

LILLY DRUCE LAMBERT WOODBURY



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Lilly Druce Lambert Woodbury was the daughter of Charles John Lambert and Lilly Harriet Almira Druce, and was born at the home of her grandparents, John Druce and Julia Ann Jinks, on November 25, 1868. Her father's parents were Charles Lambert and Mary Alice Cannon. At the time of Lilly's birth, her father was working on the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad through Weber Canyon. His father, Charles Lambert, who was in charge of the group of men with whom he was working suggested to him that it was not necessary for him to take time off to go to the city to see his wife and the new born babe, as he would go and see them for him. This suggestion did not appeal to the elated father, and so he secured a horse and rode to Salt Lake and visited them.

Much of Lilly's early childhood was spent in Sugar House Ward, living in a house which stood on 21st South Street, just east of 11th East, while her father worked at the Deseret Paper Mill across the street south. Lilly was baptized February 28, 1877, by Joseph McMurrin, and confirmed on March 2, 1877, by Charles Lambert. The family later moved into the Seventh Ward and lived in a two-story adobe building just north of home of her grandparents at 344 South First West Street, and on the spot afterwards occupied by the Inter-urban freight depot. After the paper mill at the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon was relocated, she used to accompany her father from their home in the city to the paper mill each Monday morning in order to bring the horse and buggy back. And once during the week she would drive out again to take food supplies to

him, and on Saturday she would make another trip to bring him home.

While living at 344 South First West Street, she first met Frank B. Woodbury, who arrived from St. George early in March 1885, to learn the printing trade at the Deseret News, and who came to board at the home of her grandmother Lambert, and they soon became very close friends. But shortly after that in the fall of 1885, she moved with her family into one of the houses built by the company a short distance east of the paper mill, to house employees of the mill. While living there she worked at the mill a part of the time, sizing the paper as it came from the machine, substituting for the regular employees when they were absent from work.

During the time of the anti-polygamy raids by U.S. deputy marshals in the late 1880's an incident occurred which might be interesting to relate. Her grandfather, Charles Lambert, was employed as watchman at the mill, when one night the marshalls made a raid on the mill in search of the Church authorities. Knowing that he himself was being sought after, and not wanting them to get a look at his face, he kept his head down with his hat pulled over his face, and handed one of the officers his lantern and told them to go ahead and search the building. They climbed the stairs to where they got the scent of the boiling rags and chemicals, they beat a hasty retreat and descended the stairs, declaring with an oath that no human being could live long in that atmosphere. They returned the lantern to the watchman and gave up their search, not recognizing him as one of the men who was being sought.

When about 1892 the paper mill was leased to a private company, her father purchased forty acres of land in Granger and moved his family there to engage in farming. The land contained considerable alkali, and when he began to cultivate and irrigate the farm, the alkali came to the surface and destroyed the crops that were planted, and it was necessary to dig drains and wash the alkali away before crops could be produced. He therefore rented other land to work while redeeming his own and found it very difficult to provide for his family as they had been used to living. The two older girls, Lilly and Mary Alice, went out sewing to earn means for their own support and helped provide for the rest of the family, Lilly was a good seamstress even then, but in order to increase her efficiency she took a course in dress making, together with her second cousin, Alice C. Woodbury of St. George, and they both lived at the home of her grandmother Mary Alice C. Lambert, during this time, beginning April 22, 1888, Alice having arrived in Salt Lake on April 7.

While the family was living in the Seventh Ward Lilly attended the Seventh Ward School, with Herbert Van Dam as Principal. At that time the Liberal party composed of those who were bitterly opposed to the Mormons, was making a determined fight to get control of the schools, and when it was decided to build a new school building with public funds, the non-mormon population in the 7th district opposed this move, claiming that Mormon doctrines were being taught and Church leaders prayed for in the school. An injunction suit was brought in Judge Zane's court to stop the construction, and many prominent people were called as witnesses,

as well as some of the children who had attended school in the old adobe building, Lilly being one of them. The trial lasted from January 2, to 6, 1885, and two days later Judge gave a decision of no cause for action.

Lilly later attended the University of Deseret, located on 2nd West and First North Street, under Dr John R. Park and Joshua H. Raul. She was especially good in mathematics, and used to help such men as Oscar W. Moyle and others who afterwards became prominent in various fields of activity, to get their mathematical problems. Her children also appreciated the help she gave them during their attendance at school, when they were preparing their lessons at home in preparation for the class work the following day or for their examinations. Their father may have helped them in their reading or spelling, but they always sought the help of their mother to solve their problems on arithmetic. During her attendance at the University many of her school companions inscribed their names in her autograph album.

During the time the family were living in Cottonwood Canyon she and Frank went out together some and he made a few trips to the home there, and after they moved to Granger he continued his attention. On Saturday, July 20, 1889, together they accompanied a group of young people, mostly from the 7th Ward, and chaperoned by Charles H. Hyde and wife, to Silver Lake at the head of Big Cottonwood Canyon, also known as Brighton's. Included also in the group were Alice McLachlan, Kate Thomas, Lorenzo Eddington, William D. Callister, Mary M. Waddell, and a number of others. They were gone about 10 days, returned by way of Park City, Lilly and Frank

riding covered with dust from head to foot. The following December 9, Lilly's father gave his consent for her to marry Frank, at the latter's request, but no date was set for the wedding, as Frank was still serving as an apprentice at the news, and his salary was only \$7 per week. In the spring of 1891 Alice C. Woodbury sent word by her mother that she and Melvin M. Harmon were going to be married in May, and wanted her and Frank to join them and have a double wedding. They hesitated at first, on account of their financial condition. Frank had only been through with his apprenticeship a year, and Lilly was very short of clothing, having spent all she could spare to assist her family. But she talked it over and decided to accept the proposition, and so she purchased the material for her wedding dress, etc., and accompanied his mother to St. George as she returned home from the April Conference, and she and Alice made their wedding outfits together. Frank continued his work until just a few days before the date of the wedding, then went by train and stage to St. George and joined her. His father had died the summer before and his mother was not flush with means, but Frank had owned a calf which had now grown up, and this was sold to help pay the expense of the reception, and he borrowed \$50 to pay for the trip to and from St. George. They were married in the St. George Temple, May 27, 1891, the ceremonies being performed by their Uncle David H. Cannon, then a counselor to John D. T. McAlister of the Temple Presidency. At the reception that evening, an elaborate dinner was served at the home on the corner of First East and First South, the birth place of Frank and Alice, and the evening was spent at the home of Rowen Woodbury, the Widow of their

brother George J.

The week following their marriage was spent in and around St. George, visiting different points of interest and meeting members of the family, and after returning to Salt Lake, they were given another reception at the home of Lilly's grandparents, John and Julia Ann Druce, her birthplace. During the evening they were serenaded by a tin pan band, who called for the bride and groom to present themselves. In their stead, her sister Mamie and her cousin James N. Lambert went out posed as the bridal pair, which satisfied the crowd and they dispersed.

Prior to their marriage a frame room had been built on the property west of the 3 x 9 rod lot purchased by Frank sometime previously, being a part of his grandfathers fruit orchard or Nursery. They rented the front room of the house next door, and in those two rooms they set up housekeeping, with a very small supply of furniture, expecting to add more of the conveniences and comforts as they were able to afford them. But their daydreams were blasted, at least they were deferred, for a letter was delivered to them from Box B. signed by Wilford Woodruff, the President of the Church, calling Frank to fill a mission to the Indian Territory Mission. This letter was received just as they were ready to eat their evening meal, on July 14, less than six weeks after the date of their marriage, and he was asked to be ready to leave on October 14, 1891. Not a morsel of food was eaten that night by either of them, but they talked the matter over and decided to accept the call. It was quite a disappointment to Lilly, to be so soon separated from her husband, but she was

willing to make the sacrifice, though hers was the greater sacrifice of the two, for she would be left with a limited amount of means for her support, with the prospect of an additional member of the family for her to feed and clothe.

After finishing paying for the building lot and paying other obligations she had a little money left, which she turned over to her father to assist him in building an addition to the home, so that she could make her home with her parents when she was not out sewing, which she did when she was able to work. The missionary aid Society of the Seventh Ward was expected to pay her \$10 per month during her husband's absence, but after making two monthly payments the society ceased to function and she received nothing more until time for his release, when they paid her another \$10, the exact amount she needed to make up the amount he had sent for to pay his way home. She praised the Lord for this timely aid, for she had raised all but \$10 of the amount, and had given up in despair, and decided to send what she had, hoping he could get home on the less amount.

Her first born son was born on Thursday March 24, 1892 at Granger and she had thought of naming him Frank for his father but in response to a letter written by Mamie to the absent husband a letter was received from him addressed to George Lambert Woodbury, and so that was the name given him. His two great-grandfathers, Charles Lambert and John Druce, were invited to come to the home Sunday, April 17, to bless the baby, with the idea of having John Druce Bless him, because he had a stoke and they feared he would not live to bless another great-grandchild. But the weather was so

bad that neither of them came, and so on Sunday April 23, he was blessed by Charles Lambert, who died on May 2, following. John Druce lived until October 7, 1894 to see a number of Great-grandchildren. George was officially blessed by Bishop William Thorn at Fast meeting in the Seventh Ward on Thursday, May 5, 1892.

During the absence of her husband much of her time was spent in sewing at the homes of Sarah Jennie Cannon and Mary Needhorn Lambert, and she was at the home of the former on December 27, 1891, waiting for Frank M. Anderson to come and get her and Rosann Cannon to take them to the home of Andrew Kimball to a reunion of Indian Territory Missionaries, when Franks horse appeared at the gate detached from the buggy. Angus J. went to the city to investigate and learn that the D. & R. G. train had struck the buggy and demolished it, and Frank had been instantly killed. This man had been entrusted with the responsibility of settling her husband's affairs when he left for his mission, and he had taken care of everything, paying off all his indebtedness and turned over the balance of the funds in his care of Lilly before this fatal tragedy. When she received word from her husband that he could have his release if he would pay up any bills he was owing in the mission for tracts, etc., and pay his own way home, at the same time asking her to send him \$45, she had the blues worse than at any time since he left. She was at a loss to know how to get that amount of money. This was during the financial depression of 1893, when the Church was in dire distress, the Church property having been confiscated and they had so much fighting for their rights in the courts. Lilly was keeping the books for her father, who was

water master, and he told her she could have all she could collect from the farmers to send to him. She drove the horse and buggy over the entire district, and in other ways tried to raise the \$45, but finally gave up when she had raised \$35 and went to the city to send that, when D. H. Snarr, president of the missionary aid society, came and gave her the \$10 she needed.

After his return on the first of October 1893, he suffered considerably with chills and fever and was only able to work part time, commencing November 6, and was paid only part of what he did earn, and so she had to scrimp and go with out many things that she really wanted and needed, but she was very thrifty and picking up bargains where she could, and being a good judge of values, she saved many a dollar by so doing. She also was an excellent seamstress, and made clothes for herself and the family, as well as articles for the home. She also took in some sewing throughout her life, and as the children grew out of their clothes, she made them over for the younger ones, whenever it was possible. She was not satisfied with sewing for her children, but when the grandchildren came along she sewed for them also. Orin R. and Ray Woodbury were very proud of the lovely coats she made for them from clothes which had been out grown or discarded by some of the men folks.

Notwithstanding their lack of funds, they were desirous of building on their ground, and while visiting at the Druce home on February 27, 1894 her Uncle Ed. offered to build the back two rooms of a house and wait for his pay for his work, and they accepted his offer. On March 13, Ed. Druce and Orval Hartwell moved the kitchen and laid off the ground for the house, and on March 15, a building

permit was obtained for a one story brick building of 2 rooms, at a cost of about \$300 and excavation for the foundation was begun; and on May 8 they moved into the house. With the 2 rooms and the lumber kitchen they were quite comfortable.

On April 19, 1894, they obtained a white sewing machine through the News, which Lilly found to be a great help in her sewing. She had good taste in her clothes as well as for her children's, and while she did not buy the most expensive material it was always of good quality, and was always made to show off to good advantage.

During these times they were not blessed with many of the conveniences and comforts that the people enjoyed in later years. They had no conveyance in which to ride, and when they wanted to visit her Grandmother Druce, they would take George in the baby carriage and walk the entire distance of two miles each way. There were no telephones and when her husband had to work late at night he had no way of letting her know, and she did not know when to expect him for supper. When he was appointed clerk of the 7th Ward of January 8, 1894 she never complained at the time he spent in Church work, to the neglect of her and the children, though he served in that position for 12 years, the first year also being a home missionary in the Salt Lake State, and the last two years being a member of the newly organized Pioneer Stake High Council, which position he continued to hold at the time of her death.

After the birth of her second child, Lillian, April 8, 1895, she suffered a severe attack of peritonitis, and she did not walk out of the house until June 18. It was hard to get competent help

in those days, and through lack of proper care, she suffered more or less the rest of her life. Notwithstanding her poor health she was active in Church work, acting as a teacher in the ward Religious class, and soon after the organization of Pioneer Stake she was called to be the librarian for the Stake Relief Society, the first one in the Church to hold such a position, as far as we know. She also assisted in the establishment of an emergency cabinet, and given charge of distributing the articles of clothing to those who were in need. She served in this capacity under the presidency of Annie Wells Cannon, the first president, and of her successor Mary A. S. Cutler, who also had much to do in establishing this feature. In this connection, Lilly remodelled old clothing and made it dutiable for use by those who were in need. She also had the responsibility of taking care of the drapery and putting up the drapes for funerals in Pioneer Stake hall, her own funeral being the first taken care of by others. As a member of the Stake Board, she visited the different wards in the stake, both for Relief Society meetings and the Sunday meetings devoted to Relief Society work. She gathered information from various sources about the organization of the Relief Society under the direction of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and his instructions to the Sisters in regard to their work and their conduct. She was very indifferent about appearing in public, but was always prepared to give something worthwhile when she had to speak.

On August 15, 1896, with her husband and her two children, George and Lillian, she went to Lewiston and spent several days visiting the families of Hervey H. Rawlins and Henry H. Allen, the

latter at Cove, and August 27, they went to Logan and stayed at the home of Thomas Tarbet, and the next day had dinner with President William Kerr of the B. Y. College and his wife, Hora Hamilton Kerr. Then to Brigham City and visited M. Leslie Nichols and family and accompanied them to Sunday School Sunday morning.

In April, 1897, she served dinner for some of the relatives, including George Q. Cannon and wife Martha, her grandmother Mary Alice Cannon Lambert, Angus M. Cannon and wife Clara, David H. Cannon and wife Josephine, Ann Cannon Woodbury, George R. Scoot and wife Ada Woodbury Scott, and her mother, Martha Alice Woodbury. Thomas H. Woodbury also came in during the evening. She received a Patriarchal Blessing from John Smith April 21, 1897.

Early in 1897, three rooms were added to the home in Orchard Place in front of the two rooms built in 1894, one of which was used by the family, and the other two, on the west side were rented to Bryant Stringham, for the use of his plural wife and son.

On Thursday, May 19, 1898, at 5:54 p.m. Frank Orin was born, and on Sunday, June 19, Lilly went to her Mother's and stayed until July 2, when she returned home and had Orin blessed at first meeting on Sunday, July 3, by William McLachlan.

Early in 1899 Lilly had a gathered breast. Dr. Bryant Stringham lanced it once, and when it appeared to be gathering again, it was stopped through administration by the Elders. About this time she made a cape for her husband's Mother while she was here for April Conference. She also suffered greatly with sciatic rheumatism about this time and went to her Mother's on June 9, and stayed for a while.

On December 8, 1901 Lilly was voted a member of the 7th Ward Relief Society, and in August 5, 1901 received a Patriarchal Blessing from John Stillman Woodbury. On June 26, 1900, Harvey was born, at 7:27 p.m., being Tuesday, and was blessed at home, 8 Orchard Square on July 4, by his father and blessed at fast meeting August 5, 1900 by William McLachlan.

March 19, 1902, electric lights were put in the home, the floor had already been laid upstairs, and partition taken out of the kitchen.

Lilly was a member of the Reaper's Club for a number of years with Sister Emmeline B. Wells and other prominent Church Women. Her two Grandmothers, Mary Alice Cannon Lambert and Julia Ann Jinks Druce, as well as her Aunt Julia Druce were also members. Lilly acted as secretary part of the time, and took a great interest in writing papers on the lives of noted men and women and presenting them on the programs of the organization.

On May 20, 1903, Anna Jarvis and Fred Ward were married in the Salt Lake Temple and had dinner at her home, as many others Nieces and Nephews have done since. On June 4, 1903, at 3:30 a.m. Nettie was born at 8 Orchard Square, and Aunt Mary H. Lambert attended Lilly and stayed with us and nursed Lilly for two weeks for which we paid her \$19.

A few weeks later on Saturday, June 20, 1903, Lilly went with her husband to a banquet and ball in the News Annex prior to moving the News plant from the old stand on the site where the Hotel Utah was afterwards erected. Tables were set on the 6th floor and the 7th floor was used for dancing. Over 200 were present and an

enjoyable evening was spent.

On Thursday, July 23, 1903, the family went to Ogden on the Surrey to spend the 24th up the Canyon. The Mara took sick and died, and the family had to return home on the train on July 30.

For Christmas 1903, Lilly received a watch and chain with initial W. engraved on the watch.

On June 7, 1903, Margaret Woodbury came to Salt Lake to try to get work, and stayed with Lilly until she succeeded, and after that many of Frank's nieces came and stayed in the same way, including Ella and Surena Woodbury, Rowena Barlow, and others. Many of his nieces and Nephews also came to Salt Lake to be married in the Salt Lake Temple, and were given receptions by her at her home, or were served to a dinner on coming from the temple.

On Wednesday March 1, 1905, Lilly got glasses from Dr. Stauffer for \$13.50 and began to wear them.

On Monday, April 3, 1905 Annie M Romney brought her son Frank and Catherine's son Vernon to her home and stayed until April 25. while Vernon to the Temple and had treatments at the hospital for his ailment.

In the fall of 1907 her mother was taken very sick while visiting at the home of her Mother, in the 12th Ward, and as she failed to improve she removed to Lilly's home in Orchard Place. She was given every attention and everything possible was done for her, but she continued to grow worse, and passed away on January 1, 1908, shortly before the birth of Lilly's youngest child, Melvin, who was born on April 6, 1908. Two or three years later Lilly was taken very sick, and was confined to her bed almost continuously

for 8 months. Dr. William T. Cannon had been the family physician, but she would not consent for him to be called for fear he would want her to go to the hospital, but requested that Dr. Jane Skolfield be called. On her arrival she immediately called the hospital and reserved a room and ordered an ambulance to come and take her there. During this sickness she underwent 5 operations, including the extraction of her teeth. At the time she was the worst, she had an unusual experience. She related that a messenger (her sister Mary Alice said she told her it was her Grandfather Druce), and asked her if she was ready to go, as her Mother needed her. She said that she called to mind that her Patriarchal Blessing had promised her that she should live as long as she desired. And she told him that she was not ready to go, as her children needed her. About that time Patriarch Harrison Sperry administered to her and she began to improve and recovered from her sickness. Shortly thereafter two of her Mothers sisters--Ada and Eliza--passed away; and Lilly felt sure they had been taken to help her Mother instead of herself. She lived about 14 years after that, or until her youngest son, Melvin was 16 years of age.

During the summer of 1916 they spent the time of her husbands vacation week visiting different canyons and other places of interest in Salt Lake Valley, going with the horse and surrey to different place each day. They took pictures on these trips. The horse--Colonel Du Crux--was given to Lilly by her Father when it was a colt, and that year, 1916, she sold him to the army for \$100 and sent the money to George for him to take a trip to Massachusetts to try and get information about Woodbury records,

but found too much prejudice to get anything.

When George was at Camp Kearney, California in 1918, Lilly and her daughter Lillian went on a trip California, and spent about 5 weeks, visiting with George and sight--seeing. They took some pictures while there. Nettie kept house and put up fruit while they were away. They spent June 14 to 16 in San Diego with George.

The latter part of August 1917 Lilly accompanied her husband and three youngest children--Harvey, Nettie and Melvin, and went to Harrisburg for a reunion of Orin N. Woodbury's family, where 70 of the family met. Just as they had breakfast spread out on the lawn ready to eat a bee hive was overturned, and the bees swarmed out over the place stinging some of the girls very badly, Nettie receiving about 50 stings. They went from St. George, where Ann C. Woodbury and 7 of her 8 living children met at John's for dinner, the first time in 36 years. They returned by stage to Lund and on train to Salt Lake, arriving at 6 a.m. September 6.

On Sunday, August 17, 1919, Orin took his mother and father with Nina and Dorothy to Vernal to visit George and Louise. They went through Heber City and Strawberry Valley and put up at a hotel in Duchesne, but the bedbugs drove them out at 3 a.m. and they drove on about 20 miles and laid down on the ground to rest in an ant bed, then had breakfast and drove through Myton, Roosevelt, and to Vernal at 12:30, and had dinner at George's.

On June 12, 1922, 2 days after Harvey left on his mission to Switzerland and Germany, Lilly and Alice Harmon went to Cache Valley to visit Frank Harmon, Angus C. Woodbury and Nettie Rawlins, and returned home Monday, June 26.

On Friday August 18, Lilly and Nettie went to Girls Home at Brighton, hiked to the lakes and returned home at 9 a.m. (she was able to keep up, by lying down each time they would stop).

On Wednesday September 20, 1922 Lilly and her husband went to Brigham City for Peach Day and visited Leslie Nichols and wife.

On May 2, 1923, she went to St. George to join her husband who had been there since March on account of his health, and joined in a sealing excursion to the St. George Temple. On Saturday, May 5, she joined the family in an excursion to Zion Canyon, went on hikes with Professor Marcus E. Jones, and spent the night in the Canyon, witnessing the rise and later sunrise on Lady Mountain, then to Cable Mountain, and climbed 300 feet and down into a gorge, where Prof. Jones took pictures of the group. They returned to St. George, and on the 10th attended Dixie College commencement exercises, and returned to Salt Lake City May 19.

Lilly was an expert seamstress, and made her own clothes and a good part of her children's clothing, and also made clothes for some of her grandchildren, particularly for Orin R. and Ray Woodbury, for whom she made lovely coats from worn out suits. She was always neatly and becomingly dressed, not with expensive clothing, but used good judgement in buying the less expensive material and making it up in attractive form. At Conference time her home was a rendezvous for many relatives and friends, sometimes serving from 25 to 30 at dinner on Sunday of Conference.

She was wise in her purchase of food stuffs for the family, sending the children to the cracker factory for broken crackers, buying ripe bananas in quantity from the one--arm peddler, etc. A

favorite dish of some of the children was split pea soup, while others favored pearl barley and vegetable soup. She was noted for making excellent ice cream, which was frozen in the ice cream freezer, to which George later attached a motor to save the use of so much elbow grease.

On Wednesday, January 30, 1924, Lilly went with others to the home of her father C. J. Lambert, and found him very sick. They stayed until the arrival of Dr. Richards, who examined him and advised that he be taken to the hospital. George drove his father's car and took him to the L.D.S. Hospital. This car, a model T Ford, had been purchased in October last, in the hope that Lilly's health could be improved by taking her for rides in the open air, and the principal use made of it during the fore part of February, was to take her to the hospital to visit her father. He was operated on, on Monday, February 11, and it was apparently successful, but he was taken worse and died on Sunday, February 17, 1924. His funeral was held on Thursday February 21 at 1 p.m. in Farmers Ward Chapel. Lilly was suffering from pleurisy the last part of January 1924.

On Sunday, February 24, 1924, Inez Elderedge Simons and her husband, Ned J. Simons, were killed in an auto-train collision at Oakland, California, one week after the death of her grandfather, Charles J. Lambert. (Lilly's last letter to Harvey was written February 25th)

On Wednesday February 27, Warren L. Hussey and Janetta Pearl Clark were married and had dinner with her. Patriarch Richard G. Lambert was there and gave them blessings. On February 28, her

husband took Lilly with Melvin and Aunt Mary over Jordon, and called on all the folks, and especially Julia and family to extend sympathy on the death of Inez and Nes Simons. Lilly was feeling quite sick, but rested in the morning, so as to be able to stand the trip, but before they got home she was hardly able to sit up at all, and Saturday she stayed in bed all day.

Sunday Louise came and stayed with Frank and Lilly while the rest of the family went to the funeral on Inez and Ned Simons, and Monday morning she was taken to the L.D.S. Hospital. At 5 a.m. Tuesday she lapsed into a stupor and remained in that condition until Thursday evening, when Nettie and Melvin and their father went to the Hospital and when he administered to her she opened her eyes and looked up as though she knew him. He stayed all night and at 5 a.m. Friday she called him by name and said "Go to bed". That morning she ate part of an egg and some cereal for breakfast, the first food since early Tuesday morning. On Saturday she all at once opened her eyes and said, "Frank, where am I, I did not know I was in the hospital". She was so weak that she was not encouraged to take more, and soon lapsed into unconsciousness again. On Sunday she talked a little and Tuesday morning she ate quite a good breakfast of egg, toast and cereal when it was fed to her and also some cocoa. But before 9 a.m. she lapsed into a stupor from which she never rallied. Her husband relieved Nina at 10:13 p.m. Tuesday and stayed with her all night and until 2:20 p.m. Wednesday March 12, when she passed peacefully away.

Pioneer Stake Board Relief Society furnished temple suit for burial and dressed the body, and the funeral services were held

Sunday, March 16, at 12:30, after many friends had called during the time the body was at the home. The pall-bearers were Patriarch Richard G. Lambert, David H. Lambert, Angus M. Lambert, Alma C. Lambert, Frederick E. Eldredge and Charles H. Hussey. The floral tributes were beautiful and numerous, and were carried from the house by a group of young ladies. The stand in the Pioneer Stake Hall was filled with Stake officers, Stake Presidency, High Councilors, General Board members, Stake Board, and ward officers of the Relief Society.

Bishop Charles P. Margetts Conducted the service, assisted by his counselors A.C. Thorn and William J. Irvine. A quartet was sung by the "Harmony Four", including Abe Tueller, "Your Mother is Praying for You." Prayer was offered by A.C. Thorn. The misses Louise and Catherine Watson and Edna Galdbery sang a trio.

President Charles H. Hyde of the Pioneer Stake Presidency was the first speaker. He had known Lilly from infancy and her husband since an honored employee. He had enjoyed the companionship of the couple all their married life. The family was one of the cheeriest, cleanest and purist he had known. He spoke of the two boys in the European Mission field, and said the Lord would give them strength to endure the shock of the death of their beloved Mother. He also referred to the meeting of his own son with Orin and Harvey at the Conference at Liege, Belgium.

"Thou Dost Not Weep to Weep Alone" was sung by Louise and Catherine Watson and A. E. and Will Poulton.

Bishop Elias S. Woodruff of Forest Dale Ward, General Manager of the Deseret News, said he had known Sister Woodbury casually,

and had known Brother Woodbury for many years and loved him. "A friend is one who knows your every act and loves you just the same".

This family is full of faith, by which power they will be enabled to pull through and still remain true; and this faith would also sustain the two sons Orin and Harvey, and would buoy them up and reconcile them to the tragedy of death, in the taking away of their dear Mother. God is all powerful, mighty in love, infinite in wisdom, which truth the family know full well.

A solo, "My Faith in Thee" was rendered by Sister Mable Poulton Kirk.

Sister Annie Wells Cannon of the General Relief Society Board said although it was a trial, still it was a glorious privilege to have an opportunity to tell the Saints the great work done by Sister Lilly Woodbury, in the Relief Society. She infused a great deal of energy into their Society. Sister Woodbury was their first Librarian, as she had impressed them with the necessity of having books in circulation. She was loved by all the officers and members of the Stake Board. Such partings are always sad, yet she knew Sister Lilly was happy in the Spirit world.

Sister Mary A. Cutler, Stake Relief Society President, said Sister Woodbury's death was a great shock. Her life was a beautiful one, and she had a beautiful soul. They were associated very closely in the work, and she learned to love Sister Woodbury very dearly. She was of a quiet and retiring nature; always bore an inspiring testimony of the love she had for the work of the Lord and for her family. How she rejoiced in having two sons on

missions at the present time. She always carried out the work systematically she was given to do. Her life would be an inspiration to them. She prayed God's blessings upon the family, and hoped the lovely life of wife and mother would lift the children up in their thoughts and desire to follow in the footsteps of her whose life would lead them to a pluries life in the world to come.

Sister Nellie Druce Pugsley sang by request "Resignation".

President Sylvester Q. Cannon read a few verses from the 31st Chapter of Proverbs, 10th verse: "A virtuous woman is prized far above rubies," etc. Brother Frank and Sister Lilly Woodbury are descendants of Pioneer parents and grandparents. They have been each brought up in a family of purity, as evidenced by their devotion and love for the truth. Sister Woodbury has been active in her work. Brother Woodbury was one of the original members of the Pioneer Stake High Council, now organized 20 years. He knew of no couple whose wishes, desires and example were so near alike. As a consequence their children had grown up in the Spirit of the Gospel. He hoped the boys now on missions would be able to bear under this hearts trial. Her helpfulness in time of trial and trouble had been spoken of by the sister. He felt the children of such parents would follow in the paths of truth and righteousness. Counseled Brother Woodbury to take care of his physical health, that he might live long to be a counselor and comfort to his children.

Bishop Charles P. Margetts expressed for the ward, the great support given them by this family in ward activities. He endorsed

all that had been said by President Cannon. He never knew of a more dependable family. George, Lillian, Orin, Harvey, Nettie and Melvin, had always responded when called upon. He could say there was no better man or woman ever lived than Sister Lilly and Brother Frank. They are faithful, honorable, upright Latter-day Saints. Thanked all who had assisted the family in this time of sorrow. He wondered how Sister Woodbury had been able to do as much as she had. Her home was open to the care of family, kindred and stranger. Lilly and Frank had never failed the authorities when asked to do anything. In all his life he had never heard a disrespectful word uttered about Sister Lilly. Love was in the home always.

Sister Nellie Druce Pugsley sang the Hymn, "O, My Father".

Benediction was offered by Elder Datus E. Hammond of the Stake Presidency.

The flower girls formed two lines from the door to the street, between which the casket was carried by the pall-bearers, followed by family, kindred and friends.

Interment was in the Wasatch Lawn Cemetery. A very long line of 45 auto followed, also cars for flower girls and pall-bearers.

At the grave Patriarch Richard G. Lambert offered the dedicatory prayer, and the casket was lowered into a cement box.

The next day, March 17, the family went to the cemetery, arranged the flowers, and took pictures.

On March 18, a monument and marker were selected and ordered placed at her grave in the cemetery.