



Sister SARAH & Her Two  
Daughters, ADA & ELSIE  
& Grandchild



Sister MARY OWENS & A Friend



MARY OWENS & Daughter SARAH



Selina Sister to Wm. H. Price



Ethel's Family



Four Generations  
ETHEL ATHERTON  
Her Daughter Ethel  
Ethel's Daughter & Son



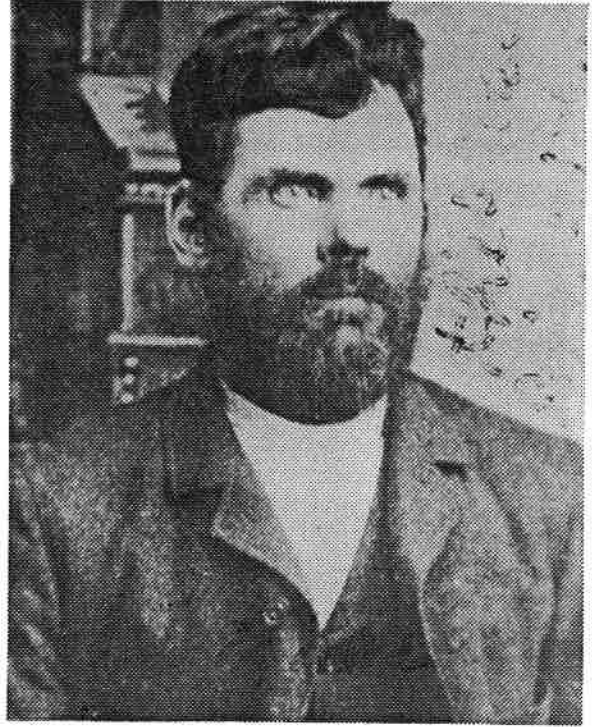
ETHEL ATHERTON &  
Daughter ETHEL STRANGWOOD



SELINA JONES & Her  
Oldest & Youngest Daughters



MARY PUGH PRICE



EZEKIEL PRICE

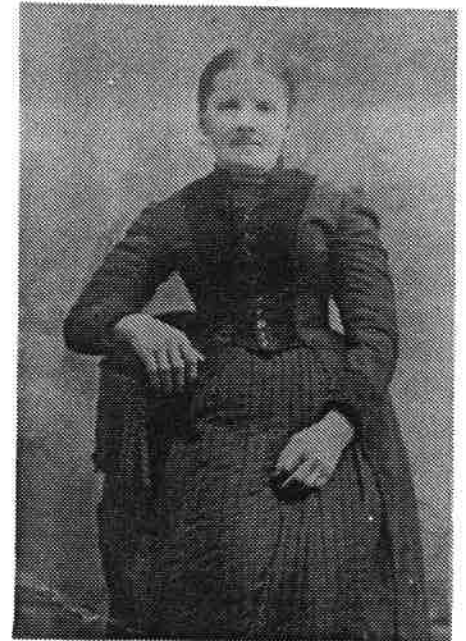
HENRY PREECE



WILLIAM PRICE



ANN PRICE MASON



## Mary Pugh Price or Preece

Mary Pugh was born at Llangunllo, Radnor, Wales, the daughter of Evan and Jane Davis Pugh. It is believed that she was the oldest child in this family. She was christened December 29, 1793 in the parish church at Llangunllo. It was the custom to christen the child soon after birth, so she was probably only a few days old at this time. Later records indicate that her birth was December 25th, however, these records give other years of birth. Other children born in this family were: Ann christened October 9, 1796; Evan christened September 1, 1799; Thomas christened May 23, 1802; and John christened March 24, 1805.

Llangunllo is a small rural town in Radnor, Wales. It is located 5 1/2 miles west from Knighton, a nearby market town.

Our next record of Mary is at Knighton where she was married to William Price of Bucknell in the county of Shropshire. They were married by Banns in the parish church by the minister Bob Morris. The date of marriage was June 21, 1824. Witnesses to this marriage were Edward Philfist and Anne Pugh. Anne was probably the sister to Mary. Of note was the fact that William was working at Bucknell, and was not a permanent resident there.

William Preece was christened on February 21, 1802, at Richard's Castle, Shropshire, the son of Thomas and Anne Preece. Other children born to this couple were: Jane, christened September 7, 1796; Thomas, christened February 15, 1799; John, born December 7, 1804; Mary, born March 25, 1807; Ezekiel born June 11, 1809; Francis, born February 27, 1812. The parents, Thomas Price or Preece and Anne Collins, were married September 1, 1794 at Richard's Castle.

It may be of interest to know what was meant by Banns. In a book Genealogical Research in England and Wales, by Smith and Gardner they gave a good discription of Banns.

"If both persons resided in the same parish, details of their intention to marry was given to the parish clerk or clergyman. If they lived in different parishes, then the clergymen of both parishes were informed. If either or both of the persons were under age, the consent of their legal guardians was necessary. For three succeeding Sundays the Banns was published. This was usually done by the clergyman announcing from the pulpit the names of the persons intending to marry. During the three weeks waiting period, any person was at liberty to come forward and state any reason why the marriage should not take place. Impediments in the way of a marriage might be that one or both of the persons were under age

and did not have the consent of parents or guardians; that they were married and still had spouses living; or that they were within the prohibited degrees of affinity (or relationship). Such marriages could then be prevented. The action of any one who came forward to prevent the marriage was known as "forbidding the banns."

This procedure permitted both public notice and also the elapse of three to four weeks. If there was no "forbidding the banns," the marriage was solemnized at any convenient time after the third Sunday. If both persons resided in the same parish, there was no additional formality. If they resided in different parishes, a certificate was transmitted from one parish to the other indicating that there were no impediments.

A parish church in either parish would be selected for the ceremony, and it is likely that in many ceremonies the place chosen was that which was convenient for the bride."

This marriage practice is much different than the marriage customs of today. (1989)

Our next record of the family is in the 1841 Census of Shirley Place, Aymestry, Hereford, England. Aymestry is probably not much more than 10 to 15 miles from Knighton, but in a different county. William was listed as an Agricultural laborour, age 40. Mary was age 45 with three children at home--- Henry age 15, Ezekial age 8, and William age 5. Ann was not at home at the time the 1841 census was taken. (In the 1841 census it was the rule to record the ages of persons 15 years or younger correctly, but for persons 15 years and older, the last term of five years in which the age falls was to be recorded. For example, for persons aged 15, and under 20, the age shown was 15 years; for persons 20 and under 25, the age to be recorded as 20. Occasionally the enumerator showed the exact ages.)

In the 1851 Census William and Mary resided at Bach Brook, Aymestry, and William, age 45, farmed 20 acres. His birth place was listed as Richard's Castle, Herefordshire, England. Mary was listed as age 55 and was born at Llangunllo, Radnorshire, Wales. William was still living at home and was age 15. He was born in Presteign, Radnorshire, Wales. Henry and Ann resided a short distance away at Deerfold bridge. Henry was 25 and a farm laborour and Ann was age 23 and a housekeeper. Henry was listed as being born at Stourport, and Ann as being born at Knighton in Worchestershire. Ezekial was not found here with the rest of the family.

Further searches by a researcher in England found a christening at Astley, Worcester for a Henry born May 8, 1825 to William and Mary Price. Astley is located approximately 3 miles from Stourport, the birthplace of Henry as listed in the 1851 census. This is probably the Henry of our William and Mary. Further searches also found the christenings of William and Ezekiel. Ezekiel was christened April 14, 1833 at Aymestrey, the son of William and Mary Preece, a labourer of Lower Lye. William was christened at Presteigne, Radnorshire on February 24, 1836, the son of William and Mary Price, labourer of Stapleton Hill.

Research has not turned up a christening for Ann. William and Mary moved around a lot, and as the name is a common one, it is hard to determine the right Ann. Many other records have been found for Ann and none of them are the same. The Patriarchal Blessing Index gives birthdate as June 5, 1828 at Knighton; the British Mission file as June 24, 1825 at Niton; the Alpine Ward Record as the June 5, 1826; and the Alpine Cemetery tombstone as 5 June 1826. Perhaps someday someone will find the correct date for this great Aunt.

Ezekiel is not a very common name, but one that this family has held for many generations. William's brother was named Ezekiel. William and Mary named one of their sons Ezekiel. Their son Henry named one of his sons Ezekiel. Our pedigree is not proven but it looks as though one of Williams Grandfathers was also Ezekiel. William's son Ezekiel named one of his sons Ezekiel and so it goes on, generation after generation carrying on the same family name.

Our William Preece died on the March 7, 1853 at Back Brook, Aymestrey, Herefordshire, England. His death certificate listed him as a farmer and cause of death as consumption. Present at the death was Henry Preece of Deerfold Bridge, Aymestrey.

Family tradition states that Mary Pugh Preece was very ill, and the doctors gave the children no hope for her recovery. In a vision she saw two messengers coming to her home. Later, when a knock was heard at the door the daughter hurried to silence the intruders. Mary called out, "Let them in, I have been expecting them. They have a message for me." The messengers were two Mormon missionaries with a very important message for her. The daughter asked them to hurry as her mother was dying and must not be disturbed. Mary said they must stay, "God has sent them with a message for me." The missionaries laid their hands on her head and gave her a blessing, promising that she would become strong enough to come to America. One of the young men was supposedly Wilford Woodruff. Mary was converted to the new-found religion and baptized in July of 1840. (In a short history written in 1923, William Henry Price, a grandson, said that William was also baptized at this time. Research has not found a baptism for any of the family members while they resided in England.)

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH



Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON.

Application Number **50594H**

REGISTRATION DISTRICT <b>Weyminster</b>									
1853. DEATH in the Sub-district of <b>Kingsland</b> in the County of <b>Hertford</b>									
Columns :-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description, and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
7A	Seventh March 1853	William Freese	Male	50 years	Farmer	Consumption Not Certified	Henry Peace Present at the Death Deerfold Bridge Aymestrey	Eighth March 1853	William Mason Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.  
Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the **1st** day of **September** 1917.

This certificate is issued in pursuance of the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953.  
Section 34 provides that any certified copy of an entry purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the General Register Office shall be received as evidence of the birth or death to which it relates without any further or other proof of the entry, and no certified copy purporting to have been given in the said Office shall be of any force or effect unless it is sealed or stamped as aforesaid.

CAUTION:—Any person who (1) falsifies any of the particulars on this certificate, or (2) uses a falsified certificate as true, knowing it to be false, is liable to prosecution.

7A 702675



14/9/17

We next find Mary among the Mormon emigrants coming to America. She sailed from Liverpool on the ship Samuel Curling April 22, 1855 with her three children: Ann, Ezekiel and William. They came with funds from the Perpetual Emigration Fund. This fund was established for the purpose of bringing all worthy Latter-day Saints to Zion. The "perpetual" feature of the plan was to be maintained by those who received aid from this emigrating fund returning "the same, in labor or otherwise, as soon as their circumstances will admit," and "with interest if required," in order that the means might be used again to aid others. Mary came in care of Jas. Jenkins, High Street, Presteigne, Radnorshire. Mary was listed as being age 60, Ann age 29, Ezekiel age 22, and William age 19.

They joined an emigrant company and crossed the plains. It is said that Grandmother Mary walked much of the way to lighten the load of the oxen.

We next find them in the Millcreek Ward in Salt Lake City where they were rebaptized on December 3, 1855 by George Allen.

Henry did not make the journey to Utah with his mother and brothers and sister. He had married Harriet Selina Kedward on September 29, 1853. It is not known whether he joined the Church or not. It is most probable that he did not. However, he told his son William Henry that his mother Mary had emigrated to America with the Mormons, and when William went to sea on a ship and it landed in San Francisco, he left its service, came to Utah and looked up his relatives living in Draper and Alpine. This was in 1891, as we have record of him here at that time. Henry died August 22, 1892 at Hereford Infirmary from the results of an accident in which he broke both bones in his leg. He died from infection which set in a few days later.

Ann married William Brooks Mason sometime before 1858. She received her patriarchal blessing on July 11, 1858 in Alpine, Utah County, Utah. She was married at this time. She was sealed to William Brooks Mason on Saturday, March 2, 1861 in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City. She lived in Alpine for the remainder of her life. She was not blessed with children and died the September 4, 1899. William Mason died May 2, 1887.

Grandmother Mary lived with Ann and William Mason in Alpine. She received her endowments the same day as Ann and William. The Endowment House record gave her birth as Dec 25, 1794 in Wales. Her parents were listed as Evan and Jane Price, definitely an error on the part of the recorder, as it should have been Evan Pugh. The date was March 2, 1861. Mary died on February 16, 1868 and was buried in the Alpine cemetery on a hill overlooking the valley. The tombstone of Ann and William Mason is a large one and in very good condition at the present time. Ann and William Mason were buried by her side. A small stone has been laid at the site for Mary to replace an older, weathered stone.

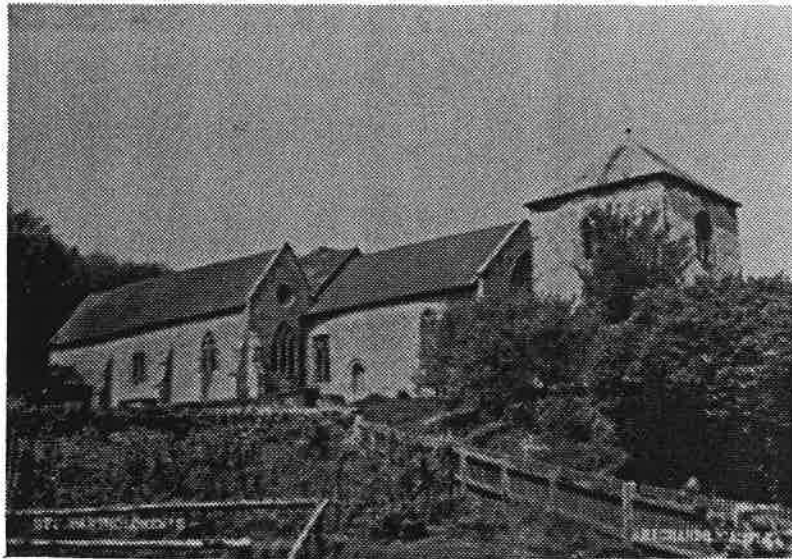
Mary's son William married (1) Rhoda Ann or Jane Stone and (2) Amelia Hickens or Mary Ann Ekins. He died in Idaho Falls, Idaho on September 18, 1903, and is buried in the Ucon cemetery.

Ezekiel married Rhoda Elizabeth Watkins on February 16, 1862 at Alpine, Utah. He died January 24, 1892 at Draper, Salt Lake County, Utah. He was buried in the Draper cemetery.

Mary received her Patriarchal Blessing from Emer Harris, Patriarch in Alpine, Utah on July 11, 1858. It reads as follows:

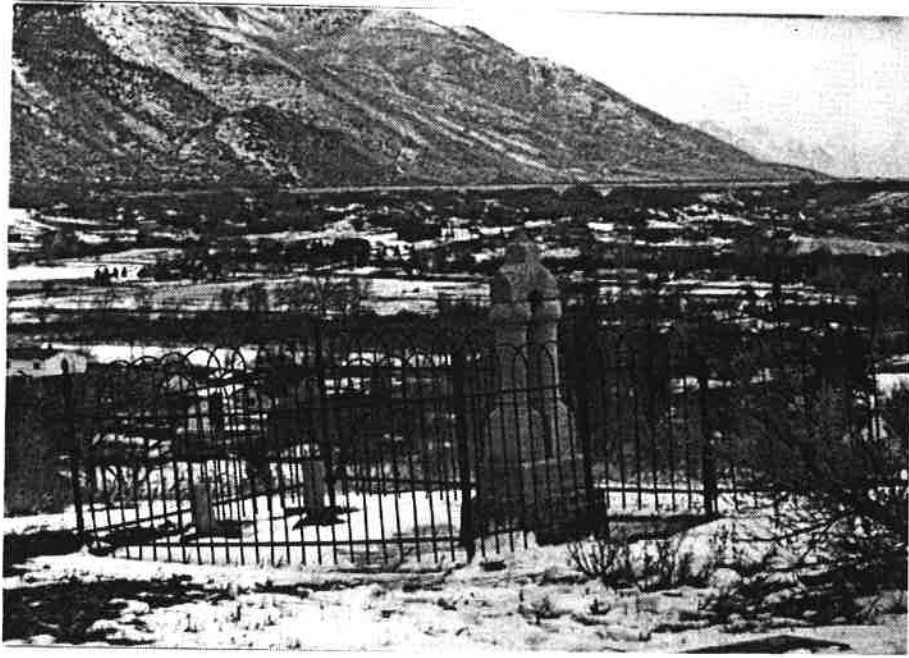
"Sister Mary I lay my hands upon your head in the name of Jesus of Nazareth and place upon your head a father's blessing. Thou art a descendant of Sarah of Old and has come down through the lineage of Ephraim. Therefore thou art entitled to the holy Priesthood in connection with thy companion When thou hast on which Priesthood has come down through the lineage of thy fathers and unto you thou hast had many afflictions in thy day but thy latter days shall be better than thy former and the fruits of the Earth shall be given unto you til thou shalt be satisfied. Therewith many days shall be added unto thy life because thou hast desired it in thy heart and thy posterity shall spread forth and become numerous upon the Earth. Thou shalt behold the Glory of Zion and the Son of Man with thine own eyes and inasmuch as thou shalt hold out faithfully unto the end thou shalt have the manifestations of the Holy spirit to comfort and console you in your lonely moments and inasmuch as thou shalt be in obedience to the powers that be all these blessings shall be made sure unto you and by the authority of the Holy Priesthood I seal this a fathers blessing upon thy head and in the name of Jesus Christ I seal you up unto Eternal Lives. Even so. Amen."

(NOTE: To my knowledge, no written history of the lives of these great, great grandparents has been found. The information recorded in this history has been taken from research records done by Mary Lue Jewkes Gordon, 461 E 1910 S, Orem, Utah 84058)

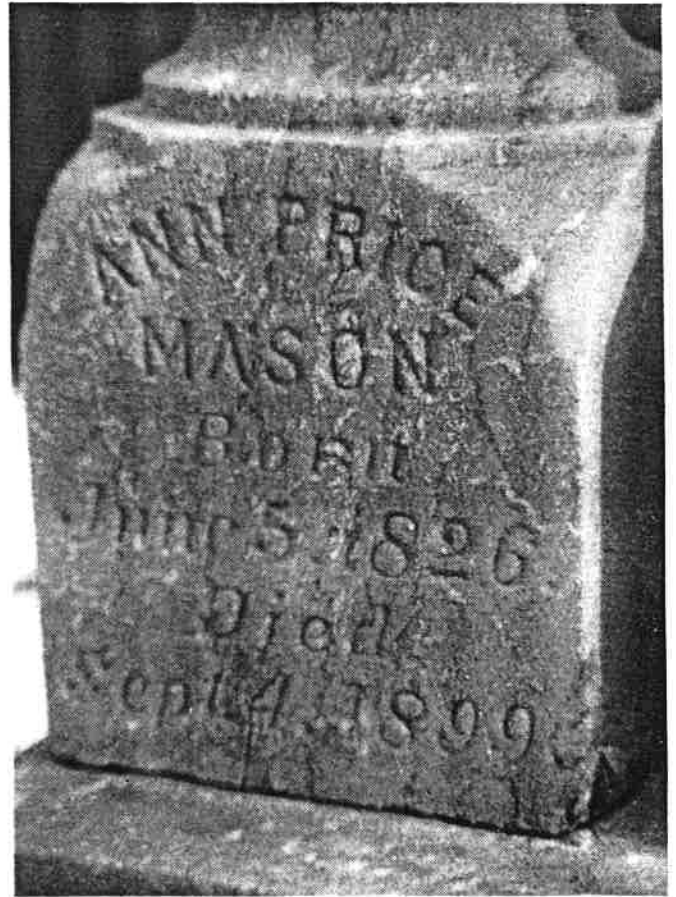
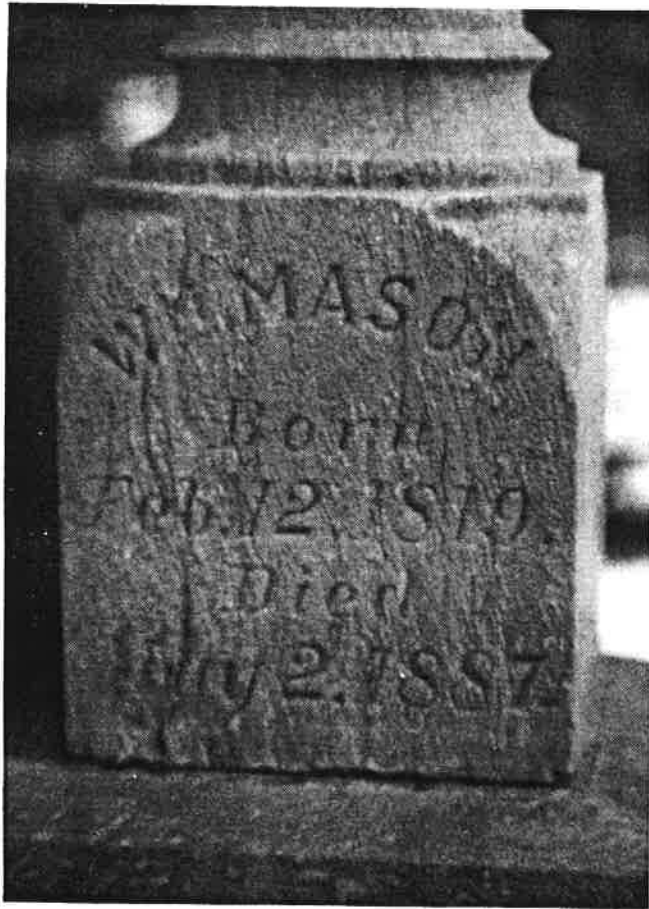


St Bartholomew's RICHARDS CASTLE





Alpine Cemetery Family Plot



## HISTORY OF EZEKIEL PRICE

as told by his son David L. Price  
and written by Verda Price Flint

Ezekiel Price, second son of William and Mary Pugh Price, was born 5 February 1832, in Aymestry, Herefordshire, England. He had an older brother, Henry, and a younger brother, William, and a sister, Ann. His father was a cripple, and in poor health, and was unable to work. His mother was nearly blind, so they were not in very good circumstances. They rented the home in which they lived.

When Ezekiel was twelve years of age his brother, Henry, married and moved to another part of the country. It was necessary for Ezekiel to leave home to seek employment. A man in Wales gave him work on a farm for his keep and a very small wage. His ambition was to please and to satisfy his employer, and he worked in his interest. Due to Ezekiel's diligence and effort, he was able to work for the same man for eight years. His wages were increased each year and he was able to save some money. Schools were not provided for the mass of people, so his education consisted of what he learned in experiences.

At the time Wilford Woodruff was preaching Mormonism in Herefordshire, Ezekiel and the rest of the family, with the exception of Henry and his father, joined the Mormon Church and began to make preparations to emigrate to America. During the preparations his father died and his mother became ill. They almost gave up plans to come to America, but due to the great desire of their mother to emigrate to America, they continued their preparations, and by the time Ezekiel was twenty-two years old, they were ready to leave England. They crossed the Atlantic Ocean in a sailing vessel called, "Samuel Curling," and landed in New York in July, 1855.

They crossed the plains with the Milo Andrus Company in 1855 and arrived in Salt Lake City in September on the 24th. They had no money left when they reached Salt Lake City, so Ezekiel found lodging for his mother and sister in Salt Lake City and sold his frock coat to buy flour for them so they could survive. He and William started south seeking employment. They were unsuccessful until they had walked as far south as Draper. Here they met a kind and generous man, whose name was George Bankhead, who invited them to eat. Mr. Bankhead was well to do and had brought with him some negro slaves consisting of three boys and their mother. The mother served the Price boys some biscuits. They were very hungry and always remembered these biscuits as the best they had ever eaten.

Mr. Bankhead found employment for Ezekiel with Ebenezer Brown, and William found employment with Isaac M. Stewart. After some time William moved to Ogden.

Ezekiel worked for Mr. Brown for a few years. Part of his wages went to support his mother and sister. A small part of his wage was spent for clothes, and he saved the balance. He was very anxious to get some land and build a home. At a time when Mr. Brown was able to get other help, Ezekiel negotiated for five acres of the Brown farm for five hundred dollars and started out for himself. He lived in a dugout for a while until a house could be built. He was very fond of livestock, and as soon as he was able, he bought a few cattle and a team of horses.

About this time, Johnston's Army was going to pass through the Salt Lake Valley, and the settlers were advised to move their livestock a few miles away from the path of the Army. Ezekiel drove what he had to Fort Canyon, a short distance north-west of Alpine. His mother and sister, also moved to Alpine. While Ezekiel was there he met a beautiful girl named Rhoda Watkins. She, also, was interested in outdoor work, especially horses. She was a very good horseback rider and could ride anybody's horse.

They were married 16 February 1862, by David McOwley and moved back to Draper that same year. To this union were born fifteen children, ten boys and five girls.

Good fortune seemed to be with him in a financial way. He bought more land and raised a large herd of horses. He led in the stocking of the farms with good blooded horses by bringing the first persheon horses to Draper.

He was a good veterinarian, and understood diseases of animals. When people had sick animals anywhere in the southern part of Salt Lake County, they came for him and he was able to save most of them if he could get there in time. All this was free.

He bought one of the first three mowing machines in Utah. It was brought across the plains by ox team and cost him nearly four hundred dollars.

He was a very good friend of the Connors and named three of his sons for them, David, George and Angus. He and Porter Rockwell were also very good friends and one son was named for him. Rockwell made his home at the Price farm every time he was in that part of the country.

He was a hard worker and it was his idea that man should earn his bread by the sweat of the brow. He did some contracting and one large job he undertook was the digging of the rock cut south-west of Draper near the Rideout silica beds, for the Utah Central Railroad Company.

In a trade he would let the other fellow have a little the best of the bargain. He spoke well of people and by so doing he made many friends.

It was his desire to leave enough land so each of his children could have a home and a farm. He thought a lot of Brigham Young and was adherent to his advise: Pay as you go. He dealt honestly with his fellow men. He came to Draper without a cent. In thirty-six years and four months, he accumulated 356 acres of land without any mortgage, 100 head of cattle, and some very fine horses.

He died in Draper 24 January 1892 of pneumonia.

## HISTORY OF RHODA WATKINS PRICE

Rhoda Elizabeth Watkins, born September 12, 1844, Nauvoo, Illinois to Robert Watkins Jr. and Mary Smallman. She walked across the plains when she was four years old.

They left Nauvoo with one of the first companies to cross the plains. They spent the historical year at Winter Quarters when there was so much death.

The family settled in the old church pasture, 21st and 33rd south and between state street and the Jordan River. They moved to Alpine from there, cannot remember the year. They lived in their wagons, some of the time while in the church pasture.

She was the oldest child and had very little schooling but she could read a little. She caught her husband by being a good horsewoman. Whether that was a good deal or not she probably couldn't say as fifteen children blessed this union. All of these children were born without the aid of a physician and some of them without the aid of even a midwife.

Her second child was drowned and this was, needless to say a very tragic experience. The child was about seven years old and went after the cows. He had a smaller brother of about two years of age with him. Somehow he fell in an adobe hole pool and was sucked under by a current. His mother could feel something was wrong and when she saw the smaller child coming through the fields alone she knew her premonition was correct. The child was not even shedding a tear. He said, "He had hold of my hand all the way." Henry was the one that drowned.

Rhoda died 30 Sepbember 1912 in Tremonton, Utah. She was there on a visit. She was buried in Draper, Utah.

Children of Rhoda and Ezekiel were:

Mary born 1862 died as child

Ezekiel William born 6 October 1864, married Ellen Joyce, and died 29 April 1925.

Henry Robert born 30 January 1866, died 3 July 1874.

Mary Matilda born 25 January 1868, died 5 September 1869.

James Evan born 25 January 1869, married Fannie Rawlins, died 12 September or February ?, 1946.

David Louis born 14 May 1870, Married Emma Jensen,

George Franklin born 30 October 1871, married Emma Allphin, died

Jane born 5 April 1873. died 5 September 1873

Margaret Ann born 25 April 1874, died as child

Porter Willard born 22 April 1875, married Dorthy Metcalf, died  
12 February 1945.

Angus Byard born 27 November 1877, married Lucy Williams died

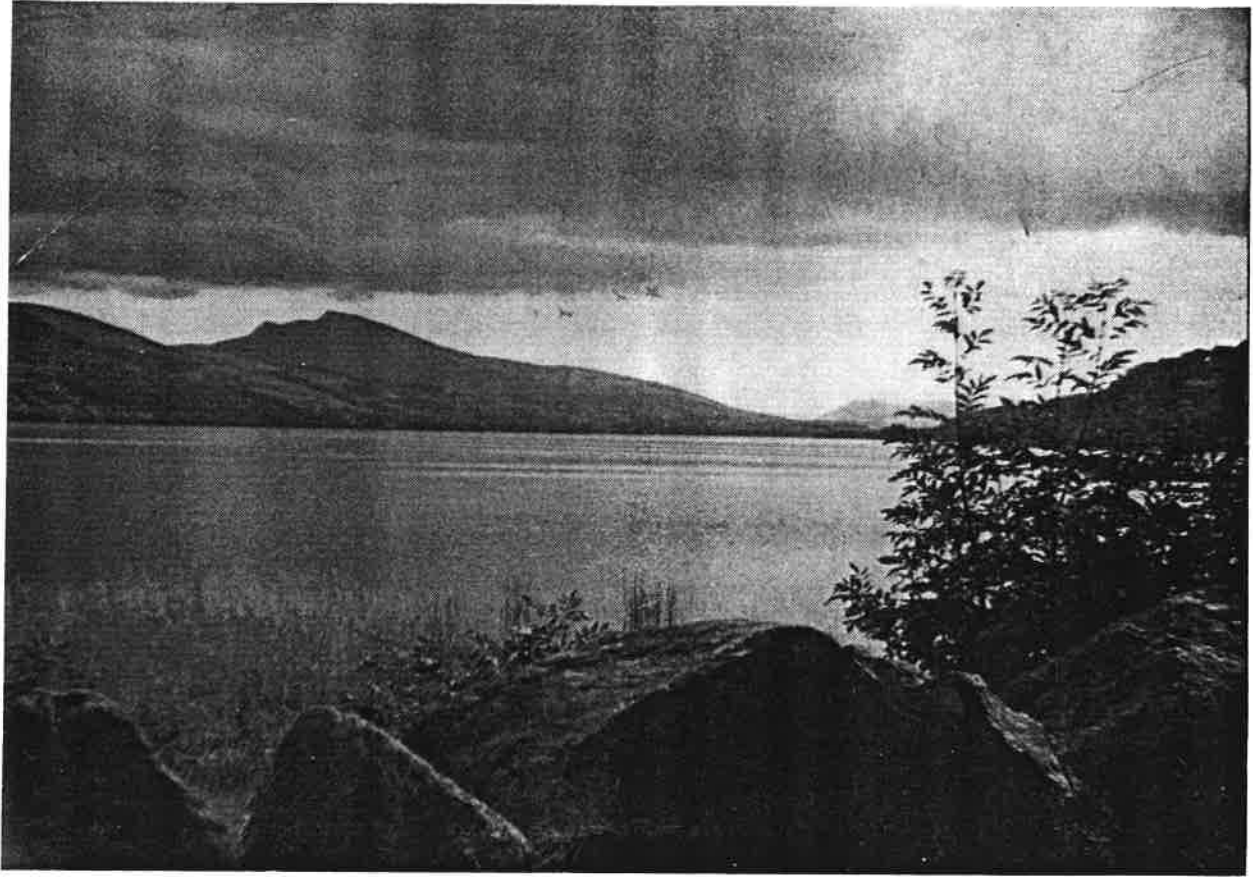
Aaron Thomas born 7 December 1879 married Katherine Young, died  
11 April 1917.

Charles Andrew born 3 October 1880, died as child

Ida May born 31 December 1882, married Steve Clements, div.,  
married Peter James Jensen, died 28 April 1930

Samuel Mason born 10 April 1890, died 16 August 1890.





EVENING ON BALA LAKE  
Merionethshire, Wales

## LIFE IN RURAL WALES

That we might have a better understanding of our Welsh heritage, I have taken excerpts from a book called "Life in Rural Wales", by J. Geraint Jenkins, to include in our Price history.

"From earliest times the social order in Wales was bound up with the division and occupation of the land. The unit of landholding in medieval Wales was that of a gwely (bed), which was an association of people bound together by blood relationship. They acted together as a family for mutual protection and support, and each individual shared in the common property of his clan. A permanent base in the form of a family dwelling was set up. Small plots adjacent to the dwelling were enclosed for crop growing, while rather larger enclosures for herding animals were to be found farther away from the homestead. As time progressed, the existing land was subdivided among the kin group, for on the death of a head of family his wealth did not descent to his eldest son but was divided equally among all his sons, and after their day, among the grandsons. When the grandsons were all dead, a final division took place among the great-grandsons and fresh family groups were thus formed.

As in medieval times, most farms in Wales are family farms, and even today the farms of close relatives of the family may be found nearby. Just as consanguinity was all-important in tribal society, so too are blood relationship and the relationship by marriage highly important in the stratification of present-day society, and dominate the social behaviour of the group. The loyalty of any member to his particular family group is always evident, however far removed in degree of relationship he may be. The knowledge of genealogies and the recognition of distant kinsfolk symbolize the importance of family relationships and their part in ordering the lives of the individual members of the group.

In medieval Welsh society the law of Civil Obligation meant that co-eration and co-operation were considered to be the duty of the agriculturist, a duty that survived until recently, when co-eration was widely practised and the co-ownership of an implement by a number of neighboring farms was common. At harvest time, especially during hay making, and at potato planting or lifting, co-operation was very widely practised, and the individual farmer considered it his duty to help his neighbour, knowing that this favour would be repaid when the need arose.

Strangers who visit parts of rural Wales are often impressed by the great deal of kindness, hospitality and welcome they receive. This again is but a reflection of the tribal past, and owes its origin to the keeping of an open house for those in need.

When folk forgathered, it was not on the village green at noon or in the village tavern in the evening as in England, but around the hearth of the individual farmstead at twilight.

Much of Wales consists of inhospitable moorland with narrow valleys leading from the central core of upland like the spokes of a giant wheel. Much of the land is poor and stony, while the climate is damp. Even in the more favoured valleys it is difficult for a farmer to take advantage of the natural condition of his soil if the rain pours down continuously. No part of Wales may be said to be perfectly suited to the growth of cereal crops and, by tradition, Welsh society is a pastoral one; the keynote to its development has been animal husbandry rather than cereal cultivation. Sheep and cattle provided the raw materials for two important industries, those of woollen manufacturing and leather production.

The income of the hill farmer in the past was always low, and he could afford neither elaborate and costly equipment nor much beyond a staple diet of home-grown food. Potatoes, oatmeal, milk products and bacon were the main elements in the rural diet, which in many areas was monotonous in the extreme.

Most of the inhabitants of rural Wales were born, lived and died within the narrow confines of their own localities, and most realized their ambitions within their own communities, to which they were bound by ties of blood, family and neighbourliness. But the rural neighbourhood was something more than a social entity; it was an economic entity as well.

All the food required by the community could be produced locally; the countryman had animals that could supply him with milk, meat, skins and wool. He had fields, gardens and orchards that supplied him with cereals, root crops, fruit and vegetables.

In a peasant community children are regarded as an asset, and throughout the world rejoicings take place before or soon after birth. In some parts of Wales, christening was an occasion for heavy drinking by members of the family who had come to the christening, and in parts of mid Wales special christening glasses were used. Each glass held nearly a pint and those at the christening were supposed to drink a whole glassfull at one gulp, the object of the toasts being the mother rather than the baby. In almost every country district it still remains a practice for neighbours to visit a house where a child has been born, bearing gifts of clothing for the baby, or a pound or two of sugar as a gift for the mother.

Courtship in rural Wales was usually long and surreptitious. In the past 'bundling' or 'courting in bed' was widely practised in country districts and this custom was celebrated in song and poem. The man, after throwing pebbles at the girl's window,

would use a ladder from the rickyard to gain admittance through an upstairs window to the bedroom. He would leave by the same means before dawn, unseen and unheard by the sleeping household. An unwanted suitor could find himself drenched with a bucketful of swill as he attempted to gain access to a house. The promiscuity permitted by traditional methods of courtship did, until the beginning of the present century, bring in its wake a high degree of premarital pregnancy and illegitimacy, a surprising feature in a rural community that regarded alcohol, gambling and 'breaking the Sabbath' as the gravest form of sin.

By no stretch of the imagination could rural Wales be regarded as a gastronomic paradise, for much of the diet consisted of salty home-cured bacon, home-grown vegetables, especially potatoes and other root vegetables, and oat-based food. A monotonous diet characterized the life of many Welsh countrymen in recent years. A typical day's menu on a farm might consist of breakfast of tea and oat bread taken at 6 a.m. before milking. This was followed by ten o'clock tea, known as bite in parts of mid-Wales. This consisted of bread, cheese, and tea. The midday meal, daily, consisted of cawl, a broth of mixed vegetables in bacon stock, followed on two or three days of the week by an apple or plain suet dumpling cooked with the vegetables in the cawl. Fresh cawl was made on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, but on the other days the broth of the preceding days would be reheated. Tea was often taken in the fields and consisted of bread and cheese with tea, with the added luxury of wheat bread and jam on Sundays. Supper on most days consisted of bread and tea or bread and milk, and occasionally the cold meat from the cawl of midday.

In the diet of country people oats were important, and oatmeal formed the basis of numerous dishes, such as oatcakes.

A common recipe for oatcakes consisted of:

- 3 tablespoons of boiling water
- 1 1/2 tablespoons of bacon fat
- 4 tablespoons of fine oatmeal
- pinch of salt

Melt the bacon fat in water, mix with oatmeal. Spread out and knead well. Roll out thinly and cut into circles. Bake on a hot bakestone or a thick fry pan for ten minutes.

Food based on oats varied tremendously, but the following are examples of the most commonplace recipes.

Cawl Llaeth (Milk broth)

- 2 bowlfuls of skim milk
- 1 tablespoon of oatmeal
- cold water
- salt

Boil the milk. Mix oatmeal with water to a fine paste and add to the milk. Bring to a boil, add salt and eat.

Brywes (Oatcakes and cawl)

Cawl was reheated a third or fourth time and mixed with crushed oatcakes. This was regarded as breakfast food.

Llith

3 dessertspoons of oatmeal

1 bowlful of buttermilk

This was especially popular in the harvest field. The farm womenfolk would carry a jug of buttermilk and a jug of oatmeal to the fields, between tea time and supper time. Each harvester would take two dessertspoonfuls of oatmeal in a bowl and add the buttermilk from the other jug.

Shot

6 oatcakes

6 bowls of butter milk

Oatcakes were rolled with a rolling pin and placed in a bowl. The mixture was allowed to steep with added buttermilk for an hour or more and then eaten, usually for supper.

It seems that the monotonous diet of rural communities in Wales was a diet of poverty; of using everything that could be grown or made at home to produce food that in most cases was not the tastiest. In communities that lived in close proximity to the sea, however, fish provided some variety.

In a land famous for the militancy of its temperance leaders in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, one of the oddest institutions that ever existed in Wales was a distillery that operated for a few years between 1887 and 1905. This was established at Frongoch, near Bala in Merioneth. According to the distillery's advertisement it was 'a mixture of the soul of peat and barley, washed white in the waters of the Tryweryn. In it is found sunshine and cloud following one another over a wave-crested field, the breath of June, the carol of larks, night dewdrops, the wealth of summer, the harvest of autumn.' To those who drank Welsh whisky the verdict was that it resembled hot, stagnant water, boiled for a week over a peaty fire."

I found reading about the Welsh countryside and some of their customs very interesting and enlightening. Perhaps the reason for so much illegitimacy was due to their bundling or courting in bed. Gameskeeping as an occupation was a natural as the country was suited to the raising of livestock animals. I think that the diet was such that it would almost drive a person to drink. It would get very tiresome having oats three meals a day, and inbetween times as well. Our ancestors lived in this area and most likely never ventured very far away from their pastoral society.

Another book described some of the countryside as the traveler went about in rural Wales. I have taken some excerpts from it to give you a view of what the countryside looked like to our Price ancestors.

"An unfrequented route from Knucklas southwards takes one through interesting country quite unknown even to the enterprising tourist. ... Among confusing tracks at the road-top choose the one descending forward: you should be able to descry, beyond copses and scattered trees and, in the foreground, a belt of giant foxgloves, the sweeping curves of Radnor Forest. Now comes a rapid descent to the upper Lugg valley; from halfway down you catch sight of a largish village---Llangunllo---which from this point looks truly attractive. The charm of Llangunllo by no means vanishes on a closer view, but rather is enhanced by the high average of comeliness among its children and young women. Excellent roads follow the course of the Lugg all the way hence to Presteign.

Presteign is one of the most charming of the smaller Welsh towns, and having ready access to Radnor Forest, the 'black and white' country, the Deerfold Forest region, the middle valley of the Wye, and the Shropshire highlands, is a useful strategic centre for the lover of varied scenery.

If you leave the road at this point and make your way southwards up through a new Government plantation to a bare hump known as Oakley Top, you will be rewarded with a marvellous general view of Deerfold Forest and surrounding hills, with Radnor Forest on the horizon. On its south side the hump drops abruptly if not quite precipitously to the Aymestrey-Lingen track beyond Lower Lye, and on its outskirts are very lonely farms. may here be taken to include the tangle of hills, woods and streams---including the Lugg---lying within the area.

Deerfold forest, without being spectacular, is one of the most delightful and inexhaustible rambling-grounds on the whole border....

Another pleasant route is the old Aymestrey-Lingen road, starting near the north end of the Lugg bridge at Aymestrey, it follows the left bank of the river for a mile, then ascends beside a tributary to Lower Lye; skirts the west flank of the "hump" which towers above it like a wall...The Aymestrey bridge is a charming spot."

From the above few paragraphs we can get a very small visual picture of this lovely countryside that was home to Mary Pugh Price, and to her husband William and their children.



MARY ANN holding LYDIA JANE  
DOROTHY ANN & JAMES WILKINSON METCALF  
Taken about 1882

## James Wilkinson Metcalfe and Mary Ann Gunnell

In the small community of Killington, in the county of Westmoreland, England, George Metcalfe married Mary Wilkinson on the 19th of November, 1836. They were married by license with the consent of her parents by the parish priest, Robert Wilkinson. They made their home at Quarry near Hawes in neighboring Yorkshire county. George was a groceryman by trade.

To this couple was born a daughter Lydia, a son George, another daughter Sarah, and then a son James Wilkinson. At age three this young son died of an inflammation at Whittington. Another daughter, Jane Wilkinson was also born.

The father, George, died on the 14th of April, 1846, at the Quarry near Hawes, of scarlatina, which he had for four days. Mary, the young wife was present at his death.

With a young family to support, Mary moved to nearby Askrigg where she earned a living as a charwoman. Today she would be called a cleaning woman or housekeeper. James the II was born while she resided at Askrigg. He was christened James Wilkinson Metcalfe in the parish of Askrigg, Yorkshire, on the 24th of June, 1849. His birth certificate listed his birth as the 25th of March, 1849 at Askrigg. (The naming of a child after a dead brother or sister was a common practice in England at this time.)

Mary also had a daughter, Eleanor, born the 28th of June, 1856, at Askrigg.

After being widowed for 14 years, Mary married Richard Kettlewell, a 44-year-old bachelor residing at Harmby. The marriage license listed his occupation as a laborer and she the charwoman. The date of this marriage was the 29th of December, 1860. Two years later she gave birth to a daughter whom they named Elizabeth. Elizabeth was born on the 28th of April, 1862 at Askrigg.

From a sketch written by James W. Metcalfe in the early 1930's we have all that we know of his childhood.

"I will give a brief sketch of my life from my earliest recollection comencing at the very earliest of my childhood I remember that I was very sick and the doctor said that I should never get better and my mother being a widow it seemed very hard for her to get a living for 5 small children and the thought of losing one was still hardr for her and she called upon the Lord in Prayer and these are some of the things she said to Our Heavenly Father in Prayer---to the Father that she might not see the death of her child, but that

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON

Application Number.....8715.H.....

REGISTRATION DISTRICT Asbegg in the County of York

**1846. DEATH in the Sub-district of HAWES**

Columns:— 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
When and Where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
<u>19th April 1846 at Quarry near Hawes</u>	<u>George Melville</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>Farmer</u>	<u>Scarlatina 4 Days Certified</u>	<u>The Master of Mary Melville present at the death 1846</u>	<u>19th April 1846</u>	<u>[Signature]</u> <u>Registrar</u>

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.  
Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of July 1981

This certificate is issued in pursuance of the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953. Section 34 provides that any certified copy of an entry purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the General Register Office shall be received as evidence of the birth or death to which it relates without any further or other proof of the entry, and no certified copy purporting to have been given in the said Office shall be of any force or effect unless it is sealed or stamped as aforesaid.

DX 251096

CAUTION:—Any person who (1) falsifies any of the particulars on this certificate, or (2) uses a falsified certificate as true, knowing it to be false, is liable to prosecution.



Baptisms solemnized in the Parish of Ashridge in the County of York in the year 1849						
When Baptized	Child's Christian name	Parents name		Abode	Quality Trade or Profession	By whom the Ceremony was performed
		Christian	Surname			
1849 June 24 <sup>th</sup> No 1244	James Hillinson Son	Mary	Mel-capp	Ashridge	Widow	R Wood

I hereby certify that the above entry numbered 1244 is a true  
copy of an entry so numbered in the Baptismal Register  
of the said Parish of Ashridge.  
Witness my hand this 12<sup>th</sup> day December 1849.



Federick

ibb

Vicar

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON

Application Number... **S.7.15.51**.....

REGISTRATION DISTRICT <b>Askrigg</b>										
1849 BIRTH in the Sub-district of <b>Askrigg</b> in the County of <b>York</b>										
Columns:— 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10*	
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
436	January 19th 1849	James	Boy	/	Mary McKeage	/	The + Mark of Mary McKeage Mother Askrigg	Seventeenth April 1849	James Robinson Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.  
 Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the **15th** day of **June** 19**81**

\*See note overleaf

This certificate is issued in pursuance of the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953. Section 34 provides that any certified copy of an entry purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the General Register Office shall be received as evidence of the birth or death to which it relates without any further or other proof of the entry, and no certified copy purporting to have been given in the said Office shall be of any force or effect unless it is sealed or stamped as aforesaid.

EXA 666163

CAUTION:—Any person who (1) falsifies any of the particulars on this certificate, or (2) uses a falsified certificate as true, knowing it to be false, is liable to prosecution.

Form A502M S37794 DU 8015655 80M 5/80 11W



573

I might grow up and be usefull in doing much good in his cause here upon the Earth of course she died Oct 26 1893 was born in 1816 and therefor she did not see my death."

James Wilkinson Metcalfe II grew up and moved to Durham to find employment in the coal mines. While there he met a widow by the name of Mary Ann Gunnell Peacock.

Mary Ann was the daughter of John Gunnell and Elizabeth Ransom. She was born at Holbeach Drove, Lincolnshire, England, on the 18th of March, 1841. She had an older sister Elizabeth and an older brother John. Her mother died of phthisis pulmonalis in 1845, at South Cave in Yorkshire. Her older sister, Elizabeth went to live with the grandparents in Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire, but she went to Durham with her father. We do not know what happened to John during this time of crisis in the family. Mary Ann lived at the boarding house with her father. She was cared for by the lady in charge of the boarding house while her father, John, worked in the coal mines. She helped by waiting tables and doing other work for the boarding house. The lady in charge was mean to her and often beat her. Her childhood was a most unhappy time for her. She most likely had no schooling because when she married she signed her name with an x, which indicated illiteracy. Her father, John, who worked as a coke burner, suffered a rupture of a blood vessel near the heart and died on the 17th of April, 1859. Five months later she married Joseph Peacock, who worked as an iron monger and lived at Bishop Auckland. He was 23 years of age, and she was 19. They married on the 22nd of September, 1859. The ceremony was at the Register Office and performed by the County Registrar.

Mary Ann, content at last with a husband to love her must have been very happy. One year later, on the 23rd of September, 1860, she gave birth to her first child, a son that they named Joseph Peacock, Jr. Two years later she had a girl named Elizabeth who was born on the 11th of June 1862. This little daughter died on the 2nd of August 1863, just over one year old. On the 9th of October 1864, she gave birth to another son whom they named John Gunnell Peacock. Twenty days later, he died on the 29th of October, 1864. The next October she had another son born on the 6th of the month in the year 1865. He also died young at age three. Her next son was born on the 29th of August 1869 and lived less than a year. He was named James Ransom Peacock and died the 22nd of February, 1870. On November 3rd of that year she lost her husband. She had been married for eleven years, had given birth to five children, but was now widowed with only a ten-year-old son left.

Two years later, Mary Ann married again. This time she married a bachelor coalminer eight years younger than she was. During the time of her first marriage she had learned to write, and was able to sign her own name on the marriage certificate.



Her new husband, James Metcalfe, was also literate and signed his name. They married on the 17th of November, 1872, at St. Ann's Church in Auckland, in the county of Durham, England. They were married by banns by the parish curate.

Mary Ann's and James' first child was a girl they named Mary Ann. She was born on the 27th of January, 1874, at St Helen, Auckland. Two years later they had a boy on the 9th of May, 1876. This son they named George. At this time they were living at Middleston at the Burn House. James was still mining coal for a living. Mary Ann's oldest son, Joseph Peacock, age 18, died on the 3rd of November 1878. This was the last of the Peacock children. Next, a daughter was born to them on the 7th of March, 1879, at Middleston Moor. She was named Dorothy Ann Stonebanks Metcalfe. Their last child was born on the 18th of September, 1881. They were living at 156 Pickney's Row, Shildon, Durham, England. Her name was Lydia Jane.

Tragedy seemed to forever stalk this family. On the 9th of March, 1882, their eight year old daughter, Mary Ann, died of diarrhea and convulsions. On the thirteenth of that same month five-year-old George died of scarlatina maligna convulsions. To save the year-old baby, Lydia Jane, the doctor had the grief-stricken mother give her very small doses of strychnine. It was not enough to kill her, but enough to prevent her from getting the disease that had killed her brother and sister. The remedy apparently worked, for Lydia never had the common childhood diseases such as chickenpox, mumps and measles most children had.

There were also some bright spots in the lives of these good people. From the writings of James Wilkinson Metcalfe we learn of their conversion to a new religion.

"Now on this point I want to show the power of prayer and the affect upon me as that never left me and in the own due time of the Lord his purpose is brought to pass as I grew up this developed and began to ask if it was the same now as it was in the time of the Savior and his apostles and was told that they was no longer nessary this seamed very straing to me as I found there should be as contained in the Bible--and I serchid amongst the diffrent denomations of the world after serching for many years I at last found the Latter-day Saints at South Church Bishop Auckland Newcastle conference England it came to me what not looking for it in a very pecular manner I was then living at South Church in the fall of the year 1880 there was a neighbor had a child sick and the parents asked me to go for the Doctor which I done as I was

living opsrite on the otherside of the street I done this much for my neighabour--- my wife assisted also on the sick child the child died and my wife attended the furnel---and astised all of the sermons--- attended some of their meetings and told me they were good people and brought some Elders to eat at our home. They were J.S. Lingly and Holbrook. We had a good time going over the scriptures and I found what I had been looking for and was Baptized January 9, 1881. And now for change persecution commenced and from then on we had a lively time of it."

James W. and Mary Ann were baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints onthe 9th of January, 1881, by John Locke at South Church, Durham, England. They were confirmed the same day---James W. by Abraham Smurthwaite and Mary Ann by Thomas J. Parmley. Mary Ann was ill at the time and had to be carried into the water, but her faith was so great that she was able to walk out of the water. The weather was so cold at this time of year that the ice had to be broken to allow the baptism to take place.

The South Church branch records indicate that James W. had "Gone to the States" on the 25th of March, 1882. Mary Ann did not emigrate to America with him, but instead took her two young daughters and went to live with James' mother, Mary Metcalf Kettlewell in Yorkshire. Information gleaned from a letter written years later by James' sister Elizabeth (Lizzie), stated she remembered going with her mother to the Leyburn railway station to meet Mary Ann and the children at this time.

James stayed in Ohio and worked until he had enough money to send for Mary Ann and the children.

Mary Ann and the children emigrated about a year later. Their passage was steerage---the bottom of the boat. It was hot and stuffy in the hold and very crowded. Many people were sick, and Lydia was so sick she almost died. Mary Ann was ill and the children were cared for by their friends, the Whimpey's, who had been neighbors in England. A bed was made on a trunk with a feather tick to soften the rolling sea's bumps. The sailors wanted to throw Mary Ann overboard because the sharks were following the ship and they figured she was dying anyway. But Mary Ann made it to America and traveled to Ohio to meet her husband.

James W. was still working in the coal mines. They set up housekeeping in an area where there were lots of German people. These kind people helped Mary Ann adjust to the new country and taught her how to cook with what was available the way they did. While Mary Ann was recovering from her illness in Ohio, her

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON

Application Number 2070A

1859. Marriage solemnized at the Registrar Office in the District of Auckland in the County of Durham

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
9	Twenty second September 1859	Joseph Peacock Mary Ann Gunnell	23 years 19 years	Bachelor Spinster	Iron Monger —	Fox Bondgate Bishop Auckland The Batts Bishop Auckland	John Gunnell (deceased)	late Burner

Married in the Registrar Office according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the

This Marriage was solemnized between us,  
Joseph Peacock in the Presence of us,  
X The Mark of Mary Ann Gunnell  
X The Mark of William Alderson  
X The Mark of John Usher  
William Foster  
James Deen Registrar  
before me

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a register of Marriages in the Registration District of Auckland  
 Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the 25th day of November 1914



This certificate is issued in pursuance of section 65 of the Marriage Act 1949. Sub-section 3 of that section provides that any certified copy of an entry purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the General Register Office shall be received as evidence of the marriage to which it relates without any further or other proof of the entry, and no certified copy purporting to have been given in the said Office shall be of any force or effect unless it is sealed or stamped as aforesaid.

MX 406255

CAUTION:—Any person who (1) falsifies any of the particulars in this certificate, or (2) uses a falsified certificate as true, knowing it to be false, is liable to prosecution.

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON

Application Number **6602A**

19 2. Marriage solemnized at St. Luke's Church in the Parish of St. Luke's, Chelsea in the County of Westminster

No. of Males	Name and Surname	Age	Condition	Rank or Profession	Residence at the time of Marriage	Father's Name and Surname	Rank or Profession of Father
373	<u>James Pichette</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>Musician</u>	<u>Sp. Chelsea</u>	<u>James Pichette</u>	<u>Musician</u>
	<u>Elizabeth Pichette</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>Widow</u>	<u>Sp. Chelsea</u>	<u>John Pichette</u>	<u>Musician</u>

Married in the Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church of England after Reading by the Minister George Pichette

Witnesses: James Pichette and Elizabeth Pichette



CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a register of Marriages in the Registration District of Quekland Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the 3rd day of May 1979

MX 559843

This certificate is issued in pursuance of section 63 of the Marriage Act 1949. Sub-section 3 of that section provides that any certified copy of an entry purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the General Register Office shall be received as evidence of the marriage to which it relates without any further or other proof of the entry, and no certified copy purporting to have been given in the said Office shall be of any force or effect unless it is sealed or stamped as aforesaid.

CAUTION:—Any person who (1) falsifies any of the particulars on this certificate, or (2) uses a falsified certificate as true, knowing it to be false, is liable to prosecution.

neighbor on the one side of her stole a chicken from the neighbor living on the other side of her and made chicken soup and brought it to her to eat. Mary Ann refused to eat a bite of that stolen chicken.

The time finally came when they were able to continue on their journey to Utah to join with the Saints of Zion. They traveled by train and arrived in Utah on the 1st of July, 1885.

Their first home in Utah was in Lehi where James W. worked on farms. His first pay was 25 cents and a mutton. Part of the money was spent for a shoe brush as the shoes needed polishing, and the rest was spent for a stove brush to polish the stove. The mutton James W. dressed and hung on the porch. The next morning when James W. got up he said "Ma---could lick my chops for one of those mutton chops." He went to get it and someone had stolen it during the night. That did it. "We packed up and moved," as James W. said he wouldn't live with thieves.

While living in Lehi they were rebaptized by Brother Russon and confirmed by Brother Isaac Whimpey. The date was the 19th of July, 1885.

They moved to Provo Bench and James W. took up a farm on 8th South. But James had an itch to get back into mining, and as the U.P. mine was hiring at Winter Quarters in Carbon County, he went there to work. He soon got tired of batching it and sent for Mary Ann and the girls to join him. They rented a house in Scofield for \$6.00 a month and the girls went to school.

According to some of James W.'s writings he said they moved to Scofield in September, 1885.

From the book, CENTENNIAL ECHOES FROM CARBON COUNTY, we find that ...

"the first settlers of Scofield were not attracted by the coal deposits. They came because large tracts of grazing lands were available for their cattle. Today, the Pleasant Valley, six miles long and about a mile in width, is covered by the Scofield Reservoir, but in those early days luxuriant grasses provided abundant feed for livestock."

"S.J. Harkness, T.H. Thomas, William Burrows, O.G. Kimball, D.D. Green, J.W. Metcalfe, and H. McKecheney, and Joseph Castle are reported to have grazed cattle in this vicinity in the late eighties of the last century."

"Most People hereabouts credit the name of the Scofield as coming from one 'General' Scofield, who was a timber contractor in the early days."

James W. and Mary Ann saw some ground near Fish Creek that they liked so they each proved up on a homestead. Mary Ann, Dorothy, and Lydia did much of the clearing of the sagebrush from the land. Timothy hay was then planted on the fertile soil. It was the law that they must live on the land three months of the year. After ten years of at least three months each year living on and improving the land, it would be theirs. During the winter months they would live in town so that the girls could go to school. The snow would get 5 or 6 feet deep and the drifts often higher. Their cabin was of two rooms with a lean-to of two rooms. They also built a chicken coop, a barn for the horses, and sheds for the cows and calves and sheep. Then they built an ice house and a blacksmith shop.

James W. discovered a vein of coal on property at Pond Town and developed a mine there. Men from Springville, Spanish Fork and other Utah County towns would purchase coal from him and pay for it in garden produce or other commodities. He in turn would take the produce to the store in Scofield to get the store items that they needed. They always had a full grainery.

The desire for a son didn't wane, and when a young woman gave them a son to adopt, they named him Arthur Gunnell Metcalf. He only lived to his first birthday, and then died. He was legally adopted, and they had him sealed to them when they went to the Manti Temple.

The two daughters, Dorothy Ann and Lydia, grew up and married Price cousins.

Dorothy married Porter Willard Price on the 5th of April 1900, in Salt Lake City, Utah, by Elder George E. Blair. This marriage was recorded in Salt Lake County Book J, page 381. (In searching for this marriage, I recognized the name Annie Stonebanks, as part of the christening name for Dorothy. Even if a family member had searched for the marriage, without knowing what she was christened in England, would never have recognized it.)

Lydia Jane married William Henry Price on the 5th of August, 1899, in Scofield, Utah.

One morning James decided not to go to work. He told his wife not to put up a lunch and went out and harnessed up his horses. About eleven o'clock that morning there was a terrific explosion. The mine had blown up. Hundreds of men and boys lost their lives in that explosion. The date was the 1st of May, 1900. A trip to the Scofield cemetery shows row upon row of tombstones with the date of death on them as May 1, 1900. Whole families lost all their men folk at this time. It was a dark day for the small community. James helped to haul the dead and dying from the mine. They took the bodies to the church and any other place they could put them. They had such a demand for caskets that they sent a train load of them to the town.

James was a public-minded citizen and earned his living by doing community service. He was a county commissioner for Carbon County. He was also the game warden and was a strict one. If he caught anyone doing anything wrong he would slap a high fine on them. He was also an avid fisherman and enjoyed trout for breakfast. If his taste buds wanted fish he would put on his hip waders and get his fly rod together and go out and declare the fishing season open. When he got his string of fish caught he would say, "I declare fishing season closed," and take his fish home for breakfast. (This is what his granddaughters told about him. I would hope it not a common practise.)

He was also Justice of the Peace and had some unpleasant tasks to perform such as inquests, etc.

One of his jobs as Justice of the Peace was to arrest the bootleggers during the time of prohibition. He hated bootleggers, and there were a lot of them in Scofield.

Mary Ann did enjoy visiting with her friends and would often send one of the grandchildren to the saloon with the bottom of Grandfather's lunch pail for a bucket of beer. Then she and her friends would sit on the porch and eat cheese and crachers and drink the beer. She also used snuff.

She had ulcers on both legs and was ill a great deal of the time. Her Granddaughters would tear up old pillowcases to make bandages. Even though she was ill much of the time she was not idle. She would card and spin wool on her own spinning wheel. Then she would knit black stockings for the grandchildren. They hated them as they itched, and as soon as they were out of sight on their way to school, they would take them off and then put them on again before returning home. The girls wore dresses almost to the ankles, so the stockings were not missed much.

When the snow was too deep for the train to get to Scofield, J.W. would strap his snowshoes to his feet and go to Springville for the mail. He would carry it in a leather pouch on his back. He called his snowshoes skis. Each winter he would make a new pair, and the grandchildren would get the old pair.

Every Thanksgiving James W. would kill a goose or two and they would have a large family dinner. He would always say to Harriet, "Now eat all you want." She hated goose.

James W. and Mary Ann were sealed in the Salt Lake Temple on December 7, 1898. They also had their endowments on this day. Their children were not sealed to them at this time, however.

On the 22nd of June, 1911, all of the children, with the exception of the only remaining living one, Lydia Jane, were sealed to them in the Manti Temple.

James was a visionary man and had many unusual things happen to him. From his brief journal we find the following:

"And now for the change percution comenced and from then on we had a livly time of it until the present time we arrived in Salt Lake City July 1 1885. With many ups and downs it seamed very difficult for a long time finly we got our endowments in 1898.

"March 20 1900 a strange scene takes place upon the above date I was studying very late about 1:30 in the morning when I retired to bed as all the family had gon long befor that just as I laid down in bed we heard my room door open and two persons entered and I recognised them both---one was my mother and the other was my uncle John Metcalf I was not asleep and therefor I know of what I speak -- they had both been dead for some time and mother told me that it was me they tooked to to have their work done of corse I knew what that was that was the temple work you can emagin better than I can tell it how I felt on this matter.

"January 1900 I had another visitation from the same persons but not so plesent as befor I receved a very sevear repremant at my neglect in not doing the work for them and I was given to understand that they would have to seak other ways or means and if this also passed out of my mind and nothing occured to note of only I neglected to do the work for them--March 27, 1909 when our oldest daughter was taken sudenly sick an dide April 2, 1909---what a shock I rembered the words that were spoken by my mother on her last visit the sorrow that came to me that only knows I felt the hand of the Lord in it. My eyes were opened and I knew that there was a great work for me to do. There was no more peace for two years only sorrow. March 1911 I commenced to prepair to have their endowments for thos people don, and as soon as I began to prepare I got a burden taken from Mind I went to Manti and got this work done June 22, 1911, for all I had up to that time and me and wife felt better after that befor going to the temple many strang seans appeared to me that I did not understand and for a long while was not able to understand. I saw many of my

ancestors whether I was asleep or awake I know not at that time But this I know that I have had the satisfaction that all have come true. I saw a large congregation of people in the graveyard at Scofield and wondered what it all meant. As I gazed upon the scene a person came to me. I asked him what this all meant. I asked him if there was a funeral and how it was he said there was no funeral but those people were my ancestors and wanted me to do the work for them I said to him that I did not know any of them He replied again that those people were all of my ancestors. The scene changed and the people all began to file out of the cemetery and I noticed how pleased they all were in passing out of the west gate. While looking on the beautiful scene I talked to my companion and when I looked towards him he was gone and I was left to meditate over what I had seen---that had passed before my eyes---this was very strange to me---I will explain this later. Another strange scene followed Me and my wife was eating an evening meal about 5pm when a stranger passed our window We both saw him My wife went to open the door and he vanished We both saw him and noticed his dress He had on a grey suit of clothes a hard hat grey beard We could not see any more of him we felt a little alarmed about it I will give the explanation on this later. We arrived home from Manti temple July first 1911---Stake Conference convened at Scofield at that time when to my surprise I was called on a mission to labor in the temple at Manti Entered upon that mission Sept 5, 1911. Sept 11, 1911 I received my Patriarchal Blessing from Allen Russell Hear explains all of the mysteries that I had witnessed. The blessing will be added later.

"After entering upon my mission I began to look around for my ancestors I joined the genealogical society of Utah---after so long followed the counsel given by them.

"I will now explain the graveyard seems this represent the prison house on the other side of the vale where the spirits are in prison the gate out of the west side was the Baptisms for the dead for which I was the means of opening the seans of the stranger was fulfilled June 4, 1912--- when a man came

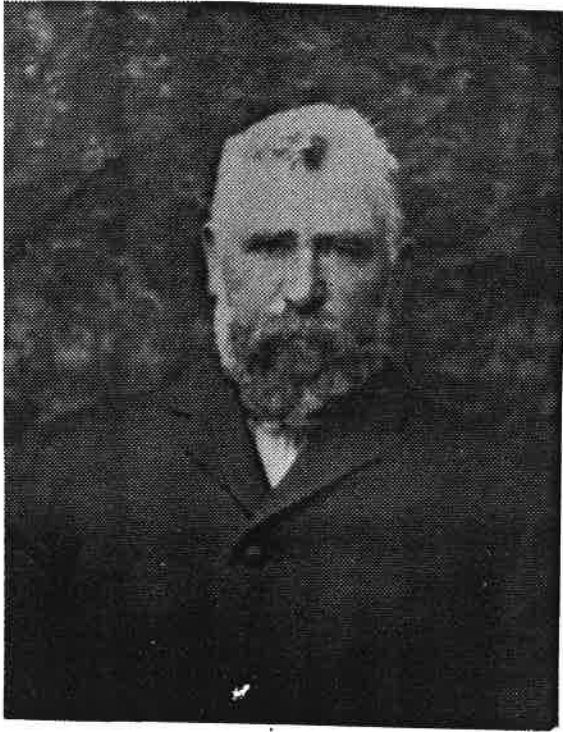
to the temple and I recognised in the vision of me and my wife of the person that past our house mentioned before when he had made known his promise to me it unfolded to me the purposes of our Heavenly Father and the redemption of the dead. This man was John Wilkinson, from Anabell Sevier County This Brother Wilkinson promessed his father on his death bed that he would attend to the work of the redemption of the dead This he could not do because of so much opersion from his family I took Brother Wilkinson home to my wife and she recognised him from the close that he wore we had a very intrsting time now as the whole thing was gon over and it reveled still ferther the grate plan of our Father in Heaven I told him what I had don and how I had comenced and proceded so far and he came to the conclusion that we ware so near related as to go together on the grate work I had commenced.

"October 11, 1912 a very strange incident ocurred after retiring to Bed I soon was off to dreamland as I soon found myself in the old country England at the very place of my birth and as I was going through som fields close to where I used to live I meet a man and he said his name was Metcalf and I told him my name was Metcalf---and he asked me if I ever lived there I told him I was born in that I lived in that house pointing to the house I used to live in after a little talk he said he was preparing some people for the temple I asked him if thur was a branch of the church their and he said thur was a good one he then told me that he must go and repeated he must go as the people was wating-- that he was preparing for the temple I told him that I was from the temple. He said that he so umderstood The description of him he was light complexion blue eyes a full set of beautiful teeth clean shaved ball head on back of head with sandy white pants white shirt no coat or vest."

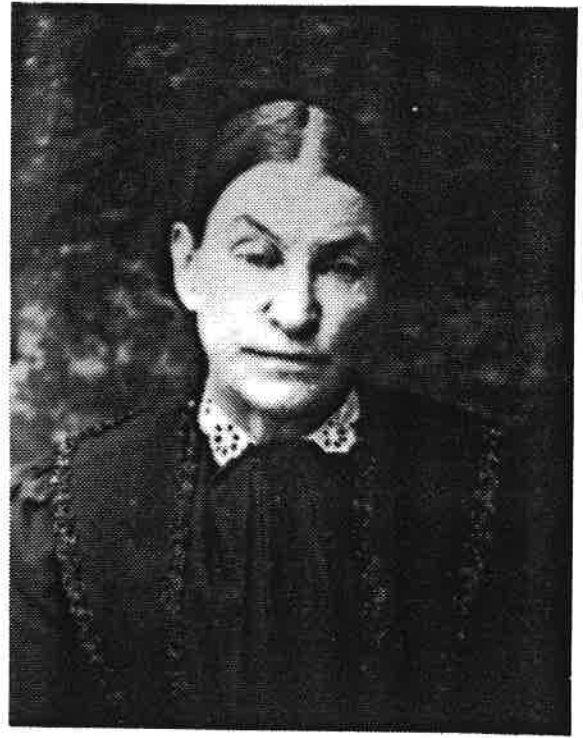
After receiving the Temple Mission call they sold their ranch and departed for their mission on the 30th of August, 1911.

James W. received his patriarchal blessing on the 11th of September, 1911, by Allen Russell.

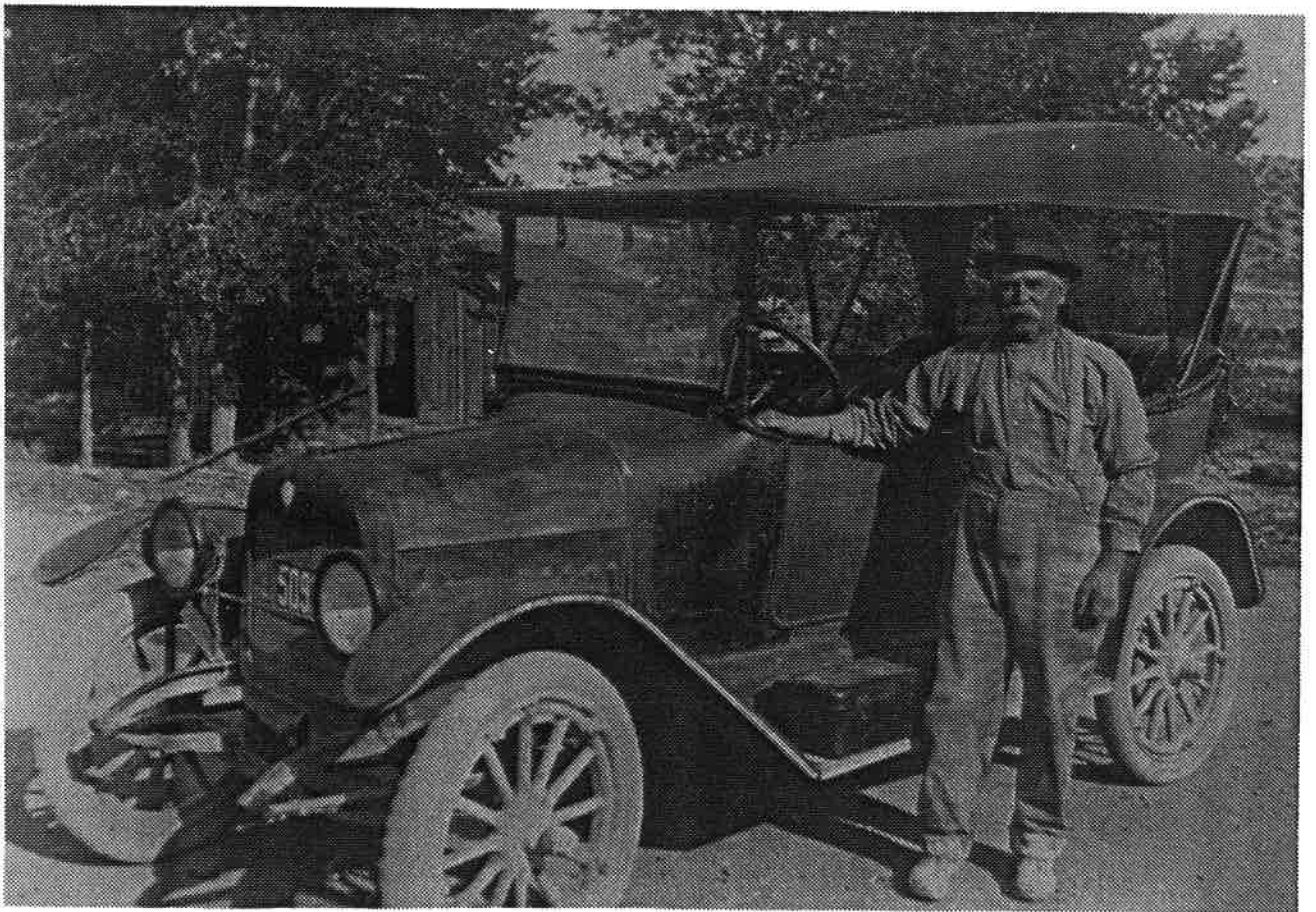
James W. received the Aaronic Priesthood and office of teacher on the 20th of January, 1880, by T.J. Parmley. He was



JAMES WILKINSON METCALF



MARY ANN GUNNELL METCALF



JAMES WILKINSON METCALF & Car

ordained an Elder in January 1889 by T.J. Balentine, a bishop. He was ordained a High Priest 2 February, 1913 by David O. McKay, an apostle.

Some of the money that was received from the sale of the ranch property was used to hire genealogical research in England on his Metcalfe and Wilkinson lines. When names were found his granddaughter, Leona, would do the female baptisms, and then other temple ordanances could be performed. Many thousands of names were done in the Manti temple for his ancestors.

During this time, Mary Ann was a invalid. Her legs were so bad she was confined to a wheelchair. Her granddaughter, Leona recalls washing and rolling the bandages that the weeping sores on her legs were wrapped in. Leona did much of the housework and care of Grandmother while Grandfather tended to his temple duties.

Mary Ann died of a cerebral hemorrhage on the 15th of May, 1917, at her home in Manti, Utah. She was 76 years, 1 month and 27 days old.

A note to Lydia from James W. follows:

Manti Utah May 21 1917

Dear daughter

I received your letter saying that you could not come and was very sorry your mother died at twenty minutes to two, Tuesday noon. We took her to Scofield Wednesday she was buried Thursday the 17 I returned from Scofield and answered your letter as soon as possible

I remain yours truly  
J W Metcalf.

James W. was a janitor of the Scofield school for many, many years. He was a meticulous person, and everything had to be kept in its place. The four story building was kept clean and dusted. The salary for janitor was \$50.00 a month. He kept his grandchildren busy doing the dusting and carrying out ashes from the furnace room. When the furnace needed cleaning he would stop the furnace, damp it down, haul all the clinkers and ashes out and then clean and dust the four story building as fly ash would go everywhere.

After all the work was done on Saturday, he would go fishing. Usually he would hire a Japanese fellow to haul him and which ever grandchild was going with him out to Fish Creek. They would fish until the middle of the afternoon and then walk back to town.

He was a meticulous person in his dress habits. He always had to have a clean white shirt and striped, bib overalls. His



JAMES WILKINSON METCALF  
at Manti Temple



J.W. Metcalf



J.W. Metcalf  
Scofield School Janitor



DOROTHY ANN METCALF PRICE

shoes were always kept polished. Daniel, a Grandson, had the job of seeing they were always shined and polished using Gold Edge Patent Shoe Polish. James also shaved every day.

In the winter time when the snow was deep, the coal was hauled by using bob sleds. James W. always wanted the wood cut and stacked just so. It took a lot of both kinds of fuel to keep warm during Scofield's harsh winters.

James W. was very English in his habits. He liked "really" black tea three times a day.

After the death of Mary Ann, James took another wife. Her name was Layne Prowse. That didn't work very well, and they separated. Later he married a Mrs. Halvorson, but she wouldn't let him live with her. All she wanted was his money. She went to live in Salt Lake and would send and ask him for money. He would go to visit her in his Model T Ford and stay a few days, but was soon back in Scofield. They also divorced and he decided that marriage was not for him.

The Scofield ward record indicates the changes of address and dates of moves that James W. made:

Received from Manti North Ward 1 October, 1922  
Removed to 30th Ward Pioneer Stake 6 August 1931  
Received from 30th Ward Pioneer Stake 4 June 1933

The last two years of James W.'s life was spent in rather ill health. His daughter, Lydia, and her three youngest children, Daniel, Juanita, and Dora left their home in Clawson to care for him in Scofield. They helped with many of the janitorial duties at the school, and Lydia cooked and kept house for him.

He died on the 19th of March, 1935, at Scofield, of chronic myocarditis. He was buried on the 22nd of March, 1935, in the Scofield cemetery. The snow was very deep and the casket was taken to the cemetery on a sled. He was not buried on the day scheduled for burial because the mines were working, and all the men were at work. It was depression time, and when there was work, men worked.

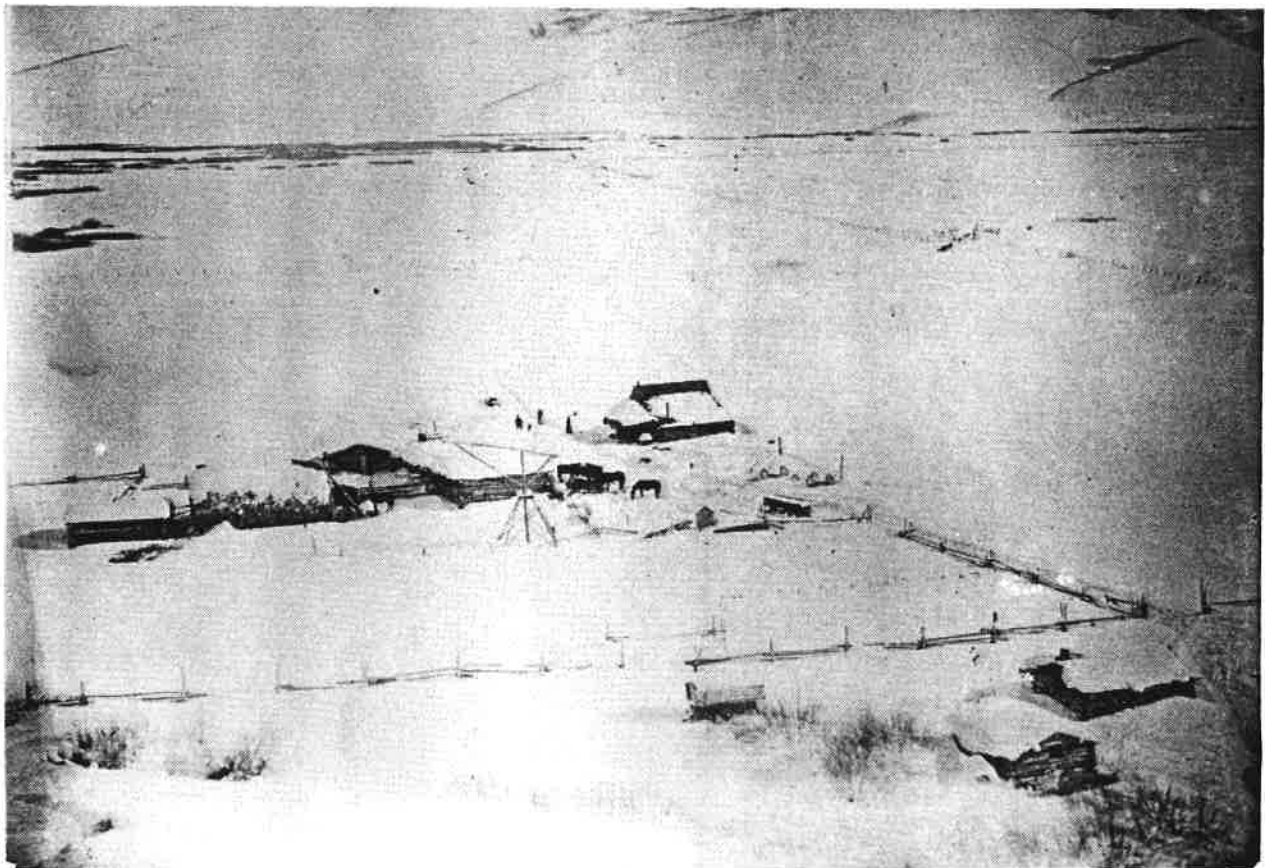
The Sun Advocate of Price carried the following obituary:

James Wilkinson Metcalf, 86, one of the founders of Scofield, died at his home in that community Tuesday of general debility. He had been seriously ill for the past month.

Mr. Metcalf was born on March 25, 1849 in England, and had resided at Scofield for approximately 50 years. For many years he served as Justice of the Peace at Scofield. He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Lydia Price of Clawson.

Funeral services will be held at Scofield Thursday (today). The Wallace mortuary will have charge of burial in the Scofield cemetery.

NOTE: This history was compiled by Mary Lue Jewkes Gordon, a great granddaughter. Most of the information was gathered from years of doing genealogical research and some from granddaughters: Harriet P. Lunceford, Mary P. Jewkes, Leona P. Boyce and Mary P. Louder. The information taken from his journal was inserted as written. The punctuation, paragraphing and spelling were as written by James W. Metcalf probably in the 1930's.



WINTER AT FISH CREEK RANCH, SCOFIELD, UTAH

# CERTIFICATE OF CITIZENSHIP



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
TERRITORY OF UTAH,

} ss.

Be it Remembered, That on the 11th day of  
February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Ninety-  
One James Wilkinson Metcalf late of  
England in the Kingdom of Great Britain etc  
at present of Emery County in the Territory aforesaid, appeared  
in the **THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT** of the United States, in and for Utah Territory, and applied  
to said Court to be admitted to become a

## CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

pursuant to the directions and requirements of the several Acts of Congress in relation thereto.

And the said James Wilkinson Metcalf having thereupon  
produced to the Court such evidence, made such declaration and renunciation, and taken such oath as are  
by the said Acts required; thereupon it was ordered by the said Court that the said  
James Wilkinson Metcalf be admitted and he was accordingly admitted by the said  
Court to be a **CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

By the Court Charles S. Zane

Judge.

I, Clarence Cowan Clerk of the District Court in and  
for Salt Lake County, State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the Original  
Certificate of Citizenship admitting James Wilkinson Metcalf  
to become a Citizen of the United States of America, remaining on record in my office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the Seal of the said Court is hereunto  
affixed, this 15th day of October in the  
year one thousand nine hundred twenty-five in the  
year of our Independence the one hundred and fiftieth

CLARENCE COWAN

By Wm. Stowell Clerk.  
Deputy Clerk.

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON

Application Number *20.8.6.52.1*

1860. Marriage solemnized at *Astorgy* in the *Diocese of Astorgy* in the County of *York*

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
	<i>29<sup>th</sup></i>	<i>Richard McKeowne</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>in situ</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>Astorgy</i>	<i>William McKeowne</i>	<i>Labourer</i>
<i>121</i>	<i>December 1900</i>	<i>Mary Steckeys</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>Widow</i>	<i>Charwoman</i>	<i>Astorgy</i>	<i>James McKeowne</i>	<i>Labourer</i>

Married in the *Church after Mass* according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by *Richard Wood* *Minister* or after *Richard Wood* *Minister*

This Marriage was solemnized between us, *Richard McKeowne* in the Presence of us, *Mary Steckeys*

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a register of Marriages in the Registration District of *Astorgy* Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the *25<sup>th</sup>* day of *November* 19*17*



This certificate is issued in pursuance of section 65 of the Marriage Act 1949. Sub-section 3 of that section provides that any certified copy of an entry purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the General Register Office shall be received as evidence of the marriage to which it relates without any further or other proof of the entry, and no certified copy purporting to have been given in the said Office shall be of any force or effect unless it is sealed or stamped as aforesaid.

MX 406252

CAUTION:—Any person who (1) falsifies any of the particulars on this certificate, or (2) uses a falsified certificate as true, knowing it to be false, is liable to prosecution.

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON



Application Number **2067A**

REGISTRATION DISTRICT									
1893. DEATH in the Sub-district of <u>Ayrigg</u> in the County of <u>York</u>									
Columns:—	1	2	3	4	5	6			
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description, and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
338	Twenty Sixth October 1893 West Burton - Cum - walden R.D.	Mary Kettwell	female	79 years	Widow of Richard Kettwell A General Labourer	Heart Disease certified by Thos. C. Johnson M.B.C.M.	George Metcalfe Son In attendance Elm House Redwile	Twenty Seventh October 1893	E. Chapman Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.  
Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON under the Seal of the said Office, the 26th day of November 1914.



This certificate is issued in pursuance of the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953.  
Section 34 provides that any certified copy of an entry purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the General Register Office shall be received as evidence of the birth or death to which it relates without any further or other proof of the entry, and no certified copy purporting to have been given in the said Office shall be of any force or effect unless it is sealed or stamped as aforesaid.  
CAUTION:—Any person who (1) falsifies any of the particulars on this certificate, or (2) uses a falsified certificate as true, knowing it to be false, is liable to prosecution.

D A 627213

# DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

State Board of Health File No. **107**

## STATE OF UTAH—DEATH CERTIFICATE

PLACE OF DEATH  
 County Saunders  
 Township \_\_\_\_\_  
 or  
 Village \_\_\_\_\_  
 or  
 City Manti (No. \_\_\_\_\_, St.; \_\_\_\_\_ Ward)

(If death occurred in a hospital or institution give its NAME instead of street and number.)

FULL NAME Mary Ann Gunnell Metcalf

### PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

### MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

3 SEX Female      4 COLOR OR RACE White      5 SINGLE MARRIED WIDOWED OR DIVORCED Married  
(Write the word)

6 DATE OF BIRTH Mar 18th 1841  
(Month) (Day) (Year)

7 AGE 76 yrs. 1 mos. 27 ds.      If LESS than 1 day, \_\_\_\_ hrs. or \_\_\_\_ min.?

16 DATE OF DEATH May 15th 1917  
(Month) (Day) (Year)

17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from May 13th 1917, to May 15th 1917 that I last saw her alive on May 15th 1917, and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at 1-40 P.M.

8 OCCUPATION  
 (a) Trade, profession or particular kind of work: Housewife  
 (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer): \_\_\_\_\_

The CAUSE OF DEATH\* was as follows:  
Cerebral Hemorrhage

9 BIRTHPLACE (State or country) England

PARENTS

10 NAME OF FATHER John Gunnell

11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country) England

12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Elizabeth Ransom

13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or country) England

Contributory (Secondary) \_\_\_\_\_  
(Duration) \_\_\_\_ yrs. \_\_\_\_ mos. \_\_\_\_ ds.

(Signed) Parley Nelson M. D.  
May 15th 1917 (Address) Manti Utah

\* State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or, in deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES state (1) MEANS OF INJURY; and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL OR HOMICIDAL.

14 THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE  
J.W. Metcalf  
(Informant)  
Manti Utah  
(Address)

18 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (FOR HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, TRANSIENTS, OR RECENT RESIDENTS)  
 At place of death 6 yrs. \_\_\_\_ mos. \_\_\_\_ ds.      In the State \_\_\_\_ yrs. \_\_\_\_ mos. \_\_\_\_ ds.  
 Where was disease contracted, if not at place of death? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Former or usual residence \_\_\_\_\_

15 Filed May 15 1917 Henry Seoren  
REGISTRAR

19 PLACE OF BIRTH OR REMOVAL Scofield Utah      DATE OF BIRTH May 16 1841

21 REGISTERED NUMBER 73      22 NO. OF BURIAL PERMIT 23

20 UNDERTAKER John P Sorenson      ADDRESS Manti Utah

READ CAREFULLY INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK OF CERTIFICATE

SDH-BHS 94 (12-79)

This is to certify that this is a true copy of the certificate on file in this office. This certified copy is issued under authority of Section 26-15-26 of the Utah Code Annotated, 1953 as Amended.

Date Issued:

*John E. Brockert*  
 John E. Brockert  
 DIRECTOR OF VITAL STATISTICS



JUL 03 1980

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

State Board of Health File No. 35

324

STATE OF UTAH—DEATH CERTIFICATE

1 PLACE OF DEATH  
County Carbon  
Precinct  
Village Scotfield  
City No. St. Ward

2 FULL NAME James Wilkinson Metcalf

(a) Residence No. Scotfield, Utah St.

Length of residence in city or town where death occurred 50 yrs. mo. da. (IF NON-RESIDENT GIVE CITY OR TOWN AND STATE)  
How long in U.S., if foreign birth? 55 yrs. mo. da.

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 SEX male 4 COLOR OR RACE white 5 SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED (Write the word) widowed

5a. If Married, Widowed, or Divorced HUSBAND OF (OR) WIFE OF  
6 DATE OF BIRTH March 25 1899  
(Month) (Day) (Year)

7 AGE 85 yrs. 11 mo. 19 da. If LESS than 1 day, hrs. or min.?

8 OCCUPATION OF DECEASED  
(a) Trade, profession or particular kind of work Janitor  
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) School  
(c) Name of Employer

9 BIRTHPLACE (City or town) Ashing, Yorkshire, England  
(State or Country)

10 NAME OF FATHER Geo Metcalf  
11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or Country) England  
12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER May Wilkinson  
13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or Country) England

14 Informant Mrs. Lucia J. Price  
Address Cloud, Utah

15 Filed Mar 19 1935 O. W. Harder Registrar

Registered Number 21 1 No. of Burial or Removal Permit 22 1

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16 DATE OF DEATH March 19 1935  
(Month) (Day) (Year)

17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from March 9, 1935, to March 19, 1935, that I last saw him alive on March 18, 1935, and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at 1:30 p.m. The CAUSE OF DEATH\* was as follows:

Chronic myocarditis  
(Duration) ? yrs. mo. da.

Contributory (Secondary) Senility  
(Duration) ? yrs. mo. da.

18 Where was disease contracted if not at place of death?  
Did an operation precede death? no Date of

Was there an autopsy? no

What test confirmed diagnosis? Clinical  
(Signed) O. W. Harder, M. D.  
March 19, 1935 (Address) Clear Creek, Ut.

\*State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or, in deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES state (1) MEANS AND NATURE OF INJURY; and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL OR HOMICIDAL. (See reverse side for additional space.)

19 PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL Scotfield DATE OF BURIAL 22 Mar. 1935

20 UNDERTAKER William Hayes ADDRESS Scotfield, Ut.

READ CAREFULLY INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK OF CERTIFICATE

N. B.—WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD. Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. See instructions on back of certificate.

This is to certify that this is a true copy of the certificate on file in this office. This certified copy is issued under authority of Section 26-15-26 of the Utah Code Annotated, 1953 as Amended.

Date Issued:

John E. Brockert  
John F. Brockert

DIRECTOR OF VITAL STATISTICS

JUL 03 1960



DOROTHY ANN METCALF PRICE

By Mary Ann Price Roundy Louder

My mother, Dorothy Ann Metcalf, was born in Middleston Moor, Durham, England, March 7, 1879 to James W. and Mary Ann Gunnell Peacock Metcalf. My Aunt Lydia Jane was born September 18, 1881 in Shildon, Durham, England.

My Grandfather Metcalf worked in the coal mines and the veins of coal were so low they had to mine the coal on their knees. He joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and decided to come to the United States of America. He left Grandma in England until he could get enough money to send for her and the girls. About a year later she came with Dorothy and Lydia. They came steerage, or in the bottom of the boat. It was so crowded and hot most of the people were sick and a lot died. Lydia was so sick she almost died.

When they landed in America they had to go to Ohio where Grandpa was working in the mines. There were a lot of German people living there, they helped Grandma a lot and learned her how to live there and cook the way they did. Grandma loved them a lot. Grandpa started to get restless, he heard about Utah and decided to come. (He had come to America with the purpose of joining the Saints in Utah. MLG) They settled in Lehi. They had a house and garden, Grandpas life was coal mining so he went to Winterquarters. He soon got tired of batching so he moved Grandma and the girls to Scofield. They rented a house for \$6.00 a month and Grandpa worked in the mines and the girls went to school.

Then him and Grandma saw some ground down by Fish Creek so they both proved up on a homestead. They had to live on the homestead three months a year for ten years to prove up on it. The meadows were so lovely with long green grass, it was called Pleasant Valley.

Grandma and Grandpa lived on the ranch in the summer and in town during the winter so the girls could go to school. The snow was five or six feet deep. They built a two room log cabin then they built a lean-to of two rooms. So they had quite a comfortable home. They built a chicken coop, a barn for the horses and a barn for the cows and calves and sheep sheds. Then they built an ice house and a blacksmith shop.

The men from San Pete and Price, Utah heard about the Utah Fuel Company hiring men to put up their hay, cutting and bailing it. A man by the name of Porter Price and his brother Dave Price came. Porter had a beautiful black horse named Sam and a buggy. He came up there to get a job in the hay. They got a job, then they came to the ranch and met Dorothy and Lydia.

Dorothy fell in love with Porter and one day they went for a ride, they ended up in Price, Utah. (Salt Lake County Marriages, Book J page 381. Willard Price age 25, residence Eureka, Juab Co, Utah, married 5 April 1900, Salt Lake City to Annie Stonebank by George E. Blair, Elder. Dorothy was Christened in England as Dorothy Ann Stonebanks Metcalf. Anyone not knowing that would never have found the marriage. They were not married in Price but in Salt Lake City. MLG) They were married. While they were in Price they went to a place he had been staying and got a cupboard he had made out of scrap lumber with only a hammer, saw and a pocket knife. He got the cupboard and gave it to Dorothy for a wedding present. He kept the cupboard until he died.

Grandpa sent Lydia to town to get a guy by the name of William Henry Price to come fix his hay bailer and mowing machine. Lydia married him in Scofield August 5, 1899. They lived in a house about a mile from the ranch owned by a man named Will Burrows. Mother and Dad stayed on the ranch to keep it going and help Grandpa and Grandma. Dad and Mother each took up a homestead side by side. It was called Pond Town. They built a two room log cabin on their properties, one room on Mothers and one on Dads.

One morning Grandpa decided not to go to work, he told Grandma that he was not going to work so not to put up his lunch. He went out and harnessed his horses and about 11 o'clock there was a big explosion, the mine blew up. It blowed the men clear across the canyon. Grandpa went and helped haul the dead and hurt men to the church and any other place they could put them. There were hundred of men and boys killed. It was the Scofield mine disaster May 1, 1900. I have a book about it, it was a terrible day, they sent train loads of flowers and caskets there.

On May 11, 1900 about 11 o'clock I was born at the ranch in Scofield. Mother and Dad lived on the ranch. Grandpa bought the house they lived in in Scofield and Mother and Dad lived on the ranch the year around. The snow was so deep you could not see the fences.

In 1902 (12 March) Mother had twins, they were stillborn and are now buried in Scofield cemetery.

On April 17, 1903 Rhoda Leona was born, then on August 1, 1905 Sarah Alice was born.

We then moved to town when I was six years old so I could go to school. I soon got to like school and everything was a change for me.

On October 14, 1907 James Willard was born.

Grandpa discovered coal on Dad's homestead so they built a trussel and started to mine coal. The farmers from Utah County,

Spanish Fork, Salem, Payson used to come and bring their vegetables, fruit, honey, hay, grain, flour, pears, peaches and french prunes. I liked them best of all. We had a grainary and was it ever full. Then Grandpa would take it to town and trade for the things they needed on the ranch.

I remember Sundays in the summer times, friends used to come visit and always be there for Sunday dinner. Grandpa was a game warden so we always had fish and homemade ice cream and root beer.

I loved to go picnicking and gather hops. Mother used the hops to make the root beer which was kept in the ice house.

One Sunday after dinner mother and her friend Lue Jensen decided to go wading in the creek. Dad was building us kids a swing in the back yard. Pretty soon Grandma began hollering. Dad heard her and ran to the creek to see what was wrong. Mother and Lou were both in a quicksand hole and all he could see was Mothers long hair. He grabbed it and pulled them both out of the water.

Grandpa hired any one that wanted a job, he hired them to dig coal, build sheds or build fences. The winters were so bad everything had to have cover.

One time we had a pet goat and Grandpa had hired a man to work in the mine. He came to the house to get something and there on the door step lay old Queen our dog. She began barking and here came the goat to see what was the matter. The man saw a barrel by the corner barn so he ran for it. It was the swill barrel. The goat got there just about the time the man did. He jumped in the barrel and the goat rolled him all over the place. He kept hollering Metcalf, Metcalf. We just about died laughing. Then there was nothing to do but take a bath and we only had some of Grandpa's old clothes to wear and Grandpa was a big man. We sure had a scare crow. Dad took him to town and got him new clothes.

Grandpa used to let Bishop Larsen from Mount Pleasant bring his sheep to the ranch and eat the meadow hay off and fertilize the ground. They had quite a few sheep herders and they camped down by the creek. They learned me how to swear. One day mother put my rocking chair and me down the cellar to break me of swearing. After a while when she thought I had been punished long enough she came to get me and I was still rocking and swearing.

I used to like to eat supper with them, they would have sour dough flapjacks, and potatoes and onions.

I remember going to town to the shows and coming home with moon shining on the snow and us kids wrapped up in quilts and

mother putting a big pan of milk on the stove and making milk toast, Dad always bought celery and bananas.

We moved to town when I was six and mother had lots of friends. We moved the cows, horses, pigs, and chickens to town. Mother had a cow Grandpa gave her when the cow was a calf and it was a Durham. It had to be milked three times a day and it would only let Mother milk her. Mother had a good time when we moved to town. Everyone would come to visit and we would go visiting. It was nice to go to the shows and shopping. There was people living in the house next to our house and finally they moved out and a lady moved in it. Her and mother became great friends. She had a daughter named Veronica Heighline, we would go every where together. I went to the Catholic church in the morning and Mormon church in the afternoon.

Mother got sick and the Doctor couldn't do anything for her. Dad and Mr. Heighline got a special train to take her to Salt Lake City to the LDS Hospital. She had such a high fever she was blind by the time she got there. She had Spinal Meningitis. She died April 2, 1909 and was buried in Scofield. The snow was so deep they used a bob sleigh to take her to the cemetery.

Everyone in Scofield wanted to take us kids but Pa and Grandma would not let us stay with anyone. Pa hired a lady by the name of Mrs. Bishop and Grandma came every day to our house or we were always to her place.

My dad had the job of town constable or marshall, he never had any trouble. He was a friend to everyone.

One cold and stormy afternoon there was a knock on the door and there stood Lydia and her husband and children, Hattie, Mary, Willis, and Fame. They came to our house uninvited. Their house in Ferron burned down and they never had any place to go, so they came to our house. All they had was a suitcase and a trunk. (William was not with Lydia. He stayed in Ferron to take care of things and clean up after the fire. They were expected in Scofield for they had called and were told to come. Port met them at the train so it was not a surprise.)

That was just a little while before Christmas. (Actually it was after Christmas, near the end of the month of January.) We really had a good Christmas everything was wonderful, us kids had our fights and made up so it wasn't bad. Only sleeping. Me Leona, Hattie, Mary and Willis all slept in one bed. It was sure crowded. Alice, Bill slept with Pa. Lydia, Will and Fame slept in one bed. It was sure crowded. My Dad finally got tired of having so many people, so him and my mothers cousin Harry Gunnell bought a place in Lindon. They moved to Lindon the last part of March 1911. They lived in tents. I got sick and almost died. They never found out what was wrong. I then moved to Scofield with Harry Gunnell and his wife and went to school.

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON

Application Number.....*716...A*.....

REGISTRATION DISTRICT Auckland  
1879 Birth in the Sub-district of Bishop Auckland in the County of Durham

Columns:— 1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      10\*

No.      When and where born      Name, if any      Sex      Name and surname of father      Name, surname and maiden surname of mother      Occupation of father      Signature and residence of informant      When registered      Signature of registrar      Name entered after registration

66	Seventh March 1879 Middletown Norr.	Jonathan Storobanks	Male	James Milkinson Metcalfe	Mary Anne Metcalfe late Seacole formerly Hennrich.	Coal Miner	James H. Metcalfe Father Middletown 1879	Twenty second April 1879	Mark Johling Schultz Registrar	—
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CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.  
 Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the 21st day of August 19 75

\*See note overle

This certificate is issued in pursuance of the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953. Section 34 provides that any certified copy of an entry purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the General Register Office shall be received as evidence of the birth or death to which it relates without any further or other proof of the entry, and no certified copy purporting to have been given in the said Office shall be of any force or effect unless it is sealed or stamped as aforesaid.

CAUTION:— Any person who (1) falsifies any of the particulars on this certificate, or (2) uses a falsified certificate as true, knowing it to be false, is liable to prosecution.

**BXA168494**

FEDIGREE CHART

Name and Address of Submitter: \_\_\_\_\_

Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

Number 1 on this chart  
is the same person  
as No. \_\_\_\_\_ on  
Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

2 Thomas Henry PREECE-165-----  
CHR.: 8 MAY 1825  
PLACE: Astley, Worcestershireshire, England  
MARR: 29 SEP 1853 --51  
PLACE: Aymestrey, H, England  
DIED: 22 AUG 1892  
PLACE: Hereford, Herefordshire, England

1 William Henry PRICE-45-----  
BORN: 15 SEP 1869  
PLACE: Llanfor, Merioneth, Wales  
MARR: 5 AUG 1899 --18  
PLACE: Scofield, Carbon, Utah  
DIED: 10 JAN 1967  
PLACE: Ferron, Emery, Utah

Lydia Jane METCALF-46-----  
Spouse

3 Harriet Selina TAYLOR-166-----  
BORN: 22 FEB 1829  
PLACE: Evenjobb, Radnorshire, England  
DIED: 4 OCT 1911  
PLACE: Birkenhead, Cheshire, England

7 Louisa BIRCH-177-----  
CHR.: 5 SEP 1805  
PLACE: Old Radnor, Radnorshire, Wales  
DIED:  
PLACE:

15 Elizabeth BIRCH-1258-----  
BORN:  
PLACE:  
DIED:  
PLACE:

8 Thomas PRICE-401-----  
BORN:  
PLACE:  
MARR: 1 SEP 1794 --109  
PLACE: Richard's Castle, S, England  
DIED:  
PLACE:

4 William PREECE-185-----  
CHR.: 21 FEB 1802  
PLACE: Richard's Castle, S, England  
MARR: 21 JUN 1824 --53  
PLACE: Knighton, Radnorshire, Wales  
DIED: 10 JAN 1852  
PLACE: Aymestrey, H, England

9 Anne COLLINS-402-----  
BORN:  
PLACE:  
DIED:  
PLACE:

10 Evan PUGH-274-----  
BORN:  
PLACE:  
MARR: --83  
PLACE:

5 Mary PUGH-186-----  
CHR.: 29 DEC 1793  
PLACE: Llangunllo, Radnorshire, Wales  
DIED: 30 OCT 1868  
PLACE: Alpine, Utah, Utah

11 Jane-275-----  
BORN:  
PLACE:  
DIED:  
PLACE:

12-----  
BORN:  
PLACE:  
MARR: --385  
PLACE:

6 John KEDWARD-176-----  
CHR.: 21 FEB 1808  
PLACE: Old Radnor, Radnorshire, Wales  
MARR: 22 JAN 1831 --52  
PLACE: Old Radnor, Radnorshire, England  
DIED:  
PLACE:

13 Ann KEDDART-1259-----  
BORN:  
PLACE:  
DIED:  
PLACE:

14-----  
BORN:  
PLACE:  
MARR: --390  
PLACE:

PEDIGREE CHART

Name and Address of Submitter:

Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE:

Number 1 on this chart  
is the same person  
as No. \_\_\_\_\_ on  
Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

2 James Wilkinson METCALF-158-----  
BORN: 25 MAR 1849  
PLACE: Asknigg, Yorkshire, England  
MARR: 17 NOV 1872 --49  
PLACE: Bishop Auckland, Durham, England  
DIED: 19 MAR 1935  
PLACE: Scofield, Carbon, Utah

1 Lydia Jane METCALF-46-----  
BORN: 18 SEP 1881  
PLACE: Pickney's Row, Shildon, D, England  
MARR: 5 AUG 1899 --18  
PLACE: Scofield, Carbon, Utah  
DIED: 12 MAR 1966  
PLACE: Manti, Sanpete, Utah

William Henry PRICE-45-----  
Spouse

3 Mary Ann GUNNELL-159-----  
BORN: 18 MAR 1841  
PLACE: Holbeach Drove, Lincoln, England  
DIED: 15 MAY 1917  
PLACE: Manti, Sanpete, Utah

4 George METCALF-1054-----  
BORN: 1801  
PLACE: Yorkshire, England  
MARR: 19 NOV 1836 --307  
PLACE: Killington, W, England  
DIED: 14 APR 1846  
PLACE: Quarry, Yorkshire, England

5 Mary WILKINSON-1048-----  
BORN: 19 MAY 1816  
PLACE: Killington, W, England  
DIED: 26 OCT 1894  
PLACE: Asknigg, Yorkshire, England

6 John GUNHILL-295-----  
CHR.: 2 DEC 1811  
PLACE: Cowbit, Lincs, England  
MARR: 20 JUN 1836 --85  
PLACE: Holbeach, Lincs., England  
DIED: 17 APR 1859  
PLACE: Bp. Auckland, Durham, England

7 Elizabeth RANSON-296-----  
CHR.: 2 OCT 1809  
PLACE: Sutton St. Mary, Lincs., England  
DIED: 7 OCT 1845  
PLACE: South Cave, York, England

8-----  
BORN: \_\_\_\_\_  
PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_  
MARR: \_\_\_\_\_

PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_  
DIED: \_\_\_\_\_  
PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_

9-----  
BORN: \_\_\_\_\_  
PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_  
DIED: \_\_\_\_\_  
PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_

10 James WILKINSON-1042-----  
BORN: ABT 1785  
PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_  
MARR: --306

PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_  
DIED: 9 AUG 1830  
PLACE: Killington Hall, W, England

11 Jane-1043-----  
BORN: \_\_\_\_\_  
PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_  
DIED: \_\_\_\_\_  
PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_

12 William GUNHILL-300-----  
CHR.: 31 AUG 1785  
PLACE: Moulton, Lincs., England  
MARR: 7 AUG 1811 --86  
PLACE: Cowbit, Lincs., England

DIED: \_\_\_\_\_  
PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_

13 Mary EGAR-301-----  
CHR.: 5 OCT 1791  
PLACE: Cowbit, Lincs., England  
DIED: \_\_\_\_\_  
PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_

14 John RANSON-333-----  
CHR.: 11 OCT 1788  
PLACE: Holbeach, Lincs., England  
MARR: --91

PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_  
DIED: \_\_\_\_\_  
PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_

15 Sarah-334-----  
BORN: \_\_\_\_\_  
PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_  
DIED: \_\_\_\_\_  
PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_

PEDIGREE CHART

Name and Address of Submitter:

Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE:

Number 1 on this chart

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as No. \_\_\_\_\_ on

Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

2 John GUNNELL-302-----  
 | CHR.: 28 JUN 1763  
 | PLACE: Whaplode,Lincs.,England  
 | MARR: 2 JUN 1782 --87  
 | PLACE: Moulton,Lincs.,England  
 | DIED:  
 | PLACE:

4 Richard GUNNEL-309-----  
 | BORN:  
 | PLACE:  
 | MARR: 25 JAN 1760 --88  
 | PLACE: Whaplode,Lincs.,England  
 | DIED:  
 | PLACE:

5 Elizabeth COLEBY-310-----  
 | BORN:  
 | PLACE:  
 | DIED:  
 | PLACE:

1 William GUNHILL-300-----  
 | CHR.: 31 AUG 1785  
 | PLACE: Moulton,Lincs.,England  
 | MARR: 7 AUG 1811 --86  
 | PLACE: Cowbit,Lincs.,England  
 | DIED:  
 | PLACE:

Mary EGAR-301-----  
 | Spouse

6 John ELSOM-324-----  
 | BORN:  
 | PLACE:  
 | MARR: 18 MAY 1757 --90  
 | PLACE: Moulton,Lincs.,England  
 | DIED:  
 | PLACE:

3 Sarah ELSOM-303-----  
 | CHR.: 26 SEP 1726  
 | PLACE: Moulton,Lincs.,England  
 | DIED:  
 | PLACE:

7 Elizabeth LYON-325-----  
 | BORN:  
 | PLACE:  
 | DIED:  
 | PLACE:

8-----  
 | BORN:  
 | PLACE:  
 | MARR:

| PLACE:  
 | DIED:  
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 | BORN:  
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 | DIED:  
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10-----  
 | BORN:  
 | PLACE:  
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| PLACE:  
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 | BORN:  
 | PLACE:  
 | DIED:  
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12-----  
 | BORN:  
 | PLACE:  
 | MARR:

| PLACE:  
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 | BORN:  
 | PLACE:  
 | MARR:

| PLACE:  
 | DIED:  
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 | BORN:  
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 | DIED:  
 | PLACE:

PEDIGREE CHART

Name and Address of Submitter:

Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE:

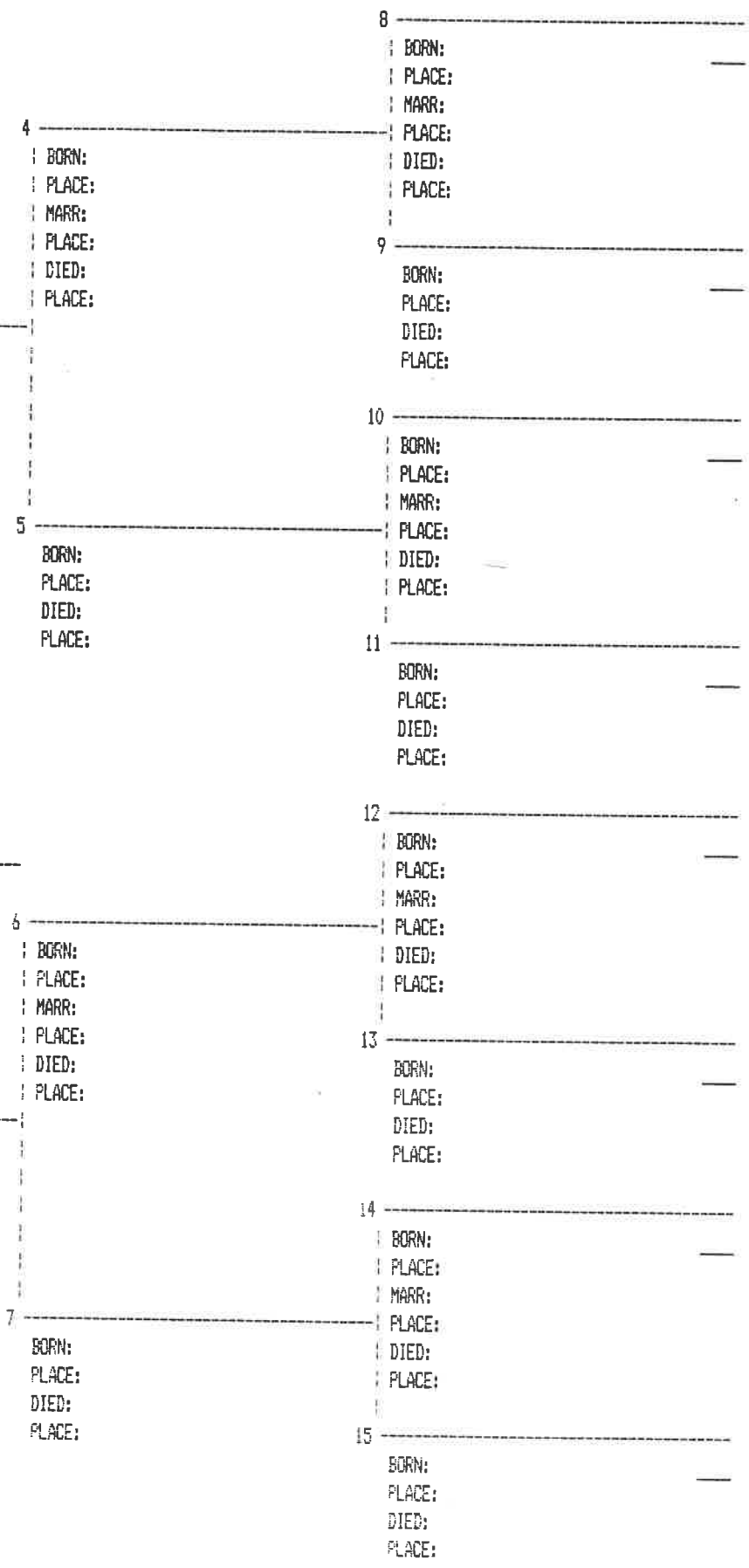
Number 1 on this chart  
is the same person  
as No. \_\_\_\_\_ on  
Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

2 James EGAR-319  
: BORN:  
: PLACE:  
: MARR: 15 DEC 1790 --89  
: PLACE: Cowbit,Lincs.,England  
: DIED:  
: PLACE:

1 Mary EGAR-301  
: CHR.: 5 OCT 1791  
: PLACE: Cowbit,Lincs.,England  
: MARR: 7 AUG 1811 --86  
: PLACE: Cowbit,Lincs.,England  
: DIED:  
: PLACE:

William GUNHILL-300  
: Spouse

3 Sarah ANSELL-320  
: BORN:  
: PLACE:  
: DIED:  
: PLACE:



PEDIGREE CHART

Name and Address of Submitter:

Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE:

Number 1 on this chart  
is the same person  
as No. \_\_\_\_\_ on  
Chart No. \_\_\_\_\_

2 John RANSON-339  
BORN:  
PLACE:  
MARR: 28 MAR 1780 --92  
PLACE: Holbeach, Lincoln, England  
DIED:  
PLACE:

1 John RANSON-333  
CHR.: 11 OCT 1788  
PLACE: Holbeach, Lincs., England  
MARR: --91  
PLACE:  
DIED:  
PLACE:

Sarah-334  
Spouse

3 Elizabeth BAYS-340  
BORN:  
PLACE:  
DIED:  
PLACE:

<p>4</p> <p>BORN: PLACE: MARR: PLACE: DIED: PLACE:</p>	<p>8</p> <p>BORN: PLACE: MARR: PLACE: DIED: PLACE:</p>
<p>5</p> <p>BORN: PLACE: DIED: PLACE:</p>	<p>9</p> <p>BORN: PLACE: DIED: PLACE:</p>
<p>6</p> <p>BORN: PLACE: MARR: PLACE: DIED: PLACE:</p>	<p>10</p> <p>BORN: PLACE: MARR: PLACE: DIED: PLACE:</p>
<p>7</p> <p>BORN: PLACE: DIED: PLACE:</p>	<p>11</p> <p>BORN: PLACE: DIED: PLACE:</p>
<p></p>	<p>12</p> <p>BORN: PLACE: MARR: PLACE: DIED: PLACE:</p>
<p></p>	<p>13</p> <p>BORN: PLACE: DIED: PLACE:</p>
<p></p>	<p>14</p> <p>BORN: PLACE: MARR: PLACE: DIED: PLACE:</p>
<p></p>	<p>15</p> <p>BORN: PLACE: DIED: PLACE:</p>