residents (most of them with Welsh names) were sworn in as citizens of the United States of America.

Morgan is described as having red curly hair and red chin whiskers, short and stocky build, blue eyes, and a beautiful tenor voice. Margaret had coal black hair and a beautiful singing voice. In February of 1878, the first Malad choir was organized, and Morgan was one of 6 men named to sing tenor in the choir.

Morgan and Margaret's family increased with the births of Meriam, born 14 December 1871, Emily Rachel, born 22 January 1874, David born 16 July 1876, and William Joseph (known as Eli), born 21 May 1881.

At the time of the birth of Eli, events in the lives of Morgan and Margaret and their young family of seven living children seemed to be going well until a tragic accident happened to Morgan that changed the whole course of his life. This adversity seemed to affect the spirit and faith of Margaret and their children. The accident happened sometime before 1883. Helen Vaughan (daughter of Ed Vaughan) relates that "...while hauling bridge poles the chain gave way and let the poles roll off and one of them hit grandfather on the head causing a concussion and injury to the brain. I am sure if they had been as advanced in brain surgery as they are today Grandfather would have been spared the terrific pains he suffered and the family would have been spared the task of having him placed in the State Hospital." He spent one year in the Territorial Mental Hospital in Salt Lake City and was then sent to an institution in Oregon where his records were lost. We don't have a date or place of his death.

There is no question that this was a hard, devastating experience for our dear ancestors, as it would be for any family. It was one from which Margaret never seemed to recover. Our hearts go out to her as she faced the challenge of not only raising her 7 children without her dear husband but also the anxiety and worry about him. We, as their descendants, are eternally grateful for the rich heritage their sacrifices have brought for us to enjoy the privilege of living in this beautiful Malad Valley and the blessings of the restored gospel of Jesus Christ.

Margaret Vaughan's mortal life came to a welcomed end on 20 December 1895, at Malad, Idaho, at the age of 54 years. She is buried in the Malad Cemetery.

Submitted by: J. Gordon Vaughan, great-grandson of Morgan & Margaret Vaughan

Phillip Vaughan

Born: 1 January 1812
Neath Abby, Llahgstwg,
Glamorganshire, Wales

Parents: Morgan Vaughan &
Mary Hopkins

Departure: 18 April 1856
Liverpool, England

Arrived: 23 May 1856, Boston

Ship: *Samuel Curling*

Died: 22 October 1870
Deep Creek, Utah Territory

Buried: Probably at Deep Creek

Margaret Davis

Born: 1 May 1817
Llanfair,
Carmarthenshire, Wales

Parents: John Davis &
Margaret Merideth

Departure: 8 April 1856
Liverpool, England

Arrived: 23 May 1856, Boston

Ship: *Samuel Curling*

Died: 10 October 1912
Beaver, Utah

Buried: 12 October 1912
Beaver, Utah

Married: 27 June 1836, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, Wales

5 Children:

Maria: 24 September 1837
Morgan: 20 September 1839
Maria Jane: 25 August 1843 - 1927
Elizabeth: 3 October 1845 - 1865
Joseph Davis: 10 July 1856

Phillip Vaughan, son of Morgan and Mary Hopkins Vaughan, was born 1 January 1812 at Neath Abbey, Glamorganshire, Wales. His occupation was a collier. His wife, Margaret Davis, was born on 1 May 1817 at Llanfair, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, about 45 miles north of Neath Abbey. She was the daughter of John Davis and Margaret Merideth. Phillip and Margaret were married on 27 June 1836, in Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, Wales.

Their first child, Maria, was born 24 September 1837. She apparently died as a child. Morgan was born 20 September 1839, and Maria Jane was born 25 August 1843.

Phillip moved his family sometime during or prior to 1845 into the area of Merthyr Tydfil. It was here that Phillip, at age 33, was baptized on 14 March 1845 into The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Margaret was baptized about six weeks later on 2 May 1845. Later that year, on 3 October 1845, their daughter Elizabeth was born. Their son, Morgan, was baptized 17 February 1851, at age 11 by his father, Phillip.

Phillip and his family (except Morgan age 16) set sail from Liverpool, England, 18 April 1856, aboard the ship, Samuel Curling. There were 528 Welsh Saints and 149 English Saints under the leadership of Elder Dan Jones, who spoke both Welsh and English. . On 23 May, after 34 days, they landed in Boston.

At Iowa City, they were outfitted with a handcart. Phillip's obituary states that he came "with the first handcart company." It is known that Phillip and his family stayed at Florence, (Winter Quarters, now Omaha) Nebraska. They probably stayed at Florence because Margaret was soon expecting the birth of their fourth child, a boy they named Joseph, who was born on 10 July 1856 in Florence. They continued to live in Florence for four years until 1860, when they completed their journey in the ox train company of Captain John Smith (Church Patriarch), arriving in Great Salt Lake City on September 1, 1860, where they stayed for a time.

On 19 January 1861, Phillip and Margaret were sealed as husband and wife for all eternity by Brigham Young in the Salt Lake Endowment House. Almost two years later, 21 November 1863, Phillip entered into plural marriage. On this date Phillip was married to Maria Thornton and sealed to her by Wilford Woodruff in the Salt Lake Endowment House. Maria gave her birth date as 10 October 1814, at Presteigne, Radnorshire, North Wales. This is all the information we have about her.

Sometime after their marriage in 1863 and before the 1870 U. S. Federal Census, Phillip and at least Maria moved to Malad, Idaho. Phillip is recorded on the 1870 Oneida County census as being 58 years old, no occupation, and a personal estate valued at $500.00. Maria is listed as his wife, being 57 years old, and "keeps house" as her occupation. In the 1870 Utah census, Margaret Vaughan was living in Beaver City, Beaver, Utah.

Phillip did not live long after the 1870 census was taken. In the Tuesday, November 29, 1870, Deseret News Semi Weekly, the following obituary is recorded: "DIED. - At Deep Creek, Utah Territory, Oct. 22nd, 1870, Phillip Vaughan, after a long illness of consumption, aged 59 years. Brother Vaughan was born at Neath Abby, Glamorganshire, Wales. Embraced the gospel in 1843, was baptized by Abel Evans. Emigrated from Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire, Wales, with the first handcart company. He held the office of a High Priest, and died in full faith of the gospel."

Margaret Vaughan lived with her daughter, Maria Jane Brand Orwin Hall in Beaver, Utah. She died on 10 October 1912 at age 96 years. She was buried October 12, 1912, in Beaver, Utah.

Submitted by J. Gordon Vaughan,
great-great-grandson of
Morgan Vaughan & Margaret Jeremiah





Benjamin Waldron, Jr.

Born: 18 August 1853
Salt Lake City, Utah

Parents: Benjamin Waldron &
Emeline Savage

Parents: Freighter, Merchant
Rancher, Farmer

Died: 13 April 1914

Buried: Samaria, Idaho

Achsa Elizabeth Cheney

Born: 13 Jun 1872
Richville, Morgan, Utah

Parents: John Cheney &
Karen Sorensen Petersen

Died: 9 Jul 1955

Buried: Samaria, Idaho

Married: 16 June 1908, Salt Lake City, Utah

Moved to Malad Valley: Ben- 1868, Achsa- 1908

2 Children: **Levi Benjamin:** November 5, 1910
Evalyn A.

Benjamin Waldron, Jr. was born August 18, 1853, in Salt Lake City to Benjamin Waldron, Sr. and his wife, Emeline Savage. Not long after his birth, the family, including his older brother Levi, moved to Centerville. Ben built an adobe shop in which he set up his shoemaking business.

About 1855, the family decided they needed land to start a farm. Ben, Emeline, Ben Jr., and Gillispie went to Oregon Springs in the south end of the Malad Valley to claim some land. After many hardships, including failed crops, grasshoppers, snakes, and Indian troubles, the family moved back and forth between Oregon Springs and Centerville. The family did not have much success with farming and were often hungry. They survived on thistle, weeds, and sego lilies.

On October 9, 1856, Emeline had a baby girl, Emeline Eliza, the first white child born in the Malad Valley. On February 27, 1859 or 1860, Sarah Ann was born, and on December 11, 1862, Mary Maria was born but died two days later and was buried in Willard.

Between 1863 to 1865 Benjamin and Emeline separated and later divorced. Emeline took her four children and moved to Malad in 1867, where she stayed with friends for a few months. About that time a Welsh family settled in Samaria, a short distance from Malad. Several families, including Emeline's family, joined this new community. At some point, Emeline married James Thomas.

Benjamin, Sr. wrote to his boys, Levi and Ben, and encouraged them to take good care of their mother. The family built a log house. The boys chinked the logs, and Emeline carried the mortar. The home was one block east of Ben's future store. The boys worked for people in Samaria and did some freighting to Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana.

One day, in 1878, while using a threshing machine to harvest their crops, Ben's pant leg got caught in the tumbling rod. His leg was badly broken and flesh was ripped from his leg and up into his groin. He was bleeding badly. Someone was sent to Malad to bring the doctor. That doctor was able to stop the bleeding. It was determined more help was needed. A buggy and team of horses was sent to Logan to bring another doctor. The horses were run as fast and far as they could go; then they were traded for a fresh team. This was repeated until the doctor was brought to Samaria. He amputated Ben's leg and saved his life. The trip of 100 miles was made in three hours and forty minutes in a little black buggy and with five horse teams. Ben's leg was buried in the cemetery, but he complained of severe pain in the leg and was sure it was twisted in the box. The leg was dug up and straightened out so that he could find relief and be comfortable. Ben was 25 years old at this time.

Levi and Emeline cared for Ben. He recovered quite well. As soon as he could walk with a cane and an artificial leg, he enrolled at the Brigham Young College in Logan, Utah, where he studied mercantile management. At first he did his studies by home study, and after two years he moved to Logan and completed his studies at the school. In spite of his handicap, he excelled in all of his studies and won a prize for the highest marks in the class.

He returned to Samaria where he started the first mercantile institution there. In 1880, Ben's brother, Levi, cleared land and, with their sister Eliza's help, built a log room in which he set up his business. He had a peddling wagon in the beginning but later set up a partnership with William E. Hawkins. Later, this establishment was organized into the Samaria Co-op. By 1888 his business had grown so large he built a two-story brick building to house it.

He started a hotel across the street, a feed store, and a livery stable. He later added a butcher shop, ice house, barber shop, and feed and grain store to his ever-growing business. He had hay lands and livestock that had increased over the years, and the work of caring for them had been done by his brother Levi and Levi's son Glispie.

Ben was always too busy to participate in much of the social life of the town and had never married. In his fifties, he still had thick dark brown hair and blue eyes that sparkled with good humor.

In the summer of 1908, Ben made a business trip to Salt Lake City. He spent several days. When he returned, he was accompanied by a tall blond lady by the name of Axie Cheney, whom, he introduced as his wife. She soon won the hearts of all of Ben's family and friends. She was very kind hearted. She took over the management of the hotel.

Ben and Axie soon adopted a little boy, Levi. They were often seen riding with the little boy sitting between them in their beautiful surrey drawn by two beautifully groomed donkeys.

A short time later, they adopted a little girl they named Evalyn. For almost six years, they had a happy life together. Then on April 13, 1914, while in the hotel, Ben died very suddenly from unexplained causes. The whole valley mourned at his death, and hosts of people from far and near came to attend his funeral. Out of respect for his memory, the business houses of Malad all closed the day of his funeral so all could attend.

To everyone's surprise, he died a poor man because many to whom he had extended credit had betrayed his trust and failed to pay their accounts.

Achsa (Axie) was born in Richville, Morgan County, Utah, on June 13, 1872. Her father died when she was three years old. Her mother had to support a family of six by weaving. She also made nearly all of the family's clothes from wool which she spun and made into cloth. When Axie was five years old, they moved nearer to Ogden and then from there to Montpelier, Idaho, where they stayed one year and eventually came back to Richville. They sold out and moved to Star Valley, Wyoming.

Axie married John Heap when she was 23 years of age on January 9, 1896, at Freedom, Uintah Co., Wyoming. She and her husband purchased a ranch and together worked hard to make a living. In 1901 Axie and her husband John separated.

Seven years later she met and married Benjamin Waldron in the temple on June 17, 1908. Axie writes, "I went to Ogden and adopted a little boy two months old. He was born November 5, 1910. He was a little orfant (orphan) abandoned by his parents and was taken to the Crittington home. He weighed eight pounds and a half when I received him. The day that he was three months old we had him blessed giving him the name of Levi Benjaman, after his Father and Uncle." Later she adopted a baby girl.

Axie died July 9, 1955, and is buried near Benjamin Waldron, Jr. in Samaria, Oneida, Idaho.

Compiled from information contained in the book by Elizabeth Ballard, Pioneer Destiny, an article in the newspaper of that time, and a history written by Ben's grand niece, Elizabeth Waldron Apgood, that appeared in the book, The Samaritans. Axie's history came from a five-page work that was given to Phyllis Waldron Price by a relative of Axie.

Submitted by: Lael Dawn Waldron Christophersen and Wilma "B" Waldron Riddle.



Levi Glispie Waldron

Born: 10 March 1878
Samaria, Idaho

Parents: Levi Savage Waldron &
Davinnah Elizabeth Roderick

Occupation: Farmer/Rancher

Died: 19 March 1962

Buried: Samaria, Oneida, Idaho:

Sarah Eliza Thomas

Born: 13 December 1881
Malad, Oneida, Idaho

Parents: Frederick W. Thomas &
Ruth Ann Price

Died: 21 May 1962

Buried: Samaria, Oneida, Idaho

Married: 2 July 1900 Gwenford, Oneida, Idaho

14 Children:

David Thomas: 1902-1902
Elizabeth:1903-2001(Ray W. Jones, Elmer W. Apgood, Bart Van Oostendorp)
Frederick Thomas: 1904-1981 (Ruby Archibald)
Levi Thomas: 1906-1937 (Ivy Hope Parker)
John Thomas (Jack): 1907-1993 (Alma Jeanne Losee)
Ruth: 1909-1992 (Ralph C. Gibbs)
Edith: 1911-1998 (William R. Williams)
Lillie: 1912-1991 (Marcus J. Goldwater, Thornbury Walter Smith)
Lucy Amelia: 1914-1916
Glispy Thomas (Bud): 1915-1984 (Ovelear Bowcutt)
Cenious Thomas: 1918-2007(Edna Mae Croft Willie)
Katie:1919-2003 (William W. Evans, James D. Frazier)
Baby Girl: (1921-1921)
Eliza Merle: 1923- (William Mayfield, Bill McKissick)

Levi Glispie Waldron was born in Samaria, Idaho, on March 10, 1878, to Levi Savage Waldron and Davinah Elizabeth Roderick. As a young boy, he attended school in the little log schoolhouse and later on the top floor of Uncle Ben Waldron's store. He had a special aptitude for figures. He learned to compute the tonnage of a stack of hay, the bushels in a granary, the weight of animals, and the selling prices of these. This ability put him in good stead later on in his various occupations.

He assisted in the hay fields and went to the canyons to get out logs. He also rode the range with the older men of Samaria and of surrounding valleys, gathering up the livestock for his father and for his Uncle Ben. He was honest and dependable and did whatever was asked of him within reason. Glispie worked with his father, who had a lot of land and livestock. He dug wells and irrigation ditches all over the valley. He and his father dug a huge fish and duck pond at his father's place. Glispie was an accomplished horseman and loved horses.

One day while Glispie was on his horse gathering the family's horses in the mountains, he came upon an iron door that seemed to cover the opening of a mine. He had to keep up with the horses so he hung his jacket where he could come back and find it so he could investigate the door and mine more carefully. Unfortunately, when he returned, he was unable to find his jacket or the iron door. He was about 12 years old at the time. Over the years, the iron door became quite a legend with many stories being written about it and what might be behind it.

One Sunday at the home of his uncle and aunt, Billy and Annie Roderick, Glispie met Annie's niece, Eliza Thomas from Malad, who was visiting there. That afternoon he took her horseback riding and then to the ice cream parlor where, in his generous way, he treated everyone. The next time he saw her was at a round dance. During a dance with her, he swung around, grabbed for her arm, missed it, and caught her long braid hanging down her back. The braid came off in his hand. Never having seen a switch, he thought he had pulled her hair out by the roots. They were both embarrassed, but soon he was courting her, and they were married July 2, 1900, in Gwenford, at his father's home, a big two-story house that was a mansion for those days.

Sarah Eliza Thomas was always called Eliza. She was the daughter of Frederick Thomas and Ruth Price and was born in Malad, Idaho, on December 13, 1881, in a little three-room log house her parents rented from Jackson Fallis. Both parents came from Wales.

Frederick owned a furniture store in Malad and homesteaded a farm in Elkhorn, a few miles northeast of Malad. Here the family lived during the summer months. It was very fertile land with natural springs. They raised hay and had a garden, orchard and berry patch, a cow and chickens. They sold butter and eggs. Each child had his share to do and was trained to do it well.

Frederick and Ruth had eleven children, Eliza being the eighth. There were Joe, Freddy, Johnny, Ruthy, Nelly, Ester, Eliza, Jennette, Lilly, and Dave. They were a religious and affectionate family with love and respect for each other and respect for the law. As a family they were always good company, visiting, reminiscing, and laughing about practical jokes they played on each other. Eliza had a wonderful sense of humor and in later years was famous among friends and grandchildren for her stories of early days.

Glispie and Eliza's first home was a one-room log cabin behind his parents' home. After three years, they moved out of the log cabin and into a better house by the grist mill. In the fall of 1909, they moved to a home Glispie had built in Samaria. The logs for that house were brought out of the mountains by Glispie.

Eliza and Glispie were extremely happy to move their family into the new house. In those days, it was a first class "mansion." It had two extra large rooms, stood high on a cement foundation, with high ceilings, real shingles on the roof, red brick chimneys at each end, real plaster chinked

between the logs and on the interior walls, glass in the front door, woodwork that was grained and varnished, and a front porch running the full length of the two rooms. At last Eliza had her dream house. A few months after they moved in, their second daughter Ruth was born, and the rest of their family of 14 children were born here: Edith, Lillie, Amelia (who died at the age of two), Glispy (Bud), Cenious, Katie, a stillborn baby girl, and Eliza Merle.

By the time he was 22, Glispie had accumulated some hay land, a few head of cattle, a good team and wagon, and the best saddle pony he could find. His greatest love was a high-spirited saddle pony. He broke most of the broncos in the valley and loved to try his skill with the lariat. He branded and dehorned livestock and was put in charge of the stallions owned by the community. He acted as veterinarian – many people said the best in the county – but never charged for this service.

Eliza worked very hard those days, rearing her large family, and cooking for large crews of hay men, and putting up fruit. She was one of the best cooks and was known for her light baking powder biscuits which she could throw together at a minute's notice, and for her flaky pies. She was an immaculate housekeeper and always kept herself and the children in clean starched clothes. She taught her children that "cleanliness is next to godliness."

Eliza's health was poor so the girls had the responsibility of the home, now a large house with all modern conveniences. Ruth, Edith, and Lillie married. Glispy and Cenious went off to college. As the children left, Glispie and Eliza were left with no help. Bud returned from California and took over the farming. The married girls came to help with the house when they could. Eliza suffered from rheumatoid arthritis and later was also a diabetic.

Glispie always had good health and lived a clean life, which paid off in his middle age when a ricocheting bullet from a .22 rifle penetrated his chest and lodged between the great vessels of his heart. The bullet was not removed because the doctors were afraid the operation would be a greater hazard than to leave it in. He was riding his horse back from the meadowlands when he stopped to go through a gate and close it again. The bullet was from a gun that a young man was using to shoot fish. The bullet ricocheted off the water and hit Glispie in the chest. He got on his horse and went to tell the young man what had happened and that he should be more careful. He rode on home, but when the girls asked why he had a hole in his shirt and blood on the shirt, he said he had been kicked by a calf. A few minutes later, the family of the young man came to the house to check on his condition. It was only then that he admitted what had happened and was rushed to the doctor. He still had the bullet in his chest when he died.

He was a trustee of the Samaria school district, a member of the board of the Samaria Irrigation Company, board member and president of the Federal Land Bank, and a member of the Samaria Grazing Association.

He was stricken with a heart attack and died March 19, 1962. His friends and relatives showed their appreciation for his many benevolences by graveling the more than three miles of roads from his home to the church and cemetery that were impassably muddy at that time of year. This was in tribute to a great man and cherished friend.

Following Glispie's heart attack and death on March 19, 1962, Eliza went into a coma from which she never rallied, and on May 21, 1962, she joined her beloved husband and companion in death and was laid to rest at his side in the Samaria Cemetery.

Submitted by: Wilma "B" Riddle and Lael Dawn Christopherson. Some material came from a history written by Beth Apgood (daughter of Glispie and Eliza).



William Spencer Waldron

Born: 24 December 1888
Gwenford, Oneida, Idaho

Parents: Levi Savage Waldron &
Davinah Elizabeth Roderick

Died: 17 October 1983

Buried: Samaria, Idaho

Amy Servernia Ware

Born: 26 June 1891
Darien, Walworth,
Wisconsin

Parents: Frank Elijah Ware &
Mary Elizabeth Nichols

Died: 4 October 1974

Buried: Samaria, Idaho

Married: 24 August 1922

Moved to Malad Valley: William-1888, Amy-1922

7 Children:

Mary Elizabeth: 26 May 1923-1983
Boy: 30 October 1924-1924
Lucille Ione
Ila May: 24 September 1927-2004 (Virgil Williams)
Robert Ware: 10 August 1929-1986
Wayne Williams
Edna Louise: 13 December 1934 -1934

William Spencer Waldron was born in Gwenford, Idaho, on December 24, 1888, in a one-room log cabin. William was the son of Levi Savage Waldron and Davinah Elizabeth Roderick. Levi was born in Kanesville, Iowa. He and his family were among the earliest settlers in the Malad Valley. Davinah Elizabeth, known as Lizzy, was an immigrant from Wales.

William's childhood was spent near extended family. He considered some of his Roderick cousins among his best friends. He lived on a large farm and enjoyed ice skating and riding saddle horses. There was also a lot farm work to do like putting up hay, herding cattle, milking cows, and a dozen other farm duties.

The Waldron family did not have a great deal to start with, but through hard work, they greatly improved their living conditions. William's father, Levi, built his own power plant, using a water wheel to supply electricity to their home.

At the age of seven, William started attending school in a log cabin in Samaria about a mile south of his home in Gwenford. Learning was meager, and the school so small that it was crowded. At times, the weather was so bad that he almost froze coming and going to school. Many times he had to miss school because there was work to be done at home. He was able to graduate from the 8th grade.

William met Amy Servernia Ware in Albion, Idaho. They were married on August 24, 1922, and in April 1925 were sealed in the Logan Temple.

Amy Servernia Ware was born June 26, 1891 in Darien, Walworth, Wisconsin. She was the daughter of Frank Elijah Ware and Mary Elizabeth Nichols. (She was named after her two grandmothers.)

When Amy was nine years old, her father, Frank and mother, Mary Elizabeth, became ill. Her father died from the illness, leaving the family in poor economic circumstances. Mary Elizabeth took in washing to support the family. By the end of the year, Mary Elizabeth had also died. At the time of Mary Elizabeth's death, the remaining children were split up and scattered throughout the country, each going to live with an aunt or uncle. Amy went to live with her mother's sister, Nettie.

Amy was fortunate enough to be able to attend school. In 1902, she went to the State School for Dependent Children. By the time Amy was 18, she had desires to attend high school. While attending high school, she worked for her board and room.

In 1910, she and a friend took the teacher's examination for fun. She passed the examination and taught school the following year. She would then teach school during the year and during the summer would continue with her own education. In 1918, she was able to attend the State Teacher's College in Colorado.

A friend of Amy's went to Daniels, Idaho, to teach. The friend encouraged Amy to attend summer school in Idaho. While in Albion, Idaho, attending school, she met William Waldron. They began dating that summer and married in August 1922. William and Amy were the parents of seven children, five who lived to adulthood.

Amy joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in 1924. She was an active member of the Relief Society, Sunday School, and Primary in the Samaria Ward. She taught a Primary class for over twenty years. She had a strong testimony of the gospel and enjoyed doing genealogy work.

William enjoyed reading, going to motion pictures, dances, and playing baseball. In his later years, he and Amy were able to travel to Colorado, Montana, and Canada. William enjoyed attending the temple. He also served as Sunday school superintendent for many years.

Submitted by: Lucille Waldron Schwartz Ipsen





David Davis Williams

Born: 19 June 1852
Llanelly, Glamorganshire, Wales

Parents: John Haines Williams & Sarah Jane Davis

Departure: 18 February 1856

Ship: *Caravan*

Died: 27 June 1927

Buried: Samaria, Idaho

Rebecca Price Williams

Born: 31 December 1857
Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, Wales

Parents: Jenkins Williams & Elizabeth Price

Arrival: 25 July 1870

Ship: *Italy*

Died: 30 March 1936

Buried: Malad, Idaho

Married: 31 December 1877, St. John, Idaho

Moved to Malad Valley: David – 1866, Rebecca - 1872

13 Children:

Sarah Elizabeth: 1878-1968 (James Benjamin McQuire)
John Jenkin: 1879-1879
Mary Jane: 1881-1975 (John N. Hill)
David Joseph: 1883-1973 (Esther Katherine Munsey)
Phoebe Ann: 1884-1942 (Thomas Charles Jones)
William Jenkin: 1886-1966 (Mary May John)
Eliza Mae: 1888-1967 (Gomer Vaughn Rees)
Margaret Rebecca: 1889-1980 (Walter Russel Ripley)
John Haines: 1891-1957 (Eleanor Jones)
Catherine Zina: 1893-1988 (Elijah R. Van Ables)
Beatrice Estella: 1895-1976 (William Carl Jones)
Frances Orenda: 1897-1897
George Thomas: 1901- 1962 (Theona Withers)

David Davis Williams (also known as D.D. Williams) was born June 19, 1852, in Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, Wales. He was the son of John Haines and Sarah Jane Davis Williams. He was the second child of eleven children, having an older brother William Davis Williams. His other siblings were Catherine, Thomas Davis, Ann Ellen, Eliza Belle, Sarah, Mary Jane, John Hennys, George Haines, Francis, and Joseph.

His father was a coal miner, and they made their home in Llanelly. When they heard the gospel preached, they accepted it and made plans to emigrate to America. They left Liverpool, bound for America, on the ship *Caravan*, on February 18, 1856. Traveling with John H. and Sarah Jane were their three children, William (5), David (3), and Catherine (1). Also in their party were John's father John and his brothers and sisters: Richard, Joseph, Mary, Sarah, and Thomas. They were six weeks at sea, arriving in New York on the March 27, 1856. From there they all went to Scranton, Pennsylvania, to work in the coal mines and earn money for the trip west.

The winter of 1859-60 found David and his family in Winter Quarters, where they endured many hardships. Somewhere between the time they landed in New York and the time they left Florence, Nebraska, in the John Smith ox train, Catherine died. However, Thomas and Ann were born in Pennsylvania.

David was seven when the ox train pulled out onto the trail on June 15, 1860. He turned eight years old just four days into this journey. They arrived in Salt Lake City on September 4 of that same year and went immediately to the Ogden area where they lived for a number of years. Eliza, Sarah, Mary Jane, and John Hennys were born in Ogden.

When John was six months old, they joined a group of Saints who were moving to Idaho and moved to Muddy Creek. Muddy Creek later became known as Woodruff. They worked hard, clearing sage brush and starting a farm. Here George and Francis were born. Then their home was destroyed by fire, and they moved into the Malad Valley, first to St. John and then to a homestead in Gwenford. Here the last of David's siblings, Joseph, was born.

David worked with his father on all of these ventures and likely attended some school in Samaria, Idaho. On December 31, 1877, David married Rebecca Price Williams in her family home in St. John, Idaho. He was 25, and it was Rebecca's 20th birthday. They were married by William Waytell, a Justice of the Peace.

Rebecca was the daughter of Jenkin and Elizabeth Price Williams. She was born on December 31, 1857, in Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, Wales. Her brothers and sisters were Jenkin, Jane, Mary, William, Eyram (Hyrum), Gwendlyn, Joseph, Elizabeth, Thomas, and Anne. Eyram, Gwendlyn, Joseph, and Elizabeth died before the family immigrated in 1870. They stopped in Pennsylvania, where in 1871 Anne passed away at the age of 6. In 1872 they finished their journey, immediately coming to St. John and homesteading. Jenkin and Elizabeth's son, Jenkin, and daughter, Mary, did not come west but stayed in Pennsylvania.

David and Rebecca took up a homestead in Gwenford where they lived and farmed for 20 years. All of their 13 children were born in Samaria. They were Sarah Elizabeth, John Jenkin, Mary Jane, David Joseph, Phoebe Ann, William Jenkin, Eliza Mae, Margaret Rebecca, John Haines, Catherine Zina, Beatrice Estella, Frances Orenda, and George Thomas.

During this time, D.D. operated a freighting business between Kelton, Utah, and Helena, Montana. He served as Deputy Sheriff and was the first Chief of Police in Samaria, Idaho. Rebecca, with the help of her sons, ran the farm. Indians often stopped for a handout, and Rebecca was always afraid for her children. Mary Jane remembers her mother opening the trap door in the floor of their home and shooing the children down the ladder to hide in the dirt cellar when she saw them coming. Once, when it seemed they had been down there in the dark a very long time, David went up the

ladder and pushed the door up an inch or so, right next to a big Indian's foot.

Later, D. D. and Rebecca took over a building that had housed a furniture store owned by Isaac Evans. They opened the D.D. Williams Candy Kitchen. They sold suckers, hard tack, taffy, and ice cream cones. There was a pool table in the back of the store and a barber's chair in one corner. It was a gathering place and a treat for children. (This building later became the Blue Goose.)

Zelma Atkinson Jones remembered that if they did all of their chores on Saturday morning, their mother would let them take an egg to the Candy Kitchen to trade with Mrs. Williams for some candy. She said the counter was just two boards laid over some barrels, but every spring Mrs. Williams would buy new oil cloth that she would carefully glue to the boards, mitering the corners tightly so it was as smooth as any formica. Mrs. Williams kept it immaculately clean. Once she asked the Atkinson girls if they ever wondered why the men didn't lean against her counter like they did at the store across the street. She then showed them a long jeweled hat pin. "When they lean," she said, "I just come up between the boards with this. I never have any trouble."

David and Rebecca were kind and giving. Mary Jane said the children always loved to see Grandpa come to visit, as he always had treats for them. They were known for being generous.

David D. died on June 27, 1927. After his death, Rebecca moved to Malad where she lived until her death on March 30, 1936. They are both buried in Samaria.

Submitted by: Rosemary Hill Thomas



Jenkin Williams

Born: 13 April 1816
Dudley, Staffordshire, England

Parents: Jenkin Williams &
Mary Richards

Arrived: 25 July 1870
New York

Ship: *Italy*

Died: 28 May 1880

Buried: St. John, Idaho

Elizabeth Price

Born: 23 March 1820
Merthyr Tydfil,
Glamorgan, Wales

Parents: William Price &
Jane Amont

Died: 25 November 1906

Buried: St. John, Idaho

Married: 20 December 1840, Kidwelty, Carmarthen, Wales

Moved to Malad Valley: 1871-1872

10 Children:

Jenkin: 1841-1917 (Ann Owens)
Jane: 1844-1922 (John Mandry)
Mary: 1845- (Thomas Ellis)
William: 1848-1893 (Sarah Ann Jones)
Hyrum: 1850-1851
Gwendlyn: 1852-1856
Joseph: 1855-1856
Elizabeth: 1856-1857
Rebecca Price: 1857-1936 (David Davis Williams)
Thomas: 1860-1865

Jenkin Williams was born on April 13, 1816, in Dudley, Staffordshire, England, to Jenkin Williams and Mary Richards. He was christened on May 21, 1820, at St. Thomas Church in Dudley. Jenkin had at least two younger sisters, Catherine and Sarah. His parents were both born in Wales, and by the time Jenkin was 24, they were once again living in Abergavenney, Wales. Jenkin Sr. was a molder in the mines, and Jenkin Jr. was a collier in 1840 when he married Elizabeth Price. They were married in the Kidwelty Parish Church in Carmarthen on December, 20, 1840.

Elizabeth was born on March 23, 1820, in Merthyr Tydfil, Wales. Her parents were William Price and Jane Amont. At the time of her marriage, they were also living at Abergavenney, Wales, where her father was employed as a collier.

Jenkin and Elizabeth first lived in Rhymney, Glamorgan, Wales, where their oldest son, Jenkin, was born in 1841. That was also the year that Elizabeth became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

They then moved to Aberdare, where Jane, Mary and William joined their family. In 1850 they briefly moved to Briton Ferry where their son Eyram (Hyrum) was born and died at the age of one year and three months. By 1851 they returned to Aberdare, where Jenkin worked as a forge mill rough roller. After this move, Gwendlyn, Joseph, and Elizabeth were born and within at few years died. Gwendlyn died at the age of three; Joseph died of scarlet fever at the age of ten months; and Elizabeth died when she was only two months old.

Rebecca was born in Merthyr Tydfil, in 1857, and then the family returned to Briton Ferry where Thomas was born. Thomas died of smallpox at the age of five. Anne was born in Briton Ferry in 1865.

The family emigrated to the United States in 1870, leaving Liverpool on the ship, Italy, and arriving in New York on July 25, 1870. Jenkin was 54 and Elizabeth was 50. Their son Jenkin (30) (newly married) and his wife Ann (Owens) emigrated with them. Also coming were Jane (28), Mair "Mary"(26), William (21), Rebecca (11), and Anne (5).

They first stopped in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, where they worked in the mines, and where, in 1871, Anne passed away and was buried. By the summer of 1872, Jenkin and Elizabeth had arrived in Utah, making the journey by train. Their son, Jenkin and wife Anne and their daughter Mary (who had married Thomas Ellis) remained in Pennsylvania for the rest of their lives.

Jenkin and Elizabeth, with the rest of their family, came to the Malad Valley and settled in St. John where Jenkin farmed. Jenkin passed away on May 28, 1880, on the road between Bear River, Utah, and Henderson Creek, Idaho. He is buried in the St. John cemetery.

Elizabeth, who went by Eliza after arriving in this country, continued to run the farm and to help her two daughters, Jane and Rebecca, who lived in the same valley. She always went to stay and help them, and some of her granddaughters, too, when a new baby came.

In 1893, her son William died in Salt Lake, leaving two children, William Jenkin Williams (Drummer Bill) and Zina orphans, as their mother had died two years before. The children had been living with their Grandmother Jones, who stated that she was too old to take care of them, so when they returned to St. John, Eliza brought William (10) and Zina (4) back to make their home with her. There they grew up. Eliza was 73 at this time.

Eliza could neither read nor write, but she did learn to speak English. She served nine years in the Relief Society Presidency in St. John. Eliza passed away on November 25, 1906, in St. John at the age of 86. She is buried by her husband in the St. John Cemetery.

Submitted by: Rosemary Hill Thomas

John Haines Williams

Born: 8 February 1829
Pembrey, Carmarthenshire, Wales

Parents: John Williams & Frances Hennys

Arrived: 27 March 1856
New York

Ship: *Caravan*

Died: 20 January 1882

Buried: Malad City Cemetery

Sarah Jane Davis

Born: 5 July 1830
Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, Wales

Parents: William Davis & Margaret

Died: 4 August 1892

Buried: Malad City Cemetery

Married: 1849, Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, Wales

Moved to Malad Valley: Summer of 1866

12 Children:

William Davis: 1850-1916 (Hannah Thomas)
David Davis: 1852-1927 (Rebecca Price Williams)
Catherine: 1854-before 1860
Thomas Davis: 1856-1900 (Mary Ann Davis, Agnes Ellen Bowen)
Ann Ellen: 1857-1936 (Joshua 'Jesse' Lewis Thomas)
Eliza Bell: 1862-1941 (William Jones)
Sarah: abt. 1862 (died as an infant)
Mary Jane: 1865-1913 (Samuel Deer Davis)
John Hennys: 1866-1956 (Rebecca Morse)
George Haines: 1868-1950 (Sarah Elizabeth Morse)
Francis: 1870-1948 (Samuel John Williams)
Joseph Davis: 1872-1943 (Rachel Morse)

John Haines Williams was born February 8, 1829, at Pembrey, Carmarthenshire, Wales, son of John Williams and Frances Henneys. He was the fourth child of ten children: Frances, Elizabeth, Catherine, John H., Ann, Mary, David, Sarah, Richard, and Joseph. His father was a collier by trade and worked hard to sustain a large family. John H. married Sarah Jane Davis, daughter of William and Margaret Davis of Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, Wales. She was born 5 July 1830 at Kidwelly and was the youngest of nine children: Margaret, Mary, Ann, William, Eliza, John, David, Lewis, and Sarah Jane.

John H. and Sarah Jane made their home in Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, Wales, where he worked in the coal mines. Here two sons and a daughter were born: William, David, and Catherine. Upon hearing the Gospel and the advantages of life in America, they worked and saved and made plans for a new home there.

They left Liverpool, bound for America, on the ship *Caravan*, on February 18, 1856. Traveling with John and Sarah Jane were their three children, William (5), David (3), and Catherine (1). Sarah was again expecting a child. Also in their party were John H.'s father, John, and John H.'s brothers and sisters: Richard, Joseph, Mary, Sarah, and Thomas. His brother David was married to Gwendlyn Jordan on board the ship in the Liverpool harbor. They had made a deposit of 20 pounds, and John, Sr. paid 17 pounds more. John H. paid 18 pounds 5 shillings more. They were six weeks at sea and arrived in New York City on March 27, 1856.

At first John H. and Sarah settled in Pennsylvania. John H. worked in the mines. During their stay in Pennsylvania, Thomas and Ann Ellen were born. They then left by ox cart to cross the plains to Utah. One winter they camped at Council Bluffs, encountering many hardships. Somewhere between the time they landed in New York and the spring of 1860, Catherine died. They left Florence, Nebraska, on June 15, 1860, as part of the John Smith ox train, arriving in Salt Lake City, September 4, 1860.

They went immediately to Ogden, where they made their home for several years. While they were in Ogden, Eliza Bell, Sarah, John, and Mary were born.

When a group of Saints was leaving for southeastern Idaho, John and Sarah Jane and their eight children went with them to the Malad Valley. During the summer of 1866, they settled in Muddy Creek, later known as Woodruff. Here George and Frances were born.

John and Sarah Jane had much misfortune including a large fire that destroyed their home. They moved to Malad and later took up a 320-acre homestead in Gwenford. They worked hard clearing the land of sage by hand, ready for crop planting. Here John raised hay, grain, and cattle. The children went to a small grade school in Samaria. John was a lover of fine horses and cattle. Many people of the valley bought animals from him. They built a three-room log house and were happy in their new home. Here Joseph, their eleventh child, was born.

Desiring the best for their children in education and having a desire to share their happiness in the truths of the Gospel, Thomas was sent to Europe and labored as an LDS missionary in England and Wales. After his return home, he attended school and taught school many years. This privilege couldn't be afforded the others after the death of their father.

Sarah Jane was a very proud, cultured, and refined woman, a wonderful homemaker, seamstress, and cook. Many enjoyed her delicious home-cooked meals. She had to make bread nearly every day. The Indians were prowlers at that time. They came to her home often, but she believed in the admonition of President Brigham Young, "It is better to feed them than to fight them." This she did.

John Haines died on January 20, 1882, at the age of fifty-three. Sarah Jane worked very hard caring for her family. Her daughter, Frances, lived with her until her mother's death on August 4, 1892. John Haines and Sarah Jane were buried in the Malad City Cemetery.

Information taken from
"John Haines Williams and Sarah Jane Davis"
by Mabel Davis, a granddaughter
"John H. Williams" by Ora W. Jones (1953)
British Mission Emmigration Records
Crossing the Plains File.

Submitted by: Rosemary Hill Thomas