

GENEALOGY

All communications for this department should be addressed to the secretary of the Genealogical Society, Elder Joseph P. Smith, Jr., care of the Historian's office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE FELT FAMILY.

Among the honorable old Yankee families which have helped to make history in Utah as well as in famous old New England, is the Felt family, of which the veteran pioneer, Nathaniel Henry Felt was the founder of this western branch.

Elder Felt was born in Salem on Feb. 6, 1816, and married Eliza Ann Preston. He went to Nauvoo in 1845, and was a participant in all the trying events which followed that date. He came to Utah in 1850, after having presided over the St. Louis conference, numbering about 10,000 souls, for some years. His family, which were numerous and vigorous, are among Utah's best and most respected citizens.

Among the most prominent in recent years are the late Joseph H. Felt, who served as the first president of the Y. M. M. I. A. in Salt Lake City and for many years until his death, June 15, 1907, in the bishopric of the Eleventh ward.

Charles B. Felt is a member of the general Sunday School union board, having served in many capacities prior to his elevation to his present position, both in civil and ecclesiastical positions. George F. Felt, John G. and A. W. Felt are well known business men of Salt Lake City.

David P. Felt, one of the sons, is also a well known journalist and editor. Ida Felt, that beautiful foster mother who with her sister Annie took the responsibility of rearing a family of six orphan children left by the demise of Minnie Felt Cutler, and who was soon after followed by the father, Joseph C. Cutler.

Including these well known characters there are still living of the original Felt family in Utah, the following: Margaret Felt West, John G., Albert W., George F., Charles B., Ed H., Ida, Annie, David P., Nathaniel H., Mary Adella Young.

Of the families associated with the Felt family, and well known in Utah, the Felt genealogy mentions very frequently the following families: Adams, Aldrick, Allen, Anson, Andrews, Barber, Barnes, Billings, Brown, Bryant, Chandler, Chase, Clark, Crandall, Davis, Dudley, Emery, Ferguson, Fuller, Galt, Gates, Goff, Gould, Gray, Green, Hall, Hale, Hardy, Harris, Henry, Hill, Holly, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Jones, Keeler, Kimball, Lawrence, Lewis, Lowry, Lyon, Martin, May, Miller, Morrison, Nelson, Nicholas, Palmer, Parmelee, Peck, Perkins, Pettit, Pierce, Porter, Pratt, Procter, Pulsipher, Read, Reeves, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ruess, Saunders, Sheldon, Sherman, Smith, Steele, Stevens, Symonds, Taylor, Thompson, Tucker, Turner, Webb, Wells, West, White, Whitmore, Williams, Wilson, Wood, Wright, Young.

There has been a large Felt family record published, not by a direct descendant of the Felt family, but by a son-in-law, John E. Morris. This gentleman has gathered some most interesting and valuable information regarding the descendants of the immigrant, George Felt of Felch, Casco Bay, who was born in 1601 and landed in Salem with Endicott in 1625, and the introduction to the book contains pertinent remarks from which we here give some extracts.

"There is a healthy and growing interest in the subject of genealogy."

"Many bright historical minds are now interested in this fascinating study, and are giving to it much valuable time and attention. The work done by these and others of more humble attainments, well illustrates the claim of an increasing interest, and gives the lie to the smart assertion that the modern man lives for the present and strives for the future only, and does not care a rap who his grandfather was. This same modern, if his ideas should be carried out by his descendants, might be somewhat chastened by the observation of the mental attitude of his great-grandchildren toward himself. Those who affect to despise the egotism of

genealogy may read with interest and profit the following extract:

"The preservation of pedigree is not the mere pastime of the idle and curious; it is the honorable employment of the student and historian, for it has always formed the basis of true history. In the ancient records of Assyria, Egypt, and Arabia, the pedigree of an individual is usually the thread upon which is strung the stirring events of centuries; and so important a place did the preservation of a pedigree occupy among the Israelites, that it was established as a positive obligation upon every Levite in the temple. Josephus regarded genealogical study as of the utmost importance, and in giving an account of his personal history, boasts 'I have traced my pedigree as I found it on the public tablets.' Nor is the genealogical form of history peculiar to Semitic races. The earliest Greek records were also those



NATHANIEL HENRY FELT.
Taken Dec. 2, 1884.

of pedigrees. The earliest histories of Achaia, of Arcos, and Hecataeus of Miletus were entitled genealogies, the fragmentary histories of Xanthus, Charon of Lampascus, and Herodotus are strongly marked with the genealogical element; while in the Greek testament the whole structure of Christianity is based upon the established pedigree of its founder. It is true, many lines contain nothing save the simple records of uneventful generation, but they preserve facts which would be otherwise lost in the history of the American nation.

To continue with the Felt family, we are told by our historian that the "Origin of the Felt family is unknown, neither have we any certain knowledge of the former home of George Felt, the immigrant, though there is reason to believe that he came from Flemish or Dutch origin, and that the family settled with others of like nationality in Wales and in its borders. The name seems to signify the same in various languages; and to be derived from words meaning 'Field' or 'Open Country.' There is much probability that the earliest form of spelling was Felch. The immigrant George was the first settler in Casco Bay, near Boston, and he lived to the advanced age of 92 years, his wife surviving him even at this date. He was possessed of great wealth at one time in his life, but through the early Indian wars and the treachery of some of his friends he lost his holdings in Broad Cove, some of which was recovered by his children. Of his descendants there were many soldiers, officers and civil incumbents in the great revolution, which gave America to the Americans. Perhaps the most famous descendant was the third Samuel, born in 1735. He married Mehitabel Buell, and the story of his winning her from his best friend, the long subsequent enmity broken only by Samuel's heroic deed of picking up the wounded body of his one-time rival from the bloody plains of New York's

hot battle, is told with vividness in this book.

It is from this Samuel, whose romantic and generous settlement of Lebanon, New York, has sprung most of the Felt families of America, that was a trusted friend of Governor Trumbull. Along down the lines of his descendants are found operators, statesmen, pioneers, philanthropists, scholars, and soldiers.

An interesting incident is also contained in the story of Capt. John Felt, who at the opening of the Revolutionary war, residing in the North Fields, a portion of Salem, Mass. He was a tall, muscular man, and endowed with the courage of his convictions, one who in an emergency proves to be the right man in the right place. This was well shown at the time of the British invasion of Salem by Leslie, Feb. 26, 1775, when by the firm stand of Capt. Felt the opening conflict of the revolution (which was precipitated seven weeks later, at Concord) was averted. Had a man of less firmness and weaker judgment stood in his place, in all probability the first battle of the war would have been fought at the North Bridge, Salem.

The following which is drawn largely from an address by Charles M. Endicott, Esq., before the Essex Institute of Salem, is a brief history of the event:

At this time the bridge over the North river, and the causeway over the flats was owned by Jonathan Rogers, Jeremiah Hacker, Thorndike Proctor and John Felt.

Mr. Endicott, speaking of Capt. Felt, said: "Foremost among the friends of liberty, and the resolute and daring enemies of oppression and arbitrary power, stood Capt. John Felt, who, without disparagement to others, appears entitled to the distinction of the hero of the British repulse at the North Field Bridge. He was at this time about 50 years of age. His frame, square, strong and muscular, denoted him a man whom it would be the part of prudence to avoid in single combat. His love of independence and hatred of tyranny and shown through his whole life, and with these qualities was blended the most intrepid resolution. There lived no one in whose heart glowed a warmer love for the liberties of his country, and no more ready to peril, and if need be to sacrifice, his life in support of her cause."

The object of the invasion by Col. Leslie was to take possession of a dozen or more cannon which had been collected by the citizens for the purpose of resisting British aggression should occasion require and which were secreted on the north side of the North river.

Col. Leslie landed his force on a retired spot on Marblehead Neck and marched swiftly towards Salem, but the news of his movement had preceded him and when he arrived he found the draw of the bridge open and guarded by a large number of citizens massed upon the north shore. As he passed the court house he was joined by Capt. John Felt who attacked him closely to Col. Leslie with the avowed intention of making things hot for him personally should he order a commencement of hostilities. He afterwards stated that it was his intention to grapple with Col. Leslie had the troops fired upon the people and to jump with him into the stream there to try the death struggle together.

Col. Leslie upon finding the draw open, demanded that it be immediately lowered and remonstrated with the people for insulting his soldiers and obstructing the king's highway. "This is not the king's highway," was the reply, "it is a private way belonging to the proprietors of the North Fields, and no king or country has any control over it. The indignation of the crowd at having his design thus suddenly and unexpectedly baffled, was excited almost to frenzy and he vigorously demanded that the draw be immediately lowered. He stated that he had been ordered to cross the bridge and he would do so if it cost his life and the lives of his men. His wishes not being complied with he finally turned to an officer and said, "You must face about this division and fire upon those people." Capt. Felt then called out sufficiently loud to be heard by the people: "Fire, you have no right to fire. If you do fire you will all be dead men." "Where are

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Late estimates on the percentage of recoveries under the new emollient treatment for Bright's Disease are as follows:

Where patient is much weakened and crises may be expected in from five to ten days, probably not more than 10 per cent to 20 per cent recover. Where patients aid with efforts to restrain fatal symptoms this percentage is increased. In cases where patients have from thirty to sixty days of life the efficiency is very much higher.

Where patients do not wait until bed-ridden probably three-fourths yield by the third week.

And in cases that take the new emollient treatment on the appearance of the disease nearly nine out of ten respond.

Albumen Casts and dropsy do not prevent recovery. The point is that the renal inflammation should be attacked before the heart and physical system are broken down.

The new emollient treatment is known as Fulton's Renal Compound. It can be had in Salt Lake City at Schramm-Johnson Drug Stores.

We desire every patient to write us who is not noting the usual improvement by the third week. Literatures mailed free. Jno. J. Fulton, Co., 212 First St., San Francisco, Cal. We invite correspondence with physicians who have obstinate cases.

they who can hinder me" asked Col. Leslie. "There," said Capt. Felt, pointed to the people. "It is a multitude every man of whom is prepared to die in this strife."

At the moment these words were uttered by Capt. Felt, a thrill of confidence was felt through the whole multitude. The people saw at once that he was just the man for the present emergency, and with unanimous though tacit consent, looked to him as their leader in any movement which should be made for the further defense of the bridge.

How far such language induced Col. Leslie to use a praiseworthy forbearance, cannot be determined, but had the command to fire been enforced, probably not a man of that whole regiment would have escaped death, and the first bloody battle of the Revolution would have been fought at the North Bridge on the 26th of February instead of the 19th of April at Lexington.

It was now low tide and the presence of three gondolas on the side of the river on which the troops were, offered opportunity for their crossing. One of these belonged to Capt. John Felt and another to his brother Jonathan. At the captain's suggestion Jonathan and others immediately seized axes and destroyed the boats, but without resistance, and in the fracas which followed, one Joseph Whitcher received a prick in the breast from a bayonet sufficient to draw blood, which may be justly recorded as "the first blood of the Revolution."

Col. Leslie after spending an hour and a half in a fruitless effort to brow beat his way across the bridge, finally sought to accomplish it by diplomacy, and asked Capt. Felt if he had any authority to cause the bridge to be lowered, and was answered, "There is no authority in this case, but there might be some influence."

A conference was the result, and upon the pledge of Col. Leslie that he would not march his troops more than 50 rods beyond the bridge and then return in a peaceable manner, the draw was lowered, the troops passed quietly over, and marched the stipulated distance, then wheeled and set out with all haste on their homeward march, having been completely foiled in the object of their expedition. This withdrawal without seizing the guns cost Col. Leslie his commission.

Above all the traits with which this noble family are marked is that of kindness. A serene and constant kindness which makes them good friends, good neighbors, and good citizens. This with their tendency to extreme age, and their undoubted honor and probity is traced from generation to generation through the pages of this book, and of time.

State Teachers' Institute Held in Assembly Hall

The state teachers' institute program, which will be held in the Assembly hall, beginning Monday, Dec. 27, has been completed except the music numbers. A committee has this matter in charge and it will be arranged later. In addition to the regular meetings in the Assembly hall there will be departmental meetings. The program is as follows:

Monday, Dec. 27, 2 p. m., Assembly hall—Invocation.

Address of greeting—Governor or Supt. Response—Supt. Orson Ryan.

Music.

Lecture—The New Meaning of Culture—Dr. Henry Suzzallo.

Monday, Dec. 27, 8 p. m., Assembly hall—Invocation.

President's address, Supt. F. M. Briggs.

Appointment of committees.

Lecture—The Training for Vocations in Democracy—Dr. Henry Suzzallo.

Music.

Our Guests—Miss Ada Van Stone Harris, assistant superintendent of schools of Rochester, Dr. Thomas M. Balliet, dean of school of pedagogy, New York university, Dr. Henry Suzzallo, teachers' college, Columbia university.

Tuesday, Dec. 28, 10 a. m., Assembly hall—Invocation.

Music.

Lecture—The Teaching of English, or the cultivation of the Language—Miss Ada Van Stone Harris.

Music.

Tuesday, 2 p. m., Departmental Meetings, High school.

High school commercial department, J. P. Goldard, president.

What Constitutes a Thorough Preparation for a Business Career.

Means of Holding Commercial Students in the High School for More than Two Years.

Discussion.

Nature and Science Section, C. C. Spooner, president, Salt Lake City; E. M. Hall, vice president, Salt Lake City; Clarence L. Stewart, secretary, Salt Lake City.

Science—

1—How to Get the Most Out of the Physic Course—Prof. Chester Snow, B. Y. U. Provo.

Discussion—Prof. A. A. Knowlton, U. of U.; B. A. Perkins, Ogden high school.

2—Possibilities of Agriculture as a High School Study—Dr. E. D. Ball, Utah Agricultural college.

Discussion by Principal A. L. Neff.

3—A Rational Course in Zoology—Dr. C. T. Vorhees, U. of U.

Discussion by Miss Helen M. Boxrud, Salt Lake high school.

4—What are the Needs in Physiography Teaching—Miss Elizabeth Bond, Salt Lake high school.

Discussion by Supt. R. S. Baker, Eureka.

Crafts and Arts Department (room wanted where slides can be shown).

Miss Althea Wheeler, president; Sam A. Brown, secretary.

1—Methods of Arts and Crafts for the Elementary School.

Art—Miss Virginia Snow Stephen, State normal.

Sewing—Miss Anna L. Corbett, Salt Lake public schools.

Manual Training—D. W. Parratt, Salt Lake public schools.

Handwork—Miss Mary Morehead, Normal training school.

Domestic Science—Miss Lucy Van Cott, 2—Talk—Dr. Balliet.

Juvenile court room.

1—Paper—Judge McMaster.

2—Paper—E. J. Milne, kindergarten department, Mrs. Ida Smoot Dusenberry, president.

1—The Place of the Kindergarten in Public Education, Miss Ada Van Stone Harris.

2—The Kindergarten, Its Value as a part of Public Education.



ANTA CLAUS JUST
SMILED AND SAID
**HUSLER'S
FLOUR**
MAKES GOOD BREAD

Mathoniah Thomas, Salt Lake City school board.
High School Department, Principal Gross, chairman.

1—Some Needed Legislation for High Schools in Utah—Elias Conway Ashton, member state legislature.

Discussion, Prof. N. T. Porter, dean of law department, U. of U.
2—The Co-operation of School and Library—Miss Joanna Sprague, librarian free public library.

Discussion, Miss Margaret McVickie, Salt Lake high school.
Grammar Grade Department—Oscar Van Cott, president.

Arithmetic—
(a)—Curriculum—Prof. William M. Stewart, U. of U.
(b)—Aims—D. H. Adams, Ogden
(c)—Language and Expression—F. N. Poulson, principal Franklin school.

(d)—Methods—E. S. Hallock, principal Jackson school.
Primary Department—Miss Rosalie Pollock, chairman.

Dr. Balliet will speak.
Physical Education—N. Alvin Pedersen, chairman.

1—Helpful Hints on Physical Education—Dr. C. G. Plummer.
2—Paper—Tie-posts in Teaching Reading—Prof. Maud May Babcock.

Wednesday, 2 p. m., Assembly hall. Invocation.
Lecture—The Function of Play in Education—Dr. Balliet.

Music.
Business.
Adjournment.

MORE DANVILLE PROOF.

Jacob Schroll, 422 South St., Danville, Ill., writes: "Four over eighteen months I was a sufferer from kidney and bladder trouble. During the whole time was treated by several doctors and tried several different kidney pills. Seven weeks ago I commenced taking Foley's Kidney Pills, and I am feeling better every day and will be glad to tell anyone interested just what Foley's Kidney Pills did for me." Schramm-Johnson Drug Co., Salt Lake City.

EXCURSION TO LOGAN

December 11th.
For Salt Lake Opera Company's performance of "THE SIRENADE." Round trip \$2.50, limit December 12th.

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Is a momentous question as the Xmas Season Approaches.

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A nicely bound book by her favorite author, Hans Bag, Purse, Card Case, Writing Portfolio, Leather Desk Set, Ladies' Fountain Pen, or a box of Fine Holiday Stationery.

For a Young Man

Fountain Pen, plain, cased, gold or silver mounted, Purse, Card Case, Stationery, Books or a Set of Books.

For the Student

University, College, High School Seals and Pennants; Posters and Unmounted pictures for Room Decoration.

For the Family

Beautiful sets of the Standard Authors, Pictures, framed and unframed, Japanese ware in vases, Tea Sets, Chocolate Sets, Cream and Sugars, Berry Sets, Salad and Cake Dishes etc. We import annually an exclusive stock of Morimura Bros. Best Japanese ware direct from Japan. New designs and Decoration.

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