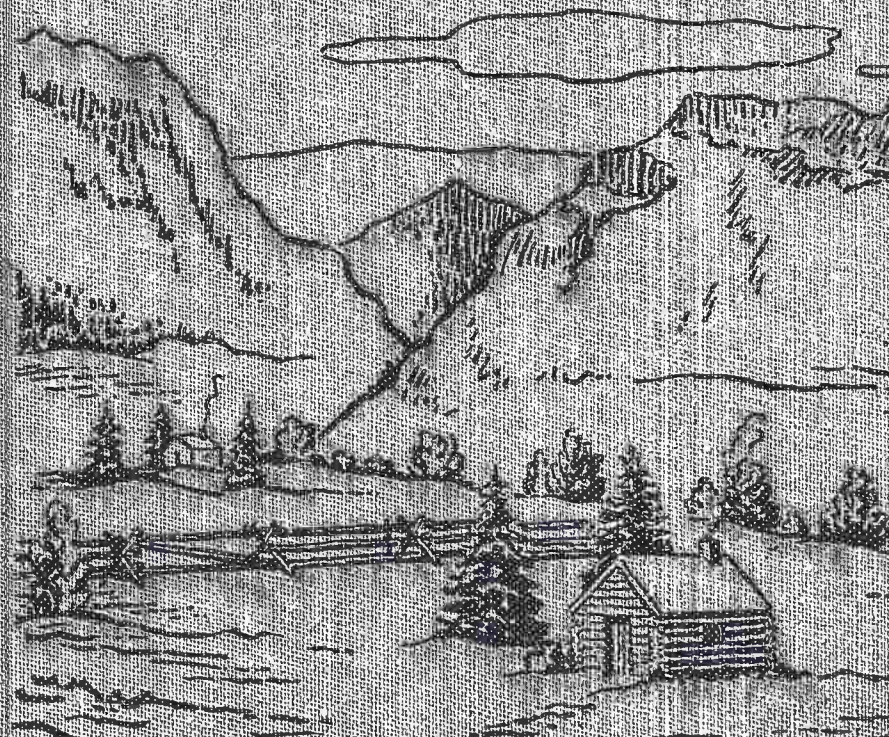


Henefer
OUR
VALLEY HOME



HENEFER - OUR VALLEY HOME

FANNIE J. RICHINS
MADE IN U.S.A.



HENEFER — OUR VALLEY HOME

Out where one seems to catch the inspiration, breath and freshness of the high, wide valley where genuine hospitality is universal, and friends, well, just about everyone is your friend; where much of the charm and magic of the Old West still remains; where people are simple, kind and true; where clothes and purse matter little, is our land of dreams, Henefer.

We love her sage-clad hills, beautiful always but, more so at evening time, stretching far to the horizon, where one in fancy sees the white stretching wagons of the Pioneers still lumbering along 'the old wagon trail.'

We love her graceful lowlands rising to the majestic snow-clad mountains, abounding in game and frequently unexplored, except by the most venturesome, where nature stores the snows which transform the beautiful valley below into treasure houses for her chosen people.

We love the majesty of the old Weber River as it winds its way through fields or rugged cliffs on its way to the great Salt Lake. All its grandeur becomes a veritable paradise for the natural love. Her painted sunsets challenge the artist's brush. Her simplicity of life has builded men of good character. Future generations shall continue to thrill to the 'coming home' welcome that lingers for those who build in yet more distant places.

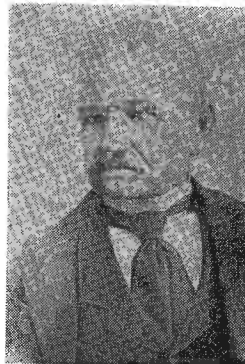
Yes, in the shadow of the beautiful wasatch-mountains is nestled the little city of Henefer. The broad Weber River flowing peacefully on, is lined on either side with towering cottonwood trees and wil-

lows. The rolling hills to the eastward form a beautiful scene both summer and winter. The high Wasatch Range is a symbol of protection and is a source of beauty which adds a picturesque setting to the passerby. In 1847, the Mormon Pioneers seeking a permanent home in the West followed down the Weber river as far as the narrows, hoping to find a way down the canyon to Salt Lake Valley.

On July 19, the advance pioneer company with Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow, in the lead traveled through the present site of Henefer. Brigham Young with the remainder of the company camped that night on the east bank of the river directly south of the town of Henefer. This first company consisting of 143 men, 3 women, and 2 children entered the valley of Great Salt Lake, July 22 to 24, 1847. The members of the Mormon Battalion and the Mississippi Saints who had wintered at Pueblo followed, arriving in Salt Lake City, July 29. In all, 13 companies, totaling 2,095, traveled over this trail during this first year.

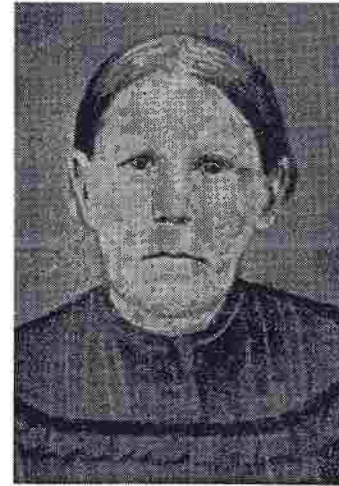
In the pioneer plan of colonization men with families were called to settle communities where there was good soil and water, securing their land by what was called as squatter's right. It is said that as early as 1848, "Quincy Knowlton and a nineteen-year-old companion, herded a few head of cattle on the Weber at the place later known as Heneferville and they stayed there too late in the fall. When the deep snows came, Quincy sent his companion over the big mountain trail to get food and help for the trek back to the valley. Quincy waited until he could wait no longer and taking the cattle that were strong enough to walk started down the Weber toward Morganville riding the cows as much as he could in his weakened condition. The cattle kept dying along the way but he finally made it out of the Weber into Ogden Valley with but a handful of stock left and barely alive himself.

In the year 1853 two brothers, William and James Hennefer, received a call from Brigham Young asking them to take their families to start a settlement along the Weber River in the valley, which was then known as an Indian hunting ground. Upon the advice of Brigham Young, they gathered their meager belongings together, placed them in two covered wagons and made the hard journey over the mountains into the little valley known as Henefer. They took up forty acres of land on the sage covered flat and proceeded to organize a make-shift home. It was necessary for

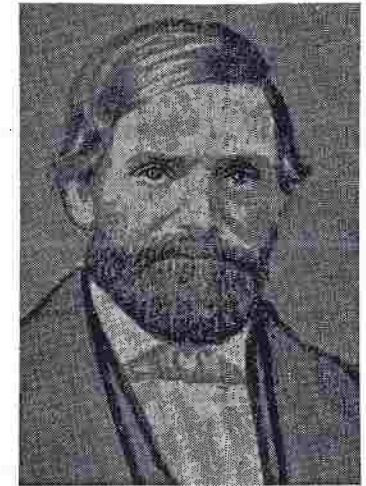


William H. Hennefer

them to live in their wagons and fortify themselves against the Indians while they cut and prepared logs to build their cabins. Each night one of



Sarah Hennefer



James Hennefer

the men would keep the fires burning to frighten away wild animals or unfriendly Indians. The first cabin finished, which consisted of one large room and a lean-to, was occupied by both families until a second one could be built.

They brought with them, two cows, two pair of oxen and different kinds of seeds. At this time the valley was covered with sage brush and a great deal of hard work was required to prepare the soil for planting. Many dangers, sacrifices and hardships were endured by the Hennefer families. Often they would find a brown bear in the lean-to of the house, calmly licking the cream from the milk or eating wild honey which had been gathered by the men.

During the next few years two more children were born to William and his wife and three weeks after the birth of Edward Elijah, the second child, Rebecca passed away from complications of childbirth. On January 13, 1854 when Summit County was organized William Hennefer was appointed a Selectman of the county. In 1861 William was chosen by Brigham Young as Presiding Elder of the Henefer Branch, with James Hennefer and Abraham Hays as counselors. After a few years William moved back to Salt Lake City and remained there until his death.

Charles Richins, who was the next Presiding Elder, arrived at Salt Lake City in 1853 and moved to Henefer with his wife, Louisa and one child in 1860. They lived in two tents down near the river until they were able to provide shelter. They built two rooms of adobe brick above three dugouts which served as their home for over

a year. This house was the first one built in Henefer, out of material other than logs.

In the spring of 1860 William Batchelor and Charles S. Appleby came from Salt Lake City and took up land at the mouth of Batchelor's Canyon. Other settlers soon came into the Valley.

In 1861 the town plot was surveyed by Jesse Fox and about two miles above the settlement a water ditch was tapped from the river but only a little work was done on it for a number of years. The first cost of bringing the water for irrigation purposes from the river onto the bench land was \$4.50 per acre of land claimed. It took sometime for this to become established and the people existed on what little water they could obtain from three small streams, namely, the "Hogsback Creek" in Main Canyon and "Batchelor's Creek" about one mile south of the settlement and "Franklin's Creek," a quarter of a mile farther south.

The settlers houses, built of logs of adobe, had barred shutters, the doors were of heavy plank and the floors were made of firmly packed clay blocks which were laid as close together as possible. The roofs were built of heavy dried mud upon which another coat of dry dirt was put to keep the mud from cracking. Even so during the rainy seasons, they would leak. There was an abundance of timber in the nearby canyons and as more settlers came more log cabins were built. The hauling was done by oxteam and horses. Colonel Enoch Rees claimed two hundred acres of land in 1862. However, in 1856 Colonel Rees sold his claim to W. W. Cluff of Coalville for \$10.00 per acre.

During the early settlement years Indians camped along the river bottoms and sometimes as many as fifteen hundred of one tribe would be camped there. The Indian Chief best-remembered was Washakie of the Shoshones and in August 1866 he appeared on the Weber River with his tribe. He was a friend to the whiteman and helped to do away with troubles between the redman and the settlers, but in the month of May 1866, because of danger of being attacked by Indians the settlers moved to Coalville. They stayed only a short time, then returned to their location on the Weber River where they built a fort. The fort was built of logs on the ground where the present meetinghouse now stands. It enclosed approximately an acre of ground and was constructed with log houses facing the center with the outside walls serving as protection. According to the record of Summit Stake history the last known Indian warfare was near Coalville in about 1867. It was a slight skirmish between the settlers and a few renegade Indians who were stirred up by a white man.

Teams were sent from Henefer in 1866 to the Missouri River to help returning teamsters on their way to the valley. John Brown from Hoytsville, Osborn Cooley from Croydon, Walter Wilson and George Judd from Henefer were in this group. At this time Elder Charles Richins permitted his home to be used for meeting purposes. All

transportation was done by ox teams and supplies were brought from Salt Lake City, many of which were obtained from the General Tithing Office of the Church.

In 1867 Henneferville citizens purchased eighteen sections of land from the Union Pacific Railroad. Other settlers on the Weber were forced to rent such land from them at an annual rate of \$15.00 per section. They paid this amount for one hundred fifty four sections in their efforts to build up a livestock project in those early years.

In 1868 locusts destroyed most of the crops of the entire county. A few potatoes, peas and beets were saved. In 1869 grasshoppers destroyed all the grain crops of Henneferville, Croydon and Porterville. In these early days everything the people needed was expensive to buy. Flour was \$25.00 a sack and sugar was \$10.00 for fourteen pounds. The cooking utensils were of iron, a dutch oven and lid was used for baking. Frying pans, kettles and tea kettles were of iron, but the buckets were made of brass. The furniture was crude. Bed slats were of cowhide, and for many years straw-filled ticks were used on the beds. The filling of the ticks in the fall and sleeping on the fresh straw was a great event in the lives of the youngsters. There were no matches in the early days so the fires were banked for the night with ashes and if this was neglected the neighbors would borrow hot coals from each other.

Keeping yeast on hand was another problem. In the fall of the year many would go to the canyons to pick hops for the yeast supply. Charlotte Paskett made yeast for all the village people and the children would come each night with a cup of flour or sugar to exchange for yeast. Needles were scarce and at one time there was only one needle in the entire settlement. It had to be guarded with care and passed around from one neighbor to another. Steel at this time was almost unknown. The stoves were made of iron and were very crude.

In the fall of every year deer hunting was one of the means of obtaining meat for winter use. In those days, the meat was jerked and dried. Some portions were put into brine. The men would go to the canyons in sleighs when the snows were deep and stay for weeks at a time to obtain meat for the townspeople. The women worked as hard as the men to provide food and clothing for their families, but in spite of their hardships the people enjoyed themselves. They shared joy and sorrows together. Sickness and disease of many kinds came upon them. The worst calamity of all was the diphtheria epidemic. Children were taken suddenly ill and in a few days died. No help was to be had nearer than Salt Lake City other than the two local women who doctored with herbs. In three weeks time 17 children were buried and there was great sorrow among the people.

THE WOMAN WHO PIONEERED THE WEST

Prophets, gazing towards the mountains,
 Once foresaw a promised land,
 They saw fields in desert valleys,
 They saw mighty cities stand
 On the hills, But all their dreaming
 Would not find fulfillment now,
 Had the hand that rocked the cradle
 Lacked the strength to guide the plow.

Men who battled single handed,
 With unbroken wilderness,
 Staggered back at last defeated
 By the curse of loneliness.
 Men made trails for men to follow
 When adventure bade them roam,
 But the trail a woman followed
 Led, unerring, toward a home.

Home! No price of toil and patience
 Was too great for her to pay.
 Danger, suffering and hardship—
 Through them all she found a way.
 Her indomitable courage
 Banished doubt and conquered fear.
 She was mother, wife and partner—
 Every inch a pioneer.

(From Pioneer Song Book.)

NAMES AND PERSONAL DATA OF SOME OF THE EARLY
SETTLERS OF HENEFER

*They little dreamt that time would write their name
 With pride and honor in the hall of fame—
 Those Mormon Pioneers!*

Anderton, Charles H.	Dearden, James
Anderton, Isaac	Dearden, Thomas
Anderton, Isaac, Jr.	Edgeworth, Joseph
Anderton, Isaiah	Foster, Joseph E.
Anderton, John	Foster, Stephen
Attack, James	Fowler, James
Batchelor, William	Fife, Alex
Beard, Stephen	Francis, John
Beard, Rachel B.	Franklin, Thomas J.
Bell, Lucy B.	Harris, Daniel R.
Bird, Ann Shill	Harris, Micah F.
Bird, Hyrum	Harris, Thomas, Sr.
Betteridge, William C.	Harris, Thomas W.
Bond, John	Hennefer, James
Bond, Joseph W.	Hennefer, Lehi
Bond, Nephi A., Sr.	Hennefer, William
Bond, William	Hunt, Cornelius
Brewer, Charles	Jones, Robert
Brewer, William	Jones, Robert A.
Brewer, William	Jones, William
Britton, Thomas	Judd, George
Britton, Thomas, Jr.	Lake, Lucy T.
Bunot, Joseph A. A.	Lythgoe, James
Clark, Sarah Ann B.	Ovard, William
Danks, Priscilla B.	Owens, William J.
Dawson, Joseph	Parker, Abraham
Dawson, Meredith	Paskett, James P.

Paskett, John C.	Richins, William
Paskett, Phillip A.	Richins, William, Jr.
Paskett, William P.	Roberts, George
Phillips, John	Shill, John
Randall, Heber C.	Stephens, Thomas H.
Randall, Henry	Stevens, Charles H. R.
Randall, Henry Ezra	Stevens, Thomas James
Richins, Albert	Taylor, John
Richins, Arthur	Thomas, Phillip L.
Richins, Charles	Tristram, Eliza
Richins, Joseph	Tristram, George D.
Richins,, Leonard	Ure, James
Richins, Lorenzo	Williams, Mary J. Britton
Richins, Thomas L.	Wilson, Walter

No data available on the following:

Appleby, Col. Curtis	Mitchell, James
Hays, Abraham	Cluff, David
Mitchell, James	Hennefer, Hays
Perrenoud, Fritz	Knowlton, Quincy
Mitchell, Abraham	

Anderton, Charles Henry (son of Isaac Anderton and Alice Parker) Born 15 June 1862 Birmingham, Eng. Died 13 June 1921, Henefer, Utah. Married: Sarah J. Stevens (daughter of Charles H. R. Stevens and Fanny Paskett) 11 Oct. 1883. She was born 1 Apr. 1867, Henefer, Utah. Died: 1945, Henefer, Utah.

Anderton, Isaac, Sr. Born about 1813, Westchester, England. Died: 1887, Henefer, Utah. Came to America July 14, 1868 on the steamship *Colorado*. Married: Alice Parker. Married in a parish, Church of England, County of Woostershire, England by T. B. G. Moore, Curate. She was born 1818, England. Died: 3 May 1894, Henefer, Utah.

Anderton, Isaac, Jr. (son of Isaac Anderton and Alice Parker) Born in England. Married: Louise Gammage.

Anderton, Isaiah (son of Isaac Anderton and Alice Parker) born in England.

Anderton, John (son of Isaac Anderton and Alice Parker) Born in England. Married: Eliza Storer.

Attack, James (son of Charles and Ann Attack) Born 24 July, 1820, Warmfield, Yorkshire, England. Married: Ann . . . She was born 18 June, 1830, Yorkshire, England.

Batchelor, William, born 5 April 1833. Died. 15 June, 1908, Henefer, Utah. Married: Rosa H. Shill. Born: 1 Dec. 1846. Died: 13 Apr. 1931, Henefer, Utah. Pioneer of 1849.

Beard, Stephen (son of Thomas Beard and Ellen Elizabeth Clark) Born 16 Mar. 1839, Dunkinford, Cheshire, England. He came to Utah in 1860. Died 14 Jan. 1905, Henefer, Utah. Trade: Served in U. S. Army 1864-1867. Served in Black Hawk Indian War. Married: Emma Lee in England. She died in Laramie, Wyo. while crossing the plains to Utah. Three children died while crossing the plains, also. Married: Mary Ann Roberts. Married: Jane Carter, 1901.

Beard, Rachel Britton (daughter of Thomas Britton and Marie Bird Smith) Born 9 July, 1866, Sedgely, Can Lane, Staffordshire, England. Came to America, 1872. Came to Utah, 1877. Died . . . Married to John Beard.

Bell, Lacy Britton (daughter of Thomas Britton and Marie Bird Smith) Born 10, June, 1861, Sedgely, Can Lane, Staffordshire England. Came to America 1872, came to Utah, 1877. Died: . . . Married to James Bell.

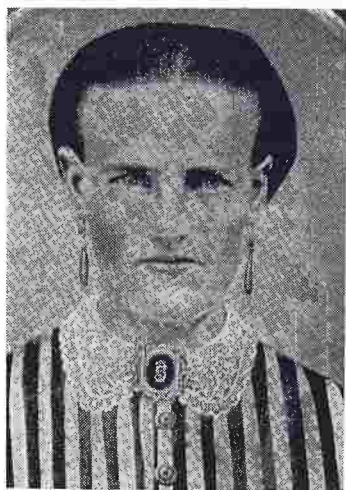
Bird, Ann Shill (daughter of Robert Chappel Shill and Prudence Golding) Born 21 Jan. 1823, Syde, Gloucestershire, England. She came to Utah in 1868, Captain Mumford Company. She died 7 Dec. 1896, Henefer, Utah. She was married to Andrew Bird (son of Richard Bird and Phoebe Norton) 8 Dec. 1850. He was born 29 May 1829, Kemble, Wilshire, England. They sailed to America on ship *Emerald Isle*. He died about Aug. 1868, New York City, N. Y.



Ann Bird

Bird, Hyrum (son of Andrew Bird and Ann Shill) Born 7 June 1861, Caudle Green, Gloucestershire, England. He came to Utah in 1868 with mother. He died 4 Apr. 1926, Henefer, Utah.

Betteridge, William Cotton. Born 30 July, 1846, Chattenham, Gloucestershire, England. Came to Henefer, 1869. He died 27 Sept. 1926, Grouse Creek, Utah. Married: Sarah Patience Paskett (daughter of James Pope Paskett and Charlotte Buckingham) 3 Oct. 1876.



Margaret Henefer



Lehi Henefer

Hennefer, Lehi (son of James Hennefer and Sarah Hulks) born July 1847, Staffordshire, England. Came to Utah 1853. Died 30 Jan. 1914 Henefer, Utah. Trade: Farmer, road builder. Married Margaret Bond (daughter of William Bond and Mary Ann Barker) 15 Jan. 1868, Henefer, Utah. She was born 5 July 1847, Manchester, England. Died 1879, Henefer, Utah. Married Mary Ann Randall (daughter of Henry Randall and Sussanna Jones) 6 Jan. 1881, Salt Lake City, Utah. She was born 23 July 1862, Miserden, Gloucestershire, England. Died 9 Nov. 1929 Henefer, Utah.

Hennefer, William Henry (son of James Hennefer and Charlotte Skins) Born 9 Dec. 1828, Sheffield, England. He came to America in 1848. Came to Utah Spring of 1851. Trade: Barber, blacksmith. Died 1898, Salt Lake City, Utah. Married Rebecca Ann Hays (daughter of Abraham Hays) Died Henefer, Utah. Married Siddy Chipman.

Hunt, Corniels or (Cornelius) Born 5 Feb. 1843, Ropsley, Lincolnshire, England. Came to Utah at the time Thomas Kearns discovered gold in Park City, Utah. Trade: Miner. Died 18 Oct. 1912, Henefer, Utah. Buried in Salt Lake City, Utah. Was thrown accidentally from wagon and died of a broken neck. Married Jane Meldina Roberts (daughter of James Roberts and Abigail Leason) 25 Oct. 1863 Spittlegate, Lincolnshire, England. She was born 10 Oct., 1841 Spittlegate, Lincolnshire, England. Died 26 Feb. 1898 Salt Lake City, Utah.

Jones, Robert (son of William Jones and Mary Shill) Born 9 July 1829 Washbrook, Gloucestershire, England. Came to Utah Sept. 1866

in Henry Chapman Company. Trade: Railroad worker—irrigation canals. Died 27 Apr. 1906, Henefer, Utah. Married Harriet Tipper (daughter of William and June Tipper) 18 Nov. 1852, Cowley, Gloucestershire, England. She was born 2 May 1824, Birdlip, Gloucestershire, England. Died 12 Nov. 1865, England. Married Miriam Ann Richins (daughter of William Richins and Charlotte Grey (or Guy) 2 Dec. 1866, Croyden, Utah. She was born 24 Dec. 1837, Sheepscumb, England. Died 11 Dec. 1884, Henefer, Utah. Married Agnes Caroline Peterson (daughter of Charles S. Peterson and Annie Caroline Anderson) 19 Aug. 1890, Logan, Utah. She was born 3 July, 1870, Orbro, Stockholm, Sweden. Died 7 Sept. 1928, Henefer, Utah.

Jones, Robert Allen (son of Robert Jones and Harriet Tipper) Born 19 Feb. 1854, Birdlip, Gloucestershire, England. Sailed to America on ship *John Bright*. Came to Utah 16 Sept. 1866, Henry Chapman's Oxteam Company. Died 19 June, 1939, Ogden, Utah. Trade: Surveyor, farmer, violin maker. Married Elizabeth Jane Parker (daughter of Abraham Parker and Barbara Scott) 16 June 1873, Salt Lake City, Utah. She was born 16 Sept. 1855, Greencroft, Durham, England. Sailed to America on ship *Bellwood* 1865. Came to Utah Mar. 1870. Died 2 Sept. 1933, Henefer, Utah.

Jones, William (son of William Jones and Elizabeth Long) Born —June, 1805, Brimpsfield, Gloucestershire, England. Came to Utah 18 Aug. 1868, Captain Murdock Company. Trade: Farmer. Died 7 July 1889, Henefer, Utah. Married: Mary Shill (daughter of Robert Chappel Shill and Prudence Golding) June 7 1828, Brimpsfield, Gloucestershire, England. She was born 12 Dec. 1812 Syde, Gloucestershire, England. Died 14 Aug. 1848, Brimpsfield, Gloucestershire, England.

Judd, George (son of Thomas Judd and Ann Redding) Born 19 Nov. 1842, Williamsburg, Southampton, England. Came to Utah 11 Oct. 1862. Trade: Farmer, teamster, Veteran of the Indian War. Died 24 Oct. 1923, Henefer, Utah. Married Jane Belbin Paskett (daughter of James Pope Paskett and Charlotte Buckingham) 6 Dec. 1869 Salt Lake Endowment House. She was born 17 Nov. 1844, Dymock, Tetbury, England. Sailed to America on ship *Constitution*. Came to Utah 12 Sept. 1868, Captain John Gillispie Oxteam Company. Died 16 Feb. 1940, Henefer, Utah.

Lake, Lucy Tristram (daughter of George Tristram and Lucy Wright) Born 12 Feb. 1854 near Birmingham, England. Sailed to America on ship *Arknight*. Came to Utah with parents 1866 in Captain Thomson's Company. Died 5 May 1933, Henefer, Utah. She was married to Joseph Lake, Nov. 1872. They lived at Castle Rock, Utah where he died 11 July 1882. She then came back to Henefer about 1890. Managed "Tristram's" General Store.

Lythgoe, James (son of Thomas Lythgoe and Esther Wilcox) Born 15 Mar. 1842 Pendlebury, Lancashire, England. Came to Utah 26 Sept. 1864, Joseph S. Rawlin's Oxteam Company. Trade: Farmer, shoe maker, musician. Died 17 Mar. 1929, Henefer, Utah. Married: Martha Hellis (daughter of Thomas Hellis and Elizabeth Singleton) 17 Apr. 1864, Manchester, England. She was born 12 Dec. 1840, Breathmet, Lancaster, England. Died 14 Aug. 1881, Henefer, Utah. Married Esther Howarth (daughter of John Howarth and Ann Miller) 23 Feb. 1882, Salt Lake City, Utah. She was born 1 Mar. 1827, Lancashire, England. Died 11 Aug. 1889, Henefer, Utah. Married Elizabeth Ann Birks (daughter of James Birks and Mary Wealding) 23 Feb. 1882, Salt Lake City, Utah. She was born 22 Jan. 1859, Stockport, England. Married Hannah S. Peterson (Johnson) (daughter of Neils Peterson and Annie Boletta Borsen) 16 Aug. 1892, Logan, Utah. She was born 21 Mar. 1861, Norway, Died 3 Jan. 1932, Henefer, Utah.

Ovard, William (son of Thomas Ovard and Anna Stowe) Born 23 Dec. 1850, Warwickshire, England. Came to Utah 5 Sept. 1860, Samuel D. White Company. Died 6 Apr. 1936, Henefer, Utah. Trade: Blacksmith, carpenter. Married Phoebe Hennefer (daughter of James Hennefer and Sarah Hulks) 3 Jan. 1870. She was born 17 Apr. 1852, Staffordshire, England. Died 7 Jan. 1889, Henefer, Utah. Married Bangta Hansen Lamb (daughter of Andrew Randall Hansen and Anna Jensen) 26 Dec. 1889. She was born 25 Mar. 1848, Ester-van, Sweden. Came to America on sailing ship *Monarch of the Sea* I. Kickaldy, Captain. Came to Utah July 1864, Isaac A. Canfield Oxteam Company. Died 4 Mar. 1917, Henefer, Utah.

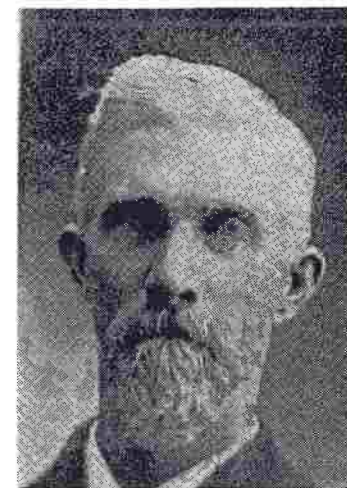
Owens, William James (son of John and Charlotte Owens) Born 1 May 1927, Swansea, Glamorganshire, Wales. Came to Utah 1854. Died 19 Mar. 1874. Trade: Hotelkeeper, rancher, Utah War. Married Jenette Lewis (daughter of William and Marie Lewis). She was born 18 Feb. 1836. Died 1854 St. Louis. Married Elizabeth Roberts (daughter of Hugh Roberts and Mary Owens) 20 Jan. 1856, Salt Lake City, Utah. She was born 6 Mar. 1835, Eglwysbach, Denbighshire, Wales. Came to America 1855. Came to Utah 1864. Died 3 June 1929, Preston, Idaho.

Parker, Abraham (son of Abram Parker and Elizabeth Lamb) Born Oct. 1825 Yorkshire, England. Came to America 31, May 1865, on steamship *Bell Wood*... Came to Utah 1870. Trade: Farmer. Died Aug. 1912, Henefer, Utah. Married Barbara Scott (daughter of Bella Siddle and Robert Scott) Born Oct. 1819, West Whitter, Yorkshire, England. Died 20 Apr. 1900, Henefer, Utah.

Paskett, James Pope (son of Phillip Paskett and Fanny Pope) Born 12 Apr. 1817, Chippenham, Wiltshire, England. Came to America on ship *Nevada*. Came to Utah, Nov. 1871. Trade: Shoemaker, gardener. Died 24 Oct. 1902, Henefer, Utah. Married Charlotte Buckingham (daughter of Francis Buckingham and Hannah Browning) 1 Apr. 1839, St. Mary's Church, England. She was born 4 Dec. 1819 Wiltshire, Tetbury, England. Came to Utah 1871 with husband. Died 28 Dec. 1912, Henefer, Utah.



Sarah Ann Paskett



John C. Paskett

Paskett, John Curtis (son of James Paskett and Charlotte Buckingham) Born 16 Dec. 1849, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, England. Sailed to America on ship *Constitution*. Came to Utah 12 Sept. 1868, Captain John Gillispie Oxteam Company. Trade: Farmer, sheepman. Died 28 July, 1917, Henefer, Utah. Married Sarah Ann Thomas (daughter of Phillip Laugher Thomas and Mary Jones (Williams) 24 June 1876, Henefer, Utah. She was born 9 Aug. 1855, Pontpool, Wales. Came to Utah 1862. Died 16 Apr. 1922, Henefer, Utah.

Paskett, Phillip Andrew (son of James Paskett and Charlotte Buckingham) Born 7 July, 1852, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, England. Came from England 9 Aug. 1871 on ship *Nevada*. Came to Utah 30 Aug. 1871. Died 10 Dec. 1935, Grouse Creek, Utah. Married Emma Richins (daughter of Joseph Richins and Jane Morse) 16 June, 1873, Salt Lake City, Utah. She was born 14 Mar. 1853, Sheepscomb, Gloucestershire, England. Came to Utah 1872. Died 4 Sept. 1936, Grouse Creek, Utah.

Paskett, William Pope (son of James Paskett and Charlotte Buckingham) Born 14 Mar. 1855, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, England. Trade:

Farmer, Shoemaker. Came to Utah 1871. Died 4 Sept. 1946, Grouse Creek, Utah. Married Sarah Ann Hennefer (daughter of James Hennefer and Sarah Hulks) 24 June, 1876. She was born 30 Oct. 1855 Salt Lake City, Utah. Died 5 Dec. 1889, Grouse Creek, Utah. Married Annie Louisa Mecham (daughter of Lorenzo Dow Mecham and Mary Ann Clark) 25 Feb. 1890. She was born 13 Feb. 1870, Grantsville, Utah.

Phillips, John. Born 4 Sept. 1821. Died 26 July 1895 Henefer, Utah. Married Caroline . . . Born 9 July 1821. Died 16 May 1896, Henefer, Utah

Randall, Heber Charles (son of Henry Randall and Sussanna Jones) Born 2 Sept. 1860 Brimpsfield, Gloucestershire, England. Married Rebecca Ann Hennefer (daughter of James Hennefer, Jr. and Sarah Hulks) 1 Jan. 1882, Echo City, Utah. She was born 25 Aug. 1864, Henefer, Utah. Died 25 Jan. 1950, Eden, Idaho.

Randall, Henry (son of Thomas Randall and Elizabeth Maycock) Born 8 July 1827 (29) Aldsworth, Gloucestershire, England. Trade: Farmer. Died 11 Nov. 1900, Henefer Utah. Married Sussanna Jones (daughter of William Jones and Mary Shill) 6 Dec. 1854. She was born 24 Mar. 1833 Brimpsfield Gloucestershire, England. Came to Utah 18 Aug. 1867. Cpt. Murdock Company. Died Jan. 27 1907, Henefer, Utah.

Randall, Henry Ezra (son of Henry Randall and Sussanna Jones) Born 3 Apr. 1866, Miserden, Gloucestershire, England. Died 7 Apr. 1932, Tooele, Utah. Married Jane Sophia Edgeworth (daughter of Joseph Edgeworth and Prudence Jones) 15 Nov 1893 Salt Lake Temple. She was born 7 May, 1873, Henefer, Utah. Died 28 Oct. 1937, Tooele, Utah.

Richins, Albert Francis (son of Joseph Richins and Jane Morse) Born 3 May, 1855, Sheepscomb, Gloucestershire, England. Sailed to America 30, July, 1872 on ship *Minnesota*. Came to Utah Fall of 1872. Died 26 Apr. 1932 Ogden, Utah. Married Mary Jane Jones (daughter of Robert Jones and Harriet Tipper) 16 November, 1874 in Salt Lake City, Utah. She was born 5 June, 1858, Birdlip, Gloucestershire, England. Came to Utah with parents, 1866. Henry Chapman's Company. Died 21st March, 1947, Grousecreek, Utah.

Richins, Arthur (son of Miriam Richins) Born 26 May, 1856, Sheepscomb, Gloucestershire, England. Came to America on ship *John Bright* Apr. 1866. Came to Utah 5 Sept. 1866, Captain Samuel D. White, Muletrain. Trade: Farmer. Died 19 Jan. 1915, Henefer, Utah. Married Lucy Booth (daughter of John Booth and Ann Lythgoe) 8 Aug. 1878, Salt Lake City, Utah. She was born 15 Nov.

1857 Pendleberry, Lancashire, England. Sailed to America on ship *Monarch of the Sea* 1863. Came to Utah Sept. 1864. Died 14 May 1932, Henefer, Utah.

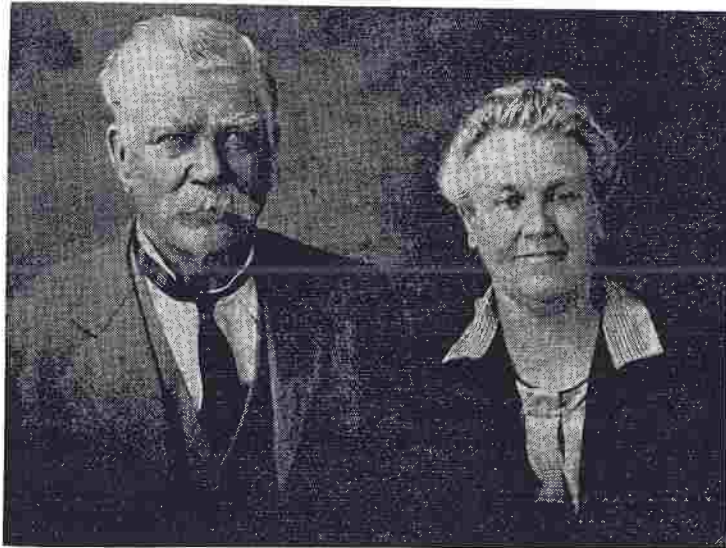
Richins, Charles (son of Richard Richins and Charlotte Priscilla Wager) Born 17 Aug. 1828 Sheepscomb, Gloucestershire, England. Came to Utah 10 Oct. 1853, Joseph Young Company. Trade: Farmer, real estate, stockman. Died 27 Aug. 1903, Colonia Diaz, Mexico. Married Louisa Shill (daughter of Robert Chappel Shill and Prudence Goulding) 9 Mar. 1851, England. She was born 22 June 1829, Syde, Gloucestershire, England. Came to Utah, 1853 with husband. Died 28 Apr. 1902, Mesa, Arizona. Married Esther Stowe Ovard (daughter of Thomas Ovard and Hannah Stowe) 9 Mar. 1861, Salt Lake City, Utah. She was born 7 Dec. 1842 Loxley, Warwickshire, England. Came to America on ship *George Washington* 1857. She came to Utah 27 Aug. 1860, Jesse Murphy Company. Married Agnes Mary Wilmott (daughter of Edward Wilmott and Ann Moble) 11 Apr. 1878, by Wilford Woodruff. She was born 3 Mar. 1858, Bassingbourne, Camb. England, Died 16 Feb. 1925.

Richins, Joseph (son of William Richins and Charlotte Guy (or Grey) Born 16 Aug. 1826 Sheepscomb, Gloucestershire, England. Sailed to America on ship *Minnesota* 30 July 1872. Came to Utah fall of 1872. Died 14 Mar. 1898, Henefer, Utah. Trade: Railroad worker, farmer. Married Jane Morse (daughter of William Morse and Sarah Wagner) Born 16 or 20 Aug. 1824. Sheepscomb, Gloucestershire, England. Died 23 Nov. 1885, Henefer, Utah. Married Hannah Harrop Winters, Born 32 Dec. 1839. Died 12 May 1908, Henefer, Utah.

Richins, Leonard (son of William Richins and Charlotte Guy) born 29 Jan. 1829, Pinswick, Gloucestershire, Sheepscomb, England. Came to America Oct. 1873. Died 17 Oct. 1898, Henefer, Utah. Married Susan Jeynes 10 Oct. 1852, England. She was born 28 Mar. 1828, Barrow Parish, Worchester, England. She came to Utah about 1876. Died 14 . . . 1900, Henefer, Utah.

Richins, Lorenzo (son of Joseph Richins and Jane Morse) Born 22 Aug. 1851 Sheepscomb, Gloucestershire, England. Trade: Farmer. Moved to Grouse Creek, Utah. Died 4 Feb. 1929, Ogden, Utah. Buried Henefer, Utah. Married Lissey Barber (daughter of Thomas Barber and Lissey Hatfield Taylor) 13 June 1870, Salt Lake City, Utah. She was born 17 Dec. 1848, Mellor, Glassop, Derbyshire, England. Died 2 July 1930, Grouse Creek, Utah. Buried at Henefer, Utah.

Richins, Thomas Leonard (son of Leonard Richins and Susan Jeynes) Born 6 May, 1863, Sheepscomb, England. He came to Utah 1876. Trade: Farmer. Died 12 Apr. 1938, Henefer, Utah. Married Esther Ellen Fowler (daughter of James Fowler and Rachel Lythgoe) 16 Feb.



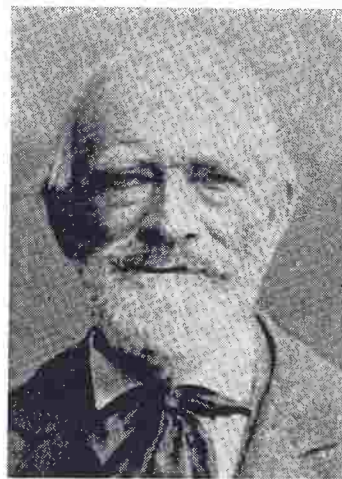
Robert A. Jones

Elizabeth Jones

James Paskett was an early storekeeper in Henefer. He was also a shoemaker. He made shoes for the townspeople, children and adults alike. The shoes were made by hand, plain but well made. They were much appreciated by those who could afford to buy them. Fannie Judd Richins wore the last pair of shoes made by her grandfather, James Paskett. James was born with a "Green Thumb." He loved all



Charlotte Paskett



James Paskett

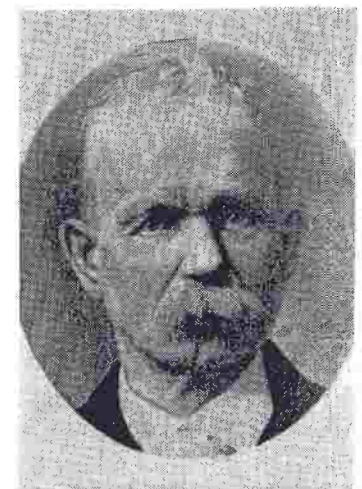
growing things. He was a gardener in England, and he brought seeds with him from his homeland. He also sent back to England for seeds. He planted everything that could be raised berry trees, all kinds of vegetables, not forgetting many beautiful flowers. He was very generous with his vegetables and flowers. He would never allow the currant bushes to be picked clean of the fruit, believing there should be some left for the birds.

Charlotte, wife of James Paskett was an expert needle woman. She and her husband were kind to the Mormon Elders and took care of them. Charlotte did their mending and washing and ironing while they labored in the Tetbury District. Charles W. Penrose made his home at the Pasketts', while on a mission in England. Before leaving England Charlotte had done all the family sewing, including the making of her husband's suits. She continued this sewing after they came to Utah. The sewing was all done by hand. Charlotte also made yeast for the townspeople. She used a 5 gallon crock and had such a demand for it, she made it fresh every day. Her pay was a cup of sugar or flour or sometimes one egg.

Two of James' daughters, Jane and Emily, inherited the "Green Thumb," from their father. Both of them kept large vegetable gardens, currants, both red and wild, gooseberry and raspberry bushes. Jane also loved all kinds of flowers. She supplied all of her neighbors with "starts" of pansies, English buttercup, canterberry bells, fever few golden glow, English daisy and some her English Moss Rose still can be seen around the yard where she lived. She also braided beautiful rugs until her death at the age of 95 years.



Mary Stephens



Thomas H. Stephens

on the settlements along the Weber River. He was later shot and killed at Coalville, Utah, while attempting to escape guards on the night of August 1, 1867.

"As Potter rode away, five men who had been watching from an old log building, went back to their card game that they had been carrying on for the past few days. Slade was the only person at the station that knew these five men were there. They were there for a purpose. The 'Racket Gang' was taking too heavy a toll on the company's money and he had been called in to stop it. Horses would disappear from the company's corrals, a sizeable reward would be posted and a few hours later the horses would be returned and the reward collected. There are a number of unmarked graves in Echo Canyon. No doubt, some of them hold the bodies of the 'Racket Gang' who found the Pony Express and stage horses a good source of income and walked into Slade's trap. The very few pioneers who remain that knew Slade, have nothing to say against him. He knew human nature and was well liked."

George Bromley, pioneer prospector and trapper, who was born at the Old Weber Station said: "The large number of killings blamed to Slade are, no doubt, fictional. Slade was not a killer at heart. However, he was dangerous in a gun fight, as he was a dead shot and had a steel nerve. I believe the large number of killings charged to him were, no doubt, victims of agents hired to guard property of the Overland Stage Company, hired by Slade and working under his orders."

Tom Riverton said: "Slade, although a walking arsenal, was always a gentlemen and a good entertainer."

—Dick Clayton

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

*Christ, the light of the world through the ages,
Is the truth and the life and the way,
The little brick church in our valley
Seemed to listen as we knelt to pray.*

Efficient functioning of the Church and its auxiliary organizations was most important during the early settlement of Henefer. Since the right to peaceful religious worship was the sole purpose of the Utah Pioneer trek westward, it was natural that all affairs of the settlement centered around the church. The Bishop was fondly known as the "Father" of the Ward. Upon his shoulders rested the responsibility for the welfare of all ward members, both spiritual and temporal. Besides taking care of the spiritual needs of the people, he, with the help of his faithful counselors, looked also to the need for shelter, food and clothing for new families as they moved into the valley. The Bishop's home often became the temporary home of many new families until they could become self sustaining. The Bishop was often called upon to perform the duties of judge and jury. There was no judicial government and all arguments over irrigation water, trespassing or what ever problems there might be (and there were many) all came to the attention of the Bishop to be solved for the best interest of all parties concerned. The lot of the Mormon Bishop is not an easy one. We firmly believe that the ten men who have been chosen to preside over the affairs of the Henefer Ward for a period of 97 years, have all been devoted, humble men of God, and have sought to fulfill their calling in a pleasing manner before their Father in Heaven.

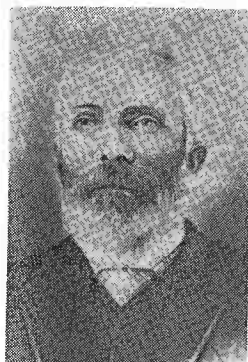
As the Bishop is known as the Father of the Ward, so the Ward Relief Society president is known as the Mother, and she often be-

comes just that, in deed as well as word. In the early days of the settlement, presiding over regular Relief Society meeting was the very least of the duties. When the occasion required, the sisters became midwives, housekeepers, cooks and laundresses. In many cases they were called upon to prepare the dead for burial, including the sewing of burial clothing before placing it upon the body.

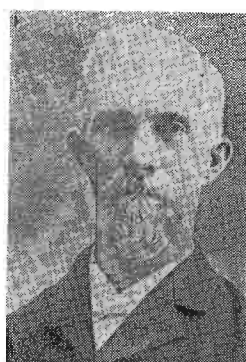
We pay tribute also to officers of all other auxiliary organizations in the ward. Each organization has performed its function as outlined by the General Church Authorities. We are grateful to all officers of Primary, Mutual Improvement Associations, Sunday School and Religion Class for their devoted service to the youth.



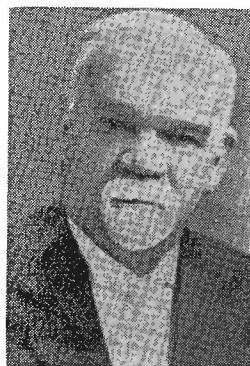
William Hennefer



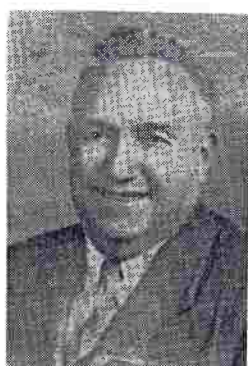
Charles Richins



John C. Paskett



Micah F. Harris



W. Oriel Stephens



Parley G. Richins

William Henry Hennefer was ordained Presiding Elder by Brigham Young in 1861, with James Hennefer and Abraham Hays, counselors.

Charles Richins was ordained Presiding Elder, in 1865, with Joseph E. Foster and Thomas J. Franklin, counselors.

Charles Richins was ordained Bishop by Lorenzo Snow, in 1877, with Robert Jones and John Curtis Paskett, Counselors. Robert Allen Jones was Ward Clerk from Dec. 23, 1883 to 1908.



Parley R. Stephens



W. Earl Calderwood



Norman T. Richins



Edison J. Stephens

John C. Paskett was ordained Bishop by Apostle Francis M. Lyman, May 11, 1890, with Micah Francis Harris and William Richins, Counselors.

Micah F. Harris was ordained Bishop by Apostle Reed Smoot, May 25 1901 with William Richins and Alma E. Richins Counselors.

William Brewer served as Ward Clerk from 1908 to 1919.

William Oriel Stephens was ordained Bishop by Apostle Francis M. Lyman, May 12, 1915, with Parley Thomas Richins and George Parker Jones Counselors.

Parley R. Stephens served as Ward Clerk from 1919 to 1930.

Parley T. Richins was ordained Bishop by Apostle Joseph F. Smith, July 19, 1925, with Charles Jewell Richins and Joseph E. Beard, Counselors.

Parley R. Stephens was ordained Bishop by Apostle Orson F. Whitney July 6, 1930 when Carl Ether Richins and George Clarence Hobson, counselors with Lyle Parley Richins, Ward Clerk.

William Earl Calderwood was ordained Bishop by Apostle Joseph F. Merrill, Dec. 13, 1936, with Lawrence C. Stevens and J. Edward Wright, Counselors. Later T. Merl Fowler was selected as Counselor.

Norman Tipper Richins was ordained Bishop by W. Earl Calderwood, Feb. 18, 1940, with Roy A. Richins and T. Merl Fowler, Counselors, John William Jones, Ward Clerk. Later J. Edward Wright was selected as Counselor.

Edison J. Stephens was ordained Bishop by Apostle Stephen L. Richards, Feb. 18, 1951, with Blaine Moore and Carl T. Ovard, Counselors, Richard E. Jones, Ward Clerk.

Relief Society—It has been said that Annie Bunot served as the first president of Henneferville Relief Society. However, minutes found in an early record book say that, "A meeting was held at Henneferville, Aug. 24, 1878, for the purpose of organizing the Female Relief Society of Henneferville. Present were Bishop Charles Richins and his Council. Presiding were Sister Eliza R. Snow, Sister Horn and Sister Davis of Salt Lake City, Utah. Sister Snow spoke a short time, giving instructions to the sisters in regard to the objects and benefits of Relief Societies, after which, Sister Mary Stephens was unanimously elected President of the Henneferville Relief Society, and was set apart by Bishop Charles Richins. Sister Susan Randall was elected first counselor and was set apart by 1st Counselor Robert Jones. Sister Elizabeth Francis was elected second counselor and was set apart by 2nd Counselor John C. Paskett. Sister Emily Bond was elected secretary. Sister Lucy Richins was elected asst. sec. and Sister Lovina Brewer was elected treasurer. All elected by unanimous vote. Names of members of the first Relief Society were, Elizabeth Dearden, Martha Lythgoe, Lizzie Jones, Margaret Hennefer, Rosa Batchelor, Prudence Bond, Louisa Bunot, Esther Richins, Phoebe Dawson, Emily Bond, Lovina Brewer, Mary Ann Bond, Annie Bunot, Catherine Harris, Mary Dearden, Sarah Ann Paskett, Charlotte Paskett, Rachel Fowler, Lucy Richins, Miriam Jones, Marian Britton, Ann Dawson, Mary J. Williams, Jane Richins, Jane Rudd, and Jane Brewer."

Mary Stephens presided until Aug. 20, 1885. According to the Relief Society record there was no president appointed until Mar. 7, 1887, when Jane Judd was made president, with Sarah A. Paskett and Rosa Batchelor as counselors. Jane Judd presided from 1887 to 1904. In May 1892, Hannah Richins was made a counselor, and Emily Bond secretary. On June 6, 1895, the name of the Relief



Mary Stephens



Jane Judd



Agnes Harris



Mary J. Harris



Esther Taylor



Fannie Richins



May I. Jones



Margaret Richins



Blanche Cox



Reta Ovard



Rena Richins

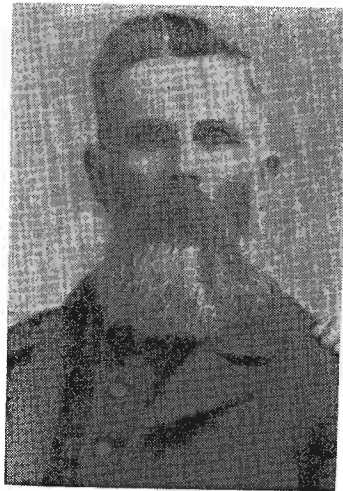
Their wagon and oxen were recovered by a friendly soldier who had been treated kindly by the Hennefers earlier in his travels.

(From *Deseret News* 1861)

Charles and Fanny P. Stevens had finished their one room log house and Fanny had given birth to Charlotte Ann, their first child. It was in 1865 shortly after the birth of Charlotte Ann, a group of Indians came to the cabin while Charles was away from home. They demanded that Fanny feed them. After giving them her last crust of bread which was not sufficient for all of them they demanded more. Fanny tried in vain to make them understand that she had no more bread or other food. One of the Indians became very angry and after a struggle succeeded in snatching the baby from the arms of her mother. Despite the cries and pleading of the mother he started to make away with the baby. At this point, when it seemed to Fanny that she was about to lose her first born child, one of the squaws in the band cried out to the "would be kidnapper," "Give back papoose!" "Me Tell Washakie." Whereupon the infuriated Indian put the baby in no gentle manner, on the ground. The entire band of Indians disappeared through the underbrush leaving Fanny to reclaim her child.



Fanny Stevens



Charles H. R. Stevens

Bread and Butter—James Pasket, a shoemaker by trade, took a little stroll outside his shop one day and it so happened that he took his hammer along with him. He had dug a well a short distance from the house. He strolled over toward it and stood looking down over the edge and behold it slipped out of his hand and fell into the well. James exclaimed, "There goes my bread and butter." Such an accident was almost tragic. In those days a shoemaker's hammer was not easy to "come by."

The following poem was written in the ledger of John Francis.

CHRISTMAS

Kind parents, brothers, sisters, dear
I bid you welcome here tonight.
Since last we met, another year,
Has taken its relentless flight.

The years may come, the years may go,
They each one bring upon the way,
The time of flowers, the time of snow,
And each one brings a Christmas Day.

All hearts beat high and eyes are bright
At this glad season of the year,
As we have met to celebrate
This time of gladsome Christmas cheer.

In reverent thankfulness we raise
To Him who came to dwell on earth,
A Hymn of gratitude and praise
To thank him for his wondrous birth.

And all of those assembled here,
Strive to deserve the priceless love
That, though no sacrifice too dear,
To win our souls from Heaven above.

Thus may the Christmas ever find
Us full of gratitude and praise
And ready with our tuneful lips,
Our songs of thankfulness to raise.

The Boon we ask of God is this,
May each and all now gathered here
Through time, through all eternity,
Spend many a bright and glad new year.

Mr. Francis was converted to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and was baptized May 10, 1874. He devoted many years to the cause of the church and acquired a sincere testimony of the gospel. He and his wife Elizabeth were responsible for the salvation of many souls in the temples of our God. Most of them were ancestors including his father, Thomas Francis, and his grandfather, Edward Francis, who had gone before. They had died and were buried in Swansea, Wales. However, many souls were those of friends John had known when he worked as a miner in Chile, South America. John left considerable writings and records. Included was a letter of

advice and a father's blessing to his son, John Hyrum. He also arranged his own funeral service which was to be conducted by the Bishop of the Henefer Ward. The service follows in part. "Bishop: Open services please, by prayer. Singing—258 "Come Ye Sons of Zion, 210"—"When Shall We Meet Again?" 143—"Lord Let Thy Holy Spirit." "My Brothers and Sisters, my desire for the last time that every member of Henefer will speak five minutes. Please let your speeches be honest and true. Don't open the door too wide and shove me into Heaven straight. Remember that I have been very, very weak. Goodby—John Francis."

I Cannot Wear a Ring—Jane Belbin Paskett and her brother John Curtis, came to Utah in 1868, walking most of the way across the plains. Jane took sick with mountain fever and was forced to ride in the wagon. They reached Henefer in September, 1868. Jane worked for a Mrs. Smith who kept a boarding house in Echo, to house and feed the men who were building the railroad.



Jane Judd

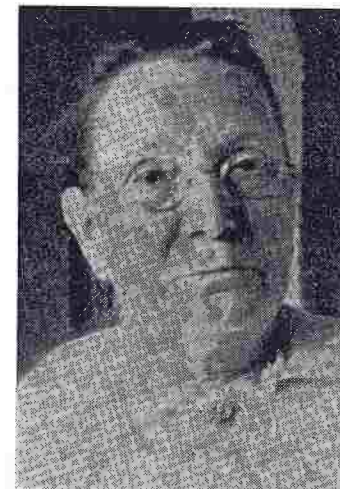


George Judd

While working at the Smith boarding house, Jane met a young man named George Judd. Their friendship developed into courtship and they soon made plans to be married. George borrowed a wagon and he and Jane started for Salt Lake City by way of Parley's Canyon with a load of coal. George planned to sell the coal to obtain money for their wedding. Part way down the canyon one of the wagon wheels broke, and George was forced to sell the coal to a rancher. He then took the wagon box off the wheels, tipped it over by the side of the road and left it. Putting blankets and quilts on the front bolster of the wagon George and Jane journeyed on to Salt Lake

on two wheels. They stayed with friends that night and were married the next day December 6, 1869, in the Salt Lake Endowment House, by Daniel H. Wells. At the close of the ceremony President Wells asked George to place the ring on Jane's finger, whereupon Jane held out her hands, which were crippled, and said, "I cannot wear a ring." President Wells looked with compassion at her tiny fingers and then gave her a most wonderful blessing. He promised her that her hands would never be a burden or handicap to her and that she would be able to perform all the duties that woman was called upon to do. He also promised that none of her descendants would ever be born with such an affliction. Then as the greatest gift of all he promised Jane that her hands would be perfect on the morning of the first resurrection. The promises made in the blessing of Brother Wells came to pass. Jane's life was a labor of love to everyone who knew her. She was the mother of 9 children. At her death February 16, 1940 she had 7 living children, 47 grandchildren, 82 great grandchildren and 13 great, great-grandchildren. She was 95 years and 3 months old at her death. As Daniel H. Wells prophesied every single one of Jane's large posterity has been born with perfect hands.

"Em and Doll"—It was in the Autumn of 1877 that a romance began within the hearts of Arthur Richins of Henefer and Lucy Booth of Coalville. They were close friends of Nephi Bond and Emily Paskett who also were "courtin'" at this time. The early settlers of the little town of Henefer, were not very prosperous for a few years and money was scarce but these young couples didn't need money to be happy. They were happy with each other. In the summer of 1878 Arthur explained to Lucy that "two could live as cheaply as one." She agreed and they



Lucy Richins



Arthur Richins

upon the stone, "The Golden Gates were Opened Wide; a Gentle Voice Said, Come." I visited the graves of our servicemen, men who had given their lives for us, and I remembered how the Saviour said, "No greater love hath any man," and I wondered if I had been appreciative enough of their sacrifice. Then at last I came upon an epitaph which read, "He suffered in silence. In patience, he died," and I just wondered why?

As I stood and looked down upon the little valley of Henefer, I felt in my heart that I knew why those early pioneers settled here and loved it. Nestled in a blanket of snow entirely surrounded by mountains the sight is most beautiful. To be sure, the pearly gray smoke curling from the chimneys are caused by modern gas furnaces, but I can imagine that the effect was just about the same 70 or 80 years ago when the smoke came from coal and wood stoves.

It seems to me that when the eternal God was forming the mountains around our valley he had a little more earth than he knew what to do with so he just poured it down Little Canyon and let it spill over and it formed a low rolling hill, just right for making a cemetery for loved ones. The cemetery is ideally located. It has been said that a town may be judged by the way it cares for its dead. If so, then I believe our town may be judged as "good." Those men who were instrumental in choosing a sight for a final resting place for loved ones must have been divinely inspired. It is the first thing that catches the eye whether one is traveling east or west. The ground upon which the cemetery stands was contributed to the Henefer Ward by three men, all early pioneers, Charles Richins, John C. Paskett and Thomas H. Stephens. It was many years before much improvement was done. At one time running water was piped from a spring in Little Canyon but the spring went dry, so no water has to be carried or hauled when any is used.

In the spring of the year the mountains above the cemetery take on the appearance of a beautiful Persian rug. There is the red of the Buttercups, seven stars and Sunflowers and the white of the deeper blue of the bluebells, the pink of the Lady Slipper, the yellow of the Buttercups, seven stars and Sunflowers, and the white of the beautiful Segó Lily. All are fused into a picture of beauty as only mother nature can paint.

Near Memorial Day these hills come alive with children from the valley carrying buckets and baskets to gather flowers for decorating the graves of their loved ones; then on Decoration Day the cemetery becomes a part of the beautiful color scheme of nature, with a beautiful American Flag floating in the breeze tucked here and there, just to add a touch of pathos and patriotism to the picture.

Yes, today I saw the cemetery with the eyes of my heart and my heart filled with gratitude for the heritage given me by my Pioneer Ancestors.

THE TOWN LOSES SOME CITIZENS

*We honor the men who pushed out west,
To challenge the desert sod,
With nothing more than a strong right arm,
And a perfect faith in God.*

In October 1877 a letter appeared in the Deseret News written by Isaac Kimball, son of Heber C. Kimball, telling of the large fertile valley in Box Elder County called Grouse Creek. Some of the Henefer people became interested and went to investigate the valley. They found the country to their liking so they returned and prepared to move their families. The families who went to Grouse Creek were those of William C. Bettridge, Phillip A. Paskett, William P. Paskett, Albert F. Richins, and James Simpson. Robert Allen Jones went to look the country over but came back to Henefer. William and Sarah P. Bettridge went to Grouse Creek with an oxteam. All their worldly possessions were in one wagon. Among them was a big iron beam plow which had been used for building grades on the railroad.

The families were forced to start a settlement at Grouse Creek as there were no settlers living in the valley when they arrived. They experienced many hardships and trials as they "pioneered" this desolate country, but they made it a desirable place in which to live and rear their children.

On Oct. 3, 1877 three other families left the settlement of Henefer. Louisa Richins and her two youngest children, Rebecca and Marland, together with her two married children, Wellington Richins, his wife Alice, Prudence Richins Bond, and her husband Joseph W., went to Arizona. They had heard much about the warm climate in Arizona and Pres. Brigham Young was encouraging the saints to go there to develop the country. They gathered all of their earthly be-



Prudence Bond



Joseph W. Bond

longings, put them in three wagons, hooked three yoke of oxen to them and began another pioneer journey. Rebecca Richins rode a horse and drove a herd of cattle all the way. The women rode in the wagons. The oxen were stubborn and hard to control so sometimes it was necessary for the men to walk. After many trials and hardships they arrived in Flagstaff, Arizona on Christmas Day. These families settled, lived and raised their families in and around Mesa, Arizona.

OLD WAGON TRACKS

Grass crowds upon the old ruts now,
 Except where drifting sands
 Have smothered them or farmer's plow
 Has cut their earthly strands.

Lonely they lie on hill and plain,
 On many a labored slope:
 Forgotten scars of sweat and pain,
 Of courage, and of hope.

Lonely they die, their long veins broken
 By change-compelling years:
 Only a surely fading token
 Of patient pioneers.

—By S. Omar Barker

THE CANYONS

*I love her rugged canyons
 Where crystal streamlets flow
 Like silver threads extending,
 To valleys far below.*

Traveling westward from Evanston, Wyoming the road slowly descends and enters a canyon of grandeur and beauty. Echo Canyon is a fine example of nature's handiwork. The canyon itself extends for about 30 miles and though there are many changes of scenes each unusual formation of rock is more interesting than the one before. Perhaps the most colorful description of Echo Canyon and why it was so named is that of William Clayton, Pioneer of 1847. Here is his first impression of the 30 miles of canyon between Evanston, Wyo. and Echo, Utah. "There was a very singular echo in this ravine. The rattling of the wagons resembled carpenters hammering at boards inside the high rock. The report of a rifle echoed from rock to rock for some time. The lowing of cattle and the braying of mules seemed to be answered beyond the mountains. Music, especially brass instruments, had a very pleasing effect. The echo imitated every note. The high rocks on the north and high mountains on the south with a narrow ravine for a road formed a scenery at once more romantic and more interesting than any I had ever witnessed." (Diary of William Clayton).

One of the features of the canyon is the presence of numerous pillars of rock which have by time and the elements been carved into most peculiar forms, one of which resembles a castle. It was not long before this landmark was called Castle Rock. The cliffs at the head of the canyon are of a grayish color but they turn to a red tinge farther on westward. The cliffs farther along toward the town of Echo are higher, more rugged and barren in appearance resembling

During summer or early fall the men made trip after trip to the mines at Grass Creek or Coalville and brought home coal slack. Coal slack at that time was a waste product and the cost was next to nothing. In the cold winter months the temperature often dropped as low as 44 degrees below zero. At one time when the low temperatures continued for several weeks the chickens were frozen to death in the chicken houses. These freezing temperatures caused the Weber River to freeze completely over. When the ice was frozen to a depth of 18 inches, the men donned their warm outdoor clothing, hitched the horses to bob sleighs and the job of ice storage was under way. The ice was so deep that it would withstand the weight of both horses and sleigh. The ice was cut in large blocks about 18 or 20 inches square. An ice saw was used for cutting and the blocks were lifted to the sleigh with ice tongs. The ice was then stacked in the ice house one block upon another until the desired amount was stored then was completely covered on all sides to a depth of about two feet with fine coal slack. In localities where sawdust was available it was used in place of slack.

The ice was used in summer to keep milk and butter cool. An ice refrigerator was designed and used by many families. It was made with a recess or compartment in the top which was lined with galvanized tin. It was roomy enough to hold a large chunk of ice. As the ice melted, the water emptied into a receptacle placed beneath the refrigerator. Ice cream a favorite dessert of pioneer days could be enjoyed far into the summer if the ice had been properly stored. The precious ice was used also to pack around the bodies of those who passed away during warm weather until they could be laid away.

FASHIONS OF HENEFER PIONEERS

*Her dress, full and ruffled, reached down to the floor,
And her shoes had such long pointed toes,
While a red paisley shawl on her shoulders she wore,
With an air of such modest repose.*

The men and women who settled in Heneferville before 1900 came from many parts of the world. They naturally brought with them the language, customs and fashions of their mother country. Many of the first settlers brought most of their clothing with them all the way across the plains. It was the aim of every pioneer woman to bring with her a trunk or a wooden chest (some were beautifully hand carved) in which she kept all her precious keep-sakes a few pieces of beautiful cloth, a paisley shawl, a beautiful dress and other articles of fine wearing apparel.

The red paisley shawl which belonged to Ann Bird is a cherished keepsake. It was given to her by her son Hyrum after she and her fatherless children arrived in the valley. It shows years of wear and care but the woven design is still distinct and beautiful.

The pioneers wore plain sturdy clothing for travel or every day work, but most of them brought at least one outfit of stylish, well-made clothing. Soon after arriving in Utah, women began to weave cloth for their clothing. Most of them were of necessity expert needle women. They styled and sewed their own clothing as well as that of their husbands and children. The building of a new settlement required long days of hard labor on the part of men and women alike, so clothing was made from fabrics which would withstand hard wear. Bed ticking sold for \$1.00 per yard and was used for dresses for women and girls. In some cases men's overalls were also made from ticking.

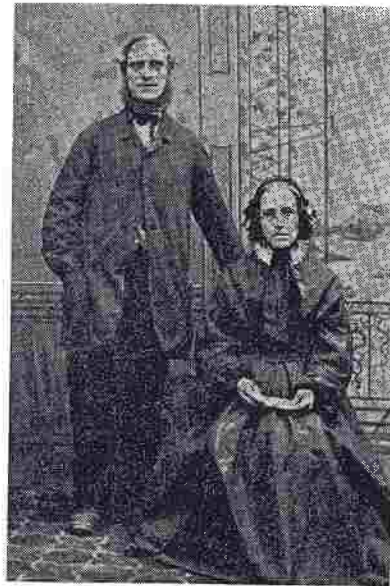
New supplies of fine fabrics and clothing began to arrive on the famous "Prairie Schooner" or was brought to Utah by missionaries

returning from the countries of Europe. Brigham Young desired the pioneers to become self sustaining so he encouraged the growing and spinning of silk in Salt Lake City and flax and even cotton in Southern Utah. Many women became experts at carding, dyeing, spinning and weaving of wool. These materials, some imported, some homespun, were styled and fashioned with great skill into clothing of the correct style of the day. The pioneers of Henneferville, as far as their means and talents allowed were "well dressed." Those who called England their homeland fashioned their dresses and hats after those worn by their beloved Queen Victoria.

The long front apron gathered at the waist was always worn by pioneer women. A plain dark print apron was used over the every day gingham or calico dress but the white ones worn over the "best dress" were creations of beauty. They were lavishly trimmed across the bottom with beautiful knitted lace, rows and rows of cross stitch designs, in insertion of fine netting, hardanger work, or Swedish embroidery.

The most popular dress style of pioneer women was the basque. The waist was tight and form fitting well supported with 9 or 11 cloth covered whale bone or steel stays, feather stitched into the seams. The high collar and yoke was lavishly trimmed with lace and beads. The waist was fastened down the front with dozens of hooks and eyes or cloth covered buttons and button holes. The skirt reached the floor. It was made with 11 or 12 gores and gathered into great fullness in the back. The skirt had a separate dust hem sewed on which was 3 or 4 inches wide. It was generally made of velvet and was removable to be cleaned or replaced.

The underclothes worn under these dresses were first pantlets with an embroidered ruffle which sometimes showed below the dress. The corset was a "must." It was a stiffly boned garment which pinched in at the waist. A girl donned the corset at 13 years of age and that is how she acquired the wasp waist which resulted in the hour glass figure so desirable in those days. The fancy corset cover came next then many layers of petticoats first a flannel one then the fancy ones with ruffles of lace and embroidery all stiffly starched. The starch



James and Charlotte Paskett

used as stiffening on the petticoats was made from potatoes. Raw potatoes were finely grated then covered with boiling water and cooked. It was strained and thinned to the desired consistency. Starch was also made with flour in the same manner as cooked wall paper paste, except it was much thinner.

Sometime hoops were worn to hold the billowy skirts out. Ladies who could not afford to buy hoops covered barrel hoops with fabric, fastened them to a waist band and wore them under their dresses. The chemise was also a popular article of under clothing. The fabrics most used for best dresses or wedding dresses were fine wool, linen, rich brocades, real silk, silk mull and velvet.

One wedding dress, well remembered by everyone, was made of rich red velvet, trimmed lavishly with beads. Years later it was used to fashion dresses for two daughters. There was plenty of material and some to spare.

The cape was a popular article of outer clothing. It was made from wool plush or velvet. A lady was not properly dressed if she did not wear a hat and gloves. Hats were sometimes bonnet shaped and trimmed with feathers and silk ribbons which tied under the chin. The sunbonnet was the headdress worn most by pioneer women. It was made with openings where slats of heavy cardboard or light wood could be inserted which protected the head and face from the rays of the sun. The sunbonnet was worn by women and girls as they worked in the fields and gardens around the home. The pioneer wife was a helpmate to her husband in deed as well as word. She worked beside her husband in the fields if need be. Women also followed the threshers and gleaned the grain that was left.

Shoes worn by our pioneers were made by local shoemakers. Some wore buckskin moccasins but many went barefoot. Shoes were crudely fashioned of heavy leather tanned at Tristrams Tannery. Soon store-bought shoes were available and ladies "kid boots" and high button shoes "were all the rage." Dainty satin slippers handmade, or slippers of white kid leather were popular for weddings.

Stockings were knitted of wool or cotton. Every girl or woman learned to knit, and they supplied stockings for the whole family. They were made from black or white yarns. Pioneer shoe polish was nothing more than soot from the back of the stove lids which was rubbed on the shoes then polished until a high gloss resulted.

The lady's hair, her crowning glory, was worn in a high pompadour style or in 3 or 4 curled ringlets with one tucked demurely over the left shoulder. Many women wore switches made from their own hair or bought from the peddler who came every month or so. His valises or boxes bulged with most any article the ladies desired including fancy boned comb sets with brilliant stones or bone and wire hairpins. If a lady was blessed with naturally curly hair she wound it on papers to produce ringlets. Sometimes it was wound around hairpins which produced a sort of kink. Then the wonderful curling iron was invented. Some of them were heated by inserting

the iron part in the coals of the stove to heat. Others were made to fit down in the lamp chimney and heated by the flame from the coal oil lamp. When heated they were used to curl the hair.

Parasols were used to enhance the appearance of the lovely lady. Some were plain and others were fancy with lace and ruffle trimmings. Pioneer women and girls loved beautiful jewelry the same as women of every generation. Large cameo brooches were worn at the neck. Some of them contained likenesses or pictures of themselves or a loved one in place of the cameo. A lady's watch was a beautiful piece of jewelry. It was worn in a small pocket low on the left shoulder or pinned to the shoulder with a colorful pin then fastened to a long golden chain which was worn around the neck.

For "ladies in waiting" the mother Hubbard dress was the vogue. The dress was usually of dark color sateen or similar fabric made with long fitted sleeves and lace trimmed yoke onto which was gathered yards and yards of material reaching to the floor. Pioneer women and girls were very particular about their appearance. It sometimes took hours for a sweet girl to complete her toilet, before meeting the bashful "beau" waiting nervously at the foot of the stairs.

Men's clothing for the most part was plain and sturdy. The hard rigor of travel and the work of falling timber and building homes called for tough long-wearing clothing. Heavy trousers, sometimes of buckskin, pushed into high leather boots was the usual dress for the work day. Red flannel underwear was worn through the long cold winters. It consisted of two pieces, shirt and drawers. Besides being used to keep the body warm, wearing it was thought to be a preventive for rheumatism.

The first topcoats or overcoats were bought from the disbanding Johnston's Army. They were of blue wool with brass buttons. Before this time men wore heavy capes as the outer garments. When the pioneer gentleman went to church or to any place of entertainment he donned his very best attire. His clothes may have been shabby but they were kept mended, cleaned and pressed by his wife.

As circumstances improved men were able to get nice clothes. A mill was established in Provo and fine Utah made woolen cloth was used to make men's suits. The fabrics were black or dark blue. Wesket (vests) were considered a necessary article of clothing; all men wore them, young and old. White was the most popular but some were colored. The wesket was made with a velvet rolled collar.

Trousers were dark and tight-fitting with very narrow legs. They were held up by elastic suspenders. High stiff collars and separate stiff shirt fronts made of linen called dickeys were popular. Collars and dickeys were made of heavy fabric or celluloid and were cleaned and stiffened at the laundry. Most men wore a mustache or beard or both. Young men dearly loved to wear a mustache as soon as they could grow enough whiskers. A straight razor was used on the part of the face which was clean shaven. It had a long sharp blade which folded into the handle like a jackknife. Every

man owned a shaving cup and razor strap used for sharpening the razor. Collar buttons and cufflinks were fancy as were the tie pins. Grandfather's watch was large and heavy. It was about 4 inches in diameter made of gold or silver and sometimes weighed a pound. The watch was worn in one vest pocket and a heavy watch fob in the other, with a fancy watch charm dangling from the center buttonhole. Woolen socks knitted by the wife, mother or sister and heavy shoes completed the "best" clothes of the pioneer gentlemen. A long black coat and the duffy hat was worn by prominent church or businessmen.

Children wore clothes made of the same fabrics and styles as their parents. Baby boys wore dresses, the same as girls until they were 2 or 3 years old. They also wore hair in long curls. Clothing for the tiny baby consisted of a wool or flannel shirt, a diaper, a belly band, a flannel pinning blanket, which was long and was wrapped around the feet and legs, a cashmere petticoat, an embroidered petticoat and a fancy handmade dress. The dress was sometimes 36 to 40 inches long. The crocheted bonnet and crocheted or knitted wool shawl completed the baby layette.

Oluf Bernhard Anderson, son of *Andrea Ludvig Anderson* and *Margrethe Fredriksen*, was born 29, July 1848 (Saint Oluf's Day), in Narskov, Lolland, Denmark. When he was 18 years of age he was converted to the Mormon Church through the influence and teachings of Mr. H. C. Chrisansen. He was promptly disowned by his family and was forbidden to return to his home. In 1868 he was called to fulfill a mission for the Church in his native Denmark.



Gordon and Faun Stephens

On one occasion he was preaching in Odense, Denmark. Two young sisters were in attendance at the meeting. They were deeply impressed with the teachings they heard. They both joined the church and *Henriette Petrine Fredriksen* fell head over heels in love with *Oluf*. Their courtship began then and *Henriette* helped to finance *Oluf* until his mission was completed. The dress *Henriette* wore on their first "date" is pictured here. The fabric is a finely woven wool texture. *Henriette* fashioned and stitched it with her own hands. *Oluf* took her to quaint little tearoom called the "Adam and Eva." This unusual little tearoom was made by the hollowing out of an old giant oak tree. In it were two rooms,

SONG OF THE WHEELS

Wheels of the prairie are singing to me . . .
Chuckling wheels, in a symphony . . .

Wheels as they munch on a buffalo bone . . .
Then take up the trail through the vast unknown.

Tired and hungry, aching wheels,
Winding the miles on their axle-reels.

Sad wood winds, like a lone tree sighing
Under its load . . . the just one dying . . .
Dying! But never to foul the grave . . .
And a new note rises strong and brave!

Wheels that carve in the stony face
Of a giant mountain the time and place
When courage passed over in wagon trains . . .
A wagon wheel marks the last remains
Of one too weary to carry on,
And a choir of wheels chants a funeral song.

Wheels that chime with a wedding tune;
Wheels that muster a staunch platoon;
Marching wheels, with a martial beat;
Tinkling wheels for dancing feet;
Wheels that echo the wild wolfe's cry;
Soft wheels humming a lullaby . . .

"Song of the righteous . . . a prayer unto me . . ."
Father, accept of this symphony.

Ora Pate Stewart

(From Relief Society Magazine)

REMEDIES AND RECIPES OF OUR PIONEERS

*The tables were loaded with good food to eat,
Yorkshire pudding, fruit pies, soda biscuits and meat;
When grandmother cooked for the threshers.
She arose with the sun, a song in her heart,
And I'm sure that the workmen were loath to depart;
When grandmother cooked for the threshers,*

'Tis said, "The way to a man's heart is through his stomach."
If so, many a young girl won the heart of her "shining knight" with
the delicious foods prepared by her hands in her mother's kitchen.
Pies, cakes, puddings and many other good foods were prepared
without the use of "store-bought" mixes. Girls in pioneer homes were
taught to be good cooks and efficient homemakers.

Following are some favorite recipes used in Henefer homes 75
or 80 years ago:

Spotted Dog Pudding

1 sifter of flour — 1 cup sugar — ½ cup suet (ground) — or
½ square butter — 4 eggs — 1 pkg. seedless raisins — ½ tsp. salt

Add enough milk to make a soft dough, about like fruit cake.
Flour a rag. Place the dough in it and tie rag. Place in boiling water.
Keep boiling for about 1 hour. Take a little water that dough has
been boiled in to make your dip. To about 4 or 5 cups, add 1 cup
sugar, 2 tablespoons butter, vanilla extract. Thicken with corn starch.

Apple Dumplings

Make a rich biscuit dough. Roll it out and cut in squares.
Slice raw apples onto squares and roll dough around apples. Tie in
rag and place in boiling water. Boil for about 1 hour. Serve with
white sauce. Sugar and nutmeg may be added.

Currant Buns

Flour — 1 large cup yeast — 1 cup shortening — 1 tsp. nutmeg —
 1/2 tsp. salt — 2 or 3 cups sugar (to suit taste) — 2 1/2 cups milk —
 1 pkg. currants (or less)

Scald and cool milk. Make a batter slightly thicker than that used for pancakes and let rise overnight. In the morning make dough thick enough to roll out. After rolling out dough and placing rolls in pans, let stand 5 hours. Rub with cream or grease.

Currant Cookies

1 pkg. currants — 3 cups sugar — 1 large cup butter or lard — 1 tsp
 salt — 2 1/2 cups milk — 2 tsp. lemons — 2 tsp. nutmeg —
 2 tsp. baking powder — 4 eggs — 1 qt. flour

Add flour to make dough stiff enough to roll out on board. Bake in quick oven.

Savory Ducks (Faggots), Cut into small pieces (about 1/2-inch) the following: 2 lbs. pig liver, 1 lb. fresh lean pork, 1 pig heart, 2 or 3 medium sized onions. Place all in sauce pan, cover with water, add salt and pepper, and boil until cooked. Just before cooking is finished, add ground sage for seasoning, to taste. Thicken as for gravy. Let cool. Then have ready the caul fat or veiling from the pig. Cut this in 6 or 7 inch squares. Put about 1/3 cup of cooked meat in center of each square and fold corners over top. Place in baking dish or pan, with fat side up. Bake until fat is cooked and slightly browned. Serve hot.

Head Cheese, Boil together the forehead and cheeks of a pig, scraps of meat cut from hams or shoulders, and about half that amount of beef. Neck can be used. Boil these together with a little salt until meat almost falls from bones. Keep liquid in which meat was boiled. Lift meat from kettle and remove bones. Then chop or cut the meat fine, or it can be pulled apart with forks. Season with ground sage, pepper, and salt. Mix with liquid (just enough to keep from burning) and stir thoroughly. Let simmer a short time. Then pour into mould or loaf pans. When cold and solid, it can be cut into slices.

Cottage Cheese, Place sour or clabbered milk on a warm stove (not hot) and let it stand until whey rises on top and curd is thick. Drain through sieve or colander for about 2 hours or until whey is gone. Place in a bowl and sprinkle with salt. Carefully mix salt well into cheese. Add sweet cream—enough to make a soft cheese.

English Plum Pudding, Soak 1 pound of bread in 1 pint of hot milk. Let stand and cool. When cold add 1/2 pound sugar and 8 egg yolks well beaten. Add 1 pound raisins, floured, 1 pound currants, washed and floured, 1/4 pound citron, cut into strips and floured, 1 pound beef suet, chopped fine and salted, 1 glass wine, 1 glass brandy, 1/2 tablespoon cloves and mace mixed. Beat until well mixed. Add 8 egg whites beaten stiff. Pour in a cloth which has been previously wet and floured. Tie cloth firmly, leaving room for the pudding to swell. Drop pudding ball into hot water to cover, and boil 6 hours. Serve hot with wine or brandy sauce.

Soda Biscuits, Sift together 1 quart flour, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoons cream tartar and 1 teaspoon salt Rub in 2 tablespoons butter or shortening. Wet with 1 pint of milk. Roll out, cut, and bake in quick oven.

Rice Pudding, Wash 1 cup rice, add to it 3/4 cup sugar, pinch of salt, 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg, 1 teaspoon lemon ext. Pour over all ingredients 2 or more quarts milk. Bake in slow oven for 2 hours. Two eggs may be added, to make custard rice pudding.

Baked Corn Meal Pudding, Stir together 1 cup corn meal, 1/2 cup wheat flour, and some cold milk. Scald 1 pint milk and stir mixture into it. Cook until thick; then thin with cold milk to consistency of batter (not too thick). Just before placing in oven add 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup molasses, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons butter, salt, 2 tablespoons cinnamon and nutmeg mixed, and 2/3 teaspoons soda. Pour into greased baking dish and bake 2 hours. After baking 1/2 hour, stir thoroughly. Then finish baking. Serve hot with wine sauce or butter and syrup.

Rabbit Pie, Cut dressed bunnies into small pieces. Wash thoroughly. Place in saucepan, cover with water, and boil. Skim off all scum that rises; then add salt and pepper and one onion chopped fine. Also add a piece (about 1/3 pound) of cured pork, cut into cubes, for flavor, or 2 or 3 whole cloves. Cook until tender and thicken. Cool. Have ready 1 pint of potatoes diced fine, small parsley, if desired, butter the size of walnut, and add to cooked meat. Have pie crust made. Line sides of baking dish with crust. Then add meat, potatoes, gravy, etc. Put on top crust having a slit cut in center, and bake.

Lumpy Dick or Farmer's Rice, Pour 2 cups milk into a heavy saucepan. Bring to boiling point; then add 1/2 cup flour and a pinch of salt, all at one time. Stir quickly with a fork until the flour is all mixed in, leaving the contents filled with tiny lumps about the size of rice kernels. Serve at once on small plates, pat generously with butter, sprinkle with sugar, and eat while hot. May be eaten with sugar and cream.

Custard Pudding. Use 2 eggs, well beaten, with $1\frac{3}{4}$ cups milk, or 1 egg with 1 cup of milk. Add 2 or 3 tablespoons of sugar, a shake of nutmeg, and a pinch of salt. Bake in a slow oven until set. Serve hot or cold.

Bread Pudding. To 2 eggs, well beaten, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk, add 2 slices of homemade bread 2 or 3 days old, and broken into pieces. To this add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 1 cup raisins, a little nutmeg and cinnamon and a pinch of salt. Bake in a moderate oven until set but not dry. Serve with cream and sugar.

Fruit Roley Poley Pudding

$\frac{1}{2}$ qt. flour — $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt — Milk — 1 cup suet — 2 tsp. baking powder

Sift the baking powder and salt with the flour into a mixing bowl. Add suet which has been chopped very fine and enough water or milk to make a soft dough. Roll out to about 1 inch thickness. Spread with wild currants or plum jam; roll same as for a jelly roll. Tie in a cloth and drop into a kettle of boiling water. Cook for one hour. Serve hot with cream and sugar.

Yorkshire Pudding

1 cup milk — 3 eggs — 1 tsp. sugar — 1 cup flour — pinch of salt

Beat all ingredients together with an egg beater until the mixture is full of bubbles. Have ready a good hot pan or greased dripper, preferably one a roast has just been taken out of. Pour mixture into pan. Spoon some hot grease over the top of the pudding. This will make "hills" all over the cake during the baking. Bake in hot oven for 15 or minutes.

Pies made from currants, both wild and red, and gooseberries were great favorites. The red currants and gooseberries were grown in the gardens. Wild currants grew abundantly in the nearby canyons. They were used for making jelly.

Scones—a favorite English form of bread is made by simply taking a ball of bread dough once raised, and roll out to about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. Cut and fry in hot fat until brown on one side, turn and brown on the other side. They are delicious served with honey, wild currant or chokecherry jelly.

PIONEER REMEDIES

The pioneer settlers relied on midwives and herb doctors to treat their sick. Doctor books were acquired in the late 80's. They were much like the drug store of today; they contained information about

"everything." Some of the remedies and health hints used by our early settlers follow:

It was the custom in the early days of Henefer for mothers to tie a little bag filled with asafetida around the neck of each child. Every youngster wore one, and so there was no discrimination. Everybody "smelled." Asafetida was thought to ward off diseases of all kinds.

First aid: If a person be struck by lightning, throw pailfuls of cold water on head and body. Apply mustard poultices on the stomach, with friction of the whole body and inflation of the lungs, as in the case of drowning. In thunderstorms shut the doors and windows. The safest part of a room is its center and where there is a feather bed in the house, that will be found the most secure resting place.

For dressing a blister: Spread thinly, on a linen cloth, an ointment composed of $\frac{1}{3}$ of beeswax and $\frac{2}{3}$ of tallow: lay this upon a linen cloth folded many times. With a sharp pair of scissors make an aperture in the lower part of the blister bag, with a little hole above to give it vent. Break the raised skin as little as possible. The blister, at first, should be dressed as often as three times a day and the dressing renewed each time.

Stephen Foster's Remedy for Sore Throat

1 tsp. powdered Peruvian Bark — 1 tsp. goldenseal powder — 1 tsp. garden sage — $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt — $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. Cayenne pepper

Put in saucepan and cover with 1 quart water (boiling). Simmer $\frac{1}{2}$ hour or more. This recipe was used by every family in the settlement for sore throat and diphtheria.

Sure Cure for Croup. Probably 9 children out of 10 who die of croup might be saved by the timely application of roasted onions, mashed and laid upon a napkin, and a small quantity of goose oil, sweet oil, or even lard, put on and applied as hot as can be borne, to the throat and upper part of the chest. For coughs and colds in small children, slice an onion in a dish, cover with sugar, then place a tight cover over all and set in a warm oven. When the onion syrup is extracted, it is soothing for colds and coughs. Dose: 1 teaspoon as needed (internally), 4 or 5 times daily.

Cough Medicine. Make a simple syrup by boiling 1 cup of sugar or honey with 1 cup water. When cool, add 1 tablespoon of brandy, 1 tablespoon glycerine, 1 tablespoon of ipecac, and the juice of 2 lemons. Put into a bottle and shake well.

The following 4 remedies were copied from the record book of John Francis, 1874.

For Bronchitis and Lung and Throat Diseases

Flaxseed, 1 teaspoonful — Licorice, 1 stick — Slippery Elm, 1 ounce
— Water, 1 quart

Simmer slowly until all the strength is obtained, and strain. Add 1 pint best vinegar, also half a pound of good sugar or honey. Simmer the second time for half an hour. Bottle it tight. Dose: 1 teaspoonful 3 times a day for a child under 10 years of age. 1 tablespoonful 3 times a day for older persons.

For Toothache

Peppermint water, 1/2 ounce — Chloroform, 1 dram (1/2 ounce —
sweet nitre, 1/2 ounce.

Put a little on your finger and rub.

For Pleurisy

2 ounces cayenne — 1 pint alcohol — 1 ounce gum myrrh

Infuse for 10 days and strain. An application for rheumatic joints and parts that have lost their sensibility. A flannel moistened and applied to the side, for pleurisy.

For Croup, Saturate a piece of wool flannel with turpentine and place the flannel on throat and chest, and in *very severe cases*, put 3 to 5 drops on a lump of sugar and take internally.

Linseed Meal Poultice, Use 4 ounces of powdered linseed meal, or less, mixed with hot water to a thick consistency. Put 1 tablespoon or more in bulk in center of cloth and apply securely to affected part for drawing infections out.

Cold or Chills, Soak feet in mustard water (hot as he can stand) to above ankles, for about 20 minutes. Give hot lemonade or hot ginger tea and put in warm bed.

Mustard Plaster, To be used in chest congestion or pneumonia. For adults use 5 tablespoons flour and 3 tablespoons mustard. Moisten with warm water. Make a soft paste and spread between layers of cloth. Apply to the congested part. Leave on until skin shows a rosy appearance. It may be made less strong for children.

Cure for Lockjaw, (Said to be positive.) Let anyone who has an attack of lockjaw take a small quantity of spirits of turpentine, warm it, and pour in the wound—no matter where the wound is or what its nature is—and relief will follow in less than one minute.

Relief for Asthma, Sufferers from asthma should get a muskrat skin and wear it over their lungs, with the fur side next to the body. It will bring certain relief.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

The following household hints were copied from a book which was presented to Joyce H. Foster by Stephen Foster.

How to get rid of rats and mice: "A cat is the best remedy." Another is to fill a tub with water and sprinkle oats and meal on top. For awhile they will be deceived, jump in, and be drowned. To stop creaking hinges: Put on oil. Bedding should be washed on long days and in hot weather. Empty straw ticks once a year. Never let water boil hard in soups or stews, for "Meat fast boiled is meat half spoiled." Soft paper dipped in the white of an egg is the best cover for jellies and pickles.

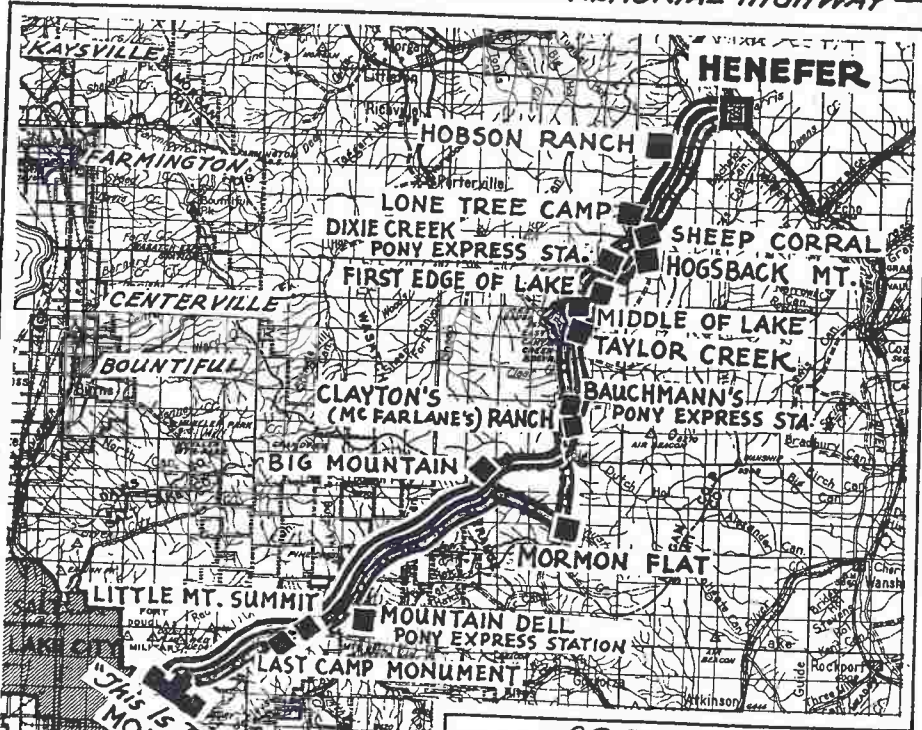
HOW GRANDPA PROPOSED

"Tell you how Grandpa proposed? Dear me!"
And Grandma nodded her silver head.
(Her hair was like gold in the days of old,
But the years have brought silver instead.)
"How your Grandpa proposed? Dear me!"
Well it happened the eve before Christmas, you see,
(How Grandma's eyes shone.)
And this tiny gold heart and this tiny gold key
Your Grandpa brought them and gave them to me.
"I have brought you my heart. Will you keep it?" said he.
"It will open for you, dear, alone."
(What a flush on the dear old face.)
And when in the heart I had fitted the key,
I found that the space—just a large enough place—
Held the tiniest picture of me!
"Will you live in my heart forever?" said he.
And that's how your Grandma proposed, dear, to me.
Well, I thought it as sweet as it ever could be?
Well, I thought so myself," said she.

—Author unknown.

pushing handcars in 1856 and 1857. Then in 1860 the Pony Express Riders swept over the Trail, using the fleetest horses available.

MORMON PIONEER TRAIL
MORMON PIONEER MEMORIAL HIGHWAY



LEGEND

ROUTE	DISTANCE
HENEFER TO HOBSON RANCH	2.6 MI.
HOBSON RANCH TO LONE TREE CAMP	0.8 "
LONE TREE TO SHEEP CORRAL	1.5 "
SHEEP CORRAL TO HOGSBACK MT.	1.0 "
HOGSBACK TO DIXIE CR. PONY EX.ST.	1.3 "
DIXIE CREEK TO FIRST EDGE OF LAKE	1.9 "
FIRST EDGE TO MIDDLE	1.0 "
MIDDLE TO TAYLOR CREEK	1.4 "
TAYLOR CR. TO BAUCHMANN'S PONY EX.ST.	3.7 "
BAUCHMANN'S TO MORMON SPRINGS	2.1 "
MORMON SP'GS TO MORMON FLATS	2.3 "
MORMON FLATS TO BIG MT.	4.2 "
BIG MOUNTAIN TO BIRCH SPRINGS	1.6 "
BIRCH SPRINGS TO LITTLE MT. SUMMIT	4.3 "
LITTLE MT.S. TO HIGHWAY'S LAST CAMP	0.5 "
LAST CAMP MON. TO "THIS IS THE PLACE" MON.	5.9 "
Total	36.0

HENEFER WARD BUILDS A NEW CHURCH

*What would we do in this world of ours
 Were it not for the dreams ahead?
 For thorns are mixed with the blooming rose,
 No matter which path we tread.*

*To some its a dream of home and wife;
 To some its a crown above;
 The dreams ahead are what makes each life—
 The dreams—and faith—and love.*

Forty years had passed since the dedication of the beautiful frame church. As the population grew, so grew the need for larger church facilities. The classrooms were bursting at the seams and



Henefer Ward Bishopric: Back Row: Left to Right: Carl T. Ovard, Richard E. Jones. Front Row: left to right, Blaine Moore, Edison J. Stephens, Bishop.

