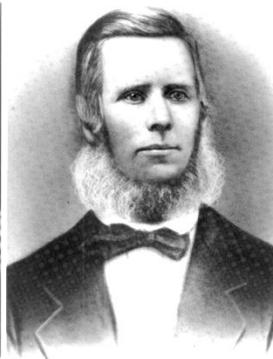


Catherine Norman and Samuel Ward

A time of stability in her life of turmoil.



1849-1926



1829-1894

A Family History Coloring Book

Catherine Norman's father was a soldier¹ in the British Army². He served in foreign countries. Soon after he got married³, he retired from the Army.

He moved his family to Hertfordshire, England, where his widowed mother⁴ lived. That's where **Catherine** (1849) and her older sister **Mary Ann** (1846) were born (in the village of Abbots Langley).



THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

(thefamilyrecorder.blogspot.com)

His health was not very good. Their family was poor. His wife and children had to work to help support the family. They moved from place to place to find work.

Young Catherine Norman found employment as a domestic servant in wealthy people's homes.

By the time she was 22 years old she had met James Kirkland, who was serving as a gentleman's coachman.

They were married October 18, 1871, in Edinburgh, Scotland, less than a month before her son James was born there. They moved to Dundee, Scotland where two more sons were born (John William in 1873, and Henry M. in 1875).



Not much is known about how the couple got along or how they made their living, but they had some of Catherine's family living nearby.



<http://azcoloring.com/coloring/8TE/anp/8TEanpdTa.jpg>

Mormon missionaries came to their neighborhood in Scotland, preaching about the restoration of the Church of Jesus Christ. Her older sister, Mary Ann and her husband Robert Hogg, investigated the new church and joined it by baptism in June of 1875. They quickly decided to join the Latter-day Saints in Utah, immigrating with their 3 children to America just a month after their baptisms. They settled in Morgan, Utah.

Catherine also joined the Church. She was baptized in July 1875, the same month that her sister, Mary Ann, left Scotland for Utah.

It's not known how Catherine's husband, James, felt about her joining the Mormon Church. We know that he was present at the birth of their son, Henry, just three months before her baptism, but he seemed to



disappear from Catherine's life after that. Whether they separated, divorced, or he died, she was left alone with her three little boys.

Catherine apparently moved from the Dundee area of Scotland to Glasgow to be close to the Church there, where she became part of a group planning to immigrate to Zion.

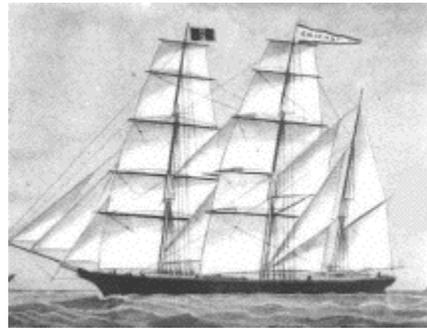
In 1878 a group of Mormons, including Catherine and her three little boys, traveled to the seaport at Liverpool, England. There they joined Mormons from

other European countries to board the steamship "Montana." The ship departed for America on June 15 with 221 Mormons on board and crossed the Atlantic Ocean in just 10 days. Then that company of Mormons traveled a week by railroad to Salt Lake City, arriving on July 3, 1878. Catherine's destination was Ogden, Utah⁵ where she finally reunited with her sister Mary Ann who lived in nearby Morgan, Utah.

Catherine soon met and married a widower named Samuel Ward.

Samuel Ward

Samuel Ward joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in his native England in 1848 when he was 19 years old. Later he became acquainted with the Bunting family, fellow Church members who planned to immigrate to Utah. He was attracted to the family's unmarried daughter, **Ann Slater Bunting**. Samuel was 26 and Ann was 18 when they were married on August 5, 1855, less than four months before the family group⁶ boarded the sailing ship "Emerald Isle." It took them a month of floating on the cold Atlantic Ocean to arrive at New York on December 29, 1855.



After they arrived in New York, Samuel and the other men in the family group had to find work to earn money for the rest of their journey to Utah. Perhaps brother-in-law John Bunting,⁷ who immigrated to Pennsylvania earlier that year, helped them find work in Pennsylvania coal mines. That's where Samuel and Ann's first child, Emma Ellen, was born in 1857.



The Bunting family group remained together as they worked their way west across the United States. In 1859, Samuel and Ann's second child, Mary Pearl, was born in Ohio, where Samuel found work in an iron mine.

It took five years for the Bunting family group to get to Florence, Nebraska, where the Mormon Trail across the prairie and over the Rocky Mountains began. By then Ann's older sister, Sarah (the last of the Bunting family to emigrate from England),⁸ had caught up with the Bunting family group. Part of the family group made the trek to the Great Salt Lake valley in 1860, some by covered wagon and some by handcart.^{9, 10}



Samuel and Ann, and her sister Sarah's family, waited until the next year, partly because Samuel and Ann's baby daughter became sick and died at the end of August 1860. Sarah's presence must have been a great comfort to Ann, not only during her grief over losing baby Mary Pearl, but because Ann was pregnant during their 1861 travel to Utah.¹¹ Ann gave birth to her third daughter, Eliza, just a month after they arrived.



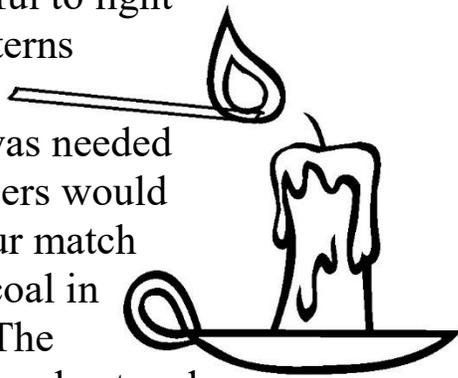
The Bunting family settled near each other in Kaysville, Utah.

The Bunting family women gathered for a family photo at Samuel Ashton's log cabin in Kaysville about 1869. L to R:

Helen Bunting Young, child Eliza Ward, matriarch Ann Slater Bunting, Mary Bunting Ashton, Samuel Ashton, Sarah Bunting Bosworth, Ann Bunting Ward surrounded by 3 of her small children, and Emma Ellen Ward standing at right.

Samuel Ward became a resourceful businessman. When he first got to Utah he manufactured **little wooden pegs** out of maple wood, which were used by cobblers to attach soles to shoes.

He also manufactured **sulfur matches** out of longer splints of wood, the tips of which were coated with sulfur. They were especially useful to light candles or lanterns when a small bright flame was needed quickly. Pioneers would touch the sulfur match head to a hot coal in the fireplace. The sulfur would combust and catch the wood splint on fire.



Samuel started making **bricks** out of local clay. Wet clay went into brick molds;¹² then wet bricks were allowed to air dry before they were put into a kiln. The clay bricks were heated so hot by a fire that they would glow and vitrify through a chemical process that made them into a hard, durable building material. Samuel's bricks were a reddish color.¹³ His clay pit and kilns were located about 350 North on Mountain Road in Kaysville.



Wooden Pegs for Shoes



New Shoe Sole with Wood Pegs

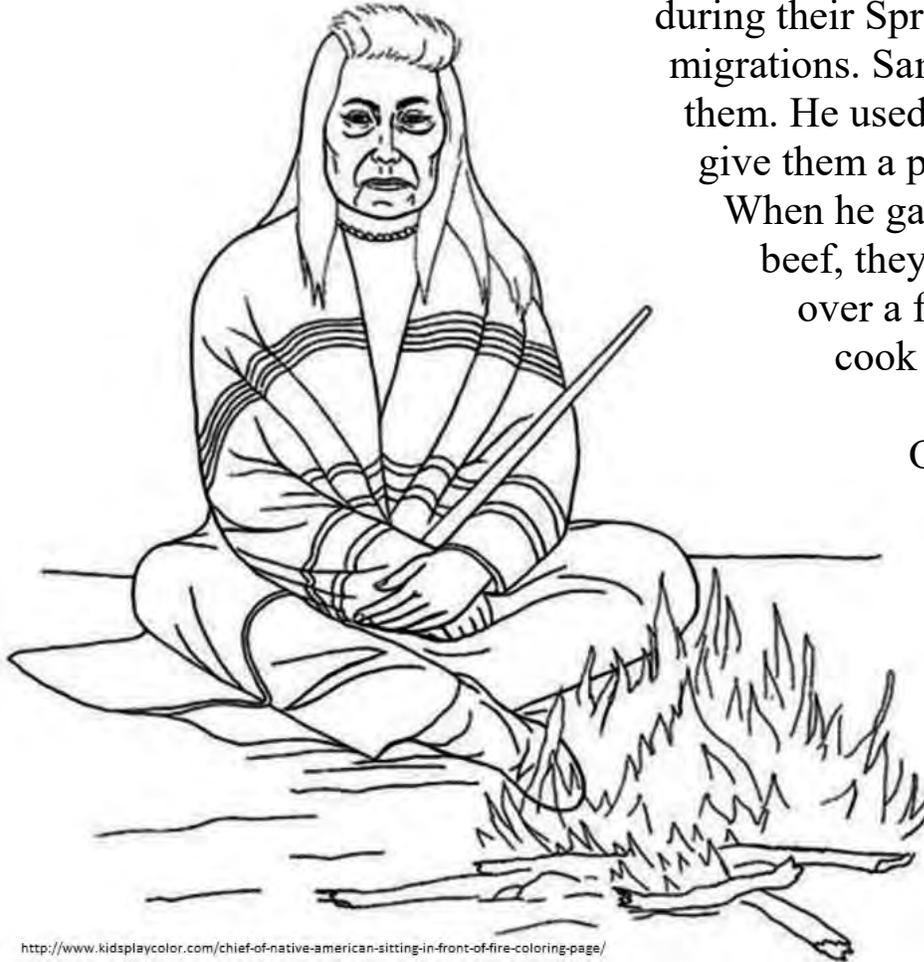


Worn-out Sole Showing Wood Pegs

Samuel and Ann also had their home on Mountain Road, which was near the first bench of old Lake Bonneville where Indians used to travel

during their Spring and Fall migrations. Samuel was kind to them. He used to feed them and give them a place to camp.

When he gave them slices of beef, they would hang it over a fire on a stick to cook it.



<http://www.kidsplaycolor.com/chief-of-native-american-sitting-in-front-of-fire-coloring-page/>

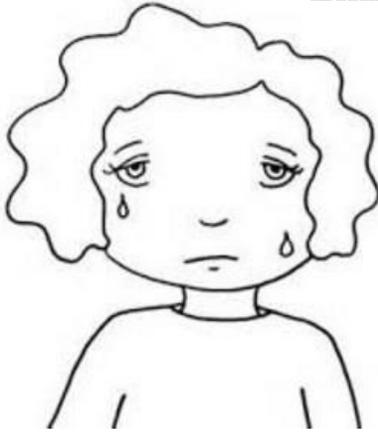
Once some of them stopped while an Indian woman went along somewhere to have a baby. As soon as it was born they went on their way.

After Samuel got an orchard established, he told some Indians they could have peaches off a certain tree, so for years when the peaches were ripe, the Indians came for their peaches. They would open their buckskin shirts, fill them with peaches, and ride off with their shirts full of peaches.

The Samuel Ward family was a faithful Latter-day Saint family. They walked three miles to church every Sunday in all kinds of weather. In addition to the fellowship they received from their church membership, they had support and encouragement from Ann's Bunting-family, which lived nearby.



Tragedy came to the Samuel Ward family in 1875 when his wife, Ann Bunting, died at the young age of 36. Fortunately, the two oldest girls, Emma (18) and Eliza (14) were of age to help the family, and their aunts, Mary Bunting Ashton (55) and Helen Bunting Young (48), were close neighbors. Neither aunt had any children. So the motherless family had domestic support at this difficult time when the grieving Samuel was building kilns to start his brick making business.



Events began to unfold which would bring help to Samuel. At the time of his wife's untimely death in Utah, Mormon missionaries in Scotland began teaching the gospel to Catherine Norman. When Samuel's oldest daughter Emma got married and moved away, Catherine was baptized in Scotland. When the Ward family in Utah was smitten by a diphtheria epidemic, which killed two of Samuel's sons, Catherine was sailing toward Utah on the steamship "Montana." By the time Samuel's house-keeping-daughter, Eliza, had married and moved away, Catherine had arrived at the Ogden railroad station and had spent time with her sister Mary Ann Hogg, who lived in nearby Morgan, Utah.

Although they hadn't known about each other before, **Samuel Ward** and **Catherine Norman** now met. He had three remaining children to care for: Ann (11), Robert (8) and Hannah (6). She had her three boys with her: James (8), John (6), and Henry (4). Each parent had compatible needs. He was 49 years old. She was 29. They were married and sealed in the Endowment House on April 10, 1879. Catherine received her temple endowments that same day.



For the first time in her life Catherine found herself living in a gospel centered home. Samuel provided family stability through his priesthood leadership, and financial security from his brick making business. Tempering these new blessings were the challenges of step-parenthood for both Samuel and Catherine, and she also had the unique need to cultivate a good relationship with the Bunting relatives who lived nearby. We don't know how successful she was at integrating with Samuel's extended family. Samuel accepted Catherine's boys as his own. The youngest (Henry) even adopted the surname Ward instead of Kirkland.

With her new husband, Catherine began bearing children again. Their first was a daughter, Sarah Harriot (1880), followed by two sons, George (1882) and Norman (1884). Their next baby, Samuel Norman (1885) lived just six months. Thereafter came Simeon Thomas (1887), Charles Heber (1889) and finally Catherine Isabell (1892).



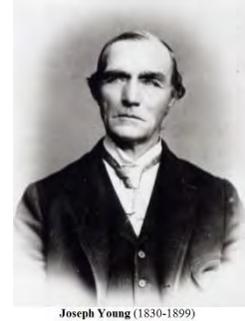
In addition to attending church on Sundays, Samuel made sure his children were baptized at the appropriate age. Catherine received her patriarchal blessing in 1883, which referenced the difficulties she had experienced and told her that better days were ahead of her. Samuel's children were sent to school, however Norman remembered needing to walk about a mile and a half to get there.¹⁴ Some of the older children also gained practical education by working in the brick yard and helping out around the home.

Samuel Ward was 64 when he died of cancer
April 20, 1894. His son, Robert Ward (22)
took over the brick making business. He
was married to Mary Ann Haddon.
Samuel's youngest daughter
Hannah (20) got married
two months
later,



so all of Ann Bunting's children were either dead or married and on their own. Catherine's three boys, who were born in Scotland, were now in their independent, young-adult years. That left Catherine with the six living children that Samuel had fathered, ages 2 to 14.

No probate records for Samuel's estate have been found. Whether Catherine received property or income for her support is not known, but six months after Samuel died, she married a 61-year-old widower named **Joseph Young** (1830-1899) on October 8, 1894. He was a member of the Kaysville LDS ward and had a farm in Layton. She was 45.



Joseph's first wife died ten months before he married Catherine. He suffered from depression and took to drinking. He may have needed the comfort of companionship, but his normally difficult behavior deteriorated into hostile resistance and stubborn pride.¹⁵ He got into some kind of dispute with his bishop and turned away from the Church. According to his grandson, Catherine's marriage to Joseph "was not of long duration or a successful and happy marriage... There developed a property problem and there was a separation."¹⁶

What attracted Catherine to Joseph is unknown, but a few months after their marriage, she took her young children and moved to Mink Creek, Idaho in 1895.¹⁷ In some way she had acquired the wherewithal to purchase farm property in Mink Creek. Her motivation for abandoning Kaysville, which had been the family home for 15 years, is unknown.

Mink Creek was a small LDS community with a self-built, rock meeting



The Oneida Stake Academy at the turn of the century.

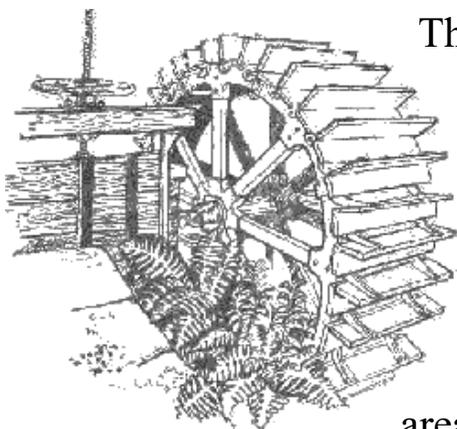
house and a school for Grades 1 - 6. To continue education beyond the 6th grade, a student had to go to the Oneida Stake Academy, a Church school in Preston, Idaho. Catherine's oldest daughter, Sarah Harriet Ward, started high school at the academy in 1897. While she was boarding there, away from her home in Mink Creek, she contracted consumption (tuberculosis) and died in Preston on September 8, 1898.

About 1897 Catherine met a man whose wife had died and left him with two children (ages 4 and 2). Her compassion for the children may have influenced her decision to marry him, even though she undoubtedly knew of his outlaw past. His name was **John Williamson Nelson** (1846-1921), also known as “Black Jack Nelson.” Their marriage date was January 3, 1898. He was the wayward son of a prominent Anti-Mormon family in Cache Valley, Utah. Earlier in his life he had stolen horses and cattle, and robbed stage coaches. He even spent time as a convict in Carson City Penitentiary for his crimes.¹⁸



John W. Nelson in 1895 holding son William with daughter Kathryn after their mother died.

"Nelson was pretty ornery" with the youngest of Catherine's children when they lived at Mink Creek. He got mad at Simeon one night and started to take after him. Sarah, the oldest girl in Catherine's family, "grabbed a skillet or knife off the stove and run him outside so he wouldn't beat up on them." Then, "two or three of the neighbors came over that night and caught Mr. Nelson and told him he better not be there by daylight. He just rolled up his bedroll and headed into the hills and they never saw or heard of him again."¹⁹ Despite Mr. Nelson's conflict with Catherine and her children, she continued to care for his two children as evidenced by them being with her in the 1900 census.



The family never talked much about their time at Mink Creek, even though they lived there about 12 years during the “growing up” years of the children. They did some farming there. The farm must have been relatively large, because Grandson Ivan Ward tells of a time his father, Charles Heber Ward and others were exploring the area and came across a water-wheel driven sawmill. They played around with the water-wheel until they got it

turning, but they couldn't get it to stop. In their anxiety about ruining the sawmill by leaving it running, they poured grease on all the moving parts and then made their escape from the scene. They never told anyone about their misdeed, but years later they learned the sawmill and the property it was on, belonged to their mother!²⁰

Catherine's family left Mink Creek when she decided to marry again, this time to **Purnell J. Owen** on May 22, 1906. She was 57 years old and he was 61. He had been married before and had several children. He seems to have taken up residence in several places, including Kilgore, Idaho, where he had a log cabin. Some of Catherine's younger boys stayed in that cabin for a while and joked that it was a three room house. They lived in one room. The second room was a chicken coop and the third room was a barn.



Catherine and Purnell probably made their residence in St. Anthony, Idaho. It is not known how long Purnell lived with Catherine or when he died. We have a photo of aged Catherine, standing on the porch of a house in St. Anthony.



At first, Catherine's children found work in Marysville, Idaho, which is about 16 miles northeast of St. Anthony.



Catherine's children were grown by the time they left Mink Creek in 1907. George was 25, Norman was 23. Simeon was 20, Charles was 18, and Catherine was 15. None of them were married. Ivan Ward heard a Marysville old-timer tell about the three youngest Ward teenagers spending the winter in a log cabin in Marysville.

Norman not only benefited from employment in Marysville, but he met Wilmer C. Green's faithful LDS family. He was attracted to their oldest daughter, Luella, whom he later married in the Logan Temple on June 2, 1909.



Norman Ward & wife Luella Green

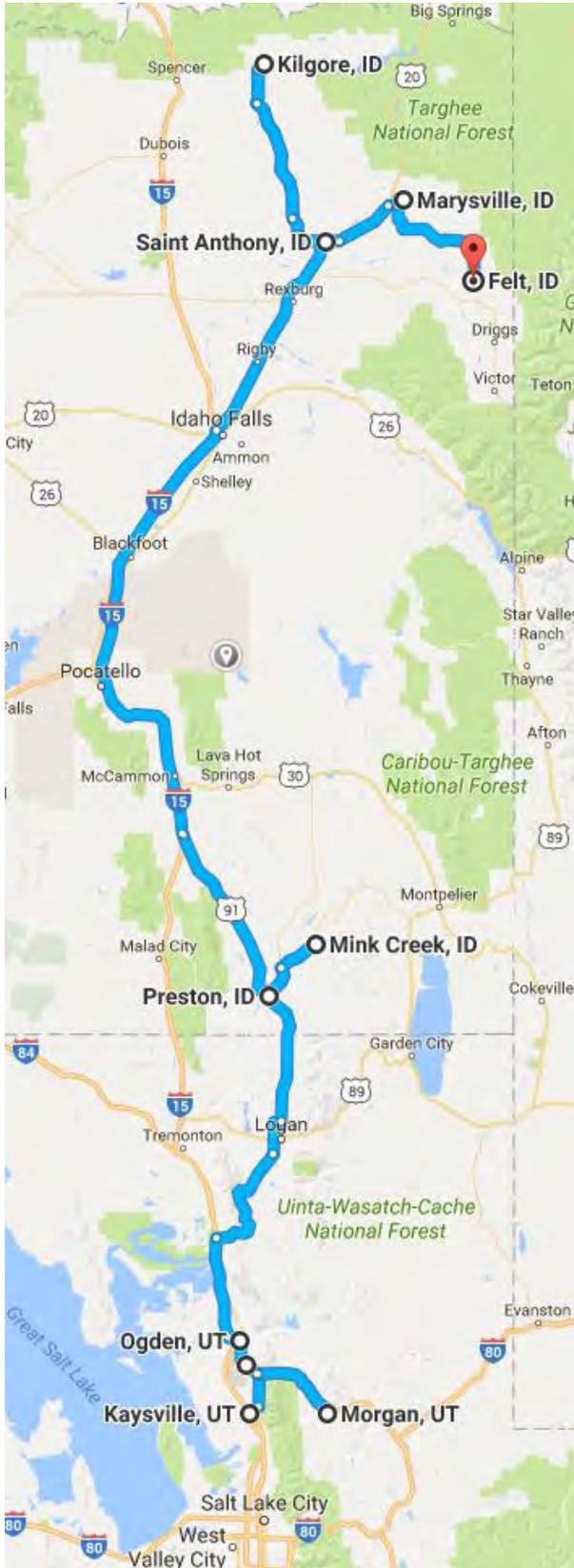
Catherine's children began to settle in the Badger Creek area, just west of the majestic Teton Mountains. The property that Norman and his never-married brother George farmed became part of Felt, Idaho. The brothers Simeon and Charles married sisters (Clarice Decker and Nancy Carolina Decker) and made their homes further east on Badger Creek. Little sister Catherine Isabel married Edgar Irvin Thompson in 1913.



L to R: Simeon Thomas Ward, George Ward, Catherine Isabel Ward Thompson, Norman Ward, and Charles Heber Ward

When their mother lived alone again, George and Norman arranged for her to stay in a log cabin nearby them. When Catherine could no longer care for herself, they took her to a nursing home in Salt Lake City, Utah where she lived about a month before dying at age 77 on October 30, 1926. She was buried in the Kaysville Cemetery, near Samuel Ward.

Map of Locations in Utah & Idaho



Children of Samuel and Catherine:

Father = James Kirkland

James Henry Kirkland (1871-1922)

John William Kirkland (1873-1917)

Henry Machamara Ward* (1875-1954)

*adopted Ward surname

Mother = Ann Slater Bunting

Emma Ellen Ward (1857-1934)

Mary Pearl Ward (1859-1860)

Eliza Ward (1861-1923)

Alma Ward (1863-1863)

William Ward (1864-1878)

Samuel Ward (1866-1878)

Ann Bunting Ward (1868-1948)

James Bunting Ward (1869-1871)

Robert Ward (1871-1947)

Hannah Ward (1873-1952)

Samuel & Catherine together

Sarah Harriet Ward (1880-1898)

George Ward (1882-1966)

Norman Ward (1884-1965)

Samuel Norman Ward (1885-1886)

Simeon Thomas Ward (1887-1959)

Charles Heber Ward (1889-1951)

Catherine Isabel Ward (1892-1944)

¹ William Norman, born March 8, 1806, enlisted in the Army at age 18 in Scotland. He served 4 ½ years in foreign service. Medical discharge in 1846 after 21 years of military duty. Awarded two good conduct badges.

² The British uniform had a red coat, with gold shoulder epaulettes, and a white belt across the chest.

³ William married Sara Thomson on March 27, 1843. She was a daughter of a soldier. He met her while he was stationed in Edinburgh, Scotland.

⁴ Sarah Dickenson Norman (b. 1785), widow of George Norman (b. 1774).

⁵ Mormon Migration record, Page 127. Steamship "Montana" Sailed June 15, 1878. Joseph F. Smith, Agent. Catherine Kirkland (26), James (4), John (3), Henry (Inf). Destination Remark: Ogden.

⁶ In December 1855, the emigrating Bunting family consisted of matriarch **Ann Slater Bunting** (1797-1874), her daughters **Mary Bunting** (1820-1900) with husband Samuel Ashton (1815-1890), **Helen Bunting** (1827-1898) with her husband William Lowe Young (1830-1919), **Ann Slater Bunting** (1837-1875) with her husband Samuel Ward (1829-1894), and her 4-year-old grandson **James Bunting** (1851-1859). They sailed with the "Emerald Isle" arriving in New York on December 29, 1855.

⁷ Matriarch Ann Slater Bunting's (1797-1874) only son, **John Slater Bunting** (1823-1899) lost his wife, Ann Shardlow in 1853 after their second baby died in 1852, so he left his 4-year-old son James in the care of his sisters and was the first of the Bunting family to immigrate to America. He sailed aboard the ship "Juventa" to Philadelphia, PA May 5, 1855.

⁸ Matriarch Ann Slater Bunting's (1797-1874) daughter, **Sarah Ann Bunting** (1823-1899) and her husband John Bosworth (1820-1899) were the last of the Bunting family to emigrate. In 1857 they sailed aboard the ship "George Washington" from Liverpool to Boston, taking their two sons, William (15) and James (13), with them.

⁹ William Young and his wife Helen Bunting took the family matriarch, Ann Slater Bunting (age 62), and traveled the Mormon Trail with the John Smith wagon train. They departed June 22, 1860 and arrived in Salt Lake Valley September 1, 1860.

¹⁰ Samuel Ashton and his wife Mary Bunting trekked the Mormon Trail with the Oscar Orlando Stoddard handcart company, probably because handcart travel was cheaper. They departed July 6, 1860 and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley September 24, 1860.

¹¹ Samuel Ward and his wife Ann Bunting with their 3-year-old daughter Emma Ellen, plus Ann's sister Sarah Bunting with her husband John Bosworth and their 17-year-old son James traveled together with the David H. Cannon Company of 225 individuals and 57 wagons, which departed Florence, Nebraska on June 1, 1861 and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley during the middle of August 1861.

¹² Brick mold photo from: The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
<http://www.history.org/almanack/life/trades/tradebri.cfm>

¹³ Kaysville City. 1976. "Kaysville, Our Town." Brickmaking, p.37. Printed by Moench Letter Service, Salt Lake City, Utah. 358 pages

¹⁴ Short handwritten personal history by Norman Ward. Photocopy in possession of Wanless Southwick

¹⁵ Shelly Dawson Davies. 2015. "Joseph Young and Elizabeth Wade, A Family History." shelleydd@verizon.net
www.DaviesDawsonHistory.weebly.com

¹⁶ Reported by his grandson, John F. Young, and quoted by Shelly Dawson Davies.

¹⁷ "In 1895 we moved from Davis County to Mink Creek, Idaho." Handwritten personal history by Norman Ward. Photocopy in possession of Wanless Southwick

¹⁸ Larry D. Christiansen. "The Life, Times and Riddle of Cache Valley's Black Jack Nelson." 47p.; seen at <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~utcache/nelson/Nelson-John-W.pdf>

¹⁹ Audio tape made October 19, 2006 of Ivan Ward remembering his father Charles Heber Ward tell the story about John W. "Black Jack" Nelson who married his mother Catherine Norman Ward in 1898. Recording in the possession of Wanless Southwick.

²⁰ Audio tape made October 19, 2006 by Ivan Ward. Recording in the possession of Wanless Southwick.

Acknowledgments:

Maureen Ward (daughter-in-law of Clifford Ward, Norman Ward's son) and the Ward Family Organization, Clifford Ward, President, did genealogical research about Samuel Ward's families and Catherine Norman's family with James Kirkland. They self-published a small gray booklet entitled "Family of Samuel Ward 1829-1894 and Succeeding Generations to 1957." Later, in 1989, they distributed a binder of historical records entitled "Family History Records of Samuel Ward and Catherine Norman, their Family and Their Ancestors."

Janet Cox (descendant of Ann Slater Bunting Ward through her eldest daughter Emma Ellen Ward) provided family histories written by Phyllis Chapman Ames in 2001.

Estelle Ward provided the curiosity and drive to investigate her husband's, Rueland Ward's, (Norman Ward's Son) family history. She was the one who found the 1906 marriage certificate for "Catherine Nelson" and "Purnel J. Owen."

Ivan Ward (son of Charles Ward) was gracious enough to probe his memory deeply in an interview with Estelle Ward, her daughter Jerrie Lynn Ward, and Jerrie's husband Wanless Southwick on October 19, 2006. Ivan allowed an audio recording to be made of the interview. He was 89 years old at the time.

Jerrie W. Southwick (daughter of Rueland and Estelle Ward) for her research and proofreading of this family history coloring book.