

(October 1934): 598. Anonymous, "1. In 1856 [excerpt from Anonymous, 'Salem Pioneers,']" Jones442 [pseud.], Family Search Family Tree (hereafter FSFT). August 26, 2013, <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/collaborate/KWNJ-L71>.

### *Martha Morris (Crosby) (Bankhead) Flake (1828–1885)*

Nancy Crosby Bankhead inherited Martha when John Crosby died. Martha's parents may have been Violet (Crosby) and Morris. The Crosby probate set Martha's value at \$275. Her granddaughters later recalled that she had scars on her back and a deformed hand from violent treatment by her enslavers.

The Bankhead family took Martha to Utah Territory. Friends later told historian Jack Beller that she went to Utah with Heber C. Kimball, and Beller understood that she was enslaved by Kimball, but the report may be a late memory that she was in Kimball's wagon train. Based on a memory from William J. Flake, it is possible that Kimball hired Martha from her enslaver, but no reliable documentation remains from the Bankhead, Kimball, or Flake families.

Martha married Green Flake, probably around 1853. Their descendants remembered that the couple paid Martha's former enslavers with produce until Brigham Young told them to stop since they owed the Bankheads nothing. The Flakes lived in Union and raised their children Abraham and Lucinda and at least two of Rose Litchford's daughters.

*Documented Family:* Husband Green Flake (1828–1903) and children Lucinda Flake (1854–1937, married George Stevens) and Abraham Flake (1857–1936, married Mary Ann Steele and Levora Litcherl)

*Enslavers:* John H. and Nancy Crosby Bankhead

*Wagon Company:* Heber C. Kimball (1848)

*Burial:* I-8, Union Fort Pioneer Cemetery, Cottonwood Heights, Utah

*Notes:* Martha is in the wagon roster by number, not name. Like several others, she is missing from the 1850 census although she was probably in the territory.

*Sources:* See Bankhead sources under Samuel Smith, Crosby sources under Toby Embers, and Flake sources under Green Flake. Martha Flake.

Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, 1860 Census. Martha Flake, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, 1870 Census. Martha Flack, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, 1880 Census. Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Far South East, Salt Lake County, "A Bicentennial Salute & Dedication, Fort Union Pioneer Cemetery Memorial," 1976, John D. Fretwell Collection, private collection. Bertha Stevens Udell, Interview with John D. Fretwell, 1990, Fresno, CA, in John D. Fretwell, "Green Flake," 1999, typescript, 3, John D. Fretwell Collection. Notes from Bertha Stevens Udell Home, n.d., p. 2, John D. Fretwell Collection. Jack Beller, "Negro Slaves in Utah," *Utah Historical Quarterly* 2, no. 4 (October 1929): 124-25. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/45057482>. William Jordan Flake, box 37, folder 13, CR 100 18, Biographical Sketches, 1891-2013, CHL. Stanley B. Kimball, *Heber C. Kimball: Mormon Patriarch and Pioneer* (Urbana, Chicago, London: University of Illinois Press, 1981), 149.

### *Nathan Bankhead (1828-1901)*

Nathan Bankhead went with John H. Bankhead to the Great Salt Lake Valley and helped settle South Cottonwood, Willard, and Wellsville. His daughter-in-law Sina Bankhead said his first wife was Mary (Miram). He was the father of George A. Bankhead and may be the father of Daniel Freeman Bankhead, son of Rose Crosby.

Charles W. Nibley remembered Nathan as "the big black negro that [John] Bankhead owned." When the settlers evacuated to Utah County during the Utah War, Nathan returned to Box Elder County to care for crops.

Around 1870, he settled on his own land in Wellsville and married Susan Jane Powell. The family was subject to social marginalization and harassment due to their race, and their children could not court or marry within the community. The family grave markers in Wellsville were destroyed repeatedly. "These blacks had been a free people for twenty years and deserved the dignity of unmolested graves, but the city fathers decided it would be best for the cemetery if the graves were left unmarked." (In 2017, the Wellsville City Historical Committee placed a marker to commemorate the family. Subsequently, Nathan's descendants used ground-penetrating radar to locate the family graves and placed another monument.) In the 1890s, Nathan and Susan Jane sold their