

A BRIEF HISTORY OF WILLIAM “EDWARD” KELLY AND HIS FAMILY
(including 80 endnotes with 5 maps)

WRITTEN BY PAULA DIANE STUCKI ANDERSON
William Kelly’s Great-Great-Granddaughter
(30 July 2007)

William “Edward” Kelly¹ was born at Cross Valley² in the parish of Marown, Isle of Man,³ on 6 April 1828,⁴ the fourth son of John and Elizabeth Quine Kelly.⁵ His brothers were, starting with the eldest, John Zacharias, Matthias (later known as Mathew), Robert, Thomas (later known as Thomas “E”), Joseph, James and Caesar. His only sister was named Elizabeth.⁶

On 17 September 1840, John Taylor, an apostle (and future president) of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and several male companions arrived in Douglas, the capital of the Isle of Man, and began to preach the gospel of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Although John Taylor was an Englishman, his wife was from an Isle of Man family and her relatives warmly welcomed John Taylor and his missionary companions.⁷ According to family stories, William Kelly, a boy of 12, was attracted to these Mormon missionaries and their message so he became a self-appointed “spy.” Since William spoke and understood the local Manx dialect, he easily mingled with groups of men on the wharfs or in the ale shops of Douglas, listening to their plans to assault the missionaries. He relayed such plans to John Taylor, saving the missionaries from being attacked or even arrested. Because of these experiences, William developed a loving, close friendship with John Taylor that was life-long.⁸

After listening to the Mormon message, John and Elizabeth Quine Kelly decided to take their family and leave the Isle of Man for America; joining the Mormons at their headquarters in Nauvoo, Illinois.⁹ In 1843, Cross Valley was sold to pay debts and to finance the Kellys trip to America.¹⁰ On 5 March 1844, William “Edward” Kelly and his family sailed from Liverpool, England, on the square-rigger Glasgow. The 150 Latter-day Saints on board were under the direction of Elder Hiram Clark.¹¹ There are very few details known about this voyage since the

passenger list no longer exists for the Glasgow but other records state that the Glasgow arrived in the Port of New Orleans, Louisiana, on 13 April 1844.¹² The Kellys, along with the rest of the company, arrived in Nauvoo, Illinois, on 27 April 1844,¹³ two months before the Prophet Joseph Smith and his brother, Hyrum, were murdered at Carthage, Illinois.¹⁴

By 5 July 1844, John and Elizabeth Kelly had purchased a farm from James and Mary Ivins. The 160 acre farm was situated in the northwest quadrant of Section 4 in Sonora Township, Hancock County, located east of Nauvoo on the south side of present-day Highway 96. The property cost almost a thousand dollars and John Kelly was given a year to pay the amount in full to Mr. Ivins. This property eventually belonged to Thomas "E" Kelly and his sister, Elizabeth Kelly Cottier Wallwork.¹⁵ By November 1844, John Kelly had joined Joseph Cain (a fellow Manxman) and John Taylor in a business partnership.¹⁶ At various times, three of John's sons, John Z., Robert and Thomas, were also involved with their father in business and property transactions. John Kelly, Senior, became a successful business man and property owner, especially after most of the Mormons left Nauvoo, in 1846. He also bought and sold property in Warsaw and Carthage.¹⁷ Perhaps due to his age, William "Edward" Kelly was not involved in business dealings with his father and William never owned any property in or around Nauvoo.¹⁸

By 1851, John Kelly, Senior, owned a general store in the city of Nauvoo. Research indicates that he probably owned two general stores or a general store and a warehouse. In 1842, James Ivins, the same man who sold the Sonora Township property to the Kellys, started building three red brick structures (store, home and a third structure, purpose unknown) on a half acre of land situated on the southeast corner of lot 4, block 117 (corner of Main and Kimball Streets) that was located across Main Street from the Jonathan Browning home and gun shop. In April 1845, John Taylor purchased the buildings from James Ivins. The Church's printing office moved into the store and, on 10 May 1845, John Taylor moved into the home. On 23 August 1845, John Kelly purchased a small parcel of land, 26 feet (running north-south) and 40 feet (running east-west) in

the southeast corner of lot 4, block 117. He appears to have paid almost five hundred dollars for this property. I agree with James W. Nicholes (who also researched the records for this property) that the Kellys probably lived on this small piece of property. By 18 January 1847, John purchased the brick store (where the Church's printing press had been located for a short time). He purchased the store from A. B. Babbitt, a Church trustee.¹⁹ By 1847, John Kelly, Senior, had an estate of \$1772.00.²⁰

The other general store (or warehouse) was situated in the southwest corner of lot 3, block 125, (corner of Main and Parley Streets). This was the location of the Daniel Butler home and cobbler shop. The home was a two-story brick structure built in the Federalist style. The cobbler shop was more like a general store. Both home and shop were located across the street from the George Riser home and boot shop. The foundation is all that is left of the Butler home and shop although a photo of the home still exists. At a tax sale held 16 July 1851, Block 125 [lot 3] "was sold for delinquent tax of the year 1850 - \$3.05 at which sale John Kelly was purchaser."²¹ William had already left Nauvoo before his father purchased the general stores. He probably worked on the farm in Sonora Township. Eventually he acquired the skills of a tailor but it is not known when and where he learned this trade.²²

William was baptized in Nauvoo on 21 October 1844 by Elder Thomas Torbet [Tarbot].²³ On 8 January 1845, at the age of 16, he was ordained to be a Seventy and was received into the 16th Quorum of Seventies on 19 January 1845.²⁴ He received the first of two Patriarchal Blessings in Nauvoo on 20 October 1845.²⁵ William and five members of his family received their endowments in the Nauvoo Temple. William and William Cottier, his future brother-in-law, received their endowments the same day on 30 December 1845. Ann Faragher (who became William's first wife) also received her endowment a month later on 31 January 1846.²⁶

The Mormon Exodus from Nauvoo began 4 February 1846 and continued for months.²⁷ William "Edward" Kelly was the only member of his family to leave with the Mormons. We don't

know when he left Nauvoo but he and Ann Faragher probably left together and they were at Mount Pisgah, Iowa, by July.²⁸ His parents stayed in Nauvoo and died there. His father, John Kelly, died 22 July 1851 of cholera (still owing the doctor for his services) and his mother, Elizabeth Quine Kelly, died 16 March 1854, of unknown causes.²⁹ Their graves have never been located.³⁰

For a few years after arriving in America, Robert lived in Wisconsin, learning to be a carpenter, and then he returned to Nauvoo.³¹ John Z. and Robert Kelly left Nauvoo in the summer of 1850 with a religious group known as the Brewsterites. James C. Brewster, a former Church member, had converted a small group of Mormons to his teachings. Although John Z. and Robert were interested in the teachings of Brewster, they may have decided to travel west with the group for safety rather than for religious reasons. Also, Robert was in love with Olive Oatman. She and her family were also going with the Brewsterites.³² John Z. and Robert eventually left the Brewsterites and finally ended up in southern California. After 1860, John Z. left southern California and traveled north. He married a woman named Catherine and they had a daughter named Anna Jane. John Z. is buried in Vallejo, California.

James Kelly stayed in Nauvoo until some time after his mother's death. Details of his life are sketchy but he and his wife, Sarah, and their daughter, Sarah Jennie, eventually moved to the Oakdale, California area. After James's death, his wife remarried. Sarah Jennie Kelly, their daughter, married Edward Mehler and they had one son, Alfred. The Mehlers died in the Los Angeles, California area.³³

It is unknown when or why Mathew Kelly went to Wisconsin. He is not listed as a Mormon working in the Pinerias. He wasn't interested in the teachings of James Strang and the Strangites, a splinter group from the group that followed Brigham Young to Utah. James Strang and his followers settled in Voree, Racine County, near present-day Burlington, Wisconsin. Mathew became a blacksmith and married Emily Porter there in 1848. Two of their children were born (and one died) in Wisconsin before the family headed for the gold camps of northern California. They

eventually joined Robert Kelly in the Carlsbad, San Diego County area of southern California. When Robert died a bachelor, he willed his assets to the nine surviving children of Mathew and Emily.³⁴ Their descendants still live in the San Diego, California area today.

Thomas “E” Kelly (he added the “E” to distinguish himself from another Thomas Kelly farming near by) and his family stayed in the Nauvoo, Illinois area. He married Maria (pronounced Mariah) Elizabeth Jones whose first husband was Henry Morton. For many years, the family lived on the farm in Sonora Township, east of Nauvoo. In 1862, he sold 80 acres of his farm to his sister, Elizabeth, and continued to farm the remaining 80 acres. His farm was known as “Paradise Hill Farm” and was sold in 1951 by his daughter, Maria Belle to Walter and Roswell Griffith. After the sale, Mima, as she was known, and her mother moved into a house in Nauvoo. Mima and her brother never married. The family is buried near Nauvoo.³⁵

William Kelly’s sister, Elizabeth, married twice.³⁶ Her first husband was William Cottier (a Manxman). They married in Nauvoo in 1849 and moved to St. Louis, Missouri. William Cottier had worked on the Nauvoo Temple as a stone mason but decided to follow Sydney Rigdon after Joseph Smith’s martyrdom. William was eventually excommunicated.³⁷ Elizabeth and William apparently did not stay with Sydney Rigdon’s group very long. They had three daughters. Eventually Elizabeth and her daughters returned to Hancock County, living northeast of Nauvoo in Pontoosuc Township³⁸ and, after the death of William, she married her second husband, William Wallwork, a wealthy land owner in Pontoosuc Township.³⁹ Elizabeth and her daughter, Anna Jane Cottier, are buried in Tull Cemetery, located in Pontoosuc Township. William Wallwork and several other Wallwork family members are also buried there.⁴⁰ The oldest daughter, Clara Cottier, returned to St. Louis, Missouri and married John Baeser. They had six children and Clara died there.⁴¹ Elizabeth’s youngest daughter, Elizabeth Cottier, married Franklin Porter. They had three children. Their daughter, Clara Jane Porter, married Clarence Brown, and their descendants still own the family property in Sonora Township and live in Nauvoo and the surrounding area.⁴²

After leaving Nauvoo, William “Edward” Kelly enlisted in the Mormon Battalion 16 July 1846 at Council Bluffs, Iowa, across the Missouri River from present day Omaha, Nebraska. He was a private in Company A.⁴³ Before leaving with the Mormon Battalion, he married Ann Faragher. Ann was also from the Isle of Man. She was older than William but her black hair and eyes made her very attractive. She loved to sing and was very kind hearted.⁴⁴ Ann left the Isle of Man and sailed from Liverpool, England to America 16 January 1843 on the full-rigged Swanton, arriving in Nauvoo a year before the Kellys arrived.⁴⁵ Date and place of marriage are still debatable. According to the Mormon Battalion Muster Records, William and Ann were married 14 July 1846 at Mount Pisgah, Iowa. However, a journal entry by a contemporary, living at Council Bluffs stated that their marriage took place at Council Bluffs on 19 July 1846, the day before William left with the Mormon Battalion on their historic march.⁴⁶ When winter came, Ann and others moved across the Missouri River and set up a community known as Winter Quarters near present day Omaha, Nebraska.⁴⁷ Ann Faragher Kelly traveled to the Great Salt Lake Valley as a member of John Taylor’s company in 1847.⁴⁸

William was one of 317 men discharged from The Mormon Battalion on 16 July 1847 at Fort Moore in Los Angeles, California, one year after their enlistment. Each man was allowed to keep his arms with twenty-one rounds of ammunition and accoutrements. Each man also received \$31.50 but no transportation allowance for traveling back as originally promised. With their pay, the men bought animals and supplies for the return journey. Some men reenlisted but the majority, including William, did not.⁴⁹ He then traveled to Sutter’s Fort (located 30 miles west of present day Sacramento) with the Levi W. Hancock Company. The Hancock Company consisted of 223 men. After leaving Sutter’s Fort, the Hancock Company split into two groups, with 118 continuing on to Utah and 105 returning to Sutter’s Fort. William was in the latter group and went to work for John Sutter. Although William is listed as one of Sutter’s workmen, we don’t know what type of work he did. A family story says that William was present on 24 January 1848 when gold

was discovered in Coloma (about 40 miles from Sutter's Fort) by James Marshall, the boss of Sutter's sawmill, on the south fork of the American River. His name is not listed as one of the workers with James Marshall on that fateful day. We do know that news of the discovery spread rapidly and William was one of many who panned for gold until he joined a group of 12 men under the direction of Marcus Shepherd who headed for Salt Lake City in October 1848.⁵⁰ Before leaving Sutter's Fort, William and other ex-Mormon Battalion soldiers decided to buy two small brass cannons from John Sutter to take to the Mormon leaders in Salt Lake City. Payment was made in gold flakes and William gave a generous \$20.00 in gold flakes.⁵¹ After rejoining his wife, Ann, in Salt Lake City, William used the remaining gold flakes to buy property and support his family. About 1856, the family moved from Salt Lake City to American Fork (then known as Lake City). They eventually had eight children.⁵²

Although William had been a private in the Mormon Battalion, he achieved the rank of major in the infantry of the American Fork area. He was the 3rd Battalion Commander and subordinate to Colonel Washburn Chipman. Both of these men were elected to their positions by the local citizens. William's appointment took place in May 1866.⁵³

In 1854, a large group of Danish Saints finally arrived in Salt Lake City. They had actually started for America in October 1853 but the ship became disabled so the ship returned to shore for repairs. After the ship was repaired, they were on the ocean 11 weeks, arriving in Salt Lake City in September of 1854. Later, Kirsten would jokingly say that she arrived in Utah one month before she left the old country! These Danish Saints were distributed among the settlers there. Kirsten Pedersdatter (later known as Christena Pedersen) was taken into the Kelly home as a housekeeper. She was about 17 years old, healthy and strong but she could not speak English. She had left Denmark without her family who later joined her in 1866⁵⁴ She had a cheerful disposition and was eager to learn so William Kelly, with the consent of Ann, married Kirsten

(Christena) on 2 February 1856. They were sealed in Salt Lake City in the President's Office by President Brigham Young on 1 February 1857.⁵⁵ They had ten children.⁵⁶

When the family moved to American Fork, William built his first wife, Ann, an adobe home in "town" located in the northwest corner of the American Fork "Fort." Their neighbors were Henry Buckwalter to the west and Father Currie to the south.⁵⁷ Ann kept a store and later a boarding house. She was considered an excellent cook and a gracious hostess. Even though she was always busy, she still found time to become the first counselor to the first Relief Society organized in American Fork. She enjoyed telling people about the Isle of Man. She kept in touch with her family, especially her sister, Margaret. William established himself as a successful merchant and farmer. William bought a farm and Christena and her children lived on the farm in the southeast part of town known as "the bottoms." Christena's closest friend and neighbor was Hannah Wild who lived about a mile away. In the evenings, after their children were in bed, Christena and Hannah took turns going to each other's homes, visiting and sewing, often until midnight.⁵⁸

The farm was William's hobby. He loved to see things grow. He was especially fond of horses. He accumulated a herd of cattle. A family story is told that, during the summer of 1863, Christena and Mrs. Joshua Adams went to Pelican Point and lived there all summer, cooking for the men who cared for the cattle. Christena's two small children went with her. Pelican Point was also a rendezvous place for Indians. The Indians would visit and beg for food, fish in the lake and scatter the fish on the ground to dry. One day, a band of Indians came riding up to Christena's door, holding aloft a white man's scalp on a long stick, demanding food. Christena gave them food and the Indians left without harming anyone. Christena left the farm in 1898 and moved into a home on the west side of the First Ward Meeting House in American Fork.⁵⁹ She died in American Fork on 27 April 1914 and is buried in the American Fork Cemetery.⁶⁰

On 18 July 1858, William married his third and last wife, Elizabeth Cunningham, known as Betsy.⁶¹ Betsy was about 15 years old and William was 30 at the time of the marriage. William

“was a fine looking man, very dark, with a long black beard, six feet two inches tall” while Betsy was pretty and petite with dark brown eyes and black hair. They fell in love with each other. They were sealed in the Endowment House on 19 July 1858.⁶² Betsy had a great sense of humor. Despite the many tragedies she suffered, she was always young in spirit and optimistic. She also had a reputation of being very thrifty. Her favorite saying was, “Don’t forget your pocket book is your best friend.” She and her children lived in town but she had flower and vegetable gardens, raised chickens and pigs and had one of the first Holstein cattle herds in Utah. She encouraged her children to get as much education as possible. Elizabeth and her family joined the LDS Church in Scotland and, in 1856, sailed from Liverpool, England to America on the large square-rigged Thornton. They joined the ill-fated Willie Handcart Company and endured terrible suffering and hardships. Betsy walked the entire distance from Winter Quarters to Utah. A family story is that “she was left for dead on the plains, as she was thought to be frozen to death. The ground was frozen so hard that they could not dig a grave so they just wrapped her in a blanket and laid the body on the ground, and hurried on to make camp for the night, as darkness was fast overtaking them. After they had made camp, the mother of Elizabeth felt impressed to go back to the child. Her friends ridiculed the idea, but mother was determined for she maintained that the child was not dead. She had been promised in Scotland that if she was faithful that she and all her family would reach Zion in safety. She went back to the child and found her untouched by the wolves. She was brought back to camp and worked over. Some hot water was spilt on her foot which caused a quiver to go through the limb. Convinced that she was still alive, they kept up their efforts until they brought her back to life.”⁶³ She became the mother of thirteen children (including a set of prematurely born twins)⁶⁴ and out-lived her husband by many years, spending her final years in Ogden, Utah, with family, dying there in 1922. She is buried in the American Fork Cemetery near her husband.⁶⁵

William “Edward” Kelly was fairly well educated for his day. He loved to read books on history and geography. He especially enjoyed reading about the lives of military leaders but he refused to talk about his experiences with the Mormon Battalion, saying that it was too terrible to talk about.⁶⁶ He was a generous man. For example, on 23 November 1856, President Brigham Young called for help from the American Fork Ward to help the suffering survivors of the Willie and Martin Handcart Companies. William contributed 200 lbs. of flour, one horse and 2 lbs. of corn.⁶⁷ Some years later, American Fork decided to extend certain streets east towards Pleasant Grove. Since each street was to be 66 feet wide, 33 feet was needed from property on both sides of each street. On one of the streets being extended, William Kelly lived opposite his brother-in-law, George Cunningham. The surveyor, William Greenwood, told William Kelly that he hated to ask George for his 33 feet because George was famous for debating people and Mr. Greenwood didn’t want to argue with George. William told Mr. Greenwood not to bother George about the land because William would be happy to give all 66 feet needed from his own property.⁶⁸

He was very tolerant of others. In his general store, he was willing to sell his products to both Mormons and non-Mormons. Because of this, he was chastised by Bishop Harrington, Bishop of the American Fork Ward, who insisted that Church members stop trading with William Kelly “until he repents and obeys the council respecting our withdrawing our entire patronage from those who seek our overthrow—.”⁶⁹ Other things began to go wrong. After William’s marriage to Betsy Cunningham, Ann Faragher Kelly’s relationship with William fell apart.⁷⁰ Family stories say that William brooded about their relationship and began to drink. In 1868, the LDS Church started the Zion’s Cooperative Mercantile Institution (ZCMI). When a branch of the ZCMI was organized in American Fork, the competition ruined William’s retail business, severely reducing the finances needed to support his families.⁷¹ He was also chastised by Church leaders for refusing to pay tithing, “treating the district teachers with contempt” and “manifesting a very defiant spirit.” Notice was served to William Kelly that he would be cut off from the Church “at this meeting – April 3,

1873.” William’s answer was, “I ask no odds, but cut me off.” The vote was put to the meeting by Bishop Harrington and “a unanimous vote was given and he was cut off [excommunicated from] the Church of Jesus Christ of L.D. Saints for apostasy.”⁷²

Despite William’s excommunication, he encouraged his children and wives to attend Church and he was respected and well-liked by others.⁷³ Although he was listed on the US 1880 Census for American Fork, Utah as living with Betsy and her children, he continued to financially support Christena, her children and the children from his marriage to Ann.⁷⁴ When William died 26 years later “of old age and other ailments, with which he has [had] been afflicted for some time,” George Q. Cannon, a fellow Manxman and an apostle in The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, dressed William’s body in his temple robes and “posthumously reinstated him in full standing in the Church.”⁷⁵ The actual rebaptism was done 18 June 1879 by James W. Nicholes, one of William’s great-great-grandsons.⁷⁶

When William “Edward” Kelly died in American Fork, Utah, on 18 June 1899, Thomas “E” Kelly and his family, who were still living on the farm in Sonora Township, Hancock County, Illinois, were informed of William’s death by a letter dated 3 October 1889, written by Joseph Lamoni Franklin Kelly. William had only been ill a week before he died.⁷⁷ William is buried in the American Fork Cemetery near his three wives.⁷⁸ His first wife, Ann, preceded him in death, dying on 3 January 1880 in American Fork, Utah.⁷⁹ At his death, William left two living wives, Christena and Elizabeth, and 26 children and many grandchildren.⁸⁰

¹ William has been known by several generations of descendants as William Edward Kelly but, despite many years of research, no proof has ever been found that William had a middle name. His name was not recorded in any Isle of Man parish so he doesn’t have a christening record. In his very brief autobiography (see endnote 4), he gives his name as William Kelly. William also signed legal documents as William Kelly. On 2 October 1869, William Kelly signed a legal document for the U.S. 3rd District Court, Utah Territory, that he had received his inheritance from the estate of his late father, John Kelly. He signed the document William Kelly. In 1881, he hired an attorney, Charles Stayner, of Liverpool, England, “to collect, and receive, from R. G. Quine of Baldwin, Isle of Man, England, the sum of Twenty Eight pounds, ten shillings, being the amount of legacy due me from the Estate of my Uncle the late Robert Quine of Baldwin aforesaid.” R. G. Quine was the administrator of the estate of Robert Quine. The document was dated 17 September 1881. This was researched by Nigel Crowe, Isle of Man, and a Quine descendant. Nigel can be reached at Nigel@manxroots.com. I can be reached at pauladanderson88@yahoo.com. Copies of these

documents are in my possession. He did name his first son William Edward but there is no junior attached to the name. So, bowing to family tradition, William's middle name is included but it is given in quotation marks.

² Cross Valley (Crossvalley) was originally known as Crossiby (not to be confused with the village of Crosby), then as Cross Valley (Crossvalley) and today it is known as the Rhyne. The farm house and barn were torn down in the 1980s. Finlo Colleash (born abt. 1555 at Cross Valley in the parish of Marown, Isle of Man) was the first documented owner of this farm. On 22 December 1622, Finlo gave his half of Cross Valley to his third daughter, Mariatt Colleash and her husband, John Kelly, Jr., of Ballabrew in the parish of Braddan. This farm was passed down through the Kelly family. This was researched by Nigel Crowe.

³ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isle_of_Man. "The Isle of Man (Manx: Ellan Vannin) is a self-governing British Crown dependency, located in the Irish Sea at the geographical centre of the British Isles [between England and Ireland]." Douglas is the capital and largest city. The Isle of Man is approximately 221 sq. miles (572 km) and is 33 miles long (52 km) north to south and 13 miles wide (22 km) east to west. For genealogical purposes, the LDS Church has placed the Isle of Man under England but this is completely inaccurate as the Isle of Man is not a part of Great Britain or of the United Kingdom. For a terrific overview of the Isle of Man, look at Martin E. Holden's website: <http://manxmormons.com>.

⁴ "Seventies Ordained Before 1850." This record is found on the Nauvoo Database (also known as the Nauvoo Data Bank), containing "a massive electronic collection of hundreds of journals, biographies, documents, records, and Church information." The Nauvoo Database is located in at least two places in Nauvoo, Illinois: Land and Records Office (located on the corner of Parley & Partridge Streets), P. O. Box 215, Nauvoo, Illinois 62354, phone number: 217-453-2733. See also: www.lds.org/placestovisit. It is also available to the public at the Nauvoo Stake Family History Center, located in the historic Clark Store (north of the Nauvoo Temple) at 1195 Knight Street (on the corner of Knight & Bluff Streets) in Nauvoo, Illinois. The phone number is 217-453-6347. Check the following website for their schedule: www.historicnauvoo.net/site_view.cfm. Date of birth was taken from William Kelly's extremely brief autobiography recorded in the above Seventies record. Since William's brothers, John Z. and Robert Kelly, were also Seventies, their brief autobiographies are also found in this same record. (For William, see also: 70s Rec. Bk B Sel. 16 Qrm. LDS Arc. Pg. 49-51: 16 Qrm. 1844, pg. 3: 2nd list. 1850s: 16 Qrm. Genealogies pg. 115) The website www.earlylds.com also uses the Nauvoo Database. Right now the information on John and Elizabeth Quine Kelly and their family is both incomplete and incorrect. I recently sent a copy of this history to www.earlylds.com and I am planning to send a KELLY PAF GEDCOM to this same website in the near future in hopes that more corrections will be made.

⁵ John Kelly married Elizabeth Quine on 17 December 1816 at Braddan Parish Church, Braddan, Isle of Man. Source: Salt Lake Family History Center, #0106709, Batch No. M038021.

⁶ Names of the children were taken from the Isle of Man Parish Registers. Source: John Zacharias, Matthias, Robert, Elizabeth, Thomas and Joseph are recorded at the FHC, #0106733, Batch No. C038221, 1622-1849. Source: James and Caesar are recorded at the FHC, #0106712, Batch No. C038001. John is the only child listed on a christening record with a middle name. The middle name was often misspelled in America. The family (except for Matthias who was living elsewhere on the Isle of Man) is also recorded on the 1841 Census for the parish of Marown, Isle of Man. Caesar died before the family left for America. He is buried at St. Luke's, Baldwin, Marown, Isle of Man. Joseph is listed on the 1841 Census for the Isle of Man but he is not listed on the US 1850 Census for Nauvoo, Hancock, Illinois, USA. His death or burial date and place have never been discovered. A family story says that Caesar died on the ship and was buried at sea but Caesar's burial date and place is recorded. Perhaps it was Joseph who died on the ship and was buried at sea.

⁷ Nicholes, James W., A FAMILY – A RELIGION, written 1979-1989, 5-6. For an excellent, detailed history of missionary work in the Isle of Man, read pages 5-15 in this same book. A copy of this book is on CD and

available at The Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. (Call No. CD-ROM #1337 – Location: Computer FAM HIST Desktop) Copies of this same CD are available directly from James W. Nicholes, 27 North Sweetwater Bay, Gilbert, Arizona, 85234. The cost is \$20 per CD and each CD contains information on all of James's ancestors plus photos. A hard copy of this same book is also in my possession.

www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/mormon/paper.htm. Frances Coakley, "The Mormon Missioning of Man and Manx Emigration to 'Zion.'" There are also other interesting items on this website, especially to Manx Mormons.

www.manxmormons.com. Martin E. Holden. Among other things on this website, Martin has reviewed the article, "The Mormon Missioning of Man and Manx Emigration to 'Zion'" written by Frances Coakley. "A Brief History of William "Edward" Kelly and His Family" will be added to this website in the near future.

⁸ Booth, Relva, "History of William Kelly," date unknown, 1, read by Eleanor Nicholes (daughter of Joseph Kelly and Olive Maiben Nicholes) at a DUP meeting in Utah, date and place of reading unknown. History contains errors.

Nicholes, James W., 13.

Moore, Ann Woodbury. HISTORY OF THE H. HUGH AND JOYCE NICHOLAS WOODBURY FAMILY AND THEIR MORMON ANCESTORS, Nov. 1980, 24. Ann originally wrote this book under her maiden name of Woodbury but other sources reference this book as Moore. (Copy of book in possession of Ann Moore, family and relatives)

⁹ NAUVOO INDEPENDENT, Nauvoo, Illinois: Thursday, 26 Feb 1953, "Obituary for Maria Belle Kelly" (daughter of Thomas Kelly). The obituary states that Mrs. Kelly (Elizabeth Quine Kelly) was a member of the [Mormon] Church before coming to Nauvoo. Elizabeth's baptismal record does not exist.

Smith, Henry A., MATTHEW COWLEY, MAN OF FAITH (Salt Lake City, Utah: Bookcraft, 1955), 7. "It was not long after Matthias [paternal grandfather of Matthew Cowley] joined the [Mormon] Church that another member, John Kelly, gave the family a considerable blessing. He offered to finance the Cowley's journey from their Isle of Man home to the United States to join the Saints in Nauvoo. The offer was made to repay an account Mr. Kelly owed Grandfather Cain." John's baptismal record does not exist.

When I visited the Isle of Man in April 1983, I stayed with Nigel Crowe and his family. One day, while we were researching at the Manx Museum and Genealogy Library, we discovered that John Kelly had purchased 3 grave sites and his son, John Z., had purchased 2 grave sites at St. Luke's Church where Caesar Kelly, the youngest child of the Kelly family, was buried 25 May 1840. The purchase date for the 5 graves was probably about the same time as Caesar's death. Nigel and I also found a microfilmed map of all the grave sites at St. Luke's Church and we discovered that Caesar Kelly didn't have a gravestone and that our Kelly graves were occupied by Elizabeth Kelly's brother, John Quine and his wife, Jane Callow Quine, and their children. These Quines are Nigel's ancestors. Nigel was unable to find any documents concerning a sale of the plots or transfer of ownership to the Quines. At the time the grave sites were purchased the Kelly family had not made any plans to emigrate; however, sometime between 17 September 1840 (when the first missionaries arrived in the Isle of Man) and 12 July 1843 (when John and Elizabeth Kelly sold Cross Valley to finance their trip to Nauvoo, Illinois), the situation had changed. John Z. was baptized 23 July 1842 and a year later, John and Elizabeth Kelly sold their farm. Becoming a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints would have motivated John and Elizabeth to sell their property and take their family to Nauvoo.

From the above accounts, it would be reasonable to assume that both John and Elizabeth Quine Kelly did join the Mormon Church on the Isle of Man and that motivated them to go to Nauvoo, Illinois. They also received their endowments in the Nauvoo Temple and baptism would be a prerequisite for such an

ordinance. Nauvoo Church Records have no baptismal dates for either John or Elizabeth. Also, the fact that their oldest son, John Z., was probably baptized on the Isle of Man is a strong indicator that John and Elizabeth were also baptized before leaving the island.

¹⁰ This was the farm sold by William's parents, John and Elizabeth Quine Kelly, to pay debts and to finance their trip to America. Cross Valley (except for 5 acres) was sold 12 July 1843 to John Sanchie Shaw for 1,200 pounds sterling. On 24 Feb 1844, power-of-attorney was given by John Kelly to John Quine of Ballachrink and John Caine of Ballakelly. The deed was acknowledged at Douglas. These two men collected the money from the sale of Cross Valley since John Kelly and his family was leaving for America. This information came from Nigel Crowe, Isle of Man, and copies of these documents are in my possession. (See Nigel's website at www.manxroots.com for more information on the Kellys, Quines and related families).

¹¹ A Manx newspaper, MONA'S HERALD, ran the following on Wednesday, 24 February 1844: MORMON PILGRIMS – On Saturday last about thirty individuals left this port by the mail packet for Liverpool, en route to the "New Jerusalem" of Mr. Joe Smith, the Mormon impostor, in the Far West. Mr. Kelly, late of Rhean [Rhyne], near this town, and his family embark for Liverpool this day and sail thence on Friday, on their way to Nauvoo.

The above quoted in Nicholes, James W., 15.

Sonne, Conway B., SHIPS, SAINTS, AND MARINERS, A Maritime Encyclopedia of Mormon Migration, 1830-1890 (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1987), 87-88.

Most previous histories of the Kellys state that they arrived in America in 1842. Several reasons are given for this incorrect date. On the Nauvoo, Illinois Tax Index, 1842, there is a John Kelly listed, owning land in Hancock County, Illinois. A study of the "Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales Database" found on the Illinois State Archives website located at www.ilsos.gov/GenealogyMWeb/pubdomsrch.html shows that a John Kelley purchased land with coordinates 05N 05W on 10/06/1835 and 11/02/1835, the same land listed on the Illinois Tax Index, 1842. This John Kelley or Kelly is not related to our John Kelly.

In "Seventies Ordained Before 1850," John Z. Kelly states that "I was baptized by Elder Robert Reid on the 23rd of July 1842." John doesn't give the baptismal location but research indicates it is probably the Isle of Man. Robert Reid was born in Scotland but, on the 1841 England Census, he is living in Liverpool, Lancashire, England, with his wife, Margaret, and his children. (See AncestryLibrary.com - 1841 England Census) He was known to have preached and baptized on the Isle of Man but exact dates have not been established. He and his daughter, Barbary (Barbury), sailed to America in 1843 on the Swanton, the same ship that Ann Faragher sailed on.

But, the primary source of the 1842 arrival year is the U.S. 1900 Census for Sonora Township, Hancock County, Illinois (Series: T623 Roll:305 pg. 283). On this census record, Thomas "E" Kelly, the only sibling still alive, gives 1842 as the "year of immigration to the United States." In the adjacent column, the census asks the "number of years in the United States" and 54 years is given. If you subtract 54 from 1900, you get 1846 and that doesn't add up correctly, either. Also, on this same census, Thomas says that his mother was born in Scotland! The arrival year of 1842 is repeated in a history of Thomas "E" Kelly, written after he was deceased. (Schofield, HISTORY OF HANCOCK COUNTY ILLINOIS, 1921, p. 1258) This book is located at the Hancock County Historical Society, located in the Kibbe Museum, 308 Walnut Street (across from the Carthage Jail), P. O. Box 68, Carthage, Illinois 62321-0068, phone: 217-357-0043, hancockhistory@yahoo.com. This is a wonderful place to do research on Hancock County.

¹² Sonne, 88.

¹³ Smith, Joseph, HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Company, 1978), VI: 346.

“Seventies Ordained Before 1850.” William Kelly says that they arrived in Nauvoo on April 28th.

¹⁴ Church Educational System. CHURCH HISTORY IN THE FULNESS OF TIMES (Salt Lake City: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1993), chapter 22, 273-285. The Prophet Joseph Smith and his brother, Hyrum Smith, were murdered at Carthage Jail, Carthage, Illinois, on 27 June 1844.

¹⁵ Sperry, Kip, “The Nauvoo Restoration, Incorporated Historical Index,” GENEALOGICAL JOURNAL (Salt Lake City, Utah: Utah Genealogical Association), March 1975, vol. 4, no. 1, 34-39. “Nauvoo Restoration, Inc. [NRI] was organized in Illinois as a non-profit corporation on 27 July 1962 and is sponsored by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. NRI has as its goal the acquisition, preservation, and restoration of parts of Nauvoo where the Saints resided before their historic westward migration.” NRI personnel have made “detailed studies of diaries, Hancock County records, contemporary periodicals, manuscripts, memoirs, letters, paintings, photographs, and other historical documents.” (See pages 38-39 for a listing of documents.) The Nauvoo Restoration, Incorporated, Historical Index is an extensive three-by-five card index to many different types of records of Nauvoo and surrounding area. Compilation of the index was begun in 1962 under the direction of Rowena J. Miller” (page 35). All of these index cards have been microfilmed. At the time Kip Sperry wrote the above article, the microfilmed copies were located at the LDS Historical Department, Church Archives and at the Genealogical Society Library in Special Collections. Land and Records Office in Nauvoo uses these microfilms extensively in their research and several of these microfilms were located in the Nauvoo Stake Family History Center, 2000-2001, when Jim and I served our 18-month mission in Nauvoo. I was able to study and photocopy many records from these films, including grantor-grantee records, for William Cottier and the Kellys.

Grantor – Grantee Records for Hancock County Illinois. Sale of property (Section 4, 6N, 8W) recorded in Carthage, Illinois, 23 August 1844. This property was eventually jointly owned by John Z. and his brother, Thomas. Even though John Z. was in California, the 1859 plat map of Sonora Township, Hancock County, Illinois, shows John Z. and Thomas as joint owners. Some time after 1859, Thomas became the sole owner. Later, he sold 80 acres to his sister, Elizabeth, keeping 80 acres. Elizabeth’s land is still being farmed by her descendants today.

¹⁶ Kelly, John. Probate Records, Box 23 & 78, Hancock County, Illinois. I have the entire file of 314 pages! I purchased photocopies of the probate papers from the Illinois Regional Archives Depository Library (IRAD), Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois, 61455. IRAD has an extensive collection of Hancock County courthouse materials on microfilm and they will reply to specific lookups for more information. They don’t charge for their time, just for their copies.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ According to Land and Records Office, Nauvoo, Illinois, William Kelly owned the northeast corner of Section 32 (Township 07N, Range 08W, Meridian 4) in Appanoose Township, Hancock County, east of Nauvoo on the north side of Highway 96. This is completely inaccurate. A study of the “Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales Database” found on the Illinois State Archives website located at www.ilsos.gov/GenealogyMWeb/pubdomsrch.html shows that a man named William Kelly purchased the above land 6/19/1818, ten years before our William Kelly’s birth!

¹⁹ Kelly, John. Probate Records, Box 23 & 78, Hancock County, Illinois. Estate papers include a 17 page inventory of items for sale in John’s general store(s).

Grantor – Grantee Records of Hancock County, Carthage, Illinois, taken from the NRI Index.

Nauvoo 1850 Hancock County Tax Register, pg. 13 & 21.

Holzapfel, Richard Neitzel and T. Jeffery Cottle, OLD MORMON NAUVOO AND SOUTHEASTERN IOWA: HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS AND GUIDE (Santa Ana, California: Fieldbrook Productions, Inc., 1991),

#55. "The Printing Complex," 117-119. John Taylor did not live in the home very long but it is still known today as the John Taylor home. When Jim and I served our mission in Nauvoo, we gave tours of the Printing Shop (located in the brick store) every Sunday afternoon for nine months and I gave tours of the John Taylor home once a week for several months. The Kellys are not mentioned in the tour scripts.

²⁰ Nauvoo Records, John Kelly, 1847 and 1849 (filmed by NRI). The 1847 record states that John's property on lot 4, section 117 was worth \$450.00. The record also lists the following assets: horses \$45.00, cattle \$24.00, clocks \$5.00, watches \$8.00, carriages \$30.00, wagons \$40.00, money loaned \$1600.00 and other \$20.00. The record does not indicate to whom the money was loaned. Two years later, in 1849, the value of the property on lot 4, section 117 had dipped slightly. It was valued at \$400.00. John also had fewer assets. He is listed with horses \$40.00, cattle \$15.00, wagons-carriages \$20.00 and other \$200.00. No mention is made of money loaned. The inventory of John Kelly, Senior's, assets does not include the farming property in Sonora Township. This inventory was taken before he purchased the brick store.

US 1850 Census for Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, taken 1 June 1850. This census lists John Kelly as a merchant with real estate valued at \$600.00. The census also lists his wife, Elizabeth, and four of their children: John, Robert, Thomas and James. John, Robert and Thomas were listed as laborers with no real estate listed. On the same census page, A. B. Babbitt, trustee for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was listed as a lawyer with real estate valued at \$4,000.00.

²¹ Kelly, John. Probate Records, Box 23 & 78, Hancock County, Illinois.

Grantor – Grantee Records of Hancock County, Carthage, Illinois, taken from the NRI Index.

Holzappel, #84 "The Daniel Butler Home and Cobbler Shop Foundation," 167-168.

1850 Tax Records for Hancock County, Illinois, p. 21, refers to the store as the Oaklen Store. There is a question mark next to the name of the store.

²² US 1850 Census for Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. Subsequent federal censuses list William as a farmer.

²³ "Seventies Ordained Before 1850." In addition to William's baptismal information, there is baptismal information for William's brothers, John Z. and Robert.

NRI Index: The Index lists Thomas Kelly's baptism as 24 May 1845. Thomas was baptized by John S. Higbee. There was another Thomas Kelly in Nauvoo at the same time and this baptismal date may belong to the other Thomas Kelly. The website, www.earlylds.com, seems to have merged both Thomas Kellys. This website refers to the NRI Index as the Miller File, named after Rowena Miller. (See Endnote 15)

Nicholes, James W. 70-71. During the early Utah years, many members were rebaptized as a sign of renewed commitment and spirituality. Both William and Ann Kelly were rebaptized in February 1850, only a few months after William returned to Utah from Sutter's Mill. Ann Faragher Kelly was rebaptized April 1857 in Lake City [American Fork], Utah. William was also rebaptized in September 1861, the same day that his oldest child, Mary Ann, was baptized. William was over 33 years old and Mary Ann was eight. See also LDS Membership Records, Salt Lake City 7th Ward, Film #164,611 and LDS Membership Records, American Fork Branch, Film #1131.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ William's first Patriarchal Blessing was given by Patriarch John Smith in Nauvoo. The second Patriarchal Blessing was given 18 Feb 1858 in American Fork, Utah, by Patriarch John Young. John Z. Kelly also received two Patriarchal Blessings, both in Nauvoo.

²⁶ The “Nauvoo Temple Endowment Name Index” (10 Dec 1845 to 8 Feb 1846) is now on the internet at www.xmission.com/~research/family/familypage.htm. The internet site only gives the birth date and endowment date for each name. For more information, look at the “Nauvoo Temple Endowment Register” itself. Besides William Kelly, the following family members received their endowments in the Nauvoo Temple: John Kelly (father), endowed: 2 Feb 1846, Mary E. Kelly, endowed: 2 Feb 1846, Robert Kelly, endowed: 6 Feb 1846, Elizabeth Kelly [daughter], endowed: 6 Feb 1846 and John Z. Kelly, endowed: 3 Feb 1846. The birth information for John Kelly (father) is incorrect and Elizabeth Quine Kelly (mother) was not christened Mary Elizabeth and was never called Mary. Her birth information is correct although the day is missing. When I discussed the situation with Land and Records Office in Nauvoo, Illinois, pointing out that she had been christened Elizabeth, those in charge insisted that the record could not be changed but agreed to add Elizabeth as a name variant. Ann Faragher was listed as Ann Fargher, endowed 31 Jan 1846 (with a birth date of 19 February 1819) and William Cottier was endowed 30 Dec 1845 (no birth information given). Mathew Kelly never received his endowment and Thomas Kelly was not quite 13 years old when the Nauvoo Temple stopped giving endowments. John Z. Kelly’s information is interesting. He is listed on the “Nauvoo Temple Endowment Name Index” as Cally, John L. Irene Clark researched the actual “Nauvoo Temple Endowment Register” and discovered that John C. Kelley was the name given in the washing and anointing record, performed the same day as the endowment. The entire “Nauvoo Temple Endowment Name Index” has been processed by the LDS Church on to the International Genealogical Index (IGI) on www.familysearch.org. The Kellys are found on Film #1033997 “Endowments of the living, 1845-1846.” Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Nauvoo Temple. The following Kellys are listed under IGI-World Misc.: John Z. Kelly (listed as John L. Cally), pg. 282, ref. #12, John Kelly, pg. 268, ref. #8, Elizabeth Kelly (listed as Mary E. Kelly), pg. 268, ref. #9, and Elizabeth Kelly [daughter] pg. 313, ref. # 15. Robert and William Kelly are listed on the IGI under British Isles, Isle of Man. Robert Kelly, pg. 314, ref. #10 and William Kelly, birth 06 APR 1828, Kirkmorown [misspelled on record], Isle of Man, England, pg. 76, ref. #9. The film number for William Kelly is incorrect. William Cottier is listed under IGI-World Misc., pg 74, ref. #7. He is listed with a birth date of 03 MAR 1820. Ann Faragher is listed as Ann Fargher on the IGI under British Isles, Isle of Man. Her birth information is listed as 19 FEB 1819, Patrick, Isle of Man, England, pg. 243, ref. #14.

Irene Clark also researched the Annotated Record of Baptisms for the Dead, 1840-1845, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, 7 vol., edited by Susan Easton Black. Before 1841, there is data for 6,818 deceased persons. Data is missing for 1842. In 1843, 1,329 proxy baptisms were recorded. In 1844, 3,359 proxy baptisms were recorded but by 1845, only 24 proxy baptisms were recorded. Our Kellys arrived in Nauvoo 27 April 1844 and so they could have participated in proxy baptisms; however, Irene Clark’s research of both Kelly and Faragher names revealed that none of our relatives participated in proxy baptisms in Nauvoo.

²⁷ “Chronology of Church History” as found on <http://scriptures.lds.org/chchrono/contents>

NAUVOO NEIGHBOR, Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1845, vol. 3, no. 23. In this issue of the paper, John Taylor, editor and proprietor, printed a “Bill of Particulars” that all “Emigrants Leaving This Government Next Spring” should take with them. It is a lengthy list and includes such items as 1000 lbs. of flour, 100 lbs. sugar, 25 lbs. salt, 1 bushel of beans, 20 lbs. dried pumpkin, 20 lbs. soap, 25 lbs. seed grain, 25 to 100 lbs. of farming & mechanical tools, clothing & bedding for each family not to exceed 500 pounds, etc. In addition, each family was to have 2 or 3 “good yoke of oxen between the age of 4 and 10 years” but horse and mule teams could be substituted. When the time came to leave Nauvoo, very few families or individuals, including William Kelly and Ann Faragher, could meet the “Bill of Particulars.” William Kelly didn’t even have a horse and William and Ann had to rely on the help of John Taylor and others.

²⁸ Nicholes, James W., 50.

Gentry, Leland H., "The Mormon Way Stations: Garden Grove and Mt. Pisgah," *BYU STUDIES*, Vol. 021, No. 4, 445-461 – Digital Collections at BYU – www.lib.byu.edu/online.html.

Both Garden Grove and Mount Pisgah, Iowa, were way stations established by the Mormons. The location for Garden Grove was selected 24 April 1846 by Brigham Young and Henry G. Sherwood. Garden Grove was located 128 miles from Nauvoo, Illinois. Since Garden Grove could not sustain all the migrating Saints, Parley P. Pratt was assigned to choose a second location for a way station. On 16 May 1846, he found the desired area and named it Mount Pisgah. A few days later, Brigham Young and members of the Twelve Apostles arrived at the location and approved it. Mount Pisgah (located 4 miles south and one mile west of Lorimor in Union County) was 153 miles from Nauvoo, Illinois and 112 miles from Council Bluffs, Iowa, the main headquarters for the Church on the Missouri River. It was at Mount Pisgah that the Saints were called to join the Mormon Battalion. Today, Garden Grove is a thriving community but only the cemetery is left of Mount Pisgah. For a brief mention of each encampment or way station between Nauvoo, Illinois and the Great Salt Lake Valley, see www.lds.org/gospellibrary/pioneer.

²⁹ Kelly, John. Probate Records, Box 23 & 78, Hancock County, Illinois. John died intestate so his wife, Elizabeth, who was also the administratrix, only received a dowry "as specified by statute." According to the estate papers, Elizabeth received a bed and bedding, one milch [milk] cow, a 3 year old pony, a cook stove and pipe, kitchen ware, 6 chairs, a wash board, a kitchen table, 2-40 lbs. bulk flour, a table cover and 6 cords of wood for a total monetary value of \$96.62. After Elizabeth's death, Adam Swartz, a Nauvoo attorney, administered John Kelly's estate. It took years to settle the estate and each surviving child, including William, received \$296.55. There is no probate record for Elizabeth Quine Kelly. Death dates are also given in the Schofield history of Thomas "E" Kelly. (See Endnote 11)

³⁰ While serving an 18-month mission in Nauvoo, Illinois (2000-2001), Jim and I hunted for the graves of John and Elizabeth Quine Kelly. The graves were never found and the Hancock County Historical Society (Carthage, Illinois) had no listings for them in any cemetery in Hancock County. When the Keokuk Lock and Dam No. 19 was built at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1913, the level of the Mississippi River rose, forming Lake Cooper, and covered some of the land, including the community of Sonora as well as Sonora Landing (just north of Sonora where goods were loaded and unloaded) located on the bank of the Mississippi River, south of Nauvoo, in Section 19 of Sonora Township. Sonora also had a cemetery, often called, "The Red Men's Burying Ground," because the Sonora area had once been settled by the Sac and Fox Indians. When the white settlers moved into this area, they finally persuaded the Indians to move across the Mississippi River to the Iowa side. The Indians left their dead behind in the Sonora cemetery. Some white settlers were also buried in and near Sonora but, since the names of the dead were not recorded, no one knows who was buried there. "When the building of the dam at Keokuk, Iowa backed the water over the land, the shallow graves built of flat rock, top, bottom and sides were generally washed away; as late as 1921 [you] could go in a rowboat and see the skulls projecting from the bank with arm and leg bones as well." It is possible that John and Elizabeth were buried in the Sonora cemetery since the family had been farming in Sonora Township, east of Nauvoo. It is also possible they were buried on the family farm, a common practice at that time, and no record was made of the burials. See "The Red Men's Burying Ground" as found on www.rootsweb.com/~ilhancocik/red_mens.html.

³¹ Family information from the descendants of Mathew and Emily Porter Kelly, copies in my possession.

³² Matthias Cowley, Autobiography, Typescript, LDS Archives, p. 2. "We then went to look for employment of any kind in Nauvoo, but found none. We then went to Warsaw, a town on the bank of the Mississippi, about twenty-two miles distant, where we found work at brickmaking, and desiring for the whole family to remove to this place, we were obliged to give Father's fine cloth overcoat, and a beautiful woolen shawl belonging to Mother, almost the only comfortable things they had, as security for the loan of four dollars, the amount required by the teamster for the removal of our luggage to Warsaw. We borrowed the \$4 from a Manx man by the name of John Keley [Kelly], who has since apostatized and joined the Brewsterites." It isn't clear if Matthias Cowley was referring to John Z. or to his father but John Z. did leave Nauvoo with a Brewsterite Company (see list of families on p. 19).

Smith, Joseph and Heman C. Smith, HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, REORGANIZED CHURCH, 1844-1872 (Lamoni, Iowa: The Board of Publication of The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 1911) Vol. 3, 4th Edition, 62-74. A history of James Colin Brewster and his group, known as the Brewsterites, is discussed. The first Brewsterite Company to start west was organized at Independence, Missouri, July 15, 1850, with Jackson Goodale, captain. Although his name is not mentioned in the published list, J. C. Brewster appears to have also been with the group. This list is found on page 70. Numbers next to each name below indicate how many members in the family. (Copies of pages 62-74 are in my possession.)

Jackson Goodale 7	W. O. Wilder 4
Z. H. Brewster 10	George Meeter 10
John Prior 2	William W. Lane 3
Ira Thompson 6	J. B. Wheeling 7
John W. Crandal 9	A. Patching 7
A.W. Lane 5	O. F. Beckwith 1
William J. Conner 3	Robert Kelly 1
Royce Oatman 10	John Kelly 1
John Richardson 4	

Also, in the bulletin of the HANCOCK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Volume XVII: Number VI, October 2000, there is an article entitled, "The Oatmans of LaHarpe," 8-10. (Copy of bulletin in my possession) The Oatmans met a tragic end at the hands of Indians. Olive and her sister, Mary Ann, were spared by the Indians and enslaved. Mary Ann died in captivity but Olive was eventually rescued. The article includes a photo of Olive Oatman showing her facial tattoos inflicted by the Indians. The family story that Robert was in love with Olive Oatman is confirmed by information in a newspaper article in THE EVENING TRIBUNE, Thursday, August 9, 1979, written by Rex L. Salmon. Salmon was writing about the descendants of Matthias (Mathew) and Emily Porter Kelly still living in the Carlsbad and San Diego areas of California. The story of the Oatmans was mentioned. According to the newspaper account, Robert and two other men found the bodies of the Oatmans and buried them. Years later, after Olive was rescued, she went to live in San Bernardino, California, where she wrote to Robert Kelly. After Robert died, Olive's letter was discovered among his papers. Emma Kelly's daughter, Ida Dawson, kept the letter. Robert never talked about the tragedy and never married.

³³ In 1860, John Z. Kelly was living with his brother, Robert, in the San Diego area. (US 1860 Census for San Diego County, California) Sometime after this, John married a woman named Catherine (named in Robert Kelly's Will). In his Will, Robert Kelly mentions that John Z. and Catherine had a daughter named Anna Jane. She probably died in the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire but more research needs to be done. John Z. is buried in Vallejo, Solano County, California.

James probably went to Wisconsin for a while as a James Kelly is found on the Wisconsin State Census of 1855, living in Dodgeville, Iowa County, the same place where Mathew and Emily Kelly lived after their marriage. Eventually, James met and married a woman named Sarah Williams (also known as Sadie or Sabra) born in Ohio. Our Sarah Williams is often confused with a Sarah Williams born in Illinois. Date and place of marriage have not been discovered but they were definitely NOT married in Illinois. Their daughter, Sarah Jennie, also known as Sadie, is mentioned in Robert Kelly's Will. Sadie was born in Iowa but eventually the family moved to California. After James Kelly's death (date and place unknown), his wife married Alfred Purcell and they settled around Oakdale, California. Sarah Jennie married Edward Mehler and they eventually moved to Long Beach, California. It is not known if their son, Alfred, ever married. Research by me.

³⁴ Rowley, Dennis, "The Mormon Experience in the Wisconsin Pineries, 1841-1845" BYU STUDIES 32, Nos. 1, 2 (1992) 119-145. <http://byustudies.byu.edu/shop/pdfSRC/32.1-2Rowley.pdf>.

“Mormons in Wisconsin, A Closer View of the Early Settlements (1835-1875),” as found on www.ChurchofJesusChristofLatterDaySaints.org. This is the official name of the Strangites. Their headquarters are currently located near Burlington, Wisconsin. See also information on the website www.strangite.org/Wisconsin.htm. The Strangites are NOT affiliated with The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) headquartered in Salt Lake City, Utah. The official website for the LDS Church in Utah is www.lds.org. Information about basic beliefs can be found on www.mormon.org. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, headquartered in Utah, has the largest genealogy library in the world and the library can be accessed on www.familysearch.org.

There are no records in Nauvoo for Mathew Kelly so perhaps he went to Wisconsin shortly after the family arrived in Nauvoo. Although he was older than William, Mathew never became a Seventy and was not endowed in the Nauvoo Temple. He met Emily Porter in Wisconsin and they were married in Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wisconsin, where their first two children were born (and one died). The family left Wisconsin and eventually settled in Deadwood, California, near Auburn, a gold-mining community, where their next seven children were born. They eventually joined Robert Kelly in southern California (where their last two children were born) and their nine surviving children inherited under Robert's Will. For a history of Mathew's family, read the newspaper article found in THE EVENING TRIBUNE, Thursday, August 9, 1979, written by Rex L. Salmon, copy in my possession. At various times, family genealogies and histories have been sent to me by Mathew's descendants.

³⁵ Thomas and his family owned property in the northwest quadrant of Section 4 of Sonora Township, east of Nauvoo, Illinois. The farm had belonged to both John Z. and Thomas but, some time after 1859, Thomas became the sole owner. He later sold part of the farm to his sister, Elizabeth Kelly Cottier Wallwork. His two children never married. Although Thomas's only son died in Colorado, the entire family is buried in Nauvoo Cemetery No. 2, Sonora Township, Hancock County, Illinois. I have photos of the family gravestone. Buried next to them is Dr. Weld, a physician in Nauvoo and, at one point, a boarder with the Kellys.

NAUVOO INDEPENDENT, Nauvoo, Illinois, Jan. 1917, Obituary of Thomas E. Kelly entitled “Death of Thomas E. Kelly Prominent Pioneer and Well Known Man Passes Away.” The obituary mentions “Mr. Kelly's long residence in Hancock County identified him largely with many of the stirring events of the county's earliest history. He was here when most of the Mormon 'regime' [were here] and while not a participant on either side of the historic difficulty, was a witness to much that has passed into history.....” The obituary goes on to say that “He had a vivid memory and he was frequently interviewed by people who came to Nauvoo and Mormons themselves who were interested in Mormon history on account of his knowledge of the events of those days.”

On 6 Oct 1888, Andrew Jenson interviewed Thomas Kelly who “claims to be the only member of the original Church at Nauvoo.” (quoted in Historical Record, 1889, JENSON—INFANCY OF THE CHURCH, 55) See also Jenson Bio, 177.

³⁶ Elizabeth married William Cottier on 3 April 1849 in Nauvoo, Illinois. She married her second husband, William Wallwork, on 8 May 1878 in Dallas City, Hancock, Illinois. Estate papers filed by her descendents state that she married William Wallwork after the death of their father, William Cottier. In October 2001, I talked to a direct descendant of Elizabeth and asked about the possibility of a divorce between Elizabeth and William Cottier. The descendant, Arlie Parker Dowell, stated that she had never heard of any such divorce but that they had probably separated for a time. Copies of papers and wills in my possession.

³⁷ Joseph Fielding Diary,” Nauvoo Journal,” BYU Studies 19 (1979), 155-156.
Information from Land and Records Office, Nauvoo, Illinois: William Cottier owned three pieces of property in Nauvoo and property in Appanoose Township, east of Nauvoo. He was born on 1820 in the parish of Patrick, Isle of Man. His parents were William Cottier and Catherine Corkhill. He was called to be a Seventy and received his endowment in the Nauvoo Temple. He received his Patriarchal Blessing on 23

June 1845 from William Smith. While on the Isle of Man, he learned to be a stone mason. He worked on the Nauvoo Temple, cutting stone, and, in 1843, when the Twelve Apostles decided to take down the old wood baptismal Font inside the Nauvoo Temple and put up a new stone one, William Cottier worked on the stone font. William was described as “a steady, faithful, quiet, good workman.” Information concerning the Nauvoo Temple Officers and Laborers comes from the Journal of William Clayton cited in Journal History of the Church, 31 December 1844, pp. 12-15.

Ibid. No Kellys are listed as workers on the Nauvoo Temple.

³⁸ US 1870 Census for Pontoosuc Township, Hancock County, Illinois.

³⁹ William Wallwork was a well-to-do property owner in Pontoosuc Township, Hancock County, Illinois. (Pontoosuc Township is east of Nauvoo on the north side of Highway 96). There were at least two William Wallworks in the Nauvoo area. One William went west and died in Utah. The other William (who married Elizabeth) was not a Mormon and he remained in the Nauvoo area for many years. Our William was married three times and Elizabeth Kelly Cottier was his second wife. Land and Records Office, Nauvoo, Illinois, continues to confuse the two William Wallworks.

⁴⁰ Cemetery records of Tull Cemetery, Pontoosuc Township, Hancock County, Illinois. Photos of Tull Cemetery and some gravestones are in my possession. Although a notation card was found at the Hancock County Historical Society (Carthage, Illinois) indicating that William Cottier was also buried in the Tull Cemetery, there is no record of his burial on the Tull Cemetery Records. No gravestone for William Cottier was found in the Tull Cemetery.

⁴¹ Census and death records for St. Louis, Missouri are in my possession.

⁴² Conversation between Paula Anderson and Arlie Parker Dowell, October 2001, Nauvoo, Illinois. Arlie Dowell is a direct descendant of William and Elizabeth Kelly Cottier’s daughter, Elizabeth Cottier Porter, and she and her husband, Tom, still own and operate the family farm. The old home located on the farm is not the original. Photos of the property are in my possession.

⁴³ Muster Roll of the Mormon Battalion, Company A: Council Bluffs, Iowa Territory, 16 July 1846 (age 18). Council Bluffs was previously named Kaneshville by the Mormons. It was located in Iowa across the Missouri River from present-day Omaha, Nebraska. Council Bluffs was 265 miles from Nauvoo.

Mormon Battalion Service Records, National Archives Film: RG 94 M351, roll 2.

Fleek, Sherman L., HISTORY MAY BE SEARCHED IN VAIN, A Military History of the Mormon Battalion (Spokane, Washington: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 2006), Chapter Six: Recruiting the Battalion, 124-142. The Oath of Enlistment was received on 16 July 1846. “By July 20, 1846 most of the fifth company had been recruited and all necessary preparations were complete. Lieutenant Colonel Allen formed his command of over five hundred Mormon men and the Mormon Battalion began an epic march which would end at the shores of the Pacific Ocean. They departed singing ‘The Girl I Left Behind Me.’”

⁴⁴ Kelly, Ethel Adams, “Sketch of the Life of Ann Faragher” (with a few added details by Margene Varney). The “Sketch of the Life of Ann Faragher” was sent to me by both Nadine Ramirez and Irene Clark, direct descendants. Nadine can be contacted at NadineRamirez@msn.com. Irene Clark can be contacted at ijbclark25@msn.com. Both Nadine and Irene are currently researching the new Faragher line on the Isle of Man.

⁴⁵ “Mormon Immigration Index – Passenger List”, Swanton (January 1843). She is listed as Ann Farquer. (Researched by Nadine Ramirez.) She came without family although another sister, Ellen, came to America later. See the information on Dianne Stevens website at

<http://www.dianneandpaul.net/DianneGenealogy>. "A Brief History of William "Edward" Kelly and His Family" will be posted on her website soon. Dianne's email is Dianne@dianneandpaul.net. Information for Ann Faragher in Nauvoo is skimpy. Ann has no christening record on the Isle of Man.

Sonne, 185.

⁴⁶ Nicholes, James W., 50. "It's unclear which event took place first, his proposal or his plans for enlistment. Family tradition claims that they were married at Mt. Pisgah [Iowa], and marriage dates range from July 14th to the 19th. No Church records exist for marriages performed at Mt. Pisgah, but the battalion enlistment records seem to contradict these traditions. The muster roll, dated July 16, shows William and Ann at Council Bluffs, as husband and wife. Perhaps the July 14th marriage date is correct, but they could not have been in Mt. Pisgah on the 14th, and then in Council Bluffs, about a hundred miles away on the 16th. The muster roll of course lists them without children, but also without a horse, no cattle, and no other major property. It lists William leaving \$7.00 to benefit Ann, and that she was being left in the care of John Taylor. This last point substantiates the possibility that William or Ann or both had left Nauvoo also under his care. William was only 18; Ann was 26." One can speculate that, since William intended to marry Ann before leaving with the Mormon Battalion, he indicated on the enlistment papers that she was his wife in order to make certain that she received his pay.

Ricketts, Norma Baldwin, *THE MORMON BATTALION, U.S. Army of the West, 1846-1848* (Logan, Utah: Utah State University Press, 1996), 16-17. The following quote is from a journal entry: "Sun., July 19, Council Bluffs. In his Sunday sermon Brigham Young and the apostles said again it was right to serve in the battalion. All took courage from their words. Company E was filling up. Abraham Day, who said he wouldn't sign up, was in Company E. Dimick Huntington arranged for his wife and three children to go with him. William Kelley, assigned to Company A, married his sweetheart, Anna Farragher, in the evening. She did not go on the march." (Originally quoted in Kate B. Carter, ed., *THE MORMON BATTALION, 1846-1848* (Salt Lake City: Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1956), 75.

⁴⁷ Information from the Winter Quarters Project, Members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Southwestern Iowa 1846-1853 as found on <http://winterquarters.byu.edu>. Ann is listed in Ward 11 that included the Taylors and the Cannons. Bishop of Ward 11 was Abraham Hoagland. His counselors were William Henrie (Henry) and Ezra Oakley. The clerk was George Cannon. As of December 1846, there were 179 members in Ward 11. Some of the information on this website is inaccurate and incomplete. If you type her name into the search engine as Ann Kelly, there won't be a hit. If you type Ann Kelley, you will get Ann Kelley married to Edmund Bosley in Ward 15. In order to bring up Ann Faragher Kelly's information, you need to type in Ann Faragher. William "Edward" Kelly is listed as William Kelly with William "Edward" Kelly as a variant name.

⁴⁸ "Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847-1868" - Edward Hunter – Joseph Horne Company of 1847. See www.lds.org/churchhistory/library/pioneercompanysearch. Ann Faragher Kelly traveled to Utah with this company, also known as the John Taylor Company. There were 197 individuals and 72 wagons in this company. The company began its journey on 17 June 1847 from the outfitting post located on the Elkhorn River. The Post was located 27 miles west of Winter Quarters (near present-day Omaha), Nebraska. The company arrived in the Salt Lake Valley on 29 September 1847. Besides Ann, other Manx families in the company were the Pitchforths, the Quayles, Leonora Cannon Taylor, wife of John Taylor, and their family, the Cains, George Quayle Cannon and Ann Cannon.

⁴⁹ Ricketts, 159 -160 and 294.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, 171, 197, 225 and 299.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 301.

⁵² Nicholes, James W., 70.

William and Ann's children, in birth order, are: Mary Ann (married Stephen Moyle), William Edward (married Jennette McAllister), Eliza Elizabeth (married Rodolph Edward Hunter), Joseph Lamoni Franklin (married Nancy Hales), Enos Moroni (died young), Hyrum Alma (died as an infant), David Hyrum (died young), Thomas Samuel (married Emily Adams). Some of these marriages were verified by me on the "Western States Marriages Search" and some marriage corrections were made based on this website, <http://abish.byuid.edu/specialCollections/westernStates/search.cfm>. Other information came from family records and from the IGI on www.familysearch.org.

www.familysearch.org. The LDS Church has processed all early couple sealings onto the International Genealogical Index (IGI) World Misc.

Here is the information for William Kelly and Ann Faragher, including misspellings and mistakes.

William Kelly, birth 06 APR 1828, Kirkmarown, Isle of Man, England, Sealed to Spouse 27 MAR 1853 OTHER, Ann Fanagher, [misspelled in record], birth 19 FEB 1820, Kirk Patrick,, [double commas in record] Isle of Man, England. Film #183393, pg. 89.

William Kelly, birth 06 APR 1828, Isle of Man, England, Sealed to Spouse 17 MAY 1862 EHOUS, Ann Faragher, birth 19 FEB 1821, Kirkpatrick,, [double commas in record] Isle of Man, England. Film #183395, pg. 63.

William Kelley [spelled this way in record] birth 06 APR 1828, Isle of Man, England, Sealed to Spouse 17 MAY 1862 EHOUS, Ann Faragher, birth 19 FEB 1821, Patrick, Isle of Man, England. Film #183395, Reference #4729.

⁵³ Nicholes, James W., 134-135.

⁵⁴ Nicholes, Eleanor Kelly, "Historical Sketch of Mrs. Christina Kelly," (date written unknown), 1.

⁵⁵ www.familysearch.org. The LDS Church has processed all early couple sealings onto the International Genealogical Index (IGI) World Misc.

Here is the information for William Kelly and Kirsten Pedersen, including misspellings and mistakes.

William Kelly, birth 06 APR 1828, Kirkmarown,, [double commas in record] Isle of Man, England, Sealed to Spouse 01 FEB 1857 POFFI [President's Office], Christiana Peterson, birth 03 AUG 1838,, [double commas in record] Denmark, Film #183374, No page number.

William Kelly, birth 06 APR 1828, Isle of Man, England, Sealed to Spouse 17 May 1862 EHOUS, Christina Christiansen, birth 03 AUG 1837, Viborg, Denmark, Film #183395, pg. 63.

William Kelley [spelled this way in record], birth 06 APR 1828, Isle of Man, England, Sealed to Spouse 17 MAY 1862, EHOUS, Christina Christiansen, birth 03 AUG 1837, Viborg, Denmark, Film #183395, ref. #4729.

⁵⁶ William and Kirsten's children, in birth order, are: John Peter (married Sarah Christiana Beecroft), Clara (married Thomas L. Miller), Heber (married 1. Anna Betsy Poulsen or Polson and 2. Amy A. Burnham), Eleanor "Nell" (married Joseph Nicholes), Martha Lenora (married James Ephraim Stubbs), Anna Margaret (married Robert G. Thornton), Ada Jane (married Loren Almerian Olmstead), Philemon Merrill (married 1. Susan Groesbeck and 2. Isma Ellen Potter), James Walter (never married), Alva Leroy (married Lydia Melissa Adams). Some of these marriages were verified by me on the "Western States Marriages Search"

and some marriage corrections were made based on this website, <http://abish.byuid.edu/specialCollections/westernStates/search.cfm>. Other information came from family records and from the IGI on www.familysearch.org.

⁵⁷ Booth, 3.

Nicholes, James W., 103-106 (Information on Kirsten's parents and family).

Temple Register for Kirsten Pedersen (Pedersdatter), her family and ancestors, taken from Danish records obtained by Joseph Kelly Nicholes, 1909-1912, 24 legal-sized pages with a 15 page pedigree chart, copies in my possession.

⁵⁸ Moore, 25-26.

⁵⁹ Nicholes, Eleanor Kelly, 2.

⁶⁰ <http://historyresearch.utah.gov/indexes/index.html>. "Utah Death Certificates" The Death Certificate for Christena Kelly is Series 81448, Entry 43691. She died of chronic nephritis contributed by "general exhaustion."

Records of the American Fork Cemetery, American Fork, Utah, can be accessed at <http://history.utah.gov/apps/burials/execute/searchburials>. Then look at the "Cemetery Burials Database." Kirsten Pedersen Kelly is recorded as Christena Kelly, grave located at F_153_1.

⁶¹ Binnall, Olive Dunn, "Biographical Sketch of Elizabeth Cunningham Kelly," Oct. 1930, 1-4. The Cunninghams sailed from Scotland to America on the ship, Thornton, and crossed the plains in the Willie Handcart Company. Many books and articles have been written about the ill-fated Willie and Martin Handcart Companies of 1856. (Copy of biography is in my possession)

⁶² www.familysearch.org. The LDS Church has processed all early couple sealings onto the International Genealogical Index (IGI) World Misc.

Here is the information for William Kelly and Elizabeth Cunningham, including misspellings and mistakes.

William Kelly, birth 19 JUL 1838 [listed incorrectly on record], Marown, Isle of Man, England, Sealed to Spouse 19 JUL 1858 OTHER, Elizabeth Cunningham, birth 24 NOV 1842, Fife, Scotland, Film #183395, pg. 318, ref. #2116. (This information was submitted a second time with Marown listed as Kirksmatown)

William Kelly, birth 06 APR 1828, Isle of Man, England, Sealed to Spouse 17 MAY 1862 EHOUS, Elizabeth Cunningham, birth 24 NOV 1843, Dysart, Fife, Scotland, Film #183395, pg. 63.

William Kelley [spelled this way in record], birth 06 APR 1828, Isle of Man, England, Sealed to Spouse 17 MAY 1862 EHOUS, Elizabeth Cunningham, birth 24 NOV 1843, Dysart, Fife, Scotland, Film #183395, ref. #4729.

⁶³ Binnall, 2.

⁶⁴ William and Betsy's children, in birth order, are: Agnes Ann (married William Bradshaw Dunn), Daniel (died young), Julia (died as small child), George Arza (married Mary Metta Swensen), Calvin Willard (married Harriet Roberts), Elizabeth (married 1. Brigham John Brown and 2. Isaac Farewell Farr), Olive Maud (married 1. Frank Henry Olsen and 2. Frederick Mallard Taylor), Ernest Augustus Kelly (probably never married), Orin Donald (died young), Albert Matthew (married Bessie Shaw), Orson Nichols (married Emma Woodruff Beebee). In addition to these children, a set of twins were prematurely born. The twins

are not usually listed on the family group sheet. It is not clear if they were born alive or stillborn but Betsy considered herself to be the mother of 13 children. Some of these marriages were verified by me on the “Western States Marriages Search” and some marriage corrections were made based on this website, <http://abish.byuid.edu/specialCollections/westernStates/search.cfm>. Other information came from family records and from the IGI on www.familysearch.org.

⁶⁵ <http://historyresearch.utah.gov/indexes/index.html>. “Utah Death Certificates” The Death Certificate for Elizabeth Cunningham Kelly is Series 81448, Entry 98133. She died of “natural causes unknown as she was dead before a doctor saw her.”

Records of the American Fork Cemetery, American Fork, Utah can be accessed at <http://history.utah.gov/apps/burials/execute/searchburials>. Then look at the “Cemetery Burials Database.” Betsy Kelly is recorded as Elizabeth C. Kelly, grave located at F_153_6.

⁶⁶ Moore, 24.

⁶⁷ Nicholes, James W., 118.

⁶⁸ Petersen, Wanda Snow, PIONEER STORIES OF AMERICAN FORK – THE HUB OF NORTH UTAH COUNTY, “The Turn in the Road” by Dorothy Jensen.

⁶⁹ American Fork (Utah) Branch Records, dated 20 Jan 1857, p. 111. (Information sent to Paula Anderson by Beth Nicholes Zufall, currently of Henderson, Nevada). See also Microfilm #6199, American Fork Branch Records, 1851-1880.

⁷⁰ Mormon Battalion Pension File: According to the File, Ann divorced William on 20 June 1877.

⁷¹ On the US 1860 Census for Lake City [later known as American Fork], Utah, William Kelly is recorded as having \$1000.00 in real estate with \$3000.00 as his personal estate. On this same census, Ann Kelly is listed after William’s name, followed by the names of ten children, oldest to youngest. After the tenth child, both wives are listed as Christena Peterson 23 and Elisabeth Cunningham 14. If no prior knowledge of this family was known, one would assume that all ten children belonged to William and Ann. In reality, both Christena and Elizabeth had given birth to their first child. Also, Christena and Elizabeth were not listed as wives and Elisabeth was 16 ½, not 14. Ten years later, the US 1870 Census for American Fork, Utah, indicates that the value of William Kelly’s real estate had dropped to \$250.00 and his personal estate was almost cut in half at \$1600.00. He is listed on this census with Ann and their seven children. Elizabeth and Christena were listed in separate households. These census records were found on www.HeritageQuest.com.

⁷² Nicholes, James W., 136-137.

⁷³ Nicholes, James W., 138. Ann’s last child was born in 1860. After William was excommunicated in 1873, Kirsten (Christena) gave birth to four more children and most of Betsy’s children (nine) were born during or after 1873.

⁷⁴ US 1880 Census, American Fork, Utah, taken from www.familysearch.org Ann Faragher Kelly died about 6 months before the census was taken but four of her children registered together. Kirsten and her children appear in a separate entry. She is listed as Christina. Ann’s 25 year old son, Enos, was living with Kirsten. He is listed as “idiotic” on the census. Kirsten’s oldest son, John, is listed as farming with his father. Although some men were arrested for practicing polygamy, William “Edward” Kelly was never arrested.

⁷⁵ Moore, 26.

⁷⁶ Nicholes, James W., family records.

⁷⁷ Letter dated Nov. 13, 1940, written by Maria Belle (Mima) Kelly, daughter of Thomas “E” and Maria E. Jones Morton Kelly, to Martha Kelly Pillsbury, a descendant of Mathew and Emily Porter Kelly. (Copy of letter in my possession) Also mentioned in this same letter was another letter sent to Mima giving information about William Kelly and his families.

⁷⁸ Records of the American Fork Cemetery, American Fork, Utah. William is buried in F_153_8. The year of death is incorrect.

See also obituary for William Kelly, DESERET NEWS, Monday 19 June 1899, p. 7. A description of William’s funeral is found in the DESERET NEWS, Wednesday 21 June 1899, p. 7. (Copies are in my possession)

One of the speakers at William’s funeral was Knud Swensen, grandfather of Elizabeth (Beth) Kelly Summers, who was a descendant of William Kelly and his third wife, Betsy Cunningham. In a letter to me, dated 2 March 1980, Beth mentioned that Knud Swensen worked for William Kelly in 1858 and 1859. Beth wrote that “often poor grandfather Swensen who couldn’t speak English would be mistreated and cheated out of his earnings when he first came to Zion.” Beth went on to say that “he [Knud] found him [William] to be very honest and a fine man.” When Kirsten (Christena) Pedersen Kelly died, Beth’s Uncle Swen Swensen spoke at her funeral. Another speaker at William’s funeral was Angus Cannon of Salt Lake City who “related his early acquaintance with the deceased at Nauvoo and of his joining the “Mormon” battalion, and spoke in terms of praise of the labors of the deceased in the early days of the Church.”

⁷⁹ UTGenWeb – Salt Lake County, Deseret News Weekly Death and Marriage Notices (1852-1888). Listed under the heading, 4 Feb 1880: “Died, American Fork, 03 Jan 1880, Ann Kelly Faragher, born Isle of Man, 59 years 10 months 17 days.”

Records of the American Fork Cemetery, American Fork, Utah can be accessed at <http://history.utah.gov/apps/burials/execute/searchburials>. Then look at the “Cemetery Burials Database.” Ann Faragher Kelly is recorded as Annie F. Kelly. Her grave is at F_153_7.

⁸⁰ The number of children surviving their father, William Kelly, is quoted differently in various records. In OUR PIONEER HERITAGE, comp. Kate B. Carter, vol. 16:509, she states that he left 20 children. William’s obituary says that he left “a numerous host of children.” Relva Booth in her “History of William Kelly” states that he left 26 living children. This latter number is most commonly used by family members.

MAPS

A – Location of Isle of Man

B – State of Illinois showing Hancock County & Nauvoo

C – Townships in Hancock County, Illinois

D – Sonora Township, Plat Map 1874

E – Historic Nauvoo Showing John Kelly's Property