

Joseph Hepworth and Mary (Hirst) Hepworth



A Family History

by Shelley Dawson Davies

Copyright 2015 Shelley Dawson Davies

All rights reserved. No part this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means
without written permission from the publisher, Shelley Dawson Davies,
shelleydd@verizon.net

www.DaviesDawsonHistory.weebly.com

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1

A YORKSHIRE FAMILY	4
Coal Miner's Children.....	4
The Royal Oak Farm.....	6
Little Miners.....	9
The Hand of Death.....	10

CHAPTER 2

FIRM IN THE FAITH	12
The Gospel is Declared	12
Leading the Flock.....	14
Leaving the Past Behind.....	16

CHAPTER 3

NEW LIVES IN ZION	20
Separate Ways.....	20
Charles Balmforth.....	21
Joseph Emigrates.....	23
Sick and Tired	28

BIBLIOGRAPHY	29
---------------------------	----

INDEX	33
--------------------	----

Chapter 1

Yorkshire Family

Coal Miner's Children



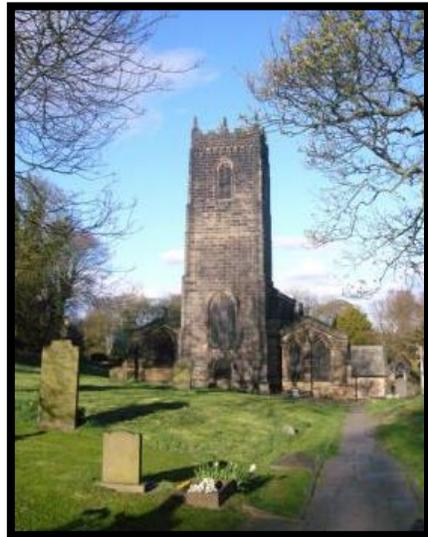
The colliery at Thornhill, Yorkshire.

Joseph Hepworth¹ didn't need the local Anglican vicar to tell him what hell was like. He had been making the trip deep into Yorkshire's black underworld every day since he was a small boy. He joined his brothers as they crawled half-clothed on all fours through the coal pits, dragging loaded carts attached to their waists by chains. Their father, Richard,² who had been working in the mines since he himself was a child,³ picked away at the coal seam in tunnels so low he was forced to labor on his side in pools of water and silt. For months on end the only light Joseph saw was the flicker of a single candle as he toiled hundreds of feet under the surface. It was dark when he walked to mine in the predawn hours, and pitch black by the time he returned home after a twelve-hour day. There was little point in washing up before sitting down to the meager meal prepared by his mother, Hannah,⁴ as the soot Joseph was covered with had worked its way right into his skin. Only a few hours of sleep in a single, shared bed separated one day from the next, and there was little hope that life would ever change.

West Yorkshire was coal country, with numerous pits and mines providing fuel for the machines of England's great industrial revolution and a living for the poor, who scratched and labored for it underground. Unskilled laborers like the Hepworths had little choice in where they could earn enough to survive, following work as it became available. Richard and Hannah were grateful to find employment and housing in the small village of Tong, where five of their nine children were born and where Joseph spent his childhood.

Only Sundays offered any relief from the black work required of Joseph. At the end of morning worship services he was free to gather with friends in neighboring villages. He became well acquainted with the John Hirst⁵ family, often walking the half mile to Netherton where he joined brothers Samuel⁶ and Thomas⁷ in appropriate Sabbath diversions. He couldn't help but notice pretty Mary Hirst,⁸ who at seventeen was charming and flirtatious, and it wasn't long before Joseph started courting Mary. The pair was married in Batley's All Saints church in April, 1837.⁹

Joseph, not yet prepared to be head of his own household, accepted his parent's offer of support. The young couple moved in with the Hepworths in Tong, where Mary gave birth three months later. Baby Richard,¹⁰ died six days after his christening in August, 1837. Joseph and Mary remained close to their families. By the time Will¹¹ was born two years later, Joseph had rented a stone cottage at the Royal Oak farm on New Lane in the Cockersdale area of Netherton. It was in this neighborhood where almost all of the extended Hirst and Hepworth families lived over the years, and where the rest of Joseph and Mary's thirteen children were born.



Thornhill's parish church.



New Lane near Drighlington is only a footpath, even today.

The Royal Oak Farm

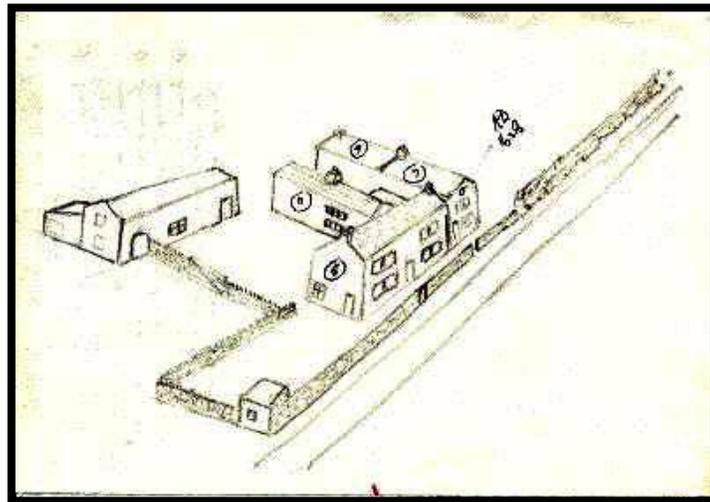
Roger Hepworth of Leeds, Yorkshire, substantiated the location of Joseph Hepworth's residence at The Royal Oak Farm on New Lane in Netherton. According to Roger, twelve of Joseph and Mary's children were born at the farm, and Joseph's brother John died while living there in 1894. "It was in this same farmhouse that my own father was born on the 25 June, 1922," Roger said. "All the family at that time must have lived very close to each other as the census for that time shows various homes listed as having Hepworths living in them, and the whole area of Lumb Bottom, New Lane, is no more than two hundred fifty yards across in any direction."

The farm itself was owned by the Cocker family, who rented out three of the smaller buildings on the property as residences. Peter Clapham, cousin to Roger's father, described the farm as he knew it when visiting his grandparents, who lived in one of the two-story stone cottages at The Royal Oak in the early 1930s:

“The track [New Lane] to Royal Oak was an unmade track wide enough for a farm cart and ran from Gildersome Lane for about three hundred yards. The track ended at Royal Oak Farm and only footpaths went on from there.

“The farm complex consisted of a small farmhouse with garden, three other houses and a dairy in a block. One house next to the farm was occupied by two ladies (I think sisters) named Hepworth and one of them was named either Sarah Anne or Martha Anne. At the end of the block, overlooking the fields with a long view was Grandfather and Grandmother’s cottage. This was a two story cottage, probably the oldest of the four, built in stone, probably dating back to the early 1700s. It had a long stone mullioned window in the front wall and the same upstairs. These windows were typical of a weaver’s cottage. The front door was to the left side of the window.

“Entering the front door, immediately inside, were the steps going upstairs with a door at the bottom. To the left was the outside wall and...passing in front of this took you into the one living room. This was square with a stone flagged floor. On the right hand wall was a cast iron range...to the right of the fireplace in the chimney breast was a sink with a cold water tap. When my father lived there as a child there was no main water in the house and water had to be pumped from the pump outside.



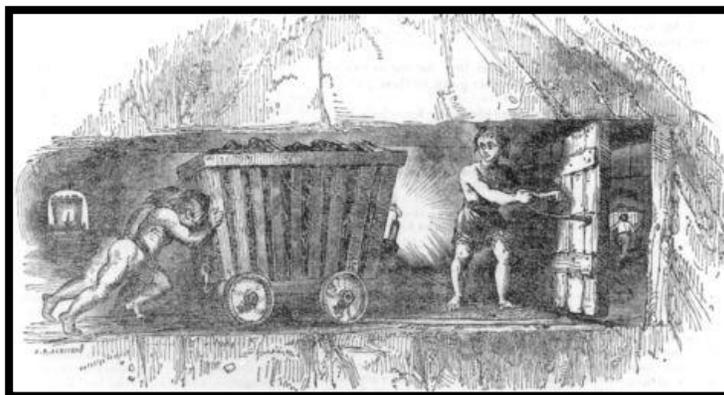
Sketch of Royal Oak Farm by Peter Clapman.

“On the fourth wall was a door to the coal cellar steps. The living room walls and upstairs walls were lime-washed every year and the woodwork was all painted and grained. Upstairs were two bedrooms and both had stone floors.” (Peter Clapham, “Growing Up in Drighlington: Memories of Peter Clapham, born 1924,” typescript, 24 March, 2000)

While the countryside along New Lane has not changed, there is nothing left of the farm today. “The Royal Oak stood for over two hundred years before being pulled down around 1935,” according to Roger. (Email correspondence between Roger Hepworth and Shelley Dawson Davies, 21 July to 6 December, 1999)



An old cottage in Cockersdale, near New Lane, is typical of farmhouses in the early 1800s, and was probably very much like the Hepworth home.



The Hepworth boys toiled as errand boys and “hurriers” in the local coal mine.

Little Miners

Joseph had little choice but to continue working in the mines to feed his growing family, and as his sons reached the age of seven, they joined their father underground.¹² By 1850, Will, Edmund¹³ and Squire¹⁴ were all employed at the same colliery, receiving six shillings a week.¹⁵ Their day began before dawn as they walked several miles to the mine where they were assigned jobs according to their age. The youngest boys were employed as errand runners for the miners, then stationed along side horizontal chutes where they removed debris from the crushed coal moving past on a conveyor belt. Older boys went down into the mines with the men, opening and closing wooden ventilation doors for approaching coal tubs. As soon as they were strong enough to push and pull the tubs themselves, the boys became “hurriers,” hunched over in the low passages as they forced the loaded cars along a track to the surface. The work went on until after dark, with only a short break for lunch, which often was little more than “a penny loaf of bread, nothing to it, not even a drink of water to it,” according to Edmund.¹⁶

The Hepworth daughters remained at home with Mary, who struggled to keep them fed and warm through the cold, grey country winters with little more than bread and sometimes cheese to set on the table. “On Sunday, there was a little meat for those who worked. The young children never had meat to eat,” said Edmund, who recalled seeing his younger sisters Hannah¹⁷ and Sarah¹⁸ only on Sundays. “On the other days they were in bed when we got home and were still in bed when we went to work in the morning.”¹⁹ When little James²⁰ and Joseph Junior,²¹ were added to the family, they took their place at the bottom of the family hierarchy, waiting until their older brothers had eaten before they were allowed to have what was left.²²

Education was as scarce as the free time necessary to obtain it. Edmund only attended school one-half a day during his fifteen years of work in the mines.²³ James recalled being taught “the alphabet, a few of the times tables and how to read a little” by an older lady, probably a relative who schooled him in odd moments at home.²⁴ In any case, there was little energy left for learning by the time the boys arrived home, covered with black coal dust and so exhausted they often fell asleep at the dinner table before finishing their meager meal.

The Hand of Death

Coal mining was more than consuming and dirty; it was very dangerous work which claimed many lives through accidents and gas explosions. Little attention was given to safety as miners tunneled deep into the walls of black rock, creating “dives” off the main line where the men were forced to crouch as they picked the coal loose in low and narrow quarters. What little air there was came from a primitive system of blowers which allowed deadly gasses to accumulate in the crowded passages. On his twelfth birthday, Will was assigned to work in a dive alongside Edmund, as usual. Moments after Edmund walked out on an errand, an explosion rocked the dive, half burying Will in the rock. Will was carried home covered in blood and coal dust, where Mary tried in vain to save her oldest living son. Will died four days later on 30 May, 1851.²⁵

Joseph and Mary were still trying to adjust to Will’s death when, at the end of the summer, four-year old Sarah fell seriously ill. Joseph somehow found money enough to call for a doctor, who was unable to do anything to improve Sarah’s health. She died on 2 September, of what the doctor certified as laryngitis, but was more likely the flu or scarlet fever which caused the laryngitis.²⁶

Mary looked forward to Elizabeth’s²⁷ birth the next spring, happy to have another little girl to care for and was delighted when the next two babies turned out to be girls, too: Ann²⁸ was born in January, 1854, and Mary Jane²⁹ two days before Christmas, 1855. Sadly, sickness claimed two of Mary’s little daughters the next year. Ann was only two years old when she died from whooping cough in April, 1856. Six months later, Elizabeth came down with deadly scarlet fever, which took her life at the age of four.³⁰ The only comfort Joseph and Mary could find in the face of so much pain and suffering and death was in the gospel of Jesus Christ.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Joseph Hepworth (1816-1878), #KWJX-MR6, www.familysearch.org where verification of all vital dates can be found. Also see family group sheets at www.DaviesDawsonHistory.weebly.com
- ² Richard Hepworth (1784-1856), #LZXH-M45, www.familysearch.org
- ³ Richard probably worked in the Overton Colliery, now the National Coal Mining Museum for England in Overton, Yorkshire. "The Hepworth Report," typescript newsletter, 14 June, 1995, page 4-8. Copy held by Shelley Dawson Davies.
- ⁴ Hannah (Wilkinson) Hepworth (1785-1839), #L8TP-BXL, www.familysearch.org
- ⁵ John Hirst (1794-1863), #LCJC-TGQ, www.familysearch.org
- ⁶ Samuel Hirst (1815-1882), #LH55-RWK, www.familysearch.org
- ⁷ Thomas Hirst (1814-1886), #L61N-NHH, www.familysearch.org
- ⁸ Mary (Hirst) Hepworth (1820-1903), #KWJX-MRD, www.familysearch.org
- ⁹ Hepworth-Hirst marriage, 9 April 1837, All Saints church, Batley Parish, Yorkshire. West Yorkshire Archive Service; Wakefield, Yorkshire, England; *Yorkshire Parish Records*; Old Reference Number: *D37/18*; New Reference Number: *WDP37/18*. www.ancestry.com
- ¹⁰ Richard Hepworth (1837-1837), #KWJ5-C7Z, www.familysearch.org
- ¹¹ William Hepworth (1839-1851), #2D6L-JT3, www.familysearch.org
- ¹² The Hepworths were working at the Samuel Garforth and Company mine in 1851. According to son James, Joseph was later the foreman of the Westgate Hill Mines. See Jay L. Hepworth, *History of Edmund Hepworth, 1841-1915* (self-published, 1970), page 3. Also see Iris Hepworth Moon, "James Hepworth," 1974. http://www.frankhistory.com/journals/hepworth/james_hepworth/
- ¹³ Edmund Hepworth (1841-1915), #KW64-KCG, www.familysearch.org
- ¹⁴ Squire Hepworth (1843-1920), #KWNF-GRL, www.familysearch.org
- ¹⁵ Moon, "James Hepworth," 1974.
- ¹⁶ Hepworth, *History of Edmund Hepworth, 1841-1915*, page 3.
- ¹⁷ Hannah (Hepworth) Balmforth (1845-1920), #KWJX-MR8, www.familysearch.org
- ¹⁸ Sarah Hepworth (1847-1851), #KWJ5-C47, www.familysearch.org
- ¹⁹ Bassett and Strange, *History of Joseph Hepworth 1816-1878*, page 5.
- ²⁰ James Hepworth (1849-1937), #KWJW-XQY, www.familysearch.org
- ²¹ Joseph Hepworth (1850-1926), #KWCW-9XQ, www.familysearch.org
- ²² Bassett and Strange, *History of Joseph Hepworth 1816-1878*, page 5.
- ²³ Jay L. Hepworth, *History of Edmund Hepworth, 1841-1915* (self-published, 1970), page 3. http://www.frankhistory.com/pedigrees/histories/History_of_Joseph_Hepworth.pdf
- ²⁴ Moon, "James Hepworth," typescript, 1974.
- ²⁵ Hepworth, *History of Edmund Hepworth, 1841-1915*, page 3.
- ²⁶ Bassett and Strange, *History of Joseph Hepworth 1816-1878*, page 5.
- ²⁷ Elizabeth Hepworth (1852-1856), #KWJ5-C4W, www.familysearch.org
- ²⁸ Ann Hepworth (1854-1856), #KWJ5-C44, www.familysearch.org
- ²⁹ Mary Jane (Hepworth) Bee (1855-1926), #KWCT-4K3, www.familysearch.org
- ³⁰ Bassett and Strange, *History of Joseph Hepworth 1816-1878*, page 5.

Chapter 2

Firm in the Faith

The Gospel is Declared



The church at Thornhill Parish prior to its 1877 remodeling.

Religion was important to the Hepworths, but reading the Bible for themselves was out of the question for both Joseph and Mary. They had come from poor families who had neither the time nor the money for education of any kind. They depended on Sunday services to provide a foundation of faith in God and sermons from the pulpit for instruction in Christian principles. Their commitment to Christ was affirmed by kneeling at the altar for communion and joining the congregation in recitations from the Book of Prayer.

Traditional worship in the Anglican church was taken for granted in the Hepworth household. There was no reason to question either the vicar or the church, which provided both spiritual structure and continuity in their lives. Joseph and Mary had been joined in marriage by an Anglican priest, made certain their infants were baptized, and expected to receive the last sacrament of Unction before they died. The Lord, however, had other plans.

Two days after Mary gave birth to her first child, missionaries from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints arrived in Preston, sixty miles east of the Hepworth's home. Preparing to preach the gospel's restoration in a crowded street that day, Elder Heber C. Kimball noticed a banner proclaiming, "Truth Will Prevail." It was a sign of things to come. "Amen and amen," responded one of the other elders, and the work of gathering began.

The missionaries preached and bore their testimonies in numerous congregations and private homes with encouraging results. "People paid the most profound attention," said Elder Joseph Fielding. "The power of God rested down on the congregation and many were pricked to the heart."³¹ Baptisms followed and nearly 150 members attended a church conference in October, where branches were organized and priesthood ordinances given by the laying on of hands. Despite growing opposition from local clergy, membership in the church surged. By 1840, there were 3,626 members; five years later membership had reached almost 11,000.³²

The Hepworths had heard about the "Mormons," who were peddling their new book of scripture and its promise of salvation around the Yorkshire countryside. The church had officially organized itself in Bradford, six miles northwest of Drighlington, in 1842, and rumors about the Mormons were rampant. "There were many tales going around about the wild animals, Indians and Mormons in the western United States and the danger of living among them," according to Joseph's niece, Eliza Thornton.³³

Eliza's parents, William³⁴ and Mary Thornton,³⁵ despite the gossip, were open minded enough to hear about the church and its gospel from the missionaries themselves. They were converted and baptized in the fall of 1843. There was much discussion among the Thornton and Hepworth families about what was seen as a shameful spiritual defection. How could this have happened to someone like William, a respected musician and choir director at the local Anglican church? If William and Mary could be convinced by the Mormons, anyone else could, which is what the couple hoped for as they set about trying to persuade the rest of their loved ones to join them in the fullness of the gospel.

Mary Hepworth was the first to be convinced of the message through discussions with her sister-in-law Mary Thornton, and was baptized in August, 1847; Joseph followed four months later in December. Two of Mary's younger sisters, Martha³⁶ and Harriet Hirst,³⁷ also joined the church. This caused great alarm in both the Hepworth and Thornton families. William and Mary Thornton had announced their intentions of joining the main body of the church in Utah, prompting the Anglican congregation to offer William an expense-paid music

study if he stayed on with the choir. William's parents "were heartbroken and promised to give him the home and everything they possessed if he would stay and raise his family in that country," but the Thornton's refused both offers. The Hepworths were equally distraught when they learned of Joseph and Mary's conversion. Mary's parents "believed the wild tales about the Mormons and America. They protested strenuously her going, but she was too thoroughly converted and would go with her husband."³⁸



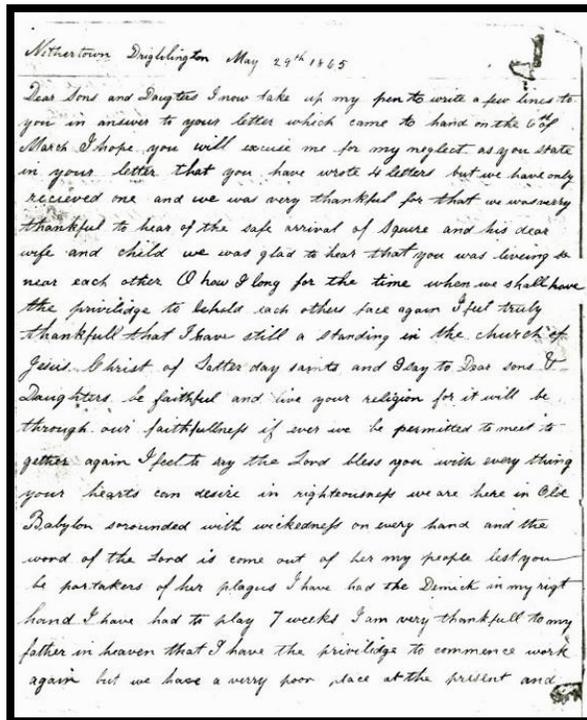
Bradford, Yorkshire, the city where a branch of the church was established in 1842.

Leading the Flock

Joseph had always been a religious man, and now that his mind and spirit had been enlightened with a personal testimony of the truth, he became devoted to the Lord's work. He joined his brother-in-law William and other local priesthood holders in conducting street meetings around the area, which always began with the men singing hymns until a crowd gathered, after which the men took turns preaching and bearing testimony. Often the Hepworth and Thornton children were included in the small street choir.³⁹ Joseph reported directing twenty-six outdoor meetings during the summer of 1864, and fifteen meetings the next May, with plans for sponsoring thirty more the next month.⁴⁰

On Sundays, Joseph took his children by the hand and walked with them to church himself. Church was an all-day affair in those days, with morning meetings from nine to noon, followed by an afternoon session from two until four p. m. Inattention and misbehavior during the long meetings was attended to by the “dog nobber,” a man who roamed among the children with long, knobbed stick, thumping offenders on the head as necessary.⁴¹

With Mary’s support, Joseph was eventually set apart as branch president, a position he held for twenty years.⁴² Mary’s support was essential, as she not only housed and fed missionaries⁴³ while they worked in the area, but took on extra housekeeping duties when Sunday services were held in the Hepworth home. Joseph continued to hold street meetings, kept monthly reports and was responsible for submitting the branch’s tithing.⁴⁴ He was tireless in his church work, no matter how endless it seemed to be. “I ever pray that God will bless us with a portion of his holy Spirit that we might have strength given us to go forth and perform the labor assigned us that we might accomplish some good,” he wrote in 1865, when he was busy with local church work. “I am truly thankful for the testimony that I have in the work in which we are engaged for truly it is the work of the Lord.”⁴⁵



Wetherston Drighlington May 29th 1865

Dear Sons and Daughters I now take up my pen to write a few lines to you in answer to your letter which came to hand on the 6th of March I hope you will excuse me for my neglect as you state in your letter that you have wrote 4 letters but we have only received one and we was very thankful for that we was very thankful to hear of the safe arrival of Squire and his dear wife and child we was glad to hear that you was leaving to near each other O how I long for the time when we shall have the privilege to behold each others face again I feel truly thankful that I have still a standing in the church of Jesus Christ of Latter day events and pray to Dear sons & Daughters be faithful and live your religion for it will be through our faithfulness if ever we be permitted to meet its getter again I feel to say the Lord bless you with every thing your hearts can desire in righteousness we are here in Old Babylon surrounded with wickedness on every hand and the word of the Lord is come out of her my people list you be partakers of her plagues I have had the Demick in my right hand I have had to stay 7 weeks I am very thankful to my father in heaven that I have the privilege to commence work again but we have a verry poor place at the present and

The first page of Joseph’s letter to his children, 29 May, 1865.



Mary Hepworth around the time she immigrated to the United States.

Leaving the Past Behind

The Hepworths were dedicated to strengthening the church in England, but their ultimate goal was to immigrate to Utah. Joseph and Mary were among the many families who scrimped for years in order to save enough money for their passage, and even then, they were forced to immigrate separately. Edmund and his new bride were the first to leave in May, 1863,⁴⁶ followed by Squire and his wife the next year.⁴⁷ Both brothers joined together as settlers in the recently opened area of Oxford, Idaho. Two years passed without anyone else being able to immigrate. Family ties were still strong, however, and Joseph wrote to his sons in Idaho expressing his love for them and for the gospel. “Oh how I long for the time when we shall have the privilege to behold each other’s face again. I feel truly thankful that I have still a standing in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and I say to my dear sons and daughters: be faithful and live your religion, for it will be through our faithfulness if ever we be permitted to meet together again.”⁴⁸ Joseph and Mary had by then waited eighteen years to join the Saints in Zion, and were still unsure if they would ever be permitted to do so. “When we shall be able to gather means to emigrate ourselves from these lands, I don’t know,” wrote Joseph, “but the Lord has said that he will gather his elect from the four

corners of the earth, and if we be his elect, we have the promise, and it is the promises of the Lord that stimulates us to go on. Was it not for the hope that we had within us we should die in despair.”⁴⁹

Even with hope and faith in the Lord, the Hepworths felt some measure of despair in their marriage. By 1865, something had gone wrong between Joseph and Mary and their relationship was strained to the breaking point. No doubt contributing to the tension was Joseph’s bout with rheumatism, which put him out of work for several weeks that spring.⁵⁰ After all this time there still wasn’t money enough for Mary and the three youngest children to make the journey to Utah, but Mary put her foot down. She was leaving for Zion with or without her husband and nothing could stop her, even the lack of means. She managed somehow to sign on with the Perpetual Emigration Fund,⁵¹ which extended her a loan large enough to cover the cost of travel to Glasgow, where she and seven-year old Mary Jane, nine-year old Martha Annice⁵² and five-year old Samuel⁵³ boarded the ship *Hibernia*, bound for New York City.⁵⁴

Years later, Mary Jane recalled the first days of the voyage as rough. She was extremely sea sick, but found resting on deck in the fresh air helped calm her nausea. After a storm forced her and the other passengers below deck, the violent rocking of the ship increased her misery. “Never mind Mary, the boat won’t sink,” her mother said in an effort to comfort the young girl. Mary only groaned and exclaimed, “Oh, I wish it would!”⁵⁵ The ship arrived without incident in New York City in the autumn of 1865. Mary made her way to the trailhead in Nebraska, where she found a place for herself and her children in one of the wagon trains headed for Salt Lake City, arriving sometime later the following year.⁵⁶



New York harbor in the mid-1800s.

ENDNOTES

- ³¹ Ronald K. Esplin, "A Great Work Done in That Land," *The Ensign*, July 1987.
<https://www.lds.org/ensign/1987/07/names-and-places-locales-of-british-lds-interest?lang=eng>
- ³² George K. Merritt and Richard Jensen, "Statistical Profile: Membership in the British Isles, 1840-1896," *The Ensign*, July 1987, <https://www.lds.org/ensign/1987/07/statistical-profile?lang=eng>
- ³³ Eliza (Thornton) Homer (1842-1873), #KWJ6-9M3, www.familysearch.org R. M. H. Crockett, "Eliza Thornton Homer: 1842-1873." <http://www.childrentofathers.com/eliza-thornton.html>
- ³⁴ William Thornton (1812-1897), #KWJX-4NC, www.familysearch.org
- ³⁵ Mary (Hepworth) Thornton (1811-1867), #KWVW-41R, www.familysearch.org
- ³⁶ Martha (Hirst) Wheelwright (1832-1902), #KWJX-CQH, www.familysearch.org
- ³⁷ Harriet (Hirst) Sorsby (1825-1900), #LCCH-267, www.familysearch.org
- ³⁸ Nel Lo Hepworth Bassett and Sandra F. Strange, *History of Joseph Hepworth 1816-1878* (Hepworth-Hirst Family Group, 1978), page 3-4,
http://www.frankhistory.com/pedigrees/histories/History_of_Joseph_Hepworth.pdf
- ³⁹ R. M. H. Crockett, "Eliza Thornton Homer: 1842-1873." See also: Bassett and Strange, *History of Joseph Hepworth 1816-1878*, page 3.
- ⁴⁰ Letter from Joseph Hepworth, Nethertown, Drighlington, England, to his "sons and daughters" in America, no address, 29 May, 1865.
www.frankhistory.com/journals/hepworth/joseph_hepworth/letter-1865/
- ⁴¹ Iris Hepworth Moon, "James Hepworth," 1974.
http://www.frankhistory.com/journals/hepworth/james_hepworth/
- ⁴² *Ibid.*
- ⁴³ Among those missionaries were future church president Joseph F. Smith and his cousin Samuel H.B. Smith during the early 1860s, according to Jay L. Hepworth, *History of Edmund Hepworth, 1841-1915* (self-published, 1970), page 6.
http://www.frankhistory.com/pedigrees/histories/History_of_Joseph_Hepworth.pdf
- ⁴⁴ Bassett and Strange, *History of Joseph Hepworth 1816-1878*, page 7-8.
- ⁴⁵ Letter from Joseph Hepworth, Nethertown, Drighlington, England, to his "sons and daughters" in America, no address, 29 May, 1865,
http://www.frankhistory.com/album/?g2_itemId=1081
- ⁴⁶ Passenger list, *Cynosure*, Liverpool to New York, 30 May-19 July, 1863,
http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:voyage/id:110/keywords:hepworth
- ⁴⁷ Passenger list, *General McClellan*, Liverpool to New York, 21 May-23 July, 1864,
http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:voyage/id:149/keywords:hepworth
- ⁴⁸ Letter from Joseph Hepworth, Nethertown, Drighlington, England, to his "sons and daughters" in America, no address, 29 May, 1865.
- ⁴⁹ *Ibid.*
- ⁵⁰ *Ibid.*
- ⁵¹ Relia Hokanson, "Life of Mary Jane Hepworth Bee, as given by Joseph Hepworth Bee," undated.
http://www.frankhistory.com/pedigrees/histories/Life_of_Mary_Jane_Hepworth_Bee.pdf
- ⁵² Martha Annice (Hepworth) Fauble Decker (1858-1936), #LDSS-DBP, www.familysearch.org
- ⁵³ Samuel Hepworth (1860-1928), #KWJ5-CHS, www.familysearch.org
- ⁵⁴ Mary and her children are not found on the Mormon Migration Index, probably because the *Hibernia* was not officially chartered by the church. All four names appear on the ship's list as

steerage passengers, although Mary is listed separately from her three children. See Mary Hepworth entry; *Hibernia* Passenger Manifest, 30 October, 1865. Arrival: New York, New York; Microfilm Serial: M237; Microfilm Roll: 258; Line: 15; List Number: 1044, www.ancestry.com

⁵⁵ Hokanson, "Life of Mary Jane Hepworth Bee, as given by Joseph Hepworth Bee," undated.

⁵⁶ Mary arrived in an unknown company.

Chapter 3

New Lives in Zion

Separate Ways



Looking down Salt Lake City's Main Street in 1867.

If Mary was financially strained before she left England, she found herself completely destitute upon arriving in Salt Lake City. There had not been enough money for travel to begin with, and now she was in a strange land without a husband. With few options for Mary to support herself, she was forced to place the children in foster homes and found work as a servant in someone else's household.⁵⁷

Hannah, the oldest Hepworth daughter, decided to join her mother in Salt Lake City in 1869. Only one thing is certain about Hannah's past before immigrating to the Utah: she didn't want to talk about it.⁵⁸ Although Hannah was the mother of two daughters ages two and five years when she left England that fall, she was not married to the children's father, and was only baptized a member of the church shortly before immigrating on the steamship *Minnesota*.⁵⁹ The transcontinental railroad, completed in May, 1869, made it not only possible for her to make the entire journey from Liverpool to Salt Lake in a matter of weeks, but to make it comfortably, an important consideration as she was also seven months pregnant at the time.

A situation had to be found for Hannah, Amy,⁶⁰ Emily⁶¹ and baby Ezra;⁶² even after four years in the valley, Mary was in no position to support her daughter and small grandchildren. With no husband in either of their lives, Mary saw an opportunity to find shelter and protection for both herself and Hannah in joining the household of Charles Balmforth.⁶³

Charles Balmforth

Mary had known Charles and his first wife, Martha,⁶⁴ before leaving England. Charles and Martha, who lived only three miles south of the Hepworths in Gomersal,⁶⁵ became members of the church in 1854, attending meetings under Joseph's leadership. Charles and Martha were married 25 June, 1854,⁶⁶ three months after Charles was baptized. The Balmforths wasted no time immigrating to Zion. Charles arranged for passage on the *Clara Wheeler* in 1855,⁶⁷ along with two of his sisters, Sarah⁶⁸ and Hannah,⁶⁹ and Hannah's husband, Martha's brother George Lumb.⁷⁰ What became of everyone but Charles is unknown, as their names disappear from public records after landing in New Orleans.

In Salt Lake City, the relationship between Mary, Hannah and Charles was complex. It began with a double marriage ceremony on 6 June, 1870, when Charles was sealed to both Mary and her twenty-five year old daughter.⁷¹ The rift between Mary and Joseph was as wide as the miles which now separated them. There was no going back in Mary's mind, to either England or her husband, but Mary felt she must be sealed to someone or be lost in the eternities.⁷² Charles agreed to care for Mary temporarily and spiritually, as well as become a father to Hannah's small children Amy and Emily, who took the Balmforth name.⁷³

Their first home in Salt Lake City's East Mill Creek area may have been a simple cabin with a dirt floor,⁷⁴ but eventually Charles moved to a house large enough to accommodate himself, Hannah and the children in four rooms, with Mary in a separate part of the home.⁷⁵ Hannah gave birth to nine more children over the next fourteen years, and Charles worked hard to support his large family. He found success for some time in running a grocery store on Second South Street in Salt Lake City,⁷⁶ but the business eventually faltered and went into bankruptcy.⁷⁷



Charles and Hannah Balmforth in front of their Salt Lake City store.

It could have been the financial strain which made Charles such a stern and unbending man, or perhaps he was naturally strict. He was known in the family for his fearsome temper, evicting his nine-year old son from the home in the middle of winter over a disagreement.⁷⁸ Eventually the relationship between Mary and Charles soured, and Mary left the Balmforth household “greatly in fear of her husband.”⁷⁹ She divorced Charles in 1878⁸⁰ and moved in with her son Joseph and his family, who were living nearby in Salt Lake City.⁸¹

Three years after leaving the Balmforth household, Mary moved back in, this time with Annice and her little girl Mary Elizabeth.⁸² Mary was aging and in need of the care Annice could give her.⁸³ Annice had suffered a series of setbacks, beginning with the death of her first baby,⁸⁴ followed two years later by murder of her husband, Valentine Faubel,⁸⁵ in 1879. When her second husband George Decker⁸⁶ disappeared from her life, Annice paid Charles Balmforth four dollars a month to share the spare room with her mother.⁸⁷

Decedents have described the living situation as “proper,”⁸⁸ but to certain onlookers it appeared to be anything but proper. Anti-Mormon forces were quick to seize on the appearances of “unlawful cohabitation,” as polygamy was referred to, and Charles was arrested and officially prosecuted in court.⁸⁹ The case was a sensation in the press, especially with “the vile and totally unwarranted insinuation” that Charles might also face fornication charges with respect to his sister-in-law Annice. In the end, testimony by all parties convinced the court no offense had been committed, and Charles was released.⁹⁰



Joseph joined his sons in the Oxford, Idaho, area.

Joseph Emigrates

Joseph was finally able to immigrate to Utah by 1870, three months after Mary was sealed to Charles Balmforth. He boarded the steamship *Idaho* in Liverpool on 7 September,⁹¹ headed for the state of Idaho, where he was welcomed by Edmund, Squire and James.

Edmund was the first settler in Oxford, so named when an animal became mired in a nearby creek. Oxford was a far cry from the civilized life Joseph was accustomed to in England. Southeastern Idaho was Indian country, untamed land covered with miles of tall sagebrush stretching out across the valley floor. Joseph moved into Edmund's double room log house until he could build his own cabin and begin a new life.⁹²

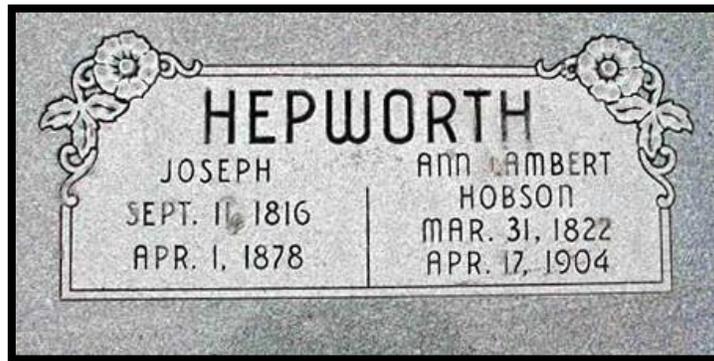
Although Joseph was surrounded by his sons and their families, he still felt the need for wifely companionship, and was delighted when former Yorkshire friend and neighbor Ann Hobson⁹³ immigrated to Oxford three years later.⁹⁴ Ann, a fifty-one year old widow, accepted Joseph's proposal and the pair was married 27 October, 1873.

Ann happened to be more than a family friend. She was also related by marriage to the Hepworths, as her niece, Emily⁹⁵ was Squire's wife. Joseph mentioned Ann when reporting local news in his 1865 letter to his children in America, noting "Sister Hobson . . . would like to hear from her two sons in the valley as she has not heard anything since you left this country."⁹⁶ As much as Ann longed to join her

family and friends in Zion, she found it difficult to save for passage after her husband's 1865 death. Even with a raise in pay granted after a two-week labor strike,⁹⁷ Ann's wages as a weaver were meager⁹⁸ and she was forced to delay her immigration. Now that she was resettled in Idaho, she looked forward to a fruitful life surrounded by her loved ones. It wasn't to be, however. Edmund, Squire and their families left Idaho for southern Utah in May 1877,⁹⁹ and Joseph died the following spring. Ann lived alone in her Oxford home¹⁰⁰ until her own death twenty-five years later in 1903. Joseph and Ann are buried side by side in the Oxford Cemetery.



Joseph Hepworth and his second wife Anne Lambert Hobson.





Mary Hirst Hepworth

Sick and Tired

Some years after Joseph's death, Mary had a change of heart over her decision to separate from her husband and made arrangements to have sealing ordinances performed in the newly dedicated Salt Lake temple.¹⁰¹ Mary's children continued to watch over their mother, setting her up in a small apartment on First West Street near James, Joseph, Samuel and Thomas,¹⁰² but by 1898, she was bedridden and required constant care. Hannah and Charles once again took Mary into their home¹⁰³ where she lived until her death at the age of eighty-two on 21 September, 1903, three months after Charles' death. Mary is buried in an unmarked grave in the Salt Lake City cemetery.¹⁰⁴

ENDNOTES

- ⁵⁷ Mary Jane was placed in the home of Wilford Woodruff, where she remained until she married at the age of fourteen. See Relia Hokanson, "Life of Mary Jane Hepworth Bee, as given by Joseph Hepworth Bee," undated. http://www.frankhistory.com/pedigrees/histories/Life_of_Mary_Jane_Hepworth_Bee.pdf It is not known where Mary, Martha and Samuel were living as they are not shown in the 1870 U.S. census.
- ⁵⁸ Hannah deflected questions about her past by telling her decedents she would rather hear about them. See Janet Balmforth, "Hannah Hepworth Balmforth," typescript, 1972. http://www.frankhistory.com/pedigrees/histories/History_of_Hannah_Hepworth_Balmforth.pdf
- ⁵⁹ Passenger list, *Minnesota*, Liverpool to New York, 6 October-18 October, 1869, http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:voyage/id:239/keywords:hannah+hepworth
- ⁶⁰ Amy Ann (Balmforth) Kelly (1864-1936), #KWVC-JYG, www.familysearch.org
- ⁶¹ Emily (Balmforth) Roach (1867-1917), KWCY-KFH, www.familysearch.org
- ⁶² Ezra Balmforth (1869-1870), #L7LP-BM4, www.familysearch.org
- ⁶³ Charles Balmforth (1830-1903) #KWJZ-YGS, www.familysearch.org
- ⁶⁴ Martha (Lumb) Balmforth (1821-1871), #KWJJ-51L, www.familysearch.org
- ⁶⁵ Charles Balmforth household, 1861 England census, Gomersal, Birstall, Yorkshire, Class: RG 9; Piece: 3402; Folio: 20; Page: 34; GSU roll: 543126. www.ancestry.com.
- ⁶⁶ Balmforth-Lumb marriage, 25 June, 1854, Sandal Magna parish, St. Helen church. West Yorkshire Archive Service; Wakefield, Yorkshire, England; Yorkshire Parish Records; Old Reference Number: D20/18; New Reference Number: WDP20/1/3/7. www.ancestry.com.
- ⁶⁷ Passenger list, Clara Wheeler, Liverpool to New Orleans, 27 November-12 January, 1855, http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:voyage/id:95/keyword:s:charles+balmforth
- ⁶⁸ Sarah Ann Balmforth (1828-), #2MGL-11D, www.familysearch.org
- ⁶⁹ Hannah (Balmforth) Lumb (1835-), #MTCL-6HB, www.familysearch.org
- ⁷⁰ George Lumb (1831-), #LD84-WMC, www.familysearch.org
- ⁷¹ An article in *The Deseret News*, 20 July, 1887, claims Mary and Charles were married as early as 1865 in Ohio, although no record of this wedding has been found to date.
- ⁷² Jay L. Hepworth, *History of Edmund Hepworth, 1841-1915* (self-published, 1970), page 28. http://www.frankhistory.com/journals/hepworth/edmund_hepworth/
- ⁷³ Two-month old Ezra died in February, 1870, before his mother's marriage.
- ⁷⁴ Balmforth, "Hannah Hepworth Balmforth," typescript, 1972.
- ⁷⁵ *The Deseret News*, 20 July, 1887.
- ⁷⁶ The store was located between East Temple and Commercial Street. Edward L. Sloan, *Gazeteer of Utah, Salt Lake City Directory, 1874* (Salt Lake City, Utah: Salt Lake Herald Publishing Company, 1874), page 189.
- ⁷⁷ *The Salt Lake Tribune*, 20 November, 1875. Charles' business almost failed completely after Mary divorced him three years later, as "the division of property they had obtained had almost broken Balmforth up in business." Granddaughter Vera Watson had the impression from what she heard that Charles "wasn't an especially good businessman," (Verna Watson Owens, "History of Hannah Hepworth." http://www.frankhistory.com/pedigrees/histories/History_of_Hannah_Hepworth_Balmforth.pdf), but various Salt Lake City directories show the Balmforth grocery store in operation until 1900.
- ⁷⁸ Hannah secretly made a bed for Joseph in a lean-to which offered little protection from the snow drifting in during the night. The next morning she "provided him with food and warned

him to leave the premises before his father arose. Joseph supported himself by shining shoes and on the cold winter days spent the time in local pool halls.” Balmforth, “Hannah Hepworth Balmforth,” typescript, 1972.

⁷⁹ *The Salt Lake Herald*, 15 July, 1887.

⁸⁰ Mary’s divorce is referred to in *The Deseret News*, 20 July, 1887, and *The Salt Lake Herald*, 15 July, 1887. A record of formal divorce between Joseph and Mary Hepworth has not been found. Records indicate that many LDS marriage during this period were unstable, probably due to the strains of polygamy. In response, official church attitudes toward divorce were quite lenient. See Eugene E. Campbell and Bruce L. Campbell, “Divorce Among Mormon Polygamists,” *Utah Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 46, 1978, page 4.

<http://content.lib.utah.edu/utah/getfile/collection/USHSArchPub/id/7248/filename/7283.pdf>

⁸¹ *The Deseret News*, 20 July, 1887. Also see: Joseph Hepworth household, 1880 U. S. census, Salt Lake County, Utah, Salt Lake City, Roll: 1337; Page: 197D; Enumeration District: 052, FHL Film: 1255337, www.ancestry.com

⁸² Mary Elizabeth (Faubel) Tippetts (1878-1958), #KP42-L1T, www.familysearch.org

⁸³ Ruth Balmforth Ellis, “History of Hannah Hepworth.”

http://www.frankhistory.com/pedigrees/histories/History_of_Hannah_Hepworth_Balmforth.pdf

⁸⁴ Arthur Henry Faubel (1876-1877), #KP42-LB8, www.familysearch.org

⁸⁵ Valentine Faubel (1841-1879), #L7BC-7S8, www.familysearch.org For details on the

Faubel murder, see: [http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-](http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=FA&GSpartial=1&GSbyrel=all&GSst=47&GSctry=4&GSsr=2801&GRid=171089&)

[bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=FA&GSpartial=1&GSbyrel=all&GSst=47&GSctry=4&GSsr=2801&GRid=171089&](http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=FA&GSpartial=1&GSbyrel=all&GSst=47&GSctry=4&GSsr=2801&GRid=171089&)

⁸⁶ George Lewis Decker (1839-1920), #LZR7-PFV, www.familysearch.org

⁸⁷ *The Salt Lake Herald*, 15 July, 1887; *The Deseret News*, 20 July, 1887; *The Salt Lake Herald*, 27 June, 1890.

⁸⁸ Ellis, “History of Hannah Hepworth.”

⁸⁹ *The Deseret News*, 20 July, 1887.

⁹⁰ *The Salt Lake Herald*, 27 June, 1890.

⁹¹ Roger C. Hepworth notes “I am in possession of a tatty old bible where it is written that ‘on this day Sept. 7, 1870, Joseph set sail for America.’” Email message from Roger C. Hepworth of Yorkshire, England, at roger@leisure-ring.co.uk, to Shelley Dawson Davies, 21 July, 1999. Also see: Passenger list, Idaho, Liverpool to New York City, 7 September-22 September, 1870,

http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:voyage/id:173/keywords:hepworth+joseph

⁹² Hepworth, *History of Edmund Hepworth, 1841-1915* (self-published, 1970), page 18, 20-21.

⁹³ Ann (Lambert) Hobson Hepworth (1822-1904), # KWJP-4F1, www.familysearch.org

⁹⁴ Passenger list, Wisconsin, Liverpool to New York City, 2 July-15 July, 1873,

http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:voyage/id:444/keywords:hobson+ann

⁹⁵ Emily (Dyson) Hepworth (1845-1887), #KWNF-GR2, www.familysearch.org Emily’s mother, Amelia (Lambert) Dyson (1823-1880), #LDL8-J5D, was Ann Hobson’s sister.

⁹⁶ Letter from Joseph Hepworth, Nethertown, Drighlington, England, to his “sons and daughters” in America, no address, 29 May, 1865.

www.frankhistory.com/journals/hepworth/joseph_hepworth/letter-1865/

⁹⁷ Letter from Joseph Hepworth, Jr., Norwood Green, Yorkshire, England, to his father, Joseph Hepworth, Sr., no address, 15 November, 1871.

www.frankhistory.com/pedigrees/histories/joseph_hepworth_letter_to_his_father.pdf

⁹⁸ Ann Hobson household, 1871 England census, Civil parish: Batley, Yorkshire,

Class: RG10; Piece: 4581; Folio: 36; Page: 36; GSU roll: 847145, www.ancestry.com

⁹⁹ Hepworth, *History of Edmund Hepworth, 1841-1915* (self-published, 1970), page, page 26, 27.

¹⁰⁰ Ann Hepworth household, 1900 U.S. census Bannock County, Idaho, town of Oxford, Roll: 231; Page: 6A; Enumeration District: 140; FHL microfilm: 1240231, www.ancestry.com

¹⁰¹ Sealings were done for Joseph, Mary Ann and eight of their thirteen children. Hannah and Joseph were sealed to their parents 11 October, 19077. James and Martha were sealed to them on 9 June, 1949.

¹⁰² *Utah Directory, 1890; Salt Lake City, Logan and Provo* (R.L. Polk and Company, 1890), www.ancestry.com

¹⁰³ Ellis, "History of Hannah Hepworth." Also see: Charles Balmforth household, 1900 U.S. census, Salt Lake County, Utah, Salt Lake City, Roll: 1684; Page: 1A; Enumeration District: 0029; FHL microfilm: 1241684, www.ancestry.com

¹⁰⁴ K-20-13-2-WS2. Utah Cemetery Inventory, Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah, www.ancestry.com

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Balmforth, David N. "Charles Balmforth." <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=76013579>

Balmforth, David N. "Hannah Hepworth Balmforth." <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=76013979>

Balmforth, Janet. "Hannah Hepworth Balmforth." 1972.
www.frankhistory.com/pedigrees/histories/History_of_Hannah_Hepworth_Balmforth.pdf

Balmforth-Lumb marriage, 25 June, 1854, Sandal Magna parish, St. Helen church. West Yorkshire Archive Service; Wakefield, Yorkshire, England; Yorkshire Parish Records; Old Reference Number: D20/18; New Reference Number: WDP20/1/3/7.
www.ancestry.com

Bassett, Nel Lo Hepworth and Sandra F. Strange. *History of Joseph Hepworth 1816-1878*. Hepworth-Hirst Family Group, 1978.
www.frankhistory.com/pedigrees/histories/History_of_Joseph_Hepworth.pdf

Campbell, Eugene E. and Bruce L. Campbell. "Divorce Among Mormon Polygamists." *Utah Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 46, 197.
<http://content.lib.utah.edu/utils/getfile/collection/USHSArchPub/id/7248/filename/7283.pdf>

Clapman, Peter. "Growing Up in Drighlington: Memories of Peter Clapman." undated typescript. Copy held by Shelley Dawson Davies.

Clara Wheeler. Liverpool to New Orleans, 27 November-12 January, 1855.
http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:voyage/id:95/keyword:s:charles+balmforth

Crockett, R. M. H. "Eliza Thornton Homer: 1842-1873."
<http://www.childrentofathers.com/eliza-thornton.html>

Cynosure. Passenger list. Liverpool to New York, 30 May-19 July, 1863.
http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:voyage/id:110/keywords:hepworth

Dennett, Elwood. "Life Sketch of Squire Hepworth."
http://www.frankhistory.com/journals/hepworth/squire_hepworth/

The Deseret News, 20 July, 1887.

Drighlington, Birstall, Yorkshire, 1841 England census.
Class: HO107; Piece: 1290; Book: 6; Enumeration District: 4; Folio: 58; GSU roll: 464252. www.ancestry.com

Drighlington, Bradford, Yorkshire. 1851 England census,
Class: HO107; Piece: 2303; Folio: 317; GSU roll: 87513-87514. www.ancestry.com

Drighlington, Bradford, Yorkshire. 1861 England census Class: RG
9; Piece: 3308; Folio: 13; GSU roll: 543111. www.ancestry.com

Ellis, Ruth Balmforth. "History of Hannah Hepworth."
www.frankhistory.com/pedigrees/histories/History_of_Hannah_Hepworth_Balmforth.pdf

Esplin, Ronald K. "A Great Work Done in That Land." *The Ensign*, July 1987.
<https://www.lds.org/ensign/1987/07/names-and-places-locales-of-british-lds-interest?lang=eng>

General McClellan. Passenger list, Liverpool to New York, 21 May-23 July, 1864.
http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:voyage/id:149/keywords:hepworth

Gomersal, Birstall, Yorkshire. 1861 England census, Class: RG
9; Piece: 3402; Folio: 20; GSU roll: 543126. www.ancestry.com

Hepworth, Elaine, compiler, *Family History of Joseph Hepworth and Mary Ann Green*. Self published, 1987.

Hepworth, Jay L. *History of Edmund Hepworth, 1841-1915*. Self-published, 1970.
http://www.frankhistory.com/journals/hepworth/edmund_hepworth/

Hepworth, Joseph, letter. 29 May, 1865, no address, England, to his "sons and daughters" in America. www.frankhistory.com/journals/hepworth/joseph_hepworth/letter-1865/

Hepworth, Joseph Jr., letter, from Norwood Green, Yorkshire, England, to his father, Joseph Hepworth, Sr., no address, 15 November, 1871.
www.frankhistory.com/pedigrees/histories/joseph_hepworth_letter_to_his_father.pdf

Hepworth, Roger. Email correspondence from roger@leisure-ring.co.uk, to Shelley Dawson Davies, 21 July to 6 December, 1999.

"The Hepworth Report." Typescript newsletter. 14 June, 1995. Copy held by Shelley Dawson Davies.

Hepworth-Hirst marriage, 9 April 1837, All Saints church, Batley Parish, Yorkshire. West Yorkshire Archive Service; Wakefield, Yorkshire, England; *Yorkshire Parish Records*; Old Reference Number: *D37/18*; New Reference Number: *WDP37/18*.
www.ancestry.com

Hibernia Passenger Manifest, 30 October, 1865. Arrival: New York, New York; Microfilm Serial: M237; Microfilm Roll: 258; Line: 15; List Number: 1044.
www.ancestry.com

Hokanson, Relia. "Life of Mary Jane Hepworth Bee, as given by Joseph Hepworth Bee."
www.frankhistory.com/pedigrees/histories/Life_of_Mary_Jane_Hepworth_Bee.pdf

Idaho. Passenger list, Liverpool to New York City, 7 September-22 September, 1870. http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:voyage/id:173/keywords:hepworth+joseph

Merritt, George K. and Richard Jensen. "Statistical Profile: Membership in the British Isles, 1840-1896." *The Ensign*, July 1987. <https://www.lds.org/ensign/1987/07/statistical-profile?lang=eng>

Minnesota. Passenger list. Liverpool to New York, 6 October, 1869-18 October 1869. http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:passenger/id:30190/keywords:hepworth+hannah

Moon, Iris Hepworth. "James Hepworth." 1974. http://www.frankhistory.com/journals/hepworth/james_hepworth/

Owens, Verna Watson. "History of Hannah Hepworth." www.frankhistory.com/pedigrees/histories/History_of_Hannah_Hepworth_Balmforth.pdf

The Salt Lake Herald, 15 July, 1887. *The Salt Lake Herald*, 27 June, 1890. *The Salt Lake Tribune*, 20 November, 1875.

Sloan, Edward L. *Gazetteer of Utah, Salt Lake City Directory, 1874*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Salt Lake Herald Publishing Company, 1874.

Thornton, John. "William Thornton." Typescript, 12 September, 1962. Copy held by Shelley Dawson Davies.

Utah. Salt Lake County. Salt Lake City. 1900 U.S. census, Roll: 1684; Enumeration District: 0029; FHL microfilm: 1241684. www.ancestry.com

Utah Cemetery Inventory. Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah. www.ancestry.com

Utah Directory, 1890; Salt Lake City, Logan and Provo. R.L. Polk and Company, 1890. www.ancestry.com

West Yorkshire, England, Deaths and Burials, 1813-1985. West Yorkshire Archive Service; Wakefield, Yorkshire, England; Yorkshire Parish Records; Old Reference Number: D124/10; New Reference Number: WDP124/1/4/2. www.ancestry.com

Wisconsin, Passenger list, Liverpool to New York City, 2 July-15 July, 1873. http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:voyage/id:444/keywords:hobson+ann

INDEX

This index lists the names of people related to Joseph Hepworth, Mary (Hirst) Hepworth and Ann (Lambert) Hobson Hepworth. Women are listed under both their maiden names (in parentheses) and married names [in brackets].

B

BALMFORTH

Amy Ann [Kelly], 21.

Charles, 21-23, 25.

Emily [Roach], 21.

Ezra, 21.

Hannah [Lumb], 21.

Hannah (Hepworth), 9, 20, 25.

Martha (Lumb), 21

Sarah, 21.

BEE

Mary Jane (Hepworth), 10, 17.

D

DECKER

George Lewis, 22.

Martha Annice (Hepworth) [Faubel], 17, 22.

DYSON

Emily [Hepworth], 23.

F

FAUBEL

Martha Annice (Hepworth) [Decker], 17, 22.

Mary [Tippetts], 22.

Valentine, 22.

H

HEPWORTH

Ann, 10.

Ann (Lambert) Hobson, 23-24.

Edmund, 9-10, 16, 23.

Elizabeth, 10.

Emily (Dyson), 23.

Hannah [Balmforth], 9, 20, 25.

Hannah (Wilkinson), 4-5.

James, 9-10, 23, 25.

John, 6.

Joseph (1816), 4-6, 10, 12-17, 21, 23-25.

Joseph (1850), 9, 22, 25.

Martha Annice [Faubel] [Decker], 17, 22.

Mary [Thornton], 13-14.

Mary (Hirst), 5-6, 9-10, 12-13, 15-17, 20-25.

Mary Jane [Bee], 10, 17.

Richard (1784), 4, 5.

Richard (1837), 5.

Samuel, 17-25.

Sarah, 9-10.

Squire, 9, 16, 23.

Thomas, 25.

William, 5, 9-10.

HIRST

John, 5.

Mary [Hepworth], 5-6, 9-10, 12-13, 15-17, 20-25.

Samuel, 5.

Thomas, 5.

HOBSON

Ann (Lambert) [Hepworth], 23-24.

HOMER

Eliza (Thornton), 13.

K

KELLY

Amy Ann (Balmforth), 21.

L

LAMBERT

Ann [Hobson] [Hepworth], 23-24.

LUMB

George, 22.

Hannah (Balmforth), 21.

Martha [Balmforth], 21.

R

ROACH

Emily (Balmforth), 21.

T

THORNTON

Eliza [Homer], 13.

Mary (Hepworth), 13-14.

William, 13-14.

TIPPITS

Mary (Faubel), 22.

W

Hannah [Hepworth], 4-5.

WILKINSON