

Hosea Stout

From Wikipedia and LDS Church Membership Records

Hosea Stout (September 18, 1810 – March 2, 1889) was an early leader in the Latter Day Saint movement, a Mormon pioneer, soldier, chief of police, lawyer, missionary, and politician in Utah Territory. Stout was from Kentucky and one of the few Mormons to come from The South. The Latter Day Saint Church opposed slavery which discouraged converts from this region of the U.S. from wanting to join the Mormon Church.

Early life

Stout was born in Pleasant Hill, Kentucky into the large family of Joseph Stout and Ann Smith, both strictquakers. As a child, Stout was temporarily put in a Shaker school due to his family's financial hardships. However, after four years in the school, his father's circumstances improved and removed him from the school.

Black Hawk War service.

In 1832, Hosea Stout enlisted with United States Mounted Ranger Battalion under Major Henry Dodge to fight in the Black Hawk War. The U.S. Rangers recruited from frontiersmen who served a one year enlistment and had to provide their own rifles and horses.

Latter Day Saints movement

During the time of the Black Hawk War, Hosea Stout became acquainted with the Latter Day Saints movement and was taught by later apostle Charles C. Rich. In 1837 he sold his business and move to Caldwell County, Missouri where the Latter Day Saints had gathered after their expulsion from Jackson County, Missouri and Kirtland, Ohio. Here he married Samantha Peck. Shortly after this he was baptized a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

During the Missouri Mormon War, of 1838 Hosea Stout was a member of the Danites, a Latter Day Saint vigilante group and took a central role in the events of the 1838 Mormon War, and fought in the Battle of Crooked River. After the Latter Day Saints were forced to leave Missouri and moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, Stout served as a bodyguard for Joseph Smith During this period he was also a commander in the Nauvoo Legion and the Chief of Police of Nauvoo. He was further set apart as President of the eleventh Quorum of Seventies and made a member of the Council of Fifty, an organization created by Joseph Smith in preparation for the Second Coming of Christ.

Shortly after the death of Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum in 1844 at the hands of a unit of the Illinois State Militia, their brother Samuel H. Smith also died under allegedly suspicious circumstances. Samuel Smith's daughter and William Smith, who was the only surviving Smith brother, later claimed that Stout had poisoned Samuel under orders from Brigham Young and Willard Richards, members of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles.[1][2][3] However, Stout was never tried for this alleged crime and Smith's claims are disputed.[4]

Utah Territory

Nebraska

After Brigham Young and the LDS Church were forced to leave Nauvoo in 1846, Stout served as the chief of police in Winter Quarters, Nebraska when the Latter-day Saints migrated there.[5] An early Mormon pioneer, Stout arrived in the Salt Lake Valley as a member Heber C. Kimball's company in September 1848.

Sometime after leaving Navuoo, Hosea Stout married additional wives, consistent with teachings and practices of the LDS church at the time. He wed a total of six wives.

China Hong Kong Mission

In 1852 Stout was called on the first mission to China along with three other individuals: Chapman Duncan, James Lewis, and Walter Thompson. However, these missionaries did not meet with much success and soon returned home.[6]

On August 28, 1852, a decision was made by the Mormon missionary leaders that Elders Hosea Stout, James Lewis and Chapman Duncan were to travel on a mission to China. Stout and his peers did not know the Chinese language. Stout traveled to Hong Kong, a British colony. Unfortunately, the people in Hong Kong did not receive his missionary message. In late 1853, Stout and his peers returned to United States. His missions to China and Hong Kong were unsuccessful.[6]

Wyoming

In November 1856, Stout helped rescue a snowbound handcart company caught in Wyoming. During the Utah War of 1857-1858, Stout helped build and maintain fortifications in Echo Canyon meant to deter federal forces from entering Utah Territory. In later years, "Wild Bill" Hickman admitted to murdering one Richard Yates during this period at the mouth of Echo Canyon. In a deal for immunity from prosecution, Hickman implicated Stout and other Mormon leaders in the murder. Stout was arrested for the crime in 1871 and was incarcerated for six months at Fort Douglas before being released and acquitted.[7] In 1877, he retired from public life due to poor health and died 11 years later near Salt Lake City.

Politics

In Utah, Stout started a long career in both law and politics. He was elected to the Utah Territory's House of Representatives in 1849 and was a part of the delegation to create a constitution for the proposed State of Deseret. Stout served as the first Attorney General of Utah Territory, and in 1851, he was one of the first lawyers admitted to the bar of Utah. From 1856 to 1857, he served as the speaker of the House.[5] Later, he was chairman of the code commissioners, a territorial prosecutor, and U.S. Attorney.

Diary

One of Stout's greatest contributions was as a diarist. The "Diary of Hosea Stout" has become an invaluable resource for historians of the Latter-day Saints in the nineteenth-century.

1. Jon Krakauer (2003). Under the Banner of Heaven: A Story of Violent Faith (New York: Doubleday) p. 194.
2. Jump up^ D. Michael Quinn (1994). The Mormon Hierarchy: Origins of Power (Salt Lake City, Utah: Signature Books) pp. 152–153.
3. Jump up^ William Smith, "Mormonism: A Letter from William Smith, Brother of Joseph the Prophet", New York Tribune, 1857-05-19.
4. Jump up^ Smith's obituary states that after returning to Nauvoo with the bodies of his brothers Joseph and Hyrum, he came down with "bilious fever" and soon died. History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints 7:222. Samuel's widow and children traveled to Utah Territory under the direction of Brigham Young, while William Smith chose to stay behind after being excommunicated from the church.
5. ^ Jump up to: a b Carver, James A. "Hosea Stout" in Garr, Arnold K., Donald Q. Cannon and Richard O. Cowan, eds. Encyclopedia of Latter-day Saint History. (Salt Lake City, Utah: Deseret Book, 2000) p. 1193–1194.
6. ^ Jump up to: a b "China Hong Kong Mission mission.net". Retrieved Dec 20, 2016.
7. Jump up^ Utah History Encyclopedia, Hosea Stout

Membership of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1830-1848, Ancestry.com:

Name: Hosea Stout
Gender: Male
Relationship to Primary Person: Self (Head)
Father: Joseph Stout
Mother: Anna Smith
Birth Date: 18 Sep 1810
Birth Place: Danville, Mercer, Kentucky, USA
Alternate Birth Places: Boyle County, Kentucky USA or Pleasant Hill, Mercer, Kentucky USA
Marriage Date: 19 Jul 1855
Alternate Marriage Dates: Jun 30, 1845
Death Date: 2 Mar 1889
Death Place: Big Cottonwood Canyon, Salt Lake, Utah, USA
Alternate Death Places: Holladay, Salt Lake, Utah, USA
Burial Place: Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah, USA
Residences: Ohio; 1819 Indiana Illinois Missouri; 1838 Nauvoo, Hancock, Illinois, USA; 1839-40 Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah, USA; 1848, 1851, 1860
LDS Church Ordinance Baptism Date: 1832 Baptism Date: August 24, 1838 Caldwell, MO, USA Ordained Data: Seventy
LDS Temple Ordinance Endowment Date: December 15, 1845 Temple: Nauvoo, Hancock, IL, USA Sealed to Parents Date: April 9, 1889 Sealed to Spouse Date: February 2, 1846 Sealed to Parents Date: April 9, 1889 Sealed to Spouse Number 1 Date: February 2, 1846 Sealed to Spouse Number 2 Date: February 1, 1846 Sealed to Spouse Number 5 Date: July 19, 1855 Sealed to Spouse Number 6 Date: February 27, 1857
Vocations: Captain of Police Force in Nauvoo; 1844 Carpenter; 1850 Lawyer; 1860
Comments: 1. Hosea was president of the Eleventh Quorum of Seventy.

2. Hosea was a member of the Nauvoo Legion and served as a captain, mayor and colonel.

Comments: #21. Hosea served as a clerk of the high council in Nauvoo. He entered minutes in the Far West Record. He fled from Far West at the time of the fall of that city.

Comments: #31. Hosea was raised by Shakers. He later returned to live with parents. To Ohio, c. 1819.

Went away to work, 1824.

Youthful recollections. Learned to write, 1826.

Quaker. Began going to school. To Mackinaw, Illinois, 1828. Experienced some religious persecution there. Clerk of debating school, 1829. Quarrels with relatives.

Joined the Methodists.

Became acquainted with Charles C. Rich, 1830.

Joined temperance society. Ill with a fever.

Served during Black Hawk War, 1832.

Taught school.

Rumors about Mormons. Convinced of Mormonism by Rich, 1832. Afraid to join Church "least I should not hold out faithful and thus make my situation worse." Ends abruptly. Written at Winter Quarters, 1846-47.

Comments: #41. When Hosea was about eight years old his father moved with his family to Clinton, Ohio, and when he was eighteen years of age, he went to Tazewell county, Illinois, where he first heard the gospel, and where he taught school for a number of years. In 1837 he removed to Caldwell county, Missouri where he was baptized. After his baptism, Brother Stout shared in all the persecutions to which the Saints were exposed in Missouri. He participated in the Crooked river battle and was the first man to approach Apostle David W. Patten, after that hero had been mortally wounded. After the surrender of the Prophet Joseph and others into the hands of the mob militia at Far West in October, 1838, Hosea Stout, who had taken an active part in the defense of the Saints, found it necessary, in company with twenty-five others of the brethren, to flee northward, in order to save their lives, and after great suffering, the weather being cold, Brother Stout reached Quincy, Illinois, where his wife joined him in the spring of 1839. In the following fall (1839) he settled temporarily on Sugar Creek, Iowa, where **his wife Samantha died November 29, 1839**. At a meeting held at Commerce (later Nauvoo), Illinois, October 23, 1839, he was chosen as an Elder, together with many others. In March, 1840, he moved to Nauvoo, where he was appointed to act as clerk of the High Council. In 1840 **he married Louisa Taylor**. When the Nauvoo Legion was organized February 4, 1841, Hosea Stout was chosen as second lieutenant of one of the companies of that organization. Soon he became captain of one of the companies and advanced rapidly until he held the office of colonel and he also did service as acting brigadier-general. When the Missourians tried to kidnap the Prophet Joseph in 1841, Hosea Stout was among those who, at the risk of their own lives, placed themselves in the front ranks to rescue the Prophet from his persecutors. Brother Stout also served on the Nauvoo police force, part of the time as captain of the force. He was a most active and efficient officer in the defense of Nauvoo during all the mobbings and persecutions which culminated in the martyrdom of the Prophet Joseph and others, and finally in the exodus of the Saints from Nauvoo. When the Prophet Joseph, early in 1844, called for volunteers to go to the Rocky Mountains as explorers to seek a new home for the Saints, Hosea Stout was among the first to respond to that call, and though the expedition never started, he would have been willing to undertake any move of that kind in order to serve and save his people. In April, 1844, he was sent on a short mission to Kentucky. When a mercantile and mechanical association was organized in Nauvoo in January, 1845, Hosea was elected one of the twelve trustees in charge.

Comments: #51. In 1850, Hosea had a household of 4, a real wealth of \$200, and a personal wealth of \$0. 2. In 1860, Hosea had a household of 9, a real wealth of \$1500, and a personal wealth of \$1000.

PARENTS	CHILDREN	
Hosea Stout Louisa Taylor	Lydia Sarah Stout	1
	William Hosea Stout	2
	Hyrum Stout	3
	Louisa Stout	4
	Elizabeth Ann Stout	5
	Hosea Stout, Jr.	6
	Eli H Stout	7
	Joseph Allen Stout	8
Hosea Stout Samantha Peck		
Hosea Stout Lucretia Fisher	Lewis Wilson Stout	1
	Brigham Hosea Stout	2
	Alfred Lozens Stout	3
	Allen Edward Stout	4
	William Hooper Stout	5
	Alvira Stout	6
	Frank Henry Stout	7
	Edgar Walter Stout	8
	Arthur Stout	9
	Ida Stout	10
	Charles Stephen Stout	11