

9 May 2006 Update - to page 219 - my Lydia page 28

THE CROCKETT FAMILY OF MAINE

FOLLOWING MAINLY THE DESCENDENTS OF
DAVID CROCKETT

WHO MIGRATED TO UTAH IN 1849

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[see also Crockett Family Book with pictures]

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PREFACE

A few words of explanation concerning the arrangement of this book will make its use easier and of greater worth. First, this book has not been written by one person, but rather is a compilation of individual family histories written by the person concerned or by a close relative. The book is divided into generations. For example: the eighth generation lists only one family and its history, that of **David Crockett**. The eldest child of **David Crockett** is **Alvin Crockett** and the ninth generation begins with the history of **Alvin's** family and follows in chronological order with the families of the remaining of **David's** children. The tenth generation begins with the family of **Mary Sophia Crockett**, the eldest child of Alvin Crockett. And in like manner, generation eleven begins with the eldest child of **Mary Sophia Crockett** and continues throughout the generation in chronological order according to the position in the family of the ancestor in the preceding generation. The descendants of **Alvin Crockett** therefore, come at the beginning of each generation, not because the great majority of this book deals with his posterity, but because his position in the family of **David Crockett** is that of child number one.

Each individual's history will begin with his lineal descent thus:

DAVID CROCKETT⁷, James⁶, Isaac⁵, Nathaniel⁴, John³, Joshua², Thomas Crockett¹

The superscript number [in **David's** case, 7] refers to how many ancestors away from **Thomas** the person is, and this number in every case is one number smaller than the number of the generation in which his history is found, i.e. **David Crockett⁷** is located in the eighth generation. This is due to the fact that Thomas and Ann Crockett are considered generation number 0, and their children are the first generation born in this country. In the listing of the first six generations each ancestor of **David** has "OUR ANCESTOR" following his vital statistics.

As far as possible, each person in the book has been given a number of his own and it appears with him as a child and again as a parent, and also on his picture page. The book has been arranged for these numbers to appear in consecutive order. Where a person appears without a number it means that his family history was received too late to have a number assigned to it and still allow this publication to meet its printing deadline.

Pictures, as much as possible, have been placed as close to their respective histories as space permits. The pictures are identified with the name of the Crockett descendent [whether male or female] being shown as the name of that family. This is done to facilitate identification of the picture to the family. Space and cost of printing does not allow for each person in his family picture to be specifically named.

Abbreviations are as follows: b - birth, d - death, md - marriage, bap - baptism, and end - endowed. The statistics of the spouse of a Crockett descendent immediately follow the name of the spouse and are in parentheses. Usually the death date of the Crockett descendent follows all the pertinent information concerning the spouse.

It is hoped that the errors in this book have been kept to a minimum. Every effort has been made to make this so. Our many thanks go out to those family members who have contributed to make this book possible and worthwhile.

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THE NAME AND FAMILY OF CROCKETT

The name of Crockett is said by some authorities to have been of Norman origin, while others claim that it was derived from the residence of its first bearers at a place of that name in England. This cannot be definitely determined, but it is interesting to note that the name is found on the English records in the various forms of Cruket, Crukett, Crucket, Cruckett, Crockitt, Crockit, Crockat, Crockatt, Crocket, Croquette, and Crockett, and on the ancient French records in the forms of Crockaert, Crocquet, Croquet, and others, including some of those before mentioned.

It seems most probable that the family originated in Normandy, and that some of its branches went into England at extremely early dates, while others removed from France to the British Isles as late as the seventeenth century. It is also, of course, possible that some of the families of the name in America came directly from France, but this is not probable.

Families of this name were to be found at early dates in the English counties of Southampton, Dorset, Stafford, and London, and were, for the most part, of the landed gentry and yeomanry of Great Britain.

Of these English lines of the family, one Avicia de Cruket is said to have been living in County Dorset about the middle of the thirteenth century, Thomas de Cruket was also in Dorsetshire as early as 1271, William de Cruket was living in Southamptonshire in the latter part of the thirteenth century, and the Staffordshire branch was established prior to the year 1609.

The French Huguenot family of Crocquet or Crockett is said to trace its descent from one Antoine Dessaussure Perronette de Crocketagne, who was the son of Gabriel Gustave de Crocketagne of the early seventeenth century. Antoine married Louise de Saix in 1669, shortly after which time he was forced to flee with his family from religious persecution in France to Great Britain, where all but his first child were born, and his surname became Anglicized to Crockett. His children are believed to have been Gabriel Gustave, who was possibly the ancestor of the Scottish branch of the family; James, who settled at Bantry Bay, Ireland, and had issue by his wife Martha Montgomery, of among others, a son named Samuel, who came to America in 1715 and will be mentioned again later; Joseph Louis, who married Sarah Stewart of Donegal, Ireland, and came to America between 1715 and 1717 (to be mentioned later); Robert Watkins of Kenmore Parish, Ireland who married Rachel Watkins, a cousin, and was probably the father of a son named Robert, who emigrated to America about 1740 and will be mentioned later; Louis de Saix of Ireland; Mary Frances; and Sarah Elizabeth.

The first of the family to emigrate to America was probably Thomas Crockett, who is believed to have come from England to Maine as early as 1633 and possibly before. This emigrant settled first at what is now Salmon Falls and soon afterward removed to Kittery and thence to York. It is thought probable that most of the New England families bearing this name were descended from Thomas of Maine, but the records of his immediate family and descendants are not complete.

Among the many who were probably his descendants were the brothers John and David Crockett (believed to have been the sons of one Ephraim Crockett), of whom the first made his home at Sanborton, New Hampshire, in the early eighteenth century and was the father by his

wife Mary Lane, of Mary, John, George, Samuel, Elizabeth, Ephraim, and James; and the younger brother, David, is said to have lived at Stratham, N.H., and to have been the father by his wife Sarah Thompson of Nancy, Sally, Martha, Polly, Daniel, Hannah, Ephraim, Jonathan, David, Andrew, Patty, Betsey, and George.

Others of the name who were probably descended from the emigrant **Thomas** of Maine were the brothers Jonathan and Nathaniel Crockett of Falmouth, Rockland, and South Thomaston, Maine, of whom the first was married in 1763 to Elionai Robbins, by whom he was the father of John, Jonathan, Benjamin, Enos, Otis, William, David, Robert, George; and Elionai; and Nathaniel married Eunice Cooper, who gave him thirteen children: Lucy, Eunice, Margaret, David, Thomas, Lydia, Jonathan, Jane, Nathaniel, Asa, Enos, Mary and James.

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[There are 3 more pages of allied names here I have not digitized.]

THE CROCKETT FAMILIES IN MAINE

The first person bearing this surname to appear in New England was one **Thomas Crockett**, who came over in a ship called the *Pied Cow*, as a servant of Capt. John Mason, the owner of the Piscataqua Plantation, in 1633. According to court dispositions he was born, probably in Scotland as early as 1606. He received of Ambrose Giddons, Mason's agent, 23, where he had "e weeks diet" of John Pickering at a cost of 12 shillings. He received a gift of land from Thomas Georges in 1641. Signed submission of York in 1652. His grant of land was on the east side of Spruce Creek in Kittery, since called "Crockett's Neck." He was constable in 1657. **Thomas** lived at Warehouse Point in Kittery and his lands there were designed at **Crockett's Neck, Crockett's Cove, and Crockett's Creeks**; the two latter names to the same locality at high and low water.

North of the Neck there was an inlet known as **Crockett's Brack Cove**. When he died, in 1679 his widow, **Ann**, administered on his estate, and was married before 1682 to **Diggory Jeffreys** of Kittery Point. She was living in 1712. His (Crockett's) lands at Crockett's Neck were divided among his sons and sons-in-law. Here, then, we find the **Scotchman who became the common progenitor** of all who bear his surname in New England, seated by the seaside in "Old Kittery," and we may assume with plausibility that he subsisted by using the hoe and fish-hook from 1633 to 1679, a period of 46 years and up to his age of 73 years.

Thomas Crockett had a family of eight children of whom record has been found, and, as these stand as the heads of numerous branches planted in Maine as founders of our townships, I mention them briefly.

1. Ephraim Crockett, a son of **Thomas** and **Ann**, b. in Kittery, 1641, was a tailor by trade. He married before 1672, Ann _____ and had issue: Richard who settled in Exeter and Strattam, N.H., and whose wife was Deborah Haley, the daughter of that Andrew Haley who was called the "King of the Isle of Shoals." Samuel Crockett, son of Richard, was the ancestor of the three Crockett families in Gorham, Me., of whom more presently.

Ephraim Crockett's will was drawn 17 July 1678, and the inventory of his estate dated 10 Sept 1688. He gave his house, lands and salt marsh at Braveboat Harbor, which he purchased of Captain Champernown, for an inheritance to his eldest son Ephraim. He gave son Richard 40 acres lying near the "mast way" and one cow. To his daughters he gave 20 pounds each to be paid by Ephraim at the death of his widow. The will mentions and confirms a piece of land on his father's "neck" assigned as marriage portions to Ann Roberts and Sarah Parrot. Joshua Crockett, his brother, overseer of his will. Ephraim's scriptural name was perpetuated in the families of his descendants.

2. Elihu Crockett, son of **Thomas** and **Ann**, deeded land in 1683 and was living in 1698.

3, Joseph Crockett, son of **Thomas** and **Ann**, married Hannah _____ and had a numerous family, probably four sons and six daughters, whose posterity is accounted for and their records preserved. He made his will 12 March 1713 in which he says, "For reasons best known to myself I bequeath to my son Ephraim" etc., a genuine "Crockett" expression.

4. **Joshua Crockett, son of Thomas and Ann, married Sarah Trickey, daughter of Thomas Trickey of Bloody Point, before 19 May 1682. He died 6 July, 1719,**

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when **his son John Crockett, who married Mary, the daughter of Nathaniel Knight of Scarboro, was mentioned; and this John was a shipwright in Falmouth in 1748.** Another son of **Joshua**, probably his namesake Nathaniel (?) married Mary Bickford in Portsmouth, N.H. 8 Dec 1707.

5. Hugh Crockett, son of **Thomas** and **Ann**, married Margaret _____ and had issue, _____, Margaret, Samson, Ann, and Elizabeth; born between 1698 and 1704.

He had a grant of land in 1678.

6. Thomas Crockett, son of **Thomas** and **Ann**, had grants of land in York in 1696, 1702 and 1714. His son Jonathan, born in Portsmouth, N.H. 2 Aug 1717 married Elizabeth Rice of Kittery 26 April 1739 and settled in Durham, N.H. He and his son, James Crockett, removed to Vermont about 100 years ago; and a grandson of James is Walter H. Crockett, now editor of the Morning Journal and weekly watchman of Montpelier, Vt., also secretary of the Sons of the Revolution in that state. Of the daughters of Thomas, the son of Thomas the pioneer, Mary married Barton; Ann married William Roberts; Sarah married John Parrott of Portsmouth, and her daughter Mary married Philip Gammon.

From Stackpole's "Old Kittery and Her Families"

Thomas Crockett has been mentioned several times. He **was in the employ of Amrose Gibbins in 1633-4. A number of witnesses testified that George granted him a neck of land within Spruce Creek about 1641. He lived at Warehouse Point and had land extending to the north where there of Kittery Point. [sic] The grant made to him by George was "the necks of land that lyeth on the further side of the Cricke that runs behind Mr. Gunnison's home." (Ann, the wife of Thomas, was thought by Banks possible to have been a Gunnison ELR). "It lyeth against the field of Thomas Crockett within Spruce Cricke." He lived at Kittery Point most of the time** till later than 1658 and signed the submission to Mass. in York in 1652. In 1667 he had built a house upon Crockett's Neck and was living there. This Neck was divided among his sons and sons-in-laws." His widow **Ann** married Rice Thomas. (This is in error; she married Diggery Jeffreys. E.L.R.)

About the first of June 1630 Capt. Walter Neal arrived at littleneck harbor on

Pascataqua as it was often called, as Governor of Mason's Province. He found but few whom he could govern. Ambrose Gibbins came at the same time as factor, or general manager of the plantation. Not all had forsaken the place with Thompson, and some servants came with Neal. He occupied the house left vacant by Thompson and after three years returned to England. In 1631 came other servants and agents. Among them Humphrey Chadbourne, as chief carpenter. He built the Great House at Strawberry Bank, now Portsmouth. Capt. Thomas Cammock probably came with Chadbourne, the same who afterward settled at Black Point in Scarborough, but earlier may have lived at Eliot. **Depositions indicate** that Thomas Withers, Thomas Spencer and **Thomas Crockett came in 1630-31.**

The plant at Newichawannock was probably begun in 1631. Ambrose Gibbins had charge. Mason and others wrote to him under the date of 5Dec 1632. "We praise you to take care of our house at Newishawannock and to look well to our vines; also, you may take some of our swine and goats which we pray you to preserve." This implies that a house had been built sometime before and vines planted. Here trade was carried on with the Indians who sometimes came to the number of a hundred. A deposition shows that a parcel of land was purchased of the Indians. It probably lay on both sides of the Little Newichawannock River called by the natives Assabindeduck and now known as the Great Works River. On 13 July 1633 Gibbins wrote to Mason that Thomas Wannerton had charge of the house at Pascataqua or Little Harbor and had with him Wm. Cooper, Ralph Gee, Roger Knight and wife, Wm. Danit and one boy, not a large colony, but Neal had been ordered to dismiss his household and return to England for consultation. With Gibbins at Newichawannock was his wife and daughter Rebecca, who later became the wife of Sperry Sherburne; Charles Kinley, Neal, Stephen Kidder or Edder, Thomas Clark and **Thomas Crockett, who is sometimes miscalled "Crockwood."**

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Gibbins was then planning to withdraw from the service of Mason and settle at "Sanders Point" near Portsmouth. He frees his mind a little in his letter to Mason, "You complain of your returns. You take the course to have little a place must be furnished with cattle and good hire hands and necessities for them, and not think the great looks of men and many words will be a means to raise a plantation. **Those that have been here this three years, some of them have neither meat, money or clothes,**--a great disparagement. I shall not need to speake of this; you shall hear of it by others. For myself, my wife and children and four men, we have but $\frac{1}{2}$ a bbl. of corne, beef and porke, I have not had but one peese this 3 months, nor beare [beer] this 4 months, for I have for two and twenty months had but two barrels of beare and four bushels of malt; our number commonly has been ten. The servants have neither money nor clothes." No wonder that agents put on such short rations of beef, pork, and beer should seek other employment and that **servants without money or clothes should help themselves to Captain Mason's belongings soon after the news of his death** arrived.

In 1634 the prospects brightened. The "Pied Cow" that had made one or two trips before came again with more live stock for the colony. It brought also to Ambrose Gibbins "one hand of malt to make you some beare;" his lamentations had not been in vain. Mason wrote to Gibbins that **stockings, suits of clothes, sugar, raisons, wines, and other good things had been sent** and no satisfaction had been received for same. He says, "I have disbursed a good deal of money in ye plantation and never recd one penny." The agent had sent back to England some furs and quantities of stone taken from about a mile below the Great House at Strawberry Bank supposed to contain iron.

The Crocketts of Gorham, Maine

Samuel Crockett, son of Richard, son of Ephraim, son of Thomas, exchanged lands in Gorham for land at Falmouth Foreside. He was a shipwright, and was born Feb. 1717 and md. in 1738 to Sarah, daughter of Johathan Tobb. He settled in Falmouth but removed to Gorham in 1775 where he built the great rambling two storied house in 1760, which he sold to Parson Jewett, with 60 acres of land 17 Aug 1784, and was since occupied by Henry Broad, the grandson of the Parson and is still known as the "Broad Place," situated on Main Street and removed some distance from the highway, and approached by a circular driveway. This example of colonial dwellings lifts its bold gables amid the foliage of stately old elms, and its great chimney is suggestive of the old-times fireplaces and wide hearth stones; of burning forelogs and sputtering apples.

He lived on the corner of Middle and Plum Streets. Secondly, he married Mrs. Priscilla Jackman, daughter of John Sweet of Falmouth. She died 7 Mar. 1763 and he then remarried again on 10 June 1763 to Mrs. Mary, widow of Abel Whitney of Gorham. He was of Falmouth in 1754 and in Gorham in 1755. He died 19 Dec. 1798 at the age of 82. His wife Mary died in 1794. They were buried in the old cemetery at Gorham Village. By his first wife he had Sarah, Betsy, and Susanna; by his second wife, Samuel, Martha A., Docas and Abigail (see History of Gorham).

Peletia Crockett of Stratham, N.H., bought half of a hundred acre lot in Gorham, Me., then Narragansett No. 7, on 31 May 1762. He also purchased in 1784 five acres of land on the northerly side of Crockett's land. He married Mary _____ and had issue, Susanna, Phebe, Rebecca, and John. Mary died 25 Sept. 1791 and he married the second time to Mrs. Lucy Seiver, the daughter of Joshus Roberts, by whom he was father of Eunice and Caroline. He lived on the old Malloy place near a brook and has numerous descendants.

Andrew Crockett, brother of Peletiah, purchased 19 Oct 1764 the eastern half of the lot on one hundred acres, No. 26.

James Crockett of the Gorham family descended from Richard of Stratham, N.H., built the old-brick house on High Street near York Street in this city. He married Sarah Poar and their son, the late Leonard Crockett, b. 4 Aug. 1816, was a draughtsman and well known coppersmith, who carried on an extensive business, ...

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[There are 4 more pages in this section - don't seem to be my people.]

1848---David Crockett left Vinal Haven to Join the Saints.

1837. Wilford Woodruff's first Mission to Fox Island. He felt impressed that he wanted to take a mission to Fox Island, off the coast of Maine, all though he was not at all familiar with the locality nor the conditions there.

"The town of Vinal Haven includes both North and South Fox Islands, in latitude 44^o North Longitude, 69^o 10' West. The population numbered, at the time of my visit, about eighteen hundred. The inhabitants were intelligent and industrious, and hospitable to strangers. They got most of their living and wealth by fishing. The town fitted out over one hundred licensed sailing vessels, beside small crafts.

"North Fox Island is nine miles long by two miles in width, and had a population of eight hundred. They had a Post Office, one store, a Baptist Church and a meeting house, four schoolhouses, and a tide grist mill. The land is rather poor, yet there are some good farms. The

products are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and grass. The principal timber consists of fir, spruce, hemlock, and birch. Raspberries and gooseberries grow in great abundance, and some upland cranberries are raised. The principle stock are sheep.

"South Fox Island comes as near being without form as any spot on earth I ever saw. Difficult to describe. It is about ten miles in length by five in width, and is a mass of rocks, formed into shelf hills, and valleys, and cut up into necks and points to make rooms for the coves and harbors that run into the island. The population one thousand. The inhabitants get their living entirely by fishing. There is no chance for farming upon the island. There are a few garden patches which are cultivated by great expense. Some few sheep are raised there. Many of the inhabitants fish in the vicinity of Newfoundland, and bring their fish home where they cure them on flakes and prepare them for market. They supply the market with great quantities of cod, mackerel and boxed herring. Upon this island there are two stores, three tide mills, six schoolhouses, and a small brace of the Methodist Church presided over by a priest.

Wilford Woodruff attended a Baptist meeting the next day after arriving in Vinal Haven. Newton said for us to come to the pulpit, so we walked through the congregation with our valises and took a seat by the side of the minister, who was about to speak as we came to the door. He arose and delivered his discourse to the people, when he closed he asked me what my wish was. I told him we wished to speak to the people at any hour that would suit his convenience; so he gave notice that there were two strangers present who would speak to the people at 5 o'clock that evening.

"We were quite a source of wonderment to the people as they had no idea who we were. Mr. Newton asked us home to dinner with him, and we gladly accepted the invitation. Mr. Newton and his family attended about twelve meetings we held in one of the school houses.

"During the first thirteen days of our sojourn upon the island, we preached seventeen discourses, being invited by the people to tarry with them.

"Mr. Newton made up his mind, contrary to the dictation of the spirit of God to him, to reject the testimony and came out against me. However, we commenced baptizing his flock. The first two we baptized were a sea captain, by the name of Justin Eames, and his wife. Brother Jonathan H. Hale went down into the sea on the 3rd of September, and baptized them; these were the first baptisms performed by proper authority upon any of the islands of the sea (to my knowledge) in this dispensation. On the following Sabath I baptized Justin Eames' brother Ebenezer Eames, another sea captain, and a young lady.

"Mr. Newton, the Baptist minister, now commenced a war against us, and sent to the South Island for a Mr. Douglass, a Methodist minister, with whom he had been at variance for years, to come over and help him put down Mormonism. Mr. Douglass came over and they got together as many people as they could, and held a conference. He raided against Joseph the Prophet and the Book of Mormon,

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and taking this book in his hand, with outstretched arm, declared that he feared none of the judgements of God that would come upon him for rejecting it as the word of God (I never heard what his sentiments upon this subject were at the end of his term of fourteen years imprisonment in the Thomaston penitentiary, for an outrage upon his daughter. The judgement was given upon the testimony of his wife and daughter).

"We continued to baptize the people on North Island until we baptized every person who owned an interest in the Baptist meetinghouse. I then followed Mr. Douglass home to South

Island, and preached the gospel to members of his Church, and baptized nearly all of them.

"The excitement became great on both islands, and on Sunday, 17 of September, I met a large assembly from both islands, and took up the subject that Mr. Douglass had dwelt upon in his remarks against the Book of Mormon and our Principles, I spoke two and one-half hours, I had a good attention and the people seemed satisfied.

"Mr. Newton, in order to save his cause, went to the mainland, brought over several ministers and held a protracted meeting. They hoped by this to stop the work of God, but all to no avail; for all the people would attend our meetings and receive the word of God, and we continued to baptize.

"We visited the homes of most of the inhabitants. We did not lack for food while upon the island, for if we did not wish to trouble our friends for dinner, we had only to borrow a spade or a hoe, and a kettle, and go to the beach and dig a peck of clams. These, when boiled, make a delicious meal, of which we often availed ourselves.

"On the 6 September we called upon Captain Benjamin Coombs, and visited his flakes, where he had one thousand quintales of codfish drying for market. They had been caught mostly in the neighborhood of Newfoundland."

Second Mission to Fox Island. On the second visit, however, he knew he would be received with a cordial welcome; and he met many Saints who had accepted the gospel through his ministrations and who hailed him, and his companion also, with glad heart. On Sunday November 5, he met with a large assembly of Saints and friends. A few days later he went with Captain Coombs to another island called the Isle of Holt, where he preached to an attentive audience at an evening meeting, and spent the night with John Turner; who purchased a copy of the Book of Mormon.

"On the 20th of December I spent an hour with Mr. Isaac Crockett, [not my Isaac, in 1837, my Isaac would have been about 90 years old. akrc.] in clearing away large blocks of ice from the water in a cove, in order to baptize him, which I did when the tide came in, I also baptized two more in the same place, on the 26th, and still two others on the 27th. On the 28th I held a meeting at a schoolhouse when William Douglass, the Methodist minister, came and wanted me to work a miracle that he might believe. At the same time he raided against me again. I told him what class of men asked for signs, and that he was a wicked and adulterous man. I predicted that the curse of God would rest upon him, and that his wickedness would be made manifested in the eyes of the people. While visiting the island several years afterward, I learned that the Prediction had been fulfilled in his imprisonment for a fourteen year term, for a beastly crime.

"January 1st 1838 found me upon one of the islands of the sea, a minister of the gospel of life and salvation unto the people, laboring alone, yet blessed with the society of Mrs. Woodruff as my companion. I spent this New Years day visiting the Saints and their neighbors and met a congregation at the home of Captain Charles Brown, where I spoke to them for awhile, and at the close of my remarks led three persons down into the sea and baptized them. Two of these were sea captains: namely, Charles Brown and Jesse Coombs, and the third was the wife of Captain Coombs. After confirming them we spent the evening in preaching, singing and praying.

"I held meetings almost daily with the Saints up to the 13th, then I crossed to North Island. There I found that the seed I had _own was bringing forth fruits.

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"On the 17th of April Mrs. Woodruff left the island and returned to her father's home

in Scarbora, Maine. The Saints were established in the truth, while the wicked were contending against us and some were disposed to take our lives if they had the power. On the 28th of April we left the island in an open sailboat and made our way to Owl's Head, and from there walked 20 miles; the following day we walked 40 miles and suffered some from weary limbs and blistered feet. The next day a walk of thirty miles brought us to Scarbora. From there we went to his father's home to convert the family, of which I did. Now that the purpose of the mission had been accomplished I felt it my duty to return to the Island. Monday July 2, 1838, I left my father's home until my mission was finished. At North Vinal Haven on 9 of August I received the letter stating I had been called to the apostleship. Must leave for a foreign mission. Baptized into the Church and organized, while upon the island, nearly one hundred persons; and there seemed a prospect of gathering with me about half of them, but the devil raged to such an extent that some of them were terrified. Nathaniel Thomas sold his property and had money. I went to the mainland and purchased ten new wagons, harnesses, 20 horses leaving/ Scarboro the 9th of October. Their trip was a very hard one, it took nearly three months to reach Illinois with a company of 58 souls from Maine to Illinois.

"Thus ended my journey of two months and sixteen days. I had led the Fox Island Saints to the west, through all the perils of the journey of nearly two thousand miles, in the midst of sickness and great severity of weather. In the spring I took my family and removed to Quincy, Illinois, where I could mingle with my brethren; and I felt to praise God for his protecting care over me and my family in all of our affliction," called to Great Britain 1838. .

Wilford Woodruff as recorded in his Daily Journals.

Prepared for publication ...by

Matthias F. Cowley

The Deseret News, Salt Lake City,
Utah, Second Edition, 1916

From the records of LaPreo Lechtenberg Lund, Idaho
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FIRST THROUGH EIGHTH GENERATION

- #1 **THOMAS CROCKETT**¹: b[born] abt 1606-1611, bapt. 1611, Stoke Gabriel, Devonshire, Eng; md **Ann Gunnison (or Lynn)** (b[born] 1617, of Kittery, Me.) He died before 1679; she still living in 1712. She md 2nd time to Digory Jeffreys before 1683. Thomas was a planter, ferry-boat man, and constable. 8 children:
- #3 1. Ephraim Crockett (tailor): b[born] abt 1641, Kittery, Me; md before 1672 Ann; d after 1688.
- #5 2. Elihu Crockett: alive in 1688. b[born] abt 1648; rod Mary Winnock.
- #7 3. Joseph Crockett (constable): md Hannah Clements; dafter 1717. b[born] abt 1652.
- #6 4. **Joshua Crockett**: b[born] before 19 May 1650; md **Sarah Trickey** before 19 May 1682; d before 6 July 1719. OUR ANCESTOR.
- #8 5. Hugh Crockett (mariner): md Margaret _____. b[born] abt 1654.
- #9 6. Mary Crockett: md Elisha Barton, or Henry Barter. b[born] abt 1656.
- #2 7. Anne Crockett: md William Roberts by 1673. b[born] abt 1641.
- #4 8. Sarah Crockett: md John Parrott by 1675. b[born] abt 1646.

#6 **JOSHUA CROCKETT**², **Thomas Crockett**¹. Sixth child of **Thomas Crockett** and **Ann Gunnison**: b[born] abt 1650, Kittery Point, York, Me; md 19 May 1682 (before this date) to **Sarah Trickev** (b[born] 1661, Dover, New Hampshire) daughter of **Thomas Trickey**. 6 children. **Joshua** bap 15 Nov 1927, end 20 June 1928, d before 6 July 1719 in York Co. Me; Sarah bap 15 Nov 1927, end 21 Dec 1927, sealed 7 May 1955.

1. Joshua Crockett: b[born] abt 1683, Kittery, Me; md Mary Bickford 8 Dec 1707. Bap 29 May 1943, end 9 Feb 1944, sealed to parents 8 Dec 1960; md 8 Dec 1707.
 2. Thomas Crockett: b[born] abt 1686, Kittery, Me. Bap 10 Aug 1959, end 29 Feb 1960. sealed to parents 8 Dec 1960.
 3. Richard Crockett: b[born] abt 1689, Kittery, Me; md Mary _____. Bap 10 Aug 1959, end 29 Feb 1960, sealed to parents 8 Dec 1960.
 4. Samuel Crockett: b[born] abt 1693, Kittery, Me; Bap 10 Aug 1959, end 1 March 1960, sealed to parents 8 Dec 1960.
- #10 5. **John Crockett**: b[born] abt 1695; md **Mary Knight**. 16 Mar 1718; d 1772. Bap 12 Sept 1953, end 1 Oct 1953, sealed to parents 7 May 1955. OUR ANCESTOR.
6. Elizabeth Crockett: b[born] abt 1700, Kittery, Me; md John Fry 1720. Bap 10 Oct 1959, end 21 Oct 1959, sealed to parents 8 Dec 1960.
 7. Deborah Crockett: bap 11 Mar 1715/16.

#10 **JOHN CROCKETT**³, **Joshua**², **Thomas Crockett**¹ Fifth child of **Joshua Crockett** and **Sarah Trickey**: b[born] abt 1695, Kittery, York, Me; md 16 May 1718, Newington, N. H. to **Mary Knight** (b[born] abt 1697, Scarborough, Me.) daughter of **Nathan Knight** and **Mary Westbrook**. John bap 12 Sept 1953, end 1 Oct 1953; Mary bap 29 May 1928, end 31 Oct 1928, sealed to husband 17 April 1954. 5 children; John d 1772 No. Haven, Me.

- #11 1. **Nathaniel Crockett**: bap 31 March 1719, Lower Parish, Portsmouth, N. H.; md **Margaret Andrews** 29 Oct 1740; bap 12 Sept 1953, end 1 Oct 1953, sealed to parents 17 April 1954. OUR ANCESTOR.
- #12 2. Mary Crockett: b[born] 2 Sept 1720, Scarborough, Me. Bap 12 Oct 1957, end 10 Jan 1958, sealed to parents 28 [maybe 26] July 1958.
- #13 3. Hannah Crockett: bap 17 Nov 1734, Scarborough, Me. Bap 12 Oct 1957, end 10 Jan 1958, sealed to parents 26 July 1958.

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- #14 4. Jonathan Crockett: b[born] abt 1736, Scarborough, Me. Bap 12 Oct 1957, end 21 Oct 1957, sealed to parents 26 July 1958.
- #15 5. John Crockett: b[born] 14 Aug 1738, Scarborough, Me; md 10 Feb 1766 Mary Starbird. Bap 20 Dec 1956, end 29 Jan 1957, sealed to parents 26 July 1958.

#11 **NATHANIEL CROCKETT**⁴, **John**³, **Joshua**², **Thomas Crockett**¹. First child of **John Crockett** and **Mary Knight**: bap 31 March 1719, Lower Parish, Portsmouth, N.H; md 29 Oct 1740 Scarborough, Me. to **Margaret Andrew** (b[born] abt 1723 Chebacco Parish, Ipswich, Mass.) daughter of **Jonathan Andrews** and **Sarah Smith**; d Ash Point, Knox Co. Me. Nathaniel bap 12 Sept 1953, end 1 Oct 1953; Margaret bap 12 Sept 1953, end 15 Sept 1953, sealed to husband 17 April 195_. 8 children: [see Appendix A[B] p. 1.]

- #16 1. Jonathan Crockett: b 2 July 1741, Scarborough, Me; md Elinor (Elionai) Robbins 18 Jan 1763; d 20 April 1829. Bap 29 May 1928, end 20 Feb 1929, sealed to parents 17 April 195_.
[my note - cont page 292]
- #17 2. Lucy Crockett: bap 1743, Scarborough, Me. Bap 12 Sept 1953, end 15 Sept 1953, sealed to parents 17 April 195_.
- #18 3. **Isaac Crockett**: bap 1746, Scarborough, Me, md abt 1769 **Susanna Hooper**:. Bap 23 May 1960, end 21 Feb 1961, not yet sealed. OUR ANCESTOR.
- #19 4. Margaret (Nabby) Crockett: bap 1748, Scarborough, Me.
- #20 5. Nathaniel Crockett: bap 25 April 1750, Scarborough, Me. Bap 29 May 1928, end 20 Feb 1929, sealed to parents 17 April 195_.
- #21 6. Lydia Crockett: bap 29 Aug 1759 Stroudwater, Me; rod David Wooster.
- #22 7. Polley Crockett: bap 29 Aug 1759, Stroudwater, Me.
- #23 8. David Crockett: bap 29 Aug 1759, Stroudwater, Me.

#18 **ISAAC CROCKETT**⁵, **Nathaniel**⁴, **John**³, **Joshua**², **Thomas Crockett**¹. Third child of **Nathaniel Crockett** and **Margaret Andrews**: b 1746 Falmouth, Me; md abt 1769, 2nd husband of Susanna Hooper (b 1744 of Vinal Haven, Me.) daughter of James Hooper, and widow of James? Tobin. **Isaac** bap 23 May 1960, end 21 Feb 1961; Susanna bap 23 May 1960, end 8 Aug 1960. Not sealed to Isaac and children not sealed to them. 7 children; all born in Vinal Haven, Me: [see Appendix A, p. 1]

- #24 1. Solomon Crockett: b[born] abt 1770; md 30 Oct 1790 Ruth Morris. Bap 24 Feb 1956, end 11 July 1957.
- #25 2. Isaac Crockett: b[born] abt 1772; md Hannah Rendell 13 Nov 1792; d before 1806. Bap 23 May 1960, end 8 Nov 1960.
- #26 3. John Crockett: b[born] abt 1774; md 1st Susanna Carleton 9 Nov 1801, 2nd Rebecca Carter 24 Nov 1829; d 1830. Bap 23 May 1960, end 15 Feb 1961.
- #27 4. **James Crockett**: b[born] 27 April 1777; md 6 Nov 1802 **Elizabeth Brackett**; d 14 Jan 1851. Bap 12 June 1917, end 20 June 1917. OUR ANCESTOR.
- #28 5. Ephraim Crockett: b[born] abt; 1778; md Lydia Herrick 3 July 1802. Bap 23 May 1960 end 15 Feb 1961.
- #29 6. Deborah Crockett: b[born] abt 1782; md 10 March 1810 Justice Ames.
- #30 a 7. William Crockett: b[born] abt 1784; md 1808 Huldah _____. Bap 23 May 1960, end 15 Feb 1961.

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#27 **JAMES CROCKETT**⁶, **Isaac**⁵, **Nathaniel**⁴, **John**³, **Joshua**², **Thomas Crockett**¹. Fourth child of **Isaac Crockett** and **Susanna Hooper**: b 27 April 1777, Vinal Haven, Me; md 6 Nov 1802, Vinal Haven, Me to **Elizabeth Brackett (Eliza)** (b 20 Feb 1777 Cape Cod, Mass) d 13 May 1839, Vinal Haven, Me, daughter of **Zachariah Brackett** and **Sally Brown**; d 14 Jan 1851, Vinal Haven, Me. **James** bap 12 June 1917, end 20 June 1917; **Elizabeth** bap 12 June 1917, end 20 June 1917, sealed to husband 13 June 1919. 7 children, all born in Vinal Haven, Me:

- #30 1. James Crockett: b[born] 30 Dec 1803; md Lucy Young 26 Jan 1826; d 30 Dec 1863. Bap 12 June 1917, end 20 June 1917, sealed to parents 8 July 1946.
- #31 2. **David Crockett**: b 30 Dec 1806; md 1st **Lydia Young** 20 Dec 1830, 2nd Lucinda Sophronia Ellsworth 23 July 1856; d 12 April. l. 16. Bap 19 March 1836; end 25 Oct 1861, Endowment House, sealed 8 July 1946. OUR ANCESTOR.
- #32 3. Eliza Crockett: b[born] 9 Dec 1808. Bap 12 June 1917, end 20 June 1917, sealed to parents 8 July 1946.
- #33 4. Thomas Crockett: [born] 9 Oct 1811; md Lovina Allen. Bap 12 June 1917, end 20 June 1917, sealed to parents 8 July 1946.
- #34 5. Roxana Crockett: b 11 Oct 1813. Bap 12 June 1917, end 20 June 1917, sealed to parents 8 July 1946.
- #35 6. Oliver Crockett: b[born] 15 June 1816; md Elizabeth Ingersoll or Ingerson 9 Dec 1841; d 6 Feb 1890. Bap 12 June 1917, end 11 Sept 1918, sealed to parents 8 July 1946.
- #36 7. Katherine Crockett: b[born] 31 Aug 1818; md Jabez Leadbetter 10 Nov 1860; d 16 June 1872. Bap 12 June 1917, end 26 July 1917, sealed to parents 8 July 1946.

EIGHTH GENERATION

- #31 **DAVID CROCKETT**⁷, **James**⁶, **Isaac**⁵, **Nathaniel**⁴, **John**³, **Joshua**², **Thomas Crockett**¹.
 Second child of **James Crockett** and **Elizabeth Brackett**: b[born] 30 Dec 1806, Vinal Haven, Me; md 1st 20 Dec 1830 Knox, Co. Me to **Lydia Young** (b 20 July 1812 Vinal Haven, Me.) daughter of **Samuel Young** and **Lydia Ames**, d 11 March 1888, Logan, Ut; md 2nd 23 July 1856 Salt Lake Endowment House to Lucinda Sophronia Ellsworth (b[born] 1 Sept 1834, Oswego, N. Y.; d 11 Dec 1915, Logan, Ut) daughter of David Ellsworth and Diana Livingstone. **David Crockett** d 12 April 1876, Logan, Ut. 19 children, total of both families.

[In the book the entire section is one paragraph. I have divided into paragraphs.]

David lived with his parents in Vinal Haven Maine. His mother's brother, Justice Ames was the first one on the Fox Islands to join the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Elder Wilford Woodruff, later President of the Church was the first one to take the Gospel to the islands of the sea to the Fox Islands. **Lydia Young** met **David** while visiting with relatives in Vinal Haven. Their romance developed into marriage.

One of their children was named Wilford Woodruff Crockett. President Woodruff gave him his blessing and named him. The family felt the urge to join the main body of the Church. The relatives and friends that couldn't accept the gospel at that time made it quite miserable for them. They were sure this Crockett family was really lost. **David** and his family left their loved ones and their home and traveled to Ohio to join the church members there, but they were already leaving and coming to Nauvoo; so they came on to Nauvoo, Ill. Two of the children, Debra Athenia and Barbara Young were born in Nauvoo. The

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family was there two years and were eye-witnesses to, and sharers of the manifold hardships that were endured on church members from the wicked people that tried to stop the work of the Lord. They left with the great exodus in 1846. They were in Iowa when their next child was born. They made their living by farming on shares, until the spring of 1849.

In April of that year they traveled to the Missouri River where they remained until 4 July 1849, and on that day they left for Salt Lake Valley. They arrived 19 Oct 1849 on Alvin's 18th birthday. They came in the Williard Richards Company. "The company moved on over the sandy deserts, each day travelling as fast as possible to reach the nearest place of water and then often either not finding any or finding it so muddy they couldn't use it. When it was a necessity to use it they would use their precious oatmeal and boil the muddy water in it so the mud would settle to the bottom - - then they would make "Mormon tea" from the water on the top. This tea was made with the water and a little milk or cream and sweetened with honey or sugar. They experienced hunger, cold, heat, sorrow, and gladness. It was a very weary journey, often they would pass many strange and awful sights - - such as burial grounds of the saints, and demolished cabins. Then they would be afraid to sing around the campfire at night or play games to keep their spirits up, or even do much cooking, for fear the Indians would see their smoke from the fires and raid them. Their shoes were completely worn out from walking. Sometimes they would only get to rest and ride on the wagon tongue for a short period.

There was one particular time along the way that they had travelled so far without finding water that the people all became so discouraged that finally when they stopped to look around again for signs of water, Lydia went off by herself to pray, and she prayed in all sincerity that they might be directed to a place where they could find water. She plead with the Lord and told him she knew that he knew how badly they were in need of water. When she rose from her knees she felt light-hearted and she knew her prayers were about to be answered. She walked a short distance from where she had been kneeling and called to the men to bring her a shovel and she could direct them where to find water. They were all amazed but followed her instructions and soon struck a small spring of water. Everyone was rejoicing and thanking their Heavenly Father for this modern day miracle. The spring was marked and all the Saints coming along that trail were able to get water. (This story has been told in the family ever since and many of the latter Crockett families have looked up this little spring. In 1953 it was brought out in our Reunion that it had been located in our generation).

There was much rejoicing in the Company when the Rocky Mountains came into view. The mornings were getting much colder, and some mornings when they would be starting out there would be as much as a foot of snow. "No one but those whom have walked our prairies in all kinds of weather, for days and weeks on end, where water is so scarce that the creek beds are reduced to Alkali water puddles, can ever imagine the beauty and glory of a real River. At the rivers we rested, washed our clothing and could go for a swim and bathing was wonderful. Even when we had to hold our breath and hurry right out". They arrived in Salt Lake City in Oct 1849.

As soon as the Saints arrived in the Salt Lake Valley they revived the "Nauvoo Legion" as the Salt Lake Militia. It was known by both names throughout the entire Territory of Utah. Among the members of the Legion there was called a special group, known as the minutemen, who were to be ready at any moment to render service in protection of the settlement. They were called out, often, to prevent Indian raids and to capture criminals, or to

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otherwise protect the community. **Alvin Crockett** was a member of this group. Johnston's Army was a group sent out by the government to quell the still outraged people of Nauvoo that still were not satisfied to think they were unable to do away completely with the Mormons, whom they had slain, murdered, and burned out of that territory. This army had many fine horses and the Militia formed a shrewd plan to trick them. They took the horses available and

rode up into Echo Canyon where they knew of a trail that they could go up, around, and down. They knew that the Johnston's Army could observe them from part of the trail. So for hours these few horsemen made these same rounds, up, around, and down. They accomplished their purpose - - the Army didn't realize they were being tricked and fled." (These things were told me by my mother Roxana Catherine Crockett and her brother Hyrum.)

The family located in the 1st ward and after a great struggle they were successful in building up a comparatively comfortable home. President Brigham Young sent families of the Saints to settle various communities in the different parts of the state, and he sent the **David Crockett** family to Payson, Ute to help build up that section. **David** was elected to be the first Mayor of Payson; a position he held with dignity and honor.

His wife, **Lydia**, was a very energetic soul, too, sharing these hard pioneering times, doing everything within her ability to make all comfortable and happy. She studied everything she could lay her hands on about and concerning medicine and cures for ailing people. She was what they called a mid-wife, doing everything a doctor and nurse combined do now. The only thing she lacked was a degree in medicine. She brought hundreds of babies and nursed countless hundreds of other sick people. No matter what they were afflicted with, they always called her to come. Licensed doctors were a very scarce item in those days.

David and **Lydia** moved to Logan after **Alvin and his wife** decided to move there. Their son **Alvin** had been elected first Mayor of Logan and they liked it in this vicinity.

Lydia was called to the homes of the sick all over Cache Valley, which at that time extended clear up into "Gentile Valley" in Idaho. She was called all hours of the day and night, and would either ride a horse or take the buggy and horse, depending on the weather. She would stay as long as she was needed. What did she receive as pay? If she was real lucky and they could afford it, they would give her a side of bacon, or maybe some dry beans or corn. Or if they were really grateful and could afford it, or had it to give, she would come home, with a piece of ham. Great Grandma was a real Angel of Mercy. I have heard my aunts and mother tell that she had helped to bring more than 1,000 babies into the world. One year when she was Relief Society President she was on a float for the 24 July celebration. Alvin, the Mayor, was Marshall of the day. She talked with the Indians and they were able to understand her. She was a real lady!

They were sealed 27 Feb 1853 in the Salt Lake Endowment House and endowed and had their children sealed to them. Besides the thirteen children born to this couple they adopted a baby girl and named Lydia Mangreen.

David took a second wife in Polygamy before the Manifesto; she was Lucinda Ellsworth. She was a good Aunt Lucinda to **Lydia's** children.

Children of **David Crockett and Lydia Young**:

#37 1. **Alvin Crockett**: b[born] 19 Oct 1831, Vinal Haven, Me; md 20 June 1852 **Mary Sophia Reed**: md 2nd 29 Nov 1866 Annie Naomi Peel; d 9 July 1902; Bap. 8 April 1840, end 25 Oct 1861, sealed to parents 7 Jan 1896.

#38 2. Sabra Ann Crockett: b 31 Jan 1833, Vinal Haven, Me; md _____ Wilson;

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d 26 Dec 1900. Bap Aug 1842, end 19 Oct 1910, sealed to parents 19 April 1958.

#39 3. Roxana Catherine Crockett: b[born] 26 Sept 1834, Vinal Haven, Me; md 1851 Charles Montrose; d 23 Nov 1900. Bap Aug 1857, end 16 Feb 1858, sealed to parents 7 Jan 1896.

- #40 4. Melinda Melissa Crockett: b[born] 13 July 1836, Vinal Haven, Me; md 1st Charles Hancock, he died; md 2nd Benjamin Brott Alvord; d 12 Feb 1895. Bap 1845, end 20 Dec 1869, sealed to parents 7 Jan 1896.
- #41 5. Lucinda Colehill Crockett: b[born] 21 Jan 1838, Vinal Haven, Me; md Nathaniel P. Haws 6 March 1852; d 16 Jan 1910. Bap 1851, end 16 Nov 1861, sealed to parents 7 Jan 1896.
- #42 6. Edwin Madsen Crockett: b[born] 14 June 1840, Vinal Haven, Me; md Nov 1873 Phoebe Davis; d 29 July 1914. Bap 10 March 1861, end 13 Jan 1942, sealed to parents 19 April 1958.
- #43 7. Wilford Woodruff Crockett: b[born] 9 June 1842, Vinal Haven, Me; md 29 July 1860 Mary Mahala Reed; d 5 July 1907. Bap 15 Dec 1855, end 8 March 1869, sealed to parents 7 Jan 1896.
- #44 8. Debra Athenia Crockett: b[born] 12 April 1844, Nauvoo, Ill.; d 1849, sealed to parents 7 Jan 1896.
- #45 9. Barbara Young Crockett: b[born] 5 June 1846, Nauvoo, Ill; md Benjamin Lewis 1862; d 1900. Bap 6 May 1855, end 24 Dec 1864, sealed to parents 7 Jan 1896.
- #46 10. David William Crockett: b[born] 13 March 1848, Davis Co. Iowa; unm; d 14 Feb 1873, shot on streets of Logan by drunken ruffian. Bap April 1857, end 29 March 1866, sealed 7 Jan 1896.
- #47 11. Norman Victor Crockett: b[born] 14 March 1850, Salt Lake City, Ut. md Erma Nondia Earl; d 2 Feb 1918. Bap 19 June 1913, end 20 June 1913, sealed to parents 19 Apr 1958
- #48 12. Emer Crockett: b[born] 25 Feb 1852, Payson, Ut; md Mary Ann Smith; d 18 Aug 1920. Bap Nov 1878, end 28 Aug 1879, sealed to parents 7 Jan 1896.
- #49 13. Enos Samuel Crockett: b 13 March 1855, Payson, Ut; d 1857; BIC.
- #50 14. Lydia Ann Mangum (adopted): b[born] 13 March 1856, Washington, Ut; md W. H. Apperley. Bap 12 Oct 1957, end 21 Oct 1957, sealed to parents 22 Oct 1958.

Lydia Young bap 14 Dec 1839, end 25 Oct 1861, sealed to husband 27 Feb 1853.

Children of **David Crockett** and Lucinda Sophronia Ellsworth:

- #51 1. William Alfred Crockett: b[born] 6 Jan 1858, Payson, Uti d 19 Jan 1932. Bap 17 Nov 1959, end 15 Dec 1959, BIC.
- #52 2. Lydia Crockett: b[born] 18 Sept 1859, Payson, Uti md Henry Mayben; d 10 Feb 1879. End 2 Feb 1885, BIC.
- #53 3. Celestia Adelaide Crockett: b[born] 19 April 1864, Logan, Uti m 1st Edwin Demetris Blood, div; md 2nd 25 Jan 1893, Logan Temple John Alfred Cornish; md 3rd, for time, _____ Price. Bap 24 Jan 1893, end 25 Jan 1893, BIC.
- #54 4. Effie Crockett: b[born] 21 Feb 1869, Logan, Ut; md Almon Liness Fulmer; d 5 Feb 1918. Bap 5 March 1895, end 6 March 1895, BIC.
- #55 5. Athenia Crockett: b[born] 9 Feb 1875, Logan, Ut; unm. Bap 17 Nov 1959, end 2 Feb 1960, BIC.
- Lucinda Sophronia Ellsworth: b[born] 1 Sept 1834, Oswego, N. Y.; d 11 Dec 1915, Logan, Ut; daughter of David Ellsworth and Diana Livingston; hap 1856, end 23 Sept 1856, sealed to husband 23 July 1856.

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[page 14g is a page of 8 pictures;

David, Lydia, Mary Sophia & Alvin, Mary Sophia; Alvin,
Alvin's Family, Sons of Alvin, Daughters of Alvin]

NINTH GENERATION

#37 **ALVIN CROCKETT**⁸, **David**⁷, **James**⁶, **Isaac**⁵, **Nathaniel**⁴, **John**³, **Joshua**², **Thomas Crockett**¹. B 19 Oct 1831, Fox Islands, Vinal Haven, Knox Co., Me. Eldest child of David Crockett and Lydia Young. Md. 20 June 1852 _ry Sophia Reed. Md. plural 2nd Annie Naomi Peel Aug. 1866. 18 children.

His parents were among the first who accepted the gospel that was taken to the Fox Islands by Wilfred Woodruff on his first mission. **Alvin** was baptised [sic] when he was eight years old. In 1841 the family had a strong desire to be associated with the main body of the Church, and the entire family with team and wagon started for Nauvoo, arriving in Oct. of the same year. During their stay in Nauvoo **Alvin**, though but a mere lad of 12 years, had the responsibility of caring for the rest of the family for one entire winter. They were all confined to their beds with fever, except **Alvin**, of course. While he was not at the bed side administering to their needs, he was in the woods with axe and wagon getting fuel to keep them warm.

When the Saints were banished from Nauvoo the family settled in Davis Co., Iowa. They made their living by farming on shares until the spring of 1849. April of that year they traveled to the Missouri River, remained there until 4 July 1849 when they left for the Great Salt Lake Valley, arriving there on **Alvin's** birthday, 19 Oct. 1849, when he turned 18. The family came in the Willard Richards Company and located in the 1st ward.

Soon they were sent by President Brigham Young to Payson to help build up that section. At this time **Alvin** went with some of the other men to California to the gold rush, but he soon came back with very little of the gold he went to seek. Meanwhile **David Crockett** had been put in as the first mayor of Payson, and he served faithfully for many years.

When **Alvin** came to Payson from California he met the school teacher (Payson's first school teacher) **Mary Sophia Reed**. They were married and her engagement ring was made from the pure gold he had dug in California in 1849. The ring is still in the possession of the family. They endured hardships in their young married life. In those early pioneer days **Mary** would card wool into rolls and spin the yarn, card the wool into quilt batts and make her own dyes, color the yarn aniline, indigo, make some color from golden rod, log wood and capras. She would weave the cloth from yarn for clothing for the family and then did the sewing and tailoring sitting late at night to get her sewing done. She also knit the stockings for her family. When their first child, Mary S., was born they were living in Payson in an unfinished house; one log room without a door or windows. They had willows on the roof, ready to be covered with dirt, and a heavy rain came down the night the baby was born. It rained in on the bed. They caught what water they could in buckets and pans. When the rain stopped the bed was soaked. **Alvin** built a big fire and put up forked sticks in the house and hung the bedding on these to dry. Mother and baby did not even take cold.

From early spring time until late in the fall when the heavy frost came, **Alvin** did mason work, built adobe houses for people in the town, then all through the winter he made and mended shoes and did copper work, making tubs, buckets, kegs and barrels and churns to sell.

While in Payson, they were known as promising citizens, both from a social and a religious standpoint. He distinguished himself in the military organization of that day. This organization was effected to protect the white people from the fierce attacks of the Indians. They took turns being on guard night and day to protect their belongings as well as their lives. **Alvin** held the position of Colonel for 12 years before circumstances ceased to require military service. He was kind and friendly to the Indians and endeared himself to them so that when he was on guard, either day or night, the Indians never molested him. But when he was

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relieved and another was in his post of guard, the fighting was begun and in at least one instance, **Alvin** related, the new guard was immediately shot down.

In the early spring of 1860 Alvin moved his wife and four children to Logan, Cache Valley, Utah, and was one of the very early settlers of Logan. They located in the Logan 4th ward on the lot where the Benson school is now located. There they built a 3 room log house on the north west corner of the lot, close to the street on the north and west corner of the lot. They lived there 8 years. In the early days in Logan **Alvin** made all his own shoes and the shoes for his family. He went to the canyon for wood for their fuel and some of the wood was sawed into thin blocks, then split and whittled into little pegs to fasten the soles of the shoes together as no tacks were available at that time. He was selected as the first mayor of Logan and served in this office for four years for which he received \$2.00. He was the first county sheriff for 21 years, most of which time he was also chief of police. He was also city marshall and a school trustee.

When Cache Valley was organized as a Stake of Zion, **Alvin** was one of the first to be ordained a High Counselor (in 1863) and served in that capacity up to the time of his death 9 July 1902, holding this position with honor the entire time.

The principle of plural marriage was believed and practiced by the Latter-Day Saints in those early days and in August 1866 **Alvin** married a second wife, Annie Naomi Peel. He moved his families to what was then the south part of Logan called the Island. It was part of Logan First ward at that time.

In 1888 he was arrested on the charge of having two wives. He was found guilty and sentenced to six months in jail. Many of the men escaped and were not caught nor jailed. But **Alvin** did not think it was right to run away from things. He had always been taught to face the difficulties that come, like a man. "It isn't what happens to you that counts, but what you do about it." He served his sentence rather than to have to hide out all the time and be hunted by the police continually. He was allowed three months off for good behavior (the Copper Act) and had to pay a fine as well. He was in the penitentiary from Monday 13 Feb 1888 until Thursday 24 May 1888.

Among his other occupations, **Alvin** was a contractor and builder, and built many of the finest homes that were constructed in those early days. Some are still standing in good condition. He was the contractor for the first long dugway leading from Logan to Bear Lake, Idaho. This road was used for many years. He, as well as his father **David**, helped to bring rock down from Logan Canyon for the building of the Logan temple in addition to actually working on the temple construction. **Mary Sophia** sold eggs to help in paying for the construction costs of the temple.

Alvin was a loving father, ever ready to advise and council his children who followed his teachings and example, and they always tried to remember his admonition to be true and trustworthy Latter Day Saints. **Alvin** performed two missions to the Fox Islands and five of his

children and 22 grandchildren were called on missions.

In March 1898 his second wife was taken by death after an illness of many years, and the following year his first wife died. **Alvin** was the father of 18 children, 12 by his first wife and 6 by the second, with all living to maturity but Frank Waldon, and he died when he was 1 year old. Fifteen of his children married and reared large families. It is interesting to note that the children of the two families of **Alvin Crockett**, 18 in number, lived an accumulation of 1000 years, and more.

[Source] The history of Alvin Crockett was written by a daughter Roxana Crockett Hopkins for her daughter Donna Hopkins Scott in 1932.

An article appearing in the Logan paper upon the death of **Alvin Crockett**

Another of Cache's Pioneers Goes to His Long Rest

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People in town were startled yesterday morning by the news of **Alvin Crockett's** death. In fact it has been a long time since such surprise was evidenced by Logan people. Their chief reason for this was the fact that Mr. **Crockett** was on Main Street on the evening previous, apparently in the best of health and spirits.

He showed not the slightest symptom of illness when he retired on Tuesday evening, but during the night he awakened his daughter Althea by inquiring for some pepper, stating that his stomach pained him. Never dreaming anything serious, Miss Crockett found it and then went to sleep again. When she arose yesterday morning and went downstairs she found her parent sitting in an arm chair, quite dead. Death had evidently come swiftly and painlessly, for the features of the dead man were serene and peaceful.

Thus passed away another of the little group of Cache Valley pioneers, which death has greatly thinned during the past decade. **Alvin Crockett** was an honest man and more cannot be written of any man save the great Nazarene. A quiet, unassuming citizen, loyal to his country and to his convictions. He was honored and admired as a man of worth and character by all who knew him.

He was born on the Fox Islands, Maine in 1831 and was therefore 71 years of age. He became a member of the Mormon Church in 1839 when but eight years old, and with his parents passed through the trials of the Latter Day Saints in Illinois and Missouri, coming to Utah in 1849. He stayed but a short time in Salt Lake City however, going on to California in search of gold. After two years he returned and settled in Payson, Utah where he married **Sophia Reed**, who died after a useful life, about three years ago.

In 1860 he came to Cache Valley and since then has resided here, contributing in no small measure by his efforts in the building up and beautifying of this locality. He has repeatedly been honored with public office. He was the first mayor of Logan City, and for 21 years held the office of sheriff of Cache County, in addition to having served as City Marshall of Logan and a school trustee.

He was a member of the first High Council of the Cache Stakes and still belonged to that organization at the time of his death. Numerous other trusts were reposed in him, and to none of them was he false. He was a faithful, consistent Latter Day Saint and died with a glorious hope for the future.

He was father of 18 children; 16 of whom survive him. Funeral arrangements have not

yet been perfected, but the services will probably take place on Saturday.

Children of **Alvin Crockett** and **Mary Sophia Reed**:

- #56 1. Mary Sophia: b.[born] 8 June 1853, Payson, Ut; md. 9 Oct 1873 Robert Henley Smith; d. 14 April 1908 Dingle, Bear Lake, Idaho. 3 children.
- #57 2. Alvin David: b. [born] 24 Oct 1854, Payson, Ut; md. (1) 3 Jan 1876 Emma Hodges, (2) 18 Dec 1901 Sarah Maughan Robbins, (3) 16 Sept 1914 Amelia Howell; d. 1 Dec 1943, Preston, Idaho. 12 children.
- #58 3. Ozro Ozia⁹: b. [born] 29 Nov 1856, Provo, Ut; md. 26 Dec 1878 Ruth Clarkson; d. 2 Oct 1930, Preston, Ut. 12 children.
- #59 4. **Lydia Lovara**: b.[born] 21 Oct 1858, Payson, Ut; md. 26 Dec 1878 **Archibald Orrell Lamoreaux**; d. 30 May 1930, Phoenix, Ariz. 10 children.
- #60 5. Delia Ann: b. 21 Oct 1860, Logan, Ut; md. 25 July 1879 Edwin Morrell Curtis; d. 14 April 1926_ Gridley_ Calif. 9 children.
- #61 6. Nora Ellen: b. 28 Dec 1862, Logan, Ut; md. 11 Nov 1885 William Dewine Ream; d. 30 Nov 1945, San Francisco, Calif. 10 children.
- #62 7. George Emer: b. 28 Nov 1865, Logan, Ut; md. Isabelle Elizabeth Adams; d.22 Sept 1940, Salt Lake City, Ut. 12 children.
- #63 8. William Joseph: b. 10 Feb 1868, Logan, Ut; md. 20 July 1891 Mona Estelle Lee; d. 8 Dec 1934, Montpelier, Idaho. 8 children.
- #64 9. Roxana Catherine: b. 19 April 1870, Logan, Ut; md. 21 Oct 1886 John Henry Hopkins; d.12 Feb 1944, Salt Lake City, Ut; 12 children.
- #65 10. Hyrum Enos: b. 18 April 1873, Logan, Ut; md. (1) 5 May 1897 Susie May Facer, (2) 6 Sept 1911 Susette Turner; d.23 Dec 1935, Logan Ut; 7 children.

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- #66 11. Frank Malden: b 29 Oct 1874; d 30 Sept 1875, Logan, Ut.
- #67 12. Henry Wallace: b 10 Feb 1876, Logan, Ut; md 9 Sept 1903 Mary Ann Turner; d 15 Oct 1922, Provo, Ut.

Children of **Alvin Crockett** and Annie Naomi Peel; all born in Logan, Utah.

- #68 1. Althea Annie: b 22 Sept 1867.
- #69 2. Barbara Wooster: b 19 Oct 1869; md Joseph Wilson; d 28 Jan 1888.
- #70 3. Delia Sophia: b 11 Dec 1871; md 5 May 1897 Peter Paul Lechtenberg; d 2 Jan 1960. 8 children.
- #71 4. John Alvin: b 18 April 1874; md Anna Hansen. 1 May 1895; d 6 May 1948, Logan, Ut.
- #72 5. Fred Waldo: b 4 Jan 1876; md Birdie Wendelboe; d 21 Mar 1938. 8 children.
- #73 6. Ella Sabra: b 6 Nov 1877; md Nov 1902 Charles B. Smith; d 17 June 1956, Seattle, Wash. 4 children.

#38 SABRA ANN CROCKETT⁸, **David**⁷, **James**⁶, **Isaac**⁵, **Nathaniel**⁴, **John**³, **Joshua**², **Thomas Crockett**¹ 2nd child of David Crockett and Lydia Young: b 31 Jan 1833, Vinal Haven, Fox Islands, Knox Co., Me; no date or name of husband; d 26 Dec 1900. No children.

#39 ROXANA CATHERINE CROCKETT⁸, **David**⁷, **James**⁶, **Isaac**⁵, **Nathaniel**⁴, **John**³, **Joshua**², **Thomas Crockett**¹. 3rd child of **David Crockett** and **Lydia Young**: b 26 Sept 1834 at or near Union, Knox Co. Me; md (1) 16 Feb 1850, possibly in Manti, Ut. and later sealed in Salt Lake Endowment House 16 Feb 1858 to Charles Arthur Montrose (b 27 Oct 1831, Boston, Mass. d

abt 1860, Payson, Ut.) son of Ellison Alphonso Montrose and Susan Dunn. Md (2) abt 1870 Philander Cranney (plural marriage). Later divorced. D. Nov 1900, buried Logan, Ut.

A grandson, John Leslie Montrose writes: Roxana's family had been converted to Mormonism when she was a child of 5 or 6 years at Union, Me. She was taken by her parents to Nauvoo. After being driven from there in 1846 they made their way westward through Iowa. The leaders stopped along the way to plant crops and prepare living facilities for those who would follow. Roxana, herself, pushed a handcart with part of the family's belongings across the great plains. They settled in Manti, San Pete Co., after arriving in the Salt Lake valley in the fall of 1849. Roxana and Charles continued to live with her family after their marriage until late in 1851 as evidenced in the Federal Census of 1850. The Utah census taking was delayed until the spring of 1851 and in it Charles does not appear as head of a family, but rather follows those of David's children. David's family lived in two houses (77th and 78th in the census). In the 77th house appear **David, Lydia**, and the two eldest children:

[Census Record - 1850 - Utah says:]

David Crockett, 44 farmer, real estate \$150.00; born Me.

Lydia Crockett, 39, b Me.

Alvin Crockett, 20, farmer, b Me.

Sabra Crockett, 18, b Me. attended school and married within the year.

[Census Record - 1850 - Utah says:]

In the 78th house the list of occupants headed by Jasper Wilson., 24 yrs. old, a blacksmith, b. Ohio. He also had married within the year and was probably the husband of Sabra Crockett listed above. The other occupants were:

Roxana Crockett, 16, b Me. attended school within the year.

Melinda Crockett, 15, b. Me. attended school within the year.

Lucinda Crockett, 13 b Me. attended school within the year.

Edwin Crockett, 11, b Me. attended school within the year.

Wilford Crockett, 1a, b Me. attended school within the year.

Barbara Crockett, 8, b Illinois.

David W. Crockett, 4 b Iowa.

Norman Crockett, 1 b Deseret (Utah).

Charles Montrose, 22 farmer, b Massachusetts.

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[I skipped 7 pages to page 25]

TEHTH GENERATION

#56 MARY SOPHIA CROCKETT⁹, Alvin⁸, David⁷, James⁶, Isaac⁵, Nathaniel⁴, John³, Joshua², Thomas Crockett¹. 1st child of Alvin Crockett and Mary Sophia Reed: b. 8 June 1853, Payson, Ut; md 9 Oct 1873 Robert Henley Smith(b. 29 May 1845, Mt. Hope, Scheyer, Illinois); d. 15 April 1908, Dingle, Bear Lake, Idaho.

When she was born in Payson her parents were just beginning a home of their own in a new area. It consisted of one log room with no doors or windows, just cloth hung in their stead, probably burlap. Dirt formed the roof with willows placed on first and the soil to hold them in

place, until they could get the real roof on. But they were so anxious to be by themselves that this was like a mansion to them. It was their very own, and Mary wanted her first baby to be born in their own home. The baby came early and the rains didn't cooperate.

Mary Sophia's parents and her brothers and sisters came to Logan, Ut. To make their home, in 1859. Mary received her education in Logan. After finishing the requirements for her teaching certificate, she taught school in Logan.

She had a brilliant mind and was an excellent teacher. Her teachers said she had one of the most retentive minds of anyone they had met, that whatever she studied or read, she remembered and used, in some constructive. She was well informed and could converse on any subject. While in Logan she met and married Robert Henley Smith, and it was there that their first two children were born. After a move to Salt Lake City, a third child was born. Mary taught school in Salt Lake City and also when they moved to Preston, Idaho. When she was 35 years old Mary Sophia became desperately ill with crippling rheumatism. She was bedfast for 20 years. Her daughter "Mamie" taught school and could come home for lunch and take care of her. The only relief she seemed to get was from heat and a brick would be heated and placed at her feet. One morning after Mamie had reached school she seemed impelled to go home. Obeying the warning, she found that the hot bricks had made the bed clothes catch on fire. Her mother could not have helped herself to get out of bed and would have burned to death in bed. Her brother's wife and children and some of the other cousins used to go and look in on her and also to sit with her and help with what little they could. Finally her sister and husband, Nora and Will Ream, went over to Preston to see her and finding things as they were, they took her home to Dingle, Idaho with them and she stayed there. The following story is told by a member of the Ream family. Lee Ream was in with Mary helping her, when they could suddenly hear the most beautiful music playing. They could hear it for some time and then it just as suddenly stopped. This was many years before radios were known of, but since the introduction of the radio, family members wondered if sound waves had been making the music in that room. Mary Sophia died at the age of 55 in Dingle, Idaho, 15 April 1908.

Children of Mary Sophia Crockett and Robert Henley Smith:

- #137 1. Mary Elizabeth Smith: b. 25 July 1874, Logan, Ut; md. 11 May 1904 Fred Larsen; d. 5 Aug 1921, Long Beach, Calif; 1 child.
- #138 2. Roland Henley Smith: b. 3 April 1877, Logan, Ut; md (1) 8 June 1898 Joan Judd; 5 children; (2) Margaret ; no children; d. 1956 Los Angeles, Calif.
- #139 3. Rochester Hamlin Smith: b. 25 Nov 1878, Salt Lake City; md. 8 Sept 1904 Hettie Mabel Gertz; d. 2 Sept 1961, Los Angeles, Calif; 1 child.

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#57 ALVIN DAVID CROCKETT⁹, Alvin⁸, David⁷, James⁶, Isaac⁵, Nathaniel⁴, John³, Joshua², Thomas Crockett¹. 2nd child of Alvin Crockett and Mary Sophia Reed: b. 24 Oct [end of page] 25

1854, Payson, Ut; md.(1) 3 Jan 1876 Salt Lake Temple, Emma Hodges (b.28 Feb 1859, England, dau of Abraham Hodges and Rebecca Stedder; d. 24 Oct 1900 Cedarville, Idaho), C(2) 18 Dec 1901 Logan Temple Sarah Maughan Robbins (b. Wellsville, dau of John Robbins and , no children), (3) 16 Sept 1914 Logan Temple Amelia Howell (b. 3 Sept 1870, Clifton, Idaho, dau of Henry N. Howell and Elizabeth Bird, 2 children); d. 1st Dec 1943, Preston, Idaho.

When Alvin David was in the first grade his family moved from Payson to Logan, Utah, in 1859. He completed his education in the Logan schools and in that town married Emma Hodges and their first four children were born in Logan. They moved to a farm in Preston, and their next four children were born there. Alvin David served as Justice of the Peace and 2nd Counselor to the Bishop of their Ward for several years. He also served as Superintendent of the Sunday School in Preston. They had a farm at Cedarville, Idaho, where their ninth child was born. Their tenth child was born in Weston, Idaho. Five days following the birth of this child, Emma died. The following June the baby also died. In December Alvin David married a very fine lady that for the next twelve years helped him rear his big family. They were not blessed with children of this union, but she was very good and kind to his children. The year following her death, Alvin David married another fine, well educated lady, Amelia Howell, and to this union were born two children.

Children of Alvin David Crockett and Emma Hodges:

- #140 1. Emma Lillian Crockett: b. 25 Jan 1877, Logan, Ut; md. Olof Christensen; d. 29 Dec 1912; 3 children.
- #141 2. Alvin David Crockett: b. 7 Feb 1879, Logan, Ut; md. 19 Oct 1904 Emma Christina Jensen; d. 26 Dec 1943; endowed & sealed 25 June 1947; 11 children.
- IF142 3. Irving Ernest Crockett: b. 27 Aug 1881, Logan, Ut; md. 4 May 1904, Logan Temple, Alice Dees; 5 children
- #143 4. Ivy Maude Crockett: b. 4 Mar 1884, Logan Ut; md. S.L. Temple 2 Oct 1907, John Andres Kofoed; 2 children.
- #144 5. Royal Abraham Crockett: b. 30 June 1866, Preston, Ida; rod. 3 July 1907 Florence Simmons; d. 5 Mar 1920; 4 children.
- #145 6. Amos Ozro Crockett: b. 3 Oct 1889, Preston, Ida; md. 20 April 1910 Logan Temple, Alice McCarrell; d. 17 Feb 1720; 3 children.
- #146 7. Lydia Deliverance Crockett: b. 13 Jan 1891, Preston, Ida; rod. 1 April 1914 Oliver Stocker; d. 20 July 1951; 1 child.
- #147 8. William George Crockett: b. 23 May 1893, Preston, Ida; rod. 4 Nov 1914, Logan Temple Mary Ann Cole; 5 children.
- #148 9. Edith Emerald Crockett: b. 3 Aug 1896, Cedarville, Ida; md. 28 Oct 1914 Ephraim Johnson; d. 8 Aug 1926; 4 children.
- #149 10. Golden Lorraine Crockett: b. 19 Oct 1900, Weston, Ida; d. 18 June 1901.

Children of Alvin David Crockett and Amelia Howell; all born in Preston, Ida:

- #150 1. Dorothy Crockett: b. 5 July 1913; md. 11 June 1937, Clarence Neaf Kendrick; 2 children.
- #151 2. Reed Howell Crockett: b. 21 Jan 1918; unmd.

#58 OZRO OZIAS CROCKETT⁹, Alvin⁸, David⁷, James⁶, Isaac⁵, Nathaniel⁴, John³, Joshua², Thomas Crockett¹. 3rd child of Alvin Crockett and Mary Sophia Reed: b. 29 Nov 1856, Provo, Ut; md. 26 Dec 1878 Ruth Clarkson (b. 12 Sept 1857, New York City, d. 12 May 1947, Preston, Ida., dau of Robert Clarkson and Ann Clegg); d. 2 Oct 1930, Preston, Idaho.

Ozro Ozias writes, " I was very proud of my father. [Alvin Crockett] I was 16 years old when
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he returned to the place of his birth to take the Gospel to his own relatives and the people of the Fox Islands in the State of Maine. He performed a worthy mission, and later returned there again on a six months mission. I attended school winters until I was 18 years old, working around home on the farm, in the hay fields, and in the canyon getting out wood during the summers. When I was smaller it was my job to herd cattle and glean wheat. When I was sixteen my brother Alvin David and I went to the canyon for wood. Just before reaching the canyon, the horses became frightened and jumped. I fell among the horses, got tangled in the lines and was drug about a mile. Finally the horses fell down and I was able to get out. I received many cuts and bruises on my legs and one knee laid me up for 6 weeks. My mother nursed me back to health."

When Ozro was 17 years old he worked for Brigham Young, Jr. of Logan, and for payment received schooling, board and clothing. He worked for him 1½ years doing chores, taking care of the garden, flowers, walks, and washed. While white washing he got lime in his eyes and they gave him trouble all the rest of his life. This coupled with the complications resulting from a bad case of the flu in 1920 caused him a lot of suffering and expensive treatment during his lifetime. On December 26th 1878 he and his sister shared the same wedding day. Ozro O. took Miss Ruth Clarkson to be his bride and Lydia L. was married to Archie O. Lamoreaux in the Salt Lake Endowment House. The two couples made the trip together by team and covered wagon, staying, nights along the way with relatives and friends, and returning to Logan on New Years Eve in a big storm. Ozro's and Lydia's mother entertained with a lovely wedding dinner for the two couples and all the relatives. They rented a house of his sister Mary, near his father's house, bought second hand stove and cupboard and a little furniture and set up housekeeping. In March of that first year they moved to Clarkston. They took all their belongings in a covered wagon and ox team. He rented a farm, planted the crops and then hired Bishop Jardine to care for and harvest them, and he went to Idaho Falls and worked on the railroad. He made pretty good on the railroad job, but it took all of his crop to pay for the harvesting that year as it was a very dry season. He rented a room from his brother Alvin David, and got a job clerking in a grocery store and between working hours canvassed for two worthy books that came out in magazine form. He saved up money to build a house on the lot his father gave him joining the one where his father and mother had their home. In 1879 he was made clerk of the school trustees. They built their home in 1880. The walls were whitewashed until they could afford to plaster them. Ozro went to work at the Temple saw mill up Logan Canyon. At that time the Logan Temple was being built. One day while piling lumber in the saw mill yard way above his head, he very suddenly was prompted to step aside. He did so and barely escaped being crushed by the large pile of lumber when it fell to the ground, his life was spared by obeying the warning. Ruth helped with the cooking for the men working in the timber and mill. In Feb. 1883 they moved to a farm in Preston. The first year's crop on the farm was a failure: a dry season and no water. They had hard times and very little to do with. Ozro canvassed for the book Dr. Chase's Receipes. [sic] He worked in the spring and fall with others on the Cub River and Worm Creek canal to get water out for the Preston Flat and adjoining farms. When the water was finally brought out they raised better crops. In 1900. there was a great call to Oregon for beet growers. The family decided to go there. They worked awfully hard getting the ground ready and planted and cared for it, but with a dry season and no water, their crop was again a failure. They returned to Preston and

were they a thankful bunch to be back. He and his family tried for two years to raise a successful crop of beets but the seasons were too dry. They decided to buy the G.Y. Smith clothing store where he and his two eldest sons and daughter all worked. They lived in the back room of the store. Ozro also worked in real estate. They built a beautiful red brick house in the Preston 2nd Ward and there were eleven children in the family by now. They bought a farm at Red Rock and later sold it and bought a dry farm at Downey. Here in Downey Ozro opened a real estate business office. He had a chance to

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sell his property in Downey and Cambridge and get a good farm and home in the Preston 2nd Ward. The family returned to Preston in 1916. Ruth had a stroke and it was a year and a half before she was able to take full charge of her housework. 1918 saw the flu epidemic and the family was hit hard. Ozro had quite a time and was slow regaining his health. He had started writing fire insurance, and decided to sell the farm and move into town. They moved to the Preston 3rd Ward in March of 1920. In 1924 his eyesight began to fail and they consulted an eye specialist, then underwent radium treatments in Oct. In Jan. he broke out with erysipeles [sic] and suffered terribly. The specialist then told his that radium treatments would not help him. Returning to Preston he continued to write fire insurance with his wife helping him. However, he was always able to do his own figuring and sign his own name.

Ozro and three of his sons filled honorable missions for the church. Ozro served in the Eastern States Mission for 26 months; 1901 set apart as high counselor in the Oneida Stake; 2nd counselor to Bishop W.O. Thomson of the Cambridge Ward, Portneuf Stake; 1st counselor of High Priest quorum of Portneuf Stake and then President of that quorum in the Oneida Stake; City Judge in Preston; Assessor and collector of Oneida county two years; school trustee in two counties; water master of the Cub River and Worm Creek Canal Co; Justice of the Peace in 1926 election. In 1928 he suffered a slight stroke, a second one in Aug. 1930, and a third stroke in Sept. He died in Oct. 1930.

Above written by Ruth Crockett "History of the Life of Ozro O. Crockett."

Children of Ozro Ozias Crockett and Ruth Clarkson:

- #152 1. Ruth Ann Crockett: b. 4 Nov 1879, Logan, Ut; md. 28 Sept 1904 William Chadwick; 2 children.
- #153 2. Ozro David Crockett: b. 11 Jan 1882, Logan, Ut; md. Clara Pratt 4 Sept 1901; 2 children: md(2) Pearl A. Holm, 1 child.
- #154 3. Edwin Alvin Crockett: b. 19 Jan 1884, Preston, Ida; md(l) 3 Nov 1902 Zu1ena L. Petersen, 4 children; (2) Florence Ordella Smith.
- #155 4. George Robert Crockett: b. 12 March 1886, Preston, Ida; md. 9 Sept 1908 Polly Estella Shumway; d. 20 July 1940; 5 children.
- #156 5. Mary Crockett: b. 12 Feb 1888, Preston, Ida; md. 6 Dec 1911 Luther J. Nuffer; d. 23 May 1947; 7 children.
- #157 6. Edna Crockett: b. 4 March 1890, Preston, Ida; md. 27 Jan 1909 John T. Stoddard; 12 children.
- #158 7. Mabel Aileen Crockett: b. 27 March 1892, Preston, Ida; md. 19 Sept 1923 John A. Kofoed; 3 children, all dying in infancy.
- #159 8. Jennie Crockett: b. 1 June 1894, Preston, Ida; md. 19 July 1929 Maurice P. Alger; 1 child.
- #160 9. Lucille Crockett: b. 12 April 1896, Preston, Ida; md. 16 Feb 1920 Ernest J.

Salverson; d. 12 Nov 1939, Preston; no children.

#161 10. Elva Crockett: b. 29 Sept 1901, Preston, Ida; md. 27 Dec 1921 Leo Linford Reddish; 3 children.

#162 11. Earl Clarkson Crockett: b. 13 May 1903, Preston, Ida; md. 26 Aug 1925 Della Cornish; 4 children.

#163 12. Heber Clarkson Crockett: b. 4 Jan 1907, Preston, Ida; d. same day.

#59 **LYDIA LOVERA CROCKETT**⁹, **Alvin**⁸, **David**⁷, **James**⁶, **Isaac**⁵, **Nathaniel**⁴, **John**³, **Joshua**², **Thomas Crockett**¹. 4th child of **Alvin Crockett** and **Mary Sophia Reed**: b. 21 Oct 1858; md. 26 Dec 1878 in Salt Lake Endowment House, **Archibald Orrell Lamoreaux** (son of **David Burlock Lamoreaux** and **Nancy Miriam Orrell**), uniting in marriage two pioneer L.D.S. families; d. 30 May 1930, Phoenix, Ariz.

When Lydia was less than two years old her parents moved from Payson to
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Logan, Utah. It was here that she attended school, worked in the church organizations, met her husband and her first two children were born. She taught school in Logan when she was 19 years old.

After their marriage, A.O. supported his wife by carpentry and farming. He built a house in Logan and the young couple moved in the 10 Nov 1879. The next day their first child was born. In 1883 the house was sold for \$600 and an eighty acre farm purchased in Preston. [Idaho]

Disaster struck the family in Dec of 1883. On New Year's Eve A.O. got lost on a hunting trip at Swan Lake, 20 miles north of Preston and nearly froze to death. He managed to get a fire built and the dog that was with him kept him awake during the long bitter winter night. The next morning he managed to find his way to the Beckstead home where they put his feet in a tub of water, cut his boots in strips and peeled them off.

His return to Logan was by train and he suffered extreme agony as efforts were made to try to save his feet. After a week of untold pain the toes on both feet were amputated, leaving only ankles and heels. A week later the little fingers on both hands were also removed.

The Church stepped in and rented a house for them in town and took care of the family. Business men in town contributed \$175.00 for their welfare. Despite months of suffering, they [AO & Lydia Lamoreaux] were able to attend the dedication of the Logan Temple in June 1884, only six months after the incident.

Idaho's cold weather was also taking it's toll on Lydia. For years she had been suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, caused, it was said, by getting wet when a wagon tipped over dumping her into a puddle of water when she was eight years old. She also suffered from an organic heart ailment.

In 1894 a doctor advised them to go to either California or Arizona for her health. Several of their friends and relatives had already gone to the Gila Valley in Arizona so they decided they would move there.

It was not an impressive group that left Dingle, Idaho, early one July morning in 1894. A.O. at the age of 37 was badly crippled and Lydia, age 36 was so ill that much of the time she had to rest in a bed mounted on one of the wagons. There were five children ranging in age from 14 to 3 months old. Two others had died in infancy. The only able bodied adult was Lydia's brother Hyrum, about 21 years old then who planned to teach school in Arizona. The

little caravan consisted of two wagons and additional horses.

It took 12 weeks to travel about 1,000 miles to east central Ariz. Enroute they experienced difficulties with Indians, a renegade group stole their horses, and the Indians frequently begged their food. Often they followed buggy tracks hoping they would lead to the next town, and not some isolated farm or mine.

The baby, Nora, became so ill it was necessary to stop at a rancher's home for a week until she was able to travel. They had shortages of drinking water and overly dry campsites were extremely uncomfortable.

While crossing the Indian Country of Northern New Mexico and Arizona they traveled [sic] for a month with a man called "Bob". Later they found out he was running away from the law officers at that time, from a bank robbery[sic] he had committed.

Their route had taken them from Idaho to Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and finally to Eden, Ariz.[sic] where they arrived 20 Oct 1894 at the home of Alvin and Jane Kempton. In Ariz. they farmed, continued to rear a family and to work in the church.

They lived in the Gila Valley for 25 years, but by then most of their children and grandchildren lived in the Salt River Valley, so they moved to Mesa, Ariz. 26 Dec 1928. In Mesa they celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary. Less than two years later **Lydia** died in Phoenix, Ariz. Her husband [A.O. Lamoreaux] survived her by eleven years. He died 12 Aug 1941 in Long Beach, Calif.

From an early age **Lydia** was active in church work. She worked in the Y.L.M.I.A., Relief Society, and was secretary for the different organizations. She encouraged **Archie** in his church activities, especially music and genealogy. Three of their children served on foreign[sic] missions: **Guy**, Southern States; **Nora**, Central States; and **Douglas**, Mexican Mission.

[Paraphrasing is mine - akrc - Who wrote this?]

Children of **Lydia Lovara Crockett** and **Archibald Orrell Lamoreaux**:

#164 1. Archibald [He was Archie] Orrell Lamoreaux: b. 11 Nov 1879, Logan, Ut; md. 29 July 1903 in

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Pima, Ariz, Avoline Moleta Dodge; d. 28 Sept 1947; 6 children.

#165 2. **Ray Deloss Lamoreaux**: b. 5 June 1882, Logan, Ut; md. 5 June 1905 **Mabel Asay**; 12 children D. 15 Jan 1965.

#166 3. Rayden Alvin Lamoreaux: b. 12 Feb 1886, Preston, Ida; d. 24 June 1886.

#167 4. **Guy Lamoreaux**: b. 6 July 1887, Preston, Ida; md. 1 April 1914, Salt Lake City, Mary Ann Peck; 5 children.

#168 5. Lydia Hazel Lamoreaux: b. 22 Oct 1888, Preston, Ida; d. 17 Dec 1889.

#169 6. David Crockett Lamoreaux: b. 10 May 1891, Preston, Ida; md. 1 Sept 1914 Ruth Tenney; d. 27 Mar 1952; 4 children.

#170 7. Nora Estella Lamoreaux: b. 1 April 1894, Dingle, Ida; md. 4 June 1919 Grover Hoopes; d. 4 July 1947; 6 children.

#171 8. Muriel Lamoreaux: b. 9 Nov 1895, Thatcher, Ariz; md. 20 Aug 1914 in Thatcher to George Clyde Matthews; (2) Daniel Alonzo Matthews. 5 children.

#172 9. Douglas Byam Lamoreaux: b. 26 April 1897, Thatcher, Ariz; md. 13 June 1925 Salt Lake City to Theresa Haws; 5 children.

#173 10. Mary Vatis Lamoreaux: b. 14 July 1901, Thatcher, Ariz; md. Irvin Hoopes; 1 child; md (2) Charles Cox; (3) Nickelous George Broomes.

#60 DELIA ANN CROCKETT⁹, Alvin⁸, David⁷, James⁶, Isaac⁵, Nathaniel⁴, John³, Joshua², Thomas Crockett¹. 5th child of Alvin Crockett and Mary Sophia Reed: b. 21 Oct 1860, Logan, Ut; md. 25 July 1878 Salt Lake Endowment House to Edwin Morrell Curtis (b. 7 Nov 1839, London England; d. 23 Dec 1906, Rexburg, Ida; son of Joseph Curtis and Sarah Morrell); d. 14 April 1929, Gridley, Calif.

According to tradition of the family, Delia was the second white child born in Logan, Utah. She was educated in Logan, and while in her teens she sang in the choir and attended the practices under the leadership of Edwin Morrell Curtis. He became interested in her and one evening after practice asked to accompany her home. She accepted and he was later than usual arriving at his own home. He explained to his wife, Fannie, that he had taken a young girl home. Anxious to know who it was, she asked, and finding that it was Delia Crockett, she seemed very pleased and encouraged him to court her and perhaps marry her as his **second wife**. July of 1878 they were married in the Endowment House, Salt Lake City.

According to the diary of Edwin M. Curtis, he left Logan the 13 Dec 1878, five months after they were married and went to Salt Lake City prior to leaving on a mission to England. During his absence Delia taught school and sent him money. After returning from an honorable mission he returned to Logan and again took up labors in his store and tin shop. During the next few years three children were born to this couple.

At this time the saints were being persecuted because of **polygamy**. An experience came to Edwin one day in his store when he noticed Government officials coming near. As they approached the door, he posed as a customer wanting to buy a stove and was examining one, with his son Al, waiting on him. The officer stepped inside and asked if Mr. Curtis was in. His son Ted said that he had just stepped out a few minutes before the officers went out the front door to look for him. Edwin left by the back door and was kept in hiding for the next three years. The officers never caught up with him.

During these troubled times Delia and the three children went to Salt Lake City to live under the assumed name of Carter. While she was in exile her fourth child, Pearl, was born. From some source Delia learned that Government official were on their trail, but she outwitted them. With the help of friends, she and the children were driven, by night, in a buckboard drawn by one horse around and around many blocks to avoid the officers. Finally they stopped at the home of her sister-in-law, Annie Curtis Armstrong. Later Delia moved her furniture very cautiously by night from the house and shipped it to Payson where **her parents [Alvin & Lydia Young Crockett]** lived before coming to Logan. She took the children to Nephi, Utah, to

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[page 29a is next - a page of pictures children #50-63 -
pictures of #59 Lydia Lovara Crockett Lamoreaux Family

#60 Delia Ann Crockett Curtis Family
#61 Nora Ellen Crockett Ream Family
#62 George Emer Crockett Family
#63 William Joseph Crockett Family]

the home of George Teasdale, a friend of Edwin's. Later the furniture was shipped there.

Because of so much trouble, the presiding Authorities of the Church advised some of the saints to go to Old Mexico to make their homes. Edwin wanted to do this and Delia thought it

would be a good idea, but Fannie desired to stay in Logan and keep the store. With high hopes of making a home and finding the peace they longed for, Edwin and the family set out for Colonia Diaz, Chih. Co., Mexico. There they made many friends and found peace and happiness. Delia was a good mother, and because of her pleasing personality she was known as "Aunt Dee" to everyone. Mary Lucille and Matilda (Tillie) Ellen were born in Mexico.

Sometime during the year 1893 they left Mexico and moved to Thatcher, Ariz. thinking perhaps they could make a better living there. They traveled by team and wagon to get there. Edwin set up in business again and soon the family was an integral part of the community. Alvin, Thelma, and Sara were born in Thatcher.

During their residence in Arizona Delia took an active part in campaigning for Women's suffrage (women's right to vote) and she worked energetically for the passing of the bill in Congress. During the summer months many of the Valley people spent several weeks in the Graham Mountains and, since Women's Suffrage was the current topic of the times, they decided for entertainment, to have a debate on the subject. Delia was chosen to bedate [debate] "for" it and John Birdno, editor of the newspaper The Guardian "against" it. At the conclusion of the debate Delia was unanimously declared the winner. After the Bill was passed she had the privilege of voting for the first time in Logan. She said one of the happiest days of her life was when she voted for Theodore Roosevelt and he became President of the United States. She was also very active in dramatics. In Arizona she took the part of a very mean woman in "The Two Orphans," and played her part so realistically that President Layton asked who the old hag was, and when told it was Sister Curtis he couldn't believe it. He had to go back stage to see for himself. He told her never to take such a part again. Delia served as a member of the Stake Relief Society Board in the St. Joseph Stake. Edwin was counselor [sic] to Bishop B. M. Lewis of the First Ward in Logan for 18 years. They taught their children well the importance of participating in the program of the Church.

The 25th of April 1903 the Curtis family returned to Logan and two years later moved on to Rexburg, Idaho where there seemed to be greater prospects for good business. Edwin was again engaged in the tinsmithing business and ran a hardware business in connection with it, doing fairly well until the summer or early fall of 1905 when he had a bad fall from the roof of a building he was repairing. The fall caused internal injuries which developed into cancer of the stomach. He continued to work in a pitiful effort to 'close up his business. Three weeks before his death he was taken to Salt Lake City where the doctors said they could do nothing for him. So he was brought home to die. Unable to eat, the end was only a matter of days. He endured this suffering with a patience and courage that was remarkable and which was a source of strength to his grief-stricken family. His first wife, Fannie, was also with him at the end. At his funeral, held in Rexburg, each speaker spoke of his righteous life, his cheerful disposition, his jovial nature and business integrity. His had been a life of sacrifice to the cause of truth, and at the bidding of God's servants he had never hesitated to risk property, health or comfort and always without complaint. No evil could be told of him.

Through these trials and many others, Delia bravely struggled on to make a living for her family. She boarded some of the school teachers from Ricks Academy. Later she became an efficient nurse, holding the position of Matron in the Rexburg Hospital, which position she held for a number of years. She was a wonderful nurse, and waited on hundreds of patients, under her soothing hands, and comforting words, the maimed and sick were healed. For a number of years she was on the Stake Relief Society Board in Rexburg.

Sometime in the fall of 1914 Delia was stricken with typhoid fever and was confined in

the very hospital where she was Matron. For a time her life was in

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[I now skip to my family on page 66.]

ELEVENTH GENERATION

[#164 Archie Orrell LAMOREAUX¹⁰, Lydia Lovara Crockett⁹, Alvin⁸, David⁷, James⁶, Isaac⁵, Nathaniel⁴, John³, Joshua², Thomas Crockett¹.]

...Carlos to Bowie, Ariz. His father [Archibald Orrell Lamoreaux] decided that the community needed a school house. Most of the people weren't very cooperative at first and didn't like the idea of all that work, but after he got it all started they pitched in and made brick for the school building plus enough for some homes. Orrell worked on the school whenever he wasn't freighting. When the building was finished everyone agreed the school was great. They used it for their church as well. They built themselves a nice brick home at this time. In a blessing that Orrell received when a small child (12 Sept 1885) he was told that some day he would work among the Lamanites. During the depression days of 1931 when work was scarce and we were about to loose our farm, he was chosen from Latter-Day Saint farmers to go to Black Water on the Pima Indian Reservation along the Gila River and help show the Indians how to raise cotton. Later he was given a permanent job teaching the young school children how to farm. We always felt like it was because of Orrell's great faith that he was able to have his blessing fulfilled. When he was given the permanent position in Sacaton, we were given a new home to live in with many other conveniences we had never had before. Edith helped him keep his books. We lived happy and comfortably until Orrell's death 28 Sept 1947.

Children of Archibald Orrell Lamoreaux (2) and Avoline Moleta Dodge:

- #438 1. Orrell Carlyle Lamoreaux: b 1 May 1905_ Thatcher, Ariz; md 9 Sept 1924 Della Kartchner. 3 children.
- #439 2. Moleta Vera Lamoreaux: b 4 Aug 1907, Thatcher, Ariz; d 5 Dec 1909.
- #440 3. Andrew Glendon Lamoreaux: b 25 Sept 1909, Hubbard, Ariz; md Viola Perkins 10 Dec 1935. 5 children.
- #441 4. Lydia Avoline Lamoreaux; b 10 May 1912, Hubbard, Ariz; md 9 June 1929 Oriel Patten. 3 children.
- #442 5. Albert Lamoreaux: b 10 Sept 1914, Thatcher, Ariz; md 12 May 1943 Willie Lucille Wh1tson. 4 children.
- #443 6. Edith Lamoreaux: b 5 Oct 1917, Hubbard, Ariz; md 11 Sept 1942 Joseph Deloy McNeil. 5 children.

#165 RAY DELOS LAMOREAUX¹⁰, Lydia Lovara Crockett⁹, Alvin⁸, David⁷, James⁶, Isaac⁵, Nathaniel⁴, John³, Joshua², Thomas Crockett¹.

Second child of Lydia Lovara Crockett and Archie Orrell Lamoreaux: b 5 June 1882, Logan, Ut; md 5 June 1905 Verden, New Mexico, sealed 10 Oct 1929 to Mabel Asay (b 11 Nov 1887) daughter of William P. Asay and Arminda Alice Hendricks. 12 children. [d.15 Jan 1965].

The following sketch was sent in by Mabel in 1955. Ray moved from Utah to Arizona

with his parents for his mother's and father's health. His parents were both of sturdy Utah Pioneer stock. When they first came to Ariz. they settled for awhile in the small village of Glenbar, sometimes nicknamed Hogtown, because of some neighbors who were forever feuding over their pigs. A few years later they moved to Thatcher, Ariz. They were living there in 1904 when a blond haired, brown-eyed miss of 16 years came to Thatcher to attend the Gila Academy. Her forefathers, like the Lamoreaux and Crocketts had sacrificed much to be near the church of their choice. She came to Ariz. to live with an aunt while there attending school, and lived next door to the Lamoreaux family. Ray, who was a dashing young man of 22 years was almost six feet, with brown eyes and coal black hair, a twinkling eye and winsome smile, enough to capture the heart of any maiden. But I was determined he would have no effect on me as I was partly promised, and Ray, well, girls were the least in his thoughts as he had never looked at anyone girl the second time. Although we vowed we would never be more than just friends, we found ourselves, one evening, walking to Polysophical together (a school organization), and then somehow he was always there when school let out to carry my books home for me. Soon we

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were going steady and three months later were married. Could it have been the hidden influence of the host of unborn spirits that were to be ours, for when we had been married 50 years, God had sent us 91 lovely, beautiful children as our posterity. All have been honest, true, honorable citizens, most of them very active in the church, some have been in Bishoprics, others in Stake positions and others have worked in the Wards.

Children of **Ray Delos Lamoreaux and Mabel Asay:**

- #444 1. Zara Lamoreaux: b 9 Jan 1906_ Verdan, N.M; md 28 Nov 1923 Leslie Parker Johnston. 7 children.
- #445 2. Lela Lamoreaux: b 30 Nov 1907, Franklin, Ariz; md 28 Nov 1923 Lawrence Elijah Hancock. 6 children.
- #446 3. Archibald Asay Lamoreaux: b 10 Jan 1910, Verden, N.M; md 24 Dec 1933 Melverda Claridge. 6 children.
- #447 4. Alice Lamoreaux: b 19 Oct 1911, Bryce, Ariz; md 23 Jan 1930 Arthur Chesley. 3 children.
- #448 5. Raymond W. Lamoreaux: b 15 Sept 1914_ Bryce, Ariz; md 9 Aug 1935 Lucy Cardon. 8 children.
- #449 6. Lydia LaVera Lamoreaux: b 13 Aug 1916_ Bryce, Adz; md 31 Oct 1933 Laurence Taylor. 4 children.
- #450 7. Lora Lamoreaux: b 21 July 1918, Bryce, Ariz; d 15 Nov 1918.
- #451 8. Zelma Lamoreauz: b 26 Mar 1920, Bryce, Ariz; md 28 May 1937 Alton Merkley. 4 children.
- #452 9. **Buena Lamoreaux:** b 6 Oct 1922, Bryce, Ariz; md 2 June 1940 **Var Haws Rowley.**6 children. Md 2nd Jack Wane Thomas. 1 child.
- #453 10. Max Alfred Lamoreaux: b 27 Nov 1924, Bryce_ Arb; md 5 Jan 1943 Joy Arrington. 5 children.
- #454 11. Anna Lou Lamoreaux: b 14 June 1927, Bryce, Arb; md 12 July 1943 Jack Buster Maner. 3 children.
- #455 12. Sybil Norma Lamoreaux: b 15 March 1930, Bryce_ Ariz; md 22 Dec 1952 Norval Jespersen. 2 children.

#167 GUY VIVIAN LAMOREAUX¹⁰, Lydia Lovara Crockett⁹, Alvin⁸, David⁷, James⁶, Isaac⁵, Nathaniel⁴, John³, Joshua², Thomas Crockett¹. Fourth child of Lydia Lavera Crockett and Archibald Orrell Lamoreaux: b 6 July 1887, Preston, Ida; md 1 April 1914 Salt Lake Temple to Mary Ann Peck (b 4 Jan 1891, Bryce, Ariz.) daughter of George O. Peck and Barbara E. Bryce. Guy's daughter Norma, contributes the following brief account. Father received his education at Thatcher, Ariz. public schools and one year at Thatcher High School. He attended one year at the L.D.S. Business school in Salt Lake City. He worked for a transportation company in Salt Lake City and as a cotton farmer for 8 years in Chandler, Ariz. He has been a cattle and orchard farmer in Junction City, Oregon for twenty seven years. He served on a mission for the L.D.S. Church in Alabama from. 1911-1913; Bishop of Chandler Ward, 1928-1936. Other activities include his membership on irrigation and school boards. He took up the sport of golf at the age of 65 and shoots a 9-hole round in the 40's.

Mary Ann attended schools in Bryce, Ariz. and Gila Academy in Thatcher. She has served as ward organist at Bryce for 14 years and is serving on the Willamette, Oregon Stake Relief Society Board; a position she has held for seven years. Patch work quilts and crocketing occupy her free time.

Children of Guy Vivian Lamoreaux and Mary Ann Peck:

#456 1. Harold G. Lamoreaux: b 3 Nov 1915, Bryce, Ariz; md Jean Rose Peterson. 2 children.

#457 2. Lorraine Lamoreaux: b 4 Jan 1919, Bryce, Ariz; md Earl M. Anderson. 4 children.

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#458 3. Theresa Lamoreaux_ b 25 July 1921, Thatcher, Ariz; d 20 Feb 1924.

#459 4. Roy C. Lamoreaux: b 29 Sept 1926, Chandler, Ariz; d 20 Nov 1939.

#460 5. Norma Lamoreaux; b 8 July 1931, Chandler, Ariz; md Carmi LaRoy McKinley. 4 children.

#169 DAVID CROCKETT LAMOREAUX¹⁰, Lydia Lovara Crockett⁹, Alvin⁸, David⁷, James⁶, Isaac⁵, Nathaniel⁴, John³, Joshua², Thomas Crockett¹. Sixth child of Lydia Lavera Crockett and Archibald Orrell Lamoreaux: b 10 May 1891, Preston, Ida; md 1 Sept 1914, Thatcher, Ariz., sealed Salt Lake Temple 30 Sept 1915 to Ruth Tenney (b 4 May 1895) daughter of Samuel Benjamin Tenney and Lora Isabelle Brown; d 27 March 1952, Mesa, Ariz. 4 children.

When Dave was three years old his parents left Dingle, Idaho with their first seven children and went to Arizona for his mother's health. Three other children were born in Arizona, Ruth's parents moved to Thatcher, Ariz. for her mother's health. It seemed the hand of Providence, or was it the works of our Heavenly Father, that brought Dave and Ruth together from Dingle, Idaho and Luna, New Mexico? Ruth tells their story: Our parents on both sides were sturdy, concientous, energetic, pioneer stock. We came of goodly parents. We were married and moved to a little farm (owned by Father Lamoreaux) on the north side of the Gila River near a little town called Eden. We had a very meager beginning as far as worldly goods are concerned. On the old buggy we used, the shaves were splintered, so Dave wound them together with bailing wire (Mormon buckskin), then found a 5 gal. coin-oil can and made a

dash board which I painted. For the seat, we used some old springs and covered them with an old camp quilt I had made out of old overalls. Oh, but we were happy and our home was open house to all who wished to come. The first year of our marriage a darling baby boy came to gladden our home. That year after paying expenses of raising the wheat crop, we cleared \$200.00. We took \$20.00 to the Bishop for tithing, then borrowed \$150.00 from Dr. Platt and went by train to Salt Lake City to be sealed in the Temple. How thrilled and happy we were. War came and I told my husband that if he had to go to war and I was left alone I would rather have two children than just one, and our Edna came to bring more joy and happiness to us. We had a chance to buy 30 acres of land at Bryce, Arizona. We worked very hard to clear this place; dug stumps out, put a fence around it, moved a little house onto it, planted trees and flowers, built chicken coops, silos, corals, etc. It was our first home and we loved it: We were both active in church and civic duties. In 1920 we had a chance to buy a bigger place at Safford, Ariz. It was there that Alvin G. was born. Two years later we moved to Salt Lake City with Dave's brother Guy and family. Three years later we moved back to Arizona in the home we now have, near Chandler. Those first years were hard but we never did give up. Dave was a good farmer, and a good manager, and he loved it. I stood at his side and we worked together in whatever we were doing. We were disappointed in not having a larger family and after an operation we were blessed with another darling girl. Both of our boys have served missions for the L.D.S. Church; D. Tenny in Argentina and Alvin to the New England States. Each of our four wonderful children are happily married and have been sealed in the Temple. Each year we took a little vacation and really got acquainted with our Crockett and Lamoreaux cousins in Utah and Idaho, and helped to establish the Crockett Cousins Reunion, along with George and Teen Crockett and Wallie and Ione Hopkins. Somehow, when we meet once a year, so far always at the Birch Glen canyon home of Wallie and Ione in Logar

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Canyon, it seems we feel like the spirits of our parents who have been "called home" look down and are pleased. They always had such a great love for each other. Dave loved his cousins dearly. From the old buggy to his Beach Craft Bonanza, Dave drove and piloted me and many others all over the United States many times. I worked on the Relief Society Stake Board and he was our official pilot. He took us everywhere. We could always depend on our transportation. He never failed us. When Dave passed away in 1952 his beloved cousins from Idaho, Utah, California, and many other states as well as people from all walks of life, came to pay their last respects to a real man whom they loved and respected. Dave was happy in the fact that he saw all of his children established on farms all around us. All of them are good citizens and all trying their best to do what is right. Since Dave passed away I have been a guide at the Mesa Temple. I have met many wonderful people and been able to explain the plan of Salvation to them. This has been an inspiration to me and filled many lonely hours. Tenny and his wife, Ruth were the first temple officiators in this dispensation to officiate in a foreign language. Children of David Crockett Lamoreaux and Ruth Tenney:

#461 1. David Tenney Lamoreaux: b 16 June 1915, Eden, Ariz; md Ruth Adeline Ison.
7 children.

#462 2. Edna Lamoreaux: b 2 Feb 1918, Eden, Ariz; md Bennie C. Cotter. 5 children.

#463 3. Alvin C. Lamoreaux: b 12 Feb 1920, Safford, Ariz; md Melba M. Riggs. 6 children.

#464 4. Vida Lamoreaux: b 26 May 1929, Chandler, Ariz; md Orland R. Hatch. 3 children.

#170 NORA ESTELLE LAMOREAUX¹⁰, Lydia Lovara Crockett⁹, Alvin⁸, David⁷, James⁶, Isaac⁵, Nathaniel⁴, John³, Joshua², Thomas Crockett¹. The seventh child of Lydia Lovara Crockett and Archibald Orrell Lamoreaux: b 1 April 1894, Dingle, Idaho; md 4 June 1919 Salt Lake Temple to Grover Hoopes (b 20 April 1892, St. David, Ariz.) son of George Arther Hoopes and Charlotte Iris Curtis; d 4 July 1947, Phoenix, Ariz. 6 children.

A daughter-in-law, Phyllis contributes this brief account: It was a special day for the family, when Nora arrived. She was their first daughter. As she grew up she learned to take responsibility early in her life. She learned how to become a good cook and seamstress. In her later life many people raved about her cooking, sewing, knitting, and crocheting, which indicates she learned these skills well. When she was a young woman she served our church in the North Central States Mission. She received her endowments in the Salt Lake Temple and then spent two wonderful years in the service of God and her fellow men. After her release from the mission field she became the Home County Demonstrator for two years, while she was waiting for Grover Hoopes to return from his mission. Nora was a person of very strong convictions--so strong that if it were necessary to die because of them she would do it willingly and without fear. Her personal appearance was always neat and clean. She wore her dark hair, which was long and thick, in styles very becoming to her. Not long after Grover returned home from his mission they were married. During this marriage Nora bore six children--five boys and one girl. She made very good use of and further developed the talents she possessed, and had worked so hard to cultivate earlier in life. She also developed her musical talents and used them in her church work. She took up gardening, raising poultry, selling milk, butter, and eggs--enabling her to add to their family income and letting her save for the future. During the early years of her marriage, Nora was able to finish her education at Gila Junior College in Thatcher, Ariz. A sorrow touched the lives of Nora and

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Grover during 1941. Their third son, Avon Curtis died from complications following an appendicitis. Nora was well liked by everyone who came to know her. Her death in 1947 left an empty spot, not only in the lives of her family, but also in the lives of her friends and neighbors. Children of Grover Hoopes and Nora Estelle Lamoreaux:

- #465 1. Grover Lamro Hoopes: b 13 May 1920, Thatcher, Ariz; md 5 Dec 1945 Margaret Elaine Russell. 4 children.
- #466 2. Wyeth "A" Hoopes: b 5 June 1922, Thatcher, Ariz; md 21 June 1942 Phyllis Allred. 3 children.
- #467 3. Avon Curtis Hoopes: b 13 Oct 1923, Gilbert, Ariz; d 8 Sept 1941.
- #468 4. George Arthur Hoopes: b 28 July 1929, Phoenix, Ariz; md 27 Dec 1950 Barbara Allen.
- #469 5. Jerry Orrell Hoopes: b 28 July 1936, Thatcher, Ariz; md 21 March 1958 Marjorie McBride. 3 children.
- #470 6. Noranel Hoopes: b 21 June 1939, Thatcher, Ariz; md 26 March 1959 Harold L. Skinner.

#172 DOUGLAS BYAM LAMOREAUX¹⁰, Lydia Lovara Crockett⁹, Alvin⁸, David⁷, James⁶, Isaac⁵, Nathaniel⁴, John³, Joshua², Thomas Crockett¹. The ninth child of Lydia Lovara Crockett and Archibald Orrell Lamoreaux: b 26 April 1897, Thatcher, Ariz; md 31 May 1923, Salt Lake Temple to Theresa Haws (b 2 March 1900, Colonia Diaz, Chih. Mexico) daughter of George Martin Haws and Josephine Cluff. 5 children.

My school days were spent in the Gila Valley, Arizona. I entered the Navy during World

War I and upon my discharge from the service of my country I left for a mission for the L.D.S. Church to Mexico, leaving 22 Oct 1919 and returning in Jan. 1922. That summer **father**, [AOL] my brother Orrell, and I moved the Salt River Valley, locating in the Gilbert District. One night I went over and visited in the Chandler Ward. There I met Theresa Haws. We had graduated from the 8th grade together in 1915, and I had not seen her since 1917 when she moved to Mesa. We started dating, but she told me she was waiting for a missionary friend in the Hawaiian Islands. I kept right on calling on her and finally in March of 1923 I got her to send a "Dear John" letter to her friend. On 31 May, together with our **mothers**, [Lydia Lavera & ?] we left for Salt Lake City to be married. The warm balmy air of Mesa hadn't prepared us for cold weather in Salt Lake City. We didn't take coats with us. After the first night out our mothers never took off their night gowns; and had all the bedding and sometimes the suit cases on their laps trying to keep warm. It took us six long days to make the trip that they can now make in eighteen hours. We were married by Elder George F. Richards. We had rather trying times in our married life. During the two depressions we lived in tents, one room apartments, two room, shacks where we had to haul all our water and had no electricity. I worked at making mattresses, in the mines, selling washers, farming, and in construction work. But we were happy and greatly blessed. Wherever we were living we worked in the ward organizations. I was on two Stake Missions to the Indians, the last year I was Bishop's counselor at the Fort McDowell

Branch. We were blessed with five lovely children who have all been married in the temple and are all active in the Church. Our three sons and one son-in-law have served in the U. S. Armed Forces; our two eldest sons and son-in-law have filled missions for the L.D.S. Church. Donald, our eldest son, is an operator at the large steam plant of the Salt River Water Co. Chester, our second son, works at the Post Office, and Delwyn, our youngest, is an officer on the City of Mesa Police Force. Wilna and her husband are in Provo, Utah at Brigham Young University where he is finishing his work in music. He is an accomplished violinist. We have a lovely home surrounded with beautiful

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TWELFTH GENERATION

#444 ZARA LAMOREAUX¹¹, Ray Deloss[Delos]¹⁰, Lydia Lavara Crockett⁹, Alvin⁸, David⁷, James⁶, Isaac⁵, Nathaniel⁴, John³, Joshua², Thomas Crockett¹.

First child of **Ray Deloss Lamoreaux and Mabel Asay**: b 9 Jan 1906, Verden, New Mexico: md 28 Nov 1923, Bryce, Ariz; to Leslie Parker Johnston (b 28 May 1905, Sanford, Colorado) son of Hyrum Gaines Johnston and Willabelle Cunningham.

Leslie was a mechanic at Williams Field Air Base. He is retired now due to his health. Zara is a bookkeeper with the Mesa Lumber and Supply Co. 7 children, born in Bryce, Ariz:

#1039 1. Lois Johnston: b 24 Aug 1924; md 12 July 1943 Elbert Chatfield.

4 children.

- #1040 2. Leslie LaVar Johnston: b 30 Oct 1926; md 24 July 1946 Wanda Arlea Cross. 5 children.
- #1041 3. Edris Bell Johnston: b 6 May 1928; md 2 April 1954 Boyd L. Crabtree. 1 child.
- #1042 4. Eugene H. Johnston: b 30 Jan 1930; md 14 Dec 1946 Viola Ellen Starmer. 5 children.
- #1043 5. Verba Beth Johnston: b 11 July 1931; md 14 Aug 1953 Russell Clair Meteer. 5 children.
- #1044 6. Coy Hugh Johnston: b 29 May 1933; md 28 May 1952 Myrlene Denham. 7 children.
- #1045 7. Nadine Johnston: b 25 July 1935; md 2 May 1953 Charles Ray Forbes. 2 children. Md 2nd Philip Roger Gaynor 19 Nov 1959, 1 child.

#445 LELA LAMOREAUX¹¹, Ray Deloss[Delos]¹⁰, Lydia Lavara Crockett⁹, Alvin⁸, David⁷, James⁶, Isaac⁵, Nathaniel⁴, John³, Joshua², Thomas Crockett¹.

Second child of Ray Deloss[Delos] Lamoreaux and Mabel Assay[Asay]: b 30 Nov 1907, Franklin, Ariz; md 28 Nov 1923, Bryce, Ariz. to Lawrence Elijah Hancock (b 3 Sept 1902, Eden, Ariz.) son of Erastus Elijah Hancock and Francis Elizabeth Curtis; sealed 10 Oct 1929. 6 children.

Lela lived in Bryce most of her life, living for a short time in Verden, New Mexico. Her father [Ray Delos] farmed for a while and then worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad as a bridge and building foreman. She received her education in the schools in Bryce and Pima. She and her husband have owned and successfully operated several hundreds of acres of land. He and Lela are both very active in the church; Lela holding offices in every organization, both in ward

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and stake. Lawrence has been in the bishopric. One of their sons has also served in the bishopric.

Children of Lawrence Elijah Hancock and Lela Lamoreaux:

- #1046 1. Ray Elijah Hancock: b 8 Feb 1925, Bryce, Ariz; md 18 March 1950 Dorothy Irene Armitage. 4 children.
- #1047 2. Lela LaVora Hancock: b 31 Oct 1926, Eden, Ariz; md 2 Sept 1943, Earl Alvin Foster. 3 children.
- #1048 3. Norman L. Hancock: b 19 Jan 1930, Bryce, Ariz; md 21 Dec 1951, Muriel G. Miller. 3 children.
- #1049 4. Alice Hancock: b 11 Feb 1933, Bryce, Ariz; md 27 June 1950 Seth Harvey Ford, 4 children.
- #1050 5. Larry Von Hancock: b 14 Sept 1935, Bryce, Ariz; md Alice May Rowden 6 March 1959. 1 child.
- #1051 6. Linda Darlene Hancock: b 25 Oct 1941, Bryce, Ariz; md Jerry Lee Boren. 1 child,

#446 ARCHIBALD ASAY LAMOREAUX¹¹, Ray Deloss[Delos]¹⁰, Lydia Lavara Crockett⁹, Alvin⁸, David⁷, James⁶, Isaac⁵, Nathaniel⁴, John³, Joshua², Thomas Crockett¹.

Third child of **Ray Deloss Lamoreaux and Mabel Asay**: b 10 Jan 1910, Verdun, New Mexico; md 24 Dec 1931, Lordsburg, New Mexico, sealed Mesa Temple 20 Dec 1937 to Merverda Mabel Claridge (b 18 Jan 1914) daughter of Joseph Hugh Claridge and Mabel May Ellis. 6 children.

The family lives in White Salmon, Wash. He is employed with a lumber company and works in the woods felling trees. Both he and Merverda are very active in the church, holding many positions in the various organizations. They have six children; the two oldest are married, Jodie the next in line is making the service a career and is home from overseas at the present time (Feb 1963). Michael, the fourth child is attending college in Washington state.

Children of Archibald Asay Lamoreaux and Merverda Mabel Claridge:

- #1052 1. Archie Andre Lamoreaux: b 26 July 1932, Bryce, Ariz; md Elenor Louise Elmer, 2 children.
- #1053 2. Jeanine Lamoreaux: b 3 Jan 1935, Mesa, Ariz; md 20 July 1952 Lester Miller. 2 children.
- #1054 3. Joseph Ray Lamoreaux: b 19 Nov 1939, Mesa, Ariz;
- #10554. Michael Ellis Lamoreaux: b 16 March 1944, Mesa, Ariz.
- #1056 5. Melba Yvette Lamoreaux: b 6 Aug 1947, White Salmon, Wash.
- #10576. Merverda Lynette Lamoreaux: b 24 June 1952, Hood River, Ore.

#447 ALICE LAMOREAUX¹¹, **Ray Deloss[Delos]**¹⁰, **Lydia Lavara Crockett**⁹, **Alvin**⁸, **David**⁷, **James**⁶, **Isaac**⁵, **Nathaniel**⁴, **John**³, **Joshua**², **Thomas Crockett**¹.

Fourth child of **Ray Deloss Lamoreaux and Mabel Asay**: b 19 Oct 1911, Bryce, Ariz; md 19 Jan 1930 Safford, Ariz; to Arthur Chesley (Ft. Thomas, Ariz.) son of Edgar Chesley and Lucy Allen (b 22 March 1908, Ariz.); div. after 3rd child born. Md 2nd Carl J. Stromberg.

Their home is now in Pomona, Calif. She is employed by the Pacific State Hospital Home for Retarded Children as a Psychiatric Technician. Alice was always loved by those who knew her, as do these retarded children love her and call her mother.

Children of Arthur Chesley and Alice Lamoreaux:

- #1058: 1. Arthadean Chesley: b Feb 1931, Bryce, Ariz; d Feb 1931.
- #1059 2. Edgar Ray Chesley: b 6 Oct 1932, Tempe, Ariz; md Dorothy Leesch.
- #1060 3. Helen Anita Chesley: b 22 Dec, 1934, Mesa, Ariz; md Johnny Fishback.

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#445 RAYMOND W. LAMOREAUX¹¹, **Ray Deloss[Delos]**¹⁰, **Lydia Lavara Crockett**⁹, **Alvin**⁸, **David**⁷, **James**⁶, **Isaac**⁵, **Nathaniel**⁴, **John**³, **Joshua**², **Thomas Crockett**¹. Fifth child of Ray Deloss L_oreaux and Mabel Asay: b 15 Sept 1914, Bryce, Ariz; md 9 Aug 1935 Lucy Cardon (b 12 July 1916, Bighamton, Adz.) daughter of Louis Paul Cardon and Edith J. Done. 8 children:

After their marriage they went to Mesa where he was employed by the Standard Oil Co. as station attendant, then manager, first at Mesa, Globe, Gila Bend, then returning to Mesa again where they built a lovely home. He established a lumber business, owning and operating a yard until selling and moving to American Fork, Ut. where he bought several acres

of land which he traded for the Ambassador Cottages in Salt Lake City. He also operates a Chevron Station in American Fork, Ut. He has always been active in the church: was counselor to the bishop in Mesa Second Ward, Sunday School Superintendent, YMMIA Superintendent, etc. In American Fork Lucy has also been active in the church. They own their own home in American Fork, Utah.

Children of Raymond W. Lamoreaux and Lucy Cardon:

- #1061 1. William Ray Lamoreaux: b 15 Jan 1937, Mesa, Ariz.
- #1062 2. Jack Wayne Lamoreaux: b 30 Oct 1938, Mesa, Ariz.
- #1063 3. Lucy Suzanne Lamoreaux: b 25 May 1941, Mesa, Ariz.
- #1064 4. Carolyn Lamoreaux: b 28 Oct 1944, Tempe, Ariz.
- #1065 5. Thomas Cardon Lamoreaux: b 26 March 1946, Mesa, Ariz.
- #1066 6. Beverly Lamoreaux: b 13 Sept 1949, Mesa, Ariz.
- #10677. Pamela Jean Lamoreaux: b 21 April 1953, Mesa, Ariz.
- #1068 8. James Paul Lamoreaux: b 6 Jan 1956, American Fork, Utah.

#449 LYDIA LAVERA LAMOREAUX¹¹, Ray Deloss[Delos]¹⁰, Lydia Lavara Crockett⁹, Alvin⁸, David⁷, James⁶, Isaac⁵, Nathaniel⁴, John³, Joshua², Thomas Crockett¹. Sixth child of Ray Deloss Lamoreaux and Mabel Asay: b 13 Aug 1916, Bryce, Ariz; md 31 Oct 1933 to James Larence Taylor (b 31 May 1913, Pima, Ariz.) son of Frank Taylor and Lucy McBride. 4 children.

They have resided in Pima, Ariz. since their marriage and own their home. He is employed by a trucking company as a mechanic. Vera is an excellent housekeeper, a good neighbor, wife, and mother.

Children of James Larence Taylor and Lydia Lavera Lamoreaux, born in Mesa, Ariz:

- #1069 1. Larry Wane Taylor: b 31 Jan 1935.
- #1070 2. Patsey Lavera Taylor: b 23 May 1937.
- #1071 3. Nedra Taylor: b 11 Oct 1949.
- #1072 4. Scot Timothy Taylor: b 9 Dec 1959.

#451 ZELMA LAMOREAUX¹¹, Ray Deloss[Delos]¹⁰, Lydia Lavara Crockett⁹, Alvin⁸, David⁷, James⁶, Isaac⁵, Nathaniel⁴, John³, Joshua², Thomas Crockett¹. Eighth child of Ray Deloss Lamoreaux and Mabel Asay: b 26 March 1920, Bryce, Ariz; md 29 May 1937, Mesa, Ariz. to Alton Lavern Merkley (b 12 Oct 1915, Mesa, Ariz.) son of LaVern M. Merkley and Daisy Annie Hurley.

They have lived in Mesa all of their married life except a few years when they lived in White Salmon, Wash. They own a home in Mesa where she is employed with the 'Singer Machine Co. /as a saleslady. He has been employed by

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Maricopa Highway Dept. as shop foreman for several years. Zelma is an excell! hou8ekeeper and very neat in person. 4 children; born in Mesa, Ariz:

- #1073 1. Ray Lavern Merkley: b 5 March 1937.
- #1074 2. Odis LeRoy Merkley: b 28 Oct 1940.
- #1075 3. John Dune Merkley: b 1 Feb 1942.

#10764. Ronie Max Merkley: b 27 Nov 1943.

#452 **BUENA LAMOREAUX**¹¹, **Ray Deloss[Delos]**¹⁰, **Lydia Lavara Crockett**⁹, **Alvin**⁸, **David**⁷, **James**⁶, **Isaac**⁵, **Nathaniel**⁴, **John**³, **Joshua**², **Thomas Crockett**¹.. Ninth child of **Ray Deloss[Delos] Lamoreaux and Mabel Asay**: b 6 Oct 1922, Bryce, Ariz; md 1st 2 June 1940 Mesa Temple to **Var Haws Rowley** (b 21 Aug 1921, Binghamton, Ariz.) son of **Jesse Nash[Noah] Rowley and Martha Haws**. 5 children. Md 2nd 12 April 1962, Las Vegas, Nev. to Jack Wane Thomas (b 2 Oct 1935, Dallas, Texas) son of Charles William Thomas and Lucille Bruland. 1 child.

Buena and husband Jack own and operate dancing schools. **Buena** has been very active in the church, holding positions both in wards and the stake. Her eldest son, Kenneth, is a licensed plumber in Mesa, and is active in the church.

Children of **Var Haws Rowley and Buena Lamoreaux**:

#1077 1. Kenneth Lyly[Lyle] Rowley: b 18 April 1942, Mesa, Adz; md 8 Jan 1960, Mesa, Ariz. to Sharon Kay Carpenter. 1 child.

#1078 2. **April Kathleen. Rowley**: b Nov_1945, Tempe. Ariz.

#1079 3. **Gordon_Heber Rowley**: b 15 Feb 1947, "" Tempe, Ariz.

#1080 4. **Var Chris Rowley**: b 21 Aug 1950, Mesa, Ariz.

#1081 5. **Penny Ann Rowley**: b 31 July 1952, Mesa, Ariz.

Child of Jack Wane Thomas and Buena Lamoreaux:

#1082 1. **Jack Wane Thomas, Jr.**: b 6 Jan 1963, Mesa, Ariz.

#453 **MAX ALFRED LAMOREAUX**¹¹, **Ray Deloss[Delos]**¹⁰, **Lydia Lavara Crockett**⁹, **Alvin**⁸, **David**⁷, **James**⁶, **Isaac**⁵, **Nathaniel**⁴, **John**³, **Joshua**², **Thomas Crockett**¹.. Tenth child of **Ray Deloss Lamoreaux and Mabel Asay**: b 27 Nov 1924, Bryce Ariz; md 5 Jan 1943, Tempe, Ariz. to Iris Joy Arrington (b 14 Oct 1926, Gilmer, Texas) daughter of Dossie Dolton Arrington and Lola Jeanette Roberts.

They have been active in the church. Max is employed as electrician for the city of Mesa. He is foreman over a group of workers. 5 children:

#1083 1. **Terry Max Lamoreaux**: b 20 July 1946, Mesa, Ariz.

#1084 2. **Sheryl Ann Lamoreaux**: b 30 June 1949, Kansas City, Missouri.

#1085 3. **Cathryn Sue Lamoreaux**: b 16 April 1953, Kansas City, Kansas.

#1086 4. **Patricia Nan Lamoreaux**: b 28 Dec 1954, Kansas City, Kansas.

#1087 5. **Richard Ray Lamoreaux**: b 5 Oct 1956, Mesa, Ariz.

#454 **ANNA LOU LAMOREAUX**¹¹, **Ray Deloss[Delos]**¹⁰, **Lydia Lavara Crockett**⁹, **Alvin**⁸, **David**⁷, **James**⁶, **Isaac**⁵, **Nathaniel**⁴, **John**³, **Joshua**², **Thomas Crockett**¹. Eleventh child of **Ray Deloss Lamoreaux and Mabel Asay**: b 14 June 1927, Bryce, Ariz; md 12 July 1943, Buster Jack Maner (b 6 Sept 1927, Pima, Ariz.) son of Jimmie Edgar Maner and Mabel Chatfield.

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At the age of five Anna Lou moved with her parents to Mesa, Ariz. Where she

attended high school, as well as completing grade school there. Her husband is employed by the N.R.A. Utility Co. in Pima. They own a home a few miles from Pima where she has been active in Primary and other organizations. Her children are also active. Anna Lou is employed as a clerk in a merchantile business.

Jimmie Ray is attending college in Thatcher, Ariz. and is planning on going on a mission in Aug of 1963. They were both excellent parents and were much grieved when their little 12 year old girl, Janette, passed away with cancer. 3 children

#1088 1. Jimmie Ray Maner: b 10 Aug 1944, Tempe, Ariz.

#1089 2. Janette Mabel Maner: b 12 Jan 1946, Tempe, Ariz; d 25 July 1958.

#1090 3. Barbara Ann Maner: b 29 Dec 1947, Safford, Ariz. [d 1979]

#455 SYBIL NORMA LAMOREAUX¹¹, **Ray Deloss[Delos]**¹⁰, **Lydia Lavara Crockett**⁹, **Alvin**⁸, **David**⁷, **James**⁶, **Isaac**⁵, **Nathaniel**⁴, **John**³, **Joshua**², **Thomas Crockett**¹. Twelfth child of **Ray Deloss Lamoreaux and Mabel Asay**: b 15 March 1930, Bryce, Ariz; md 22 Dec 1952, Mesa Temple to Norval Craig Jespersen (b 30 Sept 1929, Tucson, Ariz.) son of William LeRoy Jespersen and Grace May Jarvis. 2 children:

They have both received their degrees from the University. Sybil was teaching at the time of her marriage and has taught several years since, but prefers being a housewife and caring for their children. They are both very active in the church and enjoy attending session at the temple. Norvel is employed with the U.S. Government and was sent to LaRay, Bolivia, South America for a year. In Bolivia they adopted a darling baby girl whom they named Jill. Norval filled a mission for the church in 1949 in Uruguay, South America.

Children of Norval Craig Jespersen and Sybil Norma Lamoreaux:

#1091 1. Jennifer Jespersen: b 30 Sept 1947, Washington, D.C.

#1092 2. Jill Jespersen: b Sept 1962, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

[They also adopted Spencer]

#456 HAROLD G. LAMOREAUX¹¹, Guy Vivian¹⁰, **Lydia Lavara Crockett**⁹, **Alvin**⁸, **David**⁷, **James**⁶, **Isaac**⁵, **Nathaniel**⁴, **John**³, **Joshua**², **Thomas Crockett**¹. First child of Guy Vivian Lamoreaux and Mary Ann Peck: b 3 Nov 1915, Bryce, Ariz; md 15 July 1943, Pocomoke, Md. to Jean Rose Peterson (b 18 Sept 1923, Chincoteague, Va.) daughter of Isaac Demarest Peterson and Minnesota Tarr. 2 children.

The following information was received from Harold via sister, Norma: Harold graduated from Chandler, Ariz. high school in 1932, Ariz. State Univ., Tempe, 1936, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, 1938. Occupation: Investigator, U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service, Wash. D.C.; an immigration officer since 1941, stationed in Norfolk, Va. and Wash. D.C. First job, after graduating from college was teaching in the grade school in Chandler, Ariz. Our residence is 2505 Keating St., S.E., Washington, 21, D.C. Actually Hillcrest Heights, Md. We have lived in Norfolk, Va., Eugene, Ore., and Chandler, Ariz. Church activities: member of Stake Sunday School Supt. (second assistant) of the Potomac Stake (part of No. Va. and the District of Columbia, and part of Md.) previously served on Washington Stake Sunday School Board. Major in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve; active duty during World War II, 1943-46,

and the Korean War 1951-55. Met wife, Jean Rose, while we were both employed by the Immigration & Naturalization Service in Norfolk, Va. We were married during the war at Pocomoke, Md. in a double wedding ceremony (Jean's sister Marguerite Peterson and LeRoy Hill were the other couple). Jean was converted to the Mormon Church in 1950...

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[I skip from here to page 291h. It is filled with descendants of Thomas Crockett]

Lydia Lavera Crockett Lamoreaux's daughter Muriel writes ...

"My folks [**Archibald & Lydia Lamoreaux**] had moved from Utah to Arizona for my **mother's** health as she had organic heart trouble. They had to build a home in Matthewsville, but it was so lonely for **mother** there that she went to Thatcher to be with her sister, Delia, who had a month old baby. They were awfully good to **mother**. When I was born **mother** was very sick for a long time and they didn't know if she would make it or not. We were not able to go home until the last of Feb. [This was taken from my **mother's** diary]. I found I was a member of a wonderful pioneer family. We all worked hard but we had a good feeling of happiness in our family. I received my education in the school my **father** worked so hard to get the people to help build and he and his boys worked hard on the building of it. They also built us a home. No one had much means to build with so we sold all the grain we could spare to help built it; these are the things that make up good memories for families. I married George Clyde Matthews, a grandson of Joseph Matthews, a scout with Brigham Young's company. Five daughters were born to us. We lived in Matthewsville for a few years and then went to Texas to help Clyde's father in the construction of roads there. We lived in a large tent on the outskirts of town. After 3 years we moved back to Phoenix. **Mother and dad** came to live with us for awhile, **mother** was feeling so miserable. She passed away at our home, then we moved to Mesa to take care of my father and help on the farm. Our marriage wasn't working out and after a separation and then another try at it, that proved to be a mistake, we were divorced. After the death of my father, I married Daniel Alonzo Matthews, an uncle of George Clyde. The past twenty years married to Lon, as everyone calls him, have been very happy. He has proved to be a wonderful husband and father. Three of my daughters have been sealed to him, Melva, Ella and Hazel. Lon and I moved from Phoenix to Riverside, Calif. We still live there in a home we built among large walnut trees. We have 14 grandchildren and 4 great grandchildren.

Children of George Clyde Matthews and Muriel Lamoreaux:

1. Melva Matthews: b 31 May 1915, Thatcher, Ariz; md 12 Nov 1935 William J Blackburn. 3 children.
2. Nida Matthews: b 15 Sept 1916, Thatcher, Ariz; md 25 Dec 1933 Jack Kellis. 1 child. Md 2nd 26 Dec 1938 Jean LeRoy Millett. 1 child.
3. Ella Matthews: b 3 Jan 1918, G1enbar, Ariz; md 9 Sept 1939 Ellsworth Gibson Newton. 3 children.
4. Verba Matthews: b 4 Mar 1920, Thatcher, Ariz; md 25 June 1937 W.R. Neely. 1 child. Md 2nd 20 Jan 1926 William Fredrick Hornby. 1 child.
5. Hazel Matthews: b 6 May 1925, Phoenix, Ariz; md 9 Jan 1942 Elwin H. Pew. 4 children.

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page 291h has pictures of a reunion, a certificate and
"Brown Head Light - Vinalhaven, Main" [scanned]

page 291i has pictures of Church, Delia Byam & Sarah Heywood,
A newspaper article about the city of Logan being 70
[entire page scanned]

APPENDEX A

[This includes families not included in info above.]

APPENDEX B

Some other branches of the Crockett family

Lists a probable brother... & some descendents page 292
Jonathan CROCKETT⁵, Nathaniel⁴, John³, Joshua², Thomas Crockett¹.

Lists a probable brother... & some descendents Page 298
Nathaniel CROCKETT(3)⁷, Isaac(2)⁶, Isaac⁵, Nathaniel⁴, John³, Joshua², Thomas
Crockett¹.

APPENDEX C

Miscellaneous Information

From Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution

Lists an Isaac Crocker 10 May 1778
Isaac Crocker 1 Nov 1775

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

FROM MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION,

p. 119-120:

Isaac Crocker [sic], Barnstable. Return of men enlisted into Continental Army dated May 10, 1778; residence, Barnstable; enlisted for town of Barnstable; joined Capt. Russell's co., Col. Bradford's regt; enlistment, 3 years, to expire Jan., 1780; also, list of men mustered by Joseph Otis, Muster Master for Barnstable Co., dated May 31, 1777; Capt. John Russel's co., Col. Bradford's regt; mustered May 20, 1777; also, private, 6th co., Col. Gamaliel Bradford's regt; Continental Army pay accounts for service from May 10, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also, Capt. John Russell's co., Co. Bradford's regt; muster return [year not given]; reported on furlough; also, same co. and regt; return of men in camp on or before Aug. 15, 1777; enlisted May 16, 1777; joined June 26, 1777; deserted July 1, 1778; also, same co. and regt; muster roll for Dec., 1778; reported on furlough; also, certificate dated Boston, May 24, 1779, signed by Col. Bradford, stating that said Crocker [sic] enlisted into Capt. Russell's co., Col. Bradford's regt., for the term of 3 years; that he joined on or before Aug 15, 1777, and had not been absent without leave although returned as a deserter through mistake; certificate endorsed "now of the corps of invalids;" also, Private, Capt. Moses McFarland's co. of invalids, Col. Lewis Nichola's regt; muster rolls dated Sept. 9, 1779, and Oct. 2, 1779; company stationed at Boston; also, same co. and regt.; muster roll for Oct, 1779; reported deserted Oct. 15, 1779; company stationea at Boston.

Isaac Crocker [sic]. Private, Capt. Micah Hamblin's co.; service from Nov. 1, 1775,-to -Dec. 31, 1775, 61 days, in defence of seacoast; also Capt. Micah Hamlen's (Matross) co., Col. Freeman's regt; service, 8 days, on an alarm at Dartmouth, Bedford and Falmouth in Sept., 1778; also Private, same co. and regt.; service, 2 days, guarding prisoners belonging to the British ship "Somerset" from Barnstable to Plymouth, Nov.9,1778; also same co. and regt.; service, 2 days, on an alarm at Falmouth in April, Mayor Sept., 1779; also, Capt. Micah Hamlen's co., Lieut. Col. Hallet's regt.; enlisted Aug. 12, 1780; discharged Oct. 30, 1780; service 2 mos. 20 days, travel included; company detached to reinforce Continental Army for 3 months.

It is often difficult to obtain proof of patriotic service during the Revolutionary period unless a man fought with the organized militia or a Continental Line regiment. Therefore, the following list of settlers on Vinalhaven, an island off the coast of Maine in Penobscot Bay, before 1775, may produce a long-sought-for patriot for a potential member [DAR].

These men were frequent victims of the "shaving mills"--boats manned by Tories who robbed the loyal settlers of their crops and animals, burned their houses and, after the British occupied Castine, forced many to leave their families and work upon the enemy fortifications. Many men served during the expeditions to the Penobscot; but before the end of the war, the enemy had so plundered and burned that the families became refugees, not returning to the island until after the peace.

This list was obtained for a Historical Sketch of the Town of Vinalhaven by Albra Josephine Vinal, prepared on the One Hundredth Anniversary of the town. Additional data are supplied where possible, to help a descendant identify the man.

[Included in the list is:]

Justus Ames (Eames), b 1744, Marshfield, Mass., wife (1) **Judith Arey**, 10-7-72 (1772); (2) Widow. Orr

FROM HISTORY OF TOWN OF VINALHAVEN, ME. pub. 1900, pp. 9-10:

Names of inhabitants in March 1785 on bottom of a petition:

John Calderwood, James Stinson, Increase Leadbetter, James Jewell, Anthony Coombs,
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James Douglas, Mary Coombs-widow, Jeremiaiah Philbrooks, Increase Leadbetter, Jr., John Smith, Isreal Carber, Cabel Carver, Sam'l Calderwood, Isaahar Lane, John Burgess, Jr., Ephraim Perry, James Beveridge, Mark Eames, Cushen Thomas-a minor-, Jos. Woster, Jr., James Heard, James Dunham, John Perry, Stephen Carver, **Justus Eames**, Archibale MCMullen, Jona. Robbins, Sam'l Thomas, Joel Philbrook, Luther Leabetter, WID. Calderwood-a minor-, WID. Vinal, James Calderwood, Job Philbrook, John Leadbetter, Joseph Green, Thos. Brown, Reuben Brown, John Burgess, Isaac Airy, John Hambleton, Thaddues Carver, Jona. Foster, Penelope Winslow-widow, Wm. Cooper, James Cooper, Jr., Benjamin Robbins, Thomas Cooper, WID. Bassick, Thos. Beveridge, James Cooper, Jos. Waterman, Anthony Dwyer, James Whaling, WID. Perry, Benjamin Kent, Nath'l Wooster, Benjamin Carr, Jos. Wooster, Ebenezer Crabtree, Matthew Beveridge-a minor.

A footnote noted one was a negro.

Survey made by Rufus Putnam--the following resolutions were passed by gen'l court comwl'th of Mass-in Senate, March 1, 1786: Survey and plan of certain islands lying in the Penobscot Bay within the county of Lincoln, called Fox Islandstaken by Rufus Putnam in the year 1785-that said islands containe 16,527 acres-and not more than one-half of said islands of any value, whereon were 75 settlers before the 1st day of Jan 1784, etc.

Vinalhaven's early history--Oct 27, 1891. Long article--last paragraph reading: **Nathaniel Crockett**, the first settler of these islands, in the year 1766 was a stout, robust man who endured hardships and fatigue with courage and fortitude and encouraged other settlers who afterwards settled on said islands.

From "Zion's Advocate" June 9, 1909:

Legend of Crockett's Cove. The following Legend of Crockett's Cove, contributed by "Barney Berry," to the Lewiston Journal, concerns traditions in Deer Isle, Maine and reads as follows:

On the western side of Deer Isle near **Crockett's Cove**, stands a high bluff nearly surrounded by water. Many years ago the wily Indians had their wigwams on the shore. Their living was principally clams and fish taken from the waters along the Maine coast. There are now shells to the depth of many feet on the banks near here. Tall trees grew on the bluff and the waves dashed wild and high and in storms mighty seas broke on the shore.

Most conspicuous among the Indian tribe living at this place was a large fierce, eagle-eyed chief, noted for his extreme cruelty, who possessed a young and lovely daughter called Sweetlips, who was as mild and good as the old chief was ferocious. The chief watched with jealous eyes each young brave who came near Sweetlips, and the wigwam. But in spite of Eagle Eye, a dart from Cupid's arrow entered the heart of the Indian maiden. A young brave was driven on the shore in a terrible tempest like to die alone, far from his native tribe. It appears that Sweetlips was wandering on the shore when, hearing a faint moan, she ran with haste to the spot whence the sound proceeded, finding there the suffering brave, apparently lifeless; raising him in her arms she dragged him to a wigwam and after much careful attention brought him back to consciousness. As Sweetlips gazed on his handsome face her heart passed from her keeping.

Eagle Eye had for some time seen a subtle change in his lovely child and guessed only too well the cause. At last the old chief tracked her to the young brave's hiding place. So terrible was his wrath that he could scarcely refrain from killing him then and there. Controlling his anger, however, he proceeded to plan a more sweet revenge.

The time soon came when the Indian maiden determined to brave the father's anger and fly with her Indian lover. The old chief had also been vigilant and knew they were soon to embark, when his adored Sweetlips would fill her place in his wigwam no more.

On a dark, stormy night, the two lovers silently stole along the cliff, hand in hand, Eagle Eye stealthily following until they came nearer and nearer to the edge of the cliff where their canoe was fastened. When on the very edge, a rush

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ing sound was heard and a huge form hurled itself against the young brave and headlong he was plunged from the cliff to the rocks below.

With a shriek of despair, Sweetlips sprang after her Indian brave and both lay, crushed and bleeding, on the rocks below. The old chief, Eagle Eye, lingering for a time, stern, silent, and restless. Then he followed his dying daughter and his body also was found stretched on the rocks below. It is said now, along the coast near Crockett's Cove, when the storm is raging and the waves roll high in anger that the old chief, Eagle Eye, may be seen on the cliff, searching the rocks below for his beautiful daughter and her Indian brave.

.....

FROM Collection of New Hampshire Historical Society, Ancient Form of Indenture:

"This Indenture Witnesseth that **Nathan Knight** one time of Blackpotm with the consent of my father-in-law Harry Bracken and Elend his wife have put myself apprentice to Samuel _____ of Portsmouth in county of Portsmouth and bound mason after the manner of an apprentice with him to serve and abide the full space and term of twelve years and 5 months, etc., etc. Signed and sealed in the presence of William Dore, Nov 25, 1676.

See Maine Wills, 1640-1760: George **Knight** made will, 9th day of April 1671, mentioning wife Eliner and **son Nathan** and daughter Elizabeth. Nathan signed his mark--which was a big N, probably because he was very ill as is mentioned in the Will, witnesses attested. Oct 1671.

Nathan Knight was **an early settler** again at Scarborough where he was a "lot layer" and officer in the Indian Wars under his brother-in-law, Col.. Thomas Westbrook. Nathan's son-in-law, **John Crockett** was also a soldier in some Indian war. The first **Nathaniel Crockett** was the son of **John and Mary Knight Crockett**. John Crockett son Nathaniel, with Jonathan and Nathaniel Crockett, son of the first Nathaniel all later settled at Penabscot Bay where old John died at Fox Islands. His son Nathaniel died at Ash Point, Nathaniel, Jr. died in Ohio of Fever near Kanesville, Ohio. Eunice Cooper Crockett, wife of Nathaniel, Jr. is buried at Lowell, near Tiffin, Ohio. A monument mentions grandchildren, sons of James and Mary Haskell Crockett.

The **oldest Crockett Deeds at Knox Co.** records shows that of **Old John Crockett** claimed that he owned 400 acres at Ash Point and that he made good-the deed as early as 1770 when he sold what is known as the Crockett Farm, at Ash Point. Later his son purchased about the same land. Probably John's title was proved to be no good.

FROM THE **FIRST CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1790:**

Hancock County: Township No.6 (West side of Union River):

Head of household Free white males over 16 Free white males under 16 Free white females

	over 16	under 16	
Samuel Young	3	3	
Vinalhaven town:			
Justus Ames	2	3	4
Isaac Crockett	2	5	2

[In Utah?] A school district was created and the first school election was held in Aug. 1872. The following were elected as the school trustees: Charles O. Card, **Alvin Crockett** and Robert Davidson.

Following the strong inclinations for the spoken drama expressed by the pioneers of Utah, the Settlers of Cache Valley took an active interest in dramatics along with their schools and religious meetings. A small stage was made and later some scenery with wings was painted. **David Crockett's** name appeared among those of the early ones who took parts in the little plays.

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80 Mechanic St.
Camden, Maine
April 29, 1963

Mrs. Donna Hopkins
P.O. Box 103
Millville, Utah

Dear Mrs. Hopkins:

My father, Leon O. Crockett, received your letter this afternoon, but as he is ill, I, his daughter Margaret, am going to type the answer for him. The following is as dictated by him.

I am glad and interested to receive your letter. One thing that is very interesting to me, and would like you to explain, before your book is printed, is the connection between **James of Vinalhaven who married Elizabeth Brackett**, and John who presumably is father of this James. After 40 years of research in this connection, I have been unable to prove that James' father was "any" John. The Johns in Vinalhaven were either too old or too young, one having died in 1770 and the other much too young to be James' father.

The John, son of Ephraim (as in your letter) is buried in Laconia, New Hampshire.

Tomorrow I'll endeavor to write you a letter more in detail explaining a few of the difficulties in this connection. I also advise you to look up at the **Historical Society Salt, Salt Lake City, notes pertaining to Isaac Crockett**, taken from a fifty-four page collection on this surname, among the records of Dr. Benjamin Lake Noyes. These records are entirely unindexed and consist of newspaper clippings, typewritten and handwritten excerpts from town, court and land records: deeds, wills, etc., of Deer Isle and vicinity. Their library call # **Maine D4s, sec. series, Vol.7, Cno--cu.**

Sincerely yours,
[signed] L.O. Crockett

[original spelling from the book is used here.]
April 30, 63.

Dear Mrs. Hopkins-Crockett Cousin:

I was very pleased to hear from you and your remarks about the Crockett book were very interesting. I trust that you Recd., the letter my daughter wrote for me last night.

I am glad that you have a book on New England Crocketts, ready to print.

Someone has done a lot of work and more bother to come: if my experience with my tiny affair is any evidence. One whole page was left and had to be printed and inserted in each book.

I have been working on this New England Crockett family for half my life and during that time I have made hundreds of fine friends; Crocketts & otherwise. I always do everything I can to help others in all ways and specially in this Crockett search. I find that **there has been a large amount of wrong information passed along and even printed in books.**

From the first I made it a point to put down a record and its origin. When I am almost positive I say so and then explain why I think a thing is so and why I am not sure.

I am wondering if you ever heard of a Mr. Evans of Chicago, Ill. that made a Crockett search because his wife was a Crockett--deriving from Vinalhaven, Me. and descendance[sic] of your James? In running his wife's genealogy back he ran into a record that seemed to show that **the wife of Joshua Crockett, the first in America.**

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Had been arrested for standing on her head in a Tavern while an English Officer drank a toast from her boot heels. Apparently she was fined some shillings. At first I was misled and thought she was our ancestor. (Often I said I was proud of her and wish I could have been there to have paid her fine.) The past two years I have spent about ten trips to Portland, Me., for a close search of all New Hampshire records available. **I find that the woman that was before the court in the case of "standing on her head" was not Joshua's wife in the first place and that the case had been bungled in recording.** The woman involved was probably either an aunt or grandmother by marriage and she did not stand on her head but what was to me ten times worse—she had gone to court and accused another woman of doing the trick. The **Trickey** woman (that is not slang, but the name of **Joshua Crockett's wife, and my ancestor and might be yours**) **Mrs Trickey**, had to pay a fine or, much worse, go to two Public Meetings at Dover and stand up and confess that she lied. (It comes to my mind that a later ancestor of mine, and might be yours, was the first case that I ever noted where **a woman accused of being a Witch actually sued her accusers and recovered judgement in amount of twelve pounds money.** That was a wife of Thomas Shop at what is now Charlestown, Mass. part of Boston. When the Puritons arrived about 1629 they drove him off. Probably he was trading with the Indians and they wanted the business. He went to Portsmouth, N.H. His daughter married into the family of Col. Thomas Westbrook, the Indian Fighter. Thomas had a sister that married Nathan Knight the "Lot Layer". **Knight's daughter Mary married my [and may be yours] John Crockett.**

This John sold about all of Ash Point about 1770 but evidently died at what is now Vinalhaven, before 1771. This record is bullet proof. John and Mary lived at **Scarboro, Me. and Falmouth, (now Portland or Westbrook) then down here to Penobscot Bay** region. One of their sons was Jonathan, born Scarboro. One of the first and most important settlers of what is now Rockland, Me. Another was **Nathaniel, my ancestor.**) All of this is **well established.**

I have a good record of the family of John the son of the Old John. The later John went north to West Central Maine--I have that ready for printing but that branch wanted me to pay the printing bill so I stopped dead on that line. Have them down to less than 50 years

ago.

The only Crockett family living at Vinalhaven during the Revolutionary War was **that of Isaac Crockett**, with six sons. The oldest two were Isaac, Jr., and Solomon. We have their marriages. This James could or could not have been one of the others. If he was Isaacs' son he could have (or not) been born at Vinalhaven. We are not sure if Isaac stayed on the Island continually. He was there in 1790 with six boys--one over 16--5 under. He had married a Widow, but no one knows just when. She was married to her first husband, James Toburn or Tobin, in 1762 as of Pemaquid. Both of them. For some years I wondered about the time that first Isaac Crockett had arrived in Vinalhaven, because **he did not sign petition for a town in 1786 as did most of the inhabitants**. He could easily have been away at sea fishing. It was only about a month ago that I located a deed that had been skipped when new books of deeds covering what is now Knox County were copied. This old deed showed that Isaac Crockett had sold his land at the Great Fox Island (Vinalhaven) in 1774. That would bring him in that locality at a time when my family of Crocketts were selling their lands on the Islands. **By the time that the Revolution was under way old Nathaniel and his sons had all settled (as far as we knew unless Isaac was one of them)** on the mainland at Tomaston, now Rockland, Owls Head, Ash Point, etc.

Now to drop all of this confusing stuff--I will go off to New Hampshire and look at Richard, son of the first Ephraim of Kittery. That Richard went from Kittery to Stratham, N.H., but when his father Ephraim made his will he left him some 50 acres (this from memory) near Braveboat Harbor, near the line of the town of York. Old Ephraim left everything to his wife (except as before mentioned and son Ephraim, who was under age). I have never been able to locate this Ephraim the second. He did sell in York County Deeds. (They are in excellent shape as is the will.)

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Now back to Richard. He was probably some man in his community and his death was noted in the records as "Old Mr. Richard Crockett, died today." I have the records from several writers. Takes more than I feel like doing right now. I think it was in 1757. He was a very old man. This Richard had sons. I am not sure of the exact number, but most are known. One son was Ephraim, one was Richard, and this second Richard was a resident of Cape Elizabeth, Falmouth, (Portland) and Deer Isle, where he probably died. **Get and read the History of Deer Isle by Hosmer. Also look up the folder of records and writings that are at your Church Historical Society at Salt Lake City. Dr. B. Lake Noyes was a life long researcher of all families at Deer Isle and all over Penobscot Bay region.** It has been said that it took a truck to transport his collection to Salt Lake City. The story is told that he was not a Mormon. Before he died he told his wife to look around and find the best place to put his collection of History. Either she became a Mormon or just thought they would take better care of it. Then she died and the big collection was taken away from Deer Island (Stonnington)...

Our ancestors had a tough time at Portland (Old Yarmouth). The town was devastated by Indians, then by the British in the Revolution--then **a big fire destroyed all probate records about 1866.** That last is **why we have so hard a time searching now.** There are deeds but no **Probate Records.** Over on the Penobscot Bay Islands the **British burned about every house of a Patriot,** and that is why there are no good records there, until after the war ended...

Truly,
Leon Crockett.

FROM records copied by Leon o. Crockett:

[Donna-- Probably some of those Isaac Jr. were really Isaac!!! I think I got all of Isaac to any Crockett. Also all James to any Crockett. Also David to any Crockett, except the Davids I know as of Thomaston-my line.]

Crockett to Crockett land sales:

- David to James, Jr. Nov 6-32 (Knox Lands]
- Isaac to James Oct 16, 1802
- Isaac to James Jr. April 10, 1841
- Isaac, Jr. to James, Jr. 1829
- Isaac, Jr. to David May 30, 1829
- Isaac, Jr. to Oliver July 1842
- James to Samuel Y. or G. Crockett 1855
- Isaac Jr. to William Vina1.Vinalhaven 1797, sheriff sale
- David to James, Vinalhaven 1829
- Ephraim to Isaac, Vinalhaven Nov 13 1806
- James Crockett to Benj. Ary 1826
- James to Isaac Oct 16 1802
- James Jr. to James, Vinalhaven, 1829
- James Jr. to David, Vina1haven 1832
- James Jr. to Isaac, Vina1haven April 10, 184
- John to Oliver 1823
- Oliver Crockett to James, Vinalhaven 1842
- Susana Crockett to Jacob Corleton Aug 17, 1831.

FROM Leon O. Crockett: Note on Name **Isaac** in Crockett Family of Newington, N.H., Scarborough and Stroudwater, and Old Falmouth, Me. as well as Fox Islands and Penobscot Bay, Me.

See--Hoyts-Salisbery, etc. Vol II, p. 819: Marriages at Newington, N.H.

Oct 24, 1734 Isaac Trickey to Elizabeth Wells. 312

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THOMAS AND ANN CROCKETT--Three Hundred Years After

by Evan L. Reed

In some pieces of fiction the author takes pains to state that none of the characters that appear in the work were drawn from real life and that they are entirely imaginary. In this, I will take equal pains to state that the persons who appear were, three hundred years ago, real flesh and blood persons and that nothing has been imagined by the writer, but everything presented will be from the official records. It is intended to enable one to determine how far the characters and personalities of a couple of commonplace individuals, who never rose to higher position than the office of constable and who never committed any crime that would

result in notoriety, can be determined after the lapse of three centuries.

This article is written about **Thomas Crockett** who came to America about the year 1631 and lived many years at Kittery, Maine; and his wife, **Ann** whose antecedents haven't yet been determined. From this couple have descended the Crocketts of Maine who as described in the Sunday Portland Telegram in 1919, became a reliant, sturdy race who "during Colonial days were represented by shipwrights and mariners whose descendants sailed on the mighty deep and did business on great waters". "Within the past couple of years a novel Silas Crockett has been published about this sea-faring family." The Portland article went on further to say that they were of Scotch ancestry and have exhibited many of the sturdy characteristics of the Scotch, as being conservative, closemouthed, self-reliant, honest, and truth bearing. Invested with a full stock of courage and invincible determination the Scotch proverb, "The stiff knee of the steep brae fitted thee well". Without trying to divest these Crocketts of the above mentioned qualities they yet have to be divested of their Scotch ancestry so far as this Maine line is concerned, for **Col. Banks**, who has written much on Maine history and contributed much to genealogical research, who recently died, pointed out that **Thomas Crockett** swore in a deposition, he was born about 1611 and research has discovered that a Thomas born in Stoke Gabel in county Devon in 1611, which was just about as far as they could get from Scotland in England. So the Maine Crocketts can, without doing violence to their forebearers, smile at the jokes over Scotch tightfistedness.

The next evidence of the existence of **Thomas Crockett**, after his birth record, is that of his coming to America with Captain Neal with several others, as a servant. Captain Neal was endeavoring to establish a plantation under *Mason's Grant*, which was in the neighborhood of the Piscataqua River, about where Portsmouth is now located. **They arrived at Little Harbor at the mouth of the Piscataqua about 1631** (some place it later) and occupied a vacant house left by David Thompson, the first settler of New Hampshire, who moved to an island in Boston Harbor, still called Thompson's Island. Some authorities state that he moved because he had taken out land in Mason's Province. This place was just west of what later became Kittery, Maine, on the other side of the mouth of the river, where **Thomas Crockett** passed most of his days.

Ambrose Gibbons came along with Captain Neal as general manager of Factotum and **Thomas Crockett**, with three or four others served in setting up the plantation which was further up the river in the neighborhood of what is now Rollinsford, New Hampshire, and they built a house which was called Newichawannock House, after the river on which it was built. Here Thomas Crockett or Crockwood as he is called in the provincial record of New Hampshire, lived for several years and out of the past comes no complaint from Thomas, but that it was not all "beer and skittles" is strongly brought out by his boss Ambrose Gibbons, who preparing to quit in answer to a complaint from Mason as to lack of returns from his plantation, replies "You complain of your returns; you take the course to have little. A plantation must be furnished with cattle and good hire hands, and necessities for them, and not think the great looks of men and many words will be a means to raise a plantation. Those that have been-here these three years--some of them have neither money nor clothes, a great disparagement. I

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shall not need to speak of this; you shall hear of it from others. For myself, my wife, and four men, we have but 1/2 a barrel of corn, beef and pork I have not had, but one peese this three months; nor beer this four months, for I have for two and twenty months had but two bushels of malt; our number commonly has been ten. I nor the servants have neither clothes nor

money." In 1634 "The Pied Cow" came with more live stock and "one barrel of malt to make you some beer" so that the situation of **Thomas** improved a little. Gibbons, who went to Sanders Point, had **Crockett** with him for a time as a carpenter for Gibbons is debited with three weeks diet of **Thomas Crockett**. The provincial papers of New Hampshire contain in the report of the settlement of his years labor under the name of **Crockwood**. He is credited with six pounds for his year's work in beaver skins, and has deducted three pounds, 18s, 4d for provisions.

In this situation and at this stage of his career it would be safe to say that **Thomas Crockett** was not inflicted with gout nor was gluttonous or intemperate. **If born in 1611 he must have been about twenty when he came to America** and after he worked at Newichawannock House his movements are shrouded in darkness until in 1641 he was granted a neck of land within **Spruce Creek** by George which would indicate that he had won the confidence of the principal man of the province at that time. **This land was opposite Kittery Point on which Thomas Crockett at Warehouse Point had a house at one time**, and if no winged words are left to sing his praises at least **Thomas Crockett** perpetuated his memory in the names of geographical places as witness this from "Old Kittery and her Neighbors": Sailing up Spruce Creek one would soon pass a cove on the east side called in the early days, **Crockett's Cove or Creek according as it was viewed at low or high tide**. North of this was **Crockett's neck where Thomas Crockett died**. This neck was divided among his sons and sons-in-law. North of the neck was an inlet called in the old records sometimes Crockett's Black Cove and sometimes Tucker's Cove."

The fact that **Thomas**, about ten years after his arrival, had acquired land would indicate that he had decided to increase and multiply as enjoined by the Scriptures, and as he was about thirty at that time he would not be called precipitate in the matter. Just when **he married Ann, whose last name is not known, but by Banks is inferred to have been either Gunderson or Lynn**, is not known. The birth of the first born, Anne, is given as 1642. Ann will be seen later as having had a distinct personality and a fighting spirit and nothing but the loose tongues of idle gossips can be drawn from the remote past in disparagement of her character. The court and church trials in the early days must have somewhat taken the place of our present day movies for in three proceedings spades were called spades and infidelity something more earthy. Herewith we quote from the York Court Proceedings in 1653: "We present Sylvester Stover and his wife for complayneing one of another on a Lord's Day in the morning in sailing his wife did abuse him and had him go to **Thomas Crockett's** to his b----d, and carry some bread and cheese and the sayd wife of Stover said that her husband did commonly called her W-----e." It is not apparent whether the free spoken wife had the wife Ann or her daughter, aged then 11, in mind, or whether it is just uncommon looseness and freedom of expression on her part.

We next hear of **Thomas Crockett** being intrusted with the running of the Brave-boat Harbor Ferry, a position of responsibility; and then in 1651 he is given a grant of land in York (or **Georgeana**) as it was then called, "next to ye seaside between the land of Godfrey and Rayner". His being put between two of the most prominent residents of the place and the developments that took place as a result of it are very important in showing that **Thomas Crockett** had made his impress upon the people at that time.

Col. Banks, in his writings on Maine history, has pointed out with a zeal that is somewhat remindful of southern writers in justification of the rights of secession, how the Maine settlers were not intolerant Puritans, but most of them Church of England members and that the submission to Massachusetts which took place in 1652 was a consequence of the triumph of

the Puritans in England and acquiesced in because there was no other course. They had no time to spend in

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hunting heretic nor in whipping, fining, mutilating in matters of theology. They were too busy transforming the impenetrable forest into fertile farms and laying foundations for future trading centers to bother about justifications by faith, or salvation by works, and so they early declared for liberty of conscience and freedom of worship.

With the accession of Cromwell in England these liberal conformists had to acquiesce in the taking over of this province by Massachusetts and York signed the submission in 1652. The first name on the list was that of Thomas Crockett's neighbor, Edward Godfrey, a very important personage and mayor of Georgeana and later Governor of the province in 1659. He, however, did not sign until he saw that the submission would go through. The way that the servant **Thomas Crockett** had come up in twenty years is shown by the fact that his name was second on the list and later when a list was made of those signing, who would not state that they were pleased over same, Thomas Crockett's name led all the rest. In York, **Thomas Crockett's** home was along the seashore--the only one among four who did not have mister before his name. At that time land was given only to those who had some claim to gentility and his being placed in among them is evidence of how he had risen, socially and otherwise. That he and his wife without titles could hold up their own and that their tongue could be 'slander' is shown by the suit which this same Edward Gofrey and his wife entered against Mister Francis Raynes and his wife and **Thomas and Ann Crockett** in 1651. This Capt. Francis Raynes, Crockett's neighbor on the west, was a very important personage, and Banks History of York speaks of the Raynes "living in solitary grandeur on the ancestral acres at Brave Boat Harbor, doubtless on the same land that Capt. Francis built his first home." But now to the tale of woe of Anne Godfrey as aired in the York Court: "Mr. Edward Godfrey in the behalfe of Ane, his wife, against Mr. Francis Rayne and Ellin his wife, in an action of defamation and slander to the value of 50 L, the same against Crockett and his wfe. The plainfiff cometh into court and complaineth that they had lived in this place many years in good repute and fame, both in church and commonwealth. The wife of the said Francis Raynes did in most slaundersous and defamatory speeches revile the said **Ane** with words by and basely and **twas the pride of her heart to wear hir husband's hatte about** and a wastcoat wch consarned them not and not only soe but Mr. Rayner did in a publizue meeting on the Lord's Day komplayne there of to the whole congregation whereby the plaintiff is damnified in his reputation thereof to the whole congregation whereby the plaintiff is damnified in his respect desyreth legal proceedings." Said complaint against Thomas Crockett and wife Ann follows: The court took action by mentioning a joint consent for settling the matter and ordered Yt soever person shall henceforward bring any of the former differences in question before any magistrate shall forthwith be bound to ye good behavior.

From this it may be inferred that **Ann Crockett did not have a mouselike disposition and was not a new woman in the matter of female attire.** That there was no truth in the allegation that there was someone living in the house of Thomas Crockett born out of wedlock would seem to be indicated by the way she stuck out her neck in bringing to the attention of the magistrates a case of female promiscuity which is also in the York Court Records. The other gentleman along the seashore to the east of **Thomas Crockett**, Mr. William Hilton, is described as a gentleman of education and ability in the confidence of Governor Winthrop, and while he lived his wife was called Mistress Hilton. But after his death and her marriage ,to Robert

White or Whitte, a fisherman, she was termed Goody Whitte. It is in connection with her that **Ann Crockett again becomes a matter of Court Record.** In the York Court proceedings of 1657 appears: "Wee present Magdaline Wiggin the wife of James Wiggin for reporting that she saw WID. Moore and her mother, Frances Whitte in the act of adultery. Witnesses, Mis Gunnison, **Ann Crockett**, Joane Andrew."

The Court censured the offender and specified that 30 lashes were to be laid on the bare skin or to pay five pounds into the County Treasury.

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It is not apparent from the foregoing whether the offender was Magdeline Wiggins or Frances Whitte but from the following action brought by Ric. and Frances White it would appear that the latter was the aggrieved party. 1660, the Records stated: "Whereas evidence came into the Court which gave just cause of suspition of too much frequent familiarity betweene Joseph Davesse and **Ann Crockett**. It is therefore ordered that an act of seperation is put between the sd. Davesse and Ann Crockett upon the penalty of ten pounds in case the sd. persons shall be found privately, frequently or unseasonably together."

The triumph however of Goody Whitte was not long lasting as will soon be made apparent. That the couple did not possess a very savory reputation was brought out by another suit in which **Ann Crockett** is not a complainant but Mis Gunderson, the Joseph Davesse referred to above and Ephraim Lyon. The Court says: "We present Rico Whitte and his wife Frances Whitte for breach of the Sabbath by suffering men to be drunke in their house on the Lord's Day and further **lying and backe biting of their neighbors and slandering them** for their great disorder in falling out and feighting one with another and for beating company in their home and for beating Mis Gunnison and Joseph Davesse, his servants, and Ric. Whitte, being drunk several times."

That **Thomas Crockett was a man of spirit and had confidence in his sprightly Ann is shown** by the act that the same year that his wife was convicted of "the suspition" of too much "unseasonable familiarity" with Joseph Davesse (1660) the Court records show: "**Tho. Crockett in the behalfe of his---wife Ann Crockett in an action of defamation** onto the value of 60 L contra Ric. Whitte in the behalfe of his wife Fran. Whitte, defendant. The Court finds for the plaintiff, costs of court being 2:10:6 and orders that **Goody Whitte shall make a publique acknowledgment of the offense given to Ann Crockett in open court** and the like at the next Trayneing at Kittery according to order enjoyed, or otherwise Ric. Whitte her husband is to pay five pounds."

In **1657 Thomas Crockett received his only elective office, that of constable**, which in these times was considered a considerable position.

In 1659 he **is allowed to keep the ferry "over Pisctaquia River** from Hugh Gunnison's to Capt. Pendleton's for which he is to have **six pence a person for his ferriage and to have the use thereof for the life tyme**, provided he fit convincedly for it, for the doeing the Towne of Kittery is to take efectual care upon poenalty of the loss of five pounds for their neglect."

Thus it looks as if he **is back again in Kittery and it is probably about this time that he built the house on Crockett's Neck** which was divided among his heirs upon his death in 1677. Starting out as a servant and a man of all work, he is mentioned as a carpenter, fisherman, brewer, ferryman, and public official **so that he seems to have been a man of some mechanical ability, and possessed of public spirit.**

But he was not yet clear of law suits-. The big man of Portsmouth was Major Brian

Pendleton and he had bought some land of **Thomas Crockett** on the Neck and the last time he appeared on the records of the court as a litigant is when the son of Major Pendleton, Capt. Joseph, **sued him for trespass upon this land**. It would thus appear that whether Scotch or not there was some canniness in **Thomas**. As to his scrappy wife **Ann**, she seems to have become less litigious in her old age, but still **attractive enough after the death of her husband to remarry a person by the name of Diggory Jeffreys**, although one account gives her married to [NOT] Rice Thomas, which her descendants will be glad to know is untrue for all that is known of Rice Thomas indicates that he was a rather worthless character.

This completes the record life of **Thomas and Ann** but their eight children all married and became progenitors of substantial citizens throughout Maine and New Hampshire, who now have descendants in most of the states of the Union. The marriage of one of them is recorded with a descendant of Mr. William Hilton whose remarried wife caused such perturbation to Ann during her life time. At the present time none of their descendants, unless there were intermarriages, carries more than a two-thousandth part of the blood line of **Thomas and Ann Crockett**.

[page] 316 [From Lapreo Leichtenberg, 30 Nov 1942]

Isaac Crockett of Fox Islands, Penobscott Bay, and some of his family.

At this date, 1950, it is not known where the first of the name was born nor the father's name. The **1790 Federal census gives only one Crockett as head of a family at Vinalhaven, which at that time included both islands**. This was **Isaac Crockett**, with a family of one son over 16 years of age, and five sons under 16 years, and two females. The only known **Probate record of early date covering Crocketts at Fox Islands is that of a John Crockett who died about 1772**. This John seems to have been too old to have been the father of our Isaac, but he had a son Nathaniel, born 1720. The names of the children of Nathaniel are not all known, but there is good reason to think there were eight. The only Crocketts known to have lived at Fox Islands before the sons of Isaac appear on the records were the before mentioned John and his son Nathaniel, and the sons of this Nathaniel who included Nathaniel Jr., and Jonathan. Jonathan, born Scarboro, 1741 and Nathaniel, born 1720, and Nathaniel, Jr. born 1750, Falmouth, appear many times on the Lincoln, Co. Deeds. Jonathan and Nathaniel sold land at Fox Islands and Owl's Head as well as at Ash Point, many times. Some of the transfers were as early as 1770. Jonathan was one of the earliest settlers at what is now the city of Rockland, and the two Nathaniels were among the earliest at Ash Point. The tradition is that Nathaniel Sr. died at Ash Point and Eaton's History of Rockland. Thomaston & So. Thomaston states that Nathaniel Jr. **went with some of his children to Ohio**. [Could this be our Crockett in Kirtland?] This is wrong, as a large monument erected by his son Capt. James Crockett at Lowell near Tiffin, Ohio, states that he [Nathaniel Jr.] died in 1817 which was before James made his first trip to Ohio, about 1819. James moved from East Thomaston and Ash Point to Ohio, and took his mother, Eunice (Cooper) Crockett with him where she died 26 March 1847 in her 93rd year.

At present we have not located any record of how Isaac Sr. got his land title, but on **6 May 1819 Isaac Crockett, Jr. sold 69 acres on Deer Isle, which was conveyed to Isaac Crockett Jr. by Isaac Sr.** It has been said that Isaac Sr. married Hannah Randall, or Rendall, who was born in Maine. Her father was born in England, her mother born in Ireland. Isaac Sr.

died before 1807 when Hannah married Chauncey Holmes of Prospect, Me. in Belfast, Me.

The history of Deer Isle mentions that they went with the Mormons, but the first mention of Mormon Missionary work at Fox Islands was about 1837-38 when Wilford Woodruff, with one helper baptized about one hundred persons on the islands. After this work on the islands he took a large number of men and women from Maine to the west. Quite a number of these were Fox Islanders. One of the islanders who became a Mormon and after a time made quite a name for himself was **David Crockett**, the first known Crockett of New England to have two legal wives at one time and raised a family by both. This **David** lived at Logan, Utah, and was sheriff of Cache Co. for years. Many of his descendents are now living and those known to the writer are very good people. There is some question about the above **David** and some of the remarks may apply to his son, **Alvin**, who had two wives and was also a mayor of Logan, Utah. He was also a colonel of the Militia.

One of the sons of the first Isaac, was Isaac Jr. who married Hannah Allen. Mr. Judkins, of Deer Isle, gives the place of birth of Isaac, Jr. as Leadbetters or Moose Island and Prospect as the birth place of Hannah Allen. Sadie Alexander, of Gardener, wrote that Hannah was born at Deer Isle. Mr. Judkins had heard that Isaac Jr. was buried in the Jim Webb cemetery [location unknown to this writer], but probably at the top of the hill, the highest point. Mr. Burgess, of Northaven, told the writer that his grandmother told him that Isaac Crockett and wife Hannah were buried up a rise from the black road about a mile below the ferry to N. Haven, near where the fire burned several years ago (1945), on the east side of the main highway. At the time Mr. Burgess was shown the location only unmarked stones were at the graves. I understood that it was many years ago that his grandmother showed him the location. Mr. Burgess is now dead. It would be interesting to know if this was the first or second Isaac Crockett grave.

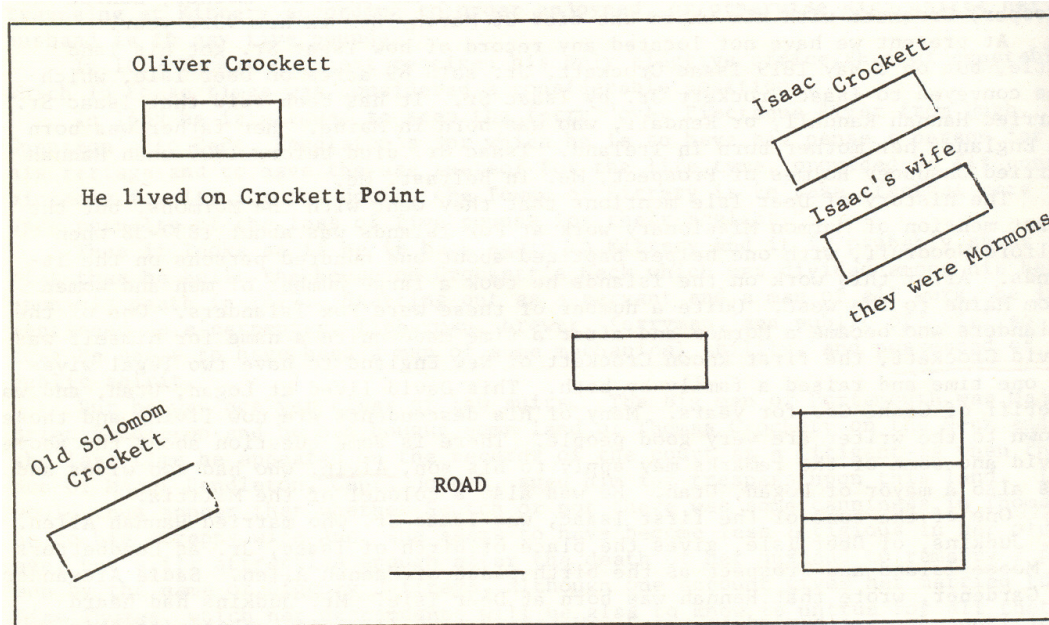
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About ten years ago a plan of a cemetery at Vinalhaven was sent me by a former resident of the island. A very extended search failed to locate any cemetery that fitted the plan. The plan plainly showed the graves of **Isaac & wife**. There were Crocketts by the name of Oliver and Old Solomon, marked on the plan as well as five unmarked graves. The graves of **Isaac and wife** and also of Solomon were at an angle from the others showing that they were **Mormons**.* If they were truly Mormon graves they must have been later than the first Isaac.

Below is a drawing from the old sketch of a cemetery at Crockett's River District, Vinalhaven, Me. as made and given to Mrs. Agnes Smalley by Mr. Norwood who was Sexton at the time. Several years after the time he made the sketch he could not seem to remember where he found the place. He told Mrs. Smalley that he did not think there were many who knew about it. He remembered it on account of the Mormon graves.

*It is the common practice in Christian burials to bury the dead with the graves facing east so that at the second coming of Christ the dead will raise up out of their graves to meet Him as He comes from the east. With the Mormon graves placed at an angle, rather than due east-west, they would not raise up to face Christ. Evidently this was the worst thing these people could think of to do to the Mormons after their death.

N..
W E
S..



Other known records apparently show that this Isaac Trickey was named for an uncle Isaac Trickey, and that was apparently the **beginning of the name of Isaac in the Crockett family.** Apparently **Sarah Trickey Crockett** the mother of **John Crockett**, married at Newington, N.H., 1718 to **Mary Knight**, kept alive the idea of the name Isaac, which influenced her grandson Nathaniel and his wife Margaret Andrews to name a son Isaac Crockett. In the memory of at least two Isaacs in the Trickey family this was a very common practice in those early days.

In the family of Nathaniel and Margaret Andrews Crockett there were at least two or three children of unknown names. This was caused by the fact that Parson Smith of Old Falmouth said that he did not intend to enter names of children in cases where the parents were recorded before as members of his church. He simply recorded baptisms by year and parents names. Sometimes he would baptise two or more under one years date. Apparently 1746 would be the date or near it for the baptism of **Isaac**, son of **Nathaniel and "Mrs. Crockett."** [Leon Crockett and other well known genealogists state that we shouldn't criticize the old Rev. because **he at least gave us the number of the children and the dates of baptism when he was a very, very busy man in perilous times. He was the only doctor they knew, as well as being their only school teacher and their religious advisor and reverend.** He covered a large territory and tried to do the very best for the physical and spiritual needs of everyone. He did a pretty good job; one for which we should be grateful rather than critical.] There was a grandchild baptised and Parson Smith remarked as follows: "On **Aug 20, 1759 as of Stroudwater (Westbrook as of 1965) 'bap. two children and grandchild (motherless) of Mrs. Crockett'**". No one knows the name of the father or mother of this baptized grandson; and the same for at least two of their own children. (This was a common practice of Parson Smith. Evidently children did not amount to much so long as they were baptized. Heaven was then open for them.

The one often mentioned as Isaac Crockett Jr. was buried at the highest point on Vinal Haven Island. To the east of the highway leading to the Ferry to North Haven. This was told to Leon O. Crockett by Zenas Burgess of North Haven in 1945. He said that his grandmother showed him the graves and the plain field stones at the head of each grave. This Isaac Crockett (3) married Hannah Allen, daughter of a minister. They have many descendants in many places (see manuscript of Leon o. Crockett). The above mentioned grave was near where the Isaac Crockett home was located on the map of Vinal Haven. This map was made about 1856 and a copy of it is in the Camden Historical Society.

It seems strange but the Crocketts of the Island must have lost memory of the Isaac Crockett Jr. (2). He probably became sick as his two places, including land, home, and fish houses were foreclosed and sold (one plot by Carver).

It is also evident that Isaac Crockett Jr. was living in the household of his father at Vinal Haven in 1800. There is some reason for thinking that he was in Portland after his property was sold and taken away from him as a Nathaniel Crockett was born there in 1799. This last Nathaniel is reported as having lost his parent and was later taken by a sea captain. In 1823 this Nathaniel married a Miss Mary White at Sodus, New York. This Mary White was known to have been born in Maine in 1805, the daughter of William White and Lydia---, born in Me.

[N.B. This family has not been located for sure. L.O.C.]

LIFE SKETCH OF DAVID ELLSWORTH

David Ellsworth, son of Israel Ellsworth and Prudence Stevens, was born 8 Oct 1809, Pittsford, Rutland Co. Vermont. Later the family moved to Canada, but returned to the U.S. to escape the Orange and Troy War. During the winter of 1929 they crossed the St. Lawrence River at Ogdensburg, New York.

We read in the Life of Heber C. Kimball, page 80, that Apostle Kimball and Elder Luke Johnson left the town of Hewton (western New York) early one morning and "a walk of six miles brought them to Esquire David Ellsworth's, where they were warmly welcomed and hospitably entertained. The apostles

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THE GOLDEN WEDDING (Ozro, Ruth, Archie, Lydia)

Just fifty years ago today,
Two maidens fair were on their way
To the Endowment House in great Salt Lake
With the ones they loved, some vows to take
Which would start them on the journey of life,
And they've stayed together through joy and strife,
Until today they're both old and gray,
But just as happy as they've been always.
Their journey has been both smooth and rough,
But they've stuck together when things looked tough.
They've been the means of bringing to earth

Large families, all of very much worth,
Each child a star in their crown will be,
When they've finished the journey upon life's sea.
Now with these few lines I feel to give way,
Wishing them many returns of the day,
And when life is finished may God receive with love
And assign them bright Mansions in Heaven above. [Geo. E. Crocket]

Dec. 26, 1928 The Golden Wedding Anniversary of **Mr. & Mrs. Archie O. Lamoreaux** was commemorated at the residence of Bishop Guy V. Lamoreaux at Mesa, Ariz. The following children were present: Orrel Lamoreaux & Dave Lamoreaux, Chandler; **Ray Lamoreaux**, Pima; Guy Lamoreaux, Mesa; Mrs Grover Hoopes, Thatcher; Douglas Lamoreaux & Mrs G.C. Matthews, Phoenix; and Mrs. Chas. A. Cox, Prescott; thirty-three grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. Mr. & Mrs. S.B. Tenney of Chandler and Miss Sybil Hopkins of Salt Lake City, a niece, were special guests. A banquet was given at two o'clock and the following members of the family furnished a program: Harold, Tenney, Lydia, Guy V., **Buena**, Alice, and A.O. Lamoreaux; Betty Hoopes, Verba Matthews, Mrs. Tenney, and the Mrs. Dave C. Lamoreaux, Grover Hoopes, D.B. Lamoreaux, Chas. Cox, **Ray Lamoreaux**, and A.O. Lamoreaux, and Mr & Mrs Karl Lamoreaux. The different members of the family expressed their appreciation to their parents, and Mr. Tenney expressed many beautiful thoughts concerning the lives of **Mr. & Mrs. Lamoreaux**. Eight pieces of gold were presented to **Mr. & Mrs. Lamoreaux** by their children.
