

Eli Brazee Kelsey

son of Eli Kelsey and Mary Oldfield  
born - 27 Oct 1819 - Portsmouth, Scioto Co., Ohio

Excerpts from the Journal of Eli B. Kelsey. Eli had been baptized by his father-in-law (step father) in July of 1843. In 1848 he had been called on a mission to England. He took his wife and two children to Louisville, Kentucky with 1000 lbs. of flour and some coffee and sugar, to help sustain them until he could send money from England to keep them until he was able to return. Monday, June 26th. 1848, page 20  
Quote: "I bid farewell to my family to-day at 4 O'clock P.M. and took passage for Cincinnati on Steam Boat E.W. Stephens - I left my family in good health - I have been detained in Madison (Indiana) six weeks longer than I expected on account of my having to work to accumulate means to sustain my family until I could send them means. -- O Lord, my Heavenly Father, I pray thee in the name of Jesus that thou wouldst bless my family and watch over them for good - and preserve them from all evil - and also me, thy servant, that we may all be spared to meet again and enjoy each others society when I, thy servant, shall return from England - O Lord, I have broken and burst assunder those *Ties* and tender ties that bind man to the society of his family for thy sake and the Gospel - therefore O Lord, bless me, thy servant, upon my mission - open the way before me that I may be enabled to obtain the means to travel with - keep me in health and strength from the power of the destroyer - also bless my family with life - health - peace and happiness in my absence and I will render unto thy name all the honor and glory through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

At 4 O'clock on Wednesday the 26th. of July 1848 we were towed out of dock by a steamer into the bay where we lay at anchor until Thursday at 10 O'clock A.M. when the Steamer again took us in tow and took us out into the ocean some ten miles from Sandy Hook where she left us - the pilot remained on board for one or two hours more when he made a signal from his vessel - (which had been following us) to send a boat to take him off, which was done - there was a strong wind blowing from the South East - all sails were set - the vessel hauled close to the wind and we bounded away over the deep at the rate of ten knots an hour - I went down to steerage to take my berth - where I found 35 or 40 men - women and children with all their baggage crowded into a space about 30 feet long by 10 feet in width - with a terrible stench arising from the heated and crowded state of this den (which was hardly fit for beasts much less for human beings) - horrified and disgusted I immediately went to the captain, whose name is --- Eldridge, and told him I could not think of risking my life in such a place as that - telling him I had paid 10 dollars for my steerage passage - that I had yet 3 dollars



which I would give him and would leave my baggage in his hands when we arrived at Liverpool untill I paid him 7 dollars more which would make 20 dollars for a second cabin passage - to which he assented - by this time the roling and pitching of the vessel made me sea sick."-----

Arrived at Liverpool 17th. August 1848. He served in England and Scotland untill July 1849 when he left the 7th. of July for the U.S. with the Tithes of the Scotch and English Branches to be delivered to the Council of the Twelve at Winter Quarters, or as Eli called it, the Bluffs. Arriving at Staten Island 10th of August 1849, he went first to his wife and family at Madison, Indiana, arriving 17 August 1849 and found them all well.

"I hired a man to set me across the river at eleven Oclock at night and in a few moments I was clasped in the arms of my beloved wife and children - I thank the O Lord for thy goodness unto me thy servant and my family - in that thou hast watched over us for good and suffered no evil to befall us but hast spared us to meet together again to enjoy each others society for a season - O God wilt thou bless us as thou hast hitherto done and guide our feet in the ways of righteousness and peace all our lives long - I ask it in the name of Jesus Christ, Amen."

He then moved his family to Carterville, a small town about two and a half miles from Kanessville. Winter Quarters was on the West side of the Missouri River and Council Bluffs was on the East side, opposite each other. Kanessville was just East of the Bluffs, on the flat plains, a place that Brigham Young had chosen for the Elders to raise crops to help those crossing the plains. David Wood was there from about 1846 to 1850.

Eli was to go back to England again to edit the Millennial Star in the absence of Orson Hyde for a season. He crossed the plains to Utah for the first time in 1852 as the Captain of the 19th. Company arriving in Salt Lake 16 Oct with his wife and three children. 22 Companies crossed that year. Eli kept the pits of all the fresh fruit that he ate while in England and planted them in Tooele, having the first Orchard there. He had many spiritual experiences that are recorded in his journal that I hope to copy as soon as I can and send out to each of our family.

**HUSBAND** KELSEY, Eli Bruce (farmer-gardner)  
 Born 27 Oct 1819 Place Portsmouth, Scioto, Ohio  
 Chr. \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Marr. 20 Nov 1852 Place Salt Lake City, S-Lk, Utah  
 Died 26 May 1885 Place " " " " "  
 Place \_\_\_\_\_

Husband \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wife \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ward 1  
 Examiners: 2  
 Stake or \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mission North



KELSEY, Eli Bruce 1819  
(3) MC INTIRE, Mary Ann  
 NAME & ADDRESS OF PERSON SUBMITTING RECORD \_\_\_\_\_

**HUSBAND'S FATHER** KELSEY, Eli **HUSBAND'S MOTHER** OLDFIELD, Mary  
**HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES** (1) 11 July 1837 SHEETS, Letitia (2) 7 Feb 1846 CALDWELL, Jane (4) 31 May 1862 MORRIS, Sarah Jane

**WIFE** (3) MC INTIRE, Mary Ann  
 Born 22 June 1827 Place Millport, Argyls, Scotl  
 Chr. \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Died 11 Sep 1894 Place Tooele, Tooele, Utah  
 Bur. \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
**WIFE'S FATHER** MC INTIRE, Peter **WIFE'S MOTHER** MC COLE, Agnes

**FAMILY REPRESENTATIVE**  
BEVAN, Leo Ernest  
 RELATION OF F.R. TO HUSBAND \_\_\_\_\_ RELATION OF F.R. TO WIFE \_\_\_\_\_  
**TEMPLE ORDINANCE DATA**  
 BAPTIZED (DATE) 18 June 1843 ENDOWED (DATE) 7 Jan 1846 SEALED (DATE) 23 Mar 1943  
 HUSBAND \_\_\_\_\_ WIFE \_\_\_\_\_  
 HUSBAND \_\_\_\_\_ WIFE \_\_\_\_\_

SEX	CHILDREN	WHEN BORN			WHERE BORN			DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE	WHEN DIED			SEALING DATE					
		SURNAME (CAPITALIZED)	GIVEN NAMES	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	TOWN		COUNTY	STATE OR COUNTRY	TO WHOM		DAY	MONTH	YEAR	CHILDREN TO PAR.	
F	KELSEY, Margaret Anna			9	Sep	1853	Tooele	Tooele	Utah	KEUHN, Roman				25 Oct 1862	6 Nov 1956	27 Oct 1960	
F	<u>KELSEY, Letitia McIntire</u>			14	Nov	1855	"	"	"	<u>BEVAN, John Alexander</u>				3 Dec 1864	30 Oct 1873	23 Mar 1943	
F	KELSEY, Agnes			10	May	1858	"	"	"	ADAMS, Richard				20 July 1867	23 Oct 1953	27 Oct 1960	
F	KELSEY, Rachel			22	Oct	1859	"	"	"					child	child	23 Mar 1943	
F	KELSEY, Grace McIntire			14	Apr	1861	"	"	"	unrd				6 Nov 1862	7 June 1926	23 Mar 1943	

**SOURCES OF INFORMATION**  
 1. Fam rec of Bessie Bevan Wood, Sacramento, California  
 2. Fam rec of Leo E. Bevan, Tooele, Utah

**OTHER MARRIAGES**

**NECESSARY EXPLANATIONS**



John A. Bevan Letitia Kelsey Bevan

NAMES: WALSH, John Henry  
 PLACES: Sharon, Wadsw, Vinn  
 ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER:  
 DATES: 14 Apr 1794  
 Note that a child is an ancestor of the family representative place an "X" behind the number pertaining to the

FAMILY  
 COUP  
 CORD

After graduating from Tooele High School, Andrew earned his bachelor's and medical doctorate's degrees from the University of Utah. He was accepted for internship and residency at the Mayo Clinic and became Utah's first neurosurgeon.

Andrew's mother saw him graduate from the University of Utah, but she died before he completed his residency at the Mayo Clinic.

Pointing to the calendar surrounded by all the Presidents of the United States, George says, "There have been lots and lots of Presidents, but

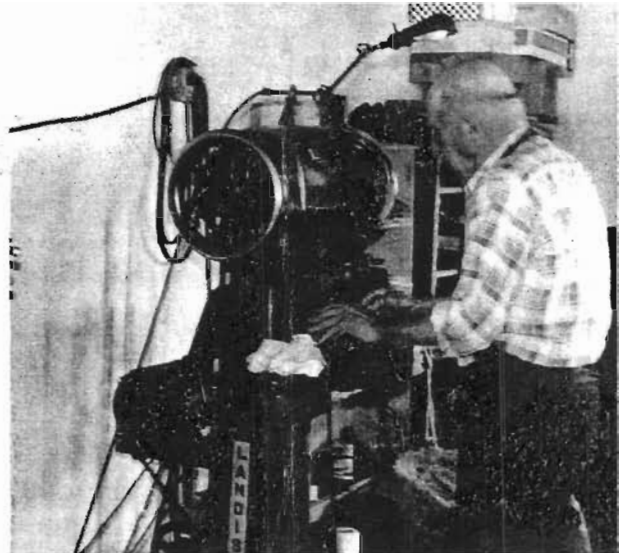
you can never replace that first President - George Washington. There have been lots of brain surgeons in Utah, but the first one was my son. That can never be taken away from me.

After practicing in Salt Lake City for 10 years, Andrew moved to Seattle. He passed away in 1980.

Not only did George Karavitis find the Land of Paradise, he cultivated the principles of hard work, honesty, and good business sense. "You have to use your head and work hard. That's all it takes to be successful in the Land of Paradise.



George Karavitis age 87.



George Karavitis in his shoe repair shop.

**ELI B. KELSEY**  
Compiled by Loya Beck

*My Great Grandfather*

Eli B. Kelsey was born October 27, 1819 in Sciota Co. Ohio, the son of Eli Kelsey and Mary Oldfield. His father died when he was 14 years of age. He learned early in life to do things. He worked in a dry goods store when he was 13 years old, remaining with them for five years.

He moved from Ohio to Madison, Indiana, where he married Letitia Sheets 11 July 1837. He taught school for one year. He was baptized July 1843. He moved to Nauvoo where he again taught school in 1844. He was in the exodus of the saints from Nauvoo to Council Bluffs, Iowa. He then built a house and a school house where he taught school for ten months. They had two children die at this place.

In February 1848, he was called on a mission to the British Isles. He took his wife and two remaining children to Madison, Indiana, arriving there a daughter was born. He then left his wife and family with her parents and started by steam boat on the Ohio River for Cincinnati, then to

Philadelphia where he arrived with 18 cents in his pocket. He bought a six cent pie for his supper and paid 12 cents for a bed. He said he wasn't friendless for the Lord would open the way, as a man loaned him three dollars. He started for New York arriving there July 1848 with ten cents.

The saints raised enough money to pay his fare to Liverpool and to pay the three dollars he had borrowed. He embarked on a sailing vessel for Liverpool July 26, 1848, arriving there August 20. He was appointed by Orson Pratt to preside over the Glasgow Branch where he labored until June 28, 1849. He was then released to return to America and embarked for America July 7 on a vessel that had five hundred people.

He arrived at Satue Island, August 10, then at Madison, Indiana August 17. He remained there a few days, where he and his family started for Iowa where he was to locate his family. He arrived at the Bluffs in September, remaining there until November 8. He then was called on a second mission to the British Isles. He arrived in New York

*By his step father in law*

*July 26 - 1848 } two missions within 3 years  
Ball. 1851*

where he embarked for Liverpool December 25, 1849, and arrived January 21, 1850.

He presided over the London Conference and helped as editor of the Millennial Star. He labored there until the fall of 1851. He emigrated to Utah in 1852 and had charge of a company of Scandinavians, the first from that country. He remained in Salt Lake that winter and moved to Tooele in the spring of 1853. He did much to build up and lay a foundation for a new home.

See  
A1  
A2

50  
wagons  
100  
people

(From Daughters of Utah Pioneers Minute Book, Tooele Camp, Volume III, page 212. Account given by Letitia Kelsey Bevan)

Eli B. Kelsey and John Gillespie, Tooele pioneers, were on the steam boat Saluda going up the Missouri River in 1852. Elder Kelsey who was in charge of the company of saints on the Saluda, left the boat some distance below Lexington, along with ten other leading brethren, including Gillespie, to purchase cattle for the journey across the plains.

The Comprehensive History of the Church by B. H. Roberts, page 78, states: "Another disaster of the same year (1852) was the blowing up of the steam boat, Saluda, on the Missouri River near the town of Lexington, in the state of Missouri. The Saluda had about one hundred and seventy-five passengers on board, ninety of whom were LDS, under the leadership of Eli B. Kelsey, enroute to Utah. The Saluda left St. Louis on the 30th of March 1852; and as she drew near to Lexington she met a mass of floating ice, which detained her at the Lexington wharf for several days. After the ice floe was past and the steamer was getting up steam to round a point above Lexington, the engineers allowed the boilers to get dry and red hot, and as the engines started the pumps forced the cold water into the boilers, and the explosion occurred which bust the boilers to atoms, and the boat sank within ten minutes. The exact number of the killed and wounded is not definitely known, but is given by the Lexington Express, extra, of April 13th, as about 'one hundred'. Only twenty six bodies of the killed were recovered."

At Council Bluffs, Eli Kelsey took a plural wife, a twice divorced mother of several children, ten years his senior, Jane Caldwell Waite Dunn.

In the history of Jane written by Effie Lindberg it states: "The entire fifty wagons which included five companies were presided over by Captain Eli B. Kelsey. The women generally rode in the wagons and always slept in the wagons. Upon nearing the Rocky mountains we all had to walk. One of the singular incidents that happened enroute was the occasion of a stampede of a herd

A1

of buffalo which came directly toward our wagon train. The stampede ran providentially just in front of the wagon train, and it appeared almost as a cyclone of dust. This caused a great deal of commotion and almost a stampede among the horses and oxen of our train. A few rifles available were used and fortunately enough for the emigrants, a few buffalo fell which were prepared, and this gave us extra provisions on the long journey ahead of us.

Upon another occasion nearly a dozen Indians came on their horses and approached the emigrant train. A great deal of apprehension was felt by the emigrants as they felt that an impending disaster was before them. They thought this was the first contingent of Indians that lurked in the ravines near the trail.

But our daily prayers were answered, and we were assured that a Heavenly Father was mindful of the needs and protection of the Saints. The Indians spread their blankets by the side of the trail and each wagon was required to give its toll of food to the Indians as they passed.

A? Eli Kelsey's Company left Winter Quarters in July and arrived in Salt Lake, October 16, 1852 with 100 souls in the company.

Mr. Kelsey and his wives came to Tooele in 1852, and Jane lived in Tooele until 1873 when she went to Bountiful to live with her son, John Waite.

In Tooele, Eli B. Kelsey pioneered in the cultivation of fruit and planting the public streets with shade trees. He brought some of the seeds for these trees across the plains.

Kept seeds  
+ pit from  
fruit in  
England

In the early 1860's church officials reported a visit to the Kelsey orchard at which time, Mr. Kelsey said his orchard consisted of five hundred apple trees, from three to five years old, 1400 peach trees in full bearing, 2000 currant bushes in full bearing, 3000 currant bushes one year old, two acres of apple and peach nursery grown from seed brought across the plains, and grapevine sufficient for a vineyard of two acres.

his orchard  
was located  
East of 1st E.  
where peach  
+ plum  
and in

Edward Stevenson wrote in April of 1867: "I had the honor to be guest of Eli B. Kelsey at Vine Cottage, which is situated east joining the city. His enclosure contains seventy acres. Brother Kelsey tells me that he had five hundred grapevines of ten different varieties. He further states that his trees have averaged 1200 bushels of peaches and 800 bushels of currants each year.

The honor of introducing lucerne into Tooele County is claimed by two pioneers, James James and Eli B. Kelsey, who claims to have brought it from California.

The first sheep were probably brought to this

country by Eli B. Kelsey, and in 1863, his herd numbered 300 head. Eli B. Kelsey erected a molasses mill and a large quantity was manufactured from beets. He served as Tooele Post Master, appointed March 2, 1861. In 1854, Bishop Rowberry moved his family to the Mill on Twin Creek. Eli B. Kelsey was appointed president of the Tooele Branch at this time, while Mr. Rowberry still continued as Bishop of the whole valley. Thomas Atkin Sn. and Alfred Lee served as Kelsey's councilors.

(All above information found in History of Tooele County)

In a diary written by Esaias Edwards, Edwards brought charges before the church against Kelsey while Kelsey was Tooele Branch President. Edwards had built a mill on Settlement Canyon Creek and was having a successful operation until Eli Kelsey built a rival mill above him on the creek. Since Kelsey got first chance at the water, this put Edwards' Mill in dire straits. He complained to church authorities of the injustice. Later Edwards moved from Tooele still bitter towards Kelsey feeling the problem was never resolved to his satisfaction.

Eli B. Kelsey served as Mayor of Tooele from 1855 until 1859. In addition to the 20,000 trees of various kinds which he had planted, Eli left his name on a saw-toothed 9,500 foot peak in Settlement Canyon. From the beets and sorghum cane he had grown, 50 gallons a day of beet molasses was produced in Tooele the winter of 1859-60 in his water-powered mill. an unfortunate incident marred this accomplishment, however, when a "fine looking man" working for Kelsey fell into a vat of hot mash and was scalded, dying from the burns.

On November 20, 1853, Kelsey married a third wife, Mary McIntyre Kelsey. He had nine children by his first wife, Letitia Sheets and five daughters by Mary. Jane had no children by Kelsey.

Kelsey moved to Salt Lake and became a business man in the late sixties. He became involved in mining investments and joined with other prominent Mormons in the Godbeite movement.

From the History of the Church by Roberts it states: "Those who were lost to the church in this period through apostasy were a coterie of rather able, and some of them brilliant men: W. S. Godbe, E.L.T. Harrison, Eli B. Kelsey, Henry W. Lawrence, Edward W. Tullidge, T.H.B. Stenhouse, W.H. Sherman . . . Harrison, Kelsey, Stenhouse and Tullidge were all members of the seventy's organization and were men of more than average ability. Also they were men against

whom no charge of irregularity of life or immorality was made. It was so far as their trial and excommunication was concerned, purely a matter of being reluctant to the authority and policy of the church."

"Believing that Brigham had set out to build up a dynasty of his own and that he like David, the King of Israel, looked upon the people as his heritage, these four elders (Godbe, Harrison, Kelsey and Tullidge) resolved to sap the foundation of his throne, and place before the people the best intelligence they could command to enable them to realize their true position."

... "While this scheme was developing several of those engaged in it were called upon missions, namely, Harrison, to England; Kelsey to the Eastern States and Sherman elsewhere. This doubtless, in the hope that renewal of the missionary spirit would stay the spirit of apostasy which began to be manifested in the writings of these brethren in the Utah Magazine, but the missions were declined."

Eli Kelsey became the Business Manager of the Utah Magazine. The magazine was bold in its opposition to President Young's policy that discouraged development of the mining industry.

Godbe and Harrison were tried for their membership in the Salt Lake Stake in November 1869. The high council voted for their excommunication and because Eli B. Kelsey voted against the high council's action, and because at every point he had shown himself in complete sympathy with these dissenters, his name was included with theirs in the act of excommunication.

The Utah Magazine was condemned as a periodical that in its spirit and teachings is opposed to their work of God. Instead of building up Zion, and uniting the people, its teachings would destroy Zion and divide the people.

Kelsey became a leader in the newly formed Liberal Party. In the midst of a heated party debate, however, where a "most abusive attack" was made upon the church, he avowed himself as a polygamist, . . . declaring "that he would sacrifice his life rather than repudiate his wives and children," and strongly added no party attacking the people of Utah could have his allegiance."

(From Whitney's History of Utah)

Minutes from the Tooele Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Volume II, page 81.

June 30, 1918

A talk on the life of Eli B. Kelsey was given by his grandson Alex J. Bevan. He was proud to be well acquainted with his grandfather.

A sketch of the life of Mrs. Kelsey was given by Letitia Bevan. Letitia Sheets was the daughter of

*Explain mining interests Court proceeding*

*Kelsey + Brigham young Goodfriend*

*Explain that E. Kelsey was a member of the high Council*

*Godbe it*

Lewis Sheets and Mowni Agirm born in Indiana, October 1818 and married Eli B. Kelsey July 11, 1837. Nine children were born to them, six sons and three daughters. Two children died at Council Bluffs where the saints suffered so much. She came to Utah with her family and helped in many ways to pioneer this place. She died December 1899.

Mary McIntyre Kelsey was the daughter of Peter McIntyre and Agnes McCall. She was born in Illpart Argylishire, Scotland. She was a woman of great faith and her trust in God's goodness and justice was her pillar of strength all through her life. She died September 11, 1894. She was the mother of five daughters.

Kelsey's son-in-law, John A. Bevan said, "there was no man did more pioneering than did Brother Kelsey. He told of his noble life. Kelsey did many things to build up Tooele. He was very ambitious. He had a cane mill and beet factory, he helped build the meeting house, and gave many families bread to eat. He was a very close friend of Brigham Young. He raised a large family. He left the church and when John A. Bevan was called on a mission, Kelsey thought John was doing wrong to accept the call. When John explained some things to him he said, "Go and God bless you."

Brother Bevan holds great respect for Brother Kelsey as he was a noble man. Barbara Bowen bore her testimony of Brother Kelsey, told of working for him and he showed many kind acts towards her mother.

Eli B. Kelsey died 26 May 1885 in Salt Lake City, Utah.

#### PHILLIP AND MARY ANNTAYLOR KIRK (Parents of Joseph Hyrum)

When Phillip and Mary Ann embraced the gospel in Nottinghamshire, England, he was a baker with a pastry-shop. When his friends and associates learned that he had been baptized into The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and was going to America, they made a dummy out of straw and pitch, tied it to a pole and burned Phillip in effigy. They took young Joseph and tied a rope around him and threw him into the water to "give him a bath." The rope came off and there was a mad scramble to save the young boy. Phillip and Mary Ann made arrangements to send three of their children, James, Joseph and Ann, over to America with fellow-converts.

By Lucile Kirk Bevan

Joseph Hyrum Kirk Sr. was born 8 February 1852, at Arnold, Nottinghamshire, England. He was the seventh child of Phillip Kirk and Mary Ann Taylor Kirk. He had no schooling but was

taught to read by his mother, using the Bible as a text-book. When he was eight years old, he went to work in a brick factory, using a wheel-barrow to haul the bricks. He was so small that he had to have straps placed over his shoulders to support the handles. He walked two miles to work each morning and returned the same distance after ten hours of hard labor. For this, he received one-half-crown or approximately fifty-cents per week.

When Joseph was ten years old, he and his brother James and sister Ann, left for America on the ship, John J. Boyd, sailing from Liverpool, England on 17 April 1862, in the charge of James S. Brown. When they left England, they suffered all the privations of a long and dangerous trip. They ran short of provisions and were limited to a small amount of food. This was a real trial for a ten-year-old boy but his energetic enthusiasm and determination had always been one of his greatest assets of his entire life.

He crossed the plains in the Joseph Horne Company, leaving Florence, Nebraska 20 July 1862, and arriving in Salt Lake City, 1 October 1862. He came across the plains by ox-team but walked most of the way. He remembered a kind man by the name of James Gillespie who would take the little boy up on his horse with him, whenever possible.

He camped in Salt Lake City where the City and County Building now stands. He then came to Tooele and was hired by Thomas Dew to do farm work. His brother James went to work for the George Atkin family, and Ann found employment in Salt Lake City. The first year, Joseph received room and board. The second year, he received an addition, one calf, which he lost. The third year, he received another calf, which this time, he took better care of.

Joseph's father, mother and two sisters, Charlotte and Elizabeth came from England in the fall of 1866. Joseph lived with his parents that winter. In 1867, he again worked for Thomas Dew, for which he received a horse.

In 1869, he worked in Pine Canyon, getting ties for the railroad between Salt Lake and Ogden. The ties were hauled to Lake Point, then rafted across the Great Salt Lake, to a point near Farmington, Utah.

In 1870, Joseph and James leased a farm on shares. Then on 30 September 1872, Joseph was married to Elizabeth Crosland in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City. He was twenty years old.

In 1873, Joseph started hauling ore from the Mono Mine, one load of which was worth \$14,000 and he was paid an extra \$2.50 to sleep on the load at night. He continued hauling ore from the mines