members who were in the practice of polygamy. Many of the fathers and husbands and church leaders went underground or in exile during this time. William Greenwood, who expected to be arrested, escaped this ordeal. Several of his sons during this time were on missions to foreign countries. On November 13, 1886 William's wife Alice Houghton Greenwood died after a lingering illness of nearly two years. She is buried in the American Fork Cemetery. By 1887 travel through Utah became a much simpler affair than during the time of the pioneers. William records a desire to go to the Temple at Logan, leaving American Fork, spending the night in Salt Lake City after his wife had preceded on to visit a friend in Logan by train, meeting her in Ogden the following day and arriving in Logan by 2:15 the same day. The trip home from Logan to American Fork was accomplished in one day.

William Greenwood was one of the first surveyors of American Fork and was the school teacher acting as Principal, Assistant and janitor. He was prominent in the settlement and development of American Fork financially, socially, morally and intellectually. He was an unassuming man but lived a life of service and devotion to God and his fellowman. His church relationships meant everything to him. During his many long, weary nights of constant pain (Bright's disease) he never complained. He was the father of 19 children and 64 grandchildren. Many of his children went on to obtain important positions including judges and members of the Legislature. He died January 16, 1891 at his home, which now stands opposite the Salt Lake City Presbyterian Church.

William's daughter Rachel, wife of William Wallace Hunter, is outlined above, and their daughter Clara Greenwood Hunter Crittenden is the mother of the Author, which brings us current.

Acknowledgement

As stated at the beginning of this family history, an attempt has been made to organize existing materials and evidence of family history into the four family lines—namely Crittenden, Sargent, Hunter and Greenwood—and present this information in a chronological order to the present time. The author, having had experience only with writing for scientific medical publications, claims no skills in journalistic ability, and, in fact, acknowledges deficiencies therein. These hopefully will be overlooked and the material of interest appreciated. He is indebted to his daughter Gail for her editorial assistance.

Being a non-typist and computer illiterate, I would like to acknowledge the invaluable assistance of a longtime friend, Mary Anne Pollock, for her dedicated transcribing skills.

Sources of information for this endeavor include efforts on behalf of various Crittenden cousins concerning the Crittenden and Sargent families, as well as research on my behalf. The Greenwood family material was obtained primarily from an autobiography by William Greenwood. The Hunter family history is a result of an enormous effort on behalf of my cousin Maureen Jensen Swift, compiling materials from many historical sources. A visit to England in 1997 by the author, his wife Jean and two of his sisters, Mariam Bergeson and Carolyn Tyler, explored records of the Crittenden family in Cranbrook, Kent, England and records of the Hunter family in Medomsley, England and Hunterston, Scotland. This material was then copied and printed by nephew Hunter Cannon. Excerpts on the Hunter family are taken from a volume titled *Edward Hunter – Faithful Steward*, by William E. Hunter, M.D.

feel to write the following. Half past seven P.M. February 23, 1856 brought forth a daughter whom we named Rachel (grandmother to the author). My family now numbers six sons and three daughters. My wife Alice enjoying good health for which I thank God. My oldest son Joseph Robinson is a truly trusty boy. He was 12 years old last March 10th and he promises to be a good man and now assists his father in putting in grain. My prayer is that he may be useful in building up the Kingdom of God and be worthy to be trusted to the things of the Kingdom. My son Benjamin is a stout boy 10 years old and can work with any boy of his age when he has a mind to, but he is of a stubborn disposition - and the way he sets himself he will go ahead. My prayer is that the powers of the Holy Priesthood may ever turn him in the right path and have power over him to control him and do a good work in the Church of Jesus Christ."

He then continues in his diary to make mention of the rest of his children with comments as to their disposition and attributes, and lastly his entry is: "Next is my daughter Rachel, a few months old, may she be preserved to a good old age and bear sons and daughters in the Kingdom of God."

On the day of celebration July 24, 1857 news was brought that President James Buchanan and his Cabinet of the United States was sending 2,500 soldiers, and a new Governor, and a set of Judges to enforce the law. In December 1857 the United States troops were kept back in the mountains above Echo, wintering in and about Hams Fork. The Mormons had established breastworks in the canyon and deep snows were killing off many of the troops' animals, and the troops were eating mule meat with all of the provisions in short supply. In early 1858 the Church's April General Conference unanimously voted that Salt Lake Valley, and all settlements north of the same, be abandoned and everything movable be moved forthwith to the southern settlements.

The roads were lined with teams of stocks of all kinds and people with all their belongings moving south toward Provo. All this time the United States troops were quartered in and about Fort Bridger, some 700 miles east. In the meantime, a committee of two, Ex-Governor Powell of Kentucky and Major Ben McCullough of Texas, being Commissioners from the United States Government and empowered to settle the difficulty, brought forth a proclamation signed April 6, 1857 from the President of the United States. They gave a full pardon to all who resisted the entering in of the troops and a compromise was made and the troops were allowed to come on peaceable terms. On the 12th day of June 1858 the Presidency and the "Twelve," with others, met the above Commission.

The city at this time was in total almost abandoned. The houses were ready to be laid to ashes if necessary. The catastrophe was avoided and an understanding was established, and the people returned to their homes. The troops were permitted to come in and locate in "Clear Valley" to the south, which they now call Camp Floyd, an actual misnomer as it should be called Camp Crittenden. Through the 1860s, business flourished in the Salt Lake Valley and communities south. Much development took place, including the Union Pacific Railroad. William Greenwood was very active in establishing the American Fork Cooperative Institution.

He records that on March 22, 1869 he married Bertha Eyring. Later that year he was called on a mission in company with John Hindley and Washburn Chipman of American Fork. They arrived back home in February 1872. He was ordained a High Priest under the hands of A.O. Smoot on March 5, 1874. In 1874 he was called on a mission to England by the First Presidency and returned in later 1875. Raids by the United States Marshals began in 1880, arresting church

William Greenwood

the best young men left the company of the Winter Quarters to fight against the Mexicans. Throughout the very long and cold winter much illness prevailed against the Saints. Many lives were lost due to infectious diseases.

With the beginning of spring in 1847, preparations were begun to move westward. The Quorum of Twelve were in readiness by the 1st of April 1847. Their course was westward. Their object was to seek a place that the Saints might rest in peace from their enemies and be far from a wicked world. William Greenwood, by exchanging various personal properties, adequately outfitted himself for the long journey. He traveled until he joined the main camp on the Horn River. There were about 550 wagons, teams, cows, etc. They traveled up the Platte River in companies of fifty and one hundred, wagons having Captains of tens, fifties and hundreds. Sometimes all the wagons would be in sight at one time. It truly was a wonder to all that might have seen that sight—to see hundreds of men, women and children rejoicing to leave their homes and lands that they had bought and paid for, trusting in God to bring them safely to their journey's end. Not long after being on the trail, William suffered a loss, in that two of his favorite ponies and 11 other of his horses were stolen. Supposedly, this was due to Indians. Fortunately, his oxen, though tired, continued the journey. His two children were too small to walk and he and his wife continued the journey over desert and mountains, following in the track of the "pioneers."

The pioneers were those Church authorities who had preceded them and had found the place they were looking for, which turned out to be the Great Salt Lake Valley. In places, the trail was almost impassable, going through narrow passes of the mountains. Finally, they burst forth into the open space and found the beautiful valley that would become their home. They arrived at the Old Fort October 28, 1847. In many places William had to carry his two smallest children over the mountains because of the dangerous trails. Once in Salt Lake, he purchased a partially complete log house and finished it, and his family was living in it within a few weeks. It had a wood floor, which was made of logs cut with the help of Brother Hess, one of the battalion boys. William acted as clerk of the High Council through the winter season.

He and his neighbors suffered a severe loss when the crickets nearly devoured their entire crop in July 1848. Enough was left, however, that they managed to survive. In December 1848, William and his family moved into their new home that he built on his lot with adobe bricks. The following spring he planted his farm and was blessed with an excellent production of grain, and he sent his first grist to the mill. On July 24, 1849 was the first grand celebration of the pioneers into the valley. The first Presidency and the Quorum of Twelve was escorted to the old bowery, made of mud and stakes by 24 young ladies and 24 young men.. In the year 1851, William Greenwood with his family moved from Salt Lake City to American Fork City.

By 1853 there were seven children in the family. In the spring of 1855, in spite of a very favorable crop, the grasshoppers reappeared and devoured nearly the entire plantings of grain and every green thing that existed. An entry in William's diary on May 18, 1856 is as follows: " I

Greenwood family reunion: William Wallace Hunter, back row, second from the right

William had just purchased a new brick house, knowing that he might have to abandon it when the time for the move came. In January 1845, William received, in connection with his wife Alice, endowments, and on the 6th of February received the sealing of the New and Everlasting Covenant. He was ordained a Seventy in the 31st Quorum of Seventies on the 9th day of October 1845. In February, the "Twelve" were hunted for their lives. Writs were got out and tried to be served, particularly upon Brigham Young. At one time, they waited at the Temple door and Brother William Miller came to the door and the officer served a writ upon Miller, taking him to be Brigham Young. They transported him to Carthage, and then discovered their mistake. In this month, the "Twelve," with many others, crossed the river into Iowa and began to travel westward. Not having his business settled, William was detained from starting with the "Twelve." However, he let his carriage and harness and one horse go to assist the company, as well as giving money for assistance.

On the 1st day of May 1846 William, with his wife Alice and their two little sons Joseph and Benjamin, in the company of Richard Withnal and family, began their journey through the rain and mud and journeyed as far as Council Bluffs. They settled for the winter on both sides of the Missouri River. The establishment on the east side was called Council Bluffs, the one on the west side Winter Quarters. At that time, the Mormon battalion was called on by the government to fight, but in reality to try the loyalty of the Mormons. To the government's surprise, 500 of

weeks of arrival, he became very ill with a disease called bowel complaint but eventually recovered from this serious illness. Those about him were very poor but shared what meager assets they had. As his strength improved he gained employment at the mill of Laws & Company. He accepted a call to perform a mission and he began on September 29, 1842 in the company with brother Esaias Edwards on a mission toward the Wisconsin territory. By the following year he had decided to get married. He made his intentions known to Alice Houghton, daughter of William Houghton.

They were married May 30, 1843. At about this time he received a letter informing him of the death of his father and that he had been left a sum of 1,000 pounds ($5,000). On June 17, 1843, he and his new wife started for England and arrived in Liverpool on July 22, 1843. They arrived in his native town Burnley shortly thereafter. His family and friends from the area had heard much of the stories about the hardships he'd had to endure and were in hopes that he had gotten tired of his religion. They were surprised to hear that he was anxious to get back to America and continue in the work he had started. The property was so left that he could draw only $1,000 and the balance to be obtained in three years.

He made a proposition to his brother Robinson, who was the sole executor of his father's will, that he would settle for a total of $4,000 at this time and let his brother keep the extra $1,000 for himself. With this in hand, he set sail for America December 9, 1843 on the ship "Rochester" leaving from Liverpool. The passage was stormy throughout, yet they arrived safely in New York January 15, 1844. They spent 14 days crossing the Allegheny Mountains and then journeyed to Pittsburgh and stayed for four weeks. At this time his wife was baptized by Brother Saverg who presided over the Pittsburgh branch of the LDS Church. Her folks had previously all been baptized into the church, however, at a later date, apostatized and became very hostile toward the religion. They arrived back in Nauvoo by the 6th of April 1844.

William and his wife traveled to Davenport anticipating the return to Nauvoo, but his father-in-law was opposed to his returning and took possession of his money. Not being sufficiently determined, he stopped in Davenport and purchased a farm joining the town (168 acres). The people of Davenport were, in general, not sympathetic towards the Mormon religion, and when the Prophet Joseph Smith and Hiram Smith were martyred in Carthage jail on the 27th day of June 1844, the news came to Davenport and a mass of people justified the cold bloody deed.

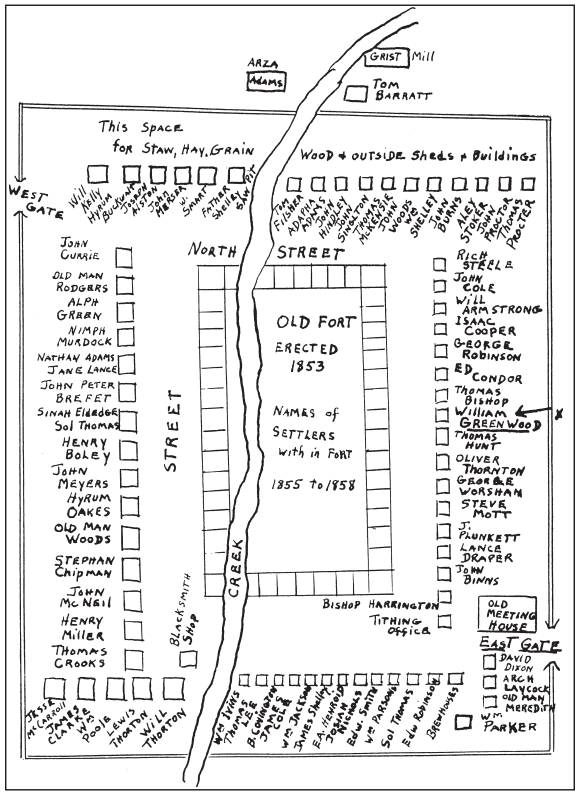
William became determined to join the Saints in Nauvoo and, in spite of his in-laws' hostility about this move, he told his wife that he was going to move anyhow and she could accept his choice or refuse it. She joined him in his move to Nauvoo, and they left their farm and all their outfit teams, cows, and more to be tended by his wife's brother and a John Rigby. Meanwhile, in Nauvoo, things were becoming more and more inhospitable with townspeople and mobs threatening the Saints and burning many of their establishments and homes. Appeals to the Sheriff were met with recommendations to organize and defend themselves, and so they did so and traveled from town to town, looking for the mobs that had been harassing them. The mobs would scatter upon their arrival. With more and more interest in moving west, William traveled back to Davenport to sell his farm and other belongings. At this time, the authorities of the land called upon the Twelve Apostles to agree to leave the state, en masse, and Church agreements were entered into to leave in the spring.

Greenwood Family

The earliest narrative description of a member of the Greenwood family is that of William Greenwood, the grandfather of my mother Clara Greenwood Hunter Crittenden. This information is derived from an autobiography of William Greenwood. He was born August 7, 1822 and died January 26, 1891. He was the son of Robinson Greenwood and Elizabeth Cryer Greenwood. They were born in Yorkshire England. His mother was of a religious mind and belonged to the Baptist Church all her life. His father was described as more worldly and not active in any religious denomination. His father's occupation was a merchant miller and he owned a large flouring establishment. This apparently was a very successful business. As a child William was of a serious nature and avoided the potential corruption of his time, and temptations by his peers.

He received a liberal education up until the time he was 15 years of age. Being the youngest son of seven brothers, he was favored by his parents, partly because of his avoidance of "wild company." His father took him into the business when William was 16 years of age, and prospects of the mercantile life was promising.

He was invited by a former school teacher (Thomas Ward) to go to hear a strange sect by the name of Angelites (Mormon missionaries). For novelty sake, he went and listened to the preachers, who were not finely polished in the manner of the world but seemed more simple and their message more acceptable. He became more interested in the teachings of this group, to his parents dismay. He was told in plain terms the consequences if he should become united to such a deluded sect and that he was then to leave home, relatives and friends, and become a castaway.



Map of the Old Fort at American Fork, Utah

In spite of this, he was baptized on November 29, 1840 by Elder Roger Dewhurst. He was told by his parents that he no longer would have a home with them and that he would be cut off from all rights of property, etc. With pain in his heart, he left home and was invited to live with his brother, John, in a place called Chorley, near Preston, England. In the meantime, his father did fret about him and invited him to come back and join him in his business once again. He did return home, though also remained true to his decision regarding his new religion. After only three weeks, he once again was banished from his father's house.

An older brother, Robinson, was his particular enemy and horsewhipped him out of the house. William then decided that it was right for him to emigrate to the Americas and he gathered with other Latter-Day Saints on March 12, 1842 and set sail on the ship "Hanover" from Liverpool, England. The voyage across the sea was pleasant though the diet not so pleasant. They arrived in New Orleans April 25, 1842. They arrived in Nauvoo by steamship May 15, 1842. Within two

GREENWOOD

The Greenwood Coat of Arms is a locked wallet on a field of pinched pennies, bordered in Scottish plaid.

California dealing with transportation. David Hunter was the City Comptroller for the City of Salt Lake City for many years until his death.

Mother's sister Alice remained primarily in Salt Lake City, though frequently visiting her son, Dr. William Jensen in San Francisco. Her other sister Dora Floyd lived in Tooele, Utah. One son, Werner, was shot down over Germany in World War II. William and Rachel Hunter are buried in the American Fork Cemetery.

The following comments are about Rachel's early years, Rachel Greenwood Hunter, wife of William Wallace Hunter. Rachel was born February 23, 1856 in American Fork. She was the ninth child of William Greenwood and Alice Houghton Greenwood. She was born of goodly parents who made great sacrifices for her welfare. She came to this life one year after the grasshopper plague in Utah and the year the hand cart companies came over the plains. It was the year that the Relief Society, the women's organization of the Church, was organized.

Most of her family life centered around the Church and its activities. Her father served continuously in the bishopric of the American Fork First Ward from 1851 to 1891, except during the years 1871 to 1874 when he was called into the mission field. Alice her mother was active in the Relief Society as a teacher, officer and member of the choir. When her father died in 1891 it was noted that "William Greenwood, one of the founders of American Fork, died January 26, 1891. He has been a very active and faithful citizen and had labored assiduously for the building up of American Fork." Rachel was married when she was 18 years old to William Wallace Hunter for time and eternity.

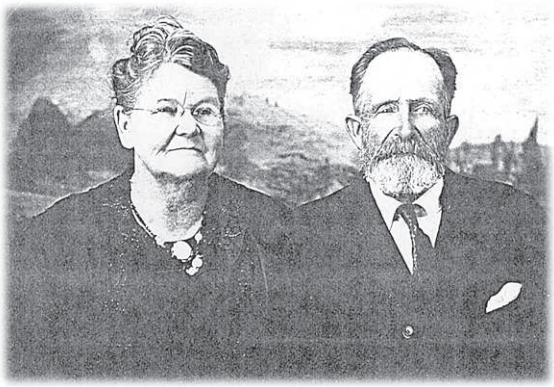
They were married in the Endowment House October 18, 1874. They had nine sons and six daughters, nine of whom lived to maturity. In their early married life her husband served two missions. Rachel stayed home taking care of the several young children and looking after the farm. There was nothing in her life that was too great a sacrifice. She did not care for worldly things for herself. Her religion was dear to her and she lived it. She loved to take the children for a buggy ride and often picked up the neighbors' children as well. She served on the Stake Relief Society Board for more than 20 years. She was a brilliant woman with a good sense of humor. People loved to be with her. She could give excellent extemporaneous talks and was often asked to do so. William and Rachel contributed much to the building up of American Fork. Rachel was very active in politics. During elections, William was always a judge and Rachel went around in a buggy getting voters out. Her advice or words were influential. As mentioned previously, following the death of her husband William Wallace, she came to live with her daughter Clara, (my mother) and lived in our home until she fell and fractured her hip, and shortly thereafter died at our home. This was 11 months following the death of her husband. Rachel was a large woman. The Greenwood family tended to be tall and very large people. She is buried in the American Fork Cemetery.

William Wallace Hunter family in 1891. Front row: Albert, Alice, Dora, John; second row: William, Joseph, Rachel, Wallace; standing behind his father: Ernest

William Wallace Hunter married Rachel Greenwood on October 19, 1874. They built a fine stone home in American Fork and raised a large family. Ten of 15 births survived infancy, and nine to adulthood. My mother, Clara, was the last child that survived. William loved horses and took pride in properly breaking them. He was still riding at the age of 83 and preferred this over automobiles. He was Bishop at one time and remained active in the church, serving two missions. Distortion of the truth was his pet peeve, according to his sons. Honesty was his outstanding characteristic. One of his sons, Joe, remembers him telling them one day, as they were loading up coal for a tithing payment, to pick out the best lumps for the Lord. Another of his sons, Wallace, said that his father was good in Math and had a talent for beautiful penmanship but not for spelling.

In that my mother was the last of so many deliveries, William Wallace and Rachel were elderly when I was still a young child. I recall one visit I made to their farm when I was probably about 7 years of age. Things of interest that I recall were rising before dawn to feed the hogs. The cow barn was across a narrow road and milking the cows came next. I never got to the hay fields, but the bottom lands, where they farmed, reportedly was excellent property. I recall a constant bubbling spring which served as a water cooler just outside the kitchen door. This was partitioned and was an excellent storage place for preserves.

Besides serving in capacities of the church, including Bishop, William Wallace served on the City Council at different times. He stayed true to his religious beliefs throughout his life, but died a poor man at 82 years of age on May 24, 1934. He was about 5'9" of average build. He is buried in the American Fork Cemetery. Following his death, his wife Rachel, my grandmother, came to live with us in Los Angeles where she died following a hip fracture 11 months later.



Rachel and William Wallace Hunter

Of the six sons of William Wallace, all my mother's brothers, all but one left the farm, and became successful businessmen in California. One was a lawyer in Chicago (Abner Hunter). Wallace Hunter had an insurance agency in San Francisco called Hunter and Hunter Insurance. John G. Hunter had his own agency selling Kansas City Life Insurance in Los Angeles. Joseph Hunter became Chief Engineer for the State of

Oscar, Rodolph, and William Wallace (grandfather of the author). These three brothers lived in this area of American Fork and married three local girls.

Turbulent years persisted with attempts of government intervention, from 1856 through the 1880's. Edward Hunter was a logical target for criticism by those bitterly resenting the financial and political power of the church, but the abuse hounding other church leaders seemed to have passed him by, and his years as Presiding Bishop were full of good works, simple faith and plain living, with a distaste for pomp and circumstance. It is no wonder that he was respected by Mormons and Gentiles alike. Edward Hunter died at 90 years of age, on October 16, 1883 in Salt Lake City, Utah. He is buried at the Salt Lake City Cemetery. He was a physically strong man with a stout body. His height was 5'8" and he weighed somewhat over 200 pounds. Edward Hunter married four times.

His first wife was Ann Standley, married September 30, 1830, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. This was before joining the church. Only their daughter Ann Eliza survived infancy and she was married to Joseph C. Rich, the oldest son of Apostle Charles C. Rich. Edward Hunter married his second wife, Laura Lovina Coffman, in the autumn of 1844. Their third son was William Wallace Hunter, grandfather of the Author. Laura later divorced the Bishop and left her four children in the care of Susanna Wann, Bishop Hunter's third wife. He and Susanna Wann were married January 29, 1846. All of their children received an education to the extent available in the area. He and his fourth wife, Henrietta Spencer, were married May 20, 1856.

William Wallace Hunter

William Wallace Hunter, son of Presiding Bishop Edward Hunter, and grandfather of the Author, was also the son of Laura Lovina Coffman Hunter, the second wife of Edward Hunter. He was born April 6, 1851 in Salt Lake City. He and two brothers, Rodolph and Oscar, all close in age, were born into a polygamous family. Not completely in agreement with a polygamous lifestyle, Laura eventually left Edward, and abiding by laws at the time, the children stayed in the care of the father. They were raised by Presiding Bishop Edward Hunter's third wife Susanna Wann Hunter.

William Wallace Hunter's home

The children were fortunate in being well provided for and receiving a good education. They grew up in the very early days of Salt Lake City in a prestigious house. Little is written or known about William Wallace's early years in Salt Lake City. His father had farms, which presumably the boys tended, as well as tending to their school work. He learned surveying. His father divided a large acreage in American Fork into three equal parcels of about 200 acres each, and gave this property to the three brothers. They all cleared and farmed the land and married local ladies.

Immigration Fund," administered by Edward Hunter. His knowledge in handling teams, men and equipment made him a good choice. These voluntary funds provided means of transport for many Saints with no funds, to bring them to Salt Lake City from Europe or St. Louis or wherever. Upon arrival in Salt Lake, travelers' oxen and cattle were sold to replenish the funds. All recipients were expected to become self-sufficient once established in the Valley.

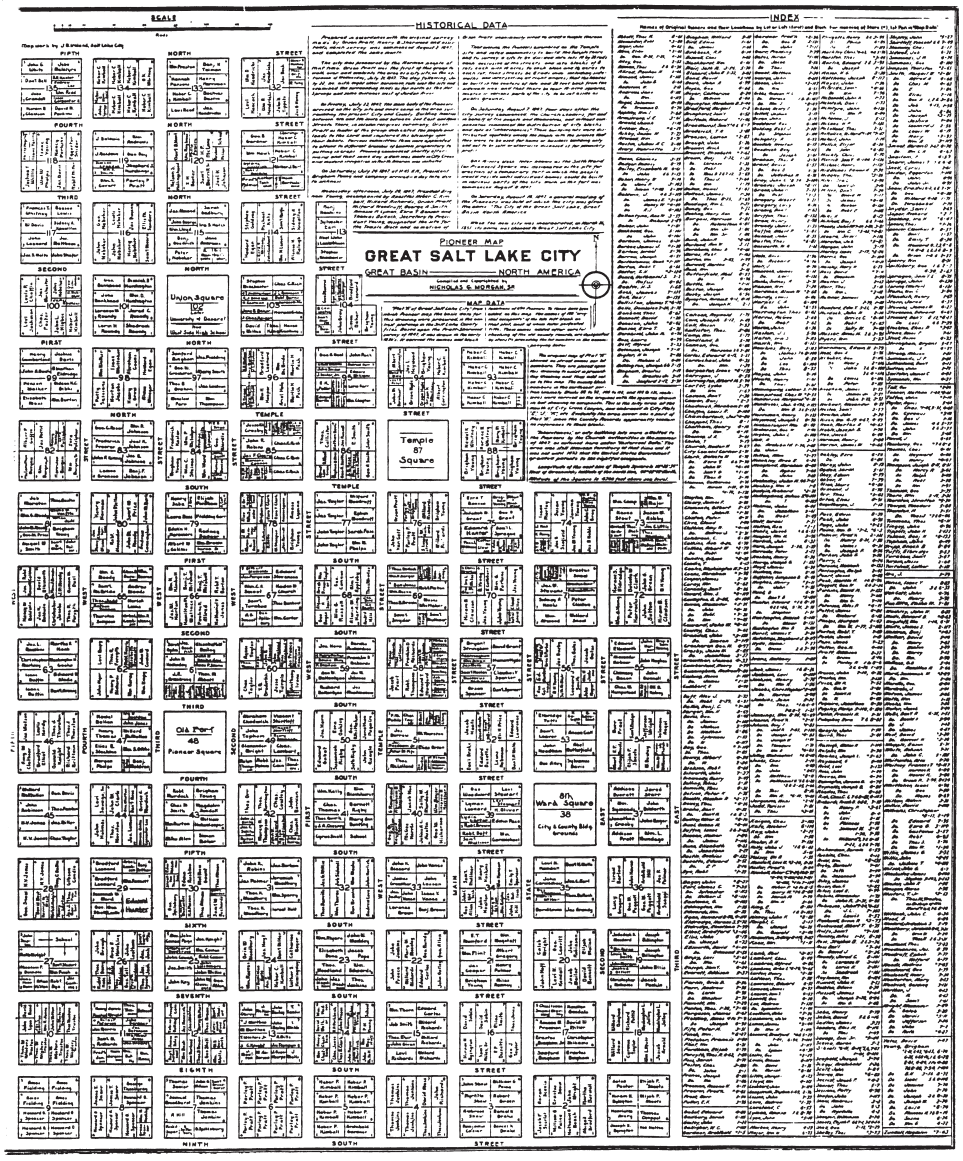
Once the Perpetual Immigration Fund was properly organized, immigrants could be brought from Liverpool to Salt Lake City for a minimum of $50 per person, for the entire journey. Those needing assistance were loaned the cost of passage by signing a promissory note, payable in cash, produce or labor after they arrived. They were well organized and the morbidity and mortality was one-half that of the gold seekers. The immigration to the New Zion reached a peak between 1853 and 1856. The introduction of hand carts for those unable to afford teams worked out surprisingly well.

Following the death of Presiding Bishop Newell K. Whitney, Edward Hunter was ordained his successor as Presiding Bishop over all the other Bishops, on April 11, 1852. He held this position longer than any other man, for 32 years. In addition, he was elected Councilor from Salt Lake County to the Utah Legislator, the Assistant Trustee in trust of the Church, and Assistant to President Brigham Young to the Perpetual Immigration Company.

For months the chief talk among the brethren was the building of the Sacred Temple. On February 14, 1853 the ground was consecrated and excavation began. The Saints were appraised the laying of the cornerstones would occur April 6, 1853, which was the 33rd birthday of the Church.

The following account is extracted from the *Deseret News* of April 16, 1853: The Deseret National Flag was unfurled to the breeze, the bands played. The minutemen and police were evident. So opened the general conference which was called to order by President Brigham Young in the old Tabernacle. President Young made a few introductory remarks. The procession was formed at the vestry door to proceed to the southeast corner of the Temple grounds to lay the main cornerstone of the temple. President Young, Elders Kimball and Richards, with Patriarch John Smith, proceeded to lay the southeast cornerstone and ascended to the top where the main oration was given by President Young, and Heber Kimball offered the prayer. The procession then proceeded to the southwest corner where Presiding Bishop Edward Hunter and his associates laid the southwest cornerstone. Bishop Hunter was the orator and Bishop Cardon offered the prayer.

The procession then moved to the northwest corner where John Young, President of the High Priest Quorum, with his council, laid the next cornerstone. John Young delivered the oration and the prayer was given by Elder Wallace. The group then marched to the northeast cornerstone which was laid by the Twelve Apostles, the first Presidency of the Seventies and the Presidency of the Elders Quorum. Parley Pratt was the orator and the prayer was offered by Elder Orson Hyde. The events in Utah during the succeeding years moved swiftly. Thousands of Saints continued to pour into the Salt Lake Great Basin and disposed of nearly all the Indians along the eastern slopes of the Wasatch Mountains. In many settlements, relationships with the Indians were tense. Bishop Hunter played a prominent role in the settlement of the Utah Valley and acquired a section of meadow on American Fork Creek. This land was enlarged and later deeded to his three sons,



extending many miles to the south and to the north. He described many items needed for construction, etc. Lumber appeared abundant. He lastly inquired about his wife Laura Coffman Hunter, and infant son, and to prepare for their journey west from Winter Quarters.

By the spring of 1849, Salt Lake City had been divided into 10-acre blocks, 40-rods square, with streets 8-rods wide. Streets went east-west and north-south from Temple Square. Brigham Young took the 10 acres to the east. Other blocks were divided into eight 1-1/2 acre lots. On the southwest corner of President Young's 10-acre piece was built the tithing office (where the Hotel Utah now stands). Edward Hunter, when he became Presiding Bishop over all the other Bishops, was the nominal head of the tithing office establishment. On the east side of Main Street, south of the Temple, the first lot given was to Ezra Taft Benson, father of President Ezra Taft Benson; the second lot, where ZCMI Department Store now stands, was given to Jedediah Grant, father of President Heber J. Grant; and the third lot was given to Edward Hunter. Here, Ann Standley and Susanna Wann Hunter, and all the children of Edward Hunter, lived and prospered. On July 24, 1849, cannons with parades, pageantry and large feasts marked the second year entry to the Valley.

Edward Hunter's home on Main Street

July 24 has been a day for parades ever since, commissioned as Pioneer Day. At about this time, Edward Hunter received welcome money from the sale of some of his remaining property in Chester County, Pennsylvania. In 1849 funds were raised and placed in a fund called the "Perpetual

Laura Coffman Hunter remained at Winter Quarters because she was pregnant, and she remained there until her son Rodolph was born. Edward left her well provided for in a log cabin, with her mother in attendance to care for her, and the rent from two other cabins for income. On June 21, while the Saints camped on the Platte River waiting for the artillery to arrive, about 400

Indians entertained the pioneers with a dance. When all was ready, the two fifties of the first one hundred, under Captain Spencer, came abreast immediately to the right with the ninth fifty of General Rich. To the right of General Rich was Edward Hunter's first fifty and to the far right was his second fifty. Captain Grant's and Captain Smoot's two fifties were to the rear.

The Temple Bell began ringing, which was the signal for the Artillery to lead the way. During the march they attempted to ride close to each other in case of Indian attack. At night, each hundred chose a separate campground for grazing, with wagons in a wide circle. The last 400 miles was the most difficult, in that the terrain caused travel to be in single file with teams stretched for many miles arrears. They arrived in Salt Lake City in September 1847. The Captains gave their reports to Brigham Young, and Brigham sent his communications to them through Captain Charles C. Rich. Charles C. Rich, one of the Twelve Apostles, was a practical man, fearless under fire, and silent about his accomplishments. He was a lifelong friend of Edward Hunter. His oldest son, Joseph C. Rich, married Edward Hunter's oldest daughter, Ann Eliza, in 1869. They were children during their trek west to Salt Lake City. Edward Hunter was a man of few words. In his autobiography he summed up the trek as follows: "We followed in the wake of the pioneers six weeks after their departure, traveled a trackless course part way, met with many Indians, got some buffalo meat, and bought buffalo robes and moccasins cheap, something new every day. Arrived in Salt Lake 30 September 1847. All well but teams wore down." He was one of the pioneers who made history but didn't write about it.

Ann Eliza Rich and Joseph C. Rich

By the fall of 1847, nearly 1,700 people had gathered in the Salt Lake Valley. Food brought with them from Winter Quarters was going fast. Edward Hunter was ordained Bishop of one of the two Forts and was placed in charge of the rationing committee. The return of two hundred men from the Mormon battalion added to potential shortages. Inventory by the Bishops found that there was sufficient food to last until July 1848. Planting in the spring would not allow replenishment in time. Fortunately, local Indians showed the pioneers the value of the sego root from the sego lily. Harvesting of sego root from the hillsides did much to avert disaster.

A letter to President Brigham Young, who was then at Winter Quarters, by Edward Hunter, March 4, 1848, described the early sprouting of grain. He described good potential farm land

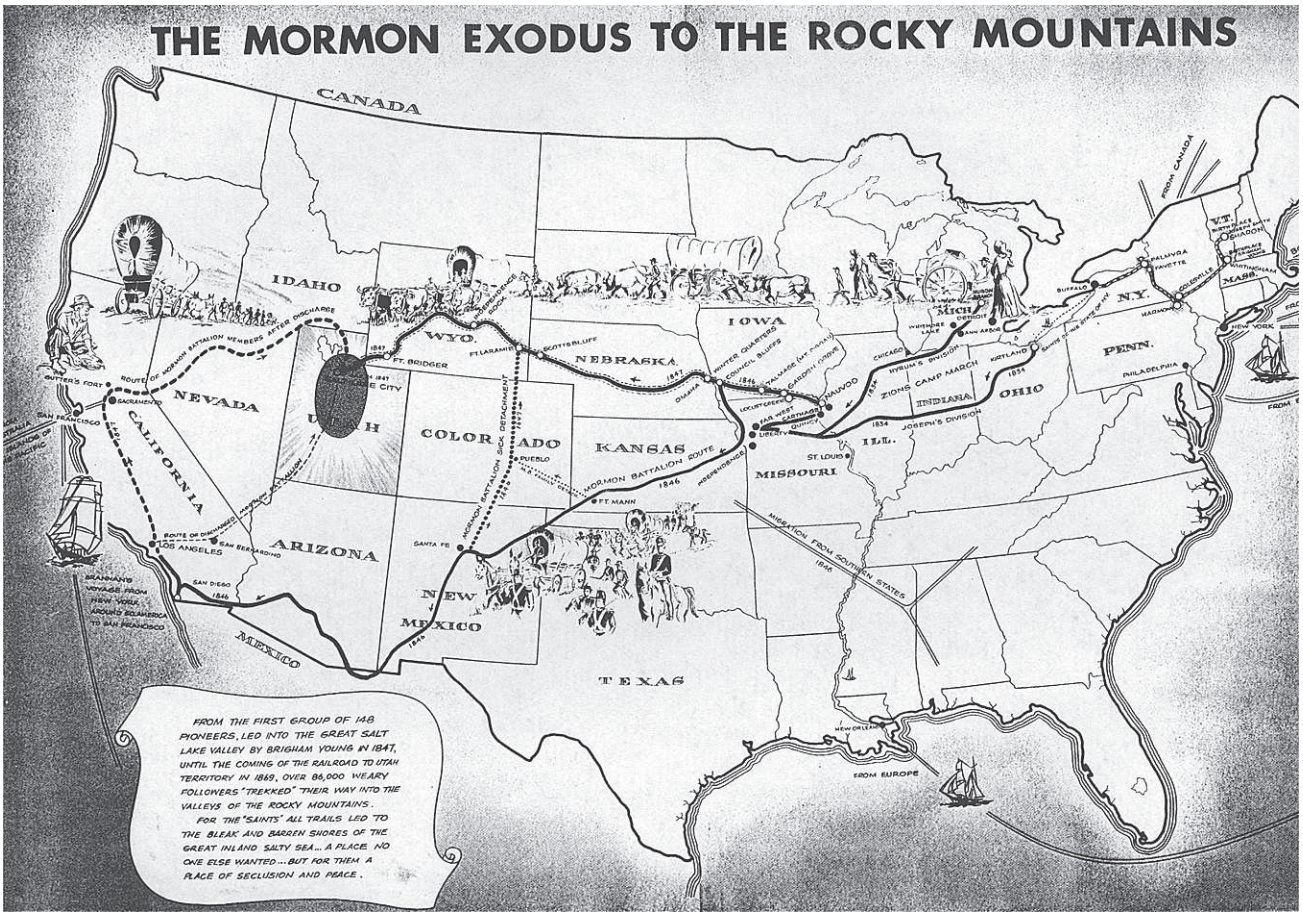
Council of Twelve and the High Council—to move to a temporary camp at Sugar Creek, across the Mississippi. This was in February 1846. By March, many of the Saints were prepared for the long journey west. In July 1846 the main body of the exiles had reached the Missouri River at Council Bluffs. Here President Young decided to accept a call from the United States Government to furnish a battalion for the war with Mexico. The resulting loss of 500 of the ablest young men made it unwise for the Saints to continue westward in their weakened condition. A settlement was established called "Winter Quarters" in the Omaha Indian Territory and preparation for winter began.

Edward Hunter left Nauvoo with the exodus. His family, now consisting of his wife Ann Standley Hunter, and their daughter Ann Eliza; his second wife, Laura Lovina Coffman Hunter, (the author's great grandmother) and her mother Elizabeth Schimmer Coffman; and his third wife, Susanna Wann Hunter, left Nauvoo August 19, 1846. Illness and scurvy became a major problem for the pioneers. The settlement at Winter Quarters consisted of 750 log cabins, 175 dugouts, many tents, and wagon boxes. Seven thousand members were in the settlement with another 5,000 scattered about. Preparation and organization for the long journey ahead continued. Policies were developed such as: all immigrating companies now formed shall be organized into a military body under their respective Captains of tens, fifties, and hundreds, with Charles C. Rich as their Commander-in-Chief.

All but two handcart companies made the journey with success.

Whenever a company of 75 men were organized, they had to provide themselves with an 18-month food supply, wagon teams, and good equipment, then, too, they could join in. For the migration west from Winter Quarters, the Saints were organized into companies of one hundred, of which there were four, and one of fifty, under the direction of Captains Spencer, Hunter, Grant, Smoot and Rich, in that order. John Young was appointed to preside over the temporal affairs with Daniel Spencer and Edward Hunter as Counselors. A company of one hundred consisted of 100 wagons with a man in charge, able to bear arms if necessary. Edward Hunter was the Captain of the second hundred with Joseph Horne, a Captain of his first fifty, and Joseph Fautz as Captain of his second fifty. Each fifty was scheduled into companies, of ten with a Captain appointed over each sub-division. Historical oversight has allowed oversight of records to occur, for example, Apostles Taylor and Pratt, were assigned to a given position in companies and soon those companies were erroneously referred to as Taylor's or Pratt's.

Laura Lovina Coffman Hunter



In spite of the turbulent past, life continued in an orderly way. Of the 10 wards in Nauvoo, Edward Hunter was Bishop of the Fifth Ward. He donated the lot where the Seventies Hall stood. He was one of the nine City Councilors and a member of he inner Council of Twelve of the influential Council of Fifty. These men held key positions in both church and civil government. Another group of which he was a member was the Mercantile and Mechanical Association, organized in the Seventies Hall January 31, 1845. Twelve trustees directed the Association. He was one of these 12 trustees. The primary purpose of this Association was to gather together the assets of the Saints and the talents of capable workers in preparation for the trek to the west, which was being planned. All types of supplies and equipment and transportation would be needed. They anticipated having sufficient food to last for two years. Edward alone had harvested over 7,000 bushels of grain from one of his farms near Nauvoo in a single year.

But the Saints were not left unmolested to plan their orderly migration. In January 1844 the Nauvoo Charter was repealed by the Legislature and the Nauvoo Legion legally dissolved, allowing anti-Mormon harassment to increase. Outlying Saints were moved to Nauvoo. Disposing of properties began, putting the Saints at great disadvantage to negotiate for a fair price. Edward assumed a large role in negotiating sales of other Saints holdings. They often accepted one half to one third of the true value. Edward Hunter estimated that he lost at least $30,000 in transactions. Items of value now had become transportation. Each family was advised to have a good wagon, three yoke of cattle, two cows, two beef cattle, three sheep, 1,000 pounds of flour, 20 pounds of sugar, one rifle, a tent, seed corn, farming tools, bedding and cooking utensils.

Enemy hostility prompted the church leaders (the most by the mobs)—Brigham Young, the

was attractively planned and was soon destined to be the largest and most industrious city in Illinois. Carthage, the County Seat, and Warsaw, a thriving village, were overshadowed and soon became envious.

A Charter was obtained by Joseph Smith from the State Legislature empowering the City Council to establish laws and ordinances of their own choosing, so long as they were consistent with the Constitution of the United States and that of the State of Illinois. Under this Charter, the Nauvoo Legion was created. By the end of 1843, the Legion was the largest trained military unit, second only to the United States Army. It numbered 5,000 men. Edward Hunter's nephew, Edward Hunter, was a commissioned officer. Edward Hunter and his wife Ann arrived in Nauvoo June 25, 1842. He brought with him machinery, tools and dry goods, worth approximately $4,000, and $7,000 cash.

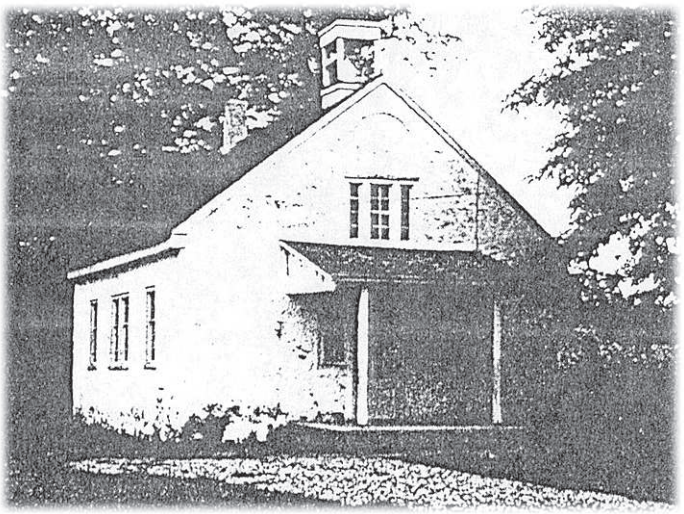
The next day he met with the Prophet. The following day the Council met, after which President Smith met with both Edwin Wooley and Edward Hunter to discuss forming a manufacturing establishment. This establishment would provide factories that would help the Saints obtain scarce materials they needed to make themselves self-supporting and to create work for the unemployed. Quoting from the *Gospel in Action* by Thomas C. Romney: "The Prophet Joseph declared that Elder Hunter has assisted him in 1 year to the amount of $15,000. In all of the early church history we find no other convert past middle-age who had comparable wealth that consecrated his material wealth and mortal life to a similar extent."

Edward soon had 10 town lots on which he was building, an edge pole business and a good farm. He retained one farm in Pennsylvania. Edward was designated as a "life guard" for the Prophet and on one occasion hid him in his home while others were attempting to extricate him to Missouri to stand trial. While at the Hunter home he wrote Section 128 of the Doctrine and Covenants. So well was the secret of the Prophet's place kept that many thought he had gone to Washington. However, rumors of Hunter's assistance leaked out and he and other brethren were arrested and taken to Carthage where they were accused of treason against the United States. No witness appeared and the charges were dropped.

In December 1842 newly elected Governor Ford of Illinois, who promised a fair trial, enticed the Prophet to go to Springfield. Edward Hunter accompanied him. After the acquittal, Judge Pope instructed that the Mormon leader was not to be harassed further. The Mormons, however, did an unwise act. The Nauvoo City Council, of which Edward Hunter was a member, voted to destroy an anti-Mormon printing press and paper. Even Governor Ford, once friendly to the Mormons, now demanded that Joseph Smith come to Carthage for trial. The Prophet asked Edward Hunter to go to the Governor on his behalf. They rode to Springfield but found the Governor had already gone to Carthage.

Upon their return home they encountered drunken mobs celebrating the imprisonment of Joseph and Hiram Smith. The Prophet and his brother were soon thereafter martyred. Their bodies were brought to Nauvoo. They were placed in the Mansion House. At midnight, D. Huntington, William Gilbert Goldsmith and Edward Hunter carried the bodies to the Nauvoo House and put Joseph and Hiram in one grave. On August 8, 1844, it was determined by election that the Council of Twelve be the ruling body of the Church, and its President the President of the Church. Brigham Young was that man.

Edward Hunter's stone house called "Delight"



West Nantmeal Seminary

the use by the Mormon missionaries. Edward listened to the doctrine of the strangers with growing interest. The unskilled missionaries preached a positive Gospel.

Among the Mormon guests that visited the Hunter home was the Prophet Joseph Smith. He was on his way to see U.S. President Martin Van Buren. During this interval, the Prophet and Edward became acquainted. He visited Edward Hunter for several days upon his return from Washington and preached in the Nantmeal Seminary.

In spite of the profound impression made by the Prophet's visit, it was not until nine months later, on October 8, 1840, that Edward was baptized a member of the LDS Church.

The conversion of such a highly respected man as Edward Hunter caused a good deal of discussion among his neighbors. Surprisingly many others were also converted and baptized, to the point that the area became called "Mormon Valley." Edward's home became a stopping off place for the Prophet Joseph Smith and for his brother Hiram. Edward contributed $800 for the building of the Temple in Nauvoo, Illinois and for the "Mother House."

Edward decided to move his home and family to Nauvoo after a call came from Joseph Smith to do so. At about this time he took into his household a nephew, the son of his brother William. The following April this nephew, also named Edward Hunter, eagerly joined the exodus of converts from Chester County to Nauvoo. In September 1841 Edward went to Nauvoo to look over the lay of the land. He was warmly welcomed by Joseph and Hiram and spent considerable time with them during this visit. While there, Edward purchased a farm and six town lots, he commenced the building of a house, made arrangements to provide goods for a store the Prophet was establishing, and decided to make Nauvoo his permanent home. After his return to West Nantmeal, he kept in close touch with the prophet by letter. Much of their correspondence involved business matters. Joseph Smith arranged to purchase for Edward 130 acres of timberland and Edward planned to bring the necessary equipment to establish a mill.

Between 1839 and 1843 Mormonism contributed to the height of prosperity in Nauvoo. The State of Illinois was deeply in debt and both the Wiggs, Democrats, and Real Estate promoters welcomed the influx of industrious, hard-working people. The city of Nauvoo (meaning beautiful)

He hired tenants and workers to attend to the farming of his estate, and had only good men that worked for him. He kept the pasture and hay land under his own care and fertilized it liberally. His sheep and cattle grew fat, his produce found good markets and the true measure of his success may be summarized in his own words: "I was blessed with means and turned none away empty."

When Edward took sole possession of the Nantmeal Farm in 1828 he brought with him his sister Hannah, who never married. Hannah nursed her brother through a brush with death due to a siege of typhoid fever. He later said that he would never have survived had it not been his trust in God and the works of his sister. He accepted the words of a poet: "Death makes sport a material wealth."

Following his severe siege of typhoid fever Edward's personality took a radical change. He initially seemed confused while still convalescing. He continued to search for a means of expressing his faith in God. A log school house on the northeast corner of his property had burned down and neighbors along the Brandywine Creek begged him to rebuild it. He erected, in a beautiful shady spot, a stone school building known as the West Nantmeal Seminary. This was done in 1833. He generously agreed to lease the land for 99 years to the Nantmeal Township, but insisted on one condition which was of great importance to him. "All persons and persuasions must be free to meet and worship in the building." This condition became part of the articles of agreement drawn up in the land lease.

On September 30, 1830 he married Ann Standley, age 22 years, the youngest child of Jacob and Martha Standley, "an honest and respectable family." She was born at Haverford, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. She was quiet, unassuming, religious but without church affiliation, and never physically very strong. He grieved over a loss of a daughter, Amanda, in infancy (born 1831) and rejoiced in the birth of a son, George, November 12, 1837, and later a daughter, Ann Eliza, born April 7, 1844 in Nauvoo, Illinois. Both Edward and his father were staunch patriots with a religious reverence for the Constitution and the Republic.

Although Edward disagreed with his father's gloomy conviction that the Republic was "too good for a wicked world," they shared their belief that all men should be allowed to worship God by their own belief, which is why he insisted on the provisions that the Nantmeal Seminary be open to all persons or persuasions. Traveling preachers of various denominations made use of the little building and use of its availability spread rapidly. In April 1830 probably the most controversial and bitterly persecuted religious sect was officially incorporated. Its founder, an upstate New York lad named Joseph Smith, proclaimed to have been commissioned by God through direct vision to restore the true Church of Christ and the powers of its priesthood, including the right of modern revelation.

The same Joseph Smith soon published the Book of Mormon, a record of God's dealings with the early inhabitants of America, which record Smith claimed he had discovered and translated by divine help. The new religion, officially named The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, spread with surprising rapidity. Peace was a scarce commodity where the "Mormons" settled. So it was that Mormon missionaries came to Chester County, Pennsylvania, and hearing of the Seminary Building on the Hunter farm that was open to all, applied for permission to hold a meeting there. The townspeople were very much against this request but when Edward Hunter reminded them of the conditions of the lease, together with his threat to evoke it, they agreed to

by working in his uncle's tanning factory. He became proficient and even excellent in that work, though due to a skin irritation had to later quit the trade. Edward Hunter applied for service early in the War of 1812, when President Monroe declared war on England for provocations on the frigate "Chesapeake" off the coast of Norfolk. Edward was put to work making breast works on the outskirts of Philadelphia.

Later he made application to Colonel Crukbaum of the Montgomery Troops at Marquis Hook. He was informed there was no vacancy open at that time. Meanwhile he went back to school to master the art of surveying. After the war, America was in a great state of flux. Western immigration was common. Edward was the first of his father's children to pull anchor and find out for himself what was west of the Alleghenies. He had saved money and taken time to get letters of introduction to some St. Louis merchants. He and two acquaintances bought a boat in Pittsburgh and floated to Louisville, Kentucky.

Outlaws thrived along the Ohio and Mississippi. He traveled alone to Bourbon County, Kentucky. He witnessed Methodist preachers induce 3,000 into a cataleptic trance, fall to the ground and "bark" like wild animals. He traveled south through the great cotton plantations as far as Huntsville, Alabama, and finally back home through the Carolinas, visiting neighborhoods of Washington and Jefferson in Virginia, and then on to Maryland and Philadelphia.

On his way from Philadelphia to Newton Square he met Isaac Beaumont, Jr. and subsequently entered the Beaumont Mercantile Business as a partner of Beaumont, Sr. He spent six years as a merchant and here got to know the Standley family. He eventually married Ann Standley, when she was 22 years old. It was during this period that Edward made a brief excursion into the field of politics. He ran for Commissioner in Delaware County on the same ticket with James Buchanan, who later became President of the United States. Edward received more votes in this election than any other candidate on the ticket. He was not meant for a political career, however, being unable to cultivate the art of diplomacy.

In 1827, when Edward was 35 years of age, he purchased an old farm near Westchester where distant relatives had settled years before. He had accumulated a certain amount of material wealth which he wished to invest wisely; in those days, the badge of a successful citizen was a large farm, a large barn and a large manor. His new purchase satisfied all these requirements. A second agreement, dated October 25, 1827 between Edward Hunter and John Tesher, was for purchase of 172 acres at $29 per acre, together with all the buildings.

Again, an agreement dated February 23, 1839 between Edward Hunter and John S. Christman was for purchase of additional land. His property now exceeded 500 acres, plus part ownership of the original Hunter plantation in Newton Township, Delaware County, as well as a large tract of land in Chester County. Part of the Hunter farm at Nantmeal remained in his name. At the time Edward Hunter took over his new properties he was already a man of substance and experiences. He had been in mercantile business for six years; he had been a Commissioner for Delaware County for three years; he had been a volunteer in a Delaware County militia as a Calvary man for seven years, and had the honor to be one of the two men selected to escort the Marquis de Lafayette on that great French General's last visit to this country in 1834.

He drew up wills and acted as executor, administrator and probationer. He was giving credit and loaning small sums of money, also buying real estate in Delaware and Philadelphia counties.

such failure could cause loss of membership.) This is an admirable spirit of independence about the interpretation Bishop Hunter put upon his father's maxim, that men should rise by their own merit. Edward Hunter, Esq., was 28 years old when he married Hannah Marris in a Lutheran Church. He became a Justice of the Peace for Delaware County shortly afterward, and became an influential citizen of socio-economic and political stature in his community. During the Revolutionary War, he became acquainted with Franklin, Washington, Jefferson and many other American Patriots.

Peace was declared in 1783 and each of the 13 sovereign states had its own constitution. There was no strong central government, only a weak continental congress of sovereign states loaded with debt. Each state was jealous of and mistrusted its neighbor. The leaders were fearful of granting suffrage to the unsophisticated commo man. Delegates from 13 states met in Philadelphia in July and quibbled for three months before writing the final draft of the Constitution of the United States. It was then submitted to the electorate of the various states and became law. Edward Hunter, Esq., thought the constitution was too good for the common man. He knew the history of English jurisprudence and the Bill of Rights of 1689.

He lived 30 years after the signing of the Constitution and came to believe in a divine destiny for America. He read the Bible and his children were made spiritually conscious of the scriptures. In every history of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, there is an account of the murder of Edward Hunter, Esq. Apparently he was a man of ability and was highly respected for honest and intrepid decisions as a Justice of the Peace for 40 years; his death caused a considerable stir. On a Thursday afternoon, July 19, 1817, Edward Hunter, Esq., while mounting his horse near his dwelling, was shot and fatally wounded. He presumed he had been struck by lightning in the back. He died two days later. The murderer was John H. Craig. He admitted to the murder. His reason related to a will the Judge had drawn for Craig's father-in-law. He was hanged for his crime.

Bishop Edward Hunter

Bishop Edward Hunter, son of Edward Hunter, Esquire and Hannah Marris, was born June 22, 1793. He was the seventh child of his parents of a family of eight children. His father was a Justice of the Peace and a man of substance, a student of history and a reader of the scriptures. The children were all born in the "big house" as it was called at Newton Square, the same substantial home erected by Captain John Hunter. Edward's father wished to make a scholar of him but he preferred agricultural pursuits and left school at an early age. When Andrew Jackson became President, in 1828, culture and art were frowned upon in the new America. Self-confidence, self-assertion and self-education were considered assets.

Bishop Edward Hunter

Bishop Edward Hunter got a much better education than he portends for he could survey, write contracts and figure interest. In 1807, when Edward was 10 years of age, his mother died. His father encouraged him to learn a trade which he did

of property was in Willistown, near Paoli. This property came into the possession of Anthony Wayne. A third piece, 350 acres, was in Newton Square, about 18 miles west of Philadelphia, and here Captain John made his permanent home.

With the help of redemptionists (several families), and with tools and materials he had brought with him from Ireland; the Captain built a handsome stone house near an Episcopal Church built in 1715. The Church is called St. David's of Radner. He soon became a vestryman, as did his Army companion Anthony Wayne. Newton Square was a small village that had been settled by Quakers at the same time that Philadelphia was laid out. The descendants of Captain John Hunter remained and inter-married with the early Quaker settlers. Captain John died April 1736 and is buried at St. David's Church, Newton Square, Chester, Pennsylvania.

William Hunter

Son of Captain John Hunter, and grandfather of Bishop Edward Hunter, was born in Rothdrum, Wicklow, Ireland, December 31, 1706. Little has been written about William Hunter. He emigrated with his father and family, together with the family of Anthony Wayne, to Chester County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1722. Upon the death of his father, he and his brother, John, Jr., were deeded the 1,000-acre parcel of land in Whiteland, first acquired by Captain John Hunter.

In 1740, he married Hannah Woodward, born in 1710 in Middleton, Chester County, Pennsylvania. She and her parents were from strong Quaker background, immigrating to this country from England due to religious persecution because of their Quaker beliefs. It is presumed that William spent the remainder of his life on the Whiteland farm. What religion was practiced in his home is unclear. William died March 30, 1773 and is buried in Newton Square, Pennsylvania. Hannah Woodward Hunter, his wife, died August 15. 1881 and is buried in Eastown, Chester, Pennsylvania.

Edward Hunter, Esquire

Son of William Hunter and Hannah Woodward Hunter, and father of Bishop Edward Hunter, was born September 16, 1747 at Newton Square, Delaware, Pennsylvania. He died July 21, 1817 and is buried at Newton Square, Delaware, Pennsylvania. He married Hannah Marris, born January 9, 1755 at Springfield Delaware, Pennsylvania; Hannah died in 1803.

He was born in the stone house built by his grandfather, Captain John Hunter. He is referred to as Edward Hunter, Esquire, a man of substance and influence. In addition to the acreage in Newton, Pennsylvania, he owned additional lots in Chester County, Philadelphia. He was an influential man and often appeared before the county and state Legislatures. Wise counsel he gave his son Bishop Edward Hunter included, "If you lose money or make it, keep it to yourself; but never fail, that is, do not become insolvent." Other counsel was "We do not belong to any religious sect, but keep sacred that all men have a right to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. That men shall rise by their own merits and that private property shall not be taken for public use." Bishop Hunter explained his father's counsel concerning money as follows: If you lose money and tell about it, you are only asking for sympathy from friends while your enemies rejoice in your misfortune. Whenever you become insolvent you naturally fall from grace. Failure to meet your financial obligations is not only criminal but un-Christian. (Among Quakers,

the Catholic King James II came to the throne of England in 1685, with the intent of making all of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland Catholic, John moved to Rothdrum Wicklow County, Ireland, to escape persecution. John, the emigrant, furthered the Protestant cause by fighting under the banner of William of Orange.

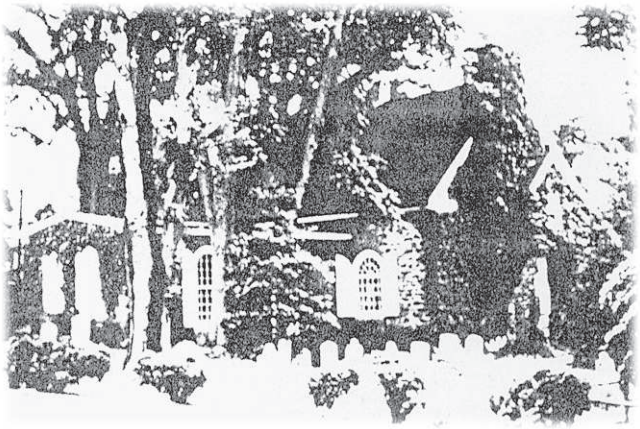
The early life of Captain John Hunter is mostly legendary. However, a descendent in London, on April 28, 1902, secured military records from Daltons English Army Lists (Public Record Office) proving that both John Hunter and Anthony Wayne were professional soldiers in the war of the Triple Alliance and the Spanish Succession. The Battle of the Boyne was particularly notable. Captain Hunter was Standard Bearer in the Calvary of the English Dragoons, who fought against the Irish Dragoons (Irish Catholic rebels under the command of fugitive King James II).

The battle took place on July 1, 1690 on the banks of the Boyne River in Meath County, Ireland. Its outcome was the final decisive defeat of James II and the Catholic cause in England. William of Orange, leader of the Protestant forces, was offered the English Crown by the Parliament, which he accepted and England became a constitutional monarchy. Captain John Hunter was wounded in the hip by a musket ball during that battle. During the years1712 to 1722, while Captain John Hunter lived in retirement on his plantation in Ireland, acquired through allegiance to King William, he saw the country slide from bad to worse.

In 1693 he married Margaret Albin, whose family came from Derbyshire, England. Margaret and Captain John had 11 children. One died in infancy. Their oldest daughter, Mary, with her husband William Hill, emigrated to America in 1712, settling in Middleton, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. In 1722, Captain John and his friend Anthony Wayne, great-grandfather of "mad" Anthony Wayne (Revolutionary War General), decided to emigrate to America. They had become disgusted with the political and religious tyranny of English rule in Ireland.

Captain John Hunter's "handsome stone house."

Urged by letters from Captain John's daughter Mary in Pennsylvania, the two old friends gathered their families, servants and worldly goods, and left Ireland for a new life in America.



St. David's of Radnor Church

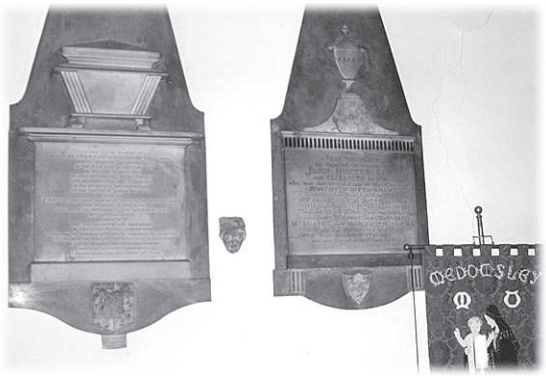
Captain John bought three parcels of land in Chester County, Pennsylvania. The first was 1,000 acres in Whiteland, evidently a primitive area. Margaret objected to the remoteness of the property and Captain John then deeded this property to his son, John, Jr. The second piece

Medomsley Hall

Medomsley Church

Hunterston is married to Sonia, daughter of the late Brigadier Dennis Furlang and step-daughter of Field-Marshal Sir John Dill. They have six sons and one daughter. The family live at Hunterston as their ancestors have done for more than eight centuries.

Historical references depict various estates owned by various members of the Hunter family through the ages. Notably was the Medomsley Church and Hall. It was built in 1280 and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. Mostly Hunters are buried there. Medomsley is in the west division of the Chester Ward and north division of Durham County. It existed as early as 1185 A.D. It is about 10 miles by water from Goteshead and about 25 miles west of Newcastle, a seaport at the mouth of the Tyne River. The Hunter estate, encompassing essentially all of the village of Medomsley, comprising 2,000 acres, was granted to them for special services to the King. The manor house, known as Medomsley Hall, was still standing in good condition in 1902 and was kept as a county seat. The Hall was demolished in 1937. It was near the old Roman Wall, built about 121-211 A.D. It had been in the possession of the family since 1584.



The large plaques on the wall of the church honor John and Elizebeth Hunter. Their graves are at the east window.

Captain John Hunter

The earliest direct descendent (to which any narrative was found) is Captain John Hunter, the emigrant, who is said to have been born about 1664 in Medomsley Hall, Durham County, England. He is the great-grandfather of Presiding Bishop Edward Hunter. His father, John Hunter, was a prominent member of the Church of England. Large plaques on the wall of the church honor John and Elizebeth Hunter. Their graves are at the east window. When

The 18th century brought problems for the Hunters. In 1729 the 22nd laird made over the estate to his eldest son Patrick, reserving to himself only the right "to be mentained in the house of Hunterston in bed and board and washing as the circumstances of the family will allow." Patrick had little time to restore the family fortunes. In 1732 he wrote from his deathbed "the Papers are nailed In the Inside of the long press In the Room off the Hall beneth a little hollow bord. The Silver Spoons are in the same Press." One can still see the "press" where the spoons were kept. Six years later his mother sent a letter to her second son "Mr Robert Hunter, mariner in New England, Lodging at Hendry Sinklars in Boustone" telling him of his father's death.

Robert came home from the colonies and devoted the rest of his life to managing the estate. He did so with such "singular prudence and economy" that a contemporary wrote of him he "might well be viewed as a second founder of his ancient family." He was especially considerate of his tenants "frequently remarking that most of them, if not all, had held their occupancies from as early a period as he did himself."

Robert Hunter died at the age of 86 and was succeeded by his daughter Eleanora. She married her cousin Robert Caldwell, a wealthy merchant and banker. He assumed the name Hunter and together they began extensive improvements to the estate. Roads were made, and drainage slowly transformed the swamp around the Castle into a wooded park surrounded by rich agricultural land, which is now some of the best in Britain.

Robert Caldwell Hunter and his wife also built the present Hunterston House, a fine example of late 18th century architecture. Their son, another Robert, altered and added to the house in 1835. He had two daughters: Jane, who married Gould Weston, and Eleanora, who married Robert William Cochran-Patrick.

The Westons were an old English family, long connected with the Knights of St. John. Gould Weston held a commission in the army of the East India Company and took part in many of the events before and during the Indian Mutiny. When his wife succeeded her father in 1880 they adopted the name Hunter-Weston.

Jane Hunter-Weston died in 1911. Her successor was her son, Lt. General Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, K.C.B., D.S.O., R.E., perhaps the best known member of the family. He served on Kitchener's staff in the Egyptian war of 1896, in the Boer War and later as Divisional Officer to Sir John French. In the First World War he was in the Gallipoli landings and he commanded the Eighth Army of the Western Front. Sir Aylmer received many decorations and honours and for 27 years was Member of Parliament for North Ayrshire and Bute. He called in the distinguished Scottish architect, Sir Robert Lorimer, to restore the old Castle of Hunterston.

In 1940 Sir Aylmer died without issue, and on the death of his widow in 1954 the estate passed to the descendants of his mother's younger sister. Eleanora, granddaughter of Eleanora Hunter and Robert William Cochran-Patrick and daughter of Sir Neil Kennedy Cochran-Patrick, succeeded, adopting the style Miss Hunter of Hunterston.

In 1969 she handed over the estate to her nephew Neil, son of the late Major W.J.C. Kennedy Cochran-Patrick, D.S.O., M.C. and bar. He was officially recognised by the Lord Lyon as Neil Aylmer Hunter of Hunterston, 29th Laird of Hunterston, and is entitled to bear the arms of Hunter of Hunterston undifferenced.

At Hunterston a frail parchment is carefully preserved. Signed by King Robert II on 2nd May 1374, it confirms the grant of land to William Hunter "for his faithful service rendered and to be rendered to us" in return for a silver penny payable to the Sovereign at Hunterston on the Feast of Pentecost. To the day the Laird of Hunterston keeps silver pennies, minted in the reigns of Robert II and George V, in case of a royal visit to the district on the day appointed for the payment of his rent.

William Hunter, who received this charter, is reckoned the 10th Hunter of Hunterston. His predecessors were a Norman family who came to Scotland about 1110 A.D. Aylmer le Hunter of the county of Are signed the Ragman Roll in 1296 while, much earlier, William and Norman appear in official records under the Latin form of the name, Venator.

In the 15th century the Hunters were hereditary keepers of the royal hunting forests of Arran and the Little Cumbrae. It appears that they held this office from an early date and the family claims a long descent from the holders of similar offices in England and Normandy before they came to Scotland. By tradition an ancestor of the Hunters was with Rollo the Viking and the Sack of Paris in 896 and later was appointed one of the huntsmen to Rollo's descendants, the Dukes of Normandy. The Hunters left Normandy after the Conquest, travelling with Queen Matilda, William the Conqueror's Queen, and because of this their names are not included in the names of the Companions of the Conqueror. The wife of the Hunter who came over from France was Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Matilda, and so presumably she had a hand in making the Bayeux Tapestry. They came to Scotland, probably at the invitation of David I, who was brought up with his sister at the Norman Court, early in the 12th century and were given the lands of Arnele-Hunter which eventually became known as Hunter's Toune.

In the 16th century the service to be rendered by the Hunters became chiefly military. John, the 14th laird, died with his King at Flodden. His son Robert was "trublit with seikness and infirmite" and in 1542 was excused from army service by King James V provided that he sent in his place his eldest son and his tenants. The son, Mungo, succeeded his father in 1546 but was killed the following year at the Battle of Pinkie.

In succeeding generations the Hunters became peaceful lairds, tending their estates and looking after their tenants. Cadet branches of the family, as was the custom, made their own way in the world as soldiers or in the professions or trade. Robert, son of the 20th laird, graduated at Glasgow University in 1643. He was minister of West Kilbride where he bought land and so founded the Hunters of Kirkland line. Robert, a grandson of the 20th laird, served under Marlborough and became Governor of Virginia and then of New York.

Two important cadets of the family were William and John Hunter, the distinguished physicians. John Hunter revolutionised the study of medicine by his research, particularly on the circulation of the blood. His portrait by Reynolds is well known.

A marriage contract, drawn up in 1704 for the heir of Hunterston, still survives. It lays down that in the absence of male heirs from the union, a female may succeed on condition that she marries "ane gentleman of the surname of Huntar at leist ane gentleman who shall assume the said surname". This provision, repeated in later entails, has on more than one occasion allowed Hunterston to pass in the female line.

The Hunter Family

THE ORIGIN OF THE HUNTER FAMILY: (Hunter being the maiden name of the Author's mother, Clara Greenwood Hunter)

The name Hunter comes from Latin and French venator, meaning to hunt or pertaining to hunting. From books on Heraldry Coats of Arms, etc., the Coats of Arms of all of the Hunter families in Scotland and England resemble each other, showing they were all related. The Coats of Arms show hunting dogs, horns, and more. The earliest known of the Hunter family were Norman and William, venator or Huntar in Normandy living between the years 1080 and 1185. They appear to have been among those who passed over to England after the Conquest, went northward in the train of David the First, who had married Maud, a grand-niece of William the Conqueror.

Entrance to Hunterston Castle

Norman Hunter received a grant of certain lands in the barony of Arnele on the extreme west coast of the County of Ayr, which were subsequently distinguished as Arnele Hunter, and which now form part of the estate of Hunterston. The lands were conferred doubtless on his appointment to the charge of the Royal Forests in the neighborhood. This was an office which the state records proved to have been hereditary and which the last mentioned Royal Charter is set forth in a grant by James IV, May 31, 1527.

Our ancestors left Normandy after the Conquest of England by the Normans with William the Conqueror at the head and settled in Scotland. The King of Scotland, David I, appointed them to hunt for him in the Royal Forest to keep the tables supplied with deer, etc. The venators (hunters) were granted a large tract of land or barony by the King according to the custom of the conquering Normans, who wrested the land from the Saxons and gave it to their favorites. This land became known as Huntersdon or Hunterston. Hunters have retained ownership since the 12th century until the present. This property was visited by the author in 1997 which is the source of much of this information. The Hunter Clan of Scotland is available for membership. The family name became changed to the Saxon "Hunter" (Latin venator).

Hunterston Manor

Hunterston Castle

HUNTER

Weber Valley, settling in Hoytsville. She practiced her art of nursing, doctors being practically unknown in that region. She soon learned the English language.

On June 20, 1868 she was married to George Sargent. Their children are listed above (Jemima Vine being the paternal grandmother of the Author).

Her experiences were many and times were hard. She was industrious and capable. She tailored clothes for men and women, and carded wool which she spun into yarn. She made candles, which was the only lighting in those days. She also assisted in the fields.

On July 1875, Anna's mother, Audrietta Rosse Isakson arrived from Sweden and remained with her daughter until her death on February 8, 1891. Several other members of Anna's family emigrated from Sweden and settled in Peoa, Utah, 12 miles south of Hoytsville.

Anna was 5'4" and weighed about 150 pounds. She had dark brown eyes and hair, and beautiful clear skin. She served in many functions in the Relief Society and in the Primary. She died November 6, 1904 at her home.

George Sargent, besides being a carpenter and cabinet maker by trade, was capable of mending or making nearly all implements of the time. He established a cabinet shop. He erected a saw mill, the first in the county. Logs were sawed for the first building erected for the purpose of a chapel or meeting house. It also was used as a school. Assisting in this construction were Edwin and Chauncey Crittenden. Indians became troublesome and the Saints were counseled to fort, so the structure was moved near the Hoyt home. Later it was relocated to the site where the permanent school was built. George Sargent surveyed and helped construct the first irrigation canal which furnished water for farms east and west of the Weber River. He was water master for a number of years.

He homesteaded 160 acres of land which extended from the bluffs on the east to the bluffs on the west side of the river. It was later agreed by the settlers in those days that the river should be the dividing line for property holdings. Those having land on the east side, opposite land owned by someone on the west side and vice versa, should deed land back to each other—the price being only a transfer transaction cost. George Sargent, it is said, was the only one who kept that agreement.

In the spring of 1872, he built the first brick house in Summit County. During the grasshopper plague nearly all the crops in the valley were destroyed, but the wheat of George Sargent was spared. He loaned neighbors seed, asking only one bushel of wheat for one bushel of seed, where he might have received many times that amount.

George Sargent was of a liberal mind, honest and upright, and ever ready to help anyone less fortunate than himself. During the persecution of polygamists, at the time of the Manifesto (September 24, 1890), his home was refuge to many who were hunted for their religious beliefs. In the days of coal hauling by ox team, those from the Upper Valley made his home a stopping place. George was quiet and unassuming and very modest about what he did for others.

He never forgot his violin, which he brought across the plains. He played for many Church functions and for his family when the chores were done and the evening meal was over. His children would sing and dance and remember this as the happiest time of their childhood.

Anna Christina Isakson-Sargent, George Sargent's second wife, was born in Lurup, Christianstad, Sweden, August 17, 1833, and died in Hoytsville, Utah, November 6, 1904. She received much of her education at home from her mother, who was a school teacher. She practiced the art of nursing as a young lady.

She was baptized into the LDS church May 25, 1862 by Elder Christian Sandberg. Because she embraced the gospel, she was compelled to leave home by her father who was bitter against the religion. On the 28th day of April, 1864, she left Sweden and emigrated to America. She left her loved ones and all she held dear for the sake of her religion. She sailed on the ship "Monarch of the Sea," captained by I. Kirkoldy. The voyage took 11 weeks.

Upon arriving in America, the company set out for Zion. Isaac A. Caufield was their leader. Anna Isakson walked the entire distance to Echo, Utah, wading through streams and rivers, and enduring all the hardships incident to those times. As she spoke Swedish and was unable to speak the English language, she was much handicapped. This company of Saints arrived in Salt Lake City on October 4, 1864, being met by President Brigham Young. She shortly moved to the

George Sargent

George was the son of John Sargent and Ann Anges and the father of Jemima Vine Sargent (grandmother of the Author). He was born February 22, 1822 in Dowsdale, Lincolnshire, England. He died September 18, 1899 at Hoytsville, Utah.

When he was a small boy he worked on a large estate owned by Mr. Ruddle. He learned the carpenter and cabinet trade, which he followed until he left England for America.

In the year 1842 he married Elizabeth Rowledge, born July 5, 1823 and died May 8, 1875. She was the daughter of William and Diana Rowledge. There were no children from this union. He and his wife joined the LDS Church and were baptized in September 1857. He served as a local missionary in the district where they lived. He and his wife emigrated to America, sailing from Liverpool, England, May 6, 1862 on the ship "Manchester" with 376 Saints on board. Captain Trask was commander of the ship. They arrived in New York City June 12, 1862 and left immediately for Utah. They had a stopover in Florence, Nebraska for a few weeks.

George Sargent drove an ox cart and walked with others across the plains, arriving in Salt Lake City October 29, 1862. At the end of each day's hard journey he would play his violin, and the Saints, though weary, would dance before retiring for the night. The regular formation was used—wagons drawn in a circle, the cattle placed in one part, and the remainder used for preparing meals and their regular nightly recreation.

At Fort Laramie, Wyoming, two companies, captained by W.H. Daines and John R. Young, joined them for the remainder of their trek to Salt Lake City. George Sargent and his wife lived in a small settlement known as East Millcreek during the winter of 1862. In the spring of 1863, President Brigham Young advised them to move east near the Weber River where water was available for crops. The region then was called Unionville, later changed to Hoytsville.

He and his wife set out for their new land with all their earthly possessions in a covered wagon drawn by an ox team. They reached Hoytsville on a stormy night and stopped at the home of Alonzo Winters. This was near the fork of the road, one route leading east and the other leading west of the Weber River. They asked to be directed to their destination—the farm of a Mr. Copson near the Lawrence Wilkinson home.

George Sargent had rented this property from Mr. Copson. He and his wife lived in their wagon while he hauled logs from a canyon, which he sawed into lumber to make a temporary place to live. Shortly thereafter, he purchased 60 acres of land on the east side of the river, eight miles south of Echo, where the Saints had to pass by on their way to Salt Lake City.

On June 20, 1868, he married his second wife, Anna Christina Isakson, who was the daughter of John Peter and Audrietta Rosse Isakson. They were married in the endowment house in Salt Lake City. To them were born the following children: Amanda Elizabeth, 1869-1897; George William Victor, 1870-1888; Christopher Chambers, 1872-1905; Jemima Vine (grandmother of the Author), 1874-1955; and Anna Edith, 1875-1958. Together they worked with one goal in mind—that of getting their loved ones to Zion. In the summer of 1868, George, assisted by Anna, built a log cabin in readiness for his brother John's arrival from England. John Sargent, his wife and four children arrived in Hoytsville from England August 27, 1868, having left a very fine home in England.

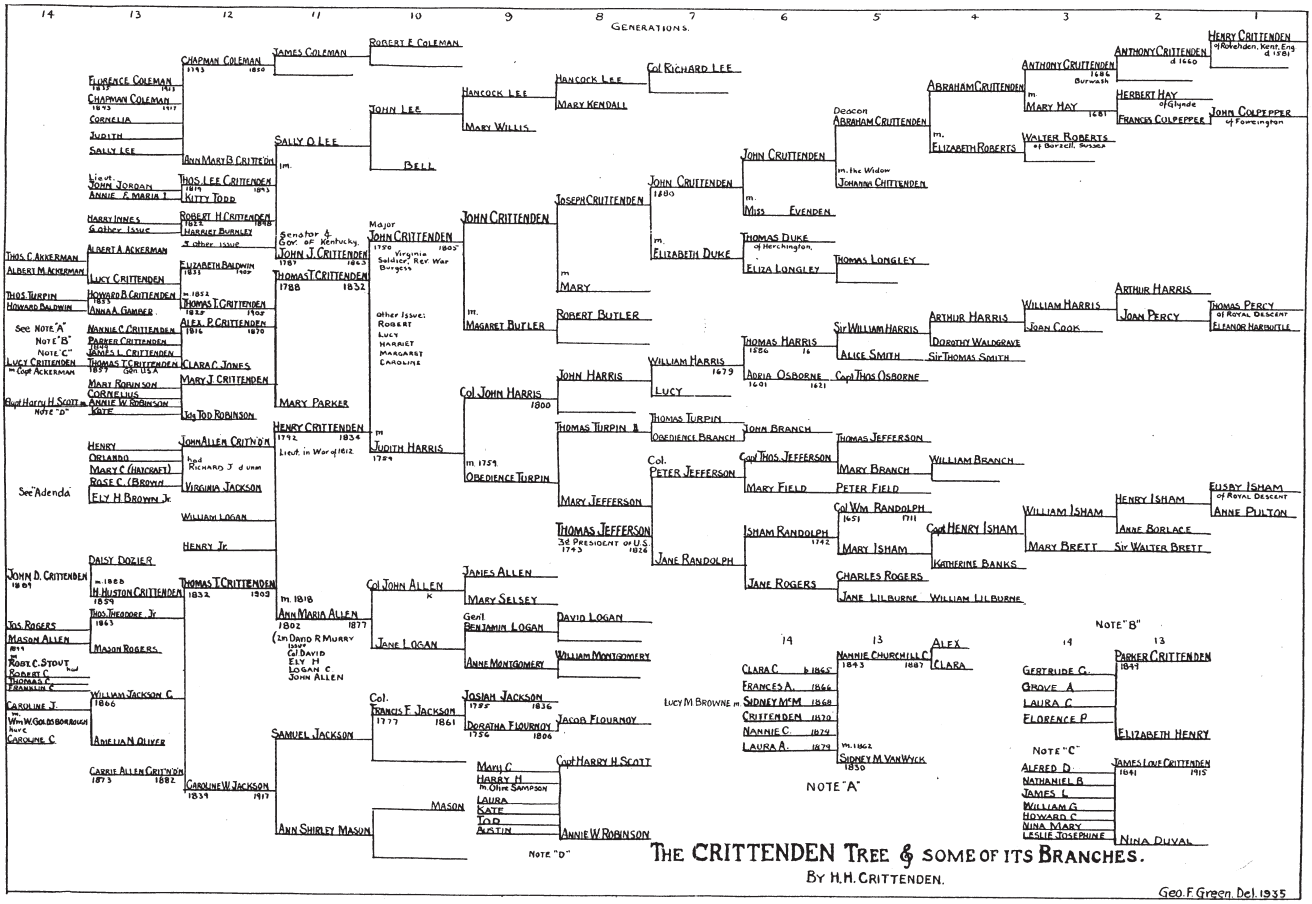
SARGENT

gang while he was Governor of Missouri and afterward Counsel General to Mexico. Of notable interest to those of us coming from Utah and Mormon heritage and polygamous ancestors is the connection with the Kentucky Crittendens and Murrays.

Henry Crittenden, born May 24, 1792 in Woodford County, Kentucky, son of John and Judith Crittenden, married Anna Maria Allen, born in 1802. She was the daughter of Colonel John Allen. Henry Crittenden married Alma Marie Allo in 1818. Upon the death of Henry Crittenden, Anna Maria Crittenden married David R. Murray. Mrs. Murray was a devout Christian, a Presbyterian, and after her marriage to Colonel David Murray their home in Cloverport, Kentucky was the stopping place of Ministers.

After Colonel Murray's death, and the freeing of black slaves, the Murray's slaves remained with Mrs. Murray, at their will, and assisted her in running the Bag and Rope Factory until she had finished the education of the two sets of children—"Crittendens and Murrays." From this family, one Thomas T. Crittenden became Governor of Missouri in 1881, and his half-brother General Eli H. Murray was the appointed Governor of Utah by President Hayes the same year. Governor Crittenden broke up the "Jesse James Gang" of train robbers in Missouri while his half-brother Governor Murray was breaking up polygamy in Utah. He was commissioned Brigadier General before he was 22 years of age.

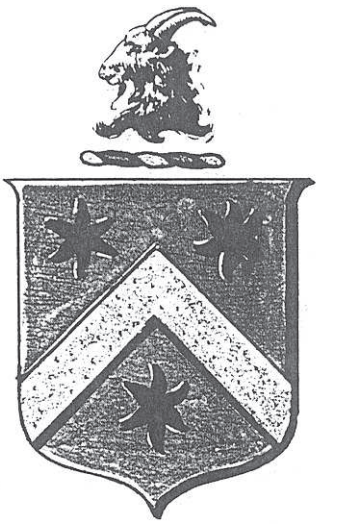
When the war ended he studied Law. He later was appointed by General Grant U.S. Marshal for Kentucky. He held the office of Governor of Utah from 1880 to 1885. This was following passage by the National Government of Laws which outlawed the practice of polygamy. By report, he enforced the laws and maintained the authority of the Federal Government with enthusiasm. His actions undoubtedly came in conflict with ancestors of the author, three of whom were active polygamists (including Hunters, Greenwoods and Sargents).



Southern Branch

Crittenden family, joins in the person of a John Cruttenden, born in Guilford, Connecticut in 1671, and who is the son of Abraham Cruttenden born in 1635 in Kent, England. (Abraham and previous Crittendens are all in common and spelled their name as Cruttenden dating back to 1581 from Kent, England.)

This branch of the Crittenden family moved to the south from Massachusetts in the 1700s. Their Coat of Arms is as illustrated. *The Crittenden Memoirs,* as edited by H.H. Crittenden, son of T.T. Crittenden, presents the reminiscences of an eminent Missourian Thomas Theodore Crittenden, the outstanding Missouri member of a family long distinguished in the history of Kentucky and Missouri. He was the grandson of Major John Crittenden of the Revolutionary War and the nephew of John J. Crittenden, U.S. States Senator and Governor of Kentucky who is the author of the "Crittenden Compromise" of the Civil War. He is the brother of William L. Crittenden, who lost his life in the Lopez Expedition of 1851.



Because of the outstanding position of the members of the Crittenden family through more than a century of the nation's history makes this volume of particular interest to the entire Crittenden family. This Crittenden biography is filled with reminiscences of the stirring days of the Missouri-Kansas border warfare and of the Civil War. T.T. Crittenden claimed credit for the dissolution of the Jesse James outlaw

After moving to the Los Angeles area and joining Craig Elwood for a 13-year period, and upon Craig Elwood's retirement, Jim opened his own office in the Santa Monica area. He has also taught as a Professor or Architecture at the University of Southern California for the last 10 years.

The Tyler family

Jim served as Bishop of the LDS Church in Pacific Palisades from 1972 to 1979 and again as Bishop of the Santa Monica singles' ward from 1986 to 1991. He is a High Counselor in the Santa Monica Stake. He has taught Seminary for 11 years and currently teaches Doctrine Essentials and is a Ward Mission Leader of the local area. Carolyn received her degree in accounting and has worked with Jim in his office as their accountant since Jim has had his own company. Jim is 5'10", weighs 160 pounds and has brown hair and is slender. He is subject to a peptic ulcer. Carolyn is 5'5", weighs 130 pounds, has brown hair and brown eyes. She has enjoyed good health.

Issue of **Carolyn Crittenden** and **James Tyler**:

Stephen Hunter Tyler, birthdate May 17, 1959. Attended Palisades High School. Lettered in track and cross country. Married Donna Jean Eady April 4, 1982, in the Los Angeles LDS Temple. Stephen attended Brigham Young University from 1976 to 1978. He went on a mission for the LDS Church to Peru from 1978 to 1980. He returned to Brigham Young University (1980 to 1982), graduating in accounting and then attended Pepperdine University from 1982 to 1985, where he obtained a degree in Law. He now is a practicing attorney in Redlands, California. He has served as Bishop of a Spanish-speaking ward in San Bernardino and recently has been named as counselor in the San Bernardino Stake Presidency. He enjoys coaching a youth basketball team. Steve and Donna have six children: **Stephen James Tyler**, birthdate March 23, 1984; **Rebeca Lynn Tyler**, birthdate February 27, 1986, a close personal friend to cousins Melissa and Lani; **Edward Hunter Tyler**, birthdate February 18, 1988; twins **Matthew Kimball Tyler** and **Andrew Joseph Tyler**, birthdate February 24, 1990; and **Melissa Rachel Tyler**, birthdate April 15, 1993.

Sharon Jean Tyler Woods, birthdate December 20, 1961; married Jay L. Woods December 29, 1987; divorced March 15, 1989. No issue. Sharon attended Brigham Young University, receiving a bachelor's degree in education, and later a master's in dance. She also earned a master's degree in counseling from Loyola Marymount University. She is currently working as a school counselor in a Los Angeles junior high school.

Serendipity uncovered a volume written in 1936 by an H.H. Crittenden, titled *The Crittenden Memoirs*. This was about a family of Southerners who ascended to high positions. Of interest is a pedigree chart provided in this volume which, when compared to the pedigree chart of our

Hunter Cannon, birthdate January 10, 1966; served an LDS Mission in Scotland. He graduated from Brigham Young University in Engineering and Business. He is earning his MBA at the University of Utah. Hunter married Camille Nowers, birthdate February 26, 1970; married May 6, 1989. Children: **Amanda Hunter Cannon**, birthdate January 28, 1991; **John Hunter Cannon**, birthdate September 16, 1992; **Tyler Cannon**, birthdate June 4, 1994; **Rachel Cannon**, birthdate February 28, 1996. Hunter owns the sales and distribution agency for Xerox Equipment for Southern Salt Lake City, including Utah County.

Of interest, Stewart Quayle Cannon, Sue's husband, underwent open heart surgery for repair of aortic root aneurysm and aortic valve replacement. This may be a familial tendency.

Carolyn Jean Crittenden Tyler (sister of the Author)

Carolyn was born August 4, 1937 in Los Angeles, California. She was raised in the Crittenden home on Pelham Avenue, West Los Angeles, California. Our mother was 42 years of age when Carolyn was born. Carolyn is characterized by having a great deal of energy, she is very determined, is strong-willed, attractive, a tomboy as a young child, seemingly always enthusiastic and anxious to take on challenges, and always "up." She is uncompromising in her values and morals, as are her two older sisters. She has a great sense of humor and tends to make up words when expressing herself.

In 1951 our parents returned to Hoytsville, Utah and Carolyn accompanied them to that state. She lived with her older sister Marian for one year in Cornish, Utah, after which she lived with her parents in Hoytsville. She attended and completed high school at North Summit High School, and was Senior Class President. She has always been very popular with her peers. She adapted beautifully to country life and made many friends. She was active in school functions and, upon graduation from high school, attended Brigham Young University from 1955 to 1957.

She transferred to the University of Utah upon meeting James Leslie Tyler, birthdate January 24, 1933, who was attending that school and they both matriculated there from 1958 to 1961. They were married in the Salt Lake City LDS Temple on September 5, 1957. Jim finished his studies in architecture and received his credentials and was certified by the American Board of Architecture. They initially lived in Salt Lake City where Carolyn continued her schooling at the University of Utah, and Jim worked as an architect. They moved to the Los Angeles area when an opportunity developed for Jim to become an associate of Craig Elwood - Architect. This was a prestigious position and good career opportunity. They purchased a home in Pacific Palisades and have lived there ever since.

Prior to Jim and Carolyn's getting together, Jim attended Granite High School in Salt Lake City, and was a member of the baseball, basketball and golf teams. He was in the Korean Conflict from 1953 to 1955, and at that time in Korea was superintendent of building bridges and other architectural feats.

Young University for a short stay. Stewart then transferred back to UCLA where he received his degree in engineering. Sue attended Fullerton College but did not complete her college degree, in that she had to go to work to support their family while Stewart continued his education. I recall that Sue and my wife Jean worked together in the same office on Westwood Boulevard during this particular time. She stayed with Jean and me for a period, during which time an earthquake occurred. She was frightened and I told her to "get under the bed." But the bed, being on casters, would not remain in one place. She remained frightened, and somewhat angry.

The Cannon family

Following Stewart's graduation from UCLA he secured a position with Pacific Telephone in their Engineering Department. They then moved to Fullerton, California (Placentia) where Stewart served as Bishop of the Placentia Ward of the LDS Church in 1966 for four years. Stewart was then promoted and transferred to Northern California, and they have lived in Walnut Creek since that time. Stewart is now retired from his previous position and works as a consultant full time, while also enjoying the game of golf.

Sue Crittenden Cannon is 5'4", weighs 120 pounds, has brown eyes and hair, with no gray.

Issue of SUE CRITTENDEN and STEWART CANNON:

Scott Quayle Cannon, birthdate August 22, 1953; married Terresa Salgato. They have a son: **Andrew Quayle Cannon Weaver**, birthdate June 1, 1975. Scott is living in San Jose, California. Scott's profession is in the field of solar heating.

Sally Cannon, birthdate March 14, 1956; married Russell Williamson April 1985. No issue. Sally has a slowly progressive neuromuscular disease, becoming generalized including affecting her cardiac conduction system requiring a pacemaker, and tentatively diagnosed as Kearus-Sayre Syndrome. Her condition was not apparent until she was approximately 6 or 7 years old, at which time the first manifestation was that of ptosis.

Shawna Cannon Merrill, birthdate May 20, 1962; married Ronald Durrant August 13, 1982; divorced 1987. Children: **Kristen Durrant** birthdate November 9, 1983; **Kimberly Jean Durrant**, birthdate November 13, 1986; **Tom Wilder Durrant**, birthdate April 27, 1989. Shawna Cannon married Nathan Dean Merrill August 27, 1994. They have one child together: **Maddison Rene Merrill**, birthdate March 8, 1996. Shawna and her family live in Salt Lake City. Shawna works as a surgical scrub nurse at the University Primary Children's Hospital. Nathan is a general contractor in Salt Lake City.

February 13, 1982; **Shannon Kelsey McCormick**, birthdate December 14 1993; and **Allison Lynn McCormick:** Birthdate March 27, 1995.

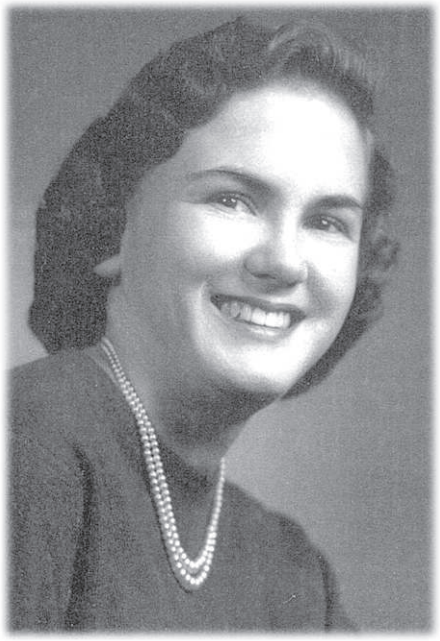
James Hunter Bergeson: Birthdate March 21, 1961; married Pamela Hench November 11, 1988; divorced March 1992. Married Fran Bishop August 1997.

A few comments about the above listed children of Marian and Garth Bergeson. Nancy Sue Bergeson attended Brigham Young University and the University of Utah where she received her Law Degree, after spending several years in Special Education prior to that time. She now is a practicing attorney in Portland, Oregon.

David Garth Bergeson received an athletic scholarship to UCLA where he was All-American in water polo. He then attended the University of Utah, receiving a Masters degree in bio-engineering, and was Western States representative for Abbott Laboratories for many years. He now is living in Portland, Oregon.

Julie Ann Bergeson McCormick attended Brigham Young University, served a mission in Portugal for the LDS Church, majored in languages and currently is Principal of a grade school in Orange County.

James Hunter Bergeson received an athletic scholarship to Stanford University where he was All-American in water polo, and was a member of the United States Olympic Water Polo Team for an eight-year period. After a stint in commercial real estate, he now is self-employed, owning his own entrepreneurial businesses in Orange County.



Sue Ann Crittenden Cannon (sister of the Author)

Sue, born August 10, 1933 in Los Angeles, California, grew up in Westwood, attending Westwood Grammar School and Emerson Junior High School. She transferred to Los Angeles High School where she met her future husband, Stewart Quayle Cannon, birthdate March 20, 1933. They were high school sweethearts and married September 2, 1952 in the Salt Lake City LDS Temple.

Sue, six years younger than myself, was raised much the same way in the same location by our parents. Sue has a sweet personality, is committed to helping others and has a strong will to do what is right. She has her own opinions about things and is honest in her dealings with others. I have always considered her as having a good sense of humor. Our age difference did not allow common activities other than in the immediate home environment. She was probably the "easiest" of my three sisters for my mother and father to raise. She, like my other two sisters, is very attractive.

In high school, Sue and Stewart were always together. Stewart is very tall (6'4"), as is most of the Cannon family. He was a high school basketball player. Following high school, Stewart attended Los Angeles City College for one year. Then both Sue and Stewart transferred to Brigham

The Bergeson family

declared bankruptcy due to poor investing policy. Orange County was considered to be the most affluent and conservative county in United States and this was a true tragedy as perceived by people throughout the country.

To aid Orange County in its recovery, Marian is a founder of a Citizen's Restructuring Committee established to provide an "outsider's" view of the "business" of the local government in Orange County. She has proposed a radical new way of governing counties, one that would eliminate her job as a full-time supervisor. Over her career, she has been the author of numerous pieces of legislation.

In recognition of her lifelong efforts, she has received many awards, too numerous to list in entirety at this time. But some of these awards include the Brigham Young University Distinguished Service to the Community Award in 1995; the Woman of Distinction Award by the Girls Scout Council of Orange County in 1994; the Hospital Council of Southern California Leadership Recognition Award 1994; California School Boards Association Outstanding Senator of the Year Award; the Outstanding Citizen Award from Orange Coast College 1992; and the widely respected California Journal selected her as the top Republican Senator overall in addition to being named the top Republican Senator in terms of integrity, energy and potential. Further, the Marian Bergeson Elementary School in Laguna Niguel and the Marian Bergeson Aquatic Center in Corona Del Mar High School have been named in her honor.

Recent appointments for Marian by California Governor Pete Wilson include as a Cabinet Member to the Governor and Secretary of Child Development and Education for the State of California.

Issue of MARIAN CRITTENDEN and GARTH STEWART BERGESON:

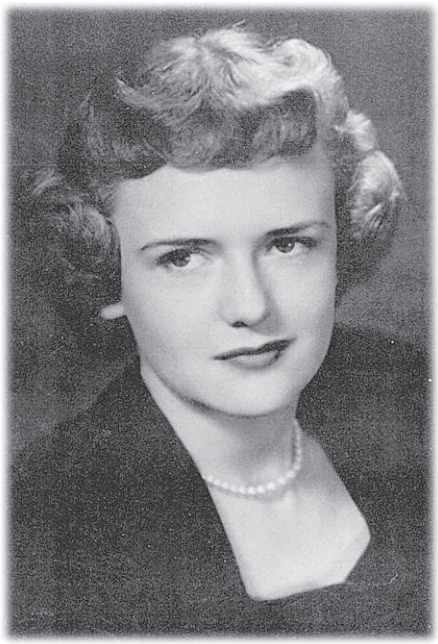
Nancy Sue Bergeson: Practicing law, Portland, Oregon, birthdate November 30, 1951; married Mark Leroy Freeman July 6, 1976; divorced December 1981. Married James Charles Bradshaw October 18, 1985; divorced December 3, 1994. They have a daughter: **Jamie Bergeson Bradshaw**, birthdate April 13, 1986.

David Garth Bergeson: Birthdate May 8, 1953; married Diana Burr August 10, 1985. They have two sons: **Alexander Garth Bergeson**, birthdate September 25, 1988, and **Maxwell David Bergeson**, birthdate June 15, 1982.

Julie Ann Bergeson-McCormick: Birthdate October 30, 1959; married Matthew John McCormick July 28, 1990. Together they have three daughters: **Katie Gail McCormick**, birthdate

John has always been very kind and generous, a friend to all. He gains the "favorite uncle" status at each visit with nieces and nephews as he continues to find the fun in life, eternally a kid at heart. He is 5'11", stands straight, is of athletic build, and refuses to admit his hairline is receding. John has chosen an alternative lifestyle and to this date has not married and has no issue.

Marian Crittenden Bergeson (sister to the Author)



Marian was born August 31, 1925 in Salt Lake City, Utah. My sister Marian's life and accomplishments must be condensed for our purposes for they could easily fill a volume. I remember her in childhood as being a tomboy, as being *very* determined, headstrong, bright and successful in her endeavors. Her energy has always been limitless. Being two years apart in age, we have always been close. We had our normal share of childhood squabbles but always took the other's side if challenged by outsiders. I recall she could run very fast, which influenced the amount of my teasing. She was not easily intimidated. She was popular at school and her close friends have remained close friends. We attended the same schools, namely Westwood Grammar School, Emerson Junior High School, University High School and UCLA.

While Marian was learning to drive a car it was truly a terrifying experience for everyone concerned. As a freshman at UCLA, she pledged Gamma Phi Beta Sorority. The following year she transferred to Brigham Young University, which was the same year I transferred to University of Utah. While there, she met her future husband, Garth Stewart Bergeson. Garth had just returned from the United States Air Force in WW-II as a pilot. Garth was an athlete, lettering in three sports at BYU—baseball, basketball and football. These athletic talents are reflected in their two sons, each awarded college athletic scholarships in water polo, one at UCLA and the other at Stanford University. Both achieved All-American status, and the younger was a member of the United States Olympic Water Polo Team for eight years.

Marion earned a degree in education and taught school in West Los Angeles and Santa Monica. Garth worked for McDonnell Douglas in the marketing department selling commercial aircraft to countries throughout the world. The Bergesons' moved to Newport Beach, California in 1958. Marian served on the Newport Beach School Board, as its president. This began her commitment to public service. She then served as President of the California School Boards Association. She represented Southern California and Orange County as a California Assembly Member in the state legislature from 1978 to 1984. She then served as a California State Senator from 1984 through 1994. In 1990, Marian was the Republican nominee for California Lieutenant Governor, and in March 1993, she was nominated by Governor Pete Wilson for State Superintendent of Public Education.

Term limits prevented her continued service in the State Senate and, in January 1995, she accepted an opportunity to become a member of the Orange County Board of Supervisors. This was a difficult time for Orange County, in that, just prior to her joining the Board, they had

Relief Society while in New York City. Gail has been successful in her business pursuits. She held the position of Editor of two magazines, (*Indy's Child* and *Indianapolis Woman*) and as Publisher-Editor of the magazine *Where Indianapolis*. She now is in the position of Communications Manager in the Mayor's Office, City of Indianapolis. Gail is 5'9", weighs about 125 pounds, has strawberry-blonde hair, and an athletic figure.

John Richard Crittenden (second son of the Author)

John was born December 13, 1959. He also was born at the UCLA Medical Center. John was a happy baby and seemed content in his crib, in the only space left—the closet. His grandmother Clara Crittenden felt blessed being able to hold him before her death, when John was 5 months of age. In 1960, when John was 6 months old, the Crittenden family moved to Redlands, California. John was very happy and related well to others during his toddler years. He attended Smiley Grade School and Cope Junior High School. John is attractive and athletic in all sports he attempts. He is an expert water-skier and snow-skier.

In junior high school he was President of the Senior Class. He also was President of the Ski Club. While in high school, John also ran track. A policy of the school system while John was a senior, required students to attend only those classes needed to complete their curriculum. John, having completed most of his required courses, was free after 11 a.m. Prior to this John had been industrious with his time off. He worked hard in a lumber yard, and in the summer months at Lake Arrowhead he worked evenings as a waiter. However, having this much free time in his last year of high school was not to John's advantage. The high school has since changed its policy.

He selected San Diego State University for his college education. This was a very large University and John remained there for only three semesters. He then transferred to the University of California Santa Cruz. Further transfers at nearly yearly intervals were to Santa Maria and Saddleback College. At this stage, with no apparent serious goals, he and his parents decided that formal education should be put on hold until better direction was determined.

John secured employment at a large photographic laboratory and became very proficient in every phase of the film-making process. While being entirely self-sufficient, he attended a local college and obtained excellent grades and convinced his father, and himself, that he was serious about education. He transferred to the University of Utah and in two years graduated with a degree in Computer Animation. His skills in skiing also continued to improve, being so close to excellent mountains and having a season pass at Park City. He won praise as an intern with a computer graphic company in Salt Lake City. Upon graduation, he accepted a position at Metrolyte Co. in Los Angeles. This was a large company dealing with contracts in the field of computer graphics and animation, primarily in the film-making industry.

accomplishes. She entered into essentially every activity which was available and desirable. She has always striven for excellence and has tended to over-achieve.

She has always been popular with her peers and also her teachers. She desires "to do the right thing" and her commitment to the principles of her Mormon faith is the basis of her values (as well as the values of her parents). In junior high and high school she was "involved." She was a cheerleader in junior high and throughout her high school years. She attended all athletic events. She was three times Homecoming Princess and first runner-up for Queen in her senior year. She was a diligent student studying as long as necessary to properly finish her task. All of her projects were finished at a high level.

She is very sports minded and many of her friends have been involved with athletics. In high school she was a member of the Kimberly Juniors, Daisy Chain (Honorary), Junior Assisteens, and was a member of the Scholastic Club and of the Ski Club. Upon graduation from high school, Gail elected to attend Brigham Young University. Gail, like her brothers, became an excellent skier, both water and snow. She since has become a strong tennis player. She did well in college, though failed to find the "right Mormon boy." (She says by design, she had some professional goals she also wanted to complete.) She graduated with a major in communications. She spent her first year out of school in New York City, working in public relations for a small firm. She returned to Southern California and worked in the Los Angeles area for two years. A notable experience for Gail was following her freshman year. She, her brother Ken, and a very close friend, Jenifer Hosack, vacationed throughout Europe. Ken and Gail had earned one half of the money needed for their journey. They traveled by train through very much of Europe over a three-month period (Ken four months).

Gail decided to obtain an MBA and was accepted at Georgetown University. While studying for her Masters in International Business she met a classmate who was to become her husband, James Jeffrey Brown. They were married June 23, 1984 at the home of her parents in the company of many guests. The couple moved to Charlottesville, Virginia where Jeff studied Law at the University of Virginia, and Gail worked for the Colgate Darden Graduate School of Business as a research associate.

While in Virginia, Melissa Leigh Brown was born October 2, 1986—the first of my two beautiful grandchildren from Gail. Following Jeff's completion of Law School, the family moved to New York City where Jeff accepted a position with a Wall St. law firm. They stayed in New York City for two years, then decided to move back to Jeff's hometown, Indianapolis, Indiana.

James Hunter Brown (Hunter) was born May 11, 1989, two months prior to their move to Indianapolis. During that next year, marital disharmony developed and Gail and Jeff divorced January 24, 1992. Gail remains involved with the LDS Church, as do her children. She has served as Sunday School Teacher and Primary Teacher for many years, and was President of the

as an avocation. He also is innovative and has dreamed of some remarkable inventions, bringing a few to fruition.

Ken is a strong swimmer and lettered in competitive swimming for the high school team in both his sophomore and junior years. A fractured leg (snow skiing) prevented competition as a senior. Summers spent at Lake Arrowhead allowed him to become proficient in water skiing. Snow skiing is his favorite sport and his ability in "the bumps" is fun to watch, and probably accounts for some his present knee problems. Ken chose the University of Colorado for collegiate study (and to allow for skiing during study breaks), where he attended for two years. He then transferred to the University of Utah and graduated with a Bachelor's Degree in Economics, in 1977. During that time he earned some spending money as a hotel limousine driver, meeting several celebrities of which the highlight was the singing group Fleetwood Mac. His employment ventures after college included the mortgage loan business, management in a manufacturing business and a brief stint with importing Mexican goods. Ken also spent a year in New York City, starting his own remodeling business and operating from a taxi. The last of attempted small businesses was publishing a small newspaper in Marin County, California, networking people for everything from commuting into San Francisco to dating.

While living in Northern California, Ken discovered his real interest was in the field of psychology. He enrolled at Sonoma State University and also was accepted at the Professional School of Psychology in San Francisco, earning both a masters and Ph.D. in psychology. Today he is licensed and practices clinical psychology in Santa Rosa, California. During his time in Northern California, Ken met and married Janeece Walker Fields, June 7, 1984. While attending graduate school, Ken also worked full time as a clinical counselor. Their issue is Alana Heather Crittenden, birthdate December 29, 1985. Ken and Janeece divorced February 1992. "Lani" is a beautiful child and her grandparent's delight. She is a close friend of her cousin Melissa Leigh Brown, living in Indianapolis, and also her second cousin Rebeca Tyler, in Redlands, California. Ken can be described as a moral person with high integrity and sincere compassion for others. He is modest and tends to understate his accomplishments. Ken is 5'10", weighs 155 pounds, with an athletic build, and has slowly receding dark brown hair.

Gail Anne Crittenden Brown (daughter of the Author)

Gail was born July 10, 1957. She was born at the UCLA Medical Center. Gail's developmental milestones were precocious. She walked at 9-1/2 months and had very early speech development. Noteworthy events within her first year included a fractured left femur caused by stepping in a gopher hole while running across the lawn. She wore a mid-thigh cast for six weeks.

Her next adventure, at 11 months, was sustaining second and third degree burns involving her chest and arms by spilling a cup of coffee on a coffee table, and herself. The only remaining scar is on her right forearm. Her next hospital experience came when she consumed backyard toadstools. Her father, being assigned to the emergency room, saw to it that the largest gastric tube to pump her stomach was used to teach her a lesson. At 18 months, the lesson was lost.

Gail was nearly 3 years of age when the family moved to Redlands. A new house and backyard provided new adventures, as she has great energy and curiosity. She is also both mentally and physically active. Gail, like her mother, is very determined. What she sets her mind to, she

His first close companion was Randy Smith, born approximately at the same time, and whose father interned with Hunter. Ken was a happy baby and talked at an early age. Randy screamed day and night, and it's likely that Mr. Goldman reinstituted his policy once both families moved on, which happened after Ken's sister, Gail Anne, was born July 10, 1957.

The family moved to the San Fernando Valley, to Kester Avenue. This rented duplex had two bedrooms and a fenced yard. The Smith's moved a few doors down the street. Living on Kester Ave. was a happy time and there continued to be many friends of Ken's age; some of whose fathers were also interns and residents at UCLA. These included the Pattersons, Tranquadas, Heathers, Longmires and Smiths. The valley was very hot in the summer and the plastic wading pool proved a popular place. After John Richard was born, December 13, 1959, the family moved back to West Los Angeles to Stoner Avenue. This was a rented *real* house, where the family remained while Hunter finished his training in pediatric cardiology, in 1960.

The next move was to Redlands, California to Via Vista Drive. This move was due to an opportunity for Hunter to join with four others in forming the Inland Heart Center. The family income soared from $400 per month to about $800 per month, in a good month. The new home had three bedrooms, a family room, and a large living room which remained unfurnished for three years. The lot was large which included a ravine providing the neighborhood kids a place to play. A fort was built on the side of the hill, of which Ken was Captain. It's demise came one day when a very strong wind whipped through the gulley and picked it up (thankfully unoccupied) and smashed it into a nearby telephone pole.

Another incident worth mentioning happened one evening just as Ken's parents were prepared to go out for a formal occasion. Ken, age 5, with a pillow case over his head, bounded around the room and then ran into the corner of the brick fireplace. A two-inch gash emerged above his left eye, exposing bone. His father, clad in a tuxedo, took Ken to the emergency room and sutured the wound, while Ken bravely and quietly sat still. The only comment from Ken was to ask his father to please not press so hard on his nose (while suturing). It wasn't until the attending nurse mentioned the word "shot" —as in tetanus shot—that Ken screamed, jumped down off the table and went running down the hallway.

While on Via Vista, notable playmates for Ken included Craig Nielsen and Cathy Campbell who both lived on the other side of the gulley. Explorations included crawling through storm drains under arbor ways which could barely accommodate their small bodies. Craig still remains a good friend. Ken attended Kimberly Elementary School through the third grade. In 1964, the family moved to 560 Terracina Boulevard, Redlands (which remains the family home). Ken then attended Smiley Elementary School, followed by Cope Junior High School and Redlands High School. He was a good student, and exceptionally gifted with mathematics. Ken is also creative and bright, quite analytic in his thinking. He has a keen sense of humor and considered cartooning

John, Jean, Kenneth and Gail Crittenden

to be a member of the Spurs, an honorary society, and was a member of the student council. She and Hunter met in her freshman year and married in her junior year. This interrupted her education in that she then worked full time to support the family while Hunter attended medical school.

Jean is a remarkable person. She sincerely cares for people, all people, and is loved by everyone who knows her. She is a leader among her peers, shepherding many volunteer efforts in diverse areas of impact. She has served on and chaired several community boards, in particular the Women's Assistance League and Bonnes Meres. Her most continued commitment was to the American Heart Association (25 years of service). She enjoys sports—is an avid tennis player, an occasional and improving golfer, a good snow skier, and still attempts water skiing on occasion.

Jean's ultimate dedication is to her family. She can't seem to do enough for her children and grandchildren. Hers is total dedication. She loves to "shop" (especially for grandchildren), is strong willed and very determined. Although the demands of medical life on her husband caused her to often deal with the children alone, she never complained of being a doctor's wife. She understood the challenges and lived up to them, offering Hunter constant support. She is 5'6", weighs 115 pounds, has graying dark brown hair and enjoys good health. She was raised in the Episcopal faith.

Ken, Lani, Jean, John and Hunter Crittenden, Hunter, Gail and Melissa Brown

Issue of JEAN LAWRENCE and I. HUNTER CRITTENDEN, M.D.: (The Author, being father of these individuals, will give a more extensive biography than he does of his siblings' offspring.)

Kenneth Hunter Crittenden, Ph.D. (first son of the author)

Kenneth was born August 24, 1955. He was the 13th baby born at the new UCLA Hospital and Medical Center. His father was an Intern assigned to the Newborn Nursery. The nurses made a big fuss over the new arrival. Ken's first three years were spent living on Ayers Avenue, West Los Angeles. This was in a one-bedroom quadraplex (rent $38/month) that originally had the policy of no children. Luckily, the landlord Mr. Goldman took a liking to Ken and allowed the family to stay, with Ken occupying the bedroom while his parents moved to the living room. Adjacent to their unit was the family's close friends, the Smiths, for whom rules were also suspended.

San Bernardino, California. For many years, this was the only such facility east of Los Angeles; it served both the San Bernardino and Riverside counties. It since has grown to be one of the largest heart programs in Southern California. Hunter served as medical director of the Cardiac Catherization laboratories for 35 years until his retirement in 1995.

He and Jean served in many capacities with the American Heart Association over a 30-year period. Hunter was active in other medical society functions and served as president of seven local and state medical organizations.

Since his retirement from clinical cardiology, his only participation in medicine is as president of the Board of the Inland Health Care Group. This is a "managed care" program competing in the frenzy of practice acquisitions by various managed care organizations. Although involved, the author sees this form of medical delivery as an unfortunate by-product of government intervention into the medical industry, stimulated by a need to control medical costs. The author is glad to not have to practice medicine under these circumstances of managed care.

Hunter is 6'3", weighs about 200 pounds and has hazel eyes. His hair was brown before its demise. He and Jean enjoy sports, including golf, tennis, and water and snow skiing. He and Jean have owned a second home in Utah for more than 17 years, where they enjoy both winter and summer activities. A separate more detailed autobiography will be available for his children and grandchildren.

Jean Lawrence Crittenden (wife of the Author)

Jean was born October 23, 1930 in Rochester, New York, daughter to John Seward and Nell Fain Lawrence. Nell was raised in Nashville, Tennessee and attended Vanderbilt University, where she also later taught Latin. John was raised in Norfolk, Virginia. He was professor of medicine at the University of Rochester when Jean was born.

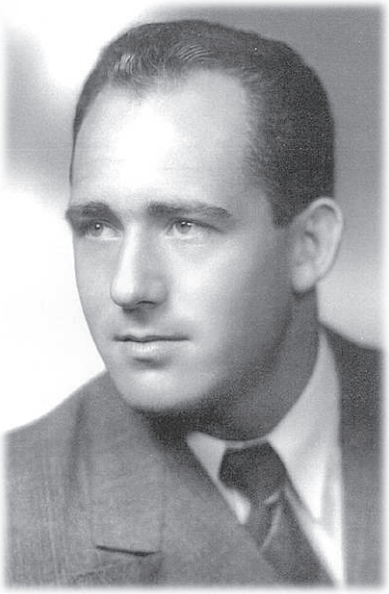
Jean was raised in Rochester with her younger sister Anne and younger brother John Fain. She was popular in school, was a good student, and still maintains many friendships with her childhood friends. Her father accepted a position to be a co-founder of the UCLA School of Medicine during Jean's senior year in high school. Her family moved to Los Angeles in 1947, and she remained in Rochester with family friends to complete her high school education. She joined her family in Los Angeles that summer.

Jean enrolled at UCLA in 1948, changing her original plans of attending Smith University on the east coast. She excelled in her studies there, where she was studying to be a teacher, and also affiliated with the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. She also was invited

5'5" and weighed 120 to 145 pounds. She had hazel eyes and brown hair, which never turned gray (familial). She died at home on March 31, 1960 and is buried at Forest Lawn Cemetery, North Hollywood, California.

The children of Ivan Herbert and Clara Greenwood Hunter Crittenden are all living, as of this date. A current description of their lives, with mention of their children and grandchildren, now follows. Each of my sisters was asked to supply appropriate information regarding their families. My own immediate-family biography will be kept brief, as I am reminded of hearing Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, speak on his autobiography writings. He had written 346 pages and had just entered kindergarten. Having received little information from my sisters regarding their family history, their biographies will be even more brief.

I. (Ivan) Hunter Crittenden (Author)



Hunter Crittenden was born December 18, 1927 in Los Angeles, California. He is the son of Ivan Herbert and Clara Greenwood Hunter Crittenden. He was raised with his family in West Los Angeles, attending Westwood Grammar School, Emerson Junior High and University High School. He joined the U.S. Navy, following the football season on his 18th birthday. Shortly after being dispatched to an aircraft carrier off San Diego, the second World War ended; he was discharged from service just seven months after enlisting.

Hunter entered UCLA in 1946, as a pre-medical student. While a sophomore, he transferred to the University of Utah to play football for the Utah Redskins. He transferred back to UCLA after one year, and completed his undergraduate studies at UCLA in 1951. Hunter was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. As a junior, he met his future wife, Jean Lawrence, and they were married January 26, 1951. Jean was a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. Jean's parents are Dr. John Seward—a co-founder of the UCLA School of Medicine—and Nell Fain Lawrence.

Hunter entered the USC medical school in September 1951. Jean interrupted her college education to work and support the family during Hunter's four years of medical school. Hunter then interned at the new UCLA Hospital. Their first child, Kenneth Hunter, was born shortly thereafter on August 24, 1955 (the 13th baby born at UCLA). Hunter's field was pediatrics and specifically pediatric cardiology. Post-graduate studies and residency were all conducted at UCLA. Hunter completed his fellowship in pediatric cardiology in 1960. During this time, Gail Anne was born on July 10, 1957, and John Richard on December 13, 1959.

Hunter then joined four other heart doctors in founding the Inland Heart Center, located at St. Bernardine Medical Center in

Clara Greenwood Hunter Crittenden

Clara Greenwood Hunter (mother of the author) was born February 14, 1896 in Provo, Utah. She was the last of 15 births, 10 of which survived infancy. She is the daughter of William Wallace and Rachel Greenwood Hunter. She grew up with her family on her father's farm in American Fork, Utah. Little specific information is provided regarding Clara's childhood, though she has always described it as a happy time in her life. She often mentioned fond memories of her relation with members of the neighboring Chipman family. Her high school yearbook described her as "brimful of wit" and relates humorous occurrences throughout her senior year.

Clara loved to hike, and a photo pictures her at the very peak of Mount Timpanogos. She had a keen sense of humor and related events such as placing raisins in her father's barrel of apple cider, which proceeded to ferment, and was a favorite of the Relief Society. She attended the University of Utah and later taught school in Summit County. It was at that time that she met Ivan and they were married November 28, 1924, and later sealed in the Salt Lake Temple in 1925. California became their home in a new suburb of West Los Angeles called Westwood. The income that Ivan was able to earn during the Depression years did not allow for many luxuries.

Clara sacrificed her own pleasures for her children. She sewed and made most of her own and her daughters' clothes. The meals she prepared were basic and nutritious. The meat usually thin round steak fried in a pan and well done. Vegetables were a staple and Vitamin-B with Cod Liver Oil was somehow ingested. Clara was proud of her heritage and was very strong in character. Her values were principally those of her religion and were very clear; there was little tolerance for deviation. Right was right, regardless of convenience or cost. She taught her children to be thrifty, accountable, strong in character and especially self-sufficient. She had no use whatever for anyone accepting the "dole" from government sources. She strongly supported the Church Welfare Program, so long as people were required to work for what they received. She served as President of the Los Angeles Stake Relief Society for many years and enjoyed her membership in the "Daughters of the Utah Pioneers." She rarely missed attending church services and saw to it that her children always had transportation to their various church activities.

The development of her children's standards and values was of great import to her. She was a very caring person and anxious to help others in need. She maintained a close relationship with her many Utah friends, many who also moved to the Los Angeles area. The family frequently visited her brother John Hunter and her cousin, Dr. William Hunter, and their families. She loved to take evening walks and few were able to comfortably keep up with her. If discipline of her children became necessary, the offender was ordered to the willow bush to find a sufficiently large willow, and if one was not obtained, an extra "lick" was the result. If there was a question regarding the identity of the offender then all would receive equal punishment (not severe) so that she "knew she got the right one." These policies often were with tongue in cheek. As time passed, events became uncertain regarding her health. She never complained and usually referred to her status as "100 percent" when asked if she was all right. This was when she could not lie flat and could barely get from one room to the other in a standing position.

She loved to take Sunday afternoon drives up the coast along the beach, in spite of the inevitable traffic jams upon return. She truly loved her children and took great pleasure in their development and advancement. She hoped to live long enough to see and hold her grandchildren. Clara was

Los Angeles to a lower elevation, which greatly relieved the stress on her heart. They returned to West Los Angeles in 1955 and Ivan obtained a position with McDonnell Douglas. Clara's heart condition improved with the lower elevation and altered medication. At this time their principal interest in life was their children and grandchildren. They loved to babysit, even when it was physically difficult for Clara. Clara's heart progressively deteriorated and she died at home, sitting in a chair, March 31, 1960 at the age of 64. Successful technology for surgically replacing diseased heart valves caused by rheumatic fever was but a very few years away. She is buried at the Forest Lawn Cemetery in North Hollywood, California.

Clara Greenwood Hunter Crittenden

During Clara's final few weeks, Ivan developed symptoms eventually diagnosed as a stomach ulcer and, following her death, lived for a brief time with his son Hunter and family in Redlands, California.

In the ensuing year he met Virginia Sangster Johnson, whose husband had recently died. They were married November 26, 1961 in Pasadena, California. Virginia and Ivan returned to the home that Ivan had built in Hoytsville, Utah. They made this their home and enjoyed many happy years together. Ivan accepted retirement and remained busy. He loved to garden and they grew more produce than met their own needs. His yard set the standard for his neighbors. Each spring he bought two baby veal which he pastured during the summer and slaughtered in the fall. His freezer contained choice meat which he liberally shared with neighbors and family.

Fishing was only several hundred yards away. He was active in civic affairs, being County Assessor for several years in Hoytsville, Utah. He was active in the church and found much enjoyment being near his many brothers and sisters. He and Virginia spent many hours with the local "Seniors" program. However, the long Utah winters became increasingly burdensome. Virginia was an excellent professional seamstress and spent the winters quilting and sewing, but eventually they elected to accept the invitation of their children to visit Southern California during the in-hospitable winters. In 1980 Ivan, at the age of 85, suffered a heart attack. He recovered from this, though his physical endurance was affected.

He and Virginia then spent more time during the winter months with their son Hunter and his family in California. In 1983 Ivan suffered a stroke leaving his left side weak. He remained mentally alert and could ambulate with the use of a "walker." Virginia elected to place Ivan in a convalescent facility in Ogden, Utah, where he remained until his death, January 19, 1986 at the age of 90. Ivan was 5'9" and weighed 160 to 180 pounds. He was physically strong and stood straight. He had blue eyes, black hair which later became white, and a fair complexion. He is buried in the Hoytsville Cemetery.

The Crittenden family reunion, 1939

basis. He devoted many voluntary hours of work to the construction of the LDS Westwood Ward building and to the nearby Los Angeles LDS Temple.

Ivan loved to tell stories, often the same ones. He frequently was unable to complete the story because he began laughing midway through. His understanding audience, knowing the story, laughed with him. A favorite saying was "If a job is worth doing, it is worth doing right." To him work per se was a virtue, honesty a necessity. His record keeping was compulsive and bills were paid when received. Though voting as a Democrat, he was conservative by nature. He tended to pay cash for nearly all purchases, including automobiles. He was not venturous in business matters. Ivan and Clara taught their children to be, above all, self-sufficient. Individual responsibility for one's needs was emphasized strongly and higher education was assumed and expected.

Ivan had little opportunity for recreation. However, when he did, he loved to fish and his vacations usually involved a trip to Utah with members of his family for a fishing trip. In 1946 (while I was in the Navy), Ivan became very ill due to a ruptured appendix. Several weeks were spent in a hospital after which Ivan became more active in the church. He coached the church baseball team for many years.

Ivan and Clara were called upon and fulfilled a Los Angeles Stake Mission for the LDS Church from 1949 through 1951. He was ordained a Seventy on June 12, 1949 by Harold B. Lee, and a High Priest on May 16, 1965 by John F. Hobson. In 1951 Ivan and Clara sold their home and left Los Angeles to return to Utah. He, with his younger brother Arlo, operated the Crittenden ranch. Ivan and Clara built a fine brick home next door to the home of his grandfather Chauncey Smith Crittenden.

Unfortunately, during this time Clara developed a recurrence of acute rheumatic fever, a disease which she initially had while attending the University of Utah. This recurrence caused further damage to her heart valves and congestive heart failure developed. They elected to move back to

Back row: Anna, Clara, Melva, Chauncey, Jemima, Erma and Ina
Front row: Arlo, Leo, Joy, Carrol, Ivan, Cousin Ed Snyder and Chauncey

unit similar to the Marines. On November 17, 1917, they were loaded onto a transport and sailed from New York to St. Lazaire, France.

On the Bay of Biscay, the ship was attacked by a submarine, which was sunk by a patrol boat. The 41st Division was the fifth division to land intact in France and was used as a replacement for the First Army Corp. Ivan was then shipped to Paris in the Base Censor Office and promoted to First Class Staff Sergeant. The war ended November 11, 1918 and Ivan left Paris in September, 1919, to be honorably discharged from Camp Debens, Massachusetts. He then returned to Utah and to his home in Hoytsville. He later met Clara Greenwood Hunter at a County Fairground dance. Clara was teaching school in nearby Upland. They fell in love and were married November 28, 1924, and the marriage was later solemnized in the Salt Lake Temple in 1925.

Following their marriage, Ivan and Clara lived on the Crittenden ranch for a short time. He attended a mechanical trade school in Salt Lake City and worked during that time for Continental Oil.

Marian Darlene Crittenden was born August 31, 1925, while they lived in Salt Lake City, and shortly thereafter they left that city and moved to Los Angeles, California.

A friend of Clara's was Chief Geologist with the Tidewater Associated Oil Company. Through him an opportunity developed for Ivan to lease service stations. He promptly leased and operated two of them using his savings to procure supplies and stock. He remained an independent dealer at various locations for over 20 years. He hired assistants but often worked 12 hours a day and sometimes seven days a week. In 1928 Ivan and Clara bought a comfortable home in Westwood, West Los Angeles. This was a new suburb of Los Angeles, then surrounded on all sides by wheat fields. A second child, Ivan Hunter Crittenden (the author), was born December 18, 1927. Sue Ann Crittenden was born August 10, 1933, and Carolyn Jean Crittenden was born August 4, 1937.

During World War II, foodstuffs were scarce and the LDS Church sponsored vegetable gardens, known as "Victory Gardens." During this time Ivan donated much more than his share of hours to that project, though his own needs were met by his personal garden at home. He always insisted on a well-maintained yard and garden. He was fastidious with his dress. His shoes were always polished and he tended to wear a necktie and a hat. His automobile was polished on a weekly

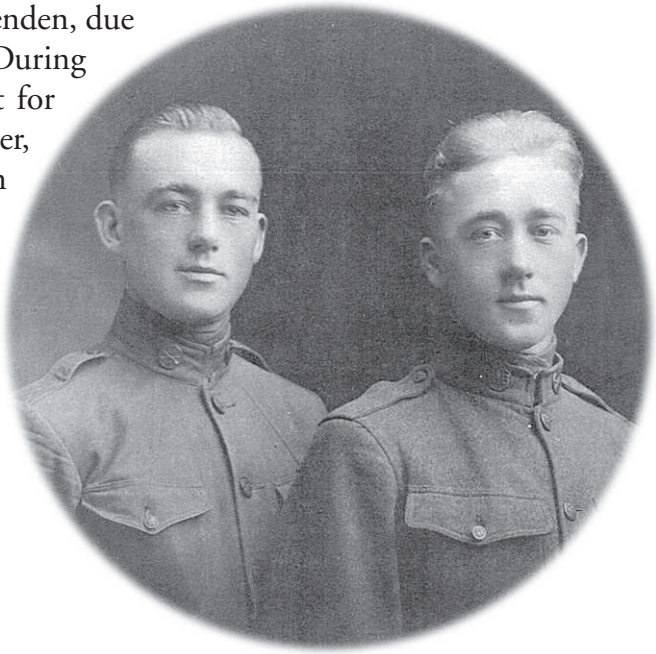
She crocheted rugs, quilts and tablecloths. She loved to read and gave many book reviews. She served as Stake Relief Society Secretary for 12 years. Mima was 5'6" and weighed between 120 and 140 pounds. She was described as being good-natured, having a keen sense of humor, beautiful penmanship, spoke Swedish, and was subject to migraine headaches.

Herb remained an active participant in the workings of his ranch well into his later years. He left the heavier chores to those younger, but enjoyed the responsibility of the irrigation system. Herb was about 5'8", medium build, weighing about 160 pounds. He had blue eyes and plentiful hair. He died after a brief illness on January 28, 1952 at 80 years of age. Jemima died January 11, 1955 at 81 years of age. They are buried in the Hoytsville Cemetery.

Ivan Herbert Crittenden

Ivan Herbert Crittenden, the second born to Chauncey Herbert and Jemima Vine Sargent Crittenden, was born July 14, 1895 in Hoytsville, Utah. He died January 19, 1986 in Ogden, Utah at the age of 90. Ivan, the father of the author, was the first living child of a large family. Other than a preceding stillborn, all of the subsequent 11 births, six boys and five girls, were raised to maturity. Considering all were born at home in the absence of a physician, this is a remarkable accomplishment. Succeeding siblings were born within a 17-year period.

Ivan, as the oldest, drew the greatest responsibility for chores about the home and for the developing ranch. At a young age he assumed a large role in building and maintaining the structures and functions of the properties. He was proud that he was able to complete 12th grade at the Academy, considering his home responsibilities. In his first year of school, at the age of 5, he lived with his grandfather Chauncey Smith Crittenden, due to the distance from his home to the school. During this time, he developed a great love and respect for his grandparents, and found their attention to order, neatness and thoughtfulness to be an inspiration to him throughout his life.



Ivan Herbert and brother George Carrol Crittenden in Paris, France during World War I

School subjects came easily to Ivan. All his teachers were his favorites. But his formal education ended with high school, due to the large size of his family, which left little for other personal pursuits. Ivan also loved and was very capable in sports. His favorite sport was baseball and he played as a pitcher on a semi-pro team.

Following high school he left home for a period and worked on the Wyoming range, herding cattle and sheep. In 1917, while in Wyoming, he learned that the United States was at war with Germany and immediately enlisted. He was the first enlistee from Summit County, Utah. He enlisted in the National Guard which was soon mustered into Federal Service. A number of Western States National Guards were assembled at "Camp Green" in Charlotte, North Carolina. This made up the 41st Division, a

The population of Hoytsville, Utah was approximately 200 during the time these children were growing up.

Chauncey Herbert and Jemima Sargent Crittenden

George Sargent, father of Jemima Vine Sargent Crittenden, gave Herbert and Jemima the property to build their home which initially was a two-room, split-log house with plaster chinking. This later was enlarged by adding three bedrooms, a kitchen, and a bathroom with indoor plumbing (the first in Hoytsville). This property was on the west side of the Weber River. Herbert, also known as Herb, gradually enlarged his estate by purchasing land and by homesteading, extending his acreage to both sides of the river and up Lewis Canyon, the total approximating 2,000 acres. This property provided family members for generations the opportunity for hunting and fishing.

The industry of the Crittenden ranch was that of a dairy farm. Herbert would only allow choice Jersey stock on the property. He repeatedly won blue ribbons at the County and State Fair for his bulls and cows. He traveled as far as Wisconsin to procure excellent breeding stock. The ranch provided a residence and livelihood for various of Herb's sons and their families at different times. A large vegetable garden provided vegetables throughout the year; nearly all other food stuffs were also provided on the ranch. Salt, sugar and spices were the principal items requiring purchase. A large granary stored grain for the entire year. In the winter, ice was cut from the river and ponds and stored in large sawdust bins which lasted throughout the summer.

Education was difficult for the many children of Herb and "Mima's." The school house was over 2-1/2 miles away, and reached in the winter only by walking through snow and ice after the morning chores. However, all the children finished the Academy (12th Grade), though only the youngest son, Arlo, had an opportunity to attend and finish college. The financial resources needed to satisfy the requirements of such a large family left little to allow for higher education.

Religion played a large role in the life of the Crittenden family. Herb was called on a mission to England by the LDS Church when the oldest boys were serving in the army during World War I. This temporary hardship brought the family even closer together and, upon Herb's return from his mission, he insisted on frequent family prayer.

Herb and Mima maintained a beautiful garden with multicolored hollyhocks. They were very generous with whatever assets they had, and made contributions to their church and other causes when called upon. They loved to sing and play their harmonicas. Mima was a visiting teacher, which required regularly hitching a horse and buggy for visits. She also visited those in need of her nursing talents.

She canned fruit enough to last through the year and she knit most of her children's socks.

Initial home of Chauncey Herbert Crittenden around 1900

Crittenden, and grandfather of the author, was born February 5, 1872 in Hoytsville, Utah. He was raised on his father's farm and received what education was available at that time. He received his college education at Utah State University, which at that time was an agricultural college. He had an intense interest in sports and played on the first football team for Utah State. He coached baseball for the local teams. He also was an ardent church worker and very civic minded. He served for 12 years as County Assessor.

Herbert had pale blue eyes and dark hair, which turned white and remained plentiful in later years. He was about 5'7" and of medium build. He possessed a good singing voice and played the harmonica. He and his wife Jemima played many duets together. He preferred riding his horse, Dynamite, to driving a car, which he on one occasion drove through both sides of a shed. He is said to have possessed a temper when sufficiently provoked. This trait markedly improved following his church mission. Herbert married Jemima Vine Sargent, born July 2, 1874 in Hoytsville, Utah, on January 21, 1892 in Coalville, Utah. They later were sealed in the Salt Lake Temple, October 9, 1901.

Chauncey Herbert and Jemima Sargent Crittenden and early family

To them were born twelve children. The first was a stillborn, the remainding children, six boys and five girls all survived. Listed in order: Ivan Herbert Crittenden, (author's father), born July 14, 1895; George C. Crittenden, born December 16, 1896; Chauncey A. Crittenden, born August 17, 1898; Clara E. Crittenden Copley, born January 14, 1900; Leo Crittenden, born January 23, 1901; Melva E. Crittenden Reese, born August 27, 1902; Anna L. Crittenden Worrell, born July 20, 1904; Erma M. Crittenden Peterson, born October 21, 1905; Ina J. Crittenden Westin, born August 23, 1907; Victor Joy Crittenden, born September 19, 1908; and James Arlo Crittenden, born May 12, 1912.

He was very devoted to his brother and never missed a Sunday in visiting him in his last years of sickness. He was known to be prompt and punctual; his word was his bond. His home was a stopping place or Inn for travelers going to and from Salt Lake City, and served as a Post Office for mail pick-up so neighbors might avoid the trip to Coalville. He was a school trustee and served as secretary for the Water Company for many years. He was very devoted to his wife and family and, in spite of their short acquaintance before marriage, there was never a happier or more devoted couple.

They initially bought land and built a log home, and later built a large brick home. Pine trees, which he carried on his back from surrounding hills, were planted for landscape. He later acquired more surrounding land. In later years, his home was occupied by his son Irwin Crittenden. Behind this brick home and outbuildings stands today a very large, beautifully designed and well-built barn, which remains in fine repair. Next door is the home built by the author's father, Ivan Crittenden, built in 1954.

Chauncey Smith Crittenden was about 5'7" tall, never very heavy weighing about 140 pounds. He had blue eyes, black hair which later turned white, he stood straight and was rarely ill. His wife died May 5, 1909. He died August 4, 1919 at the age of 85 and is buried in the Hoytsville Cemetery.

Elizabeth Wareing Crittenden, wife of Chauncey Smith Crittenden, was born in Birmingham, England, November 25, 1844. She was the daughter of George and Susanna Clark Wareing. Her mother died when Elizabeth was 10 years old. She then lived in the home of a wealthy family because her father was ill and unable to care for her. On June 4, 1863 she and her sister, Susan Harris, sailed for America on the ship "Amazon." They crossed the plains to Utah the summer of 1864. She met Chauncey Smith Crittenden by recommendation and arrangement of mutual friends, and after three days of courtship, was married February 1, 1865. This union was a lasting and happy one.

To them were born five sons: Willard married Drucilla Burch, Oscar married Julia Coles, Chauncey Herbert married Jemima Vine Sargent (grandparents of the author), Irwin married Florence Brown, and Lyman married Emma Hall. Three of the sons filled missions for the LDS Church. Irwin served in West Virginia; Lyman in the Eastern States; and Herbert (as Chauncey Herbert was known) served in England, laboring in Birmingham, his mother's birthplace. Irwin was Bishop of the Hoytsville Ward for 27 years.

Elizabeth was an excellent cook and housekeeper. Her pantry and cellar were always full, with cookies and apples always available to neighbors and grandchildren. School teachers often stayed at their home. The Post Office also was maintained in their home in the early start of Hoytsville. Elizabeth was recognized for being patient and kind and for contributing greatly to the community. She also had many church responsibilities. She was about 5'4" tall, weighed 140 pounds, and had black hair and blue eyes. She usually wore dark colored dresses with a white apron. She died May 15, 1909 at the age of 65. She is buried in the Hoytsville Cemetery.

Chauncey Herbert Crittenden

Chauncey Herbert Crittenden, son of Chauncey Smith Crittenden and Elizabeth Wareing

Elizabeth and Chauncey Smith Crittenden and sons Willard, Oscar, Chauncey Hebert, Irwin and Lyman

brother Edwin had moved to Utah the year before. Upon arriving at Omaha, Nebraska, he bought a team of horses and a wagon, and traveled as far as Julesburg, Nebraska. Trouble with Indians caused some delay but then the three with the wagon full of provisions started out again, though with rifles ready. Their encounters with Indians thereafter were friendly. They actually received help from Indians on one occasion when their wagon broke down. The three travelers, having plodded through cold, wind and storms, finally arrived in Salt Lake City on October 3, 1864.

In January 1865, Chauncey joined his brother Edwin in Hoytsville, or Unionville as it was then called. President Brigham Young encouraged Edwin and other families to settle in the Weber Valley along the Weber River. Chauncey's profession became farming, carpentry and cabinet making. On February 1, 1865, after only three days of courtship, he married Elizabeth Wareing. To them were born five sons: Willard, Oscar, Chauncey Herbert, Irwin and Lyman.

Chauncey Smith Crittenden was baptized a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in June 1868. He and Elizabeth later received their endowments in the Salt Lake Endowment House. He did much toward building the local community. He contributed much labor and talent to the construction of all church and school buildings in the community. He donated his organ to the church, which continued to use it for many years.

He loved music and learned to play the organ by ear. He sang bass in a quartet when he was a lad in Conway and he and his brother Edwin were the principal singers in the church choir.

Thomas	b. Jan. 31, 1668	m. Abigail Hull	d. Sept. 14, 1754
John	b. Aug. 15, 1671	m. Bathsheba Johnson	d. May 16, 1751
Joseph	b. Aprl 9, 1674	m. Mercy Hoyt	d. Feb. 6, 1753

Abraham Cruttenden died at Guilford, Conn., in January 1683.

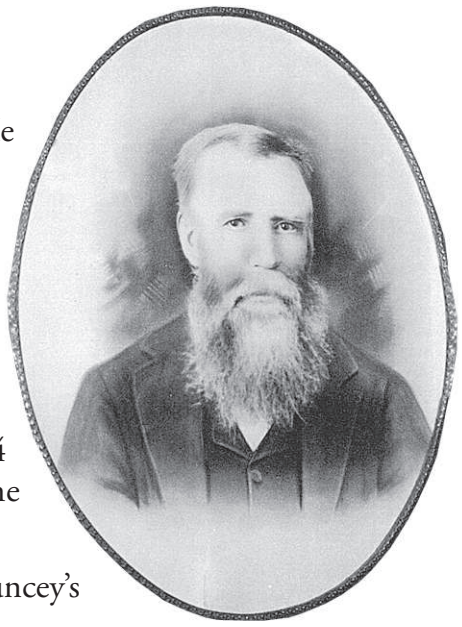
The Crittenden Coat of Arms is associated with European medieval culture and has been recorded in Heraldic Archives. There are approximately 100,000 English Arms on the Rolls of the Royal College of Arms in London. Under most heraldic rules, only first sons of first sons of the recipient of a Coat of Arms are permitted to bear ancestor's arms. Younger sons may use a version of their father's arms but the rules of heraldry say that they must be changed somewhat. Recorded examples of Crittenden Coat of Arms are illustrated further on.

Pedigree charts of the Crittenden family obtained from records of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints date back to the late 1500's.

Of interest is shown a pedigree chart, discovered by chance, of a branch of the Crittenden family which played a major role in the southern United States politics during the Revolutionary and Civil Wars until the early 1900's. A description of some of these interesting Crittenden family members will later be presented. The two family trees join during the 1700's in Guilford, Connecticut. The earliest recorded Crittenden on the family tree, according to LDS Church records, is Abraham Cruttenden and all records match what the author was able to discover first hand in Kent, England. Church records show that Abraham was born in 1584 in Kent, England, married to Elizabeth Roberts, born in 1588. Their son Abraham Cruttenden was born in 1610, married to Mary Hickson, born in 1612, in Cranbrook, Kent, England. He was the first to emigrate to the Americas in 1639, after the birth of their son Abraham Cruttenden, born in 1635. The family settled in Guilford, Connecticut. By 1776, later generations of Crittendens settled in Conway Franklin, Massachusetts.

The first Crittenden that we have a narrative description of is Chauncey Smith Crittenden, great-grandfather of the author.

Chauncey Smith Crittenden



Born December 26, 1834 at Conway, Massachusetts. He was the son of Willard and Parthenia Dickinson Allis Crittenden. He lived and worked on his father's farm until he was 21 years of age. There were six living children in the family. For five years after leaving his father's farm he learned the trade of cutlery. In 1861 he enlisted as a volunteer soldier in the Civil War, this being the first call for volunteers by President Lincoln. He was honorably released after which he worked in a Remington Armory at Illion, New York. In 1864 he decided to join his brother and started for Utah, in the company of John and Ebinizer Young.

Mr. Young previously had made the trip to Utah. Chauncey's

This company sailed from England for America about the 20th of May, 1639, in a ship of 350 tons, and after a passage of about seven weeks arrived in New Haven about the 10th of July. In the autumn of the same year, this group purchased a site from the Indians some 20 miles to the southeast of New Haven, where they settled and which they called Guilford. They added to their company some few whom they found in New Haven. The deed of purchase of the lands for the colony from Shaumpishuh, the sachem squaw of Menunkatuck, is dated September 29 (Oct. 9 N.S.), 1639.

Prominent among the original settlers of Guilford was William Chittenden. He came from the parish of Cranbrook in Kent, some 35 miles southeast of London.

Abraham Cruttenden, with his wife Mary, and at least three of their children, also came from Cranbrook in the County of Kent, England, as members of the religious company under the leadership of the Rev. Henry Whitfield.

Abraham Cruttenden's home-lot in the new settlement was on a site which is now at York and River Streets. The property remained in the hands of descendants until the death of its last owner, Miss Anna E. Cruttenden, in the late 1940's, and was an antique shop in the summer of 1949. The house which still stands was built in 1760. For some time, in the last part of the 19th century, it was owned by a Mr. Ichiel Hand who married one of the daughters of the family. With that exception, it had always been in the family.

Mary, the wife of Abraham, whose last name has been identified by some as Hinkson, died in 1664; Abraham then married Joanna, May 31, 1665, the widow of William Chittenden, who was also a member of the original company. Joanna was the daughter of Dr. Edmund Sheaffe and the sister of Dorothy, the wife of Rev. Henry Whitfield, the first pastor.

Children of Abraham Cruttenden and Mary, his wife:

Mary,	b. 1632	m. George Bartlett;	d. Sept. 11, 1669
Abraham	b. 1635	m. Susannah Greigson	d. Sept. 25, 1694
Thomas	b. 1637		d. Feb. 8, 1698
Elizabeth	b. 1639	m. John Graves	d. 1695
Hannah	b. 1640	m. George Hiland	d. 1692
Deborah	b. 1642	m. ____ Hatch	d. April 20, 1658
Isaac	b. 1643	m. Lydia Thompson	d. July 13, 1685

The first three or perhaps four children were born in England, and the last three at Guilford.

Children of Abraham (the son) Cruttenden and Susannah, his wife:

Abraham	b. Mar. 8, 1662	m. Sussannah Kirby	d. May 14, 1725
Sarah	b. Aug. 21, 1665	m. Thomas Robinson, Jr.	d. Oct. 1692

Rev. Whitfield and his party drew up the "Plantation Covenant," the original of which is now in possession by the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston, Mass. Abraham Cruttenden's name is the 18th among the 25 signers.

Plantation Covenant

We, whose names are hereunder written, intending by God's gracious permission to plant ourselves in New England, and if it may be, in the sourtherly part, about Quinnipiack: We do faithfully promise each to each for ourselves and families, and those that belong to us; that we will, the Lord assisting us, sit down and join ourselves together in one entire plantation; and to be helpful each to the other in every common work, according to every man's ability and as need shall require; and we promise not to rest, or the greater part of the company who have entered into this engagement.

As for our gathering together in a church way, and the choice of Officers and members to be joined together in that way, we do refer ourselves until such time as it shall please God to settle us in our plantation.

In witness whereof we subscribe our hands, the first day of June 1639

Robert Kitchell
John Bishop
Francis Bushnell
William Chittenden
John Hughes
William Dudley
John Parmelin
John Mepham
Henry Whitfield
William Leete
Thomas Joanes
John Jurdon
William Stone
Thomas Norton
Abraham Cruttenden
Francis Chatfield
William Halle
Thomas Naish
John Hoadley
John Stone
William Plane
Richard Gutridge
Henry Kingsnorth Staplehurst
Henry Doude
Thomas Cooke

Crittenden Family

The surname Crittenden is a comparatively rare name and appears to be locational in origin. Variations of the spelling of the Crittenden surname include Crittendon, Crittenton, Critentons, Criddon, and Cruttenden. The last syllable, den, is derived from the word "denn," meaning woodland pasture, with the derivation referenced per a Botsford publication by Judith Glover, titled *The Place and Names in Kent*. Origins include the following: Guoheres woodland pasture (Old English) Guoheringdenn 1227; Guteringdenn 1258; Crotynden 1451 (or Crotindenn); and Cruttenden by the 1500's. Crittenden was derived from Cruttenden after the first generation of descendants from our immigrant forefather, Abraham Cruttenden, arriving in America in 1639.

In the county of Kent, England, there are several towns with similar names ending with "enden" (e.g. Frittenden, Biddenden, Benenden and Tentterden).

Crit Hall

Pictured is Crit Hall in Beneden with name derivation dating to 1292: Crottas hollow (Old English Crottenhol); Crutehole 1402; and Crittal 1600. Crotta also owned a woodland pasture (denn) of Cruttenden in Headcorn, recorded as Cotinden 1256; Crotindenne 1270; and Cruttenden 1750.

A visit by the author in 1997 to Cranbrook, Kent, England, the birthplace of our immigrant forefather, Abraham Cruttenden, supplied much of the above information; the source being archives at the Cranbrook Museum. At St. Dustans Church of Cranbrook, gravestones of sandstone have weathered so badly that name identification is impossible. There remain 12 last names of Crittenden in the local telephone directory.

St. Dustans Church of Cranbrook

Gravestones of sandstone

Abraham Cruttenden, in 1639, was one of a company of 25, gathered chiefly form the counties of Kent, Surrey and Sussex, in the south of England, who determined to leave their native land and seek a new home in the wilderness in order to enjoy the free exercise of their religious principles. Their fist recorded act as a separate community was a Covenant, which they signed ship-board while on the passage and which is herein transcribed. After the manner of the Mayflower pilgrims,

CRITTENDEN

The Crittenden Coat of Arms hereby illustrated is officially documented in Bolton's American Armory. The original description of the arms (shield) is as follows:

"Azure a chevron or gouttee de poix between three estoiles of six points pierced azure in chief a crescent of the last."

When translated, the blazon also describes the original colores of the Crittenden Arms as:

"Blue; a gold chevron with black droplets between three blue stars of six points; upper third a blue crescent."

Above the shield and helmet is the crest which is described as:

"An elk's head in natural color."

Introduction

Genealogy, the study of family pedigrees, or the descent of a person or family from ancestors has stimulated interest throughout the ages. It seems natural to wonder about the gene pool from which we have risen. In recent years an acceleration of widespread interest has provided voluminous documents of family trees which have been collected, stored and archived at the Genealogy Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in Salt Lake City, Utah. It is the largest source of such materials in the world. Much of this data has been entered into computer files which can be readily accessed.

Of more interest than names and dates is an inquiry, when possible, into our ancestors' lives—their activities, accomplishments, vocations, illnesses, physical characteristics, education and more. Though generation gaps exist in our family records, good fortune prevails due to the hard work of family members in compiling information from many sources.

Having recently retired from active medical practice, and probing for new challenges, this is my attempt to assimilate existing materials and organize them chronologically according to family lines. I have added current information pertaining to immediate family members, thereby minimizing continued generation gaps, and trust that all of this may be of interest to our children and grandchildren. Where available, a narrative of the origin of the family name precedes documented records of family members.

The following family names are included in this family history and represent our heritage: CRITTENDEN, SARGENT, HUNTER and GREENWOOD. These families migrated to Utah between 1847 and 1864. The genealogy of my wife's family, Jean Lawrence Crittenden, will have to wait for a later time.

No longer a pastime for the well-to-do or blue-blooded, genealogy has become a fascinating hobby for thousands of families. One's name, and history, is unique and belongs to him or her alone. What factors prompted immigration to this country, when and where did they settle? The story of immigration to America makes fascinating reading. Turmoil in Europe had become the norm and religion played a large role as a motivating factor in many of our ancestor's decisions to come to this country.

Prior to the 1500s, few family records were kept, barring nobility, and virtually none were kept before the 11th century. Initially, names generally related to a person's vocation, place or residence, or other identifying factors such as physical characteristics. First names were added at a later date to add further identification.

In Memory of Ivan Herbert and Clara Greenwood Hunter Crittenden

OUR UTAH PIONEER HERITAGE

by I. Hunter Crittenden, M.D.
1997