

Joseph Phillips and Sarah Lovisa Roundy



A Family History

by Shelley Dawson Davies

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Chapter 1

Joseph

Immigrant Boy



A county lane in Staffordshire, not far from where Joseph was born.

Joseph Phillips¹ was a lad of eleven when he boarded the good ship *Hudson* with his mother, Hannah,² and older brother John,³ headed for a new life in America. It was the adventure of a lifetime and a much needed fresh start for the Phillips family, who had endured social snubs and whispers ever since joining the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Hannah had been among the many residents of Chelmarsh, Shropshire, who were converted by the Mormon missionaries as they preached and baptized their way through the English countryside 1850.⁴ However, Hannah's husband at the time, John Detton,⁵ was not among those persuaded by the Mormons. He remained loyal to the Church of England and eventually separated from his wife,⁶ leaving Hannah with three small children: six-year old John, four-year old Mary Ann⁷ and one-year old Fanny.⁸

At thirty-six years of age, Hannah was not considered a young woman, but William Phillips⁹ found her charming and attractive, and stepped in to fill the void left by her husband's departure. William had been a member of the church for three years by the time Hannah joined, and he was both a comfort and guide to her as she adjusted to her new life. The couple became close enough to have a son together. Hannah was living at Round Oak, Kingswinford, Staffordshire¹⁰ when Joseph was born 15 August, 1853,¹¹ although it was nearly three years before William married Hannah in January, 1856.¹²

William and Hannah Phillips remained active in the local church for the next few years, looking forward to joining the rest of the Saints in Salt Lake City. The call for English members to immigrate was strong and consistent. Thousands of Mormons booked passage to America every year, and by the time the Phillips were married, they were determined to be among those who gathered to the Promised Land.

It would take more than a desire to trade one life for another, to cross the Atlantic Ocean and leave family and friends behind. Travelling the four thousand miles to Salt Lake City was expensive and William's meager income would not allow the entire family to immigrate all at once. It was decided that William would go on ahead to Utah and prepare for the family to follow.¹³ Hannah spent the next few years struggling to support her children alone, looking forward to the time when the family would be together once again.

The Voyage

By 1864, William was able to send for his family, and Hannah booked passage with a church group departing London that June.¹⁴ Both John and Joseph had been baptized by this time, but neither Mary Ann nor Fanny joined the church and remained in England with relatives.¹⁵

Young Joseph, only vaguely aware of the changes taking place in his life, wasted no time in making friends with the many Mormon children who played on the *Hudson's* deck during the day, peering out across the vast waters from time to time in hopes of spotting one of the whales or dolphins the sailors spoke of. Most days passed slowly during the six week crossing, with little to interest a small boy, but as the ship neared the United States, the warship *Alabama* pulled ominously alongside the *Hudson*. The northern and southern states had been at war over the south's succession for four years, and it was common practice to board ships coming from Europe to determine if any freight was headed for the Confederacy. "The sailors cried out to

us to ‘Say your prayers, you Mormons, you are all going down!’” remembered fellow passenger James T. Sutton, “but we were spared. We were all immigrants from other countries and they dared not sink us.”¹⁶

The *Hudson* dropped anchor in New York harbor 19 July, where the passengers waited to be ferried to Manhattan’s Castle Garden for a health inspection, after which the immigrants travelled up the wide Hudson River to a New Jersey train station. “Finally we ... found ourselves on a train ready for our overland journey westward,” said James Sutton, who described scenes of war throughout the countryside. “We saw quite a bit of action by the soldiers and by the Indians. They were, of course, all on the warpath. Many times we saw smoke signals from the tops of the mountains. One of the railroad bridges was destroyed and we had to unload all the luggage, take it down through the creek, up the other side and into some cattle cars that were handy there—dirty or clean, it made no difference. The next station we came to was burned to the ground. The train was fired at by soldiers and one of the cars was afire as a result. Often at night officers came through the train searching for deserters. At times the engine and tender were alive with soldiers shooting at rebels tearing up the track. Of course, fear and horror were experienced by all of us but we would not have turned back had we been given the chance.”¹⁷



The immigrant receiving station at Castle Garden, New York.

The Long, Long Trail

It was on the edge of Nebraska's vast prairie where the English immigrants, most of whom had never traveled more than a few miles from their villages, were met by companies of wagons, teams of oxen and "the Mormon boys with their big bull whips and their wide brimmed hats, which seemed rather odd to us as we had never seen the like before," according to fellow immigrant David Coombs.¹⁸

Several weeks of preparation were required to outfit the company for the 1,100 mile trek, acquiring supplies, making tents, loading wagons and learning how to drive the oxen. The Phillips were assigned to Captain Joseph S. Rawlins' company, consisting of sixty-six ox-drawn wagons, which Hannah and John took turns driving. At the end of every long day the wagons were circled into a night camp where meals were cooked over open fires fueled by dried buffalo dung and makeshift tents and beds were made with stacks of quilts. "Some of the Saints preferred sleeping in the open-air, in consequence of the intense heat, which is such as many--especially from the old country--never experienced before," said company member Thomas Jeremy. "Some are sleeping in wagons, others under tents, and others, again, with nothing but the sky to cover them. This change in their mode of life, however, has its novelty and its pleasures."¹⁹ Among those pleasures were the nightly dances and devotional services led by returning missionaries.

There was little out of the ordinary about the Rawlins Company's journey, which experienced the routine Midwestern winds and thunderstorms that put out cooking fires and torn down tents. "One night after the tents were all set up and the camp was all asleep, there came up a fearful wind, then rain in torrents, and every tent in camp was torn down, except the one we were in," recalled Christopher Alston. A night of rain meant waking up to "everything soaking wet, nothing to burn to cook your breakfast with, hook up the oxen and travel 'till noon, try to find some dry 'chips' to make a fire to cook dinner."²⁰

There was regular contact with Indians along the trail, sightings that left Joseph wide-eyed with wonder at the warriors' beaded clothing and fierce appearance. Danger from the Indians was real. "Most of the time the younger people would start early in the morning and go on foot ahead of the ox teams but one day the captain said that the Indians were on the war path and ordered us to keep close by or we might all be killed," said Martha Featherstone.²¹ Another company member recalled how Captain Rawlins "would always give them a little sugar to keep peace with them."²²

Day after dusty day passed with Joseph walking along the side of the wagon, sometimes napping in the back when the trek became too wearisome, until the Rawlins Company rolled out of Parley's Canyon on the morning of 20 September, 1964. The wagon train was met by a party of welcoming Saints who presented the pioneers with fruit. "The first words of greetings I heard were, 'Come here my boy and hold your cap,'" said Christopher Alston. "I came near the wagon from which this voice came. There was a man kneeling in the bottom of the wagon on some straw, and the wagon was nearly filled with peaches. He scooped up his double hands full of peaches and put them into my cap, then scooped up another handful and put them into my cap also, and it was full of lovely peaches, the first I had ever tasted in my life. 'There,' he said, 'Now eat those.' He kept handing out peaches until his load was given away."²³ As sweet as the peaches were, nothing was sweeter than the sight of William driving up in a wagon to take his family to their new home in Wanship.



A Mormon wagon train along the trail in Summit County, 1866.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Joseph Phillips (1853-1907), #KWCX-MVQ, www.familysearch.org, where verification of all vital dates can be found. Also see family group sheets at www.DaviesDawsonHistory.weebly.com
- ² Hannah (Bagnell) Detton Phillips (1814-1892), #KWVW-P15, www.familysearch.org
- ³ John Detton (1844-1904).
- ⁴ Hannah was baptized 3 July, 1950. "William Phillips-Hannah Bagnell family group sheet," supplied 1997 by Afton "D" (Mecham) Davies. This sheet offers only a generic list of materials consulted.
- ⁵ John Detton (1813-1915), #27CL-758, www.familysearch.org
- ⁶ "Short History of Hannah Bagnall Detton Phillips, 1814-1892," www.ancestry.com
- ⁷ Mary Ann (Detton) Smith (1846-1910), #KC37-KZG, www.familysearch.org
- ⁸ Francis "Fanny" (Detton) Elcock (1849-1915), #KGCH-NCX, www.familysearch.org
- ⁹ William Phillips (1809-1881), #KWVW-P1R, www.familysearch.org
- ¹⁰ "Short History of Hannah Bagnall Detton Phillips, 1814-1892."
- ¹¹ "William Phillips-Hannah Bagnell family group sheet," supplied 1997 by Afton "D" (Mecham) Davies. This sheet offers only a generic list of materials consulted.
- ¹² "Short History of Hannah Bagnall Detton Phillips, 1814-1892."
- ¹³ It is not known when William immigrated to Utah. A search of the Mormon Migration Index shows the best candidate is William Phillips, age 46, from Worcestershire, Boiler Maker, no family travelling with him, no other information. He sailed on the *George Washington*, from Liverpool to Boston, 28 March, 1857-20 April 1857. Mormon Immigration Index, CD-ROM (Salt Lake City, Utah: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 2001), William Phillips entry.
- ¹⁴ Mormon Immigration Index, CD-ROM (Salt Lake City, Utah: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 2001), Hannah Phillips entry.
http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:passenger/id:90614/keywords:hannah+phillips#.UTG0ezApxSg. Listed as part of Hannah Phillips' family in the online version of the Mormon Migration Index is one Fanny Phillips, age 14. Neither Fanny nor John are shown travelling with Hannah overland to Utah, although John can be clearly documented as spending the rest of his life in Utah. If Fanny did immigrate, she eventually returned to England, where family tradition places her, and where she is documented with her husband and children on www.familysearch.org
- ¹⁵ "Short History of Hannah Bagnall Detton Phillips, 1814-1892."
- ¹⁶ Autobiography of James T. Sutton, Mormon Migration Index, London to New York on the Hudson (3 June 1864-19 July 1864),
http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:account/id:577/keywords:hannah+phillips#.UTM22DApxSg
- ¹⁷ Autobiography of James T. Sutton, Mormon Migration Index, London to New York on the Hudson (3 June 1864-19 July 1864),
http://mormonmigration.lib.byu.edu/Search/showDetails/db:MM_MII/t:account/id:577/keywords:hannah+phillips#.UTM22DApxSg
- ¹⁸ Mormon Immigration Index, CD-ROM (Salt Lake City, Utah: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 2001), Hannah Phillips entry.
- ¹⁹ Mormon Immigration Index, CD-ROM (Salt Lake City, Utah: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 2001), Hannah Phillips entry.
- ²⁰ Christopher Alston, "Reminiscences." Available at the Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum, Salt Lake City, Utah, or online at
<http://history.lds.org/overlandtravels/trailExcerptMulti?lang=eng&companyId=245&sourceId=19293>

²¹ Martha Richards Featherstone, “Biography of Martha Richards Featherstone,” ca. 1935,
<http://history.lds.org/overlandtravels/companyDetail?lang=eng&companyId=245>

²² Jane Sprunt Warner Garner, “Reminiscences,” (“Utah Pioneer Biographies,” 44 volumes, 11:19,
<http://history.lds.org/overlandtravels/trailExcerptMulti?lang=eng&companyId=245&sourceId=5853>

²³ Christopher Alston, “Reminiscences.” Available at the Daughters of Utah Pioneers Museum, Salt Lake City, Utah, or online at
<http://history.lds.org/overlandtravels/trailExcerptMulti?lang=eng&companyId=245&sourceId=19293>

Chapter 2

Sarah

Child of Zion



Farm land stretched along the mountains in Wanship, Utah.

At first glance, the town of Wanship didn't look like much. It was like most of the other new settlements sprouting up in the valleys around Salt Lake, a string of hastily built log cabins with a general store and church meetinghouse which doubled as a school during weekdays. However, by 1864, the sleepy little village was experiencing a surge of growth spurred on by the establishment of a stage station half a mile north of town and the construction boom brought on by the transcontinental railroad, heading westward through the mountains to the desert at Promontory Point.

Thanks to its strategic location half way between the mining towns of Coalville and Park City, Wanship became a natural way station for crews hauling supplies up from Salt Lake City. In 1886, Wanship was important enough to become the Summit County seat, where court was held in a log building and fledgling businesses were run from "commodious frame buildings of Yankee design,"²⁴ including three millinery shops, one dress shop, two blacksmith shops, two saloons, one brewery, a small hotel and four general stores.²⁵



Devil's Gate Bridge in Summit County's Echo Canyon.

The Union Pacific Railroad began laying track in Echo Canyon in 1869. For the next sixteen years, until 1885, Wanship enjoyed its greatest activity and importance as leading town in Summit County. Mining machinery for Park City was shipped by train from the east to Echo, then hauled by horse and wagon teams to Park City. Coalville coal was also shipped along this route, creating many jobs all along the Weber River. Wanship became a natural spot for travelers to rest as they journeyed to and from Park City.²⁶

Most stores and businesses were located along the city blocks that were sandwiched in between the main road and the rail line running parallel to it. The main road in and out of Wanship hugged the mountain's edge as it curved around, leaving just enough land between the mountain, the railroad and the Weber River for city lots with kitchen gardens and barns. Pastures, farms and herds by necessity were located on land away from the town site. At its peak, there were thirty houses and a population of three hundred and fifty people in Wanship.

The Roundys Move to Wanship

Such prosperity attracted new settlers to Wanship, including Jared Roundy,²⁷ his wife Lovisa²⁸ and their five children, Eva,²⁹ Jared Junior,³⁰ Sarah,³¹ Shadrach³² and George.³³ The Roundys moved into town in 1863 with the hope of profiting from Summit County's rich farm lands. Jared mainly tended to his farm operations with the help of nine-year old Jared Jr., while Lovisa supplemented the family's income by boarding visitors from Salt Lake City, who "often stayed there a week at a time if they had no cabin of their own."³⁴

Sarah, known as Sadie in the family,³⁵ was only five years old when her family settled into their new home, but she was expected to help Eva and their mother with chores around the house, including tending three-year old Shad, and little George, as well as the new babies as they came along: Ida³⁶ (1864), Roseanna³⁷ (1867), Franklin³⁸ (1870) and Maude³⁹ (1875).

Both of Sarah's parents had come from original pioneer families who immigrated to Utah in the late 1840s. Sarah grew up hearing stories about her mother seeing Joseph and Hyrum Smith in Nauvoo and her father tending the first crops planted in the Salt Lake Valley. The Roundys always attended church and studied the scriptures together. It was important to both Lovisa and Jared that their children grow up to be good, moral citizens. Sarah remembered her father as "an exceptionally good man, honest as the day was long. He brought children up honest and to live a good life. Told us if he made anyone a promise, he always kept that promise."⁴⁰

Sarah always had a special place in her heart for her father. "In the first place I can say I had the best father anyone ever had," Sarah said. "I have sure had good times with my father; had a better time with him than any young boys I ever went with. He was so full of life and fun. I have had more than one snowball fight with him."⁴¹

When Sarah was eight years old, she received a special doll from her father which she treasured for the rest of her life. "My father and mother loved to dance. Someone had to look after the younger children while they were gone and it fell to me, as my sister older than I was old enough to go to parties also. So I had to get the children to bed and see to them. My father said to my mother, 'I am going to get Sadie something when I go to Salt Lake City,' so he did. He got me a china doll, that is, the head shoulders of the doll. Mother made the body for it. He paid \$1.50 for it and money was very scarce in those days. I was tickled with it and my father giving it to me made me think lots more of it. I played with it lots, but took very good care of it. I never had a present in my life I cherished like the doll my dear father gave me."⁴²



Sadie's Doll

Sarah's china doll was painted with blue eyes and black curls. Her mother sewed the cloth body, white embroidered underclothes, black stockings and red cotton dress. Sarah kept her special doll for many years, bringing it out of its wrappings from time to time to show her grandchildren. "I never had a present in my life I cherished like the doll my dear father gave me," said Sarah. "I am now nearly eighty years old, have had it since I was about eight years old. I could get a good price for it, but no amount of money could buy it." Sarah finally decided to pass the doll down to one of her granddaughters, Juanita June Siddoway Heninger, who often came to visit and loved the doll almost as much as Sarah did.

"I have a little granddaughter that thinks lots of me and I do of her. She used to stay with me lots of times. She came once and was with me quite a while. I had no little children to play with so I showed her my doll one day. She was tickled with it and said, 'Grandma, just let me take it. I will be awful careful of it,' so I did let her take it. She was very careful of it for two or three days, then she would get kind of careless of it. I would take it away from her and hide it, but no matter where I would hide it, she would find it, she thought so much of it. Then she got bigger. I gave it to her and made her promise she would be very careful of it." Marie Ross Peterson, "Echoes of Yesterday: Summit County Centennial History," page 192.

Growing Up with Joseph

A year after the Roundy family established themselves in their new home, William Phillips set up a smithy shop in Wanship with his son John. They found immediate work as local farmers brought in equipment to be repaired and their horses to be shod. With a growing number of settlers moving up from Salt Lake City, there was never a shortage of blacksmith work and after a few years William was able to move Sarah, John and Joseph from the primitive log cabin he initially built to a larger, more comfortable home on the same property.

When he wasn't helping his father in the fields or in the blacksmith shop, Joseph could be found with the other children attending classes in a one-room log schoolhouse, where a single teacher instructed eight grades. Sarah was also enrolled in school as soon as she turned six. It was a short walk for Sarah and Joseph, who lived just down the street from each other in town, but their friends from the surrounding farms walked into town every day, following the railroad tracks if the roads were bad. When the ground was covered with snow the older children pulled the smaller ones to school by hand on small sleighs. Very bad weather forced fathers to leave their farm chores in order to hook up a team to either a wagon or sled to transport the children into town.⁴³

Joseph was five years older than Sarah, but they knew each other well growing up in such a small community, attending the same church meetings and later taking part in the same amusements. Sleigh riding was a favorite winter activity for all ages; summer picnics, swimming, fishing camping in the warmer months. Everyone in town was excited when E. R. Young transformed the upper floor of his store into "the finest dance hall outside of Salt Lake City" in 1868, where dramatic and musical events were held.⁴⁴

ENDNOTES

²⁴ David Hampshire, Martha Sonntag Bradley and Allen Roberts, *A History of Summit County*, (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1998), page 69.

²⁵ *Ibid*, page 70.

²⁶ Marie Ross Peterson, "Echoes of Yesterday: Summit County Centennial History," (Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Summit County Chapter, 1947), page 194.

²⁷ Jared Curtis Roundy (1827-1895), #LVB9-2QH, www.familysearch.org

²⁸ Lovisa (Jenne) Roundy (1832-1917), #K2WT-TMY, www.familysearch.org

²⁹ Evalyn "Eva" Aurelia (Roundy) Peck (1852-1930), #KWZR-SVJ, www.familysearch.org

³⁰ Jared Curtis Roundy (1855-1924), #KWVW-PYR, www.familysearch.org

³¹ Sarah Lovisa "Sadie" (Roundy) Phillips (1858-1941), #KWCX-MV7, www.familysearch.org

³² Shadrach "Shad" Jenne Roundy (1860-1914), #K2Q6-JV8, www.familysearch.org

³³ George Snyder Roundy (1862-1892), #KWVW-PY1, www.familysearch.org

³⁴ May Sorenson, *The Falling Leaves: A History of Oakley, Utah* (privately printed, 1964), page 12.

³⁵ Sarah Lovisa (Roundy) Phillips, "Life Story of Sarah Lovisa (Roundy) Phillips," 1937-38; typescript. Copy held by Shelley Dawson Davies.

³⁶ Ida May (Roundy) Snyder (1864-1935), #LC26-K4H, www.familysearch.org

³⁷ Roseanna (Roundy) Gibbons (1867-1952), #KWZ9-NX3, www.familysearch.org

³⁸ Franklin Spencer Roundy (1870-1871), #LDMS-6KN, www.familysearch.org

³⁹ Maude Serene (Roundy) Thompson (1875-1961), #KWC4-MF8, www.familysearch.org

⁴⁰ Sarah Lovisa (Roundy) Phillips, "Life Story of Sarah Lovisa (Roundy) Phillips," 1937-38; typescript. .

⁴¹ *Ibid*.

⁴² *Ibid*.

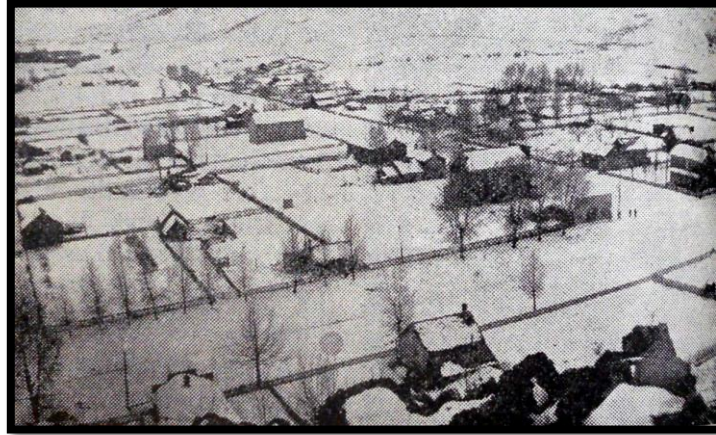
⁴³ Peterson, "Echoes of Yesterday: Summit County Centennial History," page 198.

⁴⁴ *Ibid*, page 192.

Chapter 3

Marriage

Making a Home Together



Warship's town center in 1895.

By the time Sarah was eighteen years old, her acquaintance with Joseph had blossomed into something more than friendship, and the pair eventually decided to be married on a frosty New Year's Day in 1876. Sarah's father, who had been called to serve as the local bishop the year before, officiated at the services in Wanship,⁴⁵ where the young couple was surrounded by family and friends. They were sealed in Salt Lake City's endowment house two years later.⁴⁶

Although Joseph and Sarah were young, they were both experienced in their respective roles, having learned these skills by working alongside their parents. Joseph built a small log cabin in the shadow of Wanship's mountains, with whitewashed walls that made the little home seem larger and brighter. Sarah did her best to make the rustic cabin homey with muslin curtains at the windows and rag rugs on the rough lumber floors.

Once her home was properly decorated, Sarah kept busy caring for the milk cow and chickens, and as warm weather came on, she tended to her backyard kitchen garden. By that spring, Sarah knew she was expecting, and prepared for the birth of her first child all summer by sewing and knitting tiny clothes. A typical layette of the day included

socks, undershirts, booties, bonnets and sweaters, all of cotton and linen, trimmed with ruffles and lace. Sarah also hand-stitched baby bedding and quilts, all sewn by the dim light of a “bitch light” (a cup of animal fat with a fabric wick) or candle after she had finished her work for the day.⁴⁷

Sarah was ready when little Josephine⁴⁸ arrived on the 19th of September. As the first born, Josephine was named after her father, but was called Josie by the family. Two years later Jennie⁴⁹ was born, followed by Joseph, nicknamed Jode,⁵⁰ and Edna.⁵¹ Sarah’s workload increased with each new baby, but she was happy to be surrounded by her children, adding to their wardrobes as they grew by sewing up adorable little dresses for the girls and sturdy shirts and pants for Jode from the limited selection of fabrics available at the local store. She spent many evenings by the old stove repairing clothing and darning socks as needed, and like most women in Wanship, Sarah made the children’s hats, as well, gathering bundles of oat straw to soak in water, then braiding it into functional straw hats for work, with a fancier weave for Sunday wear.⁵²

Sarah also baked bread every day, rolled out and filled pie crusts several times a week, and churned butter and made cheese from any excess milk produced by the cow. As if Sarah’s list of chores was not enough, she was forced to keep an eye on the children as she went about her day, making sure they were safe from the hot stove, as well as threats from the swift waters of the nearby Weber River and the rattlesnakes crawling out of the hills to sun themselves on warm rocks in the yard. Raising children and keeping house was an all-consuming task requiring Sarah’s attention every waking moment.

An Enterprising Spirit

In the meantime, it was Joseph’s task to provide for his growing family. By the time Edna was born in 1883, the log cabin had become too crowded for comfort. Joseph built a larger home on the same lot, putting the original log house to use as a small general store that both he and Sarah could attend to as needed. There was no rigid business routine for any of Wanship’s stores, which were opened between the morning chores and sundown, or whenever the locals needed something. Since few items in a general store were marked with prices, Sarah soon learned to do a bit of dickering from time to time, especially when certain items were hard to come by.

Joseph spent most of his day in the fields during the growing and harvest seasons, tending to his crops of barley, oats and hay. As soon as the crops were in each year, Joseph joined the other men of Wanship in the nearby mountains where logging work was available all winter long. Trees were chopped down and stripped in preparation to float them down the Weber River when the high water came on in the spring. Depending on how long snow melt coursed down from the mountain tops, these tie drives could last from two weeks to two months.

Moving logs down the river sometimes required the men to build up riverbanks to prevent ties from floating out onto low meadows. Occasionally the river bed itself had to be dug out to prevent logs from becoming jammed along the way. Any logs that did become wedged in the river were freed by drivers with canthooks, wooden pikes with sharp iron spikes on the end. Despite their best efforts, log jams could grow to cover as much as a mile of river, forcing men into the water up to their waists to dislodge the jam. It wasn't unusual for men to walk out onto the bobbing tie to break them up, a dangerous maneuver calling for agility and skill, as the churning logs sometimes threw them into the streams.

The logs were taken out of the river at various points, including Wanship, where they were cut into railroad ties and cordwood for fuel. Both ties and cordwood bundles were hauled to neighboring communities by ox or horse teams, including Snyderville, where the wood was burned into charcoal for Park City's forges. Eventually as many as twenty-five saw mills were built along the river in Weber Canyon to accommodate the logging industry.



Saw mills in Weber Canyon were very much like this mill in neighboring Ogden Canyon.

Doctoring

Sometime in 1881, when Joseph was twenty-eight years old, he travelled to Mexico. Exactly where he went or why has been lost to time,⁵³ but the effects of his journey remained with him for the remainder of his life. Joseph contracted hepatitis, probably from contaminated water, which was left untreated and drastically affected his health over the next sixteen years.⁵⁴ Since symptoms of the disease may not have presented themselves until ten years after the initial infection, Joseph may have been unaware of his condition. In any case, there was little local medicine could have done to either diagnose or treat the disease at the time. Most people took medical care into their own hands, purchasing such items as castor oil, Epsom salts, saltpeter, laudanum, opium, morphine and paregoric at one of the general stores, or consulting self-taught practitioners such as Wanship's Mark Lee, who in the early days acted as veterinarian, doctor and dentist. Many townsfolk recalled the large stone he kept in back of his home where he whet his pocket knife before cutting around a tooth that needed extracting.⁵⁵ Women relied on the care of local midwives who acted as nurses and helped prepare the dead for burial.

Wanship's citizens had to travel to Coalville for serious medical care until 1880, when a homeopathic "doctor" called Dutch John moved into a cave between Rockport and Wanship. Anxious residents looked to the dirty and unkempt man as he traveled around town prescribing his homemade pills to anyone who complained "about anything from a headache to sore corns."⁵⁶

Many locals swore by Dutch John's remedies, even though he was "a strange character" and the children were afraid of him. He made the trip to Salt Lake City for his supplies at night, always carrying a knife and gun, pushing a wheelbarrow all the way. Because he was shy of strangers and a strange figure, a legend grew that he was a fugitive from justice, but no one ever did learn his true story.⁵⁷

ENDNOTES

⁴⁵ “Joseph Phillips and Sarah Lovisa Roundy family group sheet,” supplied 1997 by Afton “D” (Mecham) Davies. This sheet offers only a generic list of materials consulted.

⁴⁶ Joseph and Sarah were sealed 15 November, 1878. “Joseph Phillips and Sarah Lovisa Roundy family group sheet,” supplied 1997 by Afton “D” (Mecham) Davies.

⁴⁷ Sarah later recalled how thrilling it was when the family purchased their first coal oil lamp. “The lamp was placed on the table and the entire family spent the evening marveling at the wonderful light they had.” Marie Ross Peterson, “Echoes of Yesterday: Summit County Centennial History,” (Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Summit County Chapter, 1947), page 246.

⁴⁸ Josephine “Josie” (Phillips) Clark (1876-1964), #KWCX-1GM, www.familysearch.org

⁴⁹ Lovisa Jenne “Jennie” (Phillips) Chamberlin (1878-1958), #KWJ8-F7X, www.familysearch.org

⁵⁰ Joseph “Jode” Curtis Phillips (1880-1955), #KWCB-2D8, www.familysearch.org

⁵¹ Edna May (Phillips) Newberry (1883-1979), #KWCB-2D8, www.familysearch.org

⁵² Peterson, “Echoes of Yesterday: Summit County Centennial History,” page 192.

⁵³ Whether Joseph’s presence in Mexico was due to a church assignment or something less charitable is not known, but Joseph’s daughter Lula recalled her mother threatening to “turn him into the law,” according to Lula’s daughter Toni Davies. This bit of information was whispered in the family over the years, with some members under the impression that Joseph had run into some kind of trouble while he was out of the country. Interview with Afton “Toni” (Mecham) Davies, 4 July, 2000. Transcript held by interviewer Shelley Dawson Davies.

⁵⁴ Joseph Phillips death certificate no. 412 (1907), Utah Department of Health, Salt Lake City.

⁵⁵ Marie Ross Peterson, “*Echoes of Yesterday: Summit County Centennial History*,” page 193-194.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, page 193.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

Chapter 4

Frontier Family

Oakley



Oakley's early roads were wide and unpaved.

The building boom driven by the railroad coming through Wanship lasted until 1880, when two spur lines constructed between Echo and Park City caused travelers to bypass the town altogether. Suppliers who depended on freighting between Coalville and Park City were put out of business now that trains could make deliveries faster and cheaper than any wagon team. Wanship was eventually overshadowed by Park City and lost its status as county seat. As business waned, residents packed up and moved to more prosperous locations.⁵⁸

There were already a handful of families settled in the lower river bottoms and Rhoades Valley foothills when Joseph and Sarah moved ten miles south to Oakley in 1883. Former Wanship residents William and Emma Stevens had built a cabin there fifteen years before, forming the center of the small settlement which had slowly expanded as the Stevens were joined by some of their married children and a few friends from surrounding towns.

Oakley became appealing to other settlers as the economy in Wanship began to falter with the completion of the railroad, and it offered less arduous farming as well. Rich, fertile land and lighter frost damage

made it easier to raise grains and other crops. Logging from nearby Weber Canyon supplemented the farms, and eventually ranches were established along the foothills.⁵⁹ After W.H. Stevens opened a grist mill in 1882, living in Oakley became even more attractive, eliminating the need to travel back to Wanship for flour.⁶⁰

The Phillips were not the only family to set up house in Oakley. In addition to the extended Stevens family, friends and neighbors Hyrum and Sarah Mecham moved in with their four children the same year, right across the street. At first the Phillips made do with a small log cabin for living quarters until Joseph was able to build a large frame building with a store in front and a home in back, where the windows overlooked the Stevens' grist mill's pond at the edge of their property.

Moving from the bustling town of Wanship to a quiet agricultural village like Oakley was less of an adjustment than the Phillips expected. They already knew almost everyone in town, and the activities of daily life did not change: Joseph continued his work in the fields while Sarah tended to the children and ran a small general store from a log cabin partly set into the hillside.

Sarah, in her late twenties by then, still had years of childbearing ahead of her. She gave birth to six more children while living in Oakley, beginning with Lula⁶¹ in 1886. Two sons, Lyle⁶² and Earnest,⁶³ and three daughters, Blanche,⁶⁴ Florence⁶⁵ and Eva⁶⁶ followed over the next ten years, ten children in all.

In the Lord's Service

Not long after the Phillips arrived in Oakley, the Oak Creek Sunday School was organized, with Joseph as one of two Sunday school superintendents.⁶⁷ The small Sunday school, which met in the log school house, grew to forty-three members within a month and continued to attract members as surrounding residents were only too happy not to travel all the way Peoa for Sunday services.⁶⁸ A few years later, Joseph took on added church responsibilities when he was called as president of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association in February, 1891. Oakley became an official ward of the church in August, 1894, with Marion Frazier ordained as the bishop. Joseph was called as clerk of the ward, a position he held for eleven years.⁶⁹

Sarah joined her husband in church leadership when she was called as one of six directors of the Relief Society in June, 1895,⁷⁰ becoming of the Relief Society sisters who organized the Ladies Art Club in order to pursue their interests in art, music and literature. Through this organization, members donated tuition money for one woman to attend a university course in Salt Lake City, then return and teach the course to the rest of the club.⁷¹

Church was the center of all the town's social activities. One memorable ward trip was to Heber City's hot springs for a daylong outing. People traveled on horses, buggies and some in hay wagons. They left at 4 a.m., ate breakfast at Jordanel, arriving at the Luke Hot Pots in time for an extended swim. They stopped again for supper in Jordanel and returned to Oakley weary, but happy and relaxed.⁷²

Eventually everyone agreed the growing ward was in need of a new building, and a town meeting was held in the schoolhouse to discuss the plans. It was decided the new ward chapel would be just right at 30 x 55 x 18 feet, and as chairman of the finance committee, Joseph was tasked with obtaining the land deed. He also participated in the 1895 groundbreaking ceremony where the cornerstone was laid with a twenty-dollar gold piece underneath in commemoration of the event.

Every able bodied man donated their time and talents toward the building of the chapel. Typical of the sacrifice offered to speed the construction was that of bishopric counselor John H. Seymour, who "was there every day all summer and what work was done on my farm was done before 8 a.m. and after 5 p.m. The people in general were on hand and it was really remarkable how they responded to our request for work or money. If they could not come they would send their money. While we were building our meeting house it seemed we were all working towards the same end. There was a good feeling among the people," he remembered.⁷³

Sarah was among the women who contributed their efforts by making and selling quilts and conducting fund-raising dinners. "We had many, many suppers in the school house," said John Seymour. "The people would cook the food, come there and serve it and then turn around and pay for their suppers. Everyone came out and we had a time of rejoicing."⁷⁴ The building was completed in 1903.



Joseph and Sarah Phillips

Talking Politics

Grass roots politics were alive and well in Summit County when a Democratic Society was begun in Oakley in January, 1896, with Joseph elected as chairman of the group.⁷⁵ This undoubtedly led to some heated “discussions” in the Phillips home, as Sarah was a staunch Republican who wasn’t afraid to argue politics. Even in her later years, Sarah was known for her extreme devotion to the Republican Party and her unflinching defense of its platform. She bickered over politics with her son-in-law Warren Mecham,⁷⁶ a Democrat, so often that they “couldn’t get along for two minutes. If you said anything against Republicans she would get furious,” according to Warren’s daughter, Toni,⁷⁷ who was present when Sarah’s granddaughter Lorraine Siddoway⁷⁸ told a joke about the Republicans. “Grandma got so mad she tried to hit Lorraine with her cane, but she couldn’t get out of her chair,” said Toni. “Grandma even had Hoover roses in her garden. She would have voted for a cat if they said it was a Republican.”⁷⁹

While Sarah had a hair trigger when it came to politics, she claimed to get along well with her friend and neighbors, especially her best friend Elizabeth Frazier. “I lived by Lizzie for twenty years and we never had any disagreements,” Sarah said.⁸⁰ The Phillips and Fraziers often attended Saturday night dances together at Steven’s Grove, an open air dance hall which had “huge lumber sections that could be taken down and stored away for the winter,”⁸¹ when activities moved indoors to the amusement hall. Sarah loved to dance and in her advanced years she was known to say, “I would be dancing yet if these old legs would hold me up.”⁸²

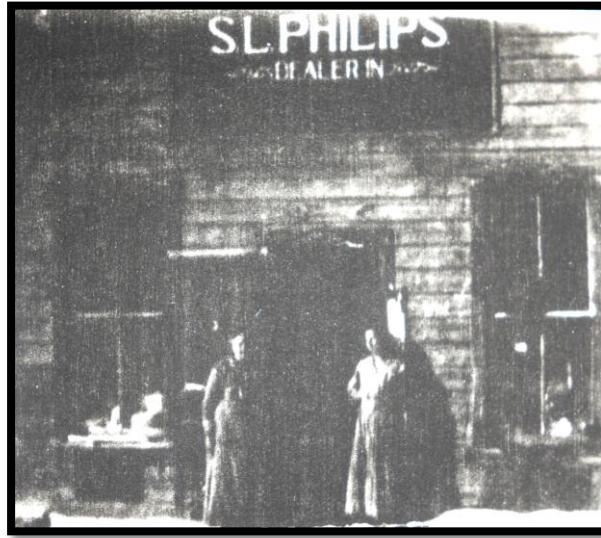


The school and church reflected in Oakley's mill pond.

Keeping Up With School

Joseph was kept busy with more than church and political responsibilities. Soon after arriving in Oakley, he was elected to serve as one of two trustees responsible for the town's log school house. Among a trustee's duties was approving a curriculum which included the only books available: a first reader, a spelling book and the Bible. Slates and slate pencils were used for written work. Erasers were made from a block of wood large enough to fit the hand with a piece of sheepskin tacked to it. Joseph was also responsible for hiring and paying the teachers and janitors, "keeping the room above freezing most of the time," and taking care of the old potbellied stove when it would puff and blow the pipe off, at least a once a week occurrence, forcing him to repair the stove as best as he could. This was no small job, as the pipe ran half way across the room. As a trustee, Joseph had "most of the dirty work to do and it was for little or no pay at all."⁸³

When the log school accidentally burned down in 1884, Joseph arranged for classes to be held in the dance hall recently built by William H. Stevens.⁸⁴ The younger children attended class on a stage at the east end, while older students occupied makeshift rooms created by hanging a large curtain across the main hall.⁸⁵ Joseph was in charge of announcing the beginning of each school day by ringing "a beautiful toned bell and could be heard for miles," but by this time, his failing health required help from his daughter Lula, who took over many of her father's school duties around 1900, including ringing the bell and preparing the building for class every day.⁸⁶



Outside the store in Oakley.

The Phillips' Store

Early on, Joseph supplemented his income by making adobe bricks in partnership with Oakley resident N. B. Snapp. The pair dug out a pit on the bench of the Phillips farm⁸⁷ where they mixed mud with a binder such as sand or straw, then packed the mixture into wooden frames to dry in the sun. Because these bricks were literally dirt cheap to make they were often used to replace log cabin structures as soon as a family was able to build a new dwelling.

The main source of the family's cash continued to come from the Phillips' retail business. Joseph and Sarah offered a small selection of goods from their log cabin home, the same as they had in Wanship. Increased business eventually led Joseph to build a large frame structure closer to the main road around 1906.⁸⁸

The Phillips store was like most commercial concerns of the day, consisting of a lengthy counter extending along the side wall all the way to the back room, where bins full of flour, rice sugar, coffee, salt, garden seeds and dried peas could be found. Hardware, buckets, wooden kegs and heavy-barreled goods such as molasses, lard, slat, coffee, rice, sugar, and vinegar were also kept in back. Both walls of the store were lined with shelves displaying bolts of cloth, schoolbooks, pencil tablets, canned goods, medicine, spices, castor oil, turpentine, pills, vanilla extract, laundry soap, baking powder, soda and Epsom salts. In December, treats such as nuts, raisins and striped peppermint stick candy were common items. Other necessary

utensils and tools of the everyday life dangled from the ceiling. No space was wasted. There were no baskets or carts available to the customer. Shopping became “a matter of craning the neck around the whole store,” while the clerk filled the customer’s order.

Any country store naturally became the center of rural neighborhoods, a place where farmers and their families could gather on a Saturday afternoon while in town to pick up both needed supplies and the latest gossip. The Phillips’ store was no exception, and Sarah saw to it that the store not only stocked a wide variety of goods, but she allowed customers to keep running credit accounts often payable with farm products such as eggs, cream, and chickens. It took sharp management over the years to earn a profit, something Sarah became adept at, earning the reputation of paying her bills promptly and keeping her books “the best of anyone in the valley.”⁸⁹



This Battenberg lace tablecloth shows Sarah’s skills with needle and thread.

A Turn for the Worst

By the early 1900s, the effects of Joseph's early bout with hepatitis were beginning to show. He began to experience constant fatigue, sore muscles, headaches, abdominal pain, nausea and the loss of both appetite and weight. Fluid retention caused painful swelling in his arms and legs, making it difficult to attend to his chores. There were also changes in Joseph's mental health as the disease progressed. At first, the family noticed some mild memory loss and poor reasoning ability. He became progressively irritable and developed a tremor in his hands. Toward the end of his life Joseph also developed kidney disease which incapacitated him with severe back pain, vomiting and fever.

As Joseph's strength and abilities faded, more was required from every other family member. Josie, Jennie and Edna took jobs in Salt Lake City to help support the family as their father's health declined, while Jode spent summers working the farm, even after he married in 1903. Sarah ran the store single handedly, leaving fourteen-year old Lula at home to assume household duties and care for younger children Lyle, twelve, Earnest, nine, Blanche, seven, Florence, five, and two-year old Eva. "I was the eldest girl at home, and oh, how I did have to work," said Lula. "I would get up, cook breakfast, put it in the warming oven, go to the school house, do all the dusting as I had swept the night before, put the teacher's desk in order, build two fires, get a scuttle of coal for each stove and start ringing the bell at 8:30 a.m. I had my clock in my hand so I could ring the bell for five minutes, as some of the kids lived three miles from school. Then I ran home, combed my three younger sisters' hair and got them off to school. Then I did the dishes, swept the floor and mopped it, then got myself ready and ran back to school."⁹⁰

Joseph's illness had advanced into atrophic cirrhosis of the liver by the winter of 1906 and he began receiving regular visits from Dr. Danneberg, who tried to ease his suffering. There was little the doctor could do, however. Joseph's body was finally overcome by the disease. He died early in the morning of 21 March, 1907, at the age of fifty-four.⁹¹



Ogden in 1930, looking east on Twenty-fifth Street.

Sarah's Move to Ogden

Sarah was left a widow with five children to support.⁹² She continued to manage the store for the next fourteen years, until everyone except Blanche had married and begun families of their own. Soon after she turned sixty years old, Sarah decided to retire. She sold the store⁹³ and moved to the larger city of Ogden with Blanche, who helped run the household and care for her aging mother. Thanks to the profits from the sale, Sarah was able to buy her own home⁹⁴ along with three other houses in Ogden, which she rented out for income.⁹⁵ When Blanche married in 1932, she and her husband, Henry Brown,⁹⁶ moved into a home close by, making it possible for Blanche to check on her mother every day.⁹⁷ Florence, her husband and four children⁹⁸ were living one block north of Sarah's home by 1930,⁹⁹ and they also visited and contributed to Sarah's care on a regular basis.

Sarah eventually moved to a modest brick home on a large lot surrounded by trees at 3162 Thirty-second Street. The house was near Mt. Ogden Park, close to the foothills and far from the noises and congestion of downtown Ogden.¹⁰⁰ By then, Sarah was eighty-two years old, long past the point where anyone could tell her how to live or what to think, but she wasn't afraid to force her opinions on others. She was a strong-will person who tended to mind other people's business. One incident often retold in Lula's family underscored Sarah's personality. Lula and her new husband Warren Mecham set up housekeeping across the street from the Phillips' house in Oakley after they married in 1904. Every day Sarah crossed the street to her

daughter's house and rearranged the furniture "because she didn't like it," according to Lula's daughter, Toni. "This upset Mother so much that she would be bawling when Daddy came home at night. He tired of it, so one day he walked across the street and said to Grandma, 'If I come home one more time and catch Lula bawling, I'm going to kick your butt clear across this street!' It just tickled Grandpa Phillips to death. He told Daddy, 'I've never had anything do me so much good in all my life as to have someone put her in her place.'"¹⁰¹

Joseph had been "a very mellow man," remembered grandson Marlow Mecham,¹⁰² who recalled his grandfather watching Marlow and his brothers play in the willows near a creek bed. "Wilmer¹⁰³ and I started whipping each other with those willows, just playing, it didn't hurt. Grandpa come down there and cut us some more willow for us. He got quite a kick out of that. It was fun. But Grandma Phillips wasn't mellow. She run the roost. All of us had an opinion that Grandma was kind of ornery. There were times in later years when we could have stopped in to see Grandmother, but we didn't. She was too ornery," said Marlow.¹⁰⁴

The other Mecham grandchildren had similar opinions about their grandmother. Olive¹⁰⁵ recalled a visit for dinner at her grandmother's home when she was doing the dishes afterwards. "I was wiping the silverware the way I always do and Grandma took it away from me and said, 'You don't wipe it that way, you wipe it like this!' When we left there I said to Mom, 'I don't like Grandma.'"¹⁰⁶ Olive's sister Gladys¹⁰⁷ agreed that Grandmother Phillips "was a crabby old lady. That's the only thing I could ever say about her, nothing good. We never did like grandma," said Gladys.¹⁰⁸

"Grandma was ornery all her life! She was an old witch, I'll tell you," agreed Toni. "She used to go over to those renters of hers and if they hadn't paid she used her cane. She wasn't easy to get along with. When she died I was a teenager and I wouldn't go to the funeral. Mother was mad at me about that and tried to get me to change my mind. She said, 'Aren't you going to your grandmother's funeral?' I said, 'Why should I? I didn't like her when she was alive, why should I go now when she's dead?' And I wouldn't go," said Toni.¹⁰⁹



*Top, left to right: Sarah at the Weber River with Bill, Beth, Jennie and Blanche.
Bottom: Sarah with Lula and Wilmer, holding Daphne.*



Lula and daughter Afton pose at the train wreck where Sarah was so badly injured.

Sarah's Death

Sarah was also remembered for her deteriorating physical condition in her later years. She had been involved in a train accident around 1926, which left her partially deformed and crippled. "She was broken up so bad they didn't think she was going to live," said Toni. "Her hip was deformed and caused a big hump on her back. In her later years she walked with a cane and then was in a wheelchair just before she died."¹¹⁰

Despite her physical challenges, Sarah enjoyed attending the Ogden First Ward Relief Society and old folk's day gatherings when she could,¹¹¹ but she began to develop heart trouble around the age of eighty, which forced her to remain at home more and more. The next three years Sarah found it increasingly painful to walk and it was difficult to catch her breath, until she finally succumbed to heart disease on 29 October, 1941.¹¹² She was buried at Joseph's side in the Wanship cemetery.



Joseph's grave in the Wanship cemetery.



Sarah's family purchased a modern dual headstone for her grave next to Joseph's traditional pillar monument.

ENDNOTES

- ⁵⁸ Marie Ross Peterson, “*Echoes of Yesterday: Summit County Centennial History*,” (Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Summit County Chapter, 1947), page 190.
- ⁵⁹ David Hampshire, Martha Sonntag Bradley and Allen Roberts, *A History of Summit County* (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1998) page 78-79.
- ⁶⁰ Peterson, “*Echoes of Yesterday: Summit County Centennial History*,” page 243.
- ⁶¹ Lula Maude (Phillips) Mecham (1886-1977), #KWCL-PMH, www.familysearch.org
- ⁶² Lyle Edwin Phillips (1888-1945), #KWVC-M2Q, www.familysearch.org
- ⁶³ Earnest Wayne Phillips (1891-1891), #KWVC-M2S, www.familysearch.org
- ⁶⁴ Blanche (Phillips) Brown (1893-1933), #KWDF-LN4, www.familysearch.org
- ⁶⁵ Florence (Phillips) Siddoway (1895-1914), #KWCX-MV3, www.familysearch.org
- ⁶⁶ Evalyn “Eva” Irene (Phillips) Hallstrom (1898-1977), #KWZQ-JQ1, www.familysearch.org
- ⁶⁷ The ward was organized 1 November, 1885.
- ⁶⁸ Marie H. Nelson, editor, *Mountain Memories: 1848-1986* (Kamas Utah: EnviroGraphics, 1986), page 100.
- ⁶⁹ Lou Jean S. Wiggins, “*Pioneer Pathways: History of Summit County*,” (Salt Lake City: Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 2000), page 132.
- ⁷⁰ Nelson, *Mountain Memories: 1848-1986*, page 100.
- ⁷¹ *Ibid*, page 98.
- ⁷² Boyd Lake and Helen Lake, *The History of the Oakley Ward*, (Centennial Commemoration, 5 August, 1994), page 12.
- ⁷³ Nelson, *Mountain Memories: 1848-1986*, page 107.
- ⁷⁴ *Ibid*.
- ⁷⁵ *Ibid*, page 28.
- ⁷⁶ Warren Percival Mecham (1875-1844), #KWC7-9K9, www.familysearch.org
- ⁷⁷ Afton “Toni” “D” (Mecham) Davies (1925-present), #LNDN-5FS, www.familysearch.org
- ⁷⁸ Lorraine Siddoway (1919-2007), #KWZV-WFR, www.familysearch.org daughter of Florence (Phillips) Siddoway.
- ⁷⁹ Interview with Afton “Toni” “D” (Mecham) Davies, 4 July, 2000. Transcript held by interviewer Shelley Dawson Davies.
- ⁸⁰ Sarah Lovisa (Roundy) Phillips, “Life Story of Sarah Lovisa (Roundy) Phillips,” 1937-38; typescript. Copy held by Shelley Dawson Davies.
- ⁸¹ Peterson, “*Echoes of Yesterday: Summit County Centennial History*,” page 247.
- ⁸² May Sorenson, *The Falling Leaves: A History of Oakley, Utah* (privately printed, 1964), page 3.
- ⁸³ Peterson, “*Echoes of Yesterday: Summit County Centennial History*,” page 234.
- ⁸⁴ *Ibid*.
- ⁸⁵ *Ibid*.
- ⁸⁶ Lula Maud (Phillips) Mecham, “Life History of Lula Maud Phillips,” 26 January, 1968, manuscript.
- ⁸⁷ Peterson, “*Echoes of Yesterday: Summit County Centennial History*,” page 243.
- ⁸⁸ Sorenson, *The Falling Leaves: A History of Oakley, Utah*, page 19.
- ⁸⁹ Peterson, “*Echoes of Yesterday: Summit County Centennial History*,” page 241.
- ⁹⁰ Mecham, “Life History of Lula Maud Phillips.”
- ⁹¹ Joseph Phillips death certificate no. 412 (1907), Utah Department of Health, Salt Lake City.
- ⁹² Edna (24), Lyle (19), Blanche (14), Florence (12), and Eva (9).
- ⁹³ Sarah sold the store in 1921 to Mrs. Eliza Miles. It burned down shortly afterwards. Sorenson, *The Falling Leaves: A History of Oakley, Utah*, page 19.

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- ⁹⁴ Sarah lived at 3162 Keisler Avenue, Ogden, Utah, in a home worth \$3,000. Sarah Phillips household, 1930 U. S. census, Weber County, Utah, population schedule, city of Ogden, enumeration district 14, Page 1A, Roll 2424, image 537.0, FHL 2342158, www.ancestry.com
- ⁹⁵ Interview, Afton “Toni” “D” (Mecham) Davies, 4 July, 2000.
- ⁹⁶ Henry Thomas Brown (1867-1952), #KWZW-S98, www.familysearch.org
- ⁹⁷ Blanche, Henry and their son Henry LeRoy Brown (1933-2006) lived at 518 17th Street in 1940, a four-minute drive north from Sarah’s house. Henry Brown household, 1940 U. S. census, Weber County, Utah, population schedule, city of Ogden, enumeration district 29-22, Page 2B, Roll T627-4222, www.ancestry.com
- ⁹⁸ Florence and her husband B. T. Clark Siddoway (1893-1996) rented a home at 369 Healy Avenue with their children Juanita June (Siddoway) Heniger (1915-1964), Elizabeth Helen (Siddoway) Hamblin (1916-2009), Lorraine Siddoway (1919-2007), Calvin Clark Siddoway (1921-1998). Clark B. Siddoway household, 1930 U. S. census, Weber County, Utah, population schedule, city of Ogden, enumeration district 14, page 2A, Roll 2424, image 539.0, FHL 2343158, www.ancestry.com
- ⁹⁹ Clark B. Siddoway household, 1930 U. S. census, Weber County, Utah, population schedule, city of Ogden, enumeration district 14, page 2A, Roll 2424, image 539.0, FHL 2343158, www.ancestry.com
- ¹⁰⁰ Sarah Phillips household, 1940 U. S. census, Weber County, Utah, population schedule, city of Ogden, enumeration district 29-22, Page 2B, Roll T627-4222, www.ancestry.com
- ¹⁰¹ Interview, Afton “Toni” “D” (Mecham) Davies, 4 July, 2000.
- ¹⁰² Marlow Glen Mecham (1912-2003), #KWZH-NZ4, www.familysearch.org
- ¹⁰³ Wilmer Phillips Mecham (1910-1995), #KWC3-M3D, www.familysearch.org
- ¹⁰⁴ Interview with Marlow Glen Mecham, 4 July, 2000. Transcript held by interviewer Shelley Dawson Davies.
- ¹⁰⁵ Lula Olive (Mecham) Woodard (1915-2011), #KWCI-PM4, www.familysearch.org
- ¹⁰⁶ Interview with Lula Olive (Mecham) Woodward by Sean Seth Davies, 2 February, 2010. Transcript held by Shelley Dawson Davies.
- ¹⁰⁷ Gladys (Mecham) Clayton (1922-2011), #KWZ4-82T, www.familysearch.org
- ¹⁰⁸ Interview with Gladys (Mecham) Clayton, June, 2010. Transcript held by interviewer, Shelley Dawson Davies.
- ¹⁰⁹ Interview, Afton “Toni” “D” (Mecham) Davies, 4 July, 2000.
- ¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*
- ¹¹¹ Sarah Phillips obituary, *The Ogden Standard Examiner*, 30 October, 1941.
- ¹¹² Sarah Lovisa (Roundy) Phillips, death certificate no. 419 (1941), Utah Department of Health, Salt Lake City.

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Mary Ann [Smith], 4-5.

Francis “Fanny” [Elcock], 4-5.

E

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Francis “Fanny” (Detton), 4-5.

H

HALLSTROM

Evalyn “Eva” Irene (Phillips), 23, 29.

HENINGER

Juanita June (Siddoway), 14.

J

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Lovisa [Roundy], 12-14.

M

MECHAM

Afton “Toni” “D” [Davies], 25, 31, 33.

Gladys [Clayton], 31.

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Lula Olive [Woodard], 31.

Marlow Glen, 31.

Warren Percival, 30-31.

Wilmer Phillips, 31.

Joseph “Jode” Curtis, 18, 29.

Josephine “Josie” [Clark], 18, 29.

Lovisa Jenne “Jennie” [Chamberlin], 18, 29, 31.

Lula Maude [Mecham], 23, 29-31, 33.

Lyle Edwin Phillips, 23, 29.

Sarah “Sadie” Lovisa (Roundy), 12-15, 17-18, 22-25, 27-28, 30-34.

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N

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Edna May (Phillips), 18, 24.

P

PECK

Evalyn “Eva” Aurelia (Roundy), 12-13.

PHILLIPS

Blanche [Brown], 23, 29-31.

Earnest Wayne Phillips, 23, 29.

Edna May [Newberry], 18, 24.

Evalyn “Eva” Irene [Hallstrom], 23, 29.

Florence [Siddoway], 23, 29-30.

Hannah (Bagnell) [Deton], 4-5, 7.

Joseph, 4-5, 15, 17, 19-20, 22-27, 29, 31, 33-34.

R

ROUNDY

Evalyn “Eva” Aurelia [Peck], 12-13.

Franklin Spencer Roundy, 13.

George Synder, 12-13.

Ida May [Synder], 13.

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Jared Curtis (1855-1924), 12.

Lovisa (Jenne), 12-14.

Maude Serene [Thompson], 13.

Roseanna [Gibbons], 13.

Sarah “Sadie” Lovisa [Phillips], 12-15, 17-18, 22-25, 27-28, 30-34.

Shadrach “Shad” Jenne Roundy, 12-13.

S

SIDDOWAY

Florence (Phillips), 23, 29-30.

Juanita June [Heninger], 14.

Lorraine, 25.

SMITH

Mary Ann (Detton), 4-5.

SNYDER

Ida May (Roundy), 13.

T

THOMPSON

Maude Serene (Roundy), 13.

W

WOODARD

Lula Olive (Mecham), 31.