

Hope (Hopestill) Haskins Chamberlain

From the original Sexton Records:

Name: Hoapee Chamberlin

Age: 63y

Wife of Solaman Chanberlin

Deceased: Jan. 12, 1847

Disease: Consumption

Birth Place: Nobleborough, Mass

Birth Date: 1778

No. of Grave: 53

Birth Date: 1778

Death Date: Jan. 12, 1847

Cause of Death: Consumption

Burial Place: Winter Quarters grave #53

Spouse's Name: Solomon Chamberlin

Father's Name: Phillip Haskins

Mother's Maiden Name: Mary Myrick

Which Winter Quarters Ward or Iowa Branch was the family: Winter Quarters 22nd Ward

Where was the family in the 1850 U. S. Census? Great Salt Lake, Utah, house #13, p.25.
Solomon age 62, Teresa age 30, Charles age 17, Robert age 16, Louisa age 1.

Which Pioneer wagon train took the family west? Brigham Young Company left from the Platt River April 16, 1847 and arrived July 21.

Any interesting facts or stories that might have been submitted.

-Solomon married Emeline Shepherd on Jan. 15, 1846 under polygamy. He later married Teresa Morse too. (emailed file, pp. 224-225)

-Hope and Solomon were married on Oct. 23, 1809 in Pownal, Vermont. (emailed page 224)

-Together Solomon and Hope had Alonzo born 1810, Polly, Electra born 1814, Charles born 1833, and Robert born 1834.

(<https://winterquarters.byu.edu/portals/121//PAF/ward22/pafg01.htm#9>) Charles and Robert are the only children living with Hope and Solomon in Winter Quarters.

(<https://winterquarters.byu.edu/Maps/WinterQuartersMap/WinterQuartersWards/Ward22>)

-Solomon and his wife were baptized April of 1830 by the Prophet Joseph Smith at Seneca Lake. (Cited to LDS Missouri Petitions of 1830's. Johnson, Clark in emailed doc. P. 226) According to the Family Group Sheet he was re-baptized 8/8/1847.

-When Solomon was 19 years old, he had a vision of Hell. After that he reformed his life. He then had a second vision where he saw three heavens with the third having far more glory. In 1816, Solomon had another vision where God showed him that all of the churches at the time were corrupt. He was told that God would soon raise up a church and that this church would have a book that would guide in addition to the Bible. He was persecuted and called deluded for his belief in miracles and visions. (Autobiography of Solomon Chamberlain, written July 11, 1858, p.1)

-Solomon began a trip to Canada. At Palmyra, NY he felt that he should leave the boat. He traveled about 3 miles before finding a home to stay at for the night. There he was told about a Gold Bible that a nearby neighbor preached of. Solomon said that as soon as he heard mention of this Gold Bible "there was a power like electricity went from the top of my head to the end of my toes." When he found the Smith house he gave them a pamphlet he had made up about the visions he had received and preached about how God would soon raise up the true church. (Autobiography of Solomon Chamberlain, written July 11, 1858, p.1-2)

-Solomon stayed with the Smith's two days and then went with them to print the Book of Mormon. He took the first 64 printed pages with him and completed his trip to Canada. He preached of the Book of Mormon from that time on. Upon his return he took 8 or 10 Book of Mormons and traveled around preaching. All of this happened before the church was even organized. (Autobiography of Solomon Chamberlain, written July 11, 1858, pp.2-3)

-After coming to Utah Solomon decided to go dig for gold in California in order to support his family. He soon found that it cost him more to eat than he was able to find in gold. After praying he was told to return to his family. He did so instantly and crossed the California mountains with nothing more than a pocket knife and his mule. (Autobiography of Solomon Chamberlain, written July 11, 1858, p.3)

-After the mob expelled the Saints from Jackson County Missouri Solomon was angry and determined to get revenge. He bought a rifle, three pistols, a broadsword, and six dirks. He also bought a full buckskin suit and a wolf skin cap that still had the ears on it. He called himself "old buckskin" and set out to get revenge. He was taken prisoner by the mobsters. He told them that if they gave him a good supper and a good night's rest they could kill him in the morning. However, in the morning when he announced he was ready to meet his fate they were all so hung over they told him to just leave them alone. (Andrew Jenson, LDS Biographical Encyclopedia, 1951.)

-Solomon first introduced the church to Phineas and Brigham Young as they had once all been reformed Methodist church members together. (L. Burk Tangren, The Biography of Solomon Chamberlain pp. 9-10 (SLC, Utah 1980))

-Solomon was baptized for his sister Polly, who was dead, in Nauvoo. At the time men were allowed to be baptized for female family members who had passed away unbaptized. (L. Burk Tangren, The Biography of Solomon Chamberlain p. 15 (SLC, Utah 1980))

-Brigham Young, Joseph Smith, and many other early church leaders taught and dined with the Chamberlain's. (L. Burk Tangren, The Biography of Solomon Chamberlain p.16 (SLC, Utah 1980))

-Emaine Waterman, Solomon's second wife, married him after her husband John went crazy and left her and her family. However, Emiline chose not to go to Utah and in the 1860 Census was in Noline Village, Rock Island County, Illinois with a daughter. Later she returned to live with her former husband John. (L. Burk Tangren, The Biography of Solomon Chamberlain p. 17 (SLC, Utah 1980))

-Regarding Hope's death Solomon said, "I said at the time, all my happiness as to things of this life is gone, and so it has proved to this time." (L. Burk Tangren, The Biography of Solomon Chamberlain p. 18 (SLC, Utah 1980))

-On the trek to Utah Henry Sherwood was chosen as the chief grumbler and anyone who wanted to complain had to get permission from him. Norton Jacob, one of the captains of ten said that this policy made it so that a certain Chamberlain who had constantly been grumbling was now "tolerably decent." (L. Burk Tangren, The Biography of Solomon Chamberlain p. 19 (SLC, Utah 1980))

-Solomon had a reputation with his company during the trek west as being "invariably cross and quarrelsome." The members of his company did not seem put off by it and said they took it as a joke and enjoyed the amusement. Perhaps his attitude was due to his age (he was the oldest member of the company) and recent loss of his wife. Additionally, he refused to be left behind despite a persistent sickness. (L. Burk Tangren, The Biography of Solomon Chamberlain p. 20 (SLC, Utah 1980))