

No
Picture
Available



Oscar Hamblin

Mary Ann Carbridge Hamblin

**Oscar Hamblin
And
Mary Ann Corbridge Hamblin**

Wallace Hamblin's parents
Claudius Lee Hamblin's grandparents
Mary Lorene Bradshaw's great-grandparents
Shannon's great-great-grandparents

Prologue

My Great-Grandfather Oscar's name has been mentioned often by my own father, Henry Marcene Hamblin, who loved to talk of the experiences of the pioneers in his family. All of Marcene's grandparents were pioneers who joined the church in the early days and came west before the railroad. Yet the story of Oscar has never been written and while in the brief account I hope to give, I can only make a summary of the gleanings and surmise from the history of the times what the life of Oscar was like. His wife Mary Ann Corbridge, whom he married February 14, 1854 in a civil ceremony in Salt Lake City, was a colorful individual in her own right and it is hoped to include her life along with Oscars. They were endowed and sealed in 1860 in the endowment house. Children were not sealed to parents until the temples were built – only couples to each other. Records were not kept in Santa Clara until 1864. The first chapel in Minersville had a fire in which many of the early church records were lost, which could account for the reason the twins, Wallace and William, were re-baptized.

Oscar grew up in the shadow of one of the most picturesque pioneers who early helped settle the West and colonized and labored among the Indians in the desert, color-country of southern Utah as well as Nevada and Arizona, Jacob Vernon Hamblin. Oscar was 14 years younger. Jacob was unique in several ways: first, he kept a record (diary) of his life, second, he was a spiritual man who lived by simple faith and the whisperings of the Lord which came to him, which they did often, third, Jacobs calling as an Apostle and president to the Indian Mission, fourth, Jacob knew well the prophet Joseph Smith, fifth, his callings after

arriving in Utah kept him close to Brigham Young and there seemed to be a mutual trust and confidence and loyalty to one another which never faltered in those growing, troublesome and perilous years.

As far as we know, Oscar and Mary Ann, as well as many others did not keep journals or records. Therefore we are left in the dark due to the lack of facts. Many logical possibilities may be miles from the truth. It is impossible to know the whole truth of the details and as hints are given of this or that there is a piecing of a story, yet a true history is in fact insoluble. My attempts to write the history started ten years ago and as time passes the solutions have not been easier. So for this reason now I attempt to record a story – hopefully the history of two special people.

Oscar died before he was thirty years of age but these pioneers became men at an early age as you will see from the many excerpts – for which I apologize. Lack of time caused me to go this route. I hope that through delving into these pieces you will find a great man you can be proud to claim.

Geraldine Hamblin Bangerter 1983

Oscar Hamblin Chronology

- 1855 Late September arrived in Fort Harmony: begins their Indian Mission
- 1856 Helps build the fort at Santa Clara
- 1856 August 30, Elizabeth born
- 1856 December Daphne (one year eleven months) expires
- 1857 June 21, The Marie Woodbury-Haskell death by an Indian
- 1857 Mountain Meadow Massacre
- 1858 Left for Vegas Springs
- 1858 Great Salt Lake Conference; took dinner with George A. Smith
- 1859 Brigham Young visited St. Clara
- 1860 May 30th Oscar & Mary Ann sealed in the Endowment House by Brigham Young
- 1860 Mary Adeline is born October 31
- 1861 Mary Adeline dies 10 May 1861
- 1861 December over 300 families came to Dixie. 26 Swiss families to St. Clara
- 1862 The flood came January 17th (rained 40 days)
- 1862 William and Wallace the twins are born 27 April
- 1862 June the family moves to Minersville
- 1862 8 November, Oscar dies

Life Sketch of Oscar Hamblin 1833-1862

Oscar was born in Salem, Ohio (Bainbridge, Geauga Co.) April 4, 1833. He was the 9th of 12 children born to Isaiah Hamblin and Daphne Haynes. He was a farmer in Tooele and Santa Clara, Utah. He married Mary Ann Corbridge February 18, 1854 and they had 6 children, Daphne, Elizabeth, Oscar Jr., Mary Adeline, William and Wallace (twins). He died at the age of 29 on November 8, 1862 in Minersville, Utah. He is buried there.

Oscar was born in Bainbridge, Geauga County, April 4, 1833. The country then was just a wilderness. He was the 9th of 12 children born to Isaiah Hamblin and Daphne Haynes. His father and older brothers worked hard in clearing the land which is said by Jacob to have taken 20 faithful days to work to clear an acre and render it fit for the harrow and a crop of wheat. When Oscar was 5 years old his family moved to Franklin, Woolworth County, Wisconsin.

In 1841 the family moved to Spring Prairie, Wisconsin in the same County. Oscar was then 8 years old and his brother Jacob was now 21 and had been marred for two years to Lucinda Taylor. Jacob and his father Isaiah had made claim to 80 acres of land each, in this now, wilderness area and were busy developing it.

The turning point in the lives of the entire family occurred March 3, 1842 when Jacob was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Jacob did this against the wishes of his entire family, friends, and loved ones (the story which can be found in several books on the life of Jacob Vernon Hamblin. For the rest of their lives the Gospel directed the family in the traveling to and settling of the West. The story of their hardships and privations, their courage and faith parallels any in the annals of Church History. While it was not the course one would choose for a life and ease or complacency it was the course of inner peace and the joy one finds as they launch

upon an undeviating course directing them to eternal life and salvation which the gospel promises. Their yesterdays became dreams, their todays became what they made of it and their tomorrows became their vision of something greater than the momentary. From the time Jacob joined the church the entire large family was unsettled.

In August 1844 Jacob moved with his family from Spring Prairie to Nauvoo, Illinois while Isaiah moved to Ellison, Illinois. Oscar was now 11 years old. The parents visited Jacob for April Conference in 1845 in Nauvoo and stayed long enough to be baptized in the Mississippi River on April 11, 1845. Isaiah said to Jacob at this time. "It is your privilege to baptize your parents, for you have prayed for them in secret and in public, you never gave them up; you will be a Joseph to your father's house". (pg 24 Jacob Hamblin by Corbett).

In 1846 Jacob moved 200 miles to the west of Nauvoo to Bloomfield, Iowa (?). Isaiah in 1846 moved to Pottawattamie County, Iowa in the western part of the state, where he lived 2 years. In 1847 Jacob and his family joined him there and together, February 5, 1849, Jacob, whose wife had left him with their 4 children and with Isaiah and Daphne, his wife, left for the west. About May 1849, at Mt. Pisgah, Oscar's mother died after a long period of failing health and the family stopped for 2 days to take care of the burial and gather themselves together again. They arrived at Council Bluffs in September 1849. Jacob married Rachael Judd almost immediately after meeting each other. Being late in year they stayed in her home until June 1850. Oscar was no 17. During these years there is only slight mention of Oscar and his brothers and sisters. In the Jacob Hamblin book Isaiah, Jacob and his children and Rachael's 2 children (?) and Oscars brothers Marion and Fred arrived in Salt Lake City September 1st with the Aaron Johnson Company. They went directly to Toole to live.

Stories of Mary Ann C. Hamblin

Faith Promoting Story

While living in Santa Clara, Utah, they year 1859, William Corbridge was 22 years old. He had come with the Jacob Hamlin company to settle Santa Clara. The Indians at that time were quite hostile.

His sister May Ann Hamblin, however, had been good to the Indians and they loved her. The Hamblin's lived a short distance from William, who lived with his mother and four younger brothers in a log cabin. One day as he was walking over to his sister's place to pay her a visit, a number of Indians stopped him. The Indian braves were very hostile. They surrounded him, did a war dance and were going to scalp him. He was so frightened his hair stood up straight. He often told we children, "The hair can really stand up straight, it's not just a saying." Vainly he tried to show them he was peaceful. He went on telling them he was Mary Hamblin's brother, but they went on with the dancing. He was praying and hoping for deliverance. Finally he convinced them he was Mary's brother. They opened the circle and let him go. He walked for a little way, then started to run. "A horse could not have caught me, my feet moved so fast," he said.

This story is told of Mary Ann Cordbridge Hamblin, daughter of James and Elizabeth Walmesley Corbridge:

Mary Ann left her mother and two brothers and started for Utah in the Bishop Hunter company in 1848. Mary was just a child of 12, but she drove an ox team all the way. During the trip she met with an accident, which would have been fatal if an all-wise hand had not interceded. A wheel of a loaded wagon ran over her head and breast. Those present thought it was a miracle that she was not killed. No doubt her life was spared for a purpose. She was a faithful worker with the sick and among the Indians.

Mary Ann Hamblin taught school in an adobe building on the Pryor lot and in the home of her mother, Elizabeth Wamsley Corbridge.

The following recipes for old remedies were submitted by Bessie Ann Corbridge Pearson; they were given to her by her aunt, Mary Ann Corbridge

Hamblin (wife of Oscar Hamblin), who, as a young woman, came to Utah in 1851 with the Bishop Hunter Company.

Four Coughs

1 tsp paregoric

2 tsp honey

2 tsp castor oil

1 tsp spirits of nitre

1 tsp syrup of squills

not quite tsp lobelia

not quite tsp epecac

Mix all ingredients and give 1/4 teaspoon as necessary for cough.

Also for coughs: Mix equal parts of Brandy and Glycerine and give five or six times a day. (If too strong, add a little water).

Ginger Candy

Small bottle epecac

1 tbsp lobelia

1 lb sugar

1 cup ginger

Mix and make into candy form.

Horehound Candy

Make horehound tea, then use with sugar to make candy.

For Children's Cough

Place onion in pan, cover with sugar and bake in oven, then give the syrup as necessary.

Mary Ann Hamblin was sent to Salt Lake City to train as a woman doctor. She delivered many babies as well as attending to other sicknesses. She was usually paid in produce. Her favorite cough medicine, especially for children was made by cooking two cups of sugar with $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of water and 4 tsp of cinnamon sugar together until it would harden when poured into a flat pan. This was broken up and used as cough drops.

Milk and cream were placed in a tub and put on a stove to heat. When it was warm, pellets of rennet were stirred into it. This would cause it to thicken much like-cottage cheese. This thickened curd was poured into a press. The early presses were simply sacks placed in tubs and weighted with rocks. Later real cheese presses were made. The whey was forced out of the curd until it became solid. It was then allowed to age. Young people loved to eat the curds before the whey was entirely pressed out. These early cheese makers found a ready market for their product among the miners.

Aunt Edith Bradfield, who has long been noted for her good cooking, remembered some recipes from early times. Mr. Bradfield's father and mother had a little shop where they sold beef and pork products. It was said that no part of the animal was allowed to waste.

Beef Legs, Shank and Feet

The hooves were removed then the shank and feet were placed in a strong lye water for several days. Afterward they were boiled and eaten.

Faggots

Pork liver was boiled until tender. It was then drained and left until cold. This was fined up and seasoned with grated onion salt and pepper then moistened with the liquid in which it was cooked. It was then formed into patties. These patties were rolled into the apron or leaf of the pig and baked.

Rabbit Pie

This delicacy was a great favorite, especially at family suppers. The rabbits were cleaned, dressed and cut into chunks which were stewed, to this was added (Aunt Ede says sometimes) potatoes and onions. The stew was placed in a milk pan and covered with pie dough and baked.

Chicken pie was made much the same way. Always the bones were left in as this was supposed to give the pies a better flavor.

Backbone pie, made of loin and backbone of pork was also made this same way. Such seasonings as sage or bay leaf were used to suit the cook's taste.

Chicken and dumplings were another great favorite. The chicken was boiled as for stew. When it was done the dumplings were made by sifting together flour,

salt and baking powder. This was mixed into a sticky dough with beaten eggs and water. The dough was then dropped by spoonfuls into the boiling stew and covered tightly and cooked until done through. These were often eaten with sugar.

The recipe for Yorkshire pudding was brought from England. It was made by beating $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen eggs and adding two cups of milk and enough flour to make a thin paste, then baked in a flat pan. It was served with roast beef usually, but sometimes with cream and sugar as dessert.

Head Cheese

The head of the pig was cut up into pieces and boiled until the meat came off the bones. This meat when cool was put into a large chopping bowl and chopped until fine. The liquid from the meat was boiled down until thick and then added to the chopped meat. Salt, pepper and sage were added to the mixture and it was set aside to cool. When it was cold, it had set and could be sliced. It was served as cold sliced meat or used in sandwiches.

Chitlins

Marriguts of pigs were turned inside out, then soaked in lye water, then boiled until tender in salted water.

Mary Ann Corbridge

On Mary 10, 1977, I arranged a meeting of a few of the descendants of Mary Ann Corbridge for the purpose of learning about her life from her granddaughter Essie Pope Blackner who knew her and listened to her stories, and knew of her experiences firsthand. We met at the home of Lorene Bradshaw a great granddaughter who also had remembrances. Alveretta Corbridge Robinson, a niece who wrote the Minersville Book, "They Answered the Call," also contributed her stories.

Geraldine Hamblin Bangerter

Much of Mary Ann Corbridge's life we read through her obituary and hear and read about in connection with her mother, Elizabeth Walmsey Corbridge, and her brothers, William Corbridge, George Marshall, Solomon and Hyrum Alonzo Walker. (Ephriam's history was not located) (2nd Edition)

Mary Ann Corbridge was truly a pioneer, born in 1836 in England. When just a child of 4 years, she came across the ocean and settled in Nauvoo. She experienced many things there, including the loss of her father, James Corbridge, from cholera. Joseph Smith gave her brother William as well as her father James a blessing to heal them from cholera, but promised only William a long life on earth. When Mary Ann was just 12 years old, she came across the plains with the Bishop Hunter party without her mother. Some of the stories that we hear are very interesting, and there are several different versions told of these experiences.

I hadn't heard until now the following story about one of her experiences while crossing the plains.

Aunt Mary Ann Hamblin was at Winter Quarters with Bishop Hunter. She was driving a team – she drove it all the way across the plains. She went out one day to take care of the horses, they started up and knocked her down and ran over her head with one of the wheels. The people thought she was dead, but they administered to her, and she came too all right and she never had any bad effects from it.

Essie Pope Blackner (granddaughter) tells this story:

When Grandmother Mary Ann was a young child coming across the plains, they didn't have any water, they ran out of water and they were almost choking to death. It was coming evening and the man said we'll have to camp here and we'll have to go out and hunt water. So they camped, and they didn't go very far when they found water. There was enough that all their cattle drank, and they drank, and filled all their utensils. Then they had their dinner at night and their breakfast in the morning, and the Captain said, "Well, we'd better go get some more water now to refill our utensils." They went to find the water, and the water was gone. So I'd call that a real miracle.

Not much is known about the year that passed when Mary Ann was alone in the Salt Lake Valley, but a year later her mother came and they were reunited. In 1854, she married Oscar Hamblin. This was a civil marriage. A year and a half later, they were called on a mission to the Indians in Southern Utah. Many of their experiences during this time in Southern Utah are told in another part of this history. They returned to Salt Lake City and were sealed in the Endowment House on May 23, 1860. While it took about 25 days to get to Salt Lake City, it is surprising how much they traveled back and forth.

They moved to Minersville in the late spring of 1862. Oscar died in the fall of that same year. Mary Ann had a little ranch in the southwest part of Minersville near her own mother, Elizabeth Walmsley, who also had her own little family that she was raising. The two single women lived very close as families. They farmed together and supported one another. On November 2, 1867, 5 years after Oscar's death, she married Albert Leonard Stoddard who was presently married to Ellen Lucinda Neas. They had four children. Mary Ann had known Albert Stoddard when he lived in Santa Clara. [The Journal of History, October 28, 1858. "The following are settlers here who have not yet joined the mission: Irving Stoddard and Albert Stoddard.] He wasn't one of the missionaries there, but he and his brother lived side by side with Oscar and Mary Ann in Santa Clara and shared many experiences. His family is also found up in Minersville, and his name appears in the Minersville Book where he worked on the City Council. One can picture them riding up to Salt Lake City together, Albert, his first wife Ellen, and Mary Ann to be married for time in the Endowment House. Mary Ann was married to

him for "time" only as she had already been sealed to Oscar. Albert and Ellen were then endowed and subsequently sealed for time and eternity.

While living in Santa Clara, Oscar was out in the field but not too far away when a bunch of Indian braves who had just stolen a baby Indian in arms from another tribe came to Mary Ann and wanted to trade it for food. She got after them and told them they shouldn't do such things and to take that baby right back to where they had gotten it. She let it be known that she didn't believe in buying children. The men turned around and went to the wood pile, took the axe and prepared to chop off the baby's head. Mary Ann, of course, screamed for help and stopped the braves. Oscar then came from wherever he was and dickered with the Indians. It was finally decided that Oscar and Mary Ann would keep the baby and as an offering gave them his sawed-off shotgun.

This baby was named Fannie Hamblin. She grew up as one of the family. From the book "They Answered the Call", Alveretta Robinson states that, When Oscar and Mary Ann moved to Minersville she came with them. She was a hard worker, doing more than her share.

She married John Morgan from Beaver. Her marriage was found recorded in an old Justice of the Peace book of the Minersville precinct. William Wood was the Justice of the Peace. They lived in Minersville for a while and then moved to Beaver.

[Note from Geraldine Bangerter: We have leads to some of her family and wish to process her name to be sealed to Oscar and Mary Ann this year.]

In June of 1870, Mary Ann gave birth to a little girl whom they named Effie May. The first wife Ellen also had a baby girl born that month and they named her Eva Gay (like twins). Mary Ann's second child, named Ellen perhaps named after Ellen Lucinda, was born in April, 1872 and only lived one month. Mary Ann lived with Albert "Bert" Stoddard until her third daughter, Essie Maude, was born in 1873, then she terminated their marriage. My Grandpa, Wallace Hamblin, would have been just 11 years old at that time. My father always said Albert Stoddard was mean to Mary Ann's children so she left him. So now Mary Ann had twin boys, Wallace and William, and two little girls to raise.

Mary Ann lived in Minersville from 1962 until about 1900, 28 years. She worked as a nurse, a midwife, and a school teacher. She went to Salt Lake and obtained

further schooling to become a better midwife. She performed a great service to the community and was very much loved among the people of Minersville.

In 1896, Mary Ann's twin sons, William and Wallace, and her daughter Effie Mae who married Lewis Richard Pope, left Minersville to homestead in Wyoming. Mary Ann's half-brother Ephraim Marshall also moved with them. About 1900, Mary Ann went to Lyman, Wyoming to be close to her family. Mary Ann's half brothers George Marshall, Solomon Walker and Hyrum Walker as well as her own brother William Corbridge stayed in Minersville. She spent 11 years there among those people serving as a nurse and midwife. The following stories are transcribed from a tape made at the meeting described at the beginning of this history by those who lived and talked with her. Many a midwife was referred to as "aunt." In this case she was known by everyone in Bridger Valley and beyond as "Aunt Mary Ann."

Geraldine Bangerter: "My dad used to say, 'I've seen my grandmother go out on a cold winter night and throw the harness on the horses and get in her buggy and travel for miles.'"

Lorene Bradshaw: Grandma Mary Ann Bradshaw lived in Lyman, Wyoming. She delivered all of the babies around there, among those were my husband's family. Grandma Bradshaw used to say, "She was the grandest woman you ever met in your life." That everybody just absolutely loved her. Everyone who knew her absolutely worshipped her.

Alveretta Corbridge Robinson: When they lived in Santa Clara, my father, William Corbridge, started out to see his sister Mary Ann Hamblin, and on the way he was surrounded by Indians and they circled him and was going to scalp him and he talked and talked to 'em and finally made 'em understand that his sister was Mary Ann Hamblin whom they loved and so they finally let him go. And he said if anybody tells you your hair won't stand up on end, don't believe 'em because it will, and he said when they opened up the circle and let him go, a racehorse couldn't have caught him.

Essie Pope Blackner: Grandma Hamblin was the doctor in Wyoming for miles and miles around, Smith's Fork, Henry's Fork, Milborn, Black's Fork, Lyman, Uri, Fort Bridger, Mountain View, Robinson, Lone Tree. The husbands of the wives would come and pick her up and no matter whether it was a blizzard or a summer day, she always went. She never refused. I remember she wore a knit underskirt and a quilted one and

then her skirt on top of that so she wouldn't freeze to death. I could safely say that she brought thousands of babies into the world during her life administering in Minersville and Wyoming. There was only one person that I know of that ever was mad at her. She lost their baby. She put her wedding ring in their window when she washed her hands to go administer to the woman. She forgot it when she left. She lost very few babies and only two women that I know of, one was her oldest daughter and one was my mother. This man wouldn't let her have her wedding ring back. She never did get it. The biggest majority of people loved her. That woman went for 10 days wherever she went and she only charged \$10. She took care of the woman and the baby, the cooking, the washing, the ironing, the sewing, anything that needed to be done for that family, she did. A lot of the time she never ever got the \$10. She had the most wonderful hands, they were just cushioned. People said she could rub the illness right out of 'em with those cushioned hands and Biava. Biava was her main rubbing substance or salve.

My Grandmother was getting in her 70's then when my mother was pregnant with her last baby. And my father said for months he had to lift her out of bed she had such a bad back and my Grandmother was the only doctor around, so of course she took care of it. My mother was Effie May Stoddard Pope. In three days she died. I was out hanging clothes on the clothesline and there was a voice said to me, "Teach my baby that I'm dead." It was just a few hours after that when she passed away. My grandmother never could wait on another woman after that. It hurt her so terrible she never waited on another woman after that.

Geraldine Hamblin Bangerter: What happened to your mother?

Essie Pope Blackner: She talked to doctors in Salt Lake to see what caused her death, and they convinced her that it was Bright's Disease that she had.

Geraldine Hamblin Bangerter: So it wasn't Grandma after all.

Essie Pope Blackner: The doctors said no, no doctor could have saved her because she was too far along in the disease. [One of the complications of pregnancy is kidney infection (Bright's Disease.) One of the symptoms is a very painful back. It is likely the infection was well on its way before the baby was born.]

Geraldine Hamblin Bangerter: Who was the person she lost?

Essie Pope Blackner: Her first daughter, Libby. Her name was Elizabeth, but they always called her Libby.

Effie May died 16 October, 1910. Grandmother took care of the baby, my brother Darwin, for two months, then Aunt Essie persuaded her to come to Salt Lake to live, so she sold her home there in Lyman and went to Salt Lake until she was 80 years of age and then passed away. She was one of the most beloved women among all the sick.

Lorene Bradshaw: When my son Richard was born, he had Yellow Jaundice very bad and my doctor told me he couldn't live because the yellow jaundice was so bad. My Grandmother Hamblin, Ida Minerva Hamblin, came in an hour or two after the doctor left and she looked at the baby and she said, "What's your doctor doing for that baby?"

I said, "Nothing. He told me he was going to die."

And she says, "Oh Fiddlesticks!" And she went out on the ditchbank and down by the river that was close to the farm at that time and picked some herbs of some kind. I don't know what they were, she didn't know herself. She didn't know the names of them. She made a tea and she fed that baby that tea, and two days later the doctor returned and that baby was pink and white and beautiful as any child you've ever seen.

The doctor just threw up his hands and said, "Whatever happened to that baby? What did you feed that baby?" And Grandma couldn't tell us and we couldn't tell him.

We never did know what it was, but anyway she said that it was Grandma Mary Ann Hamblin's recipe for jaundice, and she got the recipe from the Indians.

As I observe the stoic appearance of Mary Ann Hamblin in the photos, I see a solid citizen. Behind those deep-set eyes seems to be hidden experiences so hard and so severe that they have been repressed. But we salute her. We love her. We admire her great stamina, her courage, her strength. We admire her for her great qualities, her service to others, and her many noble deeds. My father always said she represented the kind of stock that never gave up. The Lord preserved her for a purpose to lend stability and strength to a people who were experiencing hardships. She was a true pioneer who went before and prepared the way for us. She never denied the faith, she carried the mantle which the Lord had placed about her and withstood the tests and trials that the Lord handed to her in such an admirable way. May we contribute as much and do as well.

Geraldine Hamblin Bangerter

Biography-Obituary Mrs. Mary A.C. Hamblin Hears Death's Call

Mrs. Mary Ann Corbridge Hamblin, a pioneer of 1849, died of old age at the home of her daughters, Mrs. L. Frank Branting, 671 Fourth East Street, Sunday. She was 80 years of age and was the widow of Oscar Hamblin, also an early pioneer of Utah.

Mrs. Hamblin was born in Lancashire, England, May 12, 1836. She came to this country with her parents when a child and the family settled in Nauvoo. Her father was active in the affairs of the Church there and planned to cross the plains with the first company of pioneers under Brigham Young, but died just before the start was to be made. Mrs. Hamblin came to Utah with Bishop Hunter's company in 1849.

. . . Five years after her arrival she married Oscar Hamblin, a brother of the famous Indian scout and trapper, Jacob Hamblin. Shortly after their marriage they moved to southern Utah and made their home, first in the Santa Clara Valley, and later in Minersville, where they resided for many years. Mrs. Hamblin learned the Indian language and experienced many stirring adventures among them. She was one of the first Indian interpreters in Utah.

Mr. Hamblin died in Minersville in 1862. Several years later, Mrs. Hamblin, who was a born pioneer, took up land in an unsettled part of Wyoming near the present town of Lyman, and cultivated it with her sons and daughters. She remained there until five years ago, when, upon the death of a son and a daughter, she removed to Salt Lake and made her home with Mrs. Branting.

Besides her daughter, Mrs. Branting, she is survived by one son, Wallace Hamblin, of Lyman, by 28 grandchildren and 11 great-grandchildren. A half brother, George Marshall, is bishop at Minersville.

The body will be taken to Minersville tonight for funeral services and burial there tomorrow.

The above taken from the Dessert News of February 14, 1916