

Christopher Weaver and Ellen Jackson



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

CHILDHOOD CHALLENGES	4
From the Great Cities to the Great Plains	4
The Jackson Family.....	6
Bound for Zion.....	7
On to Nebraska.....	8

CHAPTER 2

NEBRASKA	12
Mormon Trail Outfitters.....	12
Family Farm.....	15
Grass Roots Housing.....	16
Pulling Up Stakes.....	17

CHAPTER 3

A NEW BEGINNING	19
Making a Home in Zion	19
A Thriving Farm	20
Family Life.....	22
Community Contributions.....	24
The Haworth Sensation	26
The Modern Age	27

BIBLIOGRAPHY	35
---------------------------	----

INDEX	39
--------------------	----

Chapter 1

Childhood Challenges

From the Great Cities to the Great Plains



Smethwick, Staffordshire, England, where Christopher was born.

Christopher Weaver¹ was a city boy, born into the heart of England's urban area at the height of its Industrial Revolution. His family home near the Blue Gates Hotel on Smethwick's High Street² was located in a prime spot where traffic was brisk among the class of people who could afford the custom-made shoes crafted by his father James.³ With any number of travelers passing through town, it was not unusual to encounter fellow Englishmen from remote corners of the realm, or even foreigners with new and unusual ideas. Less than year before Christopher was born, for instance, a pair of Mormon missionaries had arrived from America, preaching in the streets about a modern day prophet and the restoration of Christ's true church. The testimony of these missionaries struck a spiritual chord with James Weaver and his wife, Elizabeth;⁴ the couple was baptized into the church on the same day in March, 1842.

Christopher was among the first wave of English children raised from birth in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. James and Elizabeth Weaver's dedication to the Lord was reflected in the name they chose for their first child, born two days before Christmas in 1842.⁵ The Weavers went on to have four more children⁶ over the next twenty years as James worked his way around various manufacturing towns in the Black Country, a swath of end-on-end coal mines, iron foundries, steel mills and the related businesses that left the landscape north west of Birmingham "black by day and red by night" with the glow of around-the-clock furnaces. Christopher's sisters Rose,⁷ Louisa⁸ and Alice⁹ were all born while the family was living in the small village of Lugwardine,¹⁰ three miles from the larger town of Hereford, where both trade and transportation were easily found. By the time Christopher was eighteen, the Weavers had moved eight miles west of Birmingham to Dudley,¹¹ where Levenia¹² was born in 1860.

Dudley was the largest town in the Black Country, its streets lined with factories, foundries, brickyards and railroads. It was an excellent place for Christopher to work as a blacksmith,¹³ a trade he had learned during his years in Lugwardine. The income he generated pounding out iron tools, hinges, hooks and handles not only helped support his family, but made it possible for the Weavers to set aside a few coins every week toward their goal of immigrating to join the Saints in Zion. Letters from Christopher's Uncle John¹⁴ and Aunt Jane Weaver,¹⁵ who had immigrated to Utah seven years before,¹⁶ kept the dream alive as they recounted their success at farming in Davis County, where they tended fields of wheat and barley.¹⁷

After a few years living in Dudley, the Weavers moved back to Smethwick. The LDS presence was strong in this area of England. Even though many thousands of Saints had already left for America, many more were being added to the fold through dedicated missionary work. "Throughout all England, in almost every town and city of any considerable importance, we have chapels or public halls in which we meet for public worship," wrote missionary Lorenzo Snow. "All over this vast kingdom the laws of Zion are rolling onward with the most astonishing rapidity. Though we expect tremendous persecutions, yet we are confident they will not for a moment stay the onward progress and the rolling forth of Zion's glorious kingdom through, not only the British Empire, but the universal world."¹⁸



A view of Stourbridge in England's West Midlands.

The Jackson Family

Six miles from Smethwick stood the town of Stourbridge, where Ellen Jackson¹⁹ and her family were also counted among the church's faithful membership. Stourbridge was considered part of The Potteries, a region famous for its glass and pottery production. Her father, William,²⁰ was probably working in one of the many factories in Stourbridge when Ellen was born there in November, 1854. As the youngest of three daughters, she was doted on by her mother, Ann,²¹ sisters Emily²² and Sarah Ann,²³ and was the apple of her father's eye.

All was well enough in the young Pearsall family until the sudden death of William in January, 1858,²⁴ when Ellen was only four years old. Her mother was left in the difficult situation of supporting three children with limited means. Ann, who could neither read nor write,²⁵ had contributed to the household income some years earlier by making mother-of-pearl buttons,²⁶ and may have continued this occupation in order to feed and clothe the girls. Even children as young as Emily, fourteen, and Sarah, nine, were old enough to earn a few pennies assembling and polishing buttons, but whether or not they were put to work earning a wage, they were surely required to shoulder many chores at home.

The Jacksons no doubt found both financial and spiritual support in the local LDS community, where every Sunday the congregation was encouraged to sustain each other and prepare to strengthen the church by joining the main body in Utah. The couple had committed to gathering before William's death, and Ann wasn't about to give up on their goal.

Bound for Zion

Ann was determined to take her daughters to Zion, putting away every extra penny for seven years until she finally had enough money for passage in the spring of 1865. That same year, the Weavers, who had been looking forward to immigrating since their conversion over twenty years before, were also ready to depart. Both families booked passage with one of the church companies gathering Saints from the Birmingham area. Travelling with a church company meant the families would be under the leadership of returning missionaries who would shepherd them through the many obstacles to be found on their way to Utah.

The Weaver and Jackson families were counted among the six hundred Mormon immigrants crowding the Liverpool docks on the 29th of April.²⁷ Boarding the *Belle Wood* for New York was the ultimate commitment to the gospel, the willingness to leave behind everything that was familiar and loved, including family members, whom the immigrants knew they would never see again. At the young age of eleven, Ellen probably regarded the upcoming journey as an adventure. Christopher, who was twenty-three years old, may have been excited at finally immigrating, but he was also aware of the great sacrifices his family would be making by abandoning their lives in England.



The docks of Liverpool in the 1860s.

As the ship was towed from the harbor, everyone stood on deck for one last look at the British Isles before settling into what would become a routine of bed making, cooking and cleaning, lightened with various social activities and musical events on deck when the weather was fine. Morning and evening prayer meetings were held on the quarter deck, where a makeshift pulpit was prepared “by spreading the Union Jack on the harness cask”²⁸ and the sacrament was administered. “The speeches were powerful, animated and instructing, inspiring each heart to renewed diligence and faithfulness, and were very comforting to the afflicted,” reported fellow passenger William Shearman.²⁹

Except for an unusual amount of rain, the voyage was uneventful and predictably uncomfortable for the third class passengers like the Weavers and Jacksons, who were quartered in the hold, lit only by large oil lamps suspended from the ceiling by chains. “There the conditions were really terrible. People packed in like cattle, about seven or eight hundred of them. The stench was terrible. This was all very shocking,” according to first class passenger Agnes Hefferan, who recalled visiting below deck with her father.³⁰

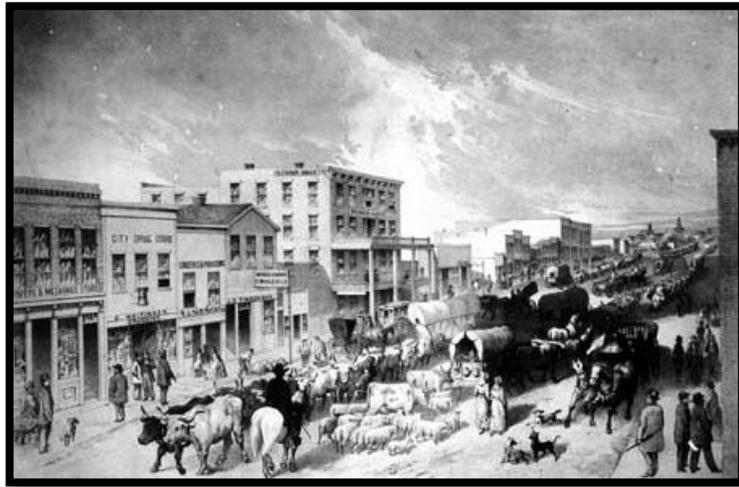
Despite the discomfort and unpleasant weather, Captain Freeman, “a large red-headed Yankee,” assured the immigrants that “this crossing was the nicest trip he had ever taken across the Atlantic Ocean.”³¹ The seas were mild and although there were several cases of measles aboard, most of the passengers made the voyage in good health. There were plenty of opportunities for the Weaver and Jackson youngsters³² to entertain each other during the five weeks at sea, and by the time land was sighted off New Jersey’s coast at the end of May, the two families had become fast friends.

On to Nebraska

Passengers from the *Belle Wood* were met by local church leaders in New York City, who arranged transportation by rail to the recently established trail head at Wyoming, Nebraska. After so many weeks on the ocean, adults and children alike were delighted by the panorama of spectacular scenery before them as they made their way past Niagara Falls, along the shores of grand Lake Erie, past the cities of Toledo and Chicago and the fields of rural Illinois before they arrived at the shores of the Missouri River. Thousands of immigrants milled about the trail towns, all of them waiting for their assignments in wagon trains heading west. Unfortunately, due to high prices and miscalculations, the usually efficient church organization had not yet

secured the necessary supplies for the *Belle Wood* immigrants, who were forced to camp under makeshift canvas tents on the Nebraska plains for almost two months until wagons and other good could be purchased.

By the time provisions and transportation were in place, it was obvious not all of the Saints would be able to leave with church teams that summer. Priority was given to “the aged and females who are here without means.”³³ The Weavers and Jacksons were among those who remained behind on the edge of the Great Plains.



Nebraska City in 1865 was a bustling trail town.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Christopher Weaver (1842-1926), #KWZD-3PB, www.familysearch.org where verification of all vital dates can be found, as well as family group sheets found at www.DaviesDawsonHistory.weebly.com
- ² Christopher Weaver, certified copy of register of birth, given at the General Register, London, 17 April, 1975. Application # PAS 030214/75/F. Copy held by Shelley Dawson Davies. The Blue Gates Hotel at 100 High Street was supposedly named after the color of the nearby tollgates that once crossed the road. See http://blackcountryhistory.org/collections/getrecord/GB146_PHS_2327/
- ³ James Weaver (1815-1888), #KWVH-H95, www.familysearch.org James was a cordonnier, a shoemaker who made new footwear as opposed to a cobbler, who did his best to patch and repair old shoes.
- ⁴ Elizabeth (Gill) Weaver (1820-1887), #KWVH-H9L, www.familysearch.org
- ⁵ The name Christopher means “Christ bearer,” expressing the idea of carrying Christ in one’s heart. Christopher Weaver, certified copy of register of birth, given at the General Register, London, 17 April, 1975. Application # PAS 030214/75/F. Copy held by Shelley Dawson Davies.
- ⁶ Elizabeth gave birth to two children who died young: Emma (1850-) and James (1865-1866).
- ⁷ Rose Hannah Weaver (1848-1868), #K4TP-779, www.familysearch.com
- ⁸ Louisa A. (Weaver) Smith (1852-1921), #LCTF-31V, www.familysearch.com
- ⁹ Alice Maria (Weaver) Fennyhough Todd (1855-1943), #LZDD-911, www.familysearch.org
- ¹⁰ James Weaver household, 1861 England census, Dudley, Worcestershire, Class: RG Piece: 2058; Folio: 26; Page: 9; GSU roll: 542910. www.ancestry.com
- ¹¹ James Weaver household, 1861 England census, Dudley, Worcestershire, Class: RG Piece: 2058; Folio: 26; Page: 9; GSU roll: 542910. www.ancestry.com
- ¹² Levenia (Weaver) Snively Coles (1859-1942), #9V3J-4J2, www.familysearch.org
- ¹³ James Weaver household, 1861 England census, Dudley, Worcestershire, Class: RG Piece: 2058; Folio: 26; Page: 9; GSU roll: 542910. www.ancestry.com
- ¹⁴ John Weaver (1825-1903), #KWJS-9FZ, www.familysearch.org
- ¹⁵ Jane (Combey) Weaver (1827-1890), #KWJS-9F8, www.familysearch.org
- ¹⁶ Passenger list, *Elvira Owen*, Liverpool to New Orleans, 15 February-31 March, 1853, http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:voyage/id:124/keywords:john+weaver
- ¹⁷ Phoebe Weaver, “History of James Weaver,” undated typescript. Copy held by Shelley Dawson Davies.
- ¹⁸ Daniel Parish Kidder, *Mormonism and the Mormons: A Historical view of the Rise and Progress of the Latter-day Saints* (Carlton & Porter, New York, 1842), page 195.
- ¹⁹ Ellen (Jackson) Weaver (1854-1931), #KWZD-3P1, www.familysearch.org
- ²⁰ William Jackson (1815-1858), #KWJF-SZ9, www.familysearch.org
- ²¹ Ann (Pearsall) Jackson (1819-1881), #KWJF-SZM, www.familysearch.org
- ²² Emily (Jackson) Hicks (1844-1902), #KWJG-3K1, www.familysearch.org
- ²³ Sarah Ann (Jackson) Storer (1949-1930), #KWJ8-2DV, www.familysearch.org
- ²⁴ William Jackson, certified copy on an entry of death, 22 January, 1858, Beauty Bank, Stourbridge, Worcestershire and Staffordshire, given at the General Register Office, London; application 5189H, 18 January, 1980. Copy held by Shelley Dawson Davies.
- ²⁵ Henry Lunt household, 1880 U. S. census, Iron County, Utah Territory, population schedule, town of Cedar City, Enumeration district 022, page 369C, Roll 1336, FHL #1255336, www.ancestry.com

²⁶ Sarah Pearsall household, 1841 England census, Class: HO107; Piece: 1147; Book: 8; Civil Parish: St Thomas; County: Warwickshire; Enumeration

District: 24; Folio: 45; Page: 11; Line: 13; GSU roll: 464182, www.ancestry.com

²⁷ New York Passenger Lists, 1820-1957; year 1865, arrival, New York, United States, Microfilm Serial M237, roll M237-252, line 7, list number 444. www.ancestry.com. Only two members of the family, James and five-year old Levenia are shown on the passenger list. According to family tradition, Christopher was also on the *Belle Wood* in 1865, where he became acquainted with his future wife (see Shelley Dawson Davies, *William Jackson and Ann (Pearsall) Jackson*, self-published, 2013). It is assumed that the rest of the James Weaver family travelled together at the same time.

²⁸ A harness cask was a tub full of salted provisions lashed to the deck.

²⁹ William H. Shearman, "Letter from the Belle Wood, 30 May, 1865," published in *The Latter-day Saint Millennial Star*, 24 June, 1865.

http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:account/id:144/keywords:ann+jackson

³⁰ Agnes C. Hefferan Richardson, "Reminiscences,"

http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:account/id:143/keywords:ann+jackson

³¹ Mary Ann Greenhalgh Mace, "Autobiography,"

http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:account/id:140/keywords:ann+jackson

³² Ages of the Jackson children in 1865: Emily, 21, Sarah, 15; Ellen, 11. Ages of the Weaver children: Christopher, 23, Rose, 17; Louise, 13, Alice, 10.

³³ William H. Shearman, "Letter from the Belle Wood, 30 May, 1865," published in *The Latter-day Saint Millennial Star*, 24 June, 1865.

http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:account/id:144/keywords:ann+jackson

Chapter 2

Nebraska

Mormon Trail Outfitters



Freight wagons roll through Nebraska City in the late-1800s.

The fledgling town of Wyoming, Nebraska, was selected in 1864 as the outfitting place for church-organized emigration teams connecting to the Mormon Trail by the Nebraska City Cutoff. Wyoming was perfectly situated on the west bank of the Missouri River and only seven miles north of busy Nebraska City, a major overland freighting center, from where over forty-four million pounds of supplies were shipped across the continent in 1865 alone. The Weavers and Jacksons may have found temporary housing in one of Wyoming's two buildings constructed by the church for incoming emigrants³⁴ while they went about arranging permanent living situations and employment.

There was plenty of work to be found in and around the towns of Iowa and Nebraska during the mid-1800s as church emigration teams moved back and forth between the Missouri River and Salt Lake City. From the time the Mormons left Nauvoo in 1846 to the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, at least fifty-five temporary settlements were established as support and staging areas for immigrants heading to Utah. Some members were called to work in these communities by the church, while others chose to stay in the Midwest to farm or practice their trades before moving west

themselves. During the twenty-three years wagon trains rolled west toward Zion, LDS farmers tilled as many as fifteen thousand acres of land, operated three ferries and supplied travelers with food and other necessary items.³⁵

The Jacksons eventually settled in Nebraska City, while Christopher moved with his family to a farm in Western, Johnson County, thirty-five miles south of the Nebraska City Cutoff.³⁶ A good living could be made on the prairie by providing for the many wagon trains rolling along the Cutoff. Church trains followed the Nebraska City Cutoff from 1860 to 1868, as it shortened the trail to Fort Kearny by fifty miles. Over six thousand emigrants in twenty-two Mormon companies left Wyoming during its three years of service.³⁷ There were also many hundreds of non-Mormon emigrants passing by on the cutoff, all who needed equipment and supplies. It was an easy ride from the Weaver farm to the trail itself where Christopher could offer on-site blacksmithing, while his mother and sisters sold fresh milk, eggs, vegetables, baked goods and preserved produce from the family wagon. James did business with the men, providing travelers with hay, sacks of grain and corn,³⁸ and on occasion, a limited selection of livestock.³⁹



A Mormon immigrant camp near Wyoming, Nebraska, in the 1860s.

The Weaver farm stretched out across rolling hills in an endless sea of waving grass, but even with such rich soil, raising crops was often a challenge, especially for recent city dwellers like the Weavers. Confronting their efforts on the prairie was the hostile weather, with scorching hot summers, sudden torrential thunderstorms with flooding and tornadoes that appeared out of nowhere, threatening both their lives and livelihood. Winter temperatures dropped below zero, bringing up to forty inches of snow in some parts. Blizzards could keep a family snowbound for days. It was often dangerous to venture even as far as the barn to care for the stock, as anyone could easily become lost in the blinding snow and freeze to death.

In addition to weather extremes, the Weavers were forced to deal with waves of grasshoppers plaguing Nebraska as they swept across the territory. Early settlers recalled how the insect swarms were so thick they “turned the daytime sky as dark as night.”⁴⁰ When the feasting grasshoppers had stripped all the fields of any vegetation, they ate clothing, bedding, curtains and even furniture.



The countryside in Otoe County, Nebraska.

Family Farm

Yet, despite the hard realities of the prairie, the Weavers somehow overcame these difficulties and continued on with their daily lives. The Weaver and Jackson families occasionally encountered each other as they met at church events, or when the Weavers drove into Nebraska City for supplies. Christopher, who had remained unattached ever since immigrating,⁴¹ watched for six years as little Ellen Jackson grew out of pigtails and pinafores, becoming a striking young woman with blue eyes, clear fair skin and a pretty figure.⁴² By the time he was twenty-nine, Christopher decided not to delay starting a family of his own any longer. Ellen accepted his proposal and the pair was married on New Year's Eve, 1871, in Nebraska City.⁴³

Christopher and Ellen settled on a farm outside of Palmyra,⁴⁴ a small town thirty miles west of Nebraska City that had been established only the year before when several general stores, a lumberyard, a hardware store and hotel were built to accommodate commerce from the Nebraska City Cutoff.⁴⁵ It was a good place to raise a family and the newlyweds settled right in, anxious to begin planting with the coming spring. By the time all the seed was sown, Ellen knew she and Christopher would be expecting more than a bumper harvest the coming fall. Nine months after their marriage, Ellen presented her husband with their first child, Emily,⁴⁶ on 21 October, 1872.

There was nothing easy about homemaking on the prairie, but having a newborn doubled the work. Ellen's day began before dawn when she fired up the old stove to make breakfast, fed her husband and baby, then spent the rest of the day cleaning, washing, ironing, all while tending to tiny Emily's needs every few hours. Then there was the work waiting for Ellen outside of the house: tending to the garden and the chickens, milking the cows, making soap, hauling water and gathering cow "chips" for fuel. During the evening, in between feeding the baby, Ellen mended clothing and knitted sweaters, stockings and mittens. Together, Ellen and Christopher did whatever was necessary to survive the demands of the farm.



Grass Roots Housing

Housing on the Great Plains took advantage of available resources. Many settlers initially lived in rough dugouts, primitive quarters carved into a hillside, until they could build a more permanent house. Although there were a number of log cabins scattered across Nebraska, these were located near rivers and streams where enough trees could be felled for construction. For most farmers isolated in a sea of grass, the “soddy” became the favored type of dwelling. Made from the prairie itself, the soddy was built from “Nebraska marble,” thick slabs of soil and grass cut by horse drawn plows. These sod blocks were laid like bricks, grass side down, to form four walls, with spaces left for door and window frames. The roof was usually made by crossing willow or cottonwood poles over the walls as support for a topping of sod. Cloth or paper was often stretched over the ceiling to prevent dirt from sifting down into the living space.

Although a soddy could insulate against the extremes of heat and cold, living in one could be unpleasant with mice, snakes and other creatures tunneling through the walls. A dirt house with an uneven dirt floor was also difficult to keep clean. Eventually a housewife would find the means to paper the wall with old newspapers or whitewash, and the more prosperous families later added wooden floors and rag rugs.

Pulling Up Stakes

Both of Ellen's sisters had wed fellow English converts in 1868, and set up households near each other in Nebraska City.⁴⁷ By this time, the transcontinental railroad was nearing completion, signaling the end of emigration by covered wagon and the purpose of the LDS support communities scattered across the Midwest. The time had come to make one final push west.

The right decision is not always the easiest one. After becoming comfortable and settled in Nebraska, courage and commitment were required to once again sacrifice everything to join the Saints in Zion. One by one, the Jacksons and Weavers sold their possessions and bought rail tickets to Utah. Ann Jackson joined her daughter's families when they boarded the train around 1873;⁴⁸ James and Elizabeth Weaver probably travelled with Christopher and Ellen, who were in Utah by 1874.⁴⁹ Only Christopher's sister Louisa, who had married a local farmer, remained behind.⁵⁰



Immigrants crossing Nebraska's Platte River on their way west.

ENDNOTES

- ³⁴ One of the two buildings was a well-constructed “two story and basement stone edifice,” according to a contemporary description. See <http://www.rootsweb.com/~neresour/andreas/otoe/otoe-p20.html>
- ³⁵ See Stanley B. Kimball, “Eastern Ends of the Trail West,” *Ensign*, Jan 1980, 30, and Stanley B. Kimball, *Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail Historic Resource Study*, 1991, http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/mopi/hrst.htm
- ³⁶ James Weaver household, 1870 US Census, Johnson County, Nebraska, population schedule, Western township, Gatrobe post office, page 98B, Roll: M593_830, Image: 200, FHL# 552329, www.ancestry.com
- ³⁷ Stanley B. Kimball, *Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail Historic Resource Study*, 1991, http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/mopi/hrst.htm
- ³⁸ Corn was the mainstay of prairie cuisine. An article in the 1862 *Nebraska Farmer Magazine* listed thirty-three ways to cook corn, including dry mush and milk, griddle cakes and gruel.
- ³⁹ Other goods typically sold to passersby on the trail included washing and sewing services and handcrafted items such as hats, baskets, flour sacks, washboards, and even chairs and tables. See Kimball, *Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail Historic Resource Study*, 1991, http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/mopi/hrst.htm
- ⁴⁰ Myra S. Weatherly, *Nebraska* (Children’s Press, Scholastic, Inc., New York, 2003).
- ⁴¹ A search for possible earlier spouses for Christopher in “Nebraska Marriages: 1856-1898,” www.ancestry.com yielded no results.
- ⁴² Max Dickson Weaver, “Ellen Jackson Weaver, My Grandmother,” typescript, ca. 1978, retyped by Daniel Dickson Weaver, 4 May, 2013, <https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=ancestor&person=KWZD-3PB§ion=stories>
- ⁴³ Christopher was twelve years older than Ellen, who was only seventeen when they married. Weaver-Jackson marriage, 30 December, 1871, Otoe County, Nebraska. Copy held by Richard Rex Dawson, Layton, Utah.
- ⁴⁴ Christopher and Ellen’s daughter, Emma, recalled the family farm was near Sterling, twenty miles south of Palmyra. The property was likely located between these two towns, which are to this day small agricultural communities. Interview with Emma (Weaver) Young, by Janice (Page) Dawson, June, 1958. Transcript held by Shelley Dawson Davies.
- ⁴⁵ *Anreas’ History of the State of Nebraska: Otoe County*, http://www.kanecoll.org/books/andreas_ne/otoe/otoe-p17.html#palmyra
- ⁴⁶ Emily “Emma” Rose Hannah (Weaver) Young (1872-1964), KWJF-5XB, www.familysearch.org
- ⁴⁷ Emily married Joseph Hicks (1809-1899), #KWJ7-6SJ; Sarah married John George Storer (1850-1898), #LCZJ-TQQ, www.familysearch.org The Storer family has not been found in the 1870 U. S. census. Marriage and children birth information according to www.familysearch.org has been used to verify this information.
- ⁴⁸ No records were kept on immigrant arrivals after rail travel made wagon trains obsolete. It can be assumed Ann and the Hicks family made the trip in 1873, as Ann was endowed in Salt Lake City and Emily gave birth in Fountain Green, Utah that year. See www.familysearch.org.
- ⁴⁹ It can be assumed the Weavers made the trip in 1874, as Christopher’s second child was born in Morgan County, Utah, that year.
- ⁵⁰ Louisa married Charles Burns Smith (1840-1915), #LCTF-SBC, www.familysearch.org

Chapter 3

A New Beginning

Making a Home in Zion



The site of the Weaver farm on Easy Street in Layton, Utah.

The Territory of Utah was wide open for settlement when the Weavers arrived, and Christopher and Ellen were anxious to lay claim to land of their own. They politely declined Uncle John Weaver's encouragement to settle nearby in Layton,⁵¹ ten miles south of Ogden's train depot, deciding instead to farm acreage on the eastern side of the Wasatch Mountains in Morgan County. Christopher found a cabin in the small farming community of Lost Creek, just in time for Ellen to give birth to their second child, Will,⁵² in May, 1874.⁵³

The Weavers tried their luck in Lost Creek for two years before deciding they would be happier living near family. Sometime before their third child, Sarah⁵⁴ was born in September, 1876, Christopher and Ellen relocated to northern Layton where they acquired a number of acres along a rutted dirt road known as Easy Street.⁵⁵ The only easy thing about life on Easy Street was the name. With no existing housing on the new land, the Weavers moved into a dugout at the

base of a hill.⁵⁶ Ellen made do cooking, keeping house and caring for four-year old Emma, two-year old James and newborn Sarah in what was little more than a man-made cave, while Christopher did the back-breaking work of plowing and planting the new fields.⁵⁷ When he wasn't tending his crops or stock, he added a few more bricks to the permanent home he was building higher up on the hillside.

The first few years of hard work eventually paid off, and it wasn't long before the Weavers moved into their comfortable new home. It was here where George⁵⁸ was born in October, 1878, and where he died five months later in the early spring of 1879. A little over a year later, the Weavers made room for Ellen's mother, whose failing health had rendered her unable to care for herself. Ann Jackson passed away in September, 1881, and was buried near little George in the Kaysville cemetery.⁵⁹



Ellen, right, stands in front of her Layton home.

A Thriving Farm

The Weaver home was surrounded by a sea of fields in all directions, bordered by the Wasatch in the east and the silver salt lake in the western distance. A long, dusty wagon track trailed from Easy Street to the farm yard where Christopher had built a sturdy barn for his milk cows and a smaller storage barn where bales of dry hay were stacked to the roof. A nearby smokehouse with a cement floor and shingled roof came in handy every fall when the family's pigs were transformed into slabs of tasty bacon.⁶⁰

North Layton was good farming country, and Christopher took advantage of the rich soil to grow and harvest Davis County's most popular crops, grain and alfalfa. He also planted a large orchard with a variety of fruit and nut trees.⁶¹ The apples, peaches and cherries were an excellent cash crop with a wide market, and any unsold surplus could be dried for off-season sales.⁶² The family's own winter food supply was stored in the dugout cellar where hardy items such as root vegetables and apples were stacked in wooden crates. Rows of wooden shelves held bottles of preserved jams, fruits and vegetables Ellen and the girls canned all summer long. The Weaver's cellar was "almost as big as some houses were at that time," according to grandson Max Weaver.⁶³ "It was dug down into the ground, covered with an oil cloth screen, then covered with sand."⁶⁴ There was even room enough in the cellar to hang Christopher's smoked meats. Not far from the cellar was a forty-five foot deep well Ellen relied on not only for culinary and garden use, but to keep fresh foods from perishing. Butter, milk and other quickly spoiled items were lowered down the well in a bucket, where they remained edible for some time.⁶⁵ The Weaver farm was productive and self-sufficient; Christopher even built a small mill he so the family could grind their own flour.⁶⁶

Every farmer depended on blacksmithing and while there were several smithy shops in Layton's small business district, Christopher profited from local farmers unwilling to travel the distance. His big, black bellows could be fired up whenever he or a friend needed repairs or specialized tools not readily available in the county. Not only was he a skilled blacksmith, but an accomplished carpenter. Christopher could turn out useful household items such as cabinets, shelves and furniture. He even built wagons and sleighs, right from scratch.⁶⁷

It wasn't long before the Weaver farm turned enough of a profit to allow Christopher to buy his own wheat cleaning machine.⁶⁸ This important piece of equipment removed chaff, stones and other foreign object from the grain before it was sacked and sold. As one of the first farmers to own such a machine, Christopher made extra cash by travelling up and down the Wasatch front, cleaning grain on farms as he went. Generating market-ready grain and seed was a booming business by 1913, when Christopher threshed four thousand bushels of barley earmarked for a local miller, and one thousand bushes of alfalfa seed from land he owned in Salina Creek, east of Filmore, Utah.⁶⁹

Family Life

Ellen kept just busy at home as her husband did working the farm. Four years after her mother's death, Ellen gave birth to David,⁷⁰ followed by Elizabeth⁷¹ in 1888, Daisie⁷² in 1893, and Parley⁷³ in 1895. Each new baby added a pile of dirty diapers and clothing to Ellen's laundry load, all which had to be scrubbed by hand until Christopher was able to buy a hand-cranked washing machine. Even then, laundry was an all-day affair that required hauling every drop of water into the house from the well before it was boiled and laced with homemade soap. Clothes run through the wringer were clipped to a line strung across the yard, where they dried in the sun. Winter wash actually froze right on the line and had to be hung out in the kitchen to dry completely.

Ironing the stiff clothing naturally followed on Tuesday, when each item was sprinkled with water to loosen any wrinkles before it was bundled into baskets. Any clothing needing repairs was dealt with on Wednesdays, when mending and sewing became the focus of the household. Thursdays were reserved for trips to downtown Layton, where Ellen could trade eggs and cream for credit at the Farmer's Union on Main Street. The Union stocked common goods such as groceries and grain, but since the Weavers were so self-sufficient, Ellen was attracted to specialty items like china cups and saucers, silverware, dainty jewelry, carpets and wallpaper.⁷⁴ After such a busy week, Friday was dedicated to cleaning the house, while Saturday was baking day. Sunday was supposed to be a day of rest, but the cows still needed to be milked and the children cared for, and putting three meals a day on the table meant Ellen worked from dawn to dusk and beyond. There was a rhythm to life near the end of the nineteenth century, and the Weavers had become accustomed to it.

All was well in the Weaver family until the day after Christmas in 1891, when seventeen-year old Will accompanied his friends to the rail yard downtown where they tried hitching a ride on the boxcars. A light glaze of frost on the tracks made for unsure footing, and as Will reached to grab hold of a passing car, his foot slipped. The huge iron wheel completely crushed the teenager's leg. His panicked friends ran for help, but there was little that could be done. "They took him home and the doctor said, 'He'll not live. We might as well take his leg off to see if it will help,'" said Lillie Dawson,⁷⁵ who heard the story from her mother, Emily. "Well, he wouldn't have his leg took off. He said he wanted to die with his leg on, so they didn't take it off and he died."⁷⁶



The Weaver family in 1888. Front (left to right): David, Christopher, Sarah Ann, Ellen, Ellen Elizabeth. Back: Emma, Will.



Chris and Ellen Weaver

Community Contributions

All of the Weaver children were educated at the nearby Nalder School, a one-room brick building at what is now the corner of Fairfield Road and Rainbow Drive, a three mile walk from the farm. The Nalder School was typical of country schools, with students of all ages taught by one teacher, who led the children in oral recitations and exercises on the large blackboard covering the entire back wall. Pictures of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln were tacked to the wall, as well as samples of the best student's work. A bucket of well water with a large dipper was placed near the back, next to a row of coat hooks where students lined up their boots during the long winter and muddy spring.⁷⁷

Christopher became one of the trustees for the school in 1898, a position he was repeatedly elected to for nine years running.⁷⁸ It was up to Christopher and the other trustees to provide school books, desks and other supplies for the students. He was also responsible for making sure the old coal stove in the middle of the room was in working order, something that was easier said than done, as mischievous students occasionally disconnected the stovepipe in hopes of closing the school for a day or two. One Christmas the teacher brought a small tree to school for the students to decorate. Everyone was delighted when the clip-on candles were lit, everyone that is except Christopher and the other trustees, who "became very upset" at the prospect of the school burning down.⁷⁹



The Nalder School in east Layton.

Christopher was known all over Davis County for his integrity and feisty attitude,⁸⁰ as well as his ability to address a crowd. He accepted many invitations to speak at church meetings and funerals, and became active in local politics. He petitioned the county several times on issues including school taxes and road extensions⁸¹ and was the principal speaker at a meeting “to see if a farmer’s union or society of farmers could not be organized” in 1899.⁸² He was also elected as one of Davis County’s Liberal Party delegates to the Salt Lake Territorial Convention at a meeting in January, 1892, where members emphasized their platform of “letting well enough alone, so far as Utah Territory is concerned. Why do we have to be forever stirred up here on political questions?” according to the local newspaper.⁸³ Christopher was often reported as a Davis County juror,⁸⁴ sitting on cases ranging from land disputes and passengers seeking damages from rail accidents to murder trials.⁸⁵

Christopher and Ellen remained active members of the church throughout their lives. Both taught Sunday school classes, and as a high priest,⁸⁶ Christopher was often called upon to perform priesthood ordinances and baptisms for family and friends.⁸⁷ Christopher also served as a home missionary (home teacher), visiting and assisting neighboring families of the ward.⁸⁸

The Haworth Sensation

Sometime during the night of 28 March, 1899, Thomas Sandall, night watchman at Layton's Farmer's Union, was shot and killed by an intruder. Eventually an itinerant horse dealer by the name of Nick Haworth was arrested and tried for the crime, a case which became "one of the most noted criminal cases in the history of Utah," according to the Salt Lake Telegram.

Christopher served as one of the jurors who convicted Haworth of the murder during the summer of 1900. Even though Haworth was sentenced to be shot several weeks after the trial, his lawyers managed to stay the execution three times as the case was brought before the Utah Supreme Court. Haworth was among several inmates who escaped during a dramatic prison break in 1903, yet due to political intercessions, his sentence was commuted to life in 1903. He was paroled after serving fifteen years and six months in 1916, eventually receiving a full pardon for the crime in 1918.



Thomas Sandall was married to Christopher's cousin Ellen Weaver (1850-1946).



Chris and Ellen post with their son David and his wife Sophie.

The Modern Age

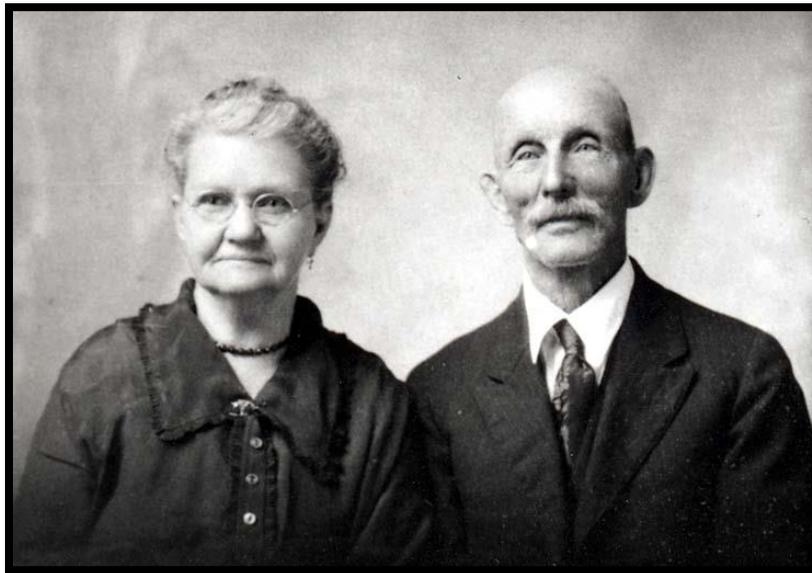
Change was coming at a brisk pace in the early 1900s as modern technology transformed the way people lived all over Utah. Electricity and running water were available in downtown Layton around the turn of the twentieth century⁸⁹ and it wasn't long before those conveniences could be had farther out on local farms. The Weavers even installed a telephone around 1906⁹⁰ to make it easier for Christopher to conduct business and Ellen to chat with friends and family, although they never did replace their horse and buggy with an automobile.⁹¹ Ellen, a "pleasant person" who liked people,⁹² continued to keep in touch with her sisters over the years, with cards, letters and visits to Idaho where Emily and Sarah had made their homes. Christopher's sister, Louisa, paid a visit to Utah in 1912, spending time with the Weavers in Layton, and Levenia and Alice in Ogden.⁹³

By the 1920s, all the children had married, but none of them had moved very far away. David, Parley and their families were living on adjoining farms, allowing Christopher and Ellen to enjoy the grandchildren on a daily basis. There were no fences between the extended families, and the grandchildren visited so often they wore a trail through the sugar beets and past a row of Potawatomi plum trees, where a Christopher had built a small playhouse for them.⁹⁴ Emily and William Young had a home nearby in downtown Layton, and

Sarah and her husband, Henry Graham,⁹⁵ were Kaysville residents. Elizabeth and Joseph Harbertson⁹⁶ and Daisie and Nathaniel Clark⁹⁷ all lived a short distance away in Ogden.

Everyone was always welcomed back home by Ellen's delicious cooking and sweet, gentle ways. She was remembered not only as "always helping others with no put-on,"⁹⁸ but as a loving mother and grandmother who loved making her home an attractive place. Not only did she color-coordinate the furnishings in each room, she framed and hung a series of accomplished canvases painted by Christopher's sister Alice.⁹⁹

Ellen was very finicky about having everything neat and well cared for, and was noted for her lovely garden that blossomed every spring with daffodils, lilacs and peonies. She especially enjoyed caring for her roses, and planted pansies and hollyhocks for the children, who spent many summer days making dolls with the petals and leaves.¹⁰⁰ Christopher was just as particular about the condition of his fields and orchards, always keeping them weed and litter free.¹⁰¹



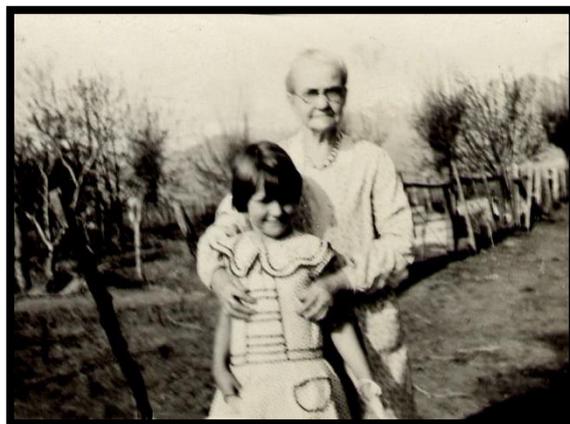
Both Ellen and Chris were "sharp dressers, tidy and well-groomed," according to grandson Max Weaver.

Although Christopher and Ellen had lived in America for many years, they never lost their English ways or speech patterns. The Black Country dialect peppering Christopher's speech was especially notable with its drawling accent and unique pronunciation of words such as "sond" for "sand," "opple" for "apple" and "mon" for "man." Like many people from the Black Country, Christopher dropped the "h" from the beginning of many words, attached the "h" to others and used regional expressions such as "Ow bist?" a contraction of "How be-est thou?" with the reply of "Bay too bah," contracted from "I be not too bad." Max Weaver recalled an especially entertaining example of his grandfather's dialect when Christopher discovered some of the neighbor's cow had invaded David Weaver's vegetable garden. "Grandpa became all excited seeing the cows in the tomato patch," recalled Max, who arrived on the scene with the family's Saint Bernard named Jummy. "Set old Jummy on them," Christopher called out. "He'll bit the 'h'asses off them!"¹⁰²

Christopher wasn't afraid to confront wandering livestock, nor was he intimidated by any man, despite his relatively short stature of 5'6". "Grandpa Chris, as we called him... was rather muscular for a short guy," recalled Max. "He was strong, quick of body movements and quick of mind. He was quick witted, liked a good joke and could tell a yarn with the best of them. He was one big guy in talk and was ready to back up his words physically, if necessary. He did not back down. When the occasion called for it, he could hold his ground with anyone."¹⁰³

While Ellen liked to play jokes and was "always upbeat," she remained soft-spoken throughout her life. She didn't like conflict, taking the role of peace maker in the family, a trait which contributed to the Weaver's happy and loving marriage. "They were always looking out for each other," said Max, who remembered Grandpa Chris as a "good provider for Grandma in both material things and with lots of love."¹⁰⁴

Both Christopher and Ellen enjoyed good health in their younger years, but age brought increasing challenges. Ellen became ill with what was eventually diagnosed as a tumor in the spring of 1904, and although she recovered well after an operation in Salt Lake City,¹⁰⁵ she returned to the hospital twice in November and December, 1905, for unknown procedures.¹⁰⁶



Ellen and a granddaughter in the orchard.

Christopher was reported as having “suffered from heart and lung troubles for about a month”¹⁰⁷ around the age of fifty, and by the time he was eighty-three years old, an obstruction of the prostate gland was discovered by Dr. Tanner,¹⁰⁸ who tried to remedy the problem with an operation. Dr. Tanner continued to care for Christopher until his condition developed into a deadly infection of both the bladder and kidneys. There was little hope for recovery. Christopher passed away in the early morning hours of 30 March, 1926.¹⁰⁹

Ellen lived on for another five years, but her health gradually deteriorated with growing heart problems. She found herself experiencing light-headedness, shortness of breath and painful, swollen joints as she went about her housekeeping, symptoms of a developing heart infection. When she injured her leg in a fall, David moved her into his home, where Dr. Tanner dropped by regularly to check on her.¹¹⁰ Ellen finally faded away on the morning of 31 August, 1931, at the age of seventy-six.¹¹¹

Ellen’s children and grandchildren gathered at the Layton ward chapel the following Wednesday to honor her life with remarks and musical numbers that included a violin duet of “Face to Face” and the ward choir’s rendition of “Nearer My God to Thee.”¹¹² She was buried beside her husband in the Kaysville Cemetery.¹¹³



Flowers from Ellen's grave pressed by her daughter Emma.



ENDNOTES

- ⁵¹ The city now known as Layton, Utah, was originally part of Kaysville until 1902, when it separated due to conflict over taxes.
- ⁵² James William “Will” Weaver (1874-1891), #KWVH-H3K, www.familysearch.org
- ⁵³ Christopher Weaver household, 1880 U.S. Census, Kaysville, Davis, Utah, Enumeration District 16; page 307D, FHL film 1255336, roll 1336, www.ancestry.com
- ⁵⁴ Sarah Ann (Weaver) Graham (1876-1944), #KWCV-NDY, www.familysearch.org
- ⁵⁵ Easy Street became Hill Field Road when Hill Air Force Base was built in the area in 1940. The Weaver farm was located at approximately 2392 Hill Field Road between 2300 and 2400 North. Richard R. Dawson, “History of Christopher Weaver and Ellen Jackson,” typescript, 1979. Copy held by Shelley Dawson Davies.
- ⁵⁶ Dawson, “History of Christopher Weaver and Ellen Jackson,” typescript, 1979. .
- ⁵⁷ The Weavers were among the first families who developed northwest Layton. See Dan and Eve Carlsruh, editors, *Layton, Utah: Historic Viewpoints* (Salt Lake City: Moench Printing, 1985), page 129.
- ⁵⁸ George Richard Weaver (1878-1879), #KWVH-H3J, www.familysearch.org
- ⁵⁹ Utah Cemetery. Index, Utah State Historical Society, www.ancestry.com Kaysville City Cemetery, grave 15-3-A-9.
- ⁶⁰ According to Max Weaver, Christopher used a variety of woods to cure and season the meat he raised himself. Max Dickson Weaver, “Christopher Weaver—My Grandfather,” undated typescript, retyped 5 May, 2013, by Daniel Dickson Weaver, <https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=ancestor&person=KWZD-3PB§ion=stories>
- ⁶¹ Dawson, “History of Christopher Weaver and Ellen Jackson,” typescript, 1979.
- ⁶² The small vineyard Christopher planted nearby eventually extended itself into the orchard, where years later, grandchildren enjoyed the unique experience of plucking “two or more different types of grapes” from vines that had grown up into the trees, while picking peaches or apricots at the same time. See Max Dickson Weaver, “Memories of Christopher Weaver,” excerpt from “The Life Story of Max Dickson Weaver,” 1981, <https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=ancestor&person=KWZD-3PB§ion=stories>
- ⁶³ Max Dickson Weaver (1917-2013), #KWCK-NFC, www.familysearch.org
- ⁶⁴ Weaver, “Memories of Christopher Weaver,” excerpt from “The Life Story of Max Dickson Weaver,” 1981, <https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=ancestor&person=KWZD-3PB§ion=stories>
- ⁶⁵ Weaver, “Christopher Weaver—My Grandfather,” undated typescript, <https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=ancestor&person=KWZD-3PB§ion=stories>
- ⁶⁶ “This contraption made a lot of noise and created a lot of dust,” according to grandson Max Weaver. Weaver, “Christopher Weaver—My Grandfather,” undated typescript, <https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=ancestor&person=KWZD-3PB§ion=stories>
- ⁶⁷ Dawson, “History of Christopher Weaver and Ellen Jackson,” typescript, 1979.
- ⁶⁸ Weaver, “Memories of Christopher Weaver,” excerpt from “The Life Story of Max Dickson Weaver,” 1981, <https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=ancestor&person=KWZD-3PB§ion=stories>
- ⁶⁹ *The Weekly Reflex*, 28 August, 1913, front page.
- ⁷⁰ David Christopher Weaver (1885-1962), #KWC4-JG8, www.familysearch.org
- ⁷¹ Ellen Elizabeth (Weaver) Harbertson (1888-1979), #KWZD-3P5, www.familysearch.org
- ⁷² Daisy Orene (Weaver) Clark (1893-1973), #KWCX-QX2, www.familysearch.org
- ⁷³ Parley Jackson Weaver (1895-1964), #KWC8-QW7, www.familysearch.org
- ⁷⁴ Doneta M. Gatherum and Kent C. Day, “Kaysville and Layton General Stores” (Kaysville-Layton Historical Society, 1987), page 22-23.
- ⁷⁵ Lillie (Young) Dawson (1895-1974), #KWZG-7K8, www.familysearch.org

-
- ⁷⁶ Interview with Lillie (Young) Dawson by Richard Rex Dawson, 1971. Transcript held by Shelley Dawson Davies.
- ⁷⁷ Carlsruh, *Layton, Utah: Historic Viewpoints*, page 133.
- ⁷⁸ *The Davis County Clipper*, 15 July, 1898; 12 July, 1907.
- ⁷⁹ Carlsruh, editors, *Layton, Utah: Historic Viewpoints*, page 133.
- ⁸⁰ Dawson, "History of Christopher Weaver and Ellen Jackson," typescript, 1979.
- ⁸¹ Janice Page Dawson, "Research Notes on Christopher Weaver," undated manuscript. Copy held by Shelley Dawson Davies.
- ⁸² *The Davis County Clipper*, 10 March, 1899.
- ⁸³ *The Salt Lake Tribune*, 28 January, 1892.
- ⁸⁴ Dawson, "Research Notes on Christopher Weaver," undated manuscript.
- ⁸⁵ *The Salt Lake Tribune*, 30 May, 1900.
- ⁸⁶ LDS Davis Stake Priesthood Minutes, FHL film #CR 2160 #2 11, 13. Dawson, "Research Notes on Christopher Weaver," undated manuscript.
- ⁸⁷ Weaver, "Christopher Weaver—My Grandfather," undated typescript, <https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=ancestor&person=KWZD-3PB§ion=stories>
- ⁸⁸ *The Davis County Clipper*, 22 May, 1896.
- ⁸⁹ Carlsruh, editors, *Layton, Utah: Historic Viewpoints*, page 110.
- ⁹⁰ The Weaver's phone number was 321. See Christopher's advertisement for a milch cow in *The Davis County Clipper*, 23 March, 1906.
- ⁹¹ Max Dickson Weaver, "Ellen Jackson Weaver, My Grandmother," typescript, ca. 1978, retyped by Daniel Dickson Weaver, 4 May, 2013. Online at <https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=ancestor&person=KWZD-3PB§ion=stories>
- ⁹² Weaver, "Ellen Jackson Weaver, My Grandmother," typescript, ca. 1978. Online at <https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=ancestor&person=KWZD-3PB§ion=stories>
- ⁹³ "Mr. Weaver had not seen her [Louisa] in thirty years," according to society section of *The Davis County Clipper*, 26 July, 1912.
- ⁹⁴ Weaver, "Ellen Jackson Weaver, My Grandmother," typescript, ca. 1978, <https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=ancestor&person=KWZD-3PB§ion=stories>
- ⁹⁵ Henry James Graham (1876-1955), #KWCV-NDT, www.familysearch.org
- ⁹⁶ Joseph Taylor Harberstson (1886-1945), #KWZD-3PR, www.familysearch.org
- ⁹⁷ Nathaniel Douglas Clark (1894-1980), #KWCX-QXF, www.familysearch.org
- ⁹⁸ Interview with Mattie Green by Janice (Page) Dawson, 1971. Transcript held by Shelley Dawson Davies.
- ⁹⁹ "I can still remember one of them. It was of a pond of water lilies. It was beautifully designed and colorfully painted," said Max Weaver. Weaver, "Ellen Jackson Weaver, My Grandmother," typescript, ca. 1978, <https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=ancestor&person=KWZD-3PB§ion=stories>
- ¹⁰⁰ "Grandma Weaver took pride in her beautiful flower garden and I used to help her weed it," said Max Weaver. "She would give me starts of flowers and different plants. She gave me a start of an old fashioned yellow rose I planted on the northeast corner of our lot. It grew there for years." Weaver, "Ellen Jackson Weaver, My Grandmother," typescript, ca. 1978, <https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=ancestor&person=KWZD-3PB§ion=stories>
- ¹⁰¹ Weaver, "Christopher Weaver—My Grandfather," undated typescript, <https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=ancestor&person=KWZD-3PB§ion=stories>
- ¹⁰² Weaver, "Ellen Jackson Weaver, My Grandmother," typescript, ca. 1978, <https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=ancestor&person=KWZD-3PB§ion=stories>
- ¹⁰³ Weaver, "Christopher Weaver—My Grandfather," undated typescript, <https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=ancestor&person=KWZD-3PB§ion=stories>
- ¹⁰⁴ Weaver, "Ellen Jackson Weaver, My Grandmother," typescript, ca. 1978, <https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=ancestor&person=KWZD-3PB§ion=stories>
- ¹⁰⁵ *The Davis County Clipper*, 4 March, 1904.
- ¹⁰⁶ *Ibid*, 17 November, 1905; 15 December, 1903.
- ¹⁰⁷ *Ibid*, 15 August, 1902.

¹⁰⁸ Christopher Weaver, death certificate #30 (1926), Utah Department of Health, Salt Lake City.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁰ *The Davis County Clipper*, 4 September, 1931.

¹¹¹ Ellen (Jackson) Weaver, death certificate # 56, (1931), Utah Department of Health, Salt Lake City.

¹¹² *The Weekly Reflex*, 3 September, 1931.

¹¹³ The Weaver grave is located in lot 15, block 3, plat A space 6 and 8, Kaysville City Cemetery. Utah Cemetery Index, Utah State Historical Society, www.ancestry.com

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anreas' History of the State of Nebraska: Otoe County,
http://www.kancoll.org/books/andreas_ne/otoe/otoe-p17.html#palmyra

Carlsruh, Dan and Eva, editors, Kaysville-Layton Historical Society. *Layton, Utah: Historic Viewpoints*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Moench Printing, 1985.

The Davis County Clipper, Bountiful, Utah: 15 July, 1898; 10 March, 1899; Dec 15, 1899; 15 August, 1902; 4 March, 1904; 17 November, 1905; 15 December, 1905; 23 March, 1906; 12 July, 1907; 26 July, 1912; 4 April, 1926; 4 September, 1931;

Dawson, Lillie (Young), interview. 1971, by Richard Rex Dawson. Transcript held by Shelley Dawson Davies.

Dawson, Janice (Page), interview. 1997, by Shelley Dawson Davies. Transcript held by interviewer.

Dawson, Janice Page. "Research Notes on Christopher Weaver." Undated manuscript. Copy held by Shelley Dawson Davies.

Dawson, Richard Rex, interview. June, 1979, by Shelley Dawson Davies. Transcript held by interviewer.

Dawson, Richard Rex, interview. 1997, by Shelley Dawson Davies. Transcript held by interviewer.

Dawson, Richard Rex, interview. July 2010, by Shelley Dawson Davies. Transcript held by interviewer.

Dawson, Richard R. "History of Christopher Weaver and Ellen Jackson." Typescript, 1979. Copy held by Shelley Dawson Davies.

England. Worcestershire County. 1861 England census. GSU roll: 542910, www.ancestry.com

England. Warwickshire County. 1841 England census. GSU roll: 464182, www.ancestry.com

Gatherum, Doneta M. Day, Kent C. "Kaysville and Layton General Stores." Kaysville-Layton Historical Society, 1987.

Green, Mattie, interview, 1971, by Janice (Page) Dawson. Transcript held by Shelley Dawson Davies.

Jackson, Ellen. "William Jackson-Ann Pearsall family group sheet, supplied 1979, by Richard Rex Dawson.

Jackson, William. Certified copy on an entry of death, 22 January, 1858, Beauty Bank, Stourbridge, Worcestershire and Staffordshire, given at the General Register Office, London; application 5189H, 18 January, 1980. Copy held by Shelley Dawson Davies.

Kearl, Merlin Eastham. Autobiographical Sketch,"
http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:account/id:139/keywords:belle+w ood

Kidder, Daniel Parish. *Mormonism and the Mormons: A Historical view of the Rise and Progress of the Latter-day Saints*. Carlton & Porter, New York, 1842,
http://books.google.com/books?id=lZsoAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA191&lpg=PA191&dq=mormons+in+staffordshire+1840s&source=bl&ots=q7CRp62Oe2&sig=3B3ThlKOidWCm_xB9PF1tLBeUVE&hl=en&sa=X&ei=d0vQUaTgCZLS9ASQ4oGIDQ&ved=0CFwQ6AEwCDgU#v=onepage&q=mormons%20in%20staffordshire%201840s&f=false

Kimball, Stanley B. "Eastern Ends of the Trail West," *The Ensign*, January, 1980.

Kimball, Stanley B. *Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail Historic Resource Study*. 1991,
http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/mopi/hrst.htm

Leonard, Glen M. *A History of Davis County*. Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1999.

Luebke, Frederick C. Luebke, *Nebraska: An Illustrated History*. University of Nebraska Press, 1995.

Mace, Mary Ann Greenhalgh. "Autobiography,"
http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:account/id:140/keywords:ann+jackson

Naisbitt, Catherine Hagell. "Autobiography,"
http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:account/id:141/keywords:bell+w ood

Nebraska. Douglas County, 1900 U.S. census, population schedule. Film roll T623-924.

Nebraska. Johnson County. 1870 U.S. census, population schedule. FHL# 552329, roll M539-830.

New Family Search, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints online genealogical database at www.familysearch.org

Pixton, Robert. "Autobigoraphy,"
http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:account/id:142/keywords:ann+jackson

Richardson, Agnes C. Hefferan. "Reminiscences,"
http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:account/id:143/keywords:ann+jackson

The Salt Lake Tribune, 28 January, 1892. 30 May, 1900; 20 February, 1916.

Shearman, William H. "Letter from the Belle Wood, 30 May, 1865." *The Latter-day Saint Millennial Star*, 24 June, 1865,
http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:account/id:144/keywords:ann+jackson

Utah. Salt Lake City. Department of Health. Death registrations. Christopher Weaver, death certificate.

Utah. Salt Lake City. Department of Health. Death registrations. Ellen Jackson Weaver, death certificate.

Utah Cemetery Index, Utah State Historical Society, www.ancestry.com

Utah Territory. Davis County. 1880 U.S. census, population schedule. FHL # 1255336, roll 1336.

Utah Territory. Iron County. 1880 U.S. census, population schedule. FHL #1255336, roll 1336.

Weatherly, Myra S. *Nebraska*. Children's Press, Scholastic, Inc., New York, 2003.

Weaver, Christopher. Certified copy of register of birth, given at the General Register, London, 17 April, 1975. Application # PAS 030214/75/F. Copy held by Shelley Dawson Davies.

Weaver, Christopher. "Christopher Weaver-Ellen Jackson family group sheet," supplied 1979, by Richard Rex Dawson.

Weaver, Christopher. Passenger list. *Belle Wood*, Liverpool to New York, 29 April-31 May, 1865.
http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:voyage/id:58/keywords:belle+wood

Weaver, Max Dickson. "Christopher Weaver—My Grandfather." Undated typescript, retyped 5 May, 2013, by Daniel Dickson Weaver,
<https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=ancestor&person=KWZD-3PB§ion=stories>

Weaver, Max Dickson. "Ellen Jackson Weaver, My Grandmother." Typescript, ca. 1978, retyped by Daniel Dickson Weaver, 4 May, 2013,
<https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=ancestor&person=KWZD-3PB§ion=stories>

Weaver, Max Dickson. "Memories of Christopher Weaver." Excerpt from "The Life Story of Max Dickson Weaver," 1981, <https://familysearch.org/tree/#view=ancestor&person=KWZD-3PB§ion=stories>

Weaver-Jackson. Certificate of 1871 marriage. Otoe County, Nebraska. Copy held by Richard Rex Dawson.

Weaver, Phoebe. "History of James Weaver." Undated typescript. Copy held by Shelley Dawson Davies.

The Weekly Reflex, 3 September, 1931. 28 August, 1913, 3 September, 1931.
Young, Emily (Weaver), interview. June, 1958, by Janice (Page) Dawson. Transcript held
Shelley Dawson Davies.

Utah Cemetery Index, Utah State Historical Society, www.ancestry.com Kaysville City
Cemetery, grave 15-3-A-7 and 15-3-A-9.

INDEX

This index lists the names of people related to Christopher Weaver and Ellen (Jackson) Weaver. Women are listed under both their maiden names (in parentheses) and married names [in brackets].

C

CLARK

Nathanial, 28.

Daisie Orene (Weaver), 22, 28.

COLES

Levenia (Weaver) [Snively], 5, 27

COMBEY

Jane [Weaver], 5.

D

DAWSON

Lillie (Young), 22.

DICKSON

Sophie [Weaver], 27.

F

FENNYHOUGH

Alice Maria (Weaver) [Todd], 5, 27-28.

G

GILL

Elizabeth [Weaver], 4-5, 13, 17.

GRAHAM

Henry, 28.

Sarah Ann (Weaver), 19-20, 23, 28.

H

HARBERTSON

Ellen Elizabeth (Weaver), 23, 28.

Joseph, 28.

HICKS

Emily (Jackson), 6, 17, 27.

J

JACKSON

Ann (Pearsall), 6-7, 17, 20.

Ellen [Weaver], 6-7, 15, 17, 19-20, 22-23, 27-31.

Emily [Hicks], 6, 17, 27.

Sarah Ann [Storer] 6, 17, 27.

William, 6.

P

PEARSALL

Ann [Jackson], 6-7, 17, 20.

S

SMITH

Louise (Weaver), 5, 17, 27.

SNIVELY

Levenia (Weaver) [Coles], 5, 27.

STORER

Sarah Ann (Jackson), 6, 17, 27.

T

TODD

Alice Maria (Weaver) [Fennyhough], 5, 27-28.

W

WEAVER

Alice Maria [Fennyhough] [Todd], 5, 27-28.

Christopher, 4-5, 7, 13, 15, 19-31.

Daisie Orene [Clark], 22, 28.

David Christopher, 22-23, 27, 29-30.

Elizabeth (Gill), 4-5, 13, 17.

Ellen (Jackson), 6-7, 15, 17, 19-20, 22-23, 27-31.

Ellen Elizabeth [Harbertson], 23, 28..

Emily “Emma” Rose Hannah [Young], 15, 20-25, 27.

George Richard, 18.

James, 4-5, 13, 17.

James William “Will,” 19-20, 22-23.

Jane (Combey), 5.

John, 5, 19.

Levenia [Snively] [Coles], 5, 27.

Louise [Smith], 5, 17, 27.

Max Dickson, 10, 21, 29.

Parley Jackson, 22, 27.

Rose Hannah, 5.

Sarah Ann [Graham], 19-20, 23, 28.

Sophie (Dickson), 27.

Y

YOUNG

Emily “Emma” Rose Hannah (Weaver), 15, 20-25, 27.

Lillie [Dawson], 22.

William, 27.

