

Short Biography of George Hayes and Frances Phipps Hayes*

George Hayes, the son of John and Jane *Hayes* Hayes, was born in Clonakilty, Cork County, Ireland, about August 20, 1822 or 1823.¹ George was the second son in a family of eight children. Their names were: Henry born about 1820; George, born about 1822-1823; Mary Ann born about 1824; John Joseph born January 28, 1825; Martha born about 1827; William born about 1828; Jane born about 1830; and Edward born about 1832.² Frances (Fanny) Phipps, the daughter of Edward Phipps and Mary Atkins, was born about December 1820. Her brothers and sisters were: John born about 1818; Maria born about 1823; Ralph born about 1825; Temperance born about 1826.

Although we know little of George and Fanny's early lives, it is possible that he, along with his brother John Joseph, had some schooling at the parish school in Clonakilty, where the only textbook was the Bible. As a youth George learned the trade of shoemaker from his father and also that of a weaver (perhaps from his father-in-law Edward Phipps, who was a linen weaver.) Fanny learned the trade of dressmaking.

Family legend claims when George was seventeen he joined a regiment of the British Army, which was stationed in Ireland. If George was born in 1822 or 1823, as census records suggest, this would have been about 1839-1840. This regiment, known as The Queen's Own, only accepted men over six feet tall. It is said George was one of the handsomest men in the army because of his splendid physical appearance. His term of enlistment was for five years, but his mother felt this was too long and that George was far too young to be in the army. During that period of time it was possible to buy out the term of enlistment for about ten pounds, so George's mother, Jane Hayes, worked and saved until she had enough money to buy him out. It is uncertain how long George was in the army, nor how long it took his mother to save enough to pay for his discharge.³ Family sources also claim George rejoined the army at a later date.⁴

During the Irish famine, George and Fanny were married in the Kilgarrif Parish Church, Clonakilty, October 23, 1847. George married "the girl next door," because the Hayes and Phipps families were neighbors on Chapel Lane. They were both about twenty-seven years old, and it is said that George was Fanny's first suitor. One wonders how the young couple

*Adapted from a biographical sketch by a great grand-daughter by the John & Jane Hayes of Clonakilty Family Organization (JHFO); revised June 2002. See endnotes for additional sources.

made its way during those dreadful times, when thousands were dying from starvation. Perhaps George still had ties to the British Army, and they might have had some help through that source. Their first child, William, was born December 6, 1848, in Clonakilty. About 1849 or 1850, the family had followed George's old regiment to London where he made and repaired boots for the soldiers.⁵ It is not known whether George was still in the army when they went to London, but statements made by his son John Phipps Hayes, and granddaughter LuRena Hayes Johnson lead one to believe he might still be in the service at that time, even though it was unusual for the common soldier to be married. LuRena said:

[George] was a soldier in the Queen's Own Regiment of the English army and was sent from Ireland to England, where they lived in the barracks building where the soldiers were, as the father made and repaired boots and shoes for the soldiers. . . . Living as they were, there was no place for the children to play, except in the street, which caused the parents much concern. As soon as the father could get released from the army, they left London and went to Canterbury, Kent, England, where they lived on Black Griffin Lane.

After LuRena's father, John Phipps Hayes, had grown to maturity, he returned to England in 1912 and visited the old home sites in England and Ireland. Among the places visited was the Tower of London. Of this visit he says:

[About Wednesday, July 10, 1910] . . . We first went to look at the place of my birth. Ratcliff Highway . . . from there we went under the River Thames via the Rotherhithe Bridge [tunnel] which with its approaches was a mile or more in length. We took in the following places: Tower Bridge. Saw it raised to let vessel pass thro. Tower of London, which to me was very interesting as I have read so much about it. I thought of the time when my father worked there making shoes and boots for the soldiers. Also when my uncle John Phipps was stationed there as a soldier.

He goes on to describe his walking tour of the vicinity with street names and locations, which makes interesting reading and provides a basis for further research. A map of modern London shows the Rotherhithe Tunnel passing under the Thames with its approaches coming out close to Ratcliffe. In the 1850s, Ratcliffe might have been an area of London, not merely a street. Although there is no Ratcliffe Highway as such, there is a street named The Highway which joins onto Ratcliffe Street. All of which is about a mile-and-a-half from the Tower.

LuRena's statement about the Tower of London implies the family actually lived in the barracks with the soldiers when they first moved to London, but by the time George was baptized in 1850, they were living in Ratcliffe. According to available records, the family moved several times, because there are six different London addresses associated with them.⁶

While they were living in London, George and Fanny heard of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from his brother John Joseph, who had been converted while working as

a shoemaker in London, and shortly thereafter had become a traveling elder for the church. This might have been late fall 1850, because John Joseph was baptized August 1850, and George was baptized in December.

When John Joseph first explained the gospel of Jesus Christ to George, he thought his brother was absolutely mad. He said he had suspected John had been going mad for a long time, but now he was surely there! But it wasn't long before George was baptized on December 28, 1850, by Elder Savage. However, Frances was not baptized until June 27, 1851; perhaps because she was expecting her second child, Maria Jane, who was born February 27, 1851. Unfortunately, Maria Jane died a few weeks before her second birthday on December 10, 1853.

Two more children were born at Ratcliff: Frances Georgina, born on Christmas Day, December 25, 1853, and John Phipps, born October 4, 1855. George and Frances' next home was in Canterbury, Kent, England, where two daughters were born: Matilda Henrietta, November 26, 1857; and Martha Amelia Elizabeth Ann, March 7, 1860.

While they were living in Canterbury, both George and Fanny were active members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, where they attended the South Street Branch. George was ordained a Teacher in the Aaronic Priesthood at the time of his baptism and was ordained an Elder on May 6, 1856. He later served as the Canterbury Branch president for several years. Church historical records such as the *Journal History* and *Millennial Star* mention some of George Hayes' activities as branch president.⁷

Their son John Phipps Hayes said he had attended a school at Manning in Canterbury for a short time, but had little time to attend school, because the needs of the growing family made it a necessity for each child to work as soon as he or she was able, as was the custom during that period of time in England. He began picking hops for a Mr. Ash when he was only about seven years old. Hops are the dried blossoms of a plant used in making beer, which gives beer its bitter taste. One of the fields where he picked hops was called Buck East Gardens, and sometimes he had to walk several miles to the hops fields. Later on John Phipps worked in Mr. Ash's brewery. Other family members probably also attended school when they could. The story is told of the youngest daughter Martha, a favorite of the teacher until she learned Martha was a Mormon, whereupon she swore at her, grabbed the little girl by her long curls, and threw her out into the street. The prejudice was so great she was never able to attend school again while they lived in England. It was her mother Fanny who taught her to read, write, and spell.⁸

When their oldest son William, a shoemaker like his father, was about eighteen, George and Fanny sent him to Utah. He crossed the ocean in the sailing ship *Caroline* in 1866. He left London May 5, and arrived at Castle Gardens, New York, June 11, 1866, a voyage of about five weeks. Official and personal accounts from fellow passengers of the voyage and overland trip provide interesting details about William's journey.

On May 5th the ship *Caroline* left England from a London port and was towed down the River Thames by a steam tug. Two days later they encountered severe weather and made little headway for a week against strong headwinds. On May 12th the pilot lost his way amid gale winds and wet, foggy weather, the ropes snapped like threads, the ship lost a yardarm and sail and narrowly escaped shipwreck off the Isle of Wight. They lay anchored off the Isle of Wight making repairs until May 14th when they finally got underway.

Fellow passenger William Driver gives an account of the weather on Monday, May 21, "Morning very rough, ship rolling fearfully, just threw me off a stool and broke a glass tumbler. 2 o'clock p.m. ship still rolling fearfully; pots, dishes, pails, provisions thrown across the gangways in promiscuous heaps creating great confusion among the passengers."⁹ On May 24th a stunt sail fell down from the mast and covered those who sat on the forecabin.

It was a very rough trip, so rough at one time that everyone was ordered below with the cry "All hands on deck," which frightened the passengers as they felt the immense straining of the ship when the wind struck her, and they were afraid of foundering. Rough weather meant nearly everyone on board was seasick. The old vessel sprung a leak. They witnessed two fights between crewmen and two different galley fires, which meant no cooked food until the galley was repaired, the cause of much grumbling against the cooks. Several people died and were buried at sea, among them at least two children, and another infant who was born on board ship May 18 died at Port Huron, Michigan, after they were on their way inland.

On June 11 they sailed down the Hudson River to Castle Garden, where there were 7,000 emigrants ahead of them waiting to be processed. It was almost midnight when weary, dispirited, and perplexed they finally made their way to the slip where the steamboats were waiting to take them to New Haven, Connecticut. From New Haven they took a northern route to Montreal, Canada, along the Grand Trunk Railroad to Lake Huron, Chicago, then to St. Joseph, Missouri. They had to ride freight cars most of the way, because there were no passenger cars available. On June 13 the luggage train caught fire and many lost nearly all they had. Outside Detroit a coupling broke, four train cars left the track and were completely smashed. There were some injuries, but everyone felt it was a miracle they had escaped with their lives. To add to their troubles, many of the immigrants had exchanged their gold for U.S. greenbacks while they were in New York, but when they tried to use them the paper money was almost worthless.

From St. Joseph they went up the Missouri River by steamboat to Wyoming and overland by wagon train to Salt Lake City, a journey of about ten weeks from Wyoming to the Salt Lake Valley. When they arrived in the valley, one young man said, "We reached Coalville, came down Parley's Canyon, over to Emigration, and on into the Valley, going directly to the tithing office grounds where all immigrant trains stopped. . . . It was peach time and I thought I would make myself ill from eating so many of them."¹⁰

Family history says that John Phipps came to Utah in 1872 when he was seventeen and that he traveled alone, but no official record of his emigration has been found. He probably was

met by his older brother William, who was living in Salt Lake. A short while later, John went to Pleasant Grove to visit his Uncle John Joseph's family, and might have stayed there until he found work. There he met his cousin Eleanor Jane and was immediately impressed that she was to be his future wife. Eleanor Jane also had a similar impression.

In 1873 Frances Georgina, age nineteen, also emigrated to Utah. She crossed the ocean on the steamship *Idaho* October 1873, which left Liverpool October 14, and arrived at Castle Gardens, New York, November 5, 1873, a voyage of about four weeks. Frances Georgina traveled with a company of 522 people, all of whom were en route to Utah. Compared to William's voyage, hers was much easier (if you can call being seasick for four weeks easy.) They left Liverpool, England, October 22nd, but had to drop anchor at New Brighton because of a heavy gale. On the 23rd they steamed out of the River Mersey and were on their way. Elder John Hart reported the weather was good for most of the passage and the motion of the ship fairly steady, but many of the passengers were seasick most of the voyage. On the night of October 27th, a brig without lights ran across their track and narrowly escaped cutting the *Idaho* in two. They arrived at New York November 5, 1873, and the following day took train cars west through Philadelphia, Logansport, Ohio, Omaha, Nebraska, through Wyoming, to Ogden, Utah. Most likely Frances Georgina took a train from there to Salt Lake, where she was probably met by her brother William, November 14, 1873. There was one birth on the train as they traveled west. It was reported that the mother did well and was able to walk off the train when they reached Ogden.¹¹ George and Fanny and their other daughters, Matilda Henrietta and Martha Amelia Elizabeth Ann, came to Utah October 1874, on the steamship *Wyoming*. They left Liverpool October 14, and arrived in Castle Gardens, New York, October 27, 1874, a voyage of about three weeks. It was reported they had patches of rough weather, some lasting over a week with "rain, fog, strong winds and high seas. The ship was tossed and rolled about very much and there was much seasickness among the passengers." In the early morning of October 21 the steam was turned off and the vessel came almost to a standstill, narrowly escaping shipwreck caused by a sailing ship that came so close the two vessels almost rubbed each other.¹²

On Monday October 26, they steamed into New York harbor and left the vessel that evening. Some of the company ran about the city to pick up provisions for their journey west. Apparently the emigrants took two different routes, and it is unknown which route George Hayes' family took for their westward journey. Some emigrants took a steamship *City of Atlanta* bound for Norfolk, Virginia. From there they went by Eastern Tennessee Valley Railroad to Memphis, crossed the Mississippi River on a steam ferryboat, and landed on the Arkansas side. From there they proceeded westward to Ogden, Utah, and arrived November 5, 1894. Others left Castle Gardens for the Pennsylvania dock, from which they moved over to the Jersey side, and from there they took train cars bound for Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Columbus, and Logansport, Ohio. They traveled through Peoria, Illinois, Burlington, Iowa, and arrived at Council Bluffs, where they changed cars bound for Omaha, Cheyenne, and

Evanston, Wyoming. They arrived at Ogden, Utah, 5:30 p.m. November 4, and took the 6 p.m. train to Salt Lake City, arriving at 8:30 p.m. A far cry from William's voyage and overland journey of over ten weeks to the Salt Lake Valley.

George, Fanny, and their two daughters, Matilda and Martha, settled in Pleasant Grove where George worked in a shoe shop; perhaps one like that of his brother John Joseph, who made and repaired shoes in his home. Pleasant Grove Ward records show Hayes family members were rebaptized August 27, 1875, by Thomas Wooley. Those mentioned were: George Hayes, Frances Hayes, Matilda H. Hayes, Martha A. Hayes, John P. Hayes, and other Hayes relatives. The following spring after the family arrived in Utah, two of the children, William and Frances Georgina, were married. William, age 27, married Mary Ann Riser April 29, 1875, and Frances, age 23, married Peter LeCheminant April 5, 1875. Apparently Frances Georgina had met Peter some time before, but she wouldn't consent to marriage until her mother was able to come from England. William and Mary Ann became the parents of six children: Maria Christiana Hayes, Irene Fanny Hayes, Emma Pearl Hayes, Ruby Myrtle Hayes, William George Hayes, and Gertrude Beatrice Hayes.

According to Salt Lake City Cemetery records, Frances gave birth to a baby girl, Frances (Fanny) LeCheminant about May 18, 1876, who died shortly afterwards. Frances Georgina never recovered from the birth, and according to her obituary died September 10, 1876, "after a long sickness." Two weeks later, her mother, Frances Phipps Hayes, also died, September 23, 1876. She had suffered from a serious heart condition, and the family believed she died of a broken heart over her daughter's death. She is buried in the Pleasant Grove Cemetery, Utah County.¹³

Some ancestral file records show daughter Matilda Henrietta Hayes married Francis Wallace Argust March 28, 1874, in Canterbury, England. This is probably incorrect, because this was a second marriage for Francis (Frank) Argust, who had married Charlotte Elvira Slinger in the Endowment House in 1870, and two children had been born to them, one of whom was born in Sacramento, California, July 1874. Three other children were born to this couple, and after the birth of the last child in 1885, Charlotte left Frank. A short time later Francis Argust married Matilda Hayes, and three children were born to them: Matilda Ellen (Mattie) born July 25, 1887, William Wallace, born July 10, 1889, and died March 3, 1890, John Franklin, born June 25, 1890, and died July 8, 1891.¹⁴

Several months after the death of Fanny and George's daughter, Frances Georgina Hayes LeCheminant, her husband Peter LeCheminant sought the hand of the Hayes' youngest daughter, Martha Amelia Elizabeth Ann, and they were married January 16, 1877. They became the parents of fourteen children, nine of whom survived, and they also adopted Matilda and Frank Argust's daughter, Mattie Ellen Argust, after both Matilda and Frank died. Matilda died of consumption (tuberculosis?) when Mattie was about three, on February 17, 1892, and Frank died December 26, 1894.¹⁵

Peter and Martha's children were: Sarah Henrietta LeCheminant, George Hayes LeCheminant, William Wallace LeCheminant, Victoria and Victor LeCheminant (twins), Matilda LeCheminant, John Farr LeCheminant, Furnessa Agnes LeCheminant, Martha Leslie LeCheminant. Five of their children died in infancy: Peter Ralph LeCheminant, Isabelle LeCheminant, Bessie Warne LeCheminant, Dan LeCheminant, and an unnamed infant who was born prematurely.

After Fanny's death, George and his son John Phipps lived together in Pleasant Grove for almost three years. He continued living with John and his new bride, Eleanor Jane *Hayes*, after their marriage. Prior to this time John and Eleanor Jane had become very fond of one another. Being first cousins, they hesitated to marry, but on April 24, 1879, their love for one another overcame all obstacles, and they were married in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City. John Phipps and Eleanor Jane Hayes became the parents of seven children who lived to maturity: John E. Hayes, George Henry Hayes, Rachel Eleanor Hayes, LuRena Henrietta Hayes, Murray Oswald Hayes, and Ralph Phipps Hayes. A daughter Frances Elizabeth died when she was four months old.

George continued living with them until 1884 when Eleanor's mother died. At that time, John P. told Eleanor it was her duty to care for her own widowed father, John Joseph, since she was his only surviving daughter, and that one of George's own daughters should assume the care of their father, since there were two of them who could share the responsibility (Martha and Matilda). Accordingly, John P. made arrangements for his father George to move to the home of one of his daughters in Salt Lake. George died October 5, 1885, at the home of his son William and is buried in Pleasant Grove, Utah.

In the aforementioned diary, John Phipps Hayes wrote that while he was in Clonakilty in 1912, people said his mother and father were the handsomest couple ever married in the Kilgariffe Parish Church and they came from among the best families.

George was a devout, faithful member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and advanced to the office of high priest. He was a jovial, kindly man, always willing to lend a helping hand to others. His wife, Frances, known as Fanny, was also a faithful member, doing all she could to inspire her children with high ideals and to help her husband live his religion. She was a most unselfish woman. Following are their obituaries.

The Deseret Evening News, Thursday Evening, September 18, 1876.

Died. In Pleasant Grove City, September 23rd, 1876, in the 57th year of her age, Fanny Phipps Hayes, of Whitechapel, London, late of Canterbury, Kent, England. She was an old and faithful member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and beloved by all who knew her. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

The Deseret Evening News, Friday Evening, October 9, 1885.

Died, at the residence of his son William Hayes, 19th Ward, Salt Lake City, October 5th 1885, George Hayes is the Son of John and Jane Hayes, born in Clonakilty Co. Cork, Ireland. His remains were taken to Pleasant Grove, Utah County, where he resided. Services were held at which Bishop Brown and Brother Henson Walker spoke words of consolation and instruction to the family and assembled friends. He was then dearly laid by the side of his gentle, loving wife whom he had mourned for nine years and with her again is united in that sphere where pain and sorrow cannot enter. He will be kindly remembered by most of the elders who visited the Canterbury branch of the Kent conference of which he was several years President. He labored long and faithfully in the cause of Christ. He was honest and conscientious, and patient as Job through many years of affliction with an incurable malady. He held the office of High Priest. He leaves two sons and two daughters to emulate his good example.

Unfortunately, there are no known pictures of George or Fanny, probably because a fire in the home of their son John Phipps Hayes, which destroyed many of their records.

Notes

1. Logan Temple endowments for the living show George's birth date as August 1822. The 1851 census (age 28) calculates as 1823; the 1871 census (age 49) calculates as 1822. Both Fanny and George's ages are the same in both census records. Logan Temple FHL film 183,404, Book H, p. 279, No. 6078. Both censuses received by correspondence from researcher Archie McMillan, letters dated 13 June 1977 (for 1851 Census), and 18 November 1977 (for 1871 census).
2. Years of births for the brothers and sisters of George Hayes are not consistent. Some dates were found in the Logan Temple records supplied by John Joseph Hayes, brother; dates for Henry and Martha were calculated from ages given on official marriage records. If discrepancies between dates were noted, we made our best estimate based on known records.
3. How much was ten pounds worth in 1850? £10 then is the same as £626.80 (\$1,046) in 2002. There are 240 pence in a pound. In 1850 an Irish laborer earned 8 to 10 pence a day, but could only find work about 22 weeks a year during the planting and harvesting of potatoes. Women earned even less, if they could find work. If a laborer worked a customary twelve hours (or more) a day, six days a week and saved every cent, it would take him or her almost two years to earn ten pounds, with nothing left to live on, so with living expenses it would take a long time to save ten pounds. Sources: T.C. Croker, *Researches in the South of Ireland*, Irish Univ. Press, 1969, p. 222; John J. McCusker, "Comparing the Purchasing Power of Money in Great Britain from 1600 to Any Other Year Including the Present," Economic History Services, 1001, Internet: <http://www.eh.net/hmit/ppowerbp/>
4. Irish genealogist and military historian John M. Kitzmiller writes that soldiers generally enlisted for life and stayed until they were unable to serve either through wounds or old age. Discharges could be purchased, but few were able to afford it, since the discharge price was ten pounds. The regiment was self-supporting and the soldier's pay was subject to all kinds of deductions for food, lodging, medical supplies, pensions, etc. The amount left over was spending money amounting to only pennies, usually spent on liquor. Marriage was generally frowned upon with only a few soldiers (6 out of 100) being allowed to marry pending approval of the commanding officer. Since the wives were financially considered as part of the total allowed for regimental strength, they lived in the barracks and had free rations, in exchange for which they had to earn their keep by washing, mending, cooking, and cleaning of the barracks. *In Search of the "Forlorn Hope," A Comprehensive Guide to Locating British Regiments and Their Records (1640-WWI)*, vol. 1, John M. Kitzmiller, II, p. 9.
5. Additional sources for this history include: undated notes by LuRena Hayes Johnson, granddaughter; *Life Sketch of John Joseph Hayes*, by his daughter Eleanor Jane Hayes; *Short Biography of John Phipps Hayes*, by LuRena Hayes Johnson, daughter of John P.; "Diary of John Phipps Hayes," kept on his trip to England and Ireland, 1912; *Autobiography of Eleanor Jane Hayes*, daughter-in-law, all in the possession of Linda Johnson Maxfield, Midvale, Utah. Letter from LaVon Brockbank Johnson, great-granddaughter of George Hayes, written to the John & Jane Hayes Family Organization (JHFO), May 5, 1989. Other records include: Kilgariff Parish Records, Clonakilty, Cork, Ireland; Official birth certificates, St. Catherine House, London, England; British Census; Canterbury Branch records; LDS emigration records; LDS ward and branch records.
6. London addresses: According to Whitechapel Branch records of George's baptism (29 Dec 1850), they were living at 27 Vine Passage, Ratcliffe (a sub-district near Stepney, London); Whitechapel Branch records of Fanny's baptism (27 June 1851) at 9 Vine Yard, Ratcliffe; birth certificate of Maria Jane (27 Feb 1851) and 1851 census, they were at 10 Nottingham Court, Ratcliffe (St. Giles in the Fields sub-

district); Frances Georgina's birth certificate (25 Dec 1853), they were at 1 Love Lane, Ratcliffe; birth certificate of John Phipps Hayes (4 Oct 1855) at 25 Brook St., Ratcliffe.

7. *Millenial Star*, 1871: Feb. 19, p. 2. Hays, George (last name misspelled), President of Canterbury Branch, attends Kent Conference. See *Journal History Index*, Box 19, Reel 24. *Journal History Index*, 1856:, June 1, p. 2.

8. "History of Martha Hayes LeCheminant: Recollections of Victoria LeCheminant Anderson," p. 1.

9. Sources for the voyage of the *Caroline*: Mormon Immigration Index-Personal Accounts, "The Diary of William Driver," "Reminiscences and Diary of James J. Chandler," and Mormon Immigration Index-Voyages.

10. Mormon Immigration Index-Personal Accounts, "Autobiography of John Ramsey."

11. Sources for the voyage of the *Idaho*: Mormon Immigration Index-Voyages, Mormon Immigration Index-Personal Accounts, "Autobiography and Journal of John Isaac Hart," and letter from John I. Hart et al, October 24, 1873.

12. Sources for the voyage of the *Wyoming*: Mormon Immigration Index-Voyages; Mormon Immigration Index-Personal Accounts, "Diaries of Volney King," and "Reminiscences of James Bywater."

13. Sources: Letter dated May 5, 1989, from LaVon Brockbank Johnson, granddaughter of Peter LeCheminant and Martha Amelia Elizabeth Ann Hayes, and *A Century of Utah LeCheminants: A Brief History of Sarah Farr LeCheminant, Mormon Pioneer, with Biographical Sketches of Her Posterity*, by Wilford Davis LeCheminant, p. 64.

14. Sources: Salt Lake Fourteenth Ward Records, Film No. 26, 695; Salt Lake City Cemetery records, Vol. 1, A-C, p. 42, 44-45, Film No. 1036433; and information provided by Edward F. Argust, Jr., of Taylor, Arizona, descendant of Francis W. Argust.

15. Matilda's obituary notice: *Deseret News*, February 19, 1892, p. 8. Frank Argust's obituary notice: *Deseret News*, December 28, 1894, page 5. The child William Wallace's death date, Salt Lake City Cemetery records, Vol. 1, A-C, p. 42, 44-45, Film No. 1036433. The child John Franklin's death date, Obituary, *Deseret News*, July 9, 1891, p. 6.