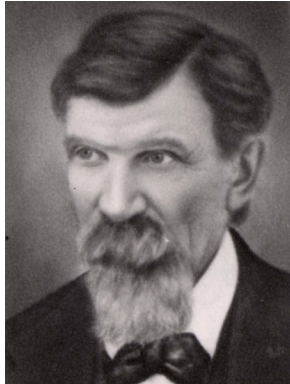


*Wellington Wood Sr. (Pioneer)*

*Came to Utah in 1850*

Written by Lillian C. Harris  
Grand Daughter of Camp Windsor  
of Daughters of Utah Pioneers  
of Utah County  
Orem, Utah



Wellington Wood Sr.

Wellington Wood was the only child of Daniel and Sarah Sweet Wood.

His father was a twin, born 27 June 1788 in Jaffrey, New Hampshire. He did farming there, and after his first marriage, moved first to Niagara County, New York, then later to Royal Oak, Oakland County, Michigan. In 1834, his first wife died, and he married the widow of Zenos Warren. She was Sarah Sweet Warren.

In Royal Oak Michigan, Wellington Wood, was born to Daniel and Sarah Sweet Wood. He was named after Daniel Wood's first wife, Abbie Wellington, because he was born on her birthday August 17, in 1841.

When Wellington Wood was very young, he gathered hazel nuts where they grew wild. He drove cows to and from the pasture and did what he could to help his father. He could remember in his later years a few of these boyhood days in Michigan, although they moved away from there before he was very old.

Wellington's parents joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and endured many hardships for the sake of their religion. In the early days, when flour was scarce, they shared it with others just as long as they had any.

Wellington Wood, and his parents came to Utah in 1850. They settled in Springville, and about three years later, moved to Spanish Fork. The father was getting old, and when Wellington

was fourteen years old, he assumed the responsibility of earning a living for the family. Like some of his ancestors, he became a farmer and stock raiser.

Wellington Wood drove a team and wagon back and forth across the plains, to assist others who were crossing and who needed help in making the long journey to Utah.

He also took part in protecting the lives and the property of the Latter Day Saints during the Black-Hawk War when the Indians were so bad.

Wellington's mother died 4 July 1863, and was buried in Springville. His father married a Mrs. Whitmore, who was a great help to him when his eyes failed him in his later years.

Wellington, built a new four room house for his father and his step-mother, but she told him that she would never live long enough to move into it. She told Wellington, to find a wife to live in it with him. Her words proved true, for she died when the house was nearly finished.

Wellington Wood married Susannah Warner 10 July 1871 in the Endowment House in Salt Lake. She was the daughter of William and Mary Reynolds Warner. They had nine children, but only five of them lived to have families.

Wellington, was among the first beet raisers who cultivated them with a push hoe and who used a four inch hoe for blocking the beets before thinning them. He was a hard worker who stayed at work from dawn until late in the evening.

He had one of the old time horse power threshing machines and many men came to him to try and find work. He helped them by allowing them to go along with the threshing machine to the farms, then most of the farmers were willing to hire them to help with the threshing. Wellington, did this work for widows who were in need, without charging them for it. He also looked ahead for his family. Before winter came each year, he had a supply of meat, flour, beans, potatoes and vegetables; so that he wouldn't need to worry about his family going hungry.

Wellington Wood married Mary Elizabeth Warner, a sister of his first wife, on Feb. 4, 1873. They had five children four of them living to raise families. Altogether Wellington had three sons and six daughters that lived to maturity. Five of them died when very young. Those who lived to maturity were Wellington, Morris, Amos, Sophronia, Nora, Mary, Violet, Geneva, and Abbie. The three sons all filled L. D. S. missions, and all the children were very fine people. Their father and mother taught them to be honest and truthful, never to speak about others unless they had something good to say, to help those in need, never to get in the habit of borrowing, and to always keep a promise when it was made, or else make it right in some way. Many of these teachings have been handed down to his grandchildren and great grand children. There are some fine people among them.

Wellington Wood was among the few who lived the second great commandment, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." He went about doing good; and few people knew about these deeds

besides those whom he was helping, for he was rather quiet and didn't brag about anything he did.

There was a widow who had to work hard, and who had to carry her water for a half mile every time that she needed some. Wellington, drove an artesian well for her, so she could have some water close by.

In December 1905, Wellington, was at the Spanish Fork Foundry. When he was coming down a flight of stairs, he stepped on a rock which threw him off balance and he fell. One of his knee caps was displaced, and as he tried to stand up, he broke the other one. From this time on, he was a cripple and had to stay in a wheel chair. He felt badly about being a care for his wife, and was more determined than ever to work as much as he could; so he carried wood and coal into the house by using his chair in the best way. He kept a supply of water handy, from the old fashioned well, and he made trips to town almost every day. This cheered him up, because he had many friends every where. They visited him at his home very often, too.

He was good to the Indians and feed them, and became their friend. Indians used to come to town just to go and see him.

He loved to hear good music; he played the violin and loved to hear others play violin solos. He gave his violin to his son, Morris, who played it at dances all over Utah County.

Wellington Wood, became ill with pneumonia, with a high fever. He was so ambitious that he kept wanting to get up and get the coal and wood. When he died, on the 24<sup>th</sup> of March 1920, he had his foot outside of the bed covers - he and wanted to get up to do his work.

At his funeral services, a tribute was paid to him by a friend and neighbor, Enoch Ludlow. He told how Wellington Wood, lived his religion every day of his life, instead of just preaching about it. He said that he and Wellington, were working on an irrigation ditch, one time and he mentioned the fact that they were short of flour, and that he didn't know how they were going to get along until they harvested wheat again. The next morning, very early, Wellington Wood sacked up some wheat, and told Enoch Ludlow to take it to the mill and get some flour for his family.

We've heard many other instances about the goodness of our grandfather, Wellington Wood..

From the Spanish Fork Press March 25, 1920

#### WELLINGTON WOOD DIES VERY SUDDENLY

Wellington Wood died at his home in Second ward yesterday afternoon of acute pneumonia, after an illness of only a few days. He was born August 17<sup>th</sup>, 1841 in Royal Oak, Oakland County, Michigan. He was the son of Daniel and Sarah Wood, and is the father of fourteen children and 49 grandchildren. Surviving him are his wife, Mary Elizabeth Wood, and the following sons and daughters: Wellington Wood Jr., J. Morris Wood, Amos Wood, Mrs.

Mayland Carter, Mrs. Charles Stewart Jr., and Mrs. William Huff of Spanish Fork; Mrs. E. B. Nelson of Vale, Oregon, and Mrs. Waylond Wightman of Payson.

When the deceased was but a small boy his father and mother joined the church and moved westward. They settled first in Springville and aided in the construction of a fort for protection against hostile Indians. A few years later they moved to Spanish Fork and Mr. Wood has since made this his home. He stood guard on several occasions at the old fort, and was a member of the party who found the body of Mr. Edmunds who was killed by the Indians in the battle of Diamond Fork.

Wellington Wood was not a man who took an active part in the social activities, but it can truly be said of him that he was a kind and loving father, who gave splendid counsel to his children. He goes to his rest with the splendid reputation that through his life he has endeavored to live according to the Golden Rule of the Master, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

Funeral services will be held at the Second ward meetinghouse Saturday at 2 p.m.

The Spanish Fork Press  
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## *Life of Wellington Wood Jr.*

By Nora W. Carter his daughter

Wellington Wood was from a pioneer family. His grandparents, John and Sarah Thurston Wood came from Massachusetts to Jaffrey, New Hampshire as pioneers. All the streams and ponds contained fish. Wild animals roamed among the trees. Wild fruits were found, such as blackberry, raspberry, checkerberry, blueberry and huckleberry.

Land had to be cleared of forests; rye was raised at first; afterwards, clover or herdgrass, and later corn. When the ground was in a better condition; barley, wheat, oats and potatoes were raised, and finally flax for the manufacturing of cloth.

Cattle were raised and were driven 62 miles to Boston, the nearest market. The farmers hauled pork, poultry, butter and cheese to Boston and brought back salt, sugar and other necessities.

Daniel Wood, the father of Wellington Wood, was born in Jaffrey, New Hampshire, 27 June 1788. He was a twin and was a tiny infant, but grew to be a large man. He lived in Jaffrey until after his marriage.

He married a neighbor, Abby Wellington, daughter of Enoch Wellington and Sarah Richardson. They were married in 1813 and had seven children, two boys and five girls.

The moved to New York State, living in Niagara County, where all, except the last two children were born. The last two were born in Royal Oak, Michigan, where the family moved about 1824.

Abby Wellington Wood died 8 December 1834, and Daniel was left without a companion. He was a farmer and stock raiser and was also a soldier in the War of 1812, for which he received a pension for his service in that war.

The mother of Wellington Wood was Sarah Sweet, daughter of Amos and Dorcas Sweet. She was born 13 January 1799 in Hoosick, Rensselaer, New York. Her parents were pioneers of New York. She grew to womanhood in New York State. She was a small woman with dark hair and dark brown eyes. She met Zenos C. Warren, a pioneer of New Jersey, and later became his wife.

They had five children, four boys and the last a girl. The family of Zenos C. and Sarah Sweet Warren moved to Oakland County Michigan, where he died 4 March 1836.

They had both lost their companions and a friendship was formed which resulted in their marriage, 2 April 1837, in Oakland County, Michigan.

Daniel and Sara Sweet Warren Wood had only one child, Wellington Wood, born 17 August 1841, Royal Oak, Oakland County, Michigan. He probably received his name from his father's first wife, Abby Wellington as she was also born in August.

After their pioneer life in Michigan, Daniel and Sarah Wood joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day-Saints, and endured the hardships, which followed the Saints on their journey from place to place until they crossed the plains and found a home of peace and rest in the Rocky Mountains.

Wellington Wood could well remember his childhood days. He gathered hazelnuts where they grew wild. He also drove the cows to and from the places where they grazed and did what he could to help his parents. He had to endure many hardships and was only nine years old when he crossed the plains.

The children of Abby Wellington Wood remained in Michigan; but the time had come for Daniel and Sarah Wood and their son Wellington, also four children of her first marriage-Charles Wesley Warren, William James Warren, Amos Sweet Warren and Mary D. Warren to join the companies crossing the plains.

They crossed the plains in the Aaron Johnson Company. Aaron Johnson was captain of the company of 150 wagons crossing the plains. They left Kaneshville, Iowa, on June 12, 1850 and arrived in Salt Lake, September 12<sup>th</sup>.

When they arrived in Salt Lake, Aaron Johnson was met by William Miller, his son-in-law, who told him of Hobble Creek which he had seen. Not being satisfied to lead the company there without first seeing it, Aaron Johnson rode fifty more miles down to what is now Springville.

He was delighted with the prospects the new site offered, and returned and asked permission of Brigham Young to settle there. Eight families of the weary travelers then moved on 'till they came to the place chosen by their leader for their future home.

They reached Springville, 18 September 1850. The long journey was ended.

The next day, they sharpened scythes and cut tons of wild hay from the meadow around them. Axes were sharpened and wagons repaired to prepare to go to the hills for logs to build their homes.

The mothers and children began picking wild berries. Bushels of ground cherries, choke cherries and service berries were dried.

By December of the same year logs had been cut and the "Old Fort" was built in a square with six cabins on each side and only one gateway. The roofs were covered with clay. Aaron Johnson was bishop and director in civil affairs for 20 years.

Wellington Wood was baptized in Springville, 30 March 1851. His parents were re-baptized the same date. All the family settled in Springville, but all, except Amos Sweet Warren and Mary D. Warren moved to Spanish Fork, Later.

Wellington Wood's father was getting old and when he was fourteen years of age, he had to assume the responsibility of earning a living for the family. Like some of his ancestors, he also became a farmer and stock raiser.

At first, they lived southeast of Spanish Fork in what is known as the "bottoms," later at Spanish Fork in an adobe house.

After coming to Utah, Wellington Wood drove a team across the plains to assist others in making the journey to Utah. When the Indians were hostile, he took part in protecting the property and families of the Saints during the Black Hawk War.

Wellington's mother died 4 July 1863 and was buried in Springville. Daniel Wood later married a Mrs. Whittemore, who also preceded him in death. Wellington's father, Daniel Wood lived to be ninety years old, and died 12 October 1878. He was blind the last six years or more of his life.

While his father's last wife was living, Wellington built a four room frame house for her, but she told him she would never live to move in it. Her words proved true, for she died when the house was nearly finished.

Wellington Wood married Susannah Warner, 10 July, 1871, in the Endowment House. She was the daughter of William and Mary Reynolds Warner. Nine children were born to them, five living to have families.

The 4<sup>th</sup> of February 1874, he married in the Endowment House, Mary Elizabeth Warner, a sister of Susannah. By this marriage, he became the father of five children, four living to have families.

His ten living children were Wellington, Morris, Amos, Sophronia, Nora, Mary Violet, Geneva and Abbie.

His three sons filled missions for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day-Saints.

Wellington Wood was among the few who lived the second great commandment, "Love thy neighbor as thy self." He went about doing good for few, besides the ones he helped, knew anything about it.

At the funeral of Wellington Wood a tribute was paid him by a friend and neighbor, Enock Ludlow. In substance he said, "Wellington Wood was a man who did not preach religion, but lived it in his every day life." He told of the hardships he endured in coming from England

and trying to get a start in a new country, with a large family to keep. He said, on year while with others, cleaning an irrigation ditch, he got to telling Wellington Wood what a hard time he was having and happened to say he did not know how he was going to keep his family in flour until harvest time. Wellington Wood said nothing, but next morning at five o'clock he sacked up some wheat and called to Enoch to come and go to the mill and get some flour and he could pay the wheat back in the fall. This was only one of the many acts of kindness, he did for his neighbors.

Another neighbor, a widow, was trying to support herself and family. She worked hard, and besides the work, she had to carry the water to use in cooking and cleaning, half a mile, as that was the nearest well. Wellington told her if she would buy the piping, he would see that she had a well. She did get the piping and he drove an artesian well for her, paying the ones who helped him out of his own pocket.

Wellington Wood had one of the old time horse power threshing machines and many came to him for work. He did the best he could for them by letting them follow the machine, and asking the farmers to give them work.

He took no toll from widows who were in need. An aged Negro and wife who lived in Spanish Fork used to come to him for meat and potatoes. When he had more potatoes than he needed; he would tell those who needed aid to come and help themselves.

He was always kind to the Indians and never turned them away without feeding them. He was among the first beet raisers; when farmers used push-hoes to cultivate them, and a four-inch hoe to cut out the beets for thinning.

Wellington Wood raised hay and decided to try dairy cows. He bought some good cows and a separator. He also had a large butter worker made to mix the butter, ready for pressing into pounds for the market.

At one time, he made most of the butter sold at the Oran Lewis Store. Where the butter was sold, he requested that it be kept away from onions and vegetables that might cause the butter to be tainted. He was quite satisfied with his dairy and was successful in selling butter instead of taking the milk to the creamery.

Wellington Wood worked from early morn until late in the evening. Each fall found him with his winters wood and flour, potatoes, beans, meat and vegetables. He believed in looking out for a rainy day.

In December 1905, Wellington Wood was at the Spanish Fork Foundry. While descending the stairs, he tripped on a pebble which cause him to fall, displacing his knee-caps, and from this time on he was a cripple and had to go in a wheel chair.



Although a cripple, he carried wood, coal and water on his chair; chopped wood, made trips to town built fires, and did many other things to pass the time away and keep himself cheerful.

He taught his children to be honest and truthful, never speak of others unless you have something good to say, help those in need, never get in the habit of borrowing and never make a promise unless you think you can keep it. If for any reason you cannot keep a promise send word to the one expecting you and make an explanation. An honest is never outlawed.

He loved good music, especially violin solos. He was honest, truthful, kind, and generous, and was well known and respected in the community where he lived.

He died of pneumonia, 24 March 1920, after a very short illness. He is buried in the Spanish Fork City Cemetery.

*The Combined History  
of the lives of  
Wellington Wood and His Parents*

by his daughter  
Nora W. Carter

John Wood settled on lot 21, Range 6; Jaffrey, New Hampshire.

According to the history of Jaffrey, New Hampshire by Cutter; Jaffrey is situated in the southern part of New Hampshire in Cheshire County, 62 miles from Boston. Its area at that time was 22,000 acres; about 1,000 acres covered with water and 3,200 acres an uninhabitable area of mountains. The surface of the town is hilly and mountainous. The altitude of Centre is 1,057 ft. above the level of the ocean and East Jaffrey, 1,032 ft. In Jaffrey, was a large mountain called Grand Monadnock, which was covered with trees, mostly spruce, when the town was settled. Southeast of the mountain was a mineral spring, where people bathed to regain health.

All streams and ponds contained fish. Wild animals roamed among the trees. Wild fruits were found; such as the blackberry, raspberry, strawberry, checkerberry, blueberry and huckleberry.

Land had to be cleared of forests, rye was raised at first; afterwards clover or herds grass, and later corn. When the ground was in better condition, barley, wheat, oats and potatoes were raised and, finally, flax for the manufacturing of cloth. Cattle were fed and driven to Boston, the nearest market.

Farmers hauled pork, poultry, butter and cheese to Boston; and brought back salt, sugar and other necessities.

John Wood, was born in 1744. He married Sarah Thurston, and they joined the first church established in Jaffrey. John Wood, was a fence-viewer in 1780, tything man in 1782 and in 1796, and highway surveyor in 1787. On a headstone in the burying ground of Centre is the record of the death of John Wood.



**Cyrenus Wood**  
1/2 brother to Wellington

John and Sarah Wood, had eleven children, three girls and eight boys. Their son Daniel was a twin, born 27 June 1788, Jaffrey, New Hampshire. He was a tiny infant but grew to be a large man.

Daniel Wood married Abbie Wellington, a daughter of Luke Wellington who also lived in Jaffrey.

Abbie Wellington, was born 17 Aug. 1788, Jaffrey, New Hampshire. Daniel and Abbie Wood had six children, two boys and four girls. Their fifth child, Cyrenus Wood was born in Niagara County, New York, 20 Oct. 1822. Daniel's brother John, also moved to New York State. When Cyrenus Wood, was two years old or about 1824, Daniel Wood and family moved to Oakland County, Michigan, where a daughter, Louisa Wood, was born 17 Nov 1824.

In 1834, Abbie Wellington Wood died; and in a few years, Daniel Wood married the widow of Zenos Warren; Sarah Sweet Warren. This widow was the daughter of Amos Sweet. She was born 13 Jan 1799, Hoosick, Rensselaer County, New York.

The only child of Daniel and Sarah Sweet Wood was Wellington Wood, born 17 Aug. 1841, Royal Oak, Oakland County Michigan. He was born on the birthday of Abbie Wellington Wood, the first wife; that may be why he received the name of Wellington.

Daniel Wood, was a farmer. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Later in life, he received a pension for his service in this war.

Although Wellington Wood, was but young, when his parents moved from Michigan, he could well remember his boyhood days in Michigan. There he gathered hazelnuts where they grew wild. He also drove the cows to and from the places where they grazed and did what he could to help his father. His parents joined the church and endured many hardships for the sake of their religion. In the early days when flour was scarce, they shared with others who were in need as long as they had any.

Daniel Wood, his wife and son, Wellington Wood came to Utah in 1850. They settled at Springville, and in about three years moved to Spanish Fork. The father was getting old and when Wellington, was fourteen years old he had to assume the responsibility of earning a living for the family. Like some of his ancestors, he also became a farmer and stock raiser.

After coming to Utah, Wellington Wood drove a team across the plains to assist others in making the journey to Utah.

When the Indians became hostile, he took part in protecting the property and families of the saints during the Black Hawk War.

Daniel Wood's wife Sarah died 4 July 1863 and was buried at Springville. He later married a Mrs Whittemore, who also preceded him in death. Daniel Wood, was a pioneer of three states, New York, Michigan, and Utah. He lived to be ninety years old, and died 13 Oct. 1878. He was blind the last six years or more of his life. At first they lived south east of Spanish Fork in what is known as the bottoms, later at Spanish Fork, in an adobe house.

While his father's last wife was living, Wellington, built a four room frame house for her; but she told him to get a wife; because she would never live to move in it. Her words proved to be true for she died when the house was nearly finished.

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He was among the few who lived the second great commandment, "Love thy neighbor as thy self." He went about doing good and few besides the ones he helped, knew anything about it.

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He loved to hear good music, especially violin solos.

He was honest, truthful, kind, and generous, and was well known and respected in the community where he lived.

He died the 24<sup>th</sup> of March 1920.

Daniel Wood was a pioneer of Niagara County, New York; Royal Oak, Oakland County, Michigan; and Springville and Spanish Fork, Utah County, Utah. He was a soldier of Captain R. Spaldings Company in the War of 1812. The Pension Certificate number was 18,275 and his name was inscribed on the roll of the St. Louis, Missouri Agency at the rate of eight dollars per

month to commence on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of August 1872. Rufus Campion was the U. S. Pension Agent at St. Louis, Missouri in 1878.

Abbie Wellington was a pioneer of Niagara County, New York and Royal Oak, Michigan.

Sarah Sweet was a pioneer of Oakland County Michigan and Springville and Spanish Fork, Utah County, Utah.

Wellington Wood was a pioneer of Springville and Spanish Fork, Utah. All three of his sons were L. D. S. Missionaries.

Susannah Warner was a pioneer of St. Louis, Missouri, and Spanish Fork, Utah.

Mary Elizabeth Warner was a pioneer of Spanish Fork, Utah.