

**Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903
&
Lovina Campbell Campbell 1828-1903**



Solomon Leonard



Lovina

CAMPBELL

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

This is the complex story of the involvement of the Campbell family with a new religion, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and the Campbell's struggle for survival that came with it. Therefore, to help readers understand what was taking place in the Campbell's family life, regardless of their location, some related Church History and United States History has been included.

1825, Aug 29, Solomon Leonard Campbell was born¹ at Hornby, Steuben, New York, being the second son and third child of Benoni & Mary Leonard Campbell². Solomon was welcomed by an older sister Elizabeth, and a brother Matthew. His paternal grandparents being Jonathan & Phoebe Eunice Button Campbell, while his maternal grandparents were Solomon & Hulda Hodge/Orcutt Leonard.

1830 Census³ Hornby, Steuben New York.

Benoni Campbell

2 males under 5 (John & Samuel J)

2 males ages 5-10 (Soloman & Matthew)

1 male 30-40 (Benoni)

1 female 5-10 (Elizabeth)

1 female 25-30 (Mary)

1830 Mar 26, The first printing of the Book of Mormon became available and missionaries traveling in pairs, met with the Campbell family who accepted the revealed Word of God in the newly formed Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

1832 Father Benoni believed the Book of Mormon and joined the "Mormon" Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, at the same time as Solomon's grandparents, Jonathan & Phoebe Campbell. Newly converted Saints were asked to gather at Ohio.

1833 The Campbell family moved to Kirtland, Ohio where the Saints were gathering. Peace and harmony around Kirtland lasted until the Lord told the Saints to build a temple.

1833 July 23, The foundations stone for a temple was laid at Kirtland, and the interesting life of peace gradually disappeared. Father Benoni was a carpenter along with Solomon's uncle William and together they labored to help build the temple. As a 8 year old boy, Solomon also could have helped by picking up small rocks, taking drinks to the workers, carrying for the horses and other various chores.

1834 May 8, The Prophet, Joseph Smith left Kirtland, Ohio for Missouri, as the leader of Zions's Camp to bring relief to Saints expelled from Jackson County, Missouri who were being severely persecuted because of their religious beliefs.

1835 Aug 17, At a special conference held at Kirtland, Ohio, The Doctrine & Covenants, as a standard work of the Church, was approved.

1835 Nov. Plastering on the Kirtland temple began.

¹LDS Church Ward/Branch Records, Iowa Branches Members Index 1829 - 1859, Volumes I and II, Ronald G. Watt, (Historical Department Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints 1991, Copyright LDS Church). *Solomon Leonard, Birth 29 Aug 1825 [1] Gender Male Residence 1846 Mount Pisgah Branch, Union, Iowa, USA, Person ID I4217, Father: Benoni Campbell, b. 1800.*

² Patriarchal Blessing Index. *Campbell, Solomon, Born: 29 Aug 1825 at Hornby, Steuben, New York, Father: Benoni, Mother: Mary, Given: 14 Jul 1854 at Gt. Salt Lake City, Utah*

³USA 1830 Census (1 Jun, 12 months to get data), Hornby, Steuben, New York, Roll 107, page 335

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

1836 Mar 27th, A great day for the Saints and surely the Campbell family as the Kirtland, Ohio temple was dedicated. A wonderful event happened when the Savior appeared within the Kirtland Temple, 3 Apr 1836 to accept it! However, peace did not last for very long, and soon they found themselves enduring hardships, privations, persecutions, mobbing, and finally, expulsion from Ohio, it was anything but easy for the Church or family.

1837 July 19, Heber C Kimball and six others arrived in Liverpool, England on the first overseas mission where many would believe the teachings and join the church, immigrate to Zion in the USA.

1838 Jan 16th, When bitter persecutions forced the prophet, Joseph Smith, to leave Kirtland, Benoni's family left for safety as they moved to Homer, Medina, Ohio, next to Benoni's younger brother Joel, where it has been said they lived for one year before moving to either Commerce, Illinois or Holt county.

1838 Oct Persecutions and battles escalated in Missouri against the Saints, mobs burned houses and crops, rustled cattle, detained prisoners and threatened the Saints with death. Governor Boggs refused to go to the area and see for himself, instead he ordered his militia to war, relying solely upon false reports of a Mormon insurrection. Therefore he stated, "The Mormons must be treated as enemies and must be exterminated or driven from the state, if necessary for the public good. Their outrages are beyond all description."⁴ issuing an extermination order on 27 Oct 1838. This gave the mobs power to destroy, which they started just 3 days later.

1838 Oct 30, A mob of 240 men descended upon the 20-30 families at Haun's Mill, just 12 miles east of Farr West, who had not followed the council of Joseph Smith to leave their homes due to violence in the area. Those Saints who did not escape or hide in the hills were randomly shot, murdered, hacked to pieces, at least 17 were murdered, and many wounded. News spread sorrow and terror to the remaining Saints with the news of the Haun's Mill Massacre.

1838 Oct 31 The arrest and imprisonment of Joseph Smith in the Liberty Jail in Missouri, encouraged over 8,000 Saints to cross from Missouri east into Quincy, Illinois in the cold fall months to escape the extermination order issued by Governor Boggs against any "Mormon"⁵.

1839 Apr The Saints needed a safe place to gather as they were being forced from their homes. The arrival of Joseph Smith at Quincy, Illinois on April 22, 1839, from his imprisonment in Missouri, was a signal for action. Two days after Joseph's arrival, he called a Council of the Church at which time Joseph Smith, Bishop Vinson Knight, and Alonzo Ripley were appointed to go to Iowa to select a place for the gathering of the exiled people. The Church Committee spent several days looking at different locations in Lee County, Iowa, and around Commerce, Hancock County, Illinois.⁶

By May the committee purchased 135 acres for \$5,000 and in addition, a large farm for \$9,000 dollars in Commerce, Illinois for the Saints to build and dwell upon and give them a place to gather.⁷ Commerce was literally a wilderness; land mostly covered with trees and bushes, much of it so wet that it was impossible for teams to work.⁸

⁴ Church History In the Fulness of Times, Religion 341-43, page 201

⁵ Our Heritage, page 51

⁶ Landmarks & Events Along the Historic Mormon Trail, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, page 5-6

⁷ Landmarks & Events Along the Historic Mormon Trail, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, page 6

⁸ Landmarks & Events Along the Historic Mormon Trail, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, page 6-8

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

The first homes in Nauvoo were huts, tents and a few abandoned buildings. By June the first log house was built by the Saints and as time and capital allowed, frame homes were erected and later still, brick homes were built as the Saints continued to arrive and prosper. In five years they transformed a stretch of high prairie and wooded bluffs, a malarial river bottom swamp, and a fever and ague hamlet called Commerce, into the city of Zion, becoming the largest town in all of Illinois at that time.⁹

1840 Apr 21, The postmaster general of the US changed the name of Commerce, to Nauvoo, which now contained 250 houses and was increasing in population daily.¹⁰

(The 1840 census cannot be found for Benoni's family in any of the eastern states).

1841 Jan 15th, The First Presidency of the Church invited 'the wealthy to remove to Nauvoo and...establish and ...cultivate farms, that a permanent inheritance might be secured...for the gathering of the poor'.

1841 April 6, The corner stones were laid for the Nauvoo Temple which when completed would cost the struggling Saints \$1,000,000.

1841 July The Saints continued to gather and many homes graced the city. Life was hard for the Saints as persecutions increased, regardless of where the Saints lived at the time.

1844 Spring, Plans for colonizing in the West were initiated, an exploring party was organized to hunt out a good location somewhere in the mountains where the Saints could live their religion without persecution.

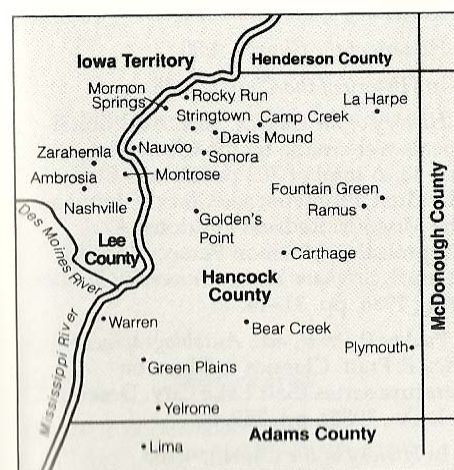
1844 June 18, Due to persecution, Joseph Smith placed Nauvoo under Martial law

1844 June 22, Governor Ford insisted Joseph and Hyrum Smith go to Carthage to answer false charges against them.

1844 June 27th, Joseph Smith and his brother, Hyrum Smith were martyred/assassinated while in the Carthage Jail at Carthage, Illinois, by a mob of about 200 men with darkened faces.¹¹

Troubles immediately increased for the 'Saints' with Joseph's death. The Saints prepared to leave their beloved city, trying to sell their homes and land. Valuable farms, beautiful homes were exchanged at great sacrifice for wagons, horses and cattle. Tents, wagon covers made out of anything fabric they happened to have. Iron brought into Nauvoo kept the blacksmiths working day and night. Life was in a turmoil, always fear dwelling in their hearts, along with love for the Lord, struggling to survive.

1845 Oct. 1 The Saints were told to prepare for an exodus to the west, at General conference which was held in the partially finished Temple.¹²



Several communities of Saints grew up in Hancock County, Illinois, and Lee County, Iowa, during the Nauvoo era. Population estimates for the area totaled between fifteen and twenty thousand people by the time of the exodus from Illinois in 1846.

⁹ Landmarks & Events Along the Historic Mormon Trail, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, page 8

¹⁰ Landmarks & Events Along the Historic Mormon Trail, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, page 7

¹¹ Church History In the Fulness of Times, Religion 341-43, Map, page 223

¹² Church History In the Fulness of Times, Religion 341-43, page 302

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

1846 Feb 2nd, With persecution, threats and evidence the Illinois state militia intended to prevent the Saints from going West, the 12 Apostles agreed that it was imperative to start west immediately, and thus it began.

1846, Feb 4, In the bitter cold of winter...evacuation of the city of Nauvoo, started as the first covered wagons crossed the Mississippi River on flatbeds or ferries, under the leadership of President Brigham Young. The Saints had to leave in such a hurry that they were not fully prepared, having little food, no homes but a wagon or tent, a very difficult time as they struggled to gather for safety, help each other and to survive.

1846 Feb 14-19, It snowed 8 inches. Then one morning it was 12 degrees below zero and the Mississippi River froze over, making the Saints crossing quicker and easier as the teams and wagons could cross the frozen river into Missouri. Saints were only partially prepared for their hasty departure as they crossed the Mississippi River with fear and faith as they knew not where they were going. Many had no shelter, some only had tents and some of those were blown down by the northwest wind.

1846 Apr 24, The Brigham Young vanguard company's went 144 Miles west of Nauvoo and 122 miles east of Missouri River and helped make a permanent camp at Garden Grove, Iowa. To the pioneer, Garden Grove was like a haven in the wilderness. There the saints cleared 300 acres of land, planted crops, built log homes and cut rails for fencing, people worked together for the good of all, which would help other Saints who would be coming later.¹³

1846 Parley Pratt and a group of men went looking for the next permanent camp for the saints. Crossing a branch of the Grand River, using nothing but a compass, his exploring group rode through large and fertile prairies, land with groves of trees, uninhabited and wild. Crossing small streams daily, while some streams the group had to bridge due to overflowing caused by rain. Several days passed before Parley Pratt took his horse and rode off by himself, trying to find one of the main branches of the Grand River which they had expected to find for some time. After 3-4 miles of beautiful prairie he found tree groves, good timber country on rounded and sloping hills, several deer and wolves, bounded into the groves. To the west he could see a main branch of the Grand River. "This is Mount Pisgah!" he exclaimed. He returned to camp, with the report that he had found the long-sought river branch. Soon the group was camped in the beautiful groves of trees, where they awaited the arrival of the President and council. Mt. Pisgah was located on a branch of the Grand River on lands claimed by the Pottawattamie Indians, who were friendly with the pioneers.¹⁴

1846 May 27, The day the vanguard company of pioneers left Garden Grove, led by Brigham Young, word came that the United States was at war with Mexico.

1846 June 1-26 The arrival of the United States troops caused panic among the Saints, when Captain James Allen arrived with three dragoons at Mt. Pisgah. After Capt. Allen visited with Pres. Young and explained what was needed with the US at War. It was at Mt. Pisgah & Council Bluffs where the recruiting sergeant soon raised four companies between July 13-14th, which came to nearly 600 souls. Solomon's brother Samuel, just 2 years younger and his uncle, Jonathan, answered the call for five hundred volunteers to join the United States Forces in the war against Mexico, they belonged to Company 'E'. This group became known as the Mormon Battalion. It was difficult for these men to leave their families behind, hoping that they would be cared for by others in their absence.

¹³ Landmarks and Events Along the Historic Mormon Trail, Published by Daughters of Utah Pioneers, pg 14-16.

¹⁴ Landmarks and Events Along the Historic Mormon Trail, Published by Daughters of Utah Pioneers, pg 15-16.

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

1846 When the Campbell family arrived at Mt. Pisgah, the family was assigned to stay and grow crops for the coming Saints. Solomon was a resident at Mount Pisgah in LDS Church Branch Records (see footnote 1).

1846 Sep.15, Any Mormons left in Nauvoo began the last desperate exodus. Winter Quarters was established, at Florence, Nebraska as a place for the expelled Saints to gather. Located on the west side of the Missouri River, the temporary settlement was laid out by the people. Many built log houses covered with dirt and willows. Others dug caves in the side of a hill making relatively comfortable dwelling places. A grist mill would be build, also a council house in which to hold meetings.¹⁵

1846 Sep 17, All the 'Poor' Saints in Nauvoo had been removed, the city left to the mobs.

1847-1850 Family states that the Campbell family worked in Council Bluffs (Kanesville, Pottawattamie, Iowa) and Holt Co, Missouri for four years to earn sufficient funds to take them on the westward journey with the Saints to SLC. Council Bluffs evolved from the council held Aug 3, 1804 between Lewis & Clark and the Oto and Winnebago Indians, and the bluffs that line the Missouri River in that location.¹⁶

1847 Apr 17th, The 1st Pioneer company left with Brigham Young from Winter Quarters, comprised of 148 people. They followed the north bank of the Platte Rivers on a trail first made by the Indians and used by explorers and trappers. The land was flat, having a few scattered farms along the way. The trail always dusty in good weather, turned to mud and muck whenever it rained. When they had traveled about 525 miles, they arrived at Fort Laramie where the trail crossed to the South side of the North Platte River. There they followed the Oregon Trail to where the North Platte and the Sweetwater Rivers met - today Casper, Wyoming. They continued along the Sweetwater to the Continental Divide at South Pass, followed various small rivers for about one hundred miles to Fort Bridger, a distance of another 400 miles. At Fort Bridger they left the Oregon Trail after finding the barely visible Donner trail of 1846 they followed that. It led through Echo and East canyons, over the Big Mountain, on down Emigration Canyon and into the Great Salt Lake basin, the most difficult part of their entire journey.¹⁷

1847 July 24 The pioneer trek from the Missouri River ended when Brigham Young entered the Salt Lake Valley. During the remainder of the year, 'Ten Pioneer companies would cross the plains for a total of 2,095 people coming to Utah'¹⁸.

1847 Oct. 11-16, Returning Battalion men arrived in Salt Lake and here the Campbell's liked what they saw in Weber area and planned to return with their families. Thus the Campbell's, uncle Jonathan, siblings Solomon & Samuel would play an important role in the settling of North Ogden, Weber, Utah.

The two Campbell Battalion Members returning East, found life had changed for them. Solomon's uncle Jonathan Campbell, found that his wife, Charity, had died at Winter Quarters, his new daughter Charity, who was born just after he left, had also died. A daughter, Emma, who was 8 yrs old was taken in by the Philip Klingensmith family, while his 2 older children Aboil and Nephi were in other's care.

¹⁵ Landmarks & Events Along the Historic Mormon Trail, Published by Daughters of Utah Pioneers, pg 18

¹⁶ Landmarks & Events Along the Historic Mormon Trail, Published by Daughters of Utah Pioneers, pg 17

¹⁷ Landmarks & Events Along the Historic Mormon Trail, Published by Daughters of Utah Pioneers, pg 2-3

¹⁸ Church History In the Fulness of Times, Religion 341-43, page 337

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

Samuel Joseph Campbell, single, stayed at Utah or returned in an unidentified company in 1848 where he met Clarissa Rebecca Frances Hall.¹⁹

1847-1849 Either way, the two Campbell relatives: Jonathan and Samuel returned to the Weber area and set up tents and dreamed of building a settlement there.

During these beginning years, the Shoshone Indian trouble increased through the killing of an Indian by a white man. The Indians in turn killed a mill wright employee on Farr's Mill in Ogden. The Indians spirit of revenge ran so high that the new settlers were forced to retreat into Buenaventura Fort, later known as Brown's Fort (until 1851).

1848 Oct 9, The Saints were heart broken when they received word that the interior of the Nauvoo Temple was burned by an arsonist²⁰, all their sacrifices destroyed.

Back in Missouri, prior and during this time, Solomon courted his cousin, Lavinia Campbell - daughter of Joel and Mercy Miranda (Hill) Campbell. He succeeded and won her heart.

1848 Dec 13, State of Missouri, County of Holt, *I David E. Holman a Justice of the Peace of the County aforesaid did on the 13th day of December 1848 join together in marriage Solomon L. Campbell and Lovina Campbell Dec. 23, 1848. David B. Holman J.P.*^{21 22}

The new bride, Lovina Campbell, was born 26 June 1828, in the small community at Tioga County,²³ N.Y., being the daughter of Joel Campbell and Mercy Miranda Hill. We know little of her early childhood. Her family had accepted the gospel of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and joined the Saints in Harrisville, near Kirtland, Ohio, in 1836. Lovina saw and heard the Prophet Joseph preach in the Kirtland Temple. She received a testimony of the Prophet Joseph Smith and the Book of Mormon that stayed with her throughout her lifetime.

1849/50 Jan 16, It has been said that Solomon & Lovina remained for some time in Holt Co./Orange, Missouri until their first child, a son, Joel was born. (Wm Garrad says Joel was born in Orange Co Missouri)^{24 25}.

1849/50 At age 88 years, Lovina's grandfather, Jonathan died, likely at Holt Missouri before the family moved to Council Bluffs or Mt Pisgah. Today the campsite at Mount Pisgah is marked by a cemetery that

¹⁹ Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel lists those filing for lots in 1848 in SL Recorders office & land records 1847-1860

²⁰ Church History In the Fulness of Times, Religion 341-43, page 242

²¹ Holt County, Missouri, Marriage Records 1841-1920, 1005,349 Holt County, Missouri Marriage Records, Recorder of Deeds, page 16. (Note, Both the 13th and 23th December are as written. Two last proceedings filed for record on 25 Dec 1848, John Collins, Recorder.)

²² There is disagreement as to when Solomon and Lovina were married but the Holt County, Missouri marriage records (GS 1005349 has copies of the original certificate and the 13 December 1848 is correct.)

²³ Note: There are many of the descendants of Solomon and Lovina who disagree as to the birth place of Lovina, however, when she was given her Patriarchal Blessing on 18 July 1854 she said she was born in Tioga County, New York. She should know where she was born!

²⁴ Joel was 1years old in the 1850 Census of Weber, Utah."...Joel, 1, male, born MO"

²⁵ Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847-1868, Stephen Markham Co. 1850 - Joel an infant

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

commemorates the hundreds of pioneers who died there between 1846-1852 when the last of the Saints had left.²⁶

1849 May 2, Samuel Joseph, married Clarissa Rebecca Frances Hall at Salt Lake City and they settle in Weber Co.

1850 Jan - Spring Solomon with his father, Benoni, fitted out teams and joined a company of Latter-Day Saints emigrating to Utah under the leadership of Stephen Markham.

1850 May 27, A Tornado demolished three of the standing exterior walls of the Nauvoo Temple.²⁷

1850 Jun 20-27 The Stephen Markham Company left Kanessville, Iowa (present day Council Bluffs) with 50 wagons: Campbell's listed in alphabetical order on the roster: Campbell, Benoni (50), Deborah (20), Elisha Leonard (9), Heber Kimball (5), Hulda Henrietta (23), Joel (infant), John Leonard (21), Joseph Hyrum (12), Mary (47), Mary Lovina (22), Solomon Leonard (25).

The company organized in the usual manner with captains of hundreds, fifties and tens, with outriders on each side. Loose cattle and horses were driven behind. Where conditions would permit, they traveled three abreast, sometimes the cattle would stampede and it would be several days before they could go on again. Many individuals were not familiar with teaming, handling of ox teams of two and three yoke to a wagon, camping out, fording streams, swimming rivers and night herding. These experiences were not the most pleasant. As a means of protection, camp was formed by arranging the wagons in a circle making a corral, the tongues outside, the fore-wheel of one wagon locked into the hind-wheel of the one ahead. It was a policy of the captain to reach water each Saturday night, and to remain over Sunday and rest, however a few times it was necessary to travel all day Sunday and part of the night to reach water. All able travelers were forced to walk, it was a long, weary, tiresome journey walking day after day. Danger was ever present, however, as the Indians were none too friendly and large herds of buffalo were a menace to the cattle as they would stampede them. Although trials were many and night time found them tired and weary, they had times of rejoicing and recreation around the evening camp fires. Someone would bring out their violin and there would be singing and dancing, often the captain would give a short talk, the bugle would sound and all would retire to a hard bed and sleep. How they rejoiced to sing the songs of Zion, especially "Come, Come Ye Saints."²⁸

1850 June 23rd, Was the day the Markham company, with which they were traveling, was stricken with the dreadful cholera, and in the next few days eleven of their number would die.

1850 June 29, Solomon's brother, John, 22 years old (traveling with the company just ahead) was sent ahead to dig a grave for a woman in there company which was very sick and not expected to live. The unexpected happened and she did not die, but got better, John's company continued on, leaving an open grave behind.

1850 June 30th, Less than twenty-four hours later, Solomon's mother, Mary, 48 years old, was buried in the very grave, by Ashland, Nebraska, which her son John had helped dig for some other mother.

1850 July, Solomon was baptized into the 'Mormon' Church by Thomas McKean²⁹.

²⁶ Landmarks & Events Along the Historic Mormon Trail, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, pg 16-17

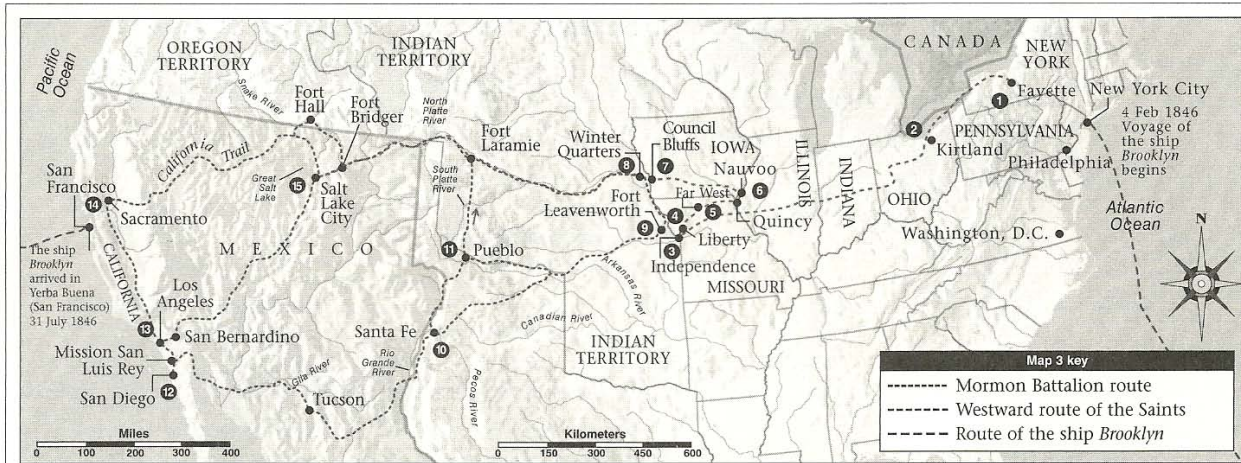
²⁷ Church History In the Fulness of Times, Religion 341-43, page 242

²⁸ Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847-1868-@lds.cor/churchhistory/library/pioneercompanysearch

²⁹ Solomon's Obituary/Funeral program or Book/Newspaper article, The Standard, Ogden, Utah, Saturday, March 7, 1903 page 7

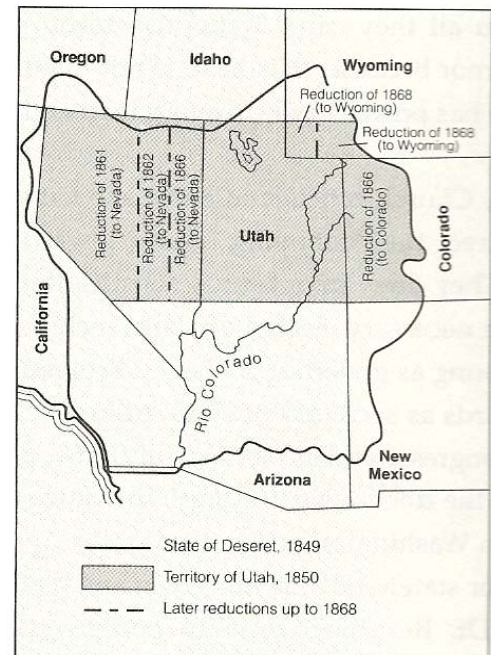
Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

1850 July 4, Father Benoni, age 50, followed in death along the Ox-Bow Trail in Nebraska
1850 July 9, Little brother, Heber K. Campbell just 5 years old, was buried along the Platte River Trail. With both parents deceased, Solomon & Lovina cared for, comforted and nurtured Solomon's surviving younger brothers and sisters; Deborah, Hulda H, Joseph H, Elisha L. along with her own son for the remainder of the trip, and afterwards. The trek was long, hot and dusty, and everyone who could was expected to walk. Often the company stopped at streams to let the travelers cool and wash off the blood from their aching feet.



Map 3: The Westward Movement of the Church

- Fayette.** The Prophet Joseph Smith left Fayette for Kirtland, Ohio, in January 1831. The three New York branches followed in April and May 1831 under the Lord's command to gather (see D&C 37-38).
- Kirtland.** The headquarters of the Church from early February 1831 to 12 January 1838, when the Prophet moved to Far West, Missouri.
- Independence.** The Lord identified Independence as the center place of Zion in July 1831 (see D&C 57:2-3). Mobs forced the Saints from here in November 1833.
- Liberty.** The Saints from Jackson County gathered in this area from 1833 until 1836, when they were required to leave.
- Far West.** A refuge was established here for the Saints from 1836 to 1838. It was the headquarters of the Church for part of 1838. In 1838-39 the Saints were forced to flee to Illinois.
- Nauvoo.** The headquarters of the Church from 1846. About two years after the martyrdom of the Prophet and his brother Hyrum, the Saints move to Council Bluffs (Kanesville). The pioneers arrive in June 1846. Members of the Mormon Battalion departed on 21 July 1846 under Lieutenant Colonel James Allen.
- Council Bluffs (Kanesville).** The pioneers arrive in June 1846. Members of the Mormon Battalion departed on 21 July 1846 under Lieutenant Colonel James Allen.
- Winter Quarters.** The headquarters settlement of the Saints en route to the Salt Lake Valley (1846-48). A vanguard company under the direction of President Brigham Young departed in April 1847.
- Fort Leavenworth.** The Mormon Battalion was ordered here before starting the march west in August 1846.
- Santa Fe.** Lieutenant Colonel Philip Cooke commanded the Mormon Battalion as it marched from here on October 1846.



The proposed state of Deseret

30

1850 Sep, Congress approved the Territory of Utah. The original size of the Territory was about 225,000 square miles, being bounded by Oregon, east by the summit of the Rocky

³⁰ Doctrine & Covenants and Church History Class Member Study Guide, 1999, page 31

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

Mountains, south by the 37th Parallel, west by California. It has been much reduced to present day size.³¹

At this point in the story, some background taken from North Ogden Ward History will help readers: In 1824 a wholesale fur merchant, Mr. Ashley, came West by way of South Pass & Green River, with over 150 Men. Upon arriving at Great Salt Lake Basin he divided his company into smaller groups and sent them to different directions to trap beaver, which abounded in large numbers in rivers and mountain streams. A Mr. Ogden was in charge of a group which pitched their tents on the soil to be known 27 years later as “Ogden Hole”, Brownsville, and still later as North Ogden. Camping, trapping furs, trading with the many tribes of Indians that roamed the area in large numbers, through the abundance of game; including buffalo, bear, elk, deer, etc., they were afforded the pleasure of abundant hunting. After the departure of Mr. Ogden and his company, land was left for over 20 years with the roaming Indian’s in control.³²

The Mormons soon branched out from Salt Lake City going into Weber County, starting with the purchase of Miles Goodyear’s claim for \$1,950. The purchase, according to a letter written from John Smith to Brigham Young on March 6, 1848, was made on the advice of the Salt Lake Council by Captain James Brown, famous in the Mormon Battalion. James had just returned to Utah from California with \$3,000 of Battalion pay, part of the pay was earned by the Pueblo Detachment, and part was earned by Brown. Captain James Brown received a deed of purchase on Nov. 13, 1847. Miles Goodyear turned over to Brown improvements and livestock, including 75 goats, 75 cattle, 12 sheep and 6 horses. Captain James Brown with his family, a brother Clinton Brown, a Mr. Myers and a Mr. Therlkill settled on the Goodyear claim. Captain Brown opened up the land to pioneers seeking homes and established a settlement called Brownsville. On January 25, 1850, Brigham Young laid out a plan for an enlarged community and renamed it Ogden.³³

1850 Sept Again returning from Winter Quarters to Weber, Utah Jonathan brought his son, Aboil. Jonathan had married Lucinda Austin Shipman Callahan after her arrival in Oct 1848. Lucinda took over the care of his young children, including his other son, Nephi, who arrived with an unidentified company between 1847-1850 but in time for the 1850 census at Weber.

1850 Oct 1-3, The Stephen Markham Co arrived in Salt Lake City where Solomon Campbell met with Jonathan & Samuel Campbell who had arrived previously.

1850 Census USA Weber County³⁴, (census just states Weber County - no towns given)

Solomon L. Campbell, 24, Male, Farmer, 20, born N. Y. (2)

...Lovina, 22, female, born N. Y.

...Joel, 1, male, born MO

...Joseph H., 14, male, born Ohio (Joseph H. is Solomon's younger brother)

1850 Census show that most settlers in Weber County, were educated and trained in variety of vocations and professions. The population of 1,141 listed in Weber county included 200 farmers, 24 laborers, 20 blacksmiths, 19 carpenters, 10 tailors, 8 masons, 6 school teachers, 5 coopers, 5 shoemakers, 5 sailors, 5 merchants, 3 saddlers, 3 millwrights, 3 yeomen, 2 wagon makers, 2 tenders, 1 each of the following:

³¹ Church History In the Fulness of Times, Religion 341-43, map page 354

³² North Ogden Ward History, page 1

³³ History of North Ogden, page 5

³⁴ 1850 Census, (1 June, allowing 5 months to get data) US/CAN979.228X2c, pg 9. #58,

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

gardener, clerk, tanner, currier, potter, machinist, engineer, wood carver, dentist, cabinet maker, soap maker, dairyman, wheel wright, printer, peddler, book binder, baker, artist, chair maker, stonecutter, and saddletree maker. The census listed 155 students. Among citizens, aged twenty or older, 14 were illiterate.

³⁵

1851 March 4-10 In the spring, Jonathan and Samuel returned to North Ogden with 10 families including: Solomon Campbell, Thomas Dunn, Lemuel Mallony, Benjamin Cazier, Newton D. Hall, Newman J. Blodgett, Franklin G. Clifford, Enock Burns, David Garner, and Noah Brimhall being among them; Robert Montgomery soon followed and by fall of that year there were twenty families in North Ogden. Solomon, helped make a permanent settlement of North Ogden.³⁶ Some of the first ‘homes’ were crudely constructed dugouts built in the sides of hills, or they dug holes in the ground like a cellar with perpendicular walls and then sheered up with rocks. Using rocks helped to stabilize the walls of the dugouts and also cleared the land for cultivation. Roofs were constructed of saplings laid close together over the dugout, which were then covered with reeds or grass, then 2-3 feet of earth. Cowhide was hung over the entrance as a doorway, stone fireplace provided heat and light and used for cooking. The dugouts often served as root cellars after the pioneers moved into log cabins.³⁷

Solomon Campbell built the first log house in North Ogden, in 1851. They lived in the center of the present town of North Ogden just south of a natural spring of fine cold water, abt. 2550 N 528 E.³⁸

Mormon women carried a heavier load than other western pioneer women because their husbands, father and brothers were frequently away on missions or other Church assignments, and the managing of the family resources fell to the women and the older children. All of this was in addition to their normal duties of cooking and canning, drying fruit, grinding wheat, washing, ironing, quilting, sewing, darning, spinning, weaving, making soap and sugar, preparing for weddings, attending funerals, maintaining and beautifying homes, raising children and attending to Church duties. Some helped the family survive economically, they sewed, took in laundry, made and sold butter, cheese, dried fruit, rag carpets, shoes, hats, yarn, cloth, candlewick, and candles. Others taught school or were midwives. The sisters cooperated with each other in the settlements, since few homes were totally self-sufficient.³⁹

1851 May 21 Always fearful for the safety of their family, the Mustering of Infantry or Nauvoo Legion was set up. The citizens in Utah, never rebelled against the constitution, but often did criticize officers of the government and sometimes severely. However, as they appealed for statehood each July 4 they celebrated Independence Day with intense patriotism. The Weber Infantry Rifle Company, Nauvoo Legion came into effect with Colonel Thomas Kane as a liaison between the Saints and the US government. Keeping ‘mustered up’ and ‘ready’ supplies being issued to the Campbell’s each year 1851-1857 were:

Campbell, Samuel, May 21, 1851, 48 rounds of ammunition

Campbell, John, May 21, 1851, on hand/given 1 musket

³⁵ History of North Ogden, page 293

³⁶ The Standard, Ogden, Utah, Saturday, March 7, 1903 page 7

³⁷ History of North Ogden, page 20-21

³⁸ History of North Ogden, page 20

³⁹ Church History In the Fulness of Times, Religion 341-43, page 363-364

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

Campbell, Solomon, May 21, 1851, on hand/given 1 musket⁴⁰

There was little or no furniture so items were made of splitting logs, hewing the flat side smooth, boring holes and inserting pegs for legs, thus making benches and stools. A bedstead was made by placing a post out from a corner and running a pole each way to the wall. Pegs were driven into the poles 12 or 14 inches apart and rawhide thongs woven from them to the wall. A bed tick filled with grass, leaves, cornhusks or straw was placed there for a bed. Sometimes a bed was made by placing small poles across and placing pine boughs on them where buffalo hides or other animal skins were spread. Wood pins were placed in the walls of the house on which all kinds of articles were hung.

Preparations were made for winter by hauling wood from the mountain, building corrals of poles or willows, cutting grass with scythes where possible for curing it for hay. Thus by industry and mutual help the people prepared for the rigors of winter. They helped each other with their work, and all worked together getting fuel and wood for building, outfitting many and building the necessary buildings for themselves and stock so when winter came they were ready for it.⁴¹ Lovina was a good seamstress and house-keeper so they soon had a good pioneer home. Lovina was long remembered for her pleasant and generous ways, regardless of her circumstances.

Lovina's sister, Rosetta Clifford (Mrs Franklin Clifford), gave birth to a baby in 1850, which was the first white baby born in North Ogden, however their baby didn't live. Because of this, Lovina & Solomon were given credit for giving birth to the first living white child born in North Ogden.⁴²

1851 Dec 15th, They had the honor of being the parents of twins, being the first surviving children to be born in North Ogden. They named them: Solomon Benoni and Mary Lovina Campbell.⁴³

1852 During the year other families came and the new settlement made more rapid strides in improvement, besides the private building erected as family residences. The first public building, a one room log school house, was build by voluntary contributions, it was used for all kinds of public gatherings, school, church and dances.⁴⁴

1852 April 12, Jonathan Campbell was court appointed 'supervisor' of the Ogden Hole (North Ogden) settlement.⁴⁵

1852 Dec 22, The first branch of the LDS church was organized in North Ogden⁴⁶. Solomon and Lovina experienced the early Indian troubles and the grasshopper plague which made food scarce. The Indians were a constant menace, being camped in groups of from 3 to 10 wigwams up and down the water courses where there was forage for their ponies. They were persistent beggars; the squaws and papooses going

⁴⁰ Copied from THE JOURNAL, Logan, Utah, Memories of Early Days in Cache County. Compiled by M.R.Hovey, Secretary Chamber of Commerce in 1924

⁴¹ North Ogden History, page 20-22

⁴²North Ogden Ward History, page 1 & North Ogden History page 7

⁴³North Ogden Ward History, page 1 & North Ogden History page 7

⁴⁴North Ogden Ward History, page 1

⁴⁵ North Ogden History, page 237

⁴⁶ North Ogden Ward History, page 1 & North Ogden History page

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

from place to place asking for something to eat; and the men riding around pilfering and often demanding whatever they happened to see or want.

1853 This year, the Indians under Chief Walker, waged war against the settlers in various parts of the valley and N. Ogden was no exception. Because of Indian troubles in different parts of the Territory, President Brigham Young issued instructions, "*Each settlement should by all means build a good strong fort to include all the inhabitants and large enough to store all their grain therein; with strong corrals adjoining, to secure all their stock in case of trouble with the Indians. Therefore, be cautious, wise and energetic in the location and construction of your forts.*" ⁴⁷

In 1853 In compliance with Brigham Young's instructions, a fort, "Fort Wall", ⁴⁸was begun in the town of North Ogden, Weber, Utah for protection from the Indians. Jonathan Campbell recorded that the fort blocks were 24 rods square, containing 8 lots 6 x 12 rods with streets 3 rods wide. ⁴⁹ This enclosure was five blocks long and two and one-half blocks wide, with a street running around the entire inside wall of the fort. Two hewn timber gates were set, one in the south wall, and one in the west wall near the south leading out to the farms. The west wall could not be entirely completed because of the swampy condition caused by the streams from the mountains flowing down and spreading over the lowlands. The walls were made of rock with dirt backing, 5 feet thick, 10 feet high and laid in mortar. Those who had farms, some distance from the fort, built homes within it. Solomon & Jonathan Campbell with others located in the Southwest corner of the fort where there was a large flowing spring of water. The west street in the fort was known for many years as 'Pioneer Street', because all homes were built and occupied by the following pioneers: Solomon Campbell, John Shaw, Benjamin Carzier, and Franklin G. Clifford. Several large springs of good water were within the enclosure. ^{50 51}

1853, Nov 28th, Charlotte Henrietta Campbell was born into the family at North Ogden, Utah. ⁵²

Not only was Solomon a good carpenter, helping to build the ward meeting house and other buildings but he helped build roads and do the many things necessary to build a new town. Being very handy with tools, he took a very prominent part in all of the improvements for the settlers and the town. He made the rude furniture such as: tables, cupboards, chests, yarn reels, lye vats, cheese -presses, cloth looms and anything needed. ⁵³

1854 Lovina experienced the early Indian troubles and the almost total destruction of the crops by the grasshoppers and the wholesale manner in which the people turned out to fight them to save what crops they could, which made food very scarce.

⁴⁷North Ogden History, page 10-11

⁴⁸North Ogden Ward History, page 3

⁴⁹ History of North Ogden page 11

⁵⁰North Ogden History, page 11

⁵¹History of North Ogden, page 11. 'Daughters of Utah Pioneers placed a plaque at 650 E 2600 North, marking the location of the fort & home of Thomas Dunn.'

⁵²North Ogden Ward History, page 4

⁵³ History of North Ogden, page 22

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

1855 Feb. 7, Benjamin Cardner, R. G. Berrett, F. C. Clifford and Solloman Campbell ordained Seventies in the 38th Quorum, Jos. Godfrey was rec'd into the Quorum.⁵⁴

1855 Were trying times with food scarce and shelters still poor. Remarkable dryness of the growing season causing general shortness of crops. People were compelled to live on Sego's, bran, bread, etc.⁵⁵

Nov 1855 Winter came early with snow depths of 3 to 4 feet, drifting into great drifts covering all forage and obliterating all roads, hundreds of animals died and was afterwards known as the 'Hard Winter'. People subsisted on wild game, unbolted barley and oatmeal, taking the hulls out with a hand sieve. Notwithstanding many hardships the people met often in house parties and at the school house for church services, dancing, spelling bees, debating societies.

1855 Nov 10th, Twins Millie and Willie Campbell were born and both died the same month.

1856, Just 6 years after the first pioneers viewed the North Ogden valley, the settlers, foreseeing a scarcity of water for future use and noting that water was running to waste down Ogden River, the pioneers agreed to initiate construction of a canal to bring wasted water into North Ogden. Two early settlers, Crandall Dunn & Levi Wheeler, planned the construction, they hired a surveyor from Salt Lake to survey a line. The old canal was not built as a thing of beauty, Pioneers used shovels, grubbing hoes, picks and an old handmade scraper to grub out the canal bed through hard, rocky soil. Huge boulders sitting on the survey line almost killed the canal project, but the pioneers ingeniously dug around and beneath the boulders, gradually allowing them to sink lower and lower until water in the canal could run over them. Women also helped dig the canal, among the many helpers were Jonathan & Solomon Campbell, along with John and Isaac White and others. The canal would be lengthened during the next few years.⁵⁶

1856 Oct-Nov, Winter came early, with the heroic rescue of the Willie & Martin handcart company touching all Saints lives.

1856 Nov 6th, Lemuel Campbell was born to Solloman Campbell & Levina, was blest Feb. 25, 1857 by Thomas Dunn and died Oct 6, 1857.⁵⁷

1856-57 Winter Snow fell to the depth of 8 feet in some places in Ogden valley, which followed with the most bounteous harvest ever known before the next summer.⁵⁸

1857 March, President Buchanan had just been inaugurated President of the United States when he appointed Alfred Cummings of Georgia to be the new Governor of Utah, replacing Brigham Young. Believing that the Mormons were in rebellion against the government, Buchanan also ordered twenty-five hundred officers and men to escort the new governor to the territory of Utah.⁵⁹

Joseph Hyrum Campbell (Solomon's little brother, barely 20 years old) had been living with his brothers in North Ogden, became part of the territorial militia or the Nauvoo Legion, composed of all male members of the community over eighteen years of age, this included all adult Campbell men. They

⁵⁴ North Ogden Ward History, pg 6.

⁵⁵ North Ogden Ward History, page 6

⁵⁶ North Ogden History, page 203-205

⁵⁷ North Ogden Ward History, pg 14

⁵⁸ North Ogden Ward History, page 14

⁵⁹ Church History In the Fulness of Times, Religion 341-43, page 369

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

conducted regular drills and exercises, and were subject to instant mobilization in case of an attack on their own or a nearby village.

1857 May 18, The US War Department ordered the Fifth Infantry, part of the Tenth, and the second Dragoons - perhaps one-fifth of the standing army of the United States - to march to Utah as a posse to escort the newly appointed federal officials to their posts. The troops were to assemble at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Making adequate preparations took time because the troops needed thousands of cattle and enough equipment and supplies to outfit the expedition.

1857 July 18, The first contingent of the US Army left Fort Leavenworth heading for Utah. At the same time on a mail run, 600 miles to the west at Fort Laramie, Abraham O. Smoot (mayor of Salt Lake City), Porter Rockwell, and Judson Stoddard were informed by freighters along the trail about government troops headed for Salt Lake City. They decided to disband company stations, take livestock with them and push on to Salt Lake City as fast as possible.⁶⁰

1857 July 24th Brigham Young and twenty-five hundred Saints were camped in Big Cottonwood Canyon celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Saint's arrival in the valley. At about noon the three weary travelers rode into camp and informed Brigham Young of the approaching army. The Saints reacted swiftly, expecting the worst, to be driven from their homes again. In spite of sermons that the troops were just escorting the new Governor Cummings, the Saints started elaborate military preparations in Utah. About eleven hundred men were sent to Echo Canyon east of Salt Lake City, on the most direct route to the city. At a narrow point in the ravine, they built stone walls and dug trenches from which they planned to act as snipers. They also loosened huge boulders that could easily be sent crashing down on the moving columns, and constructed ditches and dams in the valley that could be opened to send water across the army's path.⁶¹ They were determined.

The people told Captain Van Viet, who had come on ahead to prepare the area for the soldiers who were on the plains, that should the government continue its course, the Latter-day Saints were ready to burn their homes, destroy their crops and make Utah a desert before the troops arrived.⁶² Patrols of the Utah militia were sent out on the plains to protect, if necessary, the immigrants headed for Zion and to report on the progress of the federal troops.

1857 Early Sept A major reconnaissance, the so-called 'Northern Expedition,' was ordered north under Col. West to intercept the cavalry of General Johnston's army. The contingent contained a heavy enrollment from all parts of Weber and Davis Counties and from Farmington in particular.

1857 Oct The 44 'Mormon raiders', a unit of the Nauvoo Legion under the direction of Major Lot Smith, were asked to harass the oncoming troops and delay them. They were to: find the route of the troops, annoy them in every way, stampede their animals and capture some (1,400), obtain their supplies, set fire to the wagons (74), fire key Mormon outposts (Fort Bridges & Fort Supply) and in other words, make life miserable for the army and do everything to slow them down.⁶³

Brigham Young went forward with his plans, he proclaimed martial law in the territory and forbade the entry of armed forces. He ordered the Nauvoo Legion to prepare for the invasion. In nearly every

⁶⁰ Website tidbits

⁶¹ Church History In the Fulness of Times, Religion 341-43, page 373

⁶² Church History In the Fulness of Times, Religion 341-43, page 370-371

⁶³ Church History In the Fulness of Times page, Religion 341-43, 368, 373-374

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

Utah community, preparations for defense were accelerated. He also instructed bishops in the villages to prepare to burn everything should hostilities actually break out.⁶⁴

Joseph Hyrum Campbell (Solomon's brother) tells this account. *"During the Echo Canyon war, I was in Chauncey Wests' command, [Chauncey W. West of the Weber Military District with headquarters in Ogden] and we came north to watch the Oregon Trail. We had 500 men and about 100 wagons. The men walked and kept up a military formation. We camped the first night at Brigham, and the next day came through Wellsville canyon and camped on the Muddy river, just below Maughan's Fort.*

The third night we camped at Logan. We crossed the river about where the county road does now. The next night we camped on Lewiston flat. I was on guard duty that night. When the relief squad came around, the officer had forgotten the countersign, and could not give it when challenged, but finally blurted out, 'Oh, come on, I knows ye!'" That became the byword for the rest of the trip.

The 5th night we were where Oxford [Idaho] is now, and the next in Marsh Valley, where we remained in camp for several days, and started on our return to Ogden by way of Malad Valley."

Colonel West told us a story of two men who were to fight a duel. The place selected was on top of a hill. The men were to stand back to back and at a given word were to walk so many steps and then turn and shoot. But when they turned, they could not see each other. Brother West said that kind of a fight would suit him on this trip. I heartily agreed with him.'

Another personal account comes from James Quale: *"We came across the valley on about the same route as the present road [US 89-91], We had to make a trail through the willows to get our wagons across the Logan river. We camped on the hill near Thatcher's mill. I stood guard that night. The next day we marched to Summit creek for dinner, and camped on High creek that night. The next day we built a bridge over Cub river, and ate dinner on Lewiston Flats, and camped near where Oxford is now. The following day we camped for three days, and started on our return. We saw there the bones of a lot of cattle or buffalo that had evidently been starved to death. We cross the divide and came back by way of Malad Valley.*

While scouting, they found no U.S. Soldiers, but many of its scouting members saw possible home sites in Cache Valley. It is probably to this Northern Expedition against Johnston's Army that the rapid settlement of Cache Valley after the Utah War may be traced.

1857 Nov General Albert Sydney Johnston of Johnson's Army, who was in charge of the government troops, found themselves at Fort Bridger, only to discover that the Mormons had burned the wooden buildings. The government troops realized it was too late to get to Salt Lake City, so they marched days in cold, stormy weather and made a city of tents or improvised shelters called Camp Scott where they wintered under difficult circumstances.⁶⁵

1858 March-May 3, In pursuance of a decision reached by the Church on Mar. 21, 1858, the Saints general move south was taken up by the settlers in N. Ogden and Salt Lake City area, with as many as 600 wagons moving through Salt Lake City the first few weeks, as about 30 thousand saints abandoned their homes. All pending the arrival of Johnson's Army, the Saints going as far south as Santaquin and other settlements⁶⁶.

⁶⁴ Church History In the Fulness of Times, Religion 341-43, page 371

⁶⁵ Church History In the Fulness of Times, Religion 341-43, page 374

⁶⁶ North Ogden Ward History, page 15, 16 & Church History Manual page 376

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

1858 June 11, The difficulties between the 'Mormon's' and US army were adjusted by a peace conference in the Council House in S.L.C. where agreement was made that the army would quietly enter the capital city, leave the Saints property alone and establish a federal military post at least 40 miles away from both Salt Lake City and Provo. ⁶⁷

1858 June 26, Johnson's Army entered the empty City, as only a few saints stayed behind to torch the city, if necessary and the agreement wasn't followed concerning the Saints property.

1858 July 4, Most settlers returned from the move south and re-occupied their homes, however, some never returned. ⁶⁸

Having the Army stay would be an economic blessing to the Saints for the next 3-4 years. ⁶⁹

1858 Aug 10th, David William Campbell, another son, was born and survived!

1858 People did have good times, they danced, sang, talked and helped each other until life was very sweet indeed. When one had a pair of shoes, and they went to a dance, the pair was loaned around to all who could wear them as they took turns dancing.

Lovina was a born seamstress and had a room for her sewing where among other things she made overalls sold at the Sidney Steven's Store, 'tidies' and cushions for chairs. She loved beautiful handwork and was always making something pretty, many beautiful quilts. She also dried and preserved apples and many other fruits that they had grown. Her home was always in order and she was a skillful homemaker. She used sand to shine her tin plates and to scour her wooden floors. Her home was open to all; she often used her 'best room' to stage plays and play music for her company. The children gathered long straws of the tassel wheat which she soaked in water and braided, sewing the braids into the shape of hats desired. For the girls' and men's best hats, the straws were split lengthwise, making a finer braid.

1860 The family moved to Cache Valley to avoid Indian troubles, where they lived for a short time in Providence, Cache Valley.

1860 Census at Cache County Utah USA⁷⁰

Campbell, Solomon, 38, male, farmer, born Penn.

...Lovina, 31, female, born Penn.

...Joel, 10, male, born MO

...Solomon B., 8 male, born U.T. (Utah Territory)

...Mary L., 8, female, born U.T. (Utah Territory)

...Charlotte, 7, female, born U.T. (Utah Territory)

...David W., 2 months, born U.T. (Utah Territory)

1861 Mar 18th, Their new son, Warren Campbell, was born at Providence, Cache Utah.

1861 Apr 12, The American Civil War began with shots fired on Fort Sumter. The Saints were better off in the West! The local Militia were kept in training, night school was held and wagon teams were sent back east to assist the many English and foreign emigrants arriving for 'Zion' from the other states.⁷¹

⁶⁷ North Ogden Ward History page 15 & Church History Manual page 377

⁶⁸ North Ogden Ward History, page 17

⁶⁹ Church History In the Fulness of Times, Religion 341-43, page 378

⁷⁰ 1860 Census USA (1 June, 5 months to get data), Cache Co., Brigham Post Office, Utah page 235, July 8th, 1860 film # 805314.

⁷¹ North Ogden Ward History, page 23

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

1861 May 21 Campbell, Solomon, still with the Militia, May 21, 1861, had on hand/given 1 musket. The Campbell family returned to North Ogden for awhile, over to Liberty to operate a mill for a short time, before returning back to their beloved little log home in North Ogden.

1861 June 30, A very beautiful comet is seen by the residents, it is described in shorthand notes by President Holmes as being 'very large and beautiful, with a tail reaching across the Heavens.'⁷²

1862 During the year, the North Ogden Ward contributed teams to assist the emigrants in from the States, having a fair crop which was disturbed by grasshoppers.⁷³

1864 Feb 10th, Mercy Miranda Campbell, born to Sollomon & Levina Campbell, she was blest Mar. 1, 1864 by Thomas Dunn.⁷⁴

During the year of 1864, the settlements assisted in bringing the poor emigrants from the States by sending out men and teams to go back East. The first Postmaster was appointed and the Ogden River canal was completed to the settlement with water being turned in. High prices for produce and other essentials summarize the year.⁷⁵

1865 Apr, The Civil War ended....perhaps peace could be had for all of the United States and Saints.

1866 Sep 16, Delita Campbell born to Sollomon & Levina Campbell, she was blest in 1867, by Jonathan Campbell.⁷⁶ Born at North Ogden, another daughter to enlighten their home.

1868 This year especially was noted on account of the myriads of grasshoppers that swooped down upon the settlements in such clouds that the sun was darkened and every vestige of vegetation was devoured by them, yet through the faith, energy and perseverance of the people they survived the calamity and no lives were lost from suffering its ravages⁷⁷.

1869 May 12, Rosanna Campbell born, she joined the family in North Ogden⁷⁸

1870 Census USA North Ogden, Weber, Utah, June 6, ⁷⁹

Campbell, Sol, 44, male, white, farmer, estate value 300, born, NY

...Lovina, 40, female, white, keeping house, born NY

...Joel, 20, male, white, Farm Hand, born Mo

...Benona, 17, male, white, Farm Hand, born Utah

...Mary, 17, female, white, At Home, born Utah

...Lottie, 15, female, white, At Home, born Utah

⁷² North Ogden Ward History, page 24

⁷³ North Ogden Ward History, page 26

⁷⁴ North Ogden Ward History, page 34

⁷⁵ North Ogden Ward History, page 34

⁷⁶ North Ogden Ward History, page 43

⁷⁷ North Ogden Ward History, page 48

⁷⁸ North Ogden Ward History, page 53

⁷⁹ 1870 Census, North Ogden, Weber, Utah, June 6, 1870, #553112, line 17, #76.

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

...David, 11, male, white, At Home, born Utah

...Warren, 8, male, white, born Utah

...Miranda, 6, male, white, born Utah (listed male, really a female)

...Delita, 4, female, white, born Utah

...Rosanna, 1, female, white, born Utah

1872 May 1st, *Solomon L. Campbell, Doc. # 654 paid cash for 80 acres in Weber Co., W1/2NE sec 29, twm 7-N, range 1-W, Meridian - Salt Lake UT, Weber county.*⁸⁰

1872 Oct 4th, Welcome Julius Campbell, born to Solloman and Levina Campbell. He was blest by James Ward,⁸¹ a little son and the last of their children arrived at North Ogden.

Lovina was long remembered for her pleasant and generous ways. Her home was one of order but in the early days she liked to open it up for the entertainment and amusement of her neighbors. When an English family named Storey (James & Clarissa) came to North Ogden, she took them into their home and had all the neighbors come to get acquainted with them. They staged a little play in her best room

1880 Census N. Ogden Precinct, Weber, Utah, USA⁸² (Note: all birth places listed as Penn. are wrong). Campbell, Solomon, white, male 56, mar. Carpenter, 2 months unemployed, born Penn., parents born U.S.A. cannot read or write.

...Lovina, white, female, 50, wife, mar. keeping house, born Penn., parents born U.S.A. cannot write

...David, white, male, 22, son, single, farmer, unemployed 4 months, born Utah, parents born Penn.

...Warren, white, male, 18, son, single, farm labourer, unemployed 4 months, born Utah, parents born Penn.

...Mercy M., white, female, 16, dau., single, at service, unemployed 4 months, born Utah, parents born Penn., no read or write.

...Delita, white, female 13, dau., single, at home, at school, born Utah, parents born Penn.

...Rosanna, white, female, 11, dau., single, at school, born Utah, parents born Penn.

...Welcome, white, male, 7, son, born Utah, parents born Penn.

1880, Oct 10, John Taylor was sustained as President of the Church and the Pearl of Great Price was accepted as a standard work.

From Lovina's life sketch we learn that Solomon had worked nearly a full year without pay in the erection of the ward meeting house in North Ogden, while Lovina made overalls to support their family. When Solomon was asked to pay their tithing he thought his work on the meeting house should suffice for that, but they were dis-fellowshipped for non-payment of tithing.⁸³ Solomon had also declined to take a second wife. This experience saddened their lives but they remained true to their religion and taught their children to do the same. Lovina was a good mother, she gave birth to thirteen children, seven boys and six girls (3 died in infancy). She loved her religion and taught her children to love it. She sent them to the ward meetings even after she and her husband were dis-fellowshipped. Their children were active in the church and their son Warren would later become a counselor in the Liberty, Utah Ward Bishopric.

⁸⁰ BLM-ES, GLO Records, UTUTAA000913 at:
www.gloreords.blm.gov/search/detail_print.asp?accession=UTUTAA+000913

⁸¹ North Ogden Ward History, page 67

⁸² 1880 Census USA (1 June, 1 month to get data), N. Ogden Precient, Weber Co., Utah, June 17th, 1880, Film # 1255339, page 497, ln#25.

⁸³ Solomon's Obituary, The Standard, Ogden, Utah, Saturday, March 7, 1903 page 7

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

After being dis-fellowshipped they did not go out very much in public but they were very happy in their home together. They visited much with their neighbors and were loved and respected by them

1883 Solomon joined the Josephite Church⁸⁴.

1890 Oct 6, "The Manifesto" was sustained in general conference of the Church, officially ending the practice of entering into plural marriage.

1893 May 6th, Finally the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple was held, after 40 years of building efforts, it was ready to present to the Lord. A great day for the Saints, with approx. 75,000 people attending the dedication services from 6 April to 18th May 1893.⁸⁵

1897 Nov. 14, Solomon officially severed from the LDS Church⁸⁶.

1900 Census USA, North Ogden, Utah⁸⁷

Campbell, Solomon L, Head, white, male, born Aug. 1825, 74 years, married 51 years, self and parents born New York, a Day Labourer, 3 months unemployed the last year, reads, writes and speaks English, owns free home.

...Lovina, wife, white, female, born June 1829, 70, married 51 years, mother of 10 children, 9 living, self and parents born New York, reads, writes and speaks English

...Welcome, son, white, male, born Oct. 1872, 24, married 4 years, no children, born in Utah, parents born New York, Day Laborer, unemployed 3 months the last year, reads, writes and speaks English

...Louise L, Dau-Law, white, female, born Jan. 1878, 22, married 4 years, no children, born Idaho, father born - mother born Utah, reads, writes and speaks English.

1903 Mar 6th, Death claimed: CAMPBELL, Solomon L., born 29 Aug. 1825, Steuben Co., New York, son of Benoni Campbell and Mary Leonard, husband of Lovina Campbell. Died 6 Mar. 1903, Lakepoint, Tooele Co., Utah.

1903 March 8, Solomon Campbell's history is the history of the first 54 years of North Ogden, and its redemption from a barren wilderness, for which he gave freely of his strength, means, and talents. He was laid to rest on its hillside Mar. 8, 1903.

Obituary/Funeral program or Book/Newspaper article, The Standard, Ogden, Utah, Saturday, March 7, 1903 page 7 states: *In the death of Solomon Campbell, which occurred at Lake Point last Thursday, while on a visit with his daughter at that place, North Ogden is deprived of its last citizen that arrived on the present site of North Ogden, March 4, 1851, and assisted in making a permanent settlement here, though Jonathan and Samuel Campbell attempted a settlement the previous fall, but through Indian trouble arising out of one of their number being killed, they were forced to retreat into Farr's fort and returned as stated, March 4, 1851, with Solomon Campbell, Thomas Dunn, Lemuel Mallory, John Riddle, Benjamin Carier, Newton D. Hall, Asa and Ira Rice, Newman Blodgett, F. L. Clifford, Enoch Burns, David Garner and Noah Brimhall added to their force and a permanent settlement was made.*

He was born August 29, 1825 of Beuona Campbell and Mary Leonard, in Steuben county, N. Y., and was baptized into the Mormon church July, 1850, by Thomas McKean, emigrated to Utah, was ordained a seventy in Ogden and, as stated, moved to North Ogden and assisted in its settlement; joined the

⁸⁴ Solomon's Obituary, The Standard, Ogden, Utah, Saturday, March 7, 1903 page 7

⁸⁵ Our Heritage, page 102

⁸⁶ Solomon's Obituary, The Standard, Ogden, Utah, Saturday, March 7, 1903 page 7

⁸⁷ 1900 Census USA (1 June), North Ogden, Weber, Utah, 6&7 June, dist 273, ED 179, sheet 4, line 33.

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

Josephite church in 1883 and Nov. 14, 1897, was severed from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. The funeral will be held tomorrow, at 2 p.m. in the North Ogden meeting house.

1903 Aug 26, It had been Solomon & Lovina's wish that they not be separated for long and they were granted that wish, for Lovina died on 26 Aug 1903. They are both buried in the North Ogden Cemetery, which was their request. She was buried 28 Aug 1903 in the North Ogden/Ben Lomond Cemetery

Their graves are marked by a beautiful headstone consisting of two pillars joined by an unbroken arch which symbolizes the bonds joining Solomon and Lovina Campbell together forever. A beautiful stone marks their graves in the North Ogden Cemetery. The necessary temple work to reunite them has been performed by the family.

CAMPBELL

Lovina	Solomon
Wife of	L.
Solomon L.	
Born	Born
June. 26, 1829	Aug. 29, 1825
Died	Died
Aug. 26, 1903	Mar. 5, 1903

North Ogden, Utah Cemetery Records pg 14:
CAMPBELL, Lovina (maiden name), born 26 June 1829, Tioga Co., New York, dau of Joel Campbell and Mercy Marinda Hill, wife of Solomon L. Campbell. Died 26 Aug. 1903.

CAMPBELL, Solomon L., born 29 Aug. 1825, Steuben Co., New York, son of Benoni Campbell and Mary Leonard, husband of Lovina Campbell (maiden name). Died 6 Mar. 1903, Lakepoint, Tooele Co., Utah.



Information gleaned from the following Sources:

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

International Society Daughters of Utah Pioneers (Publishers Press U.S. UTAH D3 DUP
Vol 1 A-E, Vol 2 F-L, Vol 3 M-R, Vol 4 S-Z), page 487

Pioneer Women of Faith and Fortitude, pg 487

Lovina Campbell Campbell

Birth date: 26 June 1829, Hornby, Steuben Co., New York

Death: 26 Aug 1903, North Ogden, Weber, Utah

Parents: Joel Campbell and Mercy Miranda Hill

Pioneer: 1 October 1850, Stephen Markham Wagon Train

Spouse: Solomon L. Campbell, Married 23 Dec. 1848, Holt Co., Missouri

Death of spouse: 5 March 1903, Lake Point, Tooele, Co., Utah

13 Children - 10 lived to adulthood:

Joel, 16 Jan 1850 - 14 Mar 1922

Married Mary Winifred Freeman

Mary, (twin) 15 Dec 1851 - 17 Apr 1927

Married John Benjamin Garrard

Solomon Benoni, (twin) 15 Dec. 1851-5 Dec 1917

Married Priscilla J. Lincoln

Charlotte, 28 Nov, 1853 - 26 Jul 1914

Married John Benjamin Garrard

Millie, (Twin) 6 Nov 1855 - Nov 1855

infant

Willie (Twin) 10 Nov 1855- Nov 1855

infant

Lemuel, 6 Nov. 1856 - 6 Oct 1857

infant

David William, 10 Aug 1858 - 5 Sep 1926

Married Sylvia Celesina Campbell

Warren, 31 Mar 1861-6 Sep 1926

Married Mary Eliza White

Mercy Miranda 10 Feb 1864 - 1 Dec 1937

Married Eugene Bryant Judkins

Delita, 16 Sep 1866 - 13 July 1928

Married Chester Bascom Thorton

Rosanna, 12 Mar 1868 - 2 May 1937

Married Levi Timothy Garrard

Welcome Julius, 4 Oct 1872 - 19 Feb 1939

Married Louise Quantrille Blodgette

Census Records

Landmarks and Events Along the Historic Mormon Trail, published by Daughters of Utah Pioneers

THEY CAME IN '50. Preserving History Series, International Society Daughters of Utah Pioneers. There were 10 companies which came in 1850, page 404 lists the Campbell's who came to Utah in 1850

Our North Ogden Pioneers 1851-1900, by Jeanette Saw Greenwell & Laura Chadwick Kump 1989

Maps: from Doctrine & Covenants and Church History Class Member Study Guide, published 1993, page 31, and Church History in the Fulness of Times pages, 223, 354, used with permission from the Publication office of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints 5-13-2011

Unidentified Histories & John W. Gibson: Weber County

Our Pioneer Heritage; Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Kate B. Carter, page 179, Vol 1

Text tidbits taken from 2 life sketches - Authors unknown

North Ogden Cemetery Records pg 14

Solomon Leonard Campbell 1825-1903 & Lovina Campbell 1829-1903

Solomon's obituary: Obituary/Funeral program or Book/Newspaper article, The Standard, Ogden, Utah, Saturday, March 7, 1903 page 7

Our Heritage, A Brief History of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Published by the LDS Church 1996

Church History In the Fulness of Times, Religion 341-43, Church Education System, Published by the LDS Church 1993

A History of North Ogden: Beginnings to 1985 US/CAN 979.228/N1 H2W

North Ogden Ward History, compiled by Benjamin F. Blaylock 1905. US/CAN 979.228/N1 K2b