

**MOSESCLAWSON.COM**

Official web site of the Moses Clawson Family Organization

HOME

search...

- Home
- Family Organization
- Family History**
- Forums
- Blog

Home &gt; Family History &gt; General &gt; Timeline of Moses Clawson's Life

**Timeline of Moses Clawson's Life**

Wednesday, 07 July 2010 10:25

MCFO [Family](#)[History](#)**1801**

Born 8 October 1801 in Dryden, Cayuga county (Tompkins county after 1817), New York to Ebenezer Clawson and Lowly Foote shortly after their move there with her brother, David Foote's family. Moses had an older brother Charles Webb Clawson and two older sisters Lucy and Betsy Clawson. Lowly and David's mother Rebbecca Barker Foote Sanford with her husband Ezekial Sanford and their son Eliseph also lived in Dryden.

**1806**

Ebenezer Clawson died 12 August 1806 in Dryden when Moses was only 5 years old.

**1808**

Lowly remarried a few years later to Josiah Richardson. Josiah helped raise the six Clawson and later four Richardson children.

**1812-1814**

Josiah Richardson and Charles Webb Clawson both left to fight in the War of 1812. Moses was left the eldest male at home (11 to 13) to keep up the farm, he said it was hard on one so young.

**1815**

This was the "year with out a summer" due to volcanic ash blocking much of the sun's radiation. New England had snow every month of the year. Moses mentions the severe cold and few crops maturing, herbs, potatoes and milk were all they had for months.

**1817**

Tompkins county was formed from Cayuga county, Dryden was now in Tompkins county.

**FREQUENT TAGS**[Cornelia Brown](#)[Ebenezer Clawson](#)[Eunice Clawson](#)[\(Jackson\)](#) [Lola Ann](#)[Clawson](#) [Moses](#)[Clawson](#) [Sara](#)[Ann Clawson](#) [Sarah](#)[Ann Inkley](#) [Ship](#)[Ellen Maria](#)**POLLS**

Are you planning on attending the reunion?

- Reunion?! What reunion?
- Yes
- No
- Not sure

[VOTE](#)[RESULTS](#)**ITEM SEARCH**[People](#)[Places](#)

Search...

[SEARCH](#)**LOGIN FORM**

Username

Password

Remember Me

[LOGIN](#)[Forgot your password?](#)[Forgot your username?](#)[Create an account](#)**WHO'S ONLINE**

We have 4  
guests online

**STATISTICS**

Members : 47

Content : 20

Content View Hits  
: 50007

**1820**

Charles Webb Clawson married a cousin, Louisa Foote, and they had a son, Moses Foote Clawson, born on his Uncle Moses' 20th birthday, 8 October 1821. They had an unhappy marriage and soon divorced and Louisa remarried a widower named Amasa Carr. Their son was left with Josiah and Lowly Richardson to raise.

**1821-1834**

Moses married Cornelia Brown, daughter of William and Hannah Sweet Brown, on 28 August 1821 in Groton, Tompkins county, New York by Squire Crittenton. She was born 22 October 1803 in Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York. They had seven boys and five girls, two of whom died as young adults. After their first child, Eunice, was born on 14 May 1822 in Dryden, they moved west about 100 miles to Troopsburg, Steuben county, New York where Ebenezer Clawson was born 18 October 1823. Greenwood was formed from Troopsburg in 1825 and the next five children were born there: William Henry, 6 November 1825; George Washington, 4 September 1827; Wallace, 18 September 1829; Lola Amanda, 12 March 1832; Moses, Jr., 25 March 1834.

Josiah and Lowly Richardson and David Foote also moved to Greenwood, Steuben county, New York about the same time as Moses. Many of the first settlers of Dryden, New York had purchased their land from Revolutionary soldiers, or agents representing them, who had received bounty land in that district. But many parcels were sold several times to different people creating a legal tangle which caused some to lose what they thought they owned. Some moved on to new lands including Steuben county.

**1835**

David Foote, Moses' brother-in-law, was the first to join the Mormons. Josiah and Lowly Richardson also joined the Mormons later. Moses, his wife and his youngest sister, Lola, and her husband, Elihu Marcelus Allen, joined the Mormons 2 March 1835. His sister Lucy and brother David also joined but apostitized shortly after.

**1836**

Moses sold his farm and improvements for \$150 and started west to Missouri 11 May with David Foote and some other families to be with the saints. Two days out on the bank of the Genesee river his son Ebenezer (12 years old) who was driving a team was thrown from the wagon and it ran over his body and head cutting his scalp. He appeared dead at first but soon recovered enough to complain of his back. Moses took

him to the nearest hotel 1/2 mile down river where they got a room. Many curious visitors came to see the Mormon boy they thought dying. Four Mormon missionaries arrived, annointed and blessed him. After resting Ebenezer awoke and asked to go on, they traveled 6 more miles that day. They arrived in Kirtland, Ohio 23 May staying a few days.

25 May Joseph Smith Sr. held a blessing meeting and Moses and Cornelia received their patriarchal blessings. His step father Josiah Richardson also received his the same day.

David Foote had traveled ahead and received his blessing 21 May according to his diary. David remained in Kirtland.

Moses continued on to Missouri. At Crooked river they were stopped by the Mob for several days. The Church members had been driven from Ray and Clay counties. They were allowed to go to Caldwell county (mostly prairie) where they arrived 6 August 3 miles from where Far West would be built. He built a house and started farming.

### 1837

Moses was ordained an Elder in the winter. Moroni Clawson was born 1 Jan 1837. There was plenty of corn to eat but not much else. No mills yet to grind the corn so it had to be grated.

### 1838

The Missourians began to grow jealous of the Mormon prosperity the next spring. The July 4th celebration at Far West with Joseph Smith speaking and Sidney Rigdon preaching the "Salt Sermon" stired up both saints and sinners. Moses was present and witness to the events of that day. Both sides grew more beligerent until open warfare insued. Moses had joined a group called the brethren of Gideon, later known as Danites, a vigilante group formed to protect their homes and families. It's leader was later discredited and apostitised. Moses left the group when it was denounced by church leaders.

Governor Boggs authorized a militia of 5,000 men to put down the Mormons. He had been petitioned and believed the one sided accounts of the Mob against the Mormons. The Mormons had gathered together at Far West for protection, many living in tents. The militia gained control over them, they were disarmed and Moses was imprisoned in Richmond with 60 to 70 others. 20 were released after 2 weeks of trial and Moses and 4 others were liberated 3 days later.

### 1839

After his return his daughter Sarah Jane was born 24 Jan 1839 in Far West. The Mormons were not allowed to hold public meetings. Moses Clawson was ordained a Seventy at this

time by Joseph Young. The Mormons agreed to move out of Missouri by April 1st, so Moses settled next in Pleasantvale, Pike county, Illinois. Ebenezer Brown (Cornelia's brother) and William Draper also went to Pleasantvale, later known as New Canton. They started a small branch of the Church, with Draper as president.

#### 1840

Moses' daughter Eunice married Lorenzo Jackson here 17 March 1840, at least 5 children were born to them here. Moses followed Joseph Smith's call to move to Hancock county, he settled in Orlina. His family stayed there while Moses went on his first mission east.

#### 1844

He returned home in 1844 and was again called on a mission east. His son Ebenezer married a girl in Pike county Malinda A. Clift 1 February. They stayed in New Canton and raised a family. Moses was on his mission when word came of Joseph Smith's death. He then returned as did the other missionaries.

#### 1846

6 January 1846 Moses and his wife received their endowments in the Nauvoo Temple. Their son William Henry Clawson also received his endowment 29 January 1846 in the Nauvoo Temple.

In 1846, they and their Mormon neighbors were burned out by the mobs and forced to flee to Nauvoo. Artimesia Clawson was born 9 February 1846 in Nauvoo, Illinois. They lived in a house with three other families until forced to leave with the LDS Church, crossing Iowa in the late winter, settling in Kaneshville, Iowa.

#### 1847

Moses was ready to go with the first wagon train but was asked by Brigham Young to stay and make wagons to help others get to Zion. George Washington Clawson signed up with the Mormon Battalion in the Mexican War, but it is uncertain if he, or his brother, William Henry Clawson, went with them in 1847. George drove his father's wagon that same year to transport one of Heber C. Kimball's wives to the Salt Lake Valley, Heber C. Kimball recorded baptizing George Clawson on the trip.

Moses Clawson's sister Lola Ann Clawson her husband Elihu M. Allen and family went to the Salt Lake Valley that year.

#### 1848

Lola Amanda Clawson, age 16, died in Kanesville 13 June 1848 of consumption (tuberculosis).

Lola Ann Clawson Allen, sister to Moses, died in Salt Lake City 17 February 1848 during the first winter in the valley.

#### **1849**

Wallace Clawson, age 19, died 22 March 1849 in Kanesville also of consumption.

David Clawson was born 6 April 1849 and Kanesville, Iowa.

William Henry Clawson married Mary Stoddard here 22 June 1849.

In October 1849, the family arrived in Salt Lake City and was given a lot in the Second Ward. William Henry Clawson and his wife also came. Moses also received farm land in Willow Creek (Draper) near his brother-in-law Ebenezer Brown and long time friend William Draper.

#### **1850**

At the April Conference Moses was called on a mission to England. 14 April 1850 he and Cornelia were sealed by Brigham Young in Brigham's home. Moses left for England but did not travel with the main group of missionaries called at the same time. He likely visited with relatives scattered along the way. He reported being sick the whole trip across the Atlantic to England. Moses Clawson Jr. at 16 years of age was recorded in the 1850 U.S. Census in Salt Lake City, what happened to him after that is unknown at this time, 1992.

Elihu Marcellus Allen, brother-in-law to Moses, died in Salt Lake City 11 October 1850 leaving a large family orphaned.

William Henry Clawson, his pregnant wife, and George Washington Clawson went to the California gold fields in late 1850 with a group of Church-sponsored Mormons, some were missionaries going to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii).

#### **1852**

Eunice Clawson Jackson and family moved in 1852 from Pike county, Illinois to Sonoma county, California where they stayed. They likely passed through Salt Lake City on their way, visiting her mother and other relatives. Her youngest brother David later named his oldest daughter Eunice after his sister who he said helped raise him.

#### **1853**

William Henry Clawson died in an accident in 1853 in California, his widow and two children returned to Utah and

she married George S. Dalton who lived in Centerville, Utah.

On his return from England Moses presided over the LDS immigrant ship Ellen Maria, which had 299 saints aboard. He later served as Captain over a company of 56 wagons that crossed the plains to Salt Lake City, arriving in September of 1853.

In 1853, the older children were married or on their own.

Cornelia was near death. Moses got word of her condition and arrived ahead of the company. Just prior to her death he married Sarah Ann Inkley on 25 September 1853. Cornelia died 21 October 1853, and was buried in the Salt Lake Cemetery.

Moses met Sarah in England and she came with his group across the ocean. She nursed him when he was ill while aboard ship. Sarah intended to marry William E. Taylor who as a native missionary in England had become well acquainted with Sarah's grandmother Smith and family. William Taylor later became a well known undertaker in Salt Lake City. The Smith's had immigrated to the Salt Lake Valley several years earlier and lived in the Taylorsville area. Sarah did not want to be one of several wives and so changed her plans. She married Moses on 25 September 1853, the same day William Taylor married his first wife. Sarah and Moses had six boys and seven girls, four of which died as children. Moses was 52 and Sarah was 20 when they were married.

Moses Clawson was appointed a trusty to help build a school in the Second Ward. His diary records accounts of materials and time spent by ward members on the school.

#### 1854

They lived in the Second Ward for the first year.

George Washington Clawson was married to Ellen Manhardt 4 July 1854 and lived in Draper.

Georgina Clawson was born 31 August 1854 in Salt Lake City.

#### 1855

*[See Moses Clawson's Diary for September 1 to December 31, 1855]*

Warren Foote's Diary extract August 15 and 16, 1855.

15 We went as far as Bingham's Fort - 3 miles north of Ogden City and stayed over night with cousin Moses Clauson. He had moved from Salt Lake city a year or two before. His half brother Ebenezer Richardson also lives here.

16 I am very sick today and riding in the hot sun nearly used

me up. We went about six miles northwest of the Fort and saw some very good land, but water will have to be brought 7 miles to water it. We returned to the fort at night and stopped at E. Richardson's. The wheat crop is very good in this region. Grasshoppers did not injure it. ...

Sarah Jane Clawson married Charles McGary 5 October 1855 in Salt Lake City as a plural wife. She was 16 and he 42 years old. Sarah Jane had a couple of children, then died about 1860. Her children were raised by another wife of McGary, by the name of Sarah.

from "A History of Ogden" a 1940 WPA project on Irrigation.

page 29

Although Goodyear's vegetable garden had been irrigated with a bucket, the first recorded use of water in the Weber River system occurred on June 1, 1848; the original canal, however was not completed until June 1, 1850. The tract irrigated comprised ten acres, and water was obtained from White Spring. A number of canals were dug in 1851. Under the direction of I. N. Goodale, the "LYNNE ditch" was dug from Mill Creek, a tributary of the Ogden, the canal extending for three miles. The same stream was tapped in the same year by a mile-long canal to the Marriott region. ... But the first major irrigation enterprise was that of 1852, when a seven mile canal was dug from the Weber River at Riverdale to irrigate the lower part of Ogden. ...

The Weber Canal was followed by others, like that in 1856, when the Ogden River was tapped for water to irrigate the bench lands. These streams of water, a bright lifeblood flowing through man-created arteries served other purposes than to make the fields green. Most of them are described as being constructed "for irrigation and other purposes." Those "other purposes" were exceedingly various; the canals operated water wheels which ran lathes, sugar mills, and other commercial enterprises; they supplied drinking water even when required for this mud to settle in pails; and often they were found convenient when the need of a bath was felt.

page 25

"Mound Fort" extended from the present 12th St. to 9th St. and from the west side of what is now Washington Ave to the west side of the mound, which was cut down on that side to present a precipitous face - the other three sides being protected by a mud wall about nine feet high. The wall was built about 1854. Bingham's Fort on present 2nd St., about a block and a half west of Five Points occupied land on both sides of 2nd Street,

and a stockade was erected about the fort during 1854-55.

Farr's Fort, which was never enclosed by a wall, was located near the junction of the present 12th Street, and Canyon Rd.

All of these forts were subsequently absorbed by the expanding young city of Ogden.

To administer the new city there was created a city council, to consist of a mayor, 4 aldermen and nine councilors." [Moses was a member of the City Council]

page 27

"The first comers lived in their wagons while they built houses of cottonwood logs felled on the banks of the Ogden and Weber Rivers; many even lived in 'dugouts' along the river banks. The most pretentious quarters, the log cabins, were by no means elaborate. Roofs were of dirt, and doors hung on wooden hinges, fastened by wooden latches. There were no wooden floors until Daniel Burch built a sawmill on the site of Riverdale. ... The first adobe house on a surveyed lot was erected by Isaac Clark, and no matter how mean the house may have been, it must have seemed a veritable palace. (Ogden City Council Minutes book Vol. A, page 326)"

page 32

"Not much progress had been made on that wall about Ogden, so the city council by ordinance on Feb. 17, 1855, determined that there should be built about the city plot 'a wall six feet wide at the bottom, eight feet high, and thirty inches wide at the top, to be built of good material of earth and stone, with stone foundations on lowland fifteen inches high under each side of the wall.' Four gates were provided for, 'one north and one south on Territorial Road, one east on the first street south of Public Square, and one west on the same street.' Funds for the wall were to be raised by assessing each city lot \$10 and by a poll tax of \$10 on each able bodied man over 18 years of age. (City Council Minute Book Vol. A, pp 335-336)

This fort was designed to enclose all the territory within what is now Wall and Madison Avenues, and 21st and 28th Streets.

Wall Ave derived its name from the west wall of the fort. Only about half of the wall was ever completed and it was never needed against the Indians, though the Saints concluded that their fort had made a great impression on the Indians and shown them it would be well to fall in with the Mormon policy of feeding, rather than fighting their red brethren. (Tullidge pp 24-25 says in later years the stones were used for other building purposes. As early as Mar 28, 1857 Bishops were given permission 'to use the stones lying loose along the line of the City wall for building culverts across the sloughs on the streets of Ogden City.' (Book Vol. A, p 12 5))"



page 34

Describing Ogden in 1855 William Chandless, an Englishman.

"The visitor recorded a final impression of the young town; 'Ogden City was a specimen of the settlements in Utah on the model of Salt Lake; precisely one mile square, part on the bench, part in the valley bottom, enclosed by an earthen wall and laid out in 'blocks'; a large portion was still unoccupied, but dobie-houses were fast springing up. In the middle of the place was a schoolhouse, also used as a church, and its door plastered over with parochial notices; near it were two small stores - few settlements had as many, and what people want they must get from 'the city' as best they can. The roads, except on the 'bench', were a miserable alternation of mud and water, and if not frozen over, hardly passable for a foot traveller; there was little cleanliness or neatness about them. Several small mountain burns [streams?] ran through the place, and to the north lay a small, deep, sluggish river, closed in by KINNIKINNIK, and crossed by a substantial wooden bridge; to this a list of tolls were affixed, but as far as I could see they were never exacted. Cattle on all sides straggle about, picking up what they can find, and at night return, or are driven within the walls; the cultivated land is necessarily more or less distant, but danger gathers the inhabitants and their stock to a single place.' (quoted from 'A Visit To Salt Lake' London, 1857 pp 228-233. by Wm Chandless)"

page 21 (from 'Heart Throbs of the West' Vol. 3 page 57)

"The Ogden Tabernacle"

"The erection of the L.D.S. Tabernacle forms an interesting part of Ogden's early history, having its beginning during the 'hard winter' of 1855-56, when there were between 40 and 50 families here. ... Under the direction of Lorin Farr - President of the then Weber Stake - the work progressed. A call was made for every able bodied man to give of his time and talent to the enterprise - President of the then Weber Stake - the work progressed. A call was made for every able bodied man to give of his time and talent to the enterprise - which was given due support. Chas. F. Middleton said 'I received \$4 credit for labor credit on tithing.'

The canyons at this time had no roads, so the only way to get timber was to make a 'drag road' through the snow. The logs used were dry red pine from Strong's Canyon Road. ... The cost cannot be estimated because all work was donated.

'The men worked hard and faithfully with food and clothing scarce. It was not uncommon for a man to work all day with only milk as food. Most of our clothes were so patched that you

could hardly tell the original and we wore home-made shoes that when they became wet spread, and when they were dried were so hard we could hardly get them on.'

The Tabernacle was so far completed and under cover that it could be used by the Ogden division of the Utah militia which was called to meet Johnston's army Sept. 15, 1857. There was no floor at the time."

### 1856

*[See Moses Clawson's Diary for 1 Jan.- 6 Dec., with 24 July to 29 July missing]*

Joseph Inkley Clawson born at Ogden to Moses Clawson and wife Sarah Ann Inkley at 4:25 A.M. Tues 29th Jan. 1856

by Midwife Mother Greyham.

From Jensen's Encyclopedia;

There were 4 wards in Ogden in 1856.

Ogden 1st (Called "Bench" ward in 1856 - E. Bingham, Bishop.)*[Moses lived here until 1855 & moved to 2nd ward.]*

Ogden 2nd - James G. Browning, Bishop.

Ogden 3rd - Chauncey W. West, Bishop.

Ogden 4th - Thomas Dunn, Bishop.

All 4 wards were dissolved on the move from Ogden at the coming of Johnston's army. Later organized as districts of Weber Stake. In 1877 4 ward were again set up.

(Starting on page 35 "A History of Ogden" by W.P.A.)

*[This day 24 July 1856 lost in diary]*

"But life was not an endless round of work for the people.

Holidays were celebrated with a whoeheartedness unknown in modern days. Celebration of the 24th of July 1856 was wholly typical.

"Festivities began at daybreak with firing by Captain J. C. Switzler's artillery. At sunrise the "mammoth flag of Deseret" was raised on Tabernacle Block, under the direction of the marshall of the day, Chauncy W. West. Thereupon the martial band, company A of the Life Guards [minutemen], and company B of infantry, proceeded to the residence of Lorin Farr, who was not only mayor of Ogden but, and much more important at the time, President of the Weber Stake of Zion.

After giving a general salute, the band and military paraded through the principal streets of the town, saluting President Farr's counselors and the Bishops of the various wards.

"At 7 A.M. the Nauvoo Legion, comprising almost every able-bodied man, assembled on the public square, and at 9 the procession was formed. The parade was led by a young man bearing the marshal's insignia of office, "Order, heaven's first law." Next came the martial band with a banner, "The Ten Thousands of Ephraim." The band was followed by twelve Indians, led by Chief Little Soldier, with a banner, "The Thousands of Manasseh." A company of pioneers held aloft the legend, "Our Mountain Home." A Mormon Battalion company bore the inscription, "The Ram in the Thicket." A company of Silver Greys (militia volunteers older than forty-five) led by Luman Andros Shurtliff, carried the banner, "Veterans of Deseret." [Moses was a member of the Silver Greys - he was 55 years of age.] There followed twelve young men on horseback, dressed in white trousers black coats, and red sashes, with a banner, "Zion's Strength;" twelve young women on horseback dressed in white, with black riding skirts, and wreaths of flowers in their hats, their banner reading, "Daughters of Deseret"; a company of Life Guards bearing the legend, "The Priesthood, we will defend it"; the "Ogden City Band"; the committee of arrangements, with the banner "Peace and Plenty" bishops and counselors with the inscription "The Fathers of the People"; Presidents and counselors of the Lesser Priesthood with the banner, "Blessed are the peacemakers"; the president and counselors of the High Priests Quorum with the banner, "Pillars in the House of God"; Presidents of Seventies with the banner, "Heralds of Salvation"; president and counselors of the Elder's Quorum, with the legend, "Elders of Israel"; twelve young men in black trousers and white coats, with the banner, "Kings in embryo"; twelve young women dressed in white, with wreaths upon their heads, their banner reading "Purity, the Glory of Deseret"; twelve old men with the banner, "God's noblesmen"; twelve small girls in white dresses, with blue sashes, "Virtue, our mother's pride"; the Nauvoo Legion, commanded by Major L. Clark, who proudly bore the banner, "Defense of Deseret"; and finally, another company of Life Guards, with the banner, "God, and our rights."

At 9:30 A.M. this parade left Public Square and past up 1st West Street (Grant Ave.) four blocks, then circled Tabernacle Block and halted in front of Lorin Farr's residence, where the Presidency of the Stake was placed with banner, "The Lord's Anointed"; in the procession immediately ahead of the committee of arrangements. The parade then continued up Main Street two blocks, and crossed Public Square to the Bowery. [Public Square was then between 23rd and 24th. Br. Young had then move it 2 blocks south later on.]

"But the celebration was just getting into stride. After prayer, the Constitution of Deseret was read by Captain Brown,

followed by seven rounds from Switzer's artillery, and three hosannahs from the congregation. There followed music by the martial band and the brass band, speeches by "Counselor Palmer", Lorin Farr and Major Clark, firing by the artillery, and series of toasts. "God and our rights: we are the boys to defend them." "The peculiar institutions of Utah; Many swarms". "Brigham Young, the Lion of the Lord; when he roars, the wicked fear; when he speaks, hypocrites tremble; and when he shakes his mane, they flee away. "The martyrs of the last days: their blood is the seed of the church; may they continue to grow in the garden of the Lord until the earth is overspread with their immortal fruits." After music by the bands and by a string band, and original and comic songs, the assemblage broke up. Under the bowery erected for the purpose, they ate dinner at six tables, each 300 feet long, "bountifully spread with the luxuries and dainties of life, including wine, the product of our mountain home."

"At 3 o'clock the procession reformed, escorted the presidency to their homes, and after returning to Public Square, was dismissed. An hour later all the citizens assembled in the bowery for dancing and other recreation; and the long day's festivities were ended at 7 o'clock, when the Ogden City Dramatic Association presented "Luke the Laborer," followed by comic and sentimental songs and hornpipe dancing, and "The mirth provoking farce, 'Raising the Wind,'"

(The Deseret News, Vol. 6 - pg 180)

### 1857

Samuel Clawson born in Ogden 21 Oct. and died 2 Nov. 1857, buried in the Ogden City cemetery. (from Ogden City Cem. Records)

Many years later Sarah Ann Inkley Clawson said he died the same day he was born.

### 1858

All the Ogden wards were ordered to move south to Utah valley in anticipation of the approach of Johnston's army, which they did in an orderly fashion. Moses and his family moved to Springville, or close by. They left expecting to return when the army had withdrawn from Utah, but they never went back.

Sarah Ann said she left her good china and most of their household goods in their house in Ogden. The house was on one and 1/4th acres in what is now the heart of Ogden, in the Browning Block. They also owned 20 acres on the State road. They never received anything for this property.

Jensen's Encyclopedia

All 4 wards were dissolved on the move south at the coming of Johnston's Army. Moses lived at Bingham's Fort - Ogden 1st or "Bench: ward. [His farm was still there but Moses lived in Ogden]

From Moses Clawson's Diary

"A list of goods bought at St. Louis April 1, 1858

one air-tight stove

nails, sugar, leather

Tipler D

for Fruit \$4.50

" drayage .25

" passage 1.00

Lola Ann born 14 Nov 1858 in Springville, Utah, Utah.

### 1859

Moroni Clawson married Eliza Manhardt, a sister to George Washington Clawson's wife, 1 January 1859. They lived in Draper near his brother, George, and his uncle, Ebenezer Brown.

"History of Springville, Utah Co., Utah Chap. 13 - page 54"

11 Apr 1859 - City Council was reorganized.

Councilors - 1st one listed is Moses Clawson.

Mayor - Abram Day.

Charles Moses Clawson born 2 Oct 1859 or 1860 or 1861 in Springville. All three dates appear in different records. He was not listed in the 1860 U. S. Census with the rest of the family in Springville eliminating 1859. He listed 1859 when he recieved his endowments in Dec. 1882 at the St George Temple.

Also Aunt Nora (Jessie LeNora Crosby Clawson) says 1859 is the date of birth as listed in a list of children in Moses Clawson's handwriting. In the 1870 U. S. Census he was listed as 12 years old.

### 1860

Most likely year of birth for Charles Moses Clawson.

Taylor ward records (Arizona) gives 1860 as his birth

1860 U. S. CENSUS of Springville, Utah County, Utah Territory

Taken 3 Sept. 1860 by Jesse Bishop Ass't Marshal

Page 269, Dwelling 2398, Family 1886, (FHL #805,314)

Value Real Estate \$100 Personal Property \$200

Moses Clawson age 58, Carpenter, born N. Y.

Sarah A. age 26, born Eng.

Artimacea age 14, born Iowa

David age 11, born "

Georgeana age 5, born U. T.

Joseph age 4, born U. T.

Lola A. age 1, born U. T.

### 1861

Possible birth year of Charles Moses Clawson.

Thatcher ward records (Arizona) gives 1861.

Insurance papers indicate 1861. (George A. Clawson says his mother probably gave the date on the insurance - and the membership records.)

Eunice Clawson Preece Lake - dau. of David Clawson says in her history of Moses Clawson that:

1. Moses Clawson called to move south in 1861 & help with settlements there. (However he was living at Springville from 1858 to almost the close of 1862)

Eunice says he helped build the 1st sorgum mill in Utah - at Springville. Also that in Washington Co. he helped build a big factory. He built the water wheel.

### 1862

Warren Foote Diary [Vol. I page 288 from letter written in 1876 to George Foote]

"One of Cousin Moses Clawson's sons, a promising boy was led astray by his gang (Bill Hickman) and finally was shot down like a dog, ..."

Moroni was known as Rone and ran around with "Wild" Bill Hickman's gang the "Hounds" that included some of the Manhardt boys.

17 January 1862. Moroni Clawson was shot and killed in Salt Lake City by the Salt Lake police who claimed he and John P.

Smith were trying to escape. Both were killed instantly. They had been arrested by Orrin Porter Rockwell at Faust Station in Rush Valley on charges of horse stealing and also in connection with the beating of the departing unpopular Governor Dawson. Prior to their arrest the leader Lot Huntington was killed by Rockwell. Moroni and Lot had been named by the Governor as two of his attackers at Mountain Dell station and a warrant for their arrest issued, but Moroni was innocent of the horse stealing and robbery charges which were brought against Lot Huntington and John P. Smith. Moroni had been persuaded to join Huntington and Smith to go to California - but did not know of the theft of the horse and money by Huntington and Smith just before they picked him up. [This incident was of such significance at the time, that Wilford Woodruff recorded it in his journal, with margin drawings.] If Moroni had gone to trial for the Governor Dawson incident he would likely have received little or no sentence, since none of the others who were involved were severely punished. Moroni was buried in a pauper's grave in the Salt Lake Cemetery. His father and brother George learned of his death and demanded that his body be exhumed and properly buried. They found the body naked and it was discovered that the Sexton John Baptiste had been robbing graves for years and selling the clothes. Brigham Young banished Baptiste to an island in the Salt Lake. He escaped and was never heard from again.

Moroni's body was reburied in the Draper Cemetery according to newspaper accounts. George had been out of town building Overland Stage stations when his brother was killed. George tried to clear his brother's name of the charges unsuccessfully which embittered him toward the church leaders.

Sarah Ann Clawson born 24 Sept. 1862 at Springville.

That fall Moses Clawson was called by Brigham Young to move to Virgin City in Southern Utah to help build up that settlement. Sarah was very reluctant to travel in the late fall with such young children including a newborn. She called in a doctor who pronounced the children healthy.

The roads were rough and in bad shape, and it took a long time to travel the distance between Springville and Virgin City.

When they had been on the road a few days, the children developed whooping cough. The baby, Sarah Ann died 18 December on the trip and was carried to Virgin City. They arrived on Christmas Eve 1862, the local celebration included dancing close by the house where they found shelter with friends and Sarah felt like they were dancing on her heart.

Lola Ann was also very sick and died 26 December. Both were buried in the Virgin City Cemetery together, a sandstone headstone with their names and dates was placed on it and a small foot stone with their initials. The dates were still visible

in June 1951 when Art Clawson and Aunt Nora visited them, and barely readable with a rubbing taken by Marion L. Clawson several years later. The information is likely unreadable now in 1992.

Sarah was grief stricken by the loss which affected her for several years.

### 1863

Moses Clawson had one crop failure when the Virgin river flood flattened the crop.

### 1864

Julia Clawson was born 11 May 1864 in Virgin City and was a very somber child, Sarah blamed her grieving while pregnant with Julia for her disposition.

### 1865

From Heart Throbs of the West - by Kate S Carter page 27

"Moses Clawson put up the framework for the grist mill at Virgin, using hewed timbers for corner posts. Then he moved to Toquerville and Solomon Augell came from Long Valley and finished the mill."

The eldest son of Moses Clawson, Ebenezer was living in Willow Creek (Draper), Utah near his brother George Washington and uncle Ebenezer Brown as evidenced by the Salt Lake county assessment roll for 1865.

### 1866

Henry Albert Clawson was born 7 May 1866 in Virgin City. Three weeks after Henry Albert was born, Virgin City settlers were told to move a short distance to Toquerville, Utah for protection, during the Utah Black Hawk Indian War. The Clawsons and many others never returned to Virgin City.

"Under the Dixie Sun" - page 261 (Toquerville)

"Moses Clawson was an early pioneer to Toquerville. He was a wheelwright."

Ebenezer Clawson was still living in Willow Creek (Draper), Utah, see Salt Lake county assessment roll for 1866.

### 1867

(From Eunice Clawson Preece Lake of Morgan, Utah)

"An incident in the life of David Clawson by his daughter Eunice Clawson Preece Lake." (no actual date given)



"After David Clawson Reached his teens, he left home. He had not seen his father for a long time. He was not treated very well at home after his father married a second wife. He lived with his sisters Eunice and Cornelia.

"At one time he was in Salt Lake City on business. It was in the fall of the year and the weather was cold. He met his father on the street. The old gentleman had no overcoat, so my father took off his overcoat and put it on his father. His father was very grateful for this act of kindness."

Ebenezer's youngest daughter, Minnie, was born in June 1867 in Utah, shortly before they returned to New Canton, Pike, Illinois.

### 1868

Eliza Evalina (Lena) Clawson was born 8 Aug 1868 in Toquerville.

### 1869

Sarah Ann Inkley Clawson received her endowments 5 October 1869 in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City. The records list her name as HINKLEY - which is wrong. Probably the clerk - Knowing she was English - thought she was dropping her "H" - so added it. Aunt Nora says Sarah A. Inkley Clawson spoke very good English and never added or dropped her "H". She and Moses were sealed again at this time.

### 1870

1870 U.S. Census of Tokerville, Kane Co., Utah Territory

Taken 14 July 1870 by I. R. Compton Ass't Marshal

page 465 (original page 5) Dwelling 38, Family #37

Value of Real Estate \$200, Personal Property \$500

### NAME AGE SEX OCC. BIRTH PLACE

Clawson, Moses 68 M Farmer New York Eligible to vote

Sarah A. 37 F Keeping England Parents Foreign born House

George A. 15 F Work on Utah Mother Foreign born Farm

Joseph I. 13 M At Home Utah Mother Foreign born

Charles 12 M At Home Utah Mother Foreign born

Julia 6 F Utah Mother Foreign born

Abelena 2 F Utah Mother Foreign born

Henry 5 M Utah Mother Foreign born

FHL film # 553,110

Lydia Mary Clawson was born 12 September 1870 in Toquerville. (She disliked her first name)

### 1871

Georgina Clawson married Henry Elliott 20 March 1871. They moved to Provo, Utah.

### 1873

William Wayne Clawson was born 5 May 1873 in Toquerville. He went by Wayne most of his life.

### 1876

Leslie Bernard Clawson was born 10 March 1876 in Toquerville.

### 1877

Warren Foote Diary page 248

[Quoted from a letter dated March 8, 1877 from Moses F. Clawson of Salem, Iowa]

"We got a letter from one of Aunt Betseys grand children. They are all well. Uncle Stephen Wilmot and Aunt Betsey [Moses Clawson's sister] are both living. We have heard from Turner lately (Eliza Richardson's husband). They are all well. They have 2 boys and are both married. They are well off.

Ebenezer Clauson [Moses' eldest son] lives at Pleasant Vale, called now New Canton. I have not seen him for a little more than a year. I have not been up to see Franklin Allen yet, nor have I written to him. ...

I don't know as I ever told you of my father's death. He died in Jackson, Mississippi in 1859. He lived with us one summer. Do you know anything of my mother, whether she is living or not and where she was the last you knew of her? ...

"

Moses F Clauson

### 1878

Warren Foote Diary

"... I had to go home by the way of Toquerville [from doing temple work in St. George, Warren Foote lived in Glendale] to

file on the said land. [His homestead in Glendale. Toquerville was then the county seat for Kane County] We stopped over night with my cousin Moses Clauson. The last week I was in St. George I took a severe cold and I felt very bad while in Toquerville. I got better on the way home. ...

The 20th of June my son David and I started for St. George. We went by way of Virgin City. ... We went through Toquerville and Silver Reef. ...we stayed in St. George one day and two nights. It was very hot. ... It commenced raining after we got to Harrisburg, but stopped before we got to Silver Reef. I got my harness and drove to Toquerville and stayed overnight with cousin Moses Clauson. We arrived home the second day after leaving Toquerville. ..."

### 1879

Rozilla (Rose) Clawson was born 14 April 1879 in Toquerville, she died in August of the same year.

Moses Died 14 June 1879 of typhoid fever in Toquerville.

While he lived in this area Moses built many buildings and wagons. He preached against the wine making industry in town and tore out the grape vines on his lot. Moses Clawson was a man of many talents. His children had the best looking Sunday shoes in town made by him.

Moses was buried in the Toquerville Cemetery. A headstone was placed on his grave by Art Clawson and Aunt Nora

in June 1951.

Joseph Inkley Clawson married Mary Catherine Cardon 16 October 1879.

Warren Foote Diary

"Dec. 10, 1879 I received letters from Samuel Myers, Moses F Clawson and James Farmer. After giving me an accounting of his circumstances M[oses] F. Clauson writes 'I would like ever so much to see you. Your brothers are all out here, it would be so nice to come by me and make us a visit. Is the railroad any nearer to you now? - and how near is it? Is Uncle Moses Clawson still living? He must be quite feeble by this time. I am 58 years old and he is twenty years older, How the years fly. It seems but a few years since you went to keeping house on Mill Creek, Ill. Your wife was so young, I wonder if I would know her? ...

I remain your cousin,

Moses F Clauson'

### 1880

## Warren Foote's Diary

"Feb. 13, 1880 ... we drove to Toquerville and put up with cousin Moses Clawson's widow. Moses died about a year before."

1880 U.S. Census page 425C - or page 4, taken 1,2 & 3 June 1880 by John Steele

#28 - Spring St., Toquerville, Kane Co., Utah

NAME	SEX	AGE	REL.	OCC.	BORN	FATHER	MOTHER
------	-----	-----	------	------	------	--------	--------

at b at b at

CLAWSON, SARAH	F	47	widow		Linc.	Linc.	Linc's
----------------	---	----	-------	--	-------	-------	--------

Eng. Eng. Eng.

" CHARLES MOSES	M	20	teamster		Spring	N.Y.	"
-----------------	---	----	----------	--	--------	------	---

ville USA

" JULIA	F	16	house	"	"	"	"
---------	---	----	-------	---	---	---	---

serv.

" HENRY ALBERT	M	14	"	"	"	"	"
----------------	---	----	---	---	---	---	---

" ELIAZAVELENA	F	12	"	"	"	"	"
----------------	---	----	---	---	---	---	---

" MARY LYDIA	F	9	"	"	"	"	"
--------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

" WAYNE WILLIAM	M	7	"	"	"	"	"
-----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

" LESLIE	M	4	"	"	"	"	"
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Julia Clawson, age 16, married Joseph Paulson 31 December 1880. They moved to southern Colorado where his relatives had settled in Sanford.

### 1881

Charles Moses Clawson worked in the mines in Silver Reef as did other members of the family.

### 1882

Charles Moses Clawson married Annie Fryer 6 February 1882. They then traveled to Taylor, Arizona to live near his brother Joseph I. Clawson.

### 1883-1884

[From Ray Elliott history from Aunt Nora]

"Sarah Clawson, widow of Moses Clawson, being tired of the

lonely struggle, married Brigham Lamb about 1883 or 4. He was a fine looking man, a good workman and intelligent, but he couldn't leave the wine alone - so was drunk most of the time. The good people would hire him to do their carpentry work then pay him in wine, when they knew his family needed food and clothes."

"To return to Moses Clawson, I [Aunt Nora] was in Toquerville in June 1951 with my son Art and family, ... An old neighbor of the Clawsons told me that Moses and a group of men were standing in front of her home when he (Moses) said as he hooked his thumbs in his vest, 'While brother Brig. and Ed. [Lamb] here were fiddling and dancing, I, Moses Clawson, have made a wagon.'"

"Ed Lamb was an old time fiddler, and played for the dances. Brig. was Ed's brother. I tell this to show that he made wagons after he was 65."

### 1885

Mary Lydia Clawson married James Rogers Lamb 22 February 1885 in Toquerville. They moved to Idaho.

Eliza Evalina Clawson married Clayborn Brimhall 31 December 1885 in Taylor, Arizona. They moved to Fruitland New Mexico.

### 1885-1894

As the older children married, they encouraged and helped each other move to Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, etc., looking for better opportunities. Henry, Wayne and Lena left home before they were married to get away from a step-father they disliked and try to better their lives.

[From Ray Elliott history from Aunt Nora]

"Grandma Sarah clawson went over to Silver Reef to work as soon as the children were old enough to leave to take care of the cows and the home. She nursed the sick and did sewing."

"Brigham Lamb was away in Long Valley and in Idaho at this time."

### 1888

Henry Albert Clawson married Lois Hunt 29 June 1888 in Taylor, Arizona.

### 1891

"Her youngest son Leslie took over their little farm when he was 15 years old and raised good hay and corn crops."

**1893**

William Wayne Clawson married Minnie Kirk 2 October 1893 in Fruitland, New Mexico.

**1895**

"Then on June 14, 1895 he [Leslie] was crippled by a bronco horse he was breaking to ride on the roundup. It seemed like he and his mother would have to leave Toquerville. They sold at a very low price for the land, and their few head of cattle.

They received \$12 a head for the cattle. His doctor bill alone was \$350 so there wasn't much left. Sarah Clawson's older sons came from Arizona to help them move. Leslie went back with him to Taylor and his mother went to Provo to visit her oldest daughter Georgia. Leslie and Henry left Toquerville December 12, 1895 and it took them about 2 weeks to arrive to Taylor."

**1896**

"In August 1896 he [Leslie] took his team and went to Fruitland N. Mex. where his sister Lena and brother Wayne were then living."

**1897-1900**

"Leslie farmed and hauled freight for the next few years although he had no use of his right hand and walked with a dragging of his right foot. He did pretty well ... His mother joined him in 1897 or 98."

**Nora**

In the 1900 U.S. Census, Sarah was living with Leslie Bernard Clawson and Frankie Paulson, a granddaughter, in New Mexico, near Lena Clawson Brimhall.

**1901**

Leslie Clawson married Jessie Leonora Crosby 13 August 1901 in Durango, Colorado.

**1912**

Sarah went to live with Lena and Julia in Vernal, Utah where they had moved in 1907.

**1917-18**

Sarah moved the last time to Charleston, Utah to live with Georgina.

**1923**

Sarah died in May 1923 in Charleston, Utah. She was buried

in Provo City Cemetery, Utah.

Tags: Moses Clawson | Sarah Ann Inkley | Cornelia Brown

[< Prev](#)

Last Updated on Sunday, 25 July 2010 08:51

