



“The Battle of Crooked River,” by C. C. A. Christensen. The painting was part of Christensen’s “Mormon Panorama.”

## “Firm and Steadfast in the Faith”: Patterson O'Banion and the Battle of Crooked River

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During the early morning hours of October 25, 1838, in Ray County, Missouri, a battle erupted between a Mormon militia from Caldwell County commanded by David W. Patten and a militia company from Ray County commanded by Samuel Bogart. Known as the Battle of Crooked River, in its aftermath, seven Mormons were wounded and three died, including Patten, Gideon Carter, and Patterson O'Banion.<sup>1</sup> Though later referred to by some as being a non-Mormon scout for the Mormons, O'Banion died “firm and steadfast in the faith,” bearing “a strong testimony to the truth of Mormonism.”<sup>2</sup>

### **Patterson O'Banion Genealogy and Family Background**

Patterson O'Banion, also known in Mormon history as Patrick O'Bannion, was born in 1820, in Washington County, Kentucky, the oldest child of Evins and Margaret Hall O'Banion. In 1702, Patterson's great-great-grandfather, Bryant O'Bannon, emigrated from Kings County, Ireland, to Fauquier County, Virginia. By the early 1790s the James O'Banion line had relocated to Washington County, Kentucky. It was here in 1799 that Patterson's father, Evins O'Banion, was born.<sup>3</sup>

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In late 1826, Evins O'Banion, his wife, Margaret, and their children Patterson (age six), Preston (age three),<sup>4</sup> and Martha Ann (age one),<sup>5</sup> moved to Morgan County, Illinois, where they settled on eighty acres near Yatesville.<sup>6</sup> During the next ten years, five more children joined the family—George Madison (1827),<sup>7</sup> Mary Jane (1830),<sup>8</sup> John Wesley (1831),<sup>9</sup> James Hall (1833),<sup>10</sup> and finally Jasper Newton (1836).<sup>11</sup>

In March 1835, while living in the area of present-day Christian County on the Flat Branch River, twenty-five miles south of Springfield, Evins O'Banion, was baptized by a Mormon elder named Miller.<sup>12</sup> His wife Margaret and their children Patterson and Martha Ann were likely also baptized at this same time. Here, along with five other families, including the Jesse McCarrell family, they formed a small branch of the Church, composed of sixteen members. At times the branch hosted Mormon leaders Edward Partridge, Thomas Marsh, and Levi Jackman.<sup>13</sup>

In September 1836, Jesse McCarrell purchased property in Caldwell County next to Benjamin Bragg, six miles south of Far West.<sup>14</sup> It's possible that the O'Banion family made the move to Missouri with the McCarrells at that time. If they were living close by, the O'Banions would have been ideally situated for young Patterson to volunteer and join the Rich and Patten companies when the two Mormon commanders combined forces at Bragg's house on October 25, 1838, before proceeding to Crooked River.

## **The Battle**

After Patterson O'Banion met and joined ranks with Patten and his men, the Mormon company headed south toward Randolph McDonald's property. They left their horses there and continued their sojourn southward, with Patterson walking next to Lorenzo Dow Young, John P. Green, Daniel Avery, and Charles Hales.<sup>15</sup> At approximately 5:45 a.m., while standing on an "elevated and very sightly point,"<sup>16</sup> Patterson was struck in the stomach from a shot fired by a picket guard named John Lockard.<sup>17</sup> Lorenzo Dow Young recalled: "We marched down the road some distance when we heard the crack of a rifle. O'Banion, who was one step in advance of me, fell. I assisted John P. Green, who was captain of my platoon, to carry him to the side of the road. We asked the Lord to preserve his life, laid him down, put a man to care for him, ran on and took our place again. The man who shot Brother O'Banion was a picket guard of the mob, who was secreted by the road-side."<sup>18</sup> Within minutes, the battle erupted. "The fire became general on both sides," wrote Parley P. Pratt, "and the whole wilderness seemed one continued echo of the report of deadly rifle," and "the whole wilderness seemed for a few moments as if wrapped in a blaze of lightning."<sup>19</sup> But the conflict was short-lived. The



Aerial view of the Battle of Crooked River site, 2001. Photograph courtesy Intellectual Reserve.

crack of powder and the volley of bullets lasted only about two minutes.<sup>20</sup> The Mormons succeeded in routing Bogart's company, forcing them to retreat across the river, where they scattered in different directions.

After the conflict, the first order of business was to attend to the injured men. When the company had reassembled at Randolph McDonald's house, James Emmett was dispatched as a messenger to Far West to apprise Church leaders about the outcome of the battle and to secure assistance. From the McDonald property the wounded were carried three miles north, stopping at an area referred to as Log Creek timber.<sup>21</sup> Charles C. Rich recounted: "We gathered up Captain Patten and the others who were wounded and put them in a wagon, and left for Far West; the sun was not yet risen. . . . When we arrived near Log creek, we met President Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, H. C. Kimball and others. At this place brother Patten became so ill he was not able to be borne any further, we rested a short time."<sup>22</sup> Lyman Wight and Patten's wife, Phoebe, were also in the company that had come from Far West.<sup>23</sup> Ethan Barrows remembered: "The wounded were taken within five or six miles of Far West, where we were met by a surgeon, who on hearing of the battle came to meet us on our return. The surgeon took them into a house and dressed their wounds."<sup>24</sup>

The wounded who were carried from the battle site were David Patten, Patterson O'Banion, James Hendricks, William Seeley, Curtis Hodges,





Site of the Battle of Crooked River, Ray County, Missouri, May 15, 1907. Photograph by George Edward Anderson.



Photograph of the rifle and powderhorn used by David W. Patten at the time he was mortally wounded during the Battle of Crooked River, August 1831. The gun is displayed at the LDS Church History Museum, Salt Lake City, Utah. Photograph by Alexander L. Baugh.



Site of the Battle of Crooked River, Ray County, Missouri, November 2008. Photograph by Alexander L. Baugh.

Joseph Holbrook, Norman Shearer, and Arthur Millikin. Eli Chase rode on horseback, assisted by his brother Darwin.<sup>25</sup> It was here, at a house owned by a widow named Metcalf, that the surgeon, Sampson Avard, dressed their wounds. Avard recalled: "In the morning of the fight, about 6 o'clock, I was called upon by a Mr. Emmett, who informed me the Captain Fearnought ['Fear Not'] was wounded mortally. I went to Patten, about three miles from the battle-ground, where I found Jos. Smith, jr., present, laying hands on the wounds, and blessing them to heal them. A Mr. O'Bannion was also mortally wounded."<sup>26</sup>

On his way to Far West, messenger James Emmett had also alerted Henry Snyder about the wounded and asked him to retrieve Drusilla Hendricks, whose husband, James, had been severely injured. Snyder rode the short distance from his house to the Hendricks home, whereupon he and Drusilla made the four-mile trip down to widow Metcalf's house at Log Creek timber. Drusilla recounted:

We had four miles to ride, and on reaching there we met nine of the brethren that were wounded and they were pale as death. They were just going to get into the wagon to be taken to their homes.

There were three beds in the room where my husband lay—he in one, Brother David Patten in one, and Brother Hodge was the one shot in the hip. Brother Obanyon was on the floor begging for a bed, and some of the sisters ran and got him one.

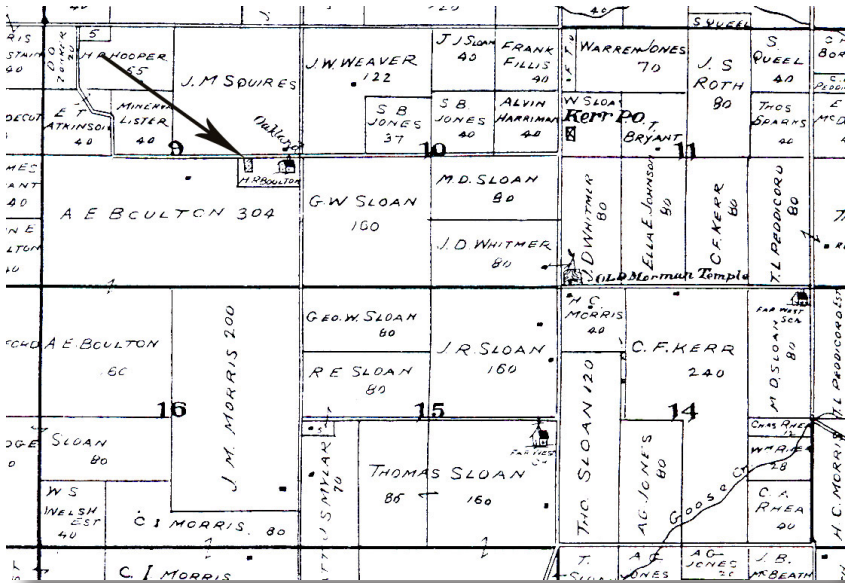
We stayed there until almost night when one of our neighbors, Brother Winchester and wife came with a wagon and bed in it and took us to Far West.<sup>27</sup>

Around four p.m. Stephen Winchester, using his wagon, drove Hendricks and O'Banion to Far West, while Patten was carried on a bier by foot to Stephen Winchester's house.<sup>28</sup> Bathsheba Bigler Smith recalled seeing the wagon with Hendricks pass by on its way into Far West.<sup>29</sup> Arriving at Far West, Patterson O'Banion was taken to Sidney Rigdon's home.<sup>30</sup> David Patten suffered through one more day, dying around ten o'clock in the evening on Friday, October 26. Shortly after Patten's death, Heber C. Kimball escorted Sampson Avard to Sidney Rigdon's house to see O'Banion. "I took Dr. Avard with me to Far West, a distance of three miles, to Elder Rigdon's house, where we found Brother Patrick O'Banyon, who was wounded in nearly the same manner as Brother Patten. He also died in a short time, firm and steadfast in the faith. He was perfectly calm and composed, and bore a strong testimony to the truth of Mormonism."<sup>31</sup> Amasa Lyman remembered: "I called at Brother Rigdon's, where I saw Brother O'Banion, who was dying of his wound, received at Crooked River. Some hours later, in the morning of the same day, the corpse of brother David W. Patten was brought into town."<sup>32</sup> Patten's corpse was also laid out in the home of Sidney Rigdon while awaiting burial. Henry Rollins reported: "As we rode across the square, the Prophet came out of George Robertson's [Robinson's] house, where David Patten and O'Banion lay dead. He came out without hat or coat and stopped us and asked us where we were going. . . . He was very pale and said he, 'Go put your horses up and help us to bury these two brethren.' And we did."<sup>33</sup>

The funeral of David W. Patten and Patterson O'Banion was held at Far West, Saturday, October 27, 1838.<sup>34</sup> Parley P. Pratt, himself a participant in the battle, recalled the funeral procession: "Patten and Obanyon were buried together, under military honors; a whole people, as it were, followed them to the grave."<sup>35</sup> Marietta Walker lovingly remembered the two fallen Saints when she penned: "To the writer the names of David Patten and Patterson O'Banion have been as household words. . . . In the afternoon, the funeral procession of David Patten and Patterson O'Banion wound slowly out of town towards the burying ground . . . and there amid the sobs and tears of bereaved ones, the discharge of musketry, and the hastily wiped tears of strong men, these loved companions of their earthly pilgrimage were laid to rest."<sup>36</sup>

John Wycliffe Rigdon, who was only eight years old at the time the battle occurred, later claimed that both Patterson O'Banion and his parents were not Mormons. He also stated that O'Banion's body was taken away separately





A portion of the plat map of Mirabile Township published in William P. Bullock, *Atlas of Caldwell County*, Missouri (St. Joseph, MO, 1897), 12. The Far West burial ground was located in the southeast quarter of Section 9 (see arrow). The Far West public square was located at the junction of Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15. Note the figure representing the “Old Mormon Temple” in the southwest quarter of Section 11, the site designated for the temple, which was never completed.



Aerial view of the Far West area showing the location of the Far West burial grounds relative to the Far West temple site and public square.





Photograph from the approximate location of the Far West burial ground situated a little over a mile northwest of the Far West temple site, January 2003. The Far West temple site and the Community of Christ meetinghouse can be seen in the center of the photo.

Photograph by Alexander L. Baugh.

and not buried at the same time as Patten's.<sup>37</sup> However, other sources state otherwise, including Heber C. Kimball, who, as noted, reported that O'Banion died firm and steadfast in the faith.<sup>38</sup> Assistant LDS Church Historian Andrew Jenson also intimated that O'Banion was a faithful Latter-day Saint: "O'Banion, Patterson (not Patrick), one of the *brethren* killed in the Crooked River Battle, Oct. 25, 1838, was a native of Southern Illinois, and was about eighteen years old when he was killed. He is said to have been a very good and brave young man."<sup>39</sup>

### **The O'Banion Family's Continued Connections to Mormonism**

Tracing the lives of the O'Banion family following the death of their son Patterson and their departure from Missouri demonstrates a continued association with Mormonism. By 1839, the family had moved to Quincy, Illinois, where Evins O'Banion filed a redress petition claiming a loss of \$1,200.<sup>40</sup> After the death of his wife, Margaret, around 1842, their daughter Martha Ann (commonly called Patsy Ann) married fellow Mormon Warren

Clark at Quincy, Illinois, in October 1843. Sadly, Patsy Ann died in 1846, most likely while giving birth to a son.<sup>41</sup>

In November 1843, members of the Evins O'Banion family signed their names to a scroll petition that was sent by LDS leaders to the US Congress.<sup>42</sup> In April 1844, Evins married Mary Ann Cole, daughter of James Barnet Cole and Phoebe Van Alstyne, civilly in Adams County.<sup>43</sup> The following year Mary Ann gave birth to a son that lived only a year. On February 5, 1846, just before the Mormons began the exodus from Nauvoo, Evins was ordained to the 34th Quorum of Seventy in Nauvoo.<sup>44</sup> By December the family had relocated to Pottawattamie County, Iowa.<sup>45</sup>

Evins O'Banion later separated from Mary Ann and began living with Leah Faulks Brandon, daughter of Abigail Brandon. They were not legally married, since he and Mary Ann were not divorced, so it may have been some type of spiritual union.<sup>46</sup> By 1849 Evins had separated from Leah and married Jane Hawley (daughter of Nathan and Hannah Everson Hawley) civilly in Kanesville.<sup>47</sup> A daughter, Margaret Jane, was born to this union in 1850.<sup>48</sup> By 1852, Evins, once again separated, was living with his son Jasper at Boyer, Harrison County, Iowa. It may be around this time that he was excommunicated from the LDS Church because of a drinking problem.<sup>49</sup> Once again, bachelorhood did not last long for Evins, and by the end of 1852 he was living with Malinda Smith, whom he did not legally marry until 1854, after two of their four children were born. Malinda's family was LDS, and her father, William, and brother Charles settled near Bigler's Grove in Iowa in 1849–50.<sup>50</sup> Together she and Evins had four children—Charles, Calvin Monroe, Phoebe, and Jesse. Malinda apparently died before 1868, and in July of that year he married Nancy Fountain White.<sup>51</sup> Though he was married at least six times, there is no indication that he actually lived polygamously. Evins never immigrated to Utah. He stayed in Iowa the remainder of his life, where he died on June 9, 1874. He is buried in the Valley View Cemetery in Dunlap, Iowa.<sup>52</sup>

Two of Patterson O'Banion's siblings affiliated with Mormonism. His younger sister Mary Jane became the plural wife of Daniel Marcus Burbank around 1846, but died shortly thereafter, perhaps in childbirth.<sup>53</sup> In June 1852, James, another brother, went west with the William West Lane company. He married Flora Isabella Clark, grandniece of Aaron Johnson, in Springville, Utah, in November of the same year. James was the only surviving sibling who made the move to Utah and was active in the LDS Church for a time. He was also a witness for the territory for several crimes committed, including the Parrish and Potter murders and, along with several others in the Springville, Utah, Ward, was excommunicated on June 23, 1861.<sup>54</sup>

## Notes

1. For a comprehensive historical examination of the Battle of Crooked River see Alexander L. Baugh, *A Call to Arms: The 1838 Mormon Defense of Northern Missouri* (Provo, UT: Joseph Fielding Smith Institute for Latter-day Saint History and BYU Studies, 2000), 99–113; and Alexander L. Baugh, “The Battle Between Mormon and Missouri Militia at Crooked River,” in *Regional Studies in Latter-day Saint Church History: Missouri*, ed. Arnold K. Garr and Clark V. Johnson (Provo, UT: Department of Church History and Doctrine, Brigham Young University, 1994), 85–103. See also Stephen C. LeSueur, *The 1838 Mormon War in Missouri* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1990), 137–42.

2. Orson F. Whitney, *Life of Heber C. Kimball* (Salt Lake City: Kimball Family, 1888), 226, 227.

3. The family line to Patterson O’Banion is as follows: Bryant O’Bannon (circa 1683–1762), John O’Bannon (1710–74), James O’Banion (1737–1809), Evins O’Banion (1799–1874). Obannon-L Archives, last modified August 27, 2011, <http://listsearches.rootsweb.com/th/read/OBANNON/2001-08/0998948497>.

4. Preston, their second son, born circa 1823, died sometime before 1830. He is listed in the Blockhouse Branch records as “dead.” Blockhouse Branch (Iowa) Records 1846–1849, LR 4825 21, Church History Library, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.

5. More commonly called “Patsy Ann” by family members, Martha Ann married Warren Clark in Quincy, Illinois, on October 26, 1843, and died there in 1846. Warren later married Sarah A. Morgan, daughter of Arthur and Sarah Harding Morgan, on March 4, 1847, in Hancock County. See Illinois Statewide Marriage Index, 1763–1900, accessed March 7, 2013, <http://www.ilsos.gov/GenealogyMWeb/marrsrch.html>; Descendants of Evelyn Lorene Fite, accessed March 7, 2013, [http://www.billiejeanjacobs.com/Evelyn\\_Lorene\\_Fite.html](http://www.billiejeanjacobs.com/Evelyn_Lorene_Fite.html). Some sources have mistakenly confused her for her aunt Martha Ann Nevins O’Banion, wife of Garrett O’Banion, who later married William Smithson after Garrett’s death. This Martha Ann was also commonly referred to as Patsy.

6. BLM GLO Records, accession no. IL0460\_126 and IL0460\_152, accessed March 7, 2013, <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>. At the time Evins and Margaret moved to Yatesville, they were joined by Evins’s younger brother Garrett, his sister Rhoda, and Rhoda’s husband, Equillar Hall. Garrett O’Banion married Martha Ann (Patsy) Nevins in 1830. He died in Morgan County, Illinois, in 1841 at the age of thirty-three and is buried in Flinn Cemetery. Flinn Cemetery, accessed March 7, 2013, <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ilmaga/morgan/cemetery/flinn.html>. Rhoda O’Banion Hall died in 1845 and is also buried in Flinn Cemetery. Census records suggest that Rhoda’s husband, Equillar, was most likely the brother of Evins’s wife Margaret. Like her brother Evins, Rhoda and Equillar also named their first son “Patterson.” The name “Patterson” appears to be a family name from the Hall side. Margaret and Equillar’s sister Rebecca likewise named one of her sons “Patterson.”

7. In 1848, George Madison O’Banion married Amanda Flinn, daughter of Zadoc Wright Flinn, in Morgan County. Illinois Statewide Marriage Index. He died in 1853 at the age of twenty-six and is buried in Flinn Cemetery.

8. Blockhouse Branch Records incorrectly lists her birth year as 1831, but all birth years in the records for the O’Banion family are misstated. Blockhouse Branch (Iowa) Records.

9. John married Emily Moxley in Platte County, Missouri, on October 21, 1853.

Missouri Marriage Records, 1805–2002, accessed March 7, 2013, <http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1171>. He died in Shelby County, Iowa, sometime after 1895.

10. James migrated to Utah, and for a short time was active in the LDS Church. He married Flora Isabella Clark, daughter of John Wesley and Maria Burr Clark, in 1852 in Springville, Utah. Erol Clark Wiscombe, *The Descendants of Maria Burr, John W. Clark & William West Lane* (n.p.: privately printed, 1975), 21–22.

11. Jasper married Margretta Dunham, daughter of Cornelius and Margretta Scott Dunham, in Dunlap, Iowa in 1858. They remained in that area and raised a large family. Wiscombe, *The Descendants of Maria Burr, John W. Clark & William West Lane*, 107.

12. This area of present-day Christian County was a part of Morgan County in 1835. See selected material from Seventies Book B, 1844–1848, 260, CR 3 51, Church History Library.

13. Lyman De Platt, “The Journal of Bishop Edward Partridge 1818, 1835–1836,” typescript, 10, Family History Library, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah; Levi Jackman, Journal and Autobiography, 1835–1847, May 30, 1835, typescript, MS 21612, Church History Library.

14. See Clark V. Johnson and Ronald E. Romig, *An Index to Early Caldwell County, Missouri Land Records* (Independence, MO: Missouri Mormon Frontier Foundation, 2005), 108.

15. James Amasa Little, “Biography of Lorenzo Dow Young,” *Utah Historical Quarterly* 14, nos. 1–4 (1946): 54; John P. Greene and Daniel Avery redress petitions in Clark V. Johnson, ed., *Mormon Redress Petitions; Documents of the 1833–1838 Missouri Conflict* (Provo, UT: Religious Studies Center, Brigham Young University, 1992), 128, 221; Kenneth Glyn Hales, *Windows; A Mormon Family* (Tucson, AZ: Skyline Printing, 1985), 35.

16. Edward Stevenson, Andrew Jenson, J. S. Black, *Deseret News*, October 3, 1888.

17. John Lockhart testimony in *Document Containing the Correspondence, Orders, & C. in Relation to the Disturbances with the Mormons* (Fayette, MO: General Assembly, 1841), 142 (hereafter cited as *Document*); Peter H. Burnett, *Recollections and Opinions of an Old Pioneer* (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1880), 58. Referred to as “Lockhart” in historical accounts, the correct spelling of John’s last name is “Lockard.” See Elizabeth Prather Ellsberry, *Cemetery Records of Ray County, Missouri*, vol. 5 (Chillicothe, MO: privately printed, 1965), database record in “Ray County Missouri, Cemetery Records, Volume IV–VI,” Ancestry.com, accessed December 26, 2013, [http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=Raymocomells&rank=1&new=1&so=3&MSAV=1&msT=1&gss=ms\\_db&gsln=lockard&uidh=im4](http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=Raymocomells&rank=1&new=1&so=3&MSAV=1&msT=1&gss=ms_db&gsln=lockard&uidh=im4); 1840 US Federal Census for Grand River, Caldwell County, Missouri; 1850 US Federal Census for District No. 75, Ray County, Missouri; 1860 US Federal Census for Polk Township, Ray County, Missouri.

18. Little, “Biography of Lorenzo Dow Young,” 54.

19. Parley P. Pratt, *Autobiography of Parley P. Pratt* (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Company, 1985), 154; and Parley P. Pratt, *History of the Late Persecution Inflicted by the State of Missouri Upon the Mormons* (Detroit: Dawson and Bates, Printers, 1839), 35.

20. Albert Perry Rockwood, Journal, October 25, 1838, as given in Dean C. Jessee and David J. Whittaker, “The Last Months of Mormonism in Missouri: The Albert Perry Rockwood Journal,” *BYU Studies* 28, no. 1 (Winter 1988): 24.

21. Wyatt Cravens, Maurice Phelps, Jonathan W. Barlow, and Addison F. Green testimony in *Document*, 109, 110, 147.

22. “Charles C. Rich’s History,” *Millennial Star* 26, no. 28 (July 9, 1864): 440–41.

23. Charles C. Rich redress petition in Johnson, *Mormon Redress Petitions*, 707–8;



"A History, of the Persecution, of the Church of Jesus Christ, of Latter Day Saints in Missouri," *Times and Seasons* 1, no. 8 (June 1840): 114; see also Pratt, *Autobiography*, 155.

24. "Journal of Ethan Barrows," *Journal of History* 15, no. 1 (January 1922): 53.

25. "Eli Chase," *Adventures in Family History*, last modified September 26, 2010, <http://adventuresinfamilyhistory.blogspot.com/2010/09/eli-chase.html>.

26. Sampson Averd testimony in Document, 37.

27. Kenneth W. Godfrey, Audrey M. Godfrey, Jill Mulvay Derr, *Women's Voices: An Untold History of the Latter-day Saints, 1830–1900* (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book, 1982), 91–92.

28. Heber C. Kimball's journal, quoted in "History of Brigham Young," *Millennial Star* 26, no. 29 (July 16, 1864): 454.

29. Edward W. Tullidge, *The Women of Mormondom* (New York: Tullidge & Crandall, 1877), 153.

30. James Henry Rollins, "A Life Sketch (1816–1899) of James Henry Rollins," 7, L. Tom Perry Special Collections, Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

31. Whitney, *Life of Heber C. Kimball*, 226, 227.

32. Andrew Jenson, "The Twelve Apostles—Amasa M. Lyman," *Historical Record* 6, no. 1 (January 1887): 127–28.

33. Rollins, "Life Sketch," 7.

34. Joseph Fielding Smith, *Essentials in Church History* (Salt Lake City: Deseret News Press, 1922), 225.

35. Pratt, *Autobiography*, 155.

36. Frances [Marietta Hodges Walker], *With the Church in an Early Day*, 4th ed. (Lamoni, IA: Herald Publishing House, 1912), 265. For a discussion of the Far West burial ground see Michael S. Riggs and Alexander L. Baugh, "'That They Might Rest Where the Ashes of the Latter-day Saints Reposed': The Far West, Missouri, Burial Ground," *Mormon Historical Studies* 9, no. 1 (Spring 2008): 135–42.

37. Karl Keller, "'I Never Knew a Time When I Did Not Know Joseph Smith': A Son's Record of the Life and Testimony of Sidney Rigdon," *Dialogue: A Journal of Mormon Thought* 1, no. 4 (Winter 1996): 32.

38. Whitney, *Life of Heber C. Kimball*, 226.

39. Andrew Jenson, "Church Encyclopedia," *Historical Record* 8, nos. 9–12 (December 1889): 986, *italics mine*.

40. Johnson, *Mormon Redress Petitions*, 297–98.

41. In 1887, Patsy Ann was posthumously sealed to William Wallace Casper, Anne Ericksen Casper acting as proxy. LDS Temple record number 92654138; Abraham Marchant Family Website, <http://www.abrahammarchantfamily.org> (site discontinued). The O'Banion and Casper families had been friends since the 1830s when both families lived in Missouri.

42. Johnson, *Mormon Redress Petitions*, 605–6.

43. Illinois Statewide Marriage Index. Mary Ann later married Samuel Swanner. For a while they lived in Monona County, Iowa, and were followers of Charles Thompson, but later moved to Salt Lake City around 1862. *History of Monona County, Iowa* (Chicago: National Publishing Company, 1890), 286–87; 1856 Iowa State Census for Belvidere, Monona County.

44. Seventies Book B, 260.

45. The 1846–49 Blockhouse Branch membership rolls contain the names of Patterson's family, including his own name and the names of his deceased mother and

siblings, with the notation of “dead” written by them. Blockhouse Branch (Iowa) Records.

46. Evidence indicates that Evins and Leah were spiritually married between February and December 1846. The couple had a son, Orson, born in 1847, but it appears he may have died sometime before 1860. Leah later went to Utah and married five more times—Hiram Mount (1852), Josiah Miles (1860), Charles P. Rollins (1870), William Garrison (1880), and David Biggs (1884). Western States Marriage Record Index ID#201911; 1860 US Federal Census for Box Elder County, Utah, 185; 1870 US Federal Census for Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, 38; B. F. Miller, “Nevada in the Making,” *Nevada State Historical Society Papers* 4 (1923–24): 299.

47. “Married,” *Frontier Guardian* (Kanesville, IA), September 19, 1849. Jane had previously been married to Warren Harrison Weatherby and Lorenzo Dow Booth. After separating from Evins she married William Dickinson Pratt in Salt Lake City in 1857. Jared Pratt Family Genealogy, accessed March 7, 2013, <http://data.pratt-family.org/descendants/b2305.html>.

48. Margaret Jane married Meredith Fisk Ames in 1864 in Salt Lake City, Jared Pratt Family Genealogy.

49. 1852 Iowa State Census for Harrison, Pottawattamie County; “Evins O'Banion,” Petersen-Tarbert Family Tree, accessed March 7, 2013, <http://myfamilysearch.net/getperson.php?personID=1482&tree=2005217a>.

50. Before settling at Bigler's Grove, Malinda and her family were members of the Shirts Branch, Buoyo Branch, and North Pigeon Branch, all located in Pottawattamie County, Iowa. Watt, *Iowa Branch Index*, 158–62; *History of Harrison County, Iowa* (Indianapolis, IN: B. F. Bowen & Company, 1915), 355–56.

51. Nancy had previously been married to Samuel Jefferson Adair and Andrew Allen, both of the LDS faith. After Evins death in June 1874, the following September she joined the RLDS church. Kerry A. Petersen, “The Forgotten children of Samuel Jefferson Adair,” (presentation, George Washington Adair Family Reunion, Nutrioso, AZ, August 2005); “Andrew Allen,” Petersen-Tarbert Family Tree, accessed March 7, 2013, <http://myfamilysearch.net/getperson.php?personID=1474&tree=2005217a>.

52. “Evans O'Banion,” Findagrave.com, accessed December 26, 2013, <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=o%27banion&GSfnhttp://e&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=all&GSob=n&GSSr=81&GRid=34684158&df=all&>.

53. Mary Jane O'Banion was sealed by proxy to Daniel Marcus Burbank in 1885 in the Logan Temple, Temple record number: 92760698.

54. Flora Isabella Clark was the stepdaughter of William West Lane. Most likely first baptized in Iowa, James and Flora were baptized into the LDS Church in Utah in 1854 and rebaptized in 1857. In March 1859, James and several other men were summoned to appear as witnesses before the US District Court for the Second Judicial District in Utah Territory. They “possessed certain knowledge of various crimes, which had been in the past two or three years committed in said district.” These crimes included the Potter and Parrish murders in 1857. Affidavit, *New York Daily Tribune*, April 29, 1859. James and his family relocated to Denver, Colorado, where Flora died in 1860. In the fall of 1861 he took his children and returned to Dunlap, Iowa, where his brother Jasper was residing. Wiscombe, *The Descendants of Maria Burr*, 21–22, 104; Dan Bartholomew, comp., *The Potter Parrish Murders Part II* (Springville, UT: Springville Historical Society, 2003), 109. James died January 3, 1899. The January 19, 1899, *Adams County Free Press* (Corning, IA) reported, “He was a man that drank quite heavily for several years past.”