

CHAPTER 8

ELIZABETH PATRICK TAYLOR*

(LORIN CRIDDLE'S PATERNAL GRANDMOTHER'S MOTHER AS WELL AS HIS MATERNAL GRANDMOTHER'S MOTHER)

ALLEN AND SARAH LOVISA ALLRED TAYLOR

(ELIZABETH PATRICK TAYLOR'S SON AND DAUGHTER-IN-LAW,
AND LORIN CRIDDLE'S MATERNAL GRANDMOTHER'S FATHER AND MOTHER)

AND

NANCY MELVINA TAYLOR

(ELIZABETH PATRICK TAYLOR'S GRANDDAUGHTER, ALLEN AND SARAH LOVISA ALLRED TAYLOR'S DAUGHTER, AND LORIN CRIDDLE'S MATERNAL GRANDMOTHER)

* Note: Lorin Criddle's father and mother both trace their lines to William and Elizabeth Patrick Taylor. Elizabeth and William (deceased at the time of Elizabeth's crossing) are Lorin's father's maternal grandparents, and Allen's and Elizabeth Ann's parents. Elizabeth Ann Taylor is Lorin Criddle's paternal grandmother, and Allen is Lorin's maternal grandmother's father (see Chapters 7 and 9, and Lorin Criddle's pedigree chart, #10-11, 5, and 7, 14-15).

**Historical Account of William Taylor
Father of Elizabeth Ann Taylor Driggs Criddle
As recorded in the Book of Remembrance of (Al)
Fred G. Taylor**

William Taylor was born in the state of North Carolina on the 21st of March 1787. He was the son of Joseph Taylor, whose ancestors had come to America from England as early as 1635, with Sara Best (Taylor). William had two brothers, Allen and Joseph, and eight sisters. Elizabeth, Frances, Sarah Best, Lottie, Amy, Temple, Mary Ann, and Delilah

While William was still a small boy he came with his parents to Warren County, Kentucky. He became a well-informed man and was pronounced in his political views, being a democrat. He was married to Elizabeth Patrick, daughter of John Patrick and Sara Kendrick, at Bowling Green, Warren Co., Kentucky. This estimable woman bore him fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, their names being: John, Allen, Julia Ann, Mary Ann, Louisa, Elizabeth Ann (the subject), Sarah Kendrick Best, Joseph, Pleasant Green, William Warren, Levi, Nancy Jane, Amanda Melvina, and James Caldwell.

They made their home at the fine old homestead at Bowling Green until the year 1830 when, following their inborn desire for pioneering, adventure, and broader experience, they sold their property and pushed out into the west with other pioneers. They settled in Monroe County, Missouri. The country at that time was a veritable wilderness inhabited mostly by red men and wild animals, but it was beautiful country. Part of it

was valuable timber land and part of it was rolling prairie land which in promise of the great wealth that later would be wrested from it through the thrift and diligence and the high ambition of its possessor. Here in the new country William purchased 640 acres of valuable land and began the worthy task of converting it into a beautiful farm.



Elizabeth Patrick Taylor 1

The Latter Day Saints had become an organized church in the spring of 1830. From that time forward they had been continually persecuted because of their religious belief, being driven out of their homes in Missouri and denied the common right of U.S. citizens, so in the spring of 1834 President Joseph Smith formed a military company of one hundred men, known as Zion's Camp, and started West to demand that his people in Missouri be given their rights. About two hundred recruits joined the camp en route.

At this time William Taylor and his family were located on a slight elevation of land between two forks of the Fishing River. When Zion's Camp reached this place they were forced to stop to mend some of their wagons and to go in search of some of their horses that had wandered away. Enemies of the Church had made threats against the camp but before they could carry out their plans a furious storm arose. So much rain fell that the Fishing River became an impassable torrent. The members of Zion's Camp were forced to take refuge in an old church and in the homes of the Residents thereabout. The terrific storm routed the mischief makers, who fled in panic. Joseph Smith and his followers remained in the vicinity from Friday night, June 19th, until Monday morning, June 22. On the Sabbath Day services were held and the Doctrines of the Church were explained. Having heard only one sermon, William Taylor was converted. Before the camp moved on, he and all members of his family who were old enough and friends were baptized in the Fishing River. There were twenty-eight persons baptized at this time. William Taylor was the first person to accept the Gospel and first man in the state of Missouri to be baptized into the Church. Shortly after this he was ordained an Elder in the Church and became an earnest preacher of the Gospel.

Two days after meeting Joseph Smith, William manifested his confidence in the Prophet by fitting up his own sons and son-in-law with provision, munitions and equipment, to become members of Zion's Camp.

From the time he joined the Church William threw himself into the work whole-heartedly and followed the Saints through all their persecutions. He was forced to give up one home after another, his property was stolen and destroyed and insults and injury were heaped upon him and his family, but they never doubted the wisdom of their loyalty to the faith they had accepted. Trial only held them closer to the Latter-day Saints with whom they had cast their lot. They owned homes successively in Monroe County, Jackson County and Caldwell County—altogether more than a thousand acres of choice land, but it was all lost to them. William lent a man \$500 in cash but when he went to get his money

the man threatened his life. Another man stole a herd of finely-bred pigs from him, which he did not recover.

William finally settled on Long Creek in Clay County, Missouri eight miles south of Farr West. He bought a home and remained here until the spring of 1839. It was a great joy to him that all his family could witness the laying of the cornerstone of the Temple at Farr West. To escape mob violence, he moved his family into Farr West. So many Saints had moved in for the same purpose that they were unable to find shelter and were compelled to camp in open streets and make their beds down on the ground. The first night the snow fell ten inches deep on their bed clothes. From this time on the persecutions became more terrible until finally the city surrendered to the mob. William and his family moved back to their home at Long Creek only to find the mob had been there and devastated everything they possibly could. They had eaten fowls and pigs and several head of cattle and had burned and destroyed whatever crops they could.

In February 1839, they were again forced to move. Among other things they left one thousand bushels of corn in the crib, for which they received in return an old neck yoke worth about \$2.50.

Finally, Governor Boggs ordered that all Saints be expelled from the State of Missouri. William Taylor accepted his lot patiently and heroically. He and his family traveled hundreds of miles through rain and snow and mud. People along the way were unkind to them and added to their discomfort instead of lending kindly sympathy. At last, through exhaustions and great exposure, William became ill of typhoid fever and on September 9, 1839, he passed away, a martyr to the great cause for which he had so heroically sacrificed. He was buried on the main road between Lima and Warsaw Illinois.

A short time before his death he called his family around him and counseled (sic) them to rally round the Priesthood and stay with the main body of the Church. Each of his children promised him that they would not marry outside the church.

So ended the life of a great and good man. Through all the years he was resourceful, industrious, and progressive. Though he has a strong will he was a humble and God fearing man. He had great faith and keen intellect and was absolutely fearless in living according to his convictions. Without hesitation he placed the accumulated wealth of a lifetime on the altar. When he decided to leave everything in order to follow the Church his relatives clung to him and begged him to remain with them, but there was no turning back for him. From the day that he answered that first challenge

of truth, his life was a devotion to the cause that to him was dearer than life itself.

**Historical Data on the life of
Elizabeth Ann Taylor's Father and Mother
Taken from material gathered by Donald D. Miller
Secretary of the William Taylor Family Association**

William Taylor's height was five feet, ten inches; weight 165 pounds. He would never have his picture taken. He had the reputation of being a man very firm for what he believed to be right.

His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was Elizabeth Patrick, daughter of John and Sarah Patrick, and she was born in Virginia December 9, 1793. She was descended from one of the three Irish brothers that settled in the east in the early days. Two of them went back to Ireland, and the one that remained is said to be the father of all the Patrick's in America. She had eight brothers and two sisters. The brothers' names were Luke, John, Wiley, Green, Leslie, William, James, and Larkin, and the sisters were Nancy and Polly.

Elizabeth Patrick was in height five feet, eleven inches, and weighed 165 pounds. She had blue eyes and dark hair, while her husband was light complexioned and athletic in build. She was the best of mothers, knowing just how to govern her fourteen unruly children of whom Elizabeth Ann was the sixth child. She was very kind and sympathetic in her disposition, very devotional and full of reverence to God and love for humanity, and always ready to extend the hand of charity to those who were sick, suffering, or any way in need. She enjoyed the respect of her own family and also of her host of other relatives and friends. She died in Harrisville, near Ogden, Utah, October 25, 1880, at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years and ten months. She was the mother of a large family of fourteen children. Nearly all of her Patrick descendants have lived in Missouri.

The names of Elizabeth Ann's brothers and sisters are: John, born December 7, 1812; married Eleanor Burkett; died 1896. He had twelve children.

Allen, born January 7, 1814; married Sarah Louvisa (Louisa ?) Allred. He had three other wives and thirty children.

Julia Ann, born February 9, 1816; married Isaac Allred. They had eleven children.

Mary Ann, born March 22, 1818; married Jordan P. Hendrixson. They had one child; she died at an early date.

Louisa, born October 19, 1819; married Hosea Stout. They had ten children.

Elizabeth Ann, born November 29, 1821; married Samuel Driggs, October 4, 1840; after his death she

married John Criddle, June 1854. She had eleven children.

Sarah Kendrick Best, born August 24, 1823; married Thomas Dodson. They had ten children.

Joseph, born June 4, 1825; married Mary Moore; and later had two other wives. He had twenty-four children.

Pleasant Green, born February 8, 1827; married Clara Luke; and later three others. He had thirty-six children.

William Warren, born December 13, 1828; married Julia Aner Carbine and later married her sister, Mary Adelia Carbine. He had fourteen children.

Levi, born September 3, 1830; married Emeline Owen. He had ten children.

Nancy Jane, born May 17, 1833; married Jonathan Smith. She had fourteen children.

Amanda Melvina, born January 28, 1835; died October 22, 1845, age ten years, seven months.

James Caldwell, born February 27, 1837; married Sarah Hyde; later married Lucy Jane Lake. He had fourteen children.

Pleasant Green Taylor states in this history that he saw one Andrew Calhoun smitten with blindness through the power of God in the prophet Joseph because of the wickedness of this man. He also saw one Chancy Higbee draw a gun on Joseph, the prophet, and threaten his life. He was afterwards arrested and fined.

He well remembers the feelings of the Saints when the Prophet Joseph left Nauvoo to go to Carthage and the next morning after Joseph and Hyrum were martyred saw the first messenger bearing news of the tragedy to Nauvoo. The following day he took his mother and sister, Sarah, to Carthage and saw the jail in which they were confined and saw the blood upon the floor. He was present when the bodies of the martyrs were brought to Nauvoo.

"On one occasion my mother was very sick. Mother sent me to see if the Prophet would come and administer to her, but not having the time he sent a red silk handkerchief with is blessing and promised us that she would get well. This promise was fulfilled for she was healed immediately."

After the death of Joseph the question arose as to who should lead the Church, the Twelve Apostles being away on missions. Sidney Rigdon claimed the right to lead the Church though his claim was not looked upon with favor by the majority of the Saints. Pleasant Green as well as hundreds of others were present and saw Brigham Young come into the bowery where the Saints had assembled. He felt sure that Joseph had been resurrected and even after Brigham began to speak he still thought it was the Prophet Joseph who was speaking to them.

In the spring of 1846 he was permitted to go with his mother, his brother Joseph, and sister Sarah into the temple and receive his endowments.

Governor Ford and the mob demanded that the Saints leave their homes and the beautiful city and Temple so dear to them. "We accordingly made preparations to obey this order and were called upon by B. Young to go among the first and pioneer the way. On the 8th day of February 1846 we crossed the Mississippi River on the ice and camped at Sugar Creek some 6 miles west. Here we remained about two weeks. The weather was cold and stormy.

"We then took up our march and having roads and bridges to construct we were only able to proceed about 3 miles per day. After about a week we arrived at Des Moines River. Our food consisted of parched corn and wild onions. While in this condition the Lord sent a large flock of quails into our camp. Hundreds were gathered up and prepared as food for which we felt very thankful for surely we were needing a change. Brother Brigham took an active part in helping. Our teams were weak for want of food and unable to draw the load to which they were attached. I have many times seen this man of God take hold of a rope with other men and help the poor teams to draw the wagons over bad places and up the hills.

"I assisted in building houses and fencing a large farm at Garden Grove and came on to Piaga and also assisted here in building homes, fencing a farm and thus forming stopping places for the Saints.

"President Young advised me to return while at this place and assist my mother. After going about 100 miles, nearly naked and barefoot, I met my mother driving her team of oxen. I returned with her and we proceeded as far as Council Bluffs. My mother had made me a suit of clothes with her own hands. It is not necessary to say that I was grateful to her for a kind and good mother she was.

"While at Council Bluffs the government of the United States called upon our people to furnish 500 men to go into the Mexican War. AT this time I had gone down into Missouri to labor to obtain food and on leaning of this call my brother Joseph and I went immediately and enlisted. The next day I was taken sick from exposure, had a fever which lasted about four weeks and by the time I recovered the Army had been gone about three weeks. I desired to follow them but by the persuasion of my mother I remained.

"We settled on Pigeon Creek also called Allred's Branch, and with the assistance of younger brothers, built mother a house. After making mother as

comfortable as possible, my brother William and I went down one more time into Missouri to obtain provisions and obtain means to enable us to continue our journey to the valley of the Great Salt Lake. I obtained work at the rate of 38¢ per day.

"On February 2, 1847, I was married to Clara Lake, daughter of James Lake and Philomela Smith Lake. We were married by Thomas Dobson. Six days after we were married I went to Missouri.

"During the winter of 1848 or early spring I returned home and spent the summer farming and in ht e fall and winter returned again to Missouri and spent most of the winter breaking hemp and obtained means to enable me to gather with the Saints. My brother, Joseph, had by this time returned from the Mexican War and accompanied me during this winter and we were successful in obtaining sufficient means so that in Spring of 1850, crossing the Missouri River May 10th we were organized into companies, into tens, fifties and hundreds.

"We had much sickness. The cholera made its appearance among us and claimed many victims. On arriving at the Sweetwater the camp organization broke up, snow fell and some became concerned as to our safety and those having strongest teams went on and left many of their less fortunate brethren and sisters behind. They tried hard to persuade me to go with them. This I refused to do and told them that I would stay and live or die with the sick and would not forsake my friends in an hour of peril. I was called to be Captain of those left behind, some 35 wagons. The lord was with us and we arrived at the Valley only one day behind the others.

"We arrived in Salt Lake Valley, September 5, came in by way of Parley's Canyon, found my brother Allen collecting toll, this being a toll road, and he had been placed there for that purpose.

"Came on to Hights Creek in Kaysville, Davis County, fenced ten acres of land, but water was so scarce that this was not a desirable place to live. We worked very hard to obtain bread for myself and family. Times were difficult and I labored for one-fourth bushel of wheat per day. I raised about 200 bushels on my ten acres the first year. IN the fall of 1851 I move my family to Weber County in hopes of finding more land and water. Lorin Farr presided over the Saints in this county. I went to him and made my wants known. Although he was very busy at this time he left his work, brought me to whatever since had been my home. It is situated on the Four Mile Creek, being four miles north of Ogden.

"On the 15th day of November 1871, I started my mission to Kentucky. I enjoyed myself spendidly, baptized one person. We had a great many kinsfolk in

that State. One day while visiting my aged uncle, a Cambellite Minister was present. ON learning that I was a Mormon Elder, commenced pacing up and down the floor abusing our people. I finally commenced walking the floor also. He at last exclaimed, 'Brigham Young is an imposter.' At this, I with all my force struck him, he fell to the floor. My uncle ordered the Minister to leave his home. The people in general sustained me in what I had done. ON the following Saturday he was found to visit a house of ill-fame and was dismissed from his position.

"Brigham Young sustained me in defending the Prophet of God. The Mountain Meadow Massacre had caused a bitter feeling among the various states against our people. I was called to principally to make know the real facts concerning this event."

Later in regards to polygamy, Pleasant Green Taylor says, "The judge told me that if I would consent to obey the law that I would not go to the penitentiary, but I refused, preferring a few months imprisonment, than to deny or disown my family of any part of it. He therefore pronounced my sentence, three months imprisonment and \$350 fine.

On the evening of October 12, 1888, I went to Salt Lake Penitentiary, for the above mentioned facts. There were 140 Mormon men in prison the same time I was, all for the same offense. President Cannon was present. They clipped my hair, vested me of all my clothing and in its stead placed a striped suit on my person. From or through being shaven I took cold and the result was I suffered very much with the toothache and neuralgia. We were kept busy carrying water, cleaning our cells, etc. ON the 29th day of December 1888 I was release. It was a day long to be remembered."

November 15-17, 1909. At Richardsville, Warren County, Kentucky was held a great Reunion of the Joseph Taylor Family and Levin J. Taylor, son of Pleasant Green, was sent as a delegate from the western branch of the family. There were six to eight hundred people present and from eleven different states. A large tent was reenacted in a beautiful grove where Joseph and Sarah Best Taylor settled in 1809. Levi was made welcome and in the forenoon was called on to speak and did so and reported how numerous the William Taylor Branch of the family had become through the blessings of the Lord, most of whom came west. The last day of the reunion many matters of business were presented and a family organization affected known as the Joseph Taylor Family Organization and Joseph Taylor of Mulberry, Kansas, was made President, dr. Simeon D. Taylor of Beaver Dam, Kentucky, 1st Vice President, and Levi James Taylor of Utah, 2nd Vice President. A strong desire was expressed to gather all the genealogy

of the Taylor Family and to erect a monument to mark the resting place of that grand could Joseph and Sarah Best Taylor and to be done by popular subscription. This was accomplished in the year 1930 and mainly be a strong and persistent effort on the part of Fred G. Taylor, grandson of Pleasant Green.

Fred G. Taylor gave the following remarks at the funeral service of James Criddle, April 27, 1941: "I went back to Kentucky at different times looking for members of the other branches of the Taylor Family. I discovered that all of these nine or ten branches from which William and departed, there were but very few descendants. I showed pictures of our western branch to some kinsmen there. On man said, with tears flowing down his face, 'Here I am, a man of seventy, without a child to my name while in your group I see the seed of a nation.' I would like to give you this thought: when the Lord blesses an enterprise it eventually succeeds regardless of the things that may come in its way. The action of William Taylor and his splendid wife in joining the church and of her coming to the West has been vindicated, through their faith must have been sorely tested at times.

(Al) Fred G. Taylor

**Historical Account of Elizabeth Patrick Taylor
Mother of Elizabeth Ann Taylor Driggs Criddle
as recorded in the Book of Remembrance
of (Al) Fred G. Taylor**

Elizabeth Patrick Taylor was born in the state of Virginia on December 9, 1793, a daughter of John Patrick and Sarah Kendrick. She was of Irish descent and is thought to be of the line of the old American family of Patrick. She was a large, robust woman of sandy complexion and was strong and fearless. She had two sisters, Nancy and Polly, and eight brothers. She moved with her family from Virginia to Kentucky and it was at Bowling Green, Warren County, Kentucky, that she married William Taylor. She lived in harmony with him until the time of his death in 1839. She bore him fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters. There names were John, Allen, Julia Ann, Louisa, Elizabeth Ann, Sarah Kendrick Best, Joseph, Pleasant Green, William Warren, Levi, Nancy Jane, Amanda Melvina, and James Caldwell.

In 1830 she left Kentucky and with her family and children moved to Monroe County, Missouri which at this time was a wild country of unbroken over which roamed the savage Indians and many wild animals. She fearlessly accepted the hardships of the frontier and set her strength to the task of subduing the wilderness.

In the spring of 1834 when her husband accepted the gospel of Jesus Christ, she too was baptized and she became a devoted worker in the cause. Through all of the persecutions that the church endured she stood steadfast. She gave up one home after another, sacrificing the comforts and blessings of her hearth and fireside in order to be with the Saints. Being of a domestic turn of mind she took great pride in making her home a pleasant place in which to live. Through her thrift and ingenuity she was able to surround her family with many little home comforts to prepare for them nourishing and appetizing meals. Her skilled fingers spun the yarn from which she afterwards made suits of clothing for their husband and sons. At one time they were forced to leave their home hurriedly under stress of mob violence, and cutting the cloth from her loom she carried it with her, never seeing the loom again. At another time in their journeyings they met an old couple who were grieved because their best horse had died, leaving them stranded. Without hesitation she permitted her husband to unhitch her favorite mare from his own wagon and give it to the old couple and tell them to continue on their way in peace.

During the winter of 1836 while the Saints were caped in the streets of Far West, more than once Elizabeth Taylor prepared food and carried it to the Prophet's friends who were held captive in prison. Some of the mob came and tried to persuade her daughters to run away with them, telling the girls they would be destroyed if they stayed with the Saints. Elizabeth took a long stick from the fire and in no uncertain terms quickly drove the men from her camp. They did not return. Possibly the hardest trial she had to endure in those early days was the loss of her faithful and devoted husband. They had worked and sacrificed through many long years. He passed away in September 1839 while they were journeying from Missouri to Illinois, having been expelled from their home in the state of Missouri. They had been driven out and robbed so many times that the family was in destitute circumstances. But, even though times were so perilous, she had no fear. She was ready to take up the burden where he had laid it down.

A short time after her husband's death a Mr. Gillum came and offered Elizabeth forty acres of good land if she would stay in Missouri after the Saints were driven out. IT was no temptation to her. She scorned his offer and journeyed with the Saints to Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois. Since they had been robbed of all their possessions and were destitute, President Joseph Smith gave them a city lot and they built a log house on it. All of the children who were home worked unitedly together for the support of the family. By the force of her strong character she held the family together and

they all remained with the church and all came to Utah except Sarah K.B., who remained in Iowa, and John.

Elizabeth Taylor was in Nauvoo when the Prophet went to Carthage to his doom. After the tragedy she and her son and daughter went to Carthage Jail and saw the blood on the floor. She was present at the meeting when the "mantle of Joseph" fell upon Brigham Young and, like the others, she thought that Joseph had been resurrected, and had returned to lead his people.

On January 26, 1846 she and three of her children were permitted to go into the Nauvoo Temple and receive their endowments. It was a trial for the Saints to give up their sacred temple, their homes so dear to them, and their beautiful city of Nauvoo, but when the governor ordered them to leave Elizabeth was one of the first to begin the long trek across the western plains. She drove her own ox team, going as far as Council Bluffs that year, and in May 1849 she went on into the Salt Lake Valley. She made her first home in Utah at Kaysville. Her boys were good farmers and made a good home for her. She took part in all the homey pioneer tasks so essential to well-ordered home of those days, spinning, weaving, knitting, sewing, cooking, cleaning, and many other labors, great and small.

During the last years of her life she lived in the home of her son, Pleasant Green Taylor, in Harrisville. ON October 25, 1880 she passed on to her well-earned rest at age eighty-seven years and ten months.

To the end of her life she was true to the memory of her loving husband and to the faith that had proved to be a staff for her hand and a light to her path through all the years.

The following history was written by Kenneth V. Crossley and found on the internet:

Kenneth V. Crossley, 24 July 2003

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Kenneth V. Crossley
1512 Mountain View Drive
Spanish Fork, Utah 84660
USA
(801) 798-9746

THE OLD PIONEER CEMETERY OF GREEN PLAINS, ILLINOIS

The documentation of an almost forgotten "old pioneer cemetery" at Green Plains, Illinois— gravesite of William Warren Taylor, early Mormon pioneer, husband of Elizabeth Patrick Taylor, father of fourteen

children, and progenitor of one of the largest families in The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. 1

Family History and Background

William Warren Taylor, the oldest son of Joseph Taylor Jr. and Sarah Best, was born 21 March 1787 in Martin County, North Carolina. He was described as a large, strong man, standing over six feet tall. He was known for his pronounced views, being a Democrat, and being well acquainted with the Bible. In the spring of 1808 he moved to Warren County, Kentucky, where he married Elizabeth Patrick on 22 March 1811.

In 1831 William and Elizabeth moved with their eleven children to Monroe County in eastern Missouri. Here two more children were born and in the spring of 1832 William and his family accepted the gospel from missionaries of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 2 commonly known as Mormons. William, who joined the church after hearing only one sermon, claimed he was the first person baptized in Missouri.

Desiring to gather with other Latter-day Saints, William and Elizabeth sold their land in 1835 and moved onto the Fishing River, Ray County, close to the border of Clay County, Missouri. Here their last child was born, making a total of fourteen—seven boys and seven girls.

Religious persecution forced the family to move in August 1837 to about eight miles south of Far West, Caldwell, Missouri, on Long Creek. However, the persecution continued and by the fall of 1838 the family fled from their farm to the protection of Far West. A son, Pleasant Green Taylor, later recorded: "So many many of the Saints had gathered here to escape mob violence that shelter could not be obtained. Arrived at night—made their beds upon the ground. The snow fell during the night—to the depth of ten inches covering beds clothing shoes stockings as they lay spread upon the ground." 3

In October 1838 Missouri Governor Lilburn W. Boggs issued an executive order directing that "The Mormons must be treated as enemies, and must be exterminated or driven from the state if necessary for the public peace."⁴ On 8 February 1839 William and his family left their Missouri home and traveled 200 miles to seek refuge with other Latter-day Saints in western Illinois.⁵

After consolidating in Far West, Church members began to leave Missouri in November [1838]. As petitions to remain failed, the rest followed, fearing reprisals by mobs if they remained after February [1839]. . . .

Soon only the poorest, mainly refugees from Daviess County, remained in Far West. Lack of food, clothing, and suitable shelter added to the misery of the harsh winter. Beginning in late January 1839, a series of public meetings was held in Far West to call attention to the plight of indigent Church members. . . .

Tremendous sacrifices of land and personal property were made as Mormons evacuated Daviess and Caldwell counties. In one instance, 40 acres of farmland were sold for a blind mare and a clock. Some families made the entire trek barefoot, while others attempted to wrap their feet in rags to protect them from the frozen earth. Despite the hospitality of some Missourians who offered their homes to refugees, many Mormons were forced to eat and sleep on the frozen ground. . . .

Upon reaching Quincy, the Saints were met with kindness and generosity by the residents of the town. The governors of Illinois and Iowa responded with similar humanity. With the purchase of lands north of Quincy, the Mormons began to settle in Iowa and Illinois, on opposite sides of the Mississippi River.⁶

SUCH was the status of Hancock County (Illinois), and its people and neighborhood, when this Mormon immigration began in their midst. The rank and file continued to stream into Quincy, as a crossing place, from their late homes in Missouri, and thence into the near communities, during the whole spring of 1839; and as they arrived, they were received with open arms by the inhabitants. And as the spring and summer of that year passed, many of them made homes wherever there was an empty house in the city, or log cabin in the country, on farm or in village, fit to receive a family. They were thus soon located at different points all over Hancock, and to some extent through the adjoining counties of Pike, Schuyler, McDonough, Henderson, and Warren. Their heaviest settlements in Hancock, after Nauvoo, were at La Harpe, Plymouth, Macedonia [originally known as Ramus, now known as Webster], Green Plains, and Montebello.⁷ [Compare figs. 1 and 2.] On 8 February 1839 William and his family left their Missouri home and traveled 200 miles to seek refuge with other Latter-day Saints in western Illinois. 5

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meetings was held in Far West to call attention to the plight of indigent Church members. . . . Tremendous sacrifices of land and personal property were made as Mormons evacuated Daviess and Caldwell counties. In one instance, 40 acres of farmland were sold for a blind mare and a clock. Some families made the entire trek barefoot, while others attempted to wrap their feet in rags to protect them from the frozen earth. Despite the hospitality of some Missourians who offered their homes to refugees, many Mormons were forced to eat and sleep on the frozen ground. . . . Upon reaching Quincy, the Saints were met with kindness and generosity by the residents of the town. The governors of Illinois and Iowa responded with similar humanity. With the purchase of lands north of Quincy, the Mormons began to settle in Iowa and Illinois, on opposite sides of the Mississippi River.

Most of the information known about the death and burial of William Warren Taylor was given by Pleasant Green Taylor, who was twelve years old at the time of his father's death.

While upon this journey, through exposure, father William Taylor was taken sick and died. 9 of Sep. 1839 [at age fifty-two]. He was burried on the main road between Lima and Warsaw. five miles from the former and eight miles from the latter place. [Thirteen miles between Lima and Warsaw.] on Col William's land who after boasted of having helped to kill the prophet Jos. and who also threaten to dig up the body of this noble man of God William Taylor and give the same to the hogs. The Mother called upon the boys to gather polles or logs and make a fence around the grave. and kept a watch to see that the body was not disturbed. A short time before his death he called his children to his bedside. (There were 14. 7 boys and 7 girls) to his bedside and counceled them to rally round the Priesthood. and the main body of the Church also secured a promis (from each) that they would not marry out side of the Church At this place [a probable reference to Green Plains, see note 26] one Gilum offered the mother 40 acres of good land if she would leave the Mormons and stay there. This was no temptation as she preferred to have a home among the Saints and *moved with her family to Nauvoo Hancock Co. Ill.* 10 We had been robbed repeatedly of our possessions until we were very destitute The Prophet Jos. Smith gave us a lot in the city consisting of about 1½ acres which lay ¾ mile South from the Temple. 11 On this we built a log house one and one half story high. 12 [For photocopy, see fig. 3.]

It is not known when the Taylors arrived in Hancock County. If they intended to settle at Green Plains, they

didn't stay long. As a widow, Elizabeth was listed as head of household in the 1840 census of Nauvoo with eleven children, with her married children living close by. 13

With this background information, I set my objective to locate the gravesite of William Warren Taylor. My strategy was to reconcile Pleasant Green Taylor's mileage coordinate references with (1) the main road between Lima and Warsaw, (2) cemeteries along the main road, and (3) land owned by Colonel Levi Williams in 1839. I began my research of Taylor family records and Hancock County histories in 1993, when I lived in Decatur, Illinois, about 200 miles southeast of Nauvoo.

Main Road between Lima and Warsaw

"An Account of Pleasant Green Taylor" states "William Taylor . . . was burried on the main road between Lima and Warsaw." 14

For several years after the coming of the first settlers, roads were on private property connecting one farm with another without benefit of surveys, or meandered around the sloughs in the bottom lands.

In 1841 *Levi Williams*, Eli Walker, and F. E. Fox were appointed by the [Illinois] State legislature to locate a state road from Lima in Adams County to Green Plains Post Office 15 in Hancock County and from there to Warsaw and on to Nauvoo. The road formed the eastern boundary of the township [T3N R9W, known later as Rocky Run Township] and was the first road, of which there is any township record, to be plotted and surveyed. 16

The main road of 1839 became the first surveyed road described above and was identified as the "Lima & Warsaw Bluff Road" on the first known map of Hancock County in 1843. 17 It was a straight north-south road for nine and a quarter miles from Lima to Green Plains, now known as Illinois Route 96. The road then turned northwest from Green Plains to Warsaw, which can still be followed on Hancock County roads. (Compare figs. 4, 5, and 6.)

Cemeteries on the Main Road at Green Plains

Pleasant Green Taylor described the gravesite location as "five miles from the former [Lima] and eight miles from the latter place [Warsaw]." 18 On 6 June 1994 I drove from Lima to Warsaw on Illinois Route 96 searching for cemeteries in the designated area—five miles north of Lima and eight miles southeast of Warsaw. I did not see any signs of cemeteries in the

designated area; however, there were two marked cemeteries further north (see fig. 5). 19

The Mount Vernon Cemetery, about five and three-quarters miles north of the county line on the west side of the road in Rocky Run Township, was associated with the Mount Vernon Missionary Baptist Church that was located near this site. "The old records of the church board have been preserved and are in the possession of a local family." 20

The Green Plains Cemetery was about six and a half miles north of the county line. Gregg, in his 1880 Hancock County history called Green Plains "Quite a famous locality in the county." According to him when the county was divided into townships, 21 a decade before the Civil War [1850s], the point where the four townships of Wythe, Wilcox, Walker and Rocky Run meet on the map was *practically the center point of Green Plains settlement*.

The cemetery which, of course, was located at the edge of town or perhaps a little distance from town, is in Wilcox Township. It is in the Green Plains settlement that Col. Levi Williams lived. Williams served as the town's poster. . . . The cemetery is located on the west side of Illinois State Route, No. 96, which is a north-south road several miles east from the Mississippi River. It is probably one of the oldest cemeteries of the county, opened in the 1830's, but the monuments in it do not bear dates that far back. No doubt the dust of some who lived in the fabulous early pioneer settlement of Green Plains is mingled with that of Wilcox Township with no stone to mark their sleeping place. 22

The village of Green Plains was a thriving settlement as early as the 1840's although practically abandoned before the Civil War [1861]. It was located at the junction point of what are now Wythe, Wilcox, Rocky Run and Walker Townships. The log homes and other buildings were gone long beyond the memory of living persons, but it is known that there were a store, post office, and blacksmith shop, part of which may have been in Wythe [Township]. Green Plains was the home of Col. Levi Williams, a controversial figure who did much to foment the so-called Mormon War and was the leader of the group charged with assassination of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. 23

GREEN PLAINS The site is located eight miles south of Hamilton on State 96. Latter-day Saints established an 80-member branch (the Prairie Branch) here after fleeing Missouri in the spring of 1839.

I searched each cemetery and noted there was no marker for William Warren Taylor before continuing to Warsaw. I inquired at the Warsaw Public Library about

the Mount Vernon and Green Plains Cemeteries records and was referred to Mr. Harold Kraushaar. I telephoned Mr. Kraushaar and he invited me to his home to examine his records of the Mount Vernon Cemetery. Although there was no record for William Warren Taylor's grave, Mr. Kraushaar shared valuable information with me.

Colonel Levi Williams and His Land

Mr. Kraushaar told me that his mother, Edith Myrl Maddox Kraushaar (1889–1967), used to live in a house east of Illinois Route 96 on land that once belonged to Colonel Levi Williams. He said his mother and others were aware of an "old pioneer cemetery" there because the stone markers could be seen from the road. He remembered that the graves were not identified and that any remaining markers were bulldozed under to create more farmland in about 1938, when he was fourteen years old.

Mr. Kraushaar and I drove to the "old pioneer cemetery," about 300 feet east of Illinois Route 96 on the south side of County Road 600 North, where he pointed out the exact location—covered in ripening corn. Mr. Kraushaar informed me that his neighbor, Mr. Roger Mulch, owned this land in Walker Township.

When we returned to Kraushaar's home he telephoned Mr. Mulch and informed him of my visit and the story of the "old pioneer cemetery" on Mulch's land. I asked for the phone and I introduced myself to Mr. Mulch. He told me he had never known of a cemetery on his land, but he had only owned the land since 1948. However, he asked me to hold on the phone.

When Mr. Mulch returned to the phone he said in 1982 he was contacted by Mr. Stanley Taylor of Orem, Utah, who was then a volunteer guide at Carthage Jail and was searching for the grave of his ancestor, William Taylor. Mr. Mulch had saved Stanley Taylor's name and address for twelve years because he thought it was an interesting story. I informed Mr. Mulch that I, too, was searching for the same ancestor and I thanked him for his assistance.

When I left Kraushaar's home, his parting words to me were, "If my daddy knew I was talking to a Mormon, he'd roll over in his grave." Nevertheless, I was delighted at having interviewed an eyewitness to an "old pioneer cemetery" located on the "Lima & Warsaw Bluff Road" on land that once belonged to Colonel Levi Williams. 25

The first settlers in [Walker] township were Hon. George Walker, for whom it was named, *Col. Levi Williams and sons*, John Harris, Elder Joseph Hatchett

and his sons, Enoch Hankins, *Robert and [his son] Eli D. Gillham*, 26 Harrison Grant, B. F. Howes, Harrison Kanés, and others.

... Mr. Williams was also a conspicuous leader in the Mormon War, was Colonel of one of the regiments at the time the Smiths were killed, and was one of the nine indicted for that offense. (See Mormon History.) He was a settler of about 1832, and on coming to the county first located at Calamus [Calumet] Springs, below Fort Edwards, in the cabin that Major Marston had occupied. He soon afterward took a claim up in Green Plains *where he resided till his death*. Esquire Walker and Col. Williams were neither of them educated men, yet were each leading men in the community—the one an unswerving Democrat and the other as pronounced a Whig of the old school. 27

In the year 1831, [Levi and Mary “Polly” Reid Williams] removed with their family to Hancock, settling three miles below Warsaw on the bluff road [that paralleled the Mississippi River, not to be confused with the road to Green Plains and Lima] while later they took up their abode on the prairie six miles southeast of the city, Levi Williams there entering one hundred and thirteen acres of land, which was at that time wild and unimproved, but which he transformed into a valuable and productive farm. He was a ranger up and own the river during the Black Hawk war and was connected with many interesting events of early history which have shaped the policy and promoted the progress of this portion of the state. He lived upon the old homestead farm until his death, which occurred November 27, 1860, when he was sixty-six years of age 28

The mortgage indenture Colonel Levi Williams signed in 1832 described this land as the “North West quarter Section six in township three North and range eight west [T3N R8W] of the fourth principal meridian.” 29 (See fig. 7.) The township (later known as Walker) bordered the “Lima & Warsaw Bluff Road” at the junction of Wilcox, Wythe, Walker, and Rocky Run townships—“practically the center point of Green Plains.”

Levi Williams, psychologically a more violent man than the others [indicted], was active in raiding Mormon settlements as late as May, 1846. Nothing is known about his career after this, except that he served as postmaster of Green Plains, that the Mormons took routine notice of his death in [1860], and that he is buried beneath an imposing gravestone in the cemetery in Green Plains. 30

Capt. J. R. [John Reid] Williams . . . son of Levi and Polly (Reid) Williams, . . . still owns the old homestead on the N. W. ¼ sec. 6, Walker tp. 31 [See figure 5.]

Father [Pleasant Green Taylor] says his father [William Warren Taylor] died and was burried some 25 miles south of Nauvoo and about 8 miles south west of Carthage, and about 5 miles south of Warsaw was county seat at that time and there was a graveyard there and about 40 persons were burrid there 33

Conclusions

Pleasant Green Taylor had a vivid memory of his father’s death in 1839. Perhaps he and other family members returned to the gravesite occasionally as they continued to live in Nauvoo until February 1846, when most Latter-day Saints were driven from Illinois. He remembered that the grave was: (1) on the main road between Lima and Warsaw, (2) identified Colonel Levi Williams as owner of the land, (3) estimated forty persons were buried there, (4) and provided 1894 and 1915 records of mileage coordinates to it, that, unfortunately, do not coincide.

“An Account of Pleasant Green Taylor,” 1894

5 miles from the former [Lima]
8 miles from the latter [Warsaw]
No reference to Carthage
No reference to Nauvoo

Record of Levi James Taylor, 1915

No reference to Lima
About 5 miles south from Warsaw
About 8 miles south west of Carthage
Some 25 miles south of Nauvoo

Actual Mileage to “Old Pioneer Cemetery”

8 miles north of Lima
5 miles southeast of Warsaw
18 miles southwest of Carthage
21 miles south of Nauvoo or
25 miles via Warsaw

As I compared the two records to actual mileages, I realized that *if* the mileage coordinates in the 1894 record were reversed—that is, *eight* “miles from the former [Lima]” and *five* “miles from the latter place [Warsaw]”—the *corrected* coordinates would coincide with the 1915 record and converge on: (1) the “Lima & Warsaw Bluff Road,” (2) at the “old pioneer cemetery,” and (3) on land owned by Colonel Levi Williams in 1839.

In the absence of primary source documentation, it is concluded that the grave of William Warren Taylor is at the “old pioneer cemetery” in Green Plains, based on the following facts:

1. The gravesite is along the main road between Lima and Warsaw, once known as the "Lima & Warsaw Bluff Road," now known as Illinois Route 96.
2. An eyewitness confirmed that an "old pioneer cemetery" could be seen from the road in Walker Township; validated by a matching coordinate (1915 record) of "about 5 miles south from Warsaw"; and verified by *corrected* coordinates (1894 record) that converge about eight miles north of Lima and about five miles southeast of Warsaw.
3. The gravesite is on land owned by Colonel Levi Williams in 1839 at the junction of Wilcox, Wythe, Walker, and Rocky Run townships, Hancock County—"practically the center point of Green Plains." See figure 6.
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- 3 Levi James Taylor, “An Account of Pleasant Green Taylor [1827–1917],” AMs, 6 March 1894, Harrisville, Utah, 2. L. Tom Perry Special Collections Library, Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. For photocopy, see figure 3.
- 4 B. H. Roberts, *Comprehensive History of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Century 1*, vol. 3, (Provo, Utah: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1930), 175.
- 5 Taylor, “An Account of Pleasant Green Taylor,” 3.
- 6 Sean J. Cannon, “Expulsion from Missouri,” in *Historical Atlas of Mormonism*, eds. S. Kent Brown, Donald Q. Cannon, and Richard H. Jackson, 48 (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1994).
- 7 Thomas Gregg, *The Palmyra Prophet* (New York: J. B. Alden, 1890), 156; emphasis added. In October 1838 Missouri Governor Lilburn W. Boggs issued an executive order directing that “The Mormons must be treated as enemies, and must be exterminated or driven from the state if necessary for the public peace.”
- 8 B. H. Roberts, *The Life of John Taylor* (Salt Lake City, Utah: Bookcraft, 1963), 67. “By this time the reaction from the excitement in which they had lived for more than a year, set in, and almost the entire people sank down from exhaustion, and became an easy prey to the malaria prevalent in the district at that time.”
- 9 Andrew Jenson, *Church Chronology* (Salt Lake City, Utah: Deseret News, 1899), 17. Apostles Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball departed Commerce (Nauvoo) on 18 September 1839, both seriously ill from the malaria epidemic.
- 10 Taylor, “An Account of Pleasant Green Taylor,” 4; emphasis added. Notation on top of p. “Left his home times in 5 years,” a probable reference to Pleasant Green Taylor moving from Monroe County, Missouri, to (1) Ray County, Missouri, February 1834; (2) Caldwell County, Missouri, August 1837; (3) Green Plains, Hancock, Illinois, spring 1839; and (4) Nauvoo, Hancock, Illinois, late 1839.
- 11 Nauvoo Restoration Inc., Index to Nauvoo Land Records, Book A, nos. 120 and 123. Elizabeth Taylor acquired 1.36 acres at Kimball Addition, block 4, lot 47, for \$50.00 on 20 April 1843.

1 Shari Humpherys Franke, *Family History of the Joseph Taylor, Jr., and Sarah Best Family* (Ogden,

12 Taylor, "An Account of Pleasant Green Taylor," 4–5; emphasis added. For photocopy, see figure 3.

13 Elizabeth Taylor listed on p. 187 with D. H. Wells, Isaac Allred, and others living in Nauvoo in October 1840. Joseph Smith listed on p. 184. United States Census Office, *Illinois, 1840 Federal Census* (Washington, D.C.: The National Archives, 1958–1960), Hancock County.

14 See note 3. For photocopy, see figure 3.

15 The first Green Plains post office was established 20 August 1834 at the home of postmaster Samuel Knox, seven and a quarter miles north of the county line (compare figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5). Later, perhaps after 1846, the post office relocated to the home of Colonel Levi Williams, six miles north of the county line. Wm. Crawford and Levi Williams shared the appointment as postmaster of Green Plains from 19 May 1837 until 22 August 1857, when service was transferred to Rocky Run. See United States Post Office Department, "Record of Appointment of Postmaster, 1832–30 September 1971" (Washington, D.C.: National Archives, National Archives and Records Service, 1973), Hancock County, Illinois, vols. 12B and 18.

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17 Hill, Ripley, and Campbell, Map of Hancock County, State of Illinois, 1843 [showing Mormon ownership 1846]. LDS Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.

18 See note 3. For photocopy, see figure 3.

19 Illinois Department of Transportation, General Highway Map, Hancock County, Illinois (State of Illinois, 1999).

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21 Political townships were created in February 1850. See Thomas Gregg, *History of Hancock County, Illinois* (Chicago: Chas. C. Chapman & Co., 1880), 471.

22 Cochran, *History of Hancock County, Illinois*, 605–606.

23 Historic Sites Committee, *Historic Sites and Structures of Hancock County, Illinois* (Carthage, Illinois: Hancock County Historical Society and the Hancock Bicentennial Commission with the support of the Hancock County Board, 1979), 419. See also Andrew Jenson, *Encyclopedic History of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints* (Salt Lake City, Utah: Deseret News Publishing Company, 1941), 303.

24 La Mar C. Berrett, ed., *Sacred Places: A Comprehensive Guide to Early LDS Historical Sites*, vol. 3, *Ohio and Illinois* (Salt Lake City, Utah: Deseret Book, 2002), 214. More information is needed on the Prairie Branch.

25 Mr. Harold Kraushaar (b. 1924), Warsaw, Illinois, interview by author, 6 June 1994. Mr. Kraushaar also showed me a trunk of Indian artifacts found on his farmland.

26 Robert A. Gillham (1801–1879) purchased 165 acres in Walker Township in 1836 and resided there until 1873; probably the same "Gilum" referred to in "An Account of Pleasant Green Taylor," p. 4. See *Biographical Review of Hancock County, Illinois, Containing Biographical and Genealogical Sketches of Many of the Prominent Citizens of To-Day and Also of the Past* (Chicago: Hobart Publishing Company, 1907), 673.

27 Gregg, *History of Hancock County, Illinois*, 565; emphasis added.

28 *Biographical Review of Hancock County*, 641–642.

29 Hancock County, Illinois, Recorder of Deeds, vol. A, 72, 16 October 1832. Photocopy, see figure 7.

30 Dallin H. Oaks and Marvin S. Hill, *Carthage Conspiracy: The Trial of the Accused Assassins of Joseph Smith* (Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1975), 218.

31 Gregg, *History of Hancock County, Illinois*, 670; Alfred Theodore Andreas, *An Illustrated Atlas of Hancock County, Illinois* (Chicago: A. T. Andreas, 1874), 95.

32 Shari Humpherys Franke, letter to Kenneth V. Crossley, Spanish Fork, Utah, 7 October 1998.

33 Levi James Taylor, AMs, 7 April 1915. In poss. of Lora Dean Taylor Moschetti, Harrisville, Utah. In October 1994 I moved to Spanish Fork, Utah, when I accepted employment at Brigham Young University. After relocating I wrote to a number of historians, organizations, and family members for assistance to establish a marker at Green Plains that would reference the "old ioneer cemetery." Although no one was in a position to assist me, I continued to search for evidence hat would explain the discrepancy in Pleasant Green Taylor's mileage coordinates to the grave with land owned by Colonel Levi Williams. (For selected correspondence, see appendix.) On 7 October 1998 Shari H. Franke informed me that she had found another source of mileage coordinates to the gravesite in a notebook of her great-grandfather, Levi James Taylor:

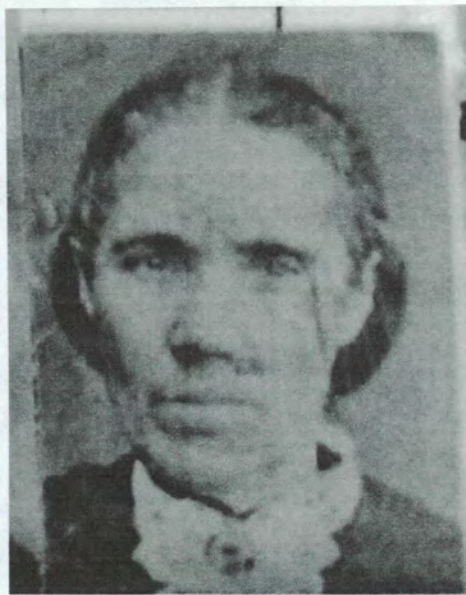
32 Apr. 7—1915

Information about Elizabeth Patrick Taylor's Wagon Company Trek

Figures 1 and 2: Allen Taylor and Sarah Lovisa Allred Taylor



Elizabeth Patrick Taylor's biography says she departed for the Great Salt Lake in May 1849 but there were no companies that left in May. The Church website lists her and her youngest son in the Unidentified Company. Companies that crossed the plains in 1849 include the Howard Egan Company (April 18 1849), the Allen Taylor Company (July



4-5 1849), the Silas Richards Company (10 July 1849), the Thomas Rhoades Company (14 July 1849), the Ezra T. Benson Company (15 July 1849), the Samuel Gully/Orson Spencer Company (unknown date), and George A. Smith/Dan Jones Company (unknown date).

Figure 3: Nancy Melvina Taylor Bennett

Allen Taylor, Elizabeth's and William's second son, was the leader of the Allen Taylor Company. He married Sarah Lovisa Allred in Nauvoo on 29 Jan 1846. Many of Sarah's family as well as his family traveled with this company* (see list of company members of the Allen Taylor Company below). Since they crossed the plains in 1849, and Allen took many of his wife's and his family, it is probable that his mother and youngest brother were also in the company. Therefore, her trek across the plains is included in Chapter 4: Elizabeth Patrick Taylor, Allen and Sarah Lovisa Allred Taylor and Nancy Melvina. However, information for the Unidentified Companies is included here as well.

Elizabeth Patrick Taylor was sealed to William on 3 February 1846 in the Nauvoo Temple. James Allred acted as proxy for William. After this sealing James Allred and Elizabeth were married for time only that day. "In all family records, however, this marriage is never mentioned. It appears they never lived together as husband and wife, although this fact is not known for sure." ("William and Elizabeth Patrick Taylor Family, Points of Interest," information gathered for this document by Donald D. Miller, document in possession of Lyle Burrup) There is a



James Allred, age 67, who traveled across the plains in 1851 in the Easton Kelsey Company with his wife and family. Whether or not this is the same James Allred is uncertain.

* Note: A number of the Allred family traveled in the Allen Taylor Company. The Allred family (identified by blue font on the list below) is Sarah's extended family. Not all of the Taylors or Allens traveled with Allen's company. Nancy Jane Taylor Smith, the next to youngest daughter in the William and Elizabeth Taylor family, was married to Jonathan Smith. They traveled in the Heber C. Kimball Company (1848), the same company that Mary Fielding Smith and her son, Joseph Fielding, were in.

Taylor, Elizabeth Patrick

Birth Date: 9 Dec. 1793
Death Date: 25 Oct. 1880
Gender: Female
Age: 55

Taylor, James Caldwell

Birth Date: 27 Feb. 1837
Death Date:
Gender: Male
Age: 12

Names of Unidentified Companies Members (1849) (The number shown in parentheses next to each name is the age of the pioneer at the time of the journey.)

Chidester, Eunice (15)
Harward, Thomas (23)
Hess, Alma (10)
Hess, David (12)
Hess, Elizabeth Foutz (51)
Hess, Emma Elizabeth (8)
Hess, Harriett (15)
Hess, Lydia Ann (13)
Hickman, Bernetta (38)

Hickman, Bernetta Walters (2)
Hickman, Elizabeth Ellen (16)
Hickman, Minerva Emma (19)
Hickman, Sarah Katherine (14)
Hickman, William Adams (34)
Hickman, William George (5)
Jacob, Udney Hay (68)
Loveless, John (Unknown)
Ralphs, Ephraim (1)

Ralphs, Sarah Johnson (28)
Ralphs, Thomas (30)
Shadden, Mary Jane (17)
Stonebreaker, Joseph (25)
Stonebreaker, Phoebe Phelps (16)
Taylor, Elizabeth Patrick (55)
Taylor, James Caldwell (1)

Company: 1849 Allen Taylor Company

Departure: 5-6 July 1849

Arrival in Salt Lake Valley: 10-20 October 1849

Taylor, Allen

Birth Date: 17 Jan. 1814
Death Date: 5 Dec. 1891
Gender: Male
Age: 35
Pioneer Information: Captain
of second company

Taylor, Sarah Lovisa Allred

Birth Date: 14 Nov. 1817
Death Date: 11 Mar. 1879
Gender: Female
Age: 31
Pioneer Information: wife of
Captain Allen Taylor

Taylor, Nancy Melvina

Birth Date: 30 May 1846
Death Date: 6 Feb. 1885
Gender: Female
Age: 3
Pioneer Information:
daughter of Captain Allen
Taylor

Names of Allen Taylor Company Members (1849) (The number shown in parentheses next to each name is the age of the pioneer at the time of the journey.)

Adams, Charles (6)
Adams, James J. (1)

Adams, Mary Ann Leach (28)
Adams, William (27)

Aldridge, David Levi (13)
Aldridge, Elizabeth Betsy (39)