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This material about Arza Erastus Hinckley, her father, was among the papers left by Franses Amelia Hinckley Roskelley.

Arza Erastus Hinckley, a Patriarch in Bannock Stake of Zion, was born Aug. 15, 1826 in Leeds County, Canada, the son of Nathaniel Hinckley and Lois Judd. He was baptized in 1838 in Illinois by Lyman Stoddard while enroute to Missouri. Brother Hinckley migrated with the Saints to Nauvoo, Illinois, and while there worked on the erection of the Temple. After the exodus from Nauvoo in the spring of 1846 he was with the Saints at Winter Quarters. Later the same year he enlisted in the Mormon Battalion. Having wintered at Pueblo with the sick detachment of the Battalion he arrived in Great Salt Lake Valley July 29, 1847, five days after President Brigham Young.

Elder Hinckley resided in Salt Lake Valley seventeen years, after which he became one of the Pioneers of Summit County where he was elected Probate Judge in 1868. He was active in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad through Utah, having charge of the contracts.

From 1882 to 1884 he filled a mission to Arizona. Upon his return located at Rexburg, Idaho where he was ordained a patriarch in August 1887. He died at Rexburg February 18, 1901.

Journal History References: *ARZA E. HINCKLEY *

1846 No v. 10, p.4. He was with the sick detachment under Lieutenant W.W. Willis, of Company B who was ordered to return to Santa Fe with all the sick. The parting of these men with their comrades was very affecting; they had become endeared to each other by the ties of the Gospel, and the association of the journey, and the chances were strong against their ever meeting again.

1851 Dec. 4, p.1. Thomas Bullock writes of the 27th Quorum of Seventies over which he presides, and Arza Hinckley is listed among this Quorum residing in Great Salt Lake Valley.

1852 June 27 p. 1. Arza E. Hinckley and several of the brethern met and observed the Anniversary of the martyrdom of the Prophet Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith in 1844. They were instructed in the order of the endowments, prayed, and all bore testimony and partook of the sacrament.

1852 Nov, 6, p.1. Assisted in giving endowments to several persons.

1852 Nov. 30, p.1. Met with the 27th Quorum of Seventy.

1854 Dec 19, p.1. The Utah legislature met as usual. It was decided to send Thomas W. Ellerbeck and Arza Hinckley post haste to Fillmore to gather up the accounts about the statehouse to forward the same to the states by the next mail.

1855 Jan 5, p.1. Attended the 27th Quorum of Seventy, report of which is in the Deseret News Jan 5, 1855.

1856 June 27, p.1. Chosen to be one of the presidents of the 27th quorum of Seventy.

1857 Feb. 22, p.1. A list of names were read of persons selected to accompany Pres. Young on his trip to the Salmon River; A. E. Hinckley was one of the number called.

1858 Jul. 26, p.1. Went with Pres. Young and others (many) of the brethern to Big Cottonwood Canyon; included 5 wagons, 56 horses and mules, and camped a short distance up the canyon.

1863 Dec. 14, p.3. Brutal attack. --On Monday morning, while Arza E. Hinckley of this city and a lad of 14 years of age named Smith, were returning from East Weber with a flock of sheep they were met on the dugway near the mouth of Parleys Canyon by nine or ten soldiers, most of them under the influence of liquor. One of them without any provocation, jumped from the wagon on which the soldiers were traveling and struck violently the little boy on the face, knocking him down the dugway. Mr. Hinckley, being only a little distance behind, rushed up and sent the scoundrel rolling after the boy. On that several others of the gang made for Mr. Hinckley and treated him with great violence and brutality. One of the soldiers who was sober used his influence to prevent his brutal comrades from killing Mr. Hinckley outright. He was kicked in the face and stamped on the body till the scoundrels thought that he was dead.

Everybody acquainted with M. Hinckley knows him to be a modest inoffensive gentleman, who would be highly respected in a moral community, we judge, therefore that our citizens will learn of this outrage with indignation. We have reason to presume that Col Pollock, the commander of the post will properly see to this affair. We hope he will. Des. News 13

1866 Sept. 5, p.1. The following telegram was received by Pres. Young.

"Little Sandy, Sept 5th, 1866

Passed Capt. Chipman's train on big Sandy. Left him 40 sacks of flour. All well.

Arza Hinckley"

1866 Sept 11, p.1. "Sweetwater Sept. 11.

Capt. Nebeker passed here today; Some of his passengers had Mountain fever. Teams locked well. A.E. Hinckley. 'News 15;3330

1866 Sept. 27, p.1. President Young received telegram: Sweetwater.

"Camp seven miles above here tonight. Lowry passes Sweetwater bridge today." A.E. Hinckley (News 15:349)

1868 Apr. 3, p.1. The following was published in the Deseret News:

"SUMMIT COUNTY:- An adjourned session of the Probate Court of Summit County, was held on the 3rd. inst., at Wanship, the Honorable Judge, Arza Hinckley presiding. A few whiskey cases and one for gambling were disposed of as the "law directs." The new Judge, though very unassuming and modest in his style, shows determined inclination to have the laws respected and things move along to "Gunter!" Success to him! (DES. News 17:65)

1868 July 13, p.2. Arza E. Hinckley Railroad Camp to Echo. Already it is estimated one half, if not more, of the track down Echo Canyon is ready for the ties and rails, most of which has been done by the shovels, spades, wheelbarrows and picks taken by the workmen from their valley homes. Considerable difficulty has been experienced for lack of tools, and all that are necessary have not been received. A birds-view of the railroad camps in Echo Canyon would disclose to the beholder a little world of concentrated industry unparalleled in the history of railroad building. There in Echo Canyon some forty-five camps. A list of the camps is given in the Deseret News 17:191

1868 Oct. 20, p.1. Greater progress now than in the hot weather is being made, and the men are more accustomed to their work. Seth Dustin and Judge Hinckley are at work on Mr. Young's contract.

1868: Dec. 26, p.2, A correspondence was published in the Deseret News of this date, " There was a bridge over Echo creek, a toll bridge-- I inquired by what authority it was erected-- was willing to pay the toll on the receiving the information, but somewhat bothered, to use an Irishman's phrase, when I recollected that no person had the right to build such an institution in the territory without the sanction of the Legislature: and Congress had taken such power from it in the March of '67, so that no toll bridge could be erected under the circumstances. This the main point of my communication, for much feeling existed on the matter. I rode over the bridge twice, the last time with the local mail carrier, both of us determined to give the bridge builder a chance to stop us with pistol in hand, and compel us to "stand and deliver", but both I think were known for no person spoke to either. The morning before some teamsters were stopped, and after a quarrel paid half price. The bridge was principally constructed from the debris of the old county bridge, which makes the imposition more glaring. Mr. Bromley proposed buying the bridge, and making it free; and offered the constructor twenty-five dollars over cost to make it so. Judge Hinckley has an eye to the matter and may interfere, if the charge for crossing is continued for it is a county road.

I have no wish to conflict with your correspondent, but am a man of plain facts and feelings, and believe that Echo City will never have much of an existence-- except on parchment. VIATOR

1869, Jan.20 p. 5. First annual report of the receipts and expenditures of Summit County from Dec. 3, 1867 to Dec. 9, 1868 inclusive, was published. According to said report Arza E. Hinckley, Probate Judge nine months, received \$312.55 for his services.

1869 Feb. 3. p. 3. Mr. Pace , chairman on the committee on counties, to whom was referred the petition of A.E. Hinckley and 170 others, praying for the county seat of Summit County be removed from Wanship to Coalville, also the remonstrance of H.W. Brizee, and others, reported that they had considered said petition and remonstrance, and begged leave to introduce a bill for "An act changing the county seat of Summit County was read the first time etc."

1869 July 21 p. 1. Smallpox in Coalville.

1869 Aug. 7 Judge was taken with the disease; removed to the hospital.

1869 Oct. 21 p. 1. "yesterday the ceremonies on the commencement of the work on the Coalville and Echo Railroad passed off in a very interesting manner. The first spadeful of earth was turned up by Bishop W.W. Cluff: appropriate speeches were made by Bp. W.W. Cluff and Judge A.E. Hinckley. Toasts by Thomas Bullock, Judge Hinckley, John Allen and others. A song was sung by Bro. Thomas Dobson. Three cheers for the C. and E.R.R., the U.C.R.R., and the first presidency were given and heartily responded to by the spectators. etc. (Des. News 1869, 18: 46 3)

1870 Aug. 28 p. 1. Pres. Brigham Young and the brethren travelling with him spent the day at Provo, held two meetings and after the afternoon meeting proceeded to Springville where meeting was held in the evening. The names of the presidents party were: Brigham Young, Daniel H. Wells, Brigham Young Jr., Robert T. Burton, John R. Winder, Jesse W. Fox, Arza E. Hinckley, Briant Stringham, Orson P. Arnold, Willard Young, A. Milton Musser, Pres. Geo. A. Smith, Albert T. Thurber and John Henry Smith expected to go with the party as far as Nephi. (Des News Aug. 29 1870) Dimick B. Huntington was also in the party.

1870 Sept. 10 p. 3 Some distance from Mound Valley, Pres. Young located a townsite a few hundred yards N.E. of the fort, on a rise of ground out of the range of the canyon winds which came down every night. Arza E. Hinckley located several points on the new site where water can be found by digging wells.

1881 Nov. 28 p.3 An expression of thanks. Franklin , No. 28 1881

Editor Deseret News; Dear Sir. - I desire to express my sincere thanks, through your column to G.W. Thatcher, Supt. U.N.R.R., to Sheriffs Homer, Brown, Loveland and Mr. Hopkins, to the people of Franklin and all others that have assisted in the arrest and conviction of the murder of my son, Joel Hinckley, at Franklin on the night of Oct. 27, also for the very able manner in which District Attorney Crawford and Captain Smith conducted the prosecution in behalf of the people of Oneida County, for the kind treatment and universal condolence I have received from the people during my visit north.

Respectfully, A.E. Hinckley

This tribute was paid to Arza E. Hinckley and others like him. It is recorded in the book "B.H. Roberts Defender of the Faith" by Truman G. Madsen, pp. 46-47.

With austere brevity Roberts records the arrival of the relief train sent from the Salt Lake Valley. One sentence sums it up: "They came in time to rescue the train from absolute starvation." According to other records, this was "near the Big Sandy River," about 196 miles from the valley, on September 3, a day that seemed bleak and hostile. The relief train was lead by Arza E. Hinckley, a man of seasoned compassion who had been a nine-year-old teamster with Zion's Camp (traveling nearly 986 miles from Kirtland, Ohio, to Independence, Missouri) and had served in the Black Hawk War. The forty sacks of flour out of his wagons were bestowed like heavenly manna on the company. On this day a surging gratitude filled Harry's consciousness that never left him. The rest of his life he had a dream that a writer of insight and skill could pull into sacrosanct imagery the stories of men like Hinckley who patrolled, often with no recompense except peace of conscience, as far east as Grand Island, Nebraska ("450 miles stretched out"). With food, consecrated oil, and fierce energy, these men of God searched out famished and suffering emigrants. Such men took their own solitary risks. In Roberts's company a lieutenant named Joe put his life on the line by riding back to warn other companies of nearby Indian cattle rustlers. Many others made such "lonesome and dangerous journeys through the night." Never, Roberts would feel, did these Saints of the saddle - some of them mere boys - receive their just due in the chronicles of the plains. It was a literary project that would remain undone.