

BIOGRAPHY OF THE LOVELESS FAMILY

It is my desire to give you a short genealogical sketch of the Loveless family. I will endeavor to make this as brief as possible, and will include as the main subjects the lives of my father, James W. Loveless and going back far enough to include a partial sketch of his father John Loveless, and his wife Mahala Anderson Loveless, who are my grand-parents, and Joseph Loveless and Dorothy Rogers Loveless, who are my great grand*parents and John Loveless and Rachel Van Hook Loveless who are my great great grand-parents.

We find that John Loveless who was my great great ^{g.}grandfather and the father of Joseph Loveless, came to this country from England in about the year 1770 as near as we can find out. After arriving here he married Rachel Van Hook, a native of Kentucky, she being the mother of Joseph Loveless, who is mentioned later.

Joseph Loveless, my great grandfather was born March 3, 1778 in Maysville, Kentucky. He married Dorothy Rogers, who was a daughter of Joseph and Katherine Rogher, and she was born in East Tennessee on February 25, 1787. Her father, Joseph Rogers, was a native of Ireland. Her mother, Katherine Rogers, maiden name was Funk, and she was a native of Germany.

Great Grandfather
John Loveless, My grandfather, was born June 24, 1807 in Ross County, Caldrean Township, State of Ohio, son of Joseph and Dorothy Loveless. Up to eighteen years of age, he lived and worked with his father on a farm. On January 25, 1826 he was married to Mahala Anderson, daughter of James and Priscilla Anderson, who both natives of Virginia, Mahala was born in Hampshire County, Virginia, August 26, 1804. Their first child was a daughter, born July 5, 1827, in Fairfield, County of Perry, Ohio. Their second child, a son, James W. Loveless was born December 23, 1828 in Fairfield, Ohio. In all, nine children were to John and Mahala Loveless. In 1829 they moved

from Ohio to Fountain Co. Indiana, on the Wabash River, near Altica, and located on a farm and continued farming as they did in Ohio. He was considered in those days a well-to-do farmer.

On July 4, 1834, two Mormon Elders, Simson Carter and Solomon Hancock came to their place. On July 5th he listened to them on one their sermons, and on the 7th was baptized in the church by Solomon Hancock and confirmed by Simson Carter. The Elders remained preaching for four or five days, and built up a branch of some thirty members. John Loveless was ordained a teacher and in three weeks Thomas B. Marsh and Seloy J. Griffin came and ordained him a priest. Later on he presided over several branches of the church in Indiana. After that time he went on a mission in company with other elders to Ohio in the year 1840^{20 1844}. He returned and presided over a branch until it was moved to Jackson County, Missouri. In the fall of 1838 the mob arose and they were expelled from the state of Missouri. They were compelled to sign over all their property by force of arms.

After his mission in 1830 he returned and presided over the branch until it was moved to Jackson Co, Missouri. A few days after the printing press had been torn down, and a great state of excitement prevailed with the Saints of Jackson Co. Missouri. In the Spring of 1844 he went on another mission to the state of Ohio. He returned from this mission to Nauvoo on the 29th of June and found the murdered bodies of the Prophet and Patriarch.

~~After witnessing and experiencing all the hardships and troubles of the saints from the time of the murdering of the Prophet up to the 21st of May, 1851, on which date they crossed the Missouri River and he begin his long trip across the plains for Salt Lake, which place he reached on September 15, 1851.~~

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Soon after his arrival in Salt Lake City, he was counseled to settle in Provo City, and on the 14th day of October 1851, he unloaded all of his belongings in this city. He then built him a home and again went to farming. He continued here until January 30, 1852, when he moved to Salt Lake County, on West Jordan.. He again built a home and had one of the best farms. After residing at West Jordan for two years, he moved to Payson and built a fine home and had one of the best farms in Payson, where he resided until his death in the year 1880.

During all the trials and tribulations which John Loveless went through from the time of his joining the church up until the day of his death, he steadfastly remained a sturdy Latter Day Saint, always willing and ready to do anything he was called upon to do by those in authority over him. He had seen the power of the healing of the sick, both on himself and his own family, when he had been administered to by the elders on different occasions, and had been immediately healed. *and Grandfather of J. C. Loveless Jr.*

My last and main subject of which I will treat briefly is my father, James W. Loveless, (the son of John and Mahala Loveless) was born December 23, 1828 in Fair Field, Ohio. He worked with his father on his farm in Ohio and moved with him to Indiana and also with him when he moved from there to Missouri where they were all closely associated with their farms and with the church up until the time he was about nineteen years of age. On March 9, 1847, at

Council Bluffs, Iowa, he married Matilda E. McClellan, ~~while he was still living with his father on their farm in Missouri.~~

~~Matilda E. McClellan's parents were (old time) friends of the lovelesses, belonging to the same church and farming in the same section the Lovelesses farmed in.~~

James W. Loveless still lived with his parents on the farm for another year, where their first child was born and having been offered a good position in a lumber yard in Indiana, he accepted and moved to Indiana where he remained between one and two years. ~~While working in Indiana, another daughter came to their family.~~

In the fall of 1851 he received word that the Saints in Missouri had been driven away from their homes and their farms and had been compelled to ~~have~~ everything they had, several months before this time. He thought it best to go back to Missouri and see if he could find out anything further about his parents. Reaching there about August 1851, he found that the mob which had been prosecuting the saints had driven them out of the state of Missouri and that they had left there on the 21st day of May 1851. The mob took every thing the saints had, and burned everything that would burn.

Their crops which they had planted in the spring had matured and had not been molested, however; ~~and when my father returned he harvested the crop. He lived on that the following winter/~~ His ^{Head} brother-in-law, W.B. Head and wife got ready to cross the plains for Utah. They succeeded in getting ~~two~~ new wagons and with what they gathered up, made up ~~two~~ more wagons and left in the

spring of 1852 with all of their belongings and arrived in Salt Lake City, September 3, 1852. My mother and her sister each driving a yoke of cows, drawing a wagon across the plains, there being four wagons in ^{the} ~~our~~ party. The wagons were loaded so heavily that my ^{mother} ~~mother~~ was compelled to walk the entire distance. When they reached Salt Lake City, they were counseled to go to Provo and to help settle that section, the same as my grandfather John Loveless was counseled to do one year earlier. After arriving in Provo, James W. Loveless and his family took up land and started farming as a means of a livelihood. As soon as they could, they built them a little home and started for their first time to have peace and happiness, such as they had not enjoyed before. As the Saints and settlers began to enjoy their freedom in this section, they began to have considerable trouble around their different settlements from the Indians, which gave them quite a bit of trouble almost continuously. They were forced to be on the lookout for the Indians all the time, and built forts so they could protect themselves.

My father, James W. Loveless took an active part in the Walker and Blackhawk wars, he was a member of the territorial militia in which he held the rank of major. He was also a member of the Blackhawk War Veterans Association. During the time he was assisting his people in guarding themselves against the Indians, he was also doing his part in carrying out public affairs. Although he was a successful farmer, he became a prominent man in public life. He was road supervisor for a great

number of years. His assistants were Charles Miller and Abraham G. Conover. He occupied a seat in the City Council for a number of years. He was one of the Council men during the years of 1864 and 1865 under William Miller as Mayor. In the years 1866 and 1867 he was one of the aldermen under William Miller as Mayor. He was also one of councilors during the years 1874-75-77-78-79-80 and 1881, under Abraham O. Smoot, who was then Mayor. As soon as he reached Provo, he made his home in the Second Ward and became associated with the management of the ward in the year 1859. He was one of the councilors to the bishop from 1859 to 1875. He was ordained as the bishop of that ward in the year 1874, which position he held until his death in the year 1888.

My father believed firmly in the doctrines and teachings of his church, especially the doctrine of polygamy, and in accordance with that belief, married three women and reared a family of thirty six children, many of whom are well and favorably known in Utah County.

Trouble again in the form of Edmunds Tucker Law came on the Saints, and my father was arrested on a Utah Central Railroad Train, charged with unlawful Cohabitation. On Thursday, the 8th of July 1886, was found guilty by a jury on September 29th 1886. On October 21st 1886, he was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the State Penitentiary and a fine of three hundred dollars and costs, which amounted to nearly six hundred dollars fine. My father at that time, to raise this amount, had to sell his ten acre farm in the Ft. Field and a

team of mules.

My father was a very proud man and to be closely confined in the State Penitentiary and to be compelled to wear the stripes and take off his own underwear and wear what they substituted seemed to sorry him terrible, and he fell away rapidly and when he was released on Sunday the 20th of March 1887, he was by no means the healthy looking man he was when he entered. He seemed to fail from then onward, and in less than a year he was stricken with a stroke and died, May 7, 1888, at the age of sixty years.

Given by Deseret Loveless Gray. Daughter of James W. Loveless, and Matilda McClellan Loveless.

Sister of James A. Loveless Sr.