

# Science Camp #120627.3

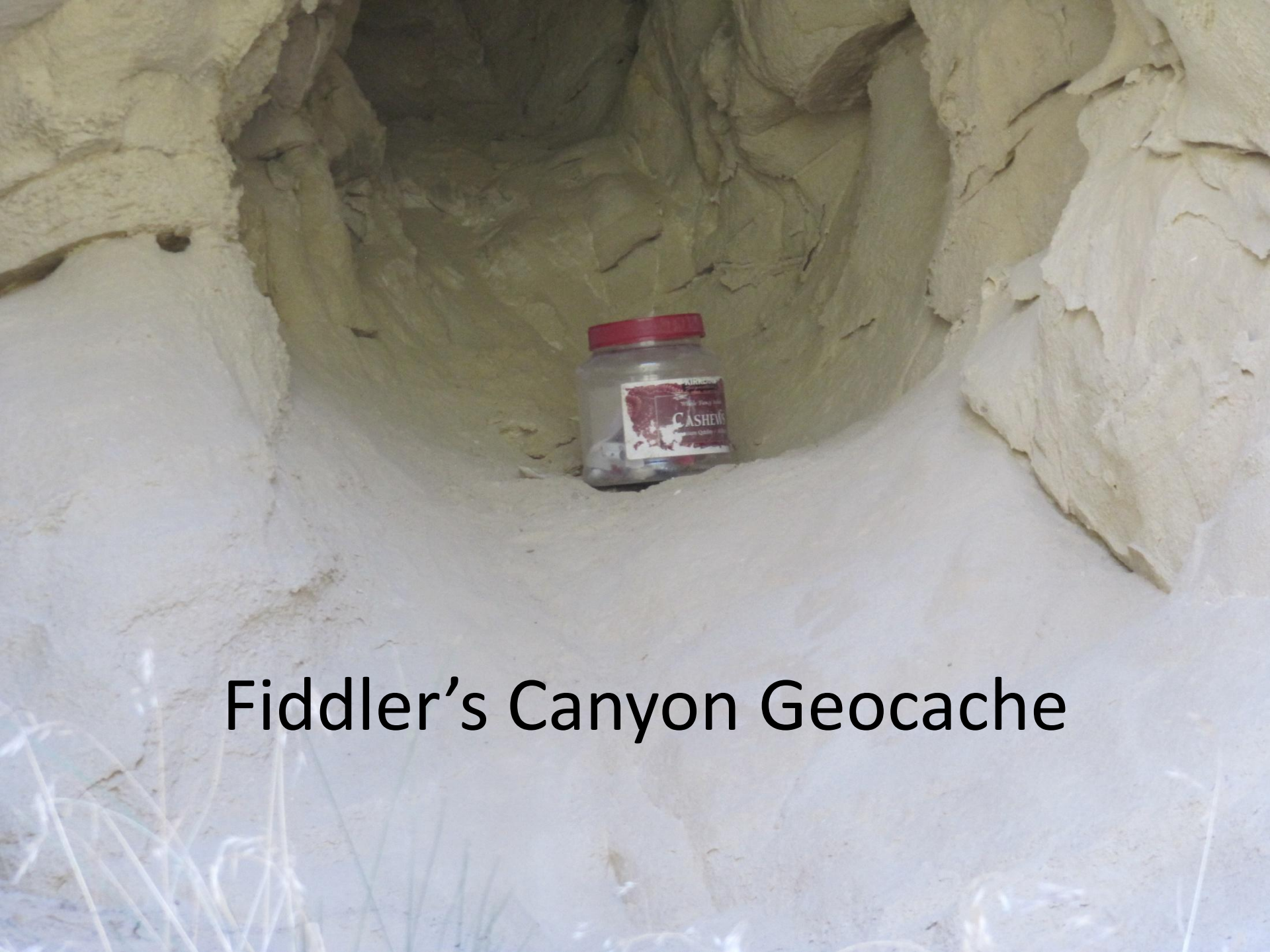
27-29 June 2012 @ Nelson Cabin on Cedar Mountain  
and surrounding area

## Advisors

H. Roice Nelson, Jr., Andrea S. Nelson,  
Benjamin B. Nelson, & Paul F. Nelson

## Attendees

Ethan E. Nelson, Grant M. Nelson, Colby C. Wright,  
Taylor R. Wright, & Ella D. Nelson








# Fiddler's Canyon Geocache

# Geocaching

- An outdoor sporting activity in which the participants use a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver or mobile device and other navigational techniques to hide and seek containers, called "geocaches" or "caches", anywhere in the world.
- It is a derivation of the outdoor sporting activity of Geotrekking.
- A typical cache is a small waterproof container containing a logbook where the geocacher enters the date they found it and signs it with their established code name. Larger containers such as plastic storage containers (Tupperware or similar) or ammunition boxes can also contain items for trading, usually toys or trinkets of little value. Geocaching is often described as a "game of high-tech hide and seek," sharing many aspects with benchmarking, trigpointing, orienteering, treasure-hunting, letterboxing, and waymarking.
- Geocaches are currently placed in over 200 countries around the world and on all seven continents, including Antarctica, and the International Space Station. After more than 12 years of activity there are over 1.7 million active geocaches published on various websites. There are over 5 million geocachers worldwide
- [What are the rules of geocaching?](#)
- If you take something from the geocache (or "cache"), leave something of equal or greater value.
- Write about your find in the cache logbook.
- Log your experience at [www.geocaching.com](http://www.geocaching.com).
- [What do I need to go geocaching?](#)
- The only necessities are a GPS device or a GPS-enabled mobile phone so that you can navigate to the cache, and a [Geocaching.com Membership](#).
- [Where are geocaches located?](#)
- Geocaches can be found all over the world. It is common for geocachers to hide caches in locations that are important to them, reflecting a special interest or skill of the cache owner. These locations can be quite diverse. They may be at your local park, at the end of a long hike, underwater or on the side of a city street.
- [Are there different types of geocaches?](#)
- Yes. There are currently over a dozen "cache types" in geocaching, with each cache type being a different variation of the game.

# Geocaching (continued)

- [What does a geocache look like?](#)
- Geocaches vary greatly in size and appearance. In the field you will see everything from large, clear plastic containers to film canisters to a fake rock with a secret compartment. So, how do you find the cache?
- The first step is to get a general idea of the cache's size. The size is shown on each cache page. A general overview of the cache size graphic is found below. Please note that these are just examples; sizes can vary.

-  – Micro - Less than 100ml. Examples: a 35 mm film canister or a tiny storage box typically containing only a logbook or a logsheet. A nano cache is a common sub-type of a micro cache that is less than 10ml and can only hold a small logsheet.
-  – Small - 100ml or larger, but less than 1L. Example: A sandwich-sized plastic container or similar.
-  – Regular - 1L or larger, but less than 20L. Examples: a plastic container or ammo can about the size of a shoebox.
-  – Large - 20L or larger. Example: A large bucket.
-  – Other - See the cache description for information.

# Geocaching (continued)

- [Can I move a cache once I find it?](#)
- Please do not move a cache from its original location. If you feel that the cache may not be located in the correct location, please [email the cache owner](#) directly or post a log on the cache listing page, notifying the owner of your concern. Cache owners are responsible for maintaining their cache placements.
- [What should I do if I discover that a cache has gone missing?](#)
- If you visit a cache location and the cache is missing, make sure to log the cache with a "Didn't find it" log so that the cache owner is notified. Cache owners who repeatedly receive "Didn't find it" logs should check to see that their cache has not been removed.
- As a geocacher, if you notice that a cache page has an unusual number of "Didn't find it" logs, please let the local reviewer know or contact us. We rely on the geocaching community to let us know the status of caches in their area.
- [How do I log my find?](#)
- Instructions for logging a "Found It" are located at <http://www.geocaching.com/about/logging.aspx>. If you need to post another type of log, such as a "Didn't find it" or a Note, the same instructions apply, with one small change; instead of choosing "Found It" in the drop-down menu, you would choose the applicable log type.

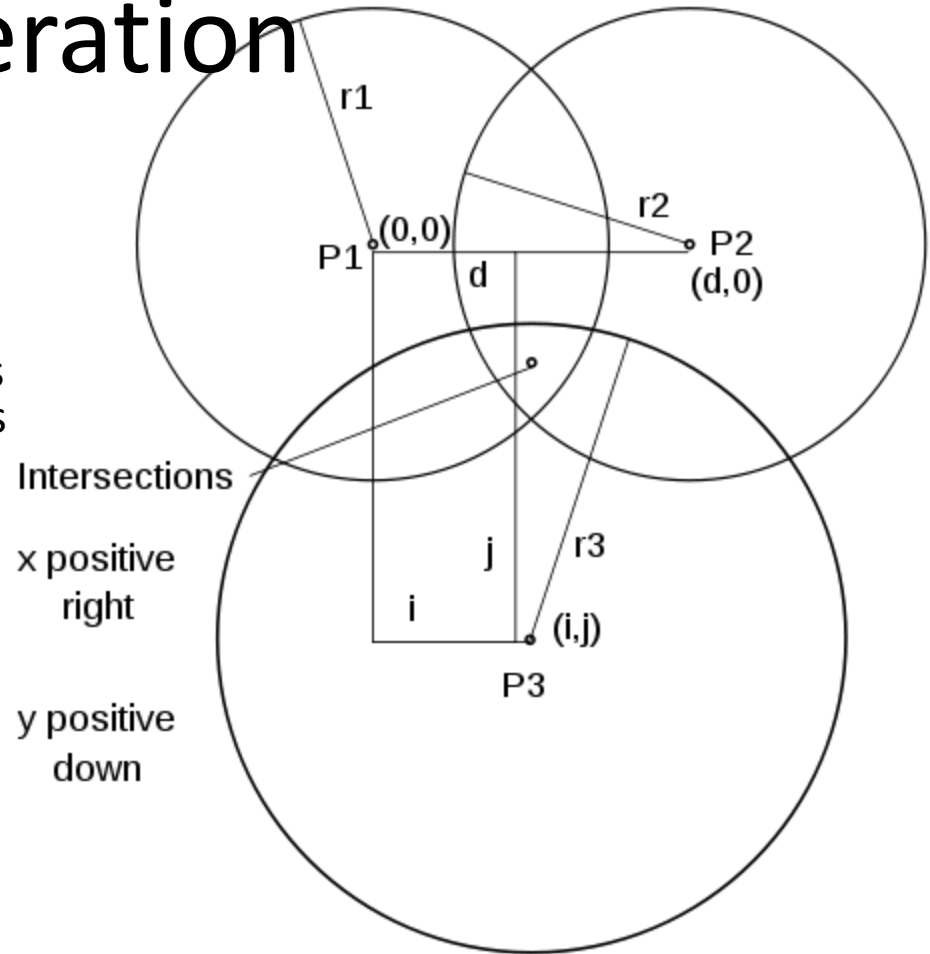


# GPS

- [What is a GPS device?](#)
- A GPS device is an electronic unit that can determine your approximate location (within around 6 - 30 feet) on the planet. Coordinates are normally given in latitude and longitude. You can use the device to navigate from your current location to another location. Some devices have their own maps, built-in electronic compasses, and voice navigation, depending on the complexity of the device.
- [How does GPS work?](#)
- Each GPS device is a computer that receives signals broadcast from GPS satellites. A device needs to read signals from at least three satellites at a time to calculate its general location by a process called trilateration.
- With signals from four satellites, a GPS receiver can get a more accurate fix that includes altitude and the exact time, as well as latitude and longitude. The more satellite signals the receiver reads, the more accurate the position it reports to you.

# Trilateration

- In [geometry](#), **trilateration** is the process of determining absolute or relative locations of points by measurement of distances, using the geometry of [circles](#), [spheres](#), or [triangles](#). In addition to its interest as a geometric problem, trilateration does have practical applications in [surveying](#) and [navigation](#), including [global positioning systems](#) (GPS). In contrast to [triangulation](#) it does not involve the measurement of [angles](#).
- Figure 1. The plane,  $z=0$ , showing the 3 sphere centers, P1, P2, and P3; their x,y coordinates; and the 3 sphere radii,  $r_1$ ,  $r_2$ , and  $r_3$ . The two intersections of the three sphere surfaces are directly in front and directly behind the point designated intersections in the  $z=0$  plane.







# Ways to Geocache

- **Traditional/Basic:** Must include a log book of some sort. It may or may not include trade or traceable items. A traditional cache is distinguished from other cache variations in that the geocache is found at the coordinates given and involves only one stage.
- **Multi-cache:** This variation consists of multiple discoveries of one or more intermediate points containing the coordinates for the next stage; the final stage contains the log book and trade items.
- **Offset:** This cache is similar to the multi-cache except that the initial coordinates are for a location containing information that encodes the final cache coordinates. An example would be to direct the finder to a plaque where the digits of a date on the plaque correspond to coordinates of the final cache.
- **Mystery/puzzle:** This cache requires one to discover information or solve a puzzle to find the cache. Some mystery caches provide a false set of coordinates with a puzzle that must be solved to determine the final cache location. In other cases, the given location is accurate, but the name of the location or other features are themselves a puzzle leading to the final cache. Alternatively, additional information is necessary to complete the find, such as a padlock combination to access the cache. [\[20\]](#)
- **Night Cache:** These multi-stage caches are designed to be found at night and generally involve following a series of reflectors with a flashlight to the final cache location.
- **Challenge Cache:** These caches require that a geocacher complete a reasonably attainable geocaching-related task before being able to log the find. Examples include finding a number of caches that meet a category, completing a number of cache finds within a period of time, finding a cache for every calendar day, etc.
- **Letterbox Hybrid:** A letterbox hybrid cache is a combination of a geocache and a letterbox in the same container. A letterbox has a rubber stamp and a logbook instead of tradable items. Letterboxers carry their own stamp with them, to stamp the letterbox's log book and inversely stamp their personal log book with the letterbox stamp. The hybrid cache contains the important materials for this and may or may not include trade items. Whether the letterbox hybrid contains trade items is up to the owner.

# Ways to Geocache (continued)

- **Locationless/Reverse:** This variation is similar to a scavenger hunt. A description is given for something to find, such as a one-room schoolhouse, and the finder locates an example of this object. The finder records the location using their GPS hand-held receiver and often takes a picture at the location showing the named object and his or her GPS receiver. Typically others are not allowed to log that same location as a find.
- **Moving/Travelling:** Similar to a traditional geocache, this variation is found at a listed set of coordinates. The finder uses the log book, trades trinkets, and then hides the cache in a different location. By updating this new location on the listing, the finder essentially becomes the hider, and the next finder continues the cycle. The hitchhiker concept (see above) has superseded this cache type on geocaching.com.
- **Virtual:** Caches of this nature are coordinates for a location that does not contain the traditional box, log book, or trade items. Instead, the location contains some other described object. Validation for finding a virtual cache generally requires you to email the cache hider with information such as a date or a name on a plaque, or to post a picture of yourself at the site with GPS receiver in hand.
- **Earthcache:** A type of virtual-cache which is maintained by the [Geological Society of America](#). The cacher usually has to perform a task which teaches him/her an educational lesson about the earth science of the cache area.
- **Webcam:** Similar to a virtual cache; there is no container, log book, or trade items for this cache type. Instead, the coordinates are for a location with a public webcam. Instead of signing a log book, the finder is often required to capture their image from the webcam for verification of the find.
- **Event Cache:** This is a gathering organized and attended by geocachers. Physical caches placed at events are often active only for the event date.
- **Cache-In Trash-Out (CITO) Events:** This variation on event caching is a coordinated activity of trash pickup and other maintenance to improve the environment.
- **Mega Event:** An event that is attended by over 500 people. Mega Events are typically annual events, usually attracting geocachers from all over the world.

# Ways to Geocache (continued)

- **GPS Adventures Maze Exhibit:** An exhibit at various museums and science centers in which participants in the maze learn about geocaching. These "events" have their own cache type on Geocaching.com and include many non-geocachers.
- **Wherigo cache:** A [Wherigo](#) cache is similar to a multi-stage cache hunt that uses a Wherigo cartridge to guide the player. The player plays the cartridge and finds a physical cache sometime during cartridge play, usually at the end. Not all Wherigo cartridges incorporate geocaches into game play. Wherigo caches are unique to the [geocaching.com](#) website.
- **BIT Cache(tm):** Physical yet containerless caches, they are laminated cards with a URL and the password needed for logging. More information is available at [www.BITcaching.com](#). They are listed exclusively on Opencaching.us -
- **Guest Book Cache:** Physical guest books often found in museums, tourist information centers, etc. They are listed exclusively at Opencaching.us -
- **USB Cache:** Paperless caches stored inside USB drives and embedded (with permission) into walls or other structures. The cache is retrieved by connecting a device that has a USB port and that is able to read standard text files. Also known as Dead Drop caches.
  
- Sources:
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geocaching>
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latitude\\_and\\_longitude](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latitude_and_longitude)
- <http://www.geocaching.com/guide/default.aspx>
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trilateration>

# Terminology

- There are various acronyms and words commonly used when discussing geocaching.
- **General** (more here: <http://www.geocaching.com/about/glossary.aspx>):
- **Cache** – A box or container that contains, at the very least, a logbook.
- **Geoswag** – The items that can be found in some larger caches.
- **Georing** – A term first coined by the South GA Geocachers group in 2011. It's the term used to refer to a notification tone made by a smartphone when a new cache is published.
- **Muggle** – A non-geocacher.
- **Muggled** - Being caught by a non-geocacher while retrieving/replacing a cache; also, a muggled cache has been removed or vandalized by a non-geocacher, usually out of misunderstanding or lack of knowledge.
- **Smiley** – A cache find. Refers to the "smiley-face" icon attached to "Found It" logs on some listing sites.
- **BYOP** – (Bring Your Own Pen/Pencil) The cache in question lacks a writing device for the logbook.
- **CITO** – (Cache In Trash Out) and refers to picking up trash on the hunt.
- **CO** – (Cache Owner) The person who is responsible for maintaining a cache, usually the person who hid it.
- **DNF** – (Did Not Find) Did not find the cache container being searched for.
- **FIGS** - Found in good shape.
- **FTF** – (First To Find) The first person to find a cache container; less commonly one may see STF (second to find, or TTF, third to find).
- **FTL** – (First To Log) The first person to log the find of a cache container online.
- **GPS** – Short for [Global Positioning System](#), also occasionally refers to the receiver itself.
- **GPSr** – Short for GPS receiver.
- **PAF** - Phone-A-Friend.
- **SGC** - (Senior Geocacher) An experienced participant of the pursuit.

# Logging a hunt:

- **TFTC** – (Thanks For The Cache) This is often used at the end of logs to thank the cache owner.
- **TFTH** – (Thanks For The Hunt or Hide or Hike) It shares the same purpose as TFTC, but can also be used when the cache was not found.
- **TN** – (Took Nothing) no trade or traveling item was removed from the cache.
- **LN** – (Left Nothing) no trade or traveling item was added to the cache.
- **XN** – (eXchanged Nothing) combines the previous two acronyms; nothing was removed or added.
- **SL** – (Signed Log) used when the participant visited the cache and signed its logbook.
- **TSIA** – (The Streak is Alive) used when the participant has an active streak of continuous days finding a cache.
- Note: the various acronyms in this section are often combined in various ways, such as "TNLNSL, TFTC!"
- **Location description or hint:**
- **GRC** – (GuardRail Cache) used in the description on where a cache may be hidden.
- **GZ** – (Ground Zero or Geo-zone) refers to the general area in which a cache is hidden. For Example:- The cache is hidden at N50 35.195 W003 27.961
- **ICT** – (Ivy Covered Tree) used in the description on where a cache may be hidden.
- **LPC** – (Light/Lamp Post Cache) used in the description on where a cache may be hidden.
- **MKH** – (Magnetic Key Holder) used in the description on the type of container used for the cache.
- **P&G** - (Park and Grab) used to refer to a cache that is fairly close to the nearest parking spot, does not require hiking more than a tenth of a mile
- **PLC** – (Parking Lot Cache) used in the description on where a cache may be hidden.
- **POR** – (Pile Of Rocks) used in the description on where a cache may be hidden.
- **POS** – (Pile Of Sticks or Stones) used in the description on where a cache may be hidden.
- **SL** - (Skirt Lifter) refers to the metal or plastic skirt at the base of a lightpole, and used in reference to LPC caches (see LPC).
- **SOOP** - (Something Out of Place) used to refer to a natural or other object that seems out of place, indicating a geocache is hidden in that spot
- **TOTT** - (Tool of the Trade) can refer to any out of the ordinary tool needed/used to retrieve a cache. Most often used tongue-in-cheek to refer to the use of a ladder to get to an out-of-reach cache.
- **UFO** – (Unnatural Formation of Objects) a pile of material that obviously did not form naturally and is a likely cache hiding spot.
- **UPS** – (Unnatural Pile of Sticks) a piles of sticks that did not form naturally and where a cache may be hidden.



# A. Safety

- Never go anyplace alone!
- Exception is if one of you is hurt, then:
  - One of you stay and help the person hurt.
  - The other one run and get help.
- If you get lost stay put, we will find you.
- If you hear a rattlesnake do not move quickly, just slowly move away from the sound.
- Do not run with a knife open. Use knife safety.
- If you cut yourself, apply pressure to the wound to stop bleeding, and send for help.
- Never point an arrow in a cocked bow at any person.
- Drink lots and lots and lots of water.
- Do not go swimming unless an adult is with you.
- Do not start branches on fire and swing them around where others can be hurt.
- Use common sense and think before you act.



# Schedule

- Tuesday Night:
  - Camp Out at Aunt Shirley's
- Wednesday Morning:
  - Breakfast Grandma Shirts
  - Geocaching in Cedar
  - Nelson Cabin – Dutch Oven Dinner
- Thursday
  - Taylor & Ella & Grandma to St. George
  - Ethan, Colby, & Grant to Mammoth Cave, Cascade Falls, & Fishing
  - Nelson Cabin – Hot Dogs
- Friday
  - Geocaching in Cedar
  - Ride in SUU President's Car
  - Visit Cemetery
  - Pizza
  - Geocaching in Cedar
- Saturday
  - Go to Colorado and Logan

# Job Chart

	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Ethan		Dinner Dishes	Prepare Dinner	Dinner Dishes	Clean Cabin
Grant		Breakfast Dishes	Dinner Dishes	Prepare Dinner	Clean Cabin
Colby	Dinner Dishes?	Lunch Dishes	Breakfast Dishes	Dinner Dishes	Clean Cabin
Taylor		Dinner Dishes	Prepare Breakfast	Breakfast Dishes	Clean Cabin
Ella		Prepare Dinner	Dinner Dishes	Prepare Breakfast	Breakfast Dishes



# Nelson Farm & Relatives Houses



Shirley\_Willis\_Gurr

Darrell\_Nancy\_Krueger

Lynn\_Anne\_Nelson

Paul\_Sharon\_Nelson

Gary\_Caroline\_Howe

Ted\_Vanna\_Nelson

Mike\_Annette\_Damavandi

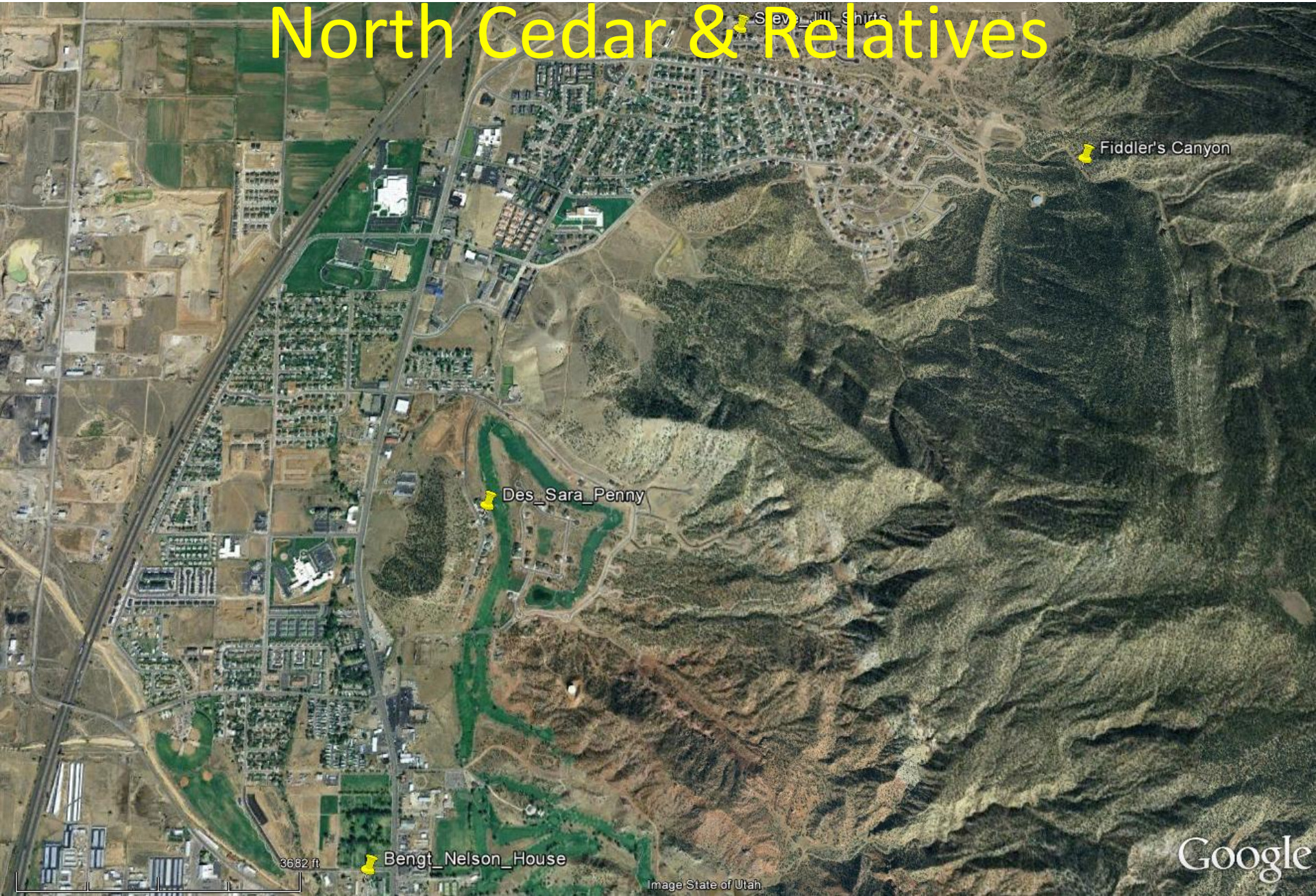
Leon\_Nelson

1720 ft

Image State of Utah

Google

# North Cedar & Relatives



Fiddler's Canyon

Des\_Sara\_Penny

3682 ft

Bengt\_Nelson\_House

Google

Image State of Utah

# Cedar City & Relatives



Des\_Sara\_Penny

Bengt\_Nelson\_House

Shakespeare\_Theater

Old\_Main

Gardner\_Partnership\_Architects

265721\_Red\_Cove

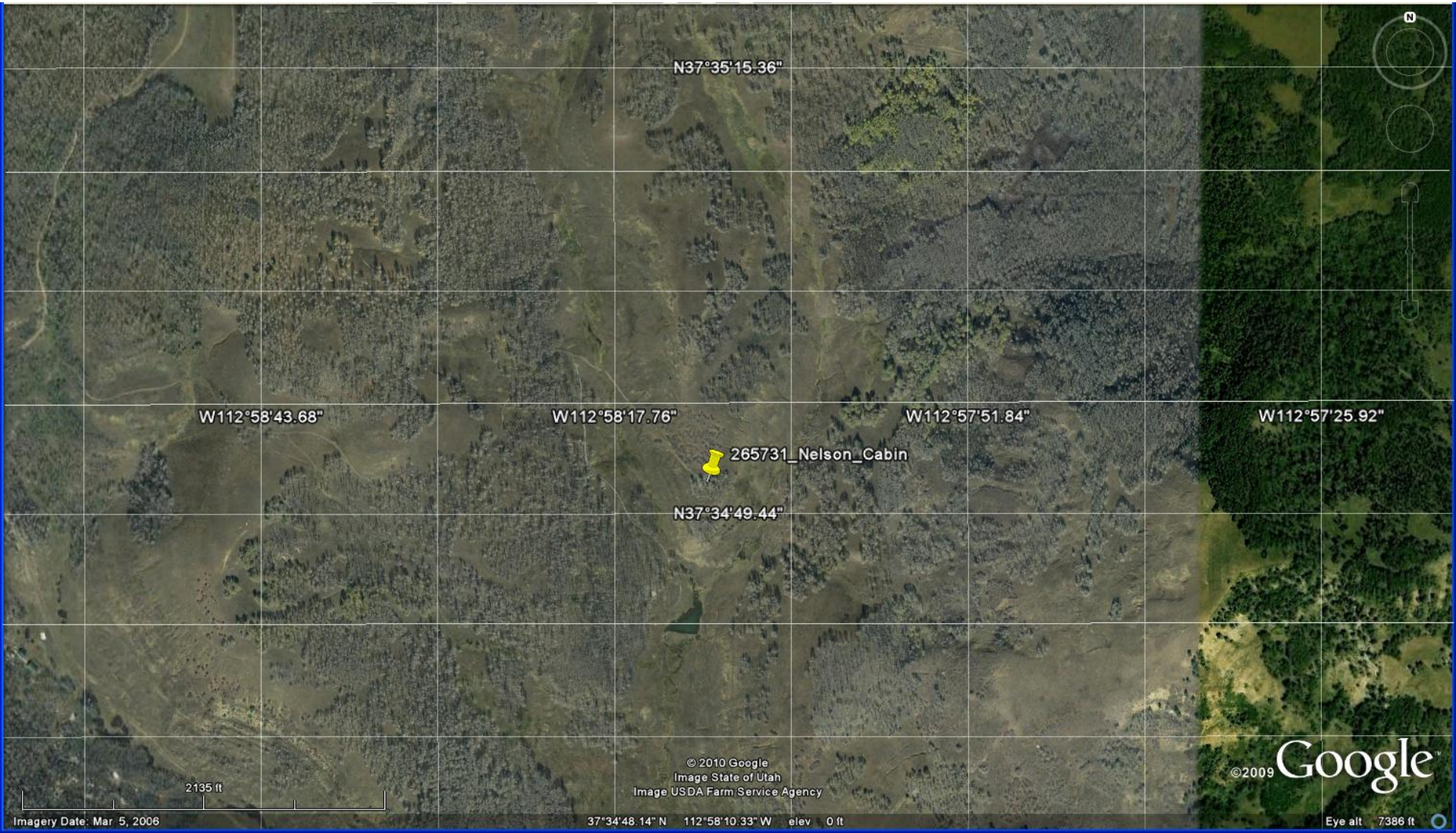
Maxine\_Shirts

6392 ft

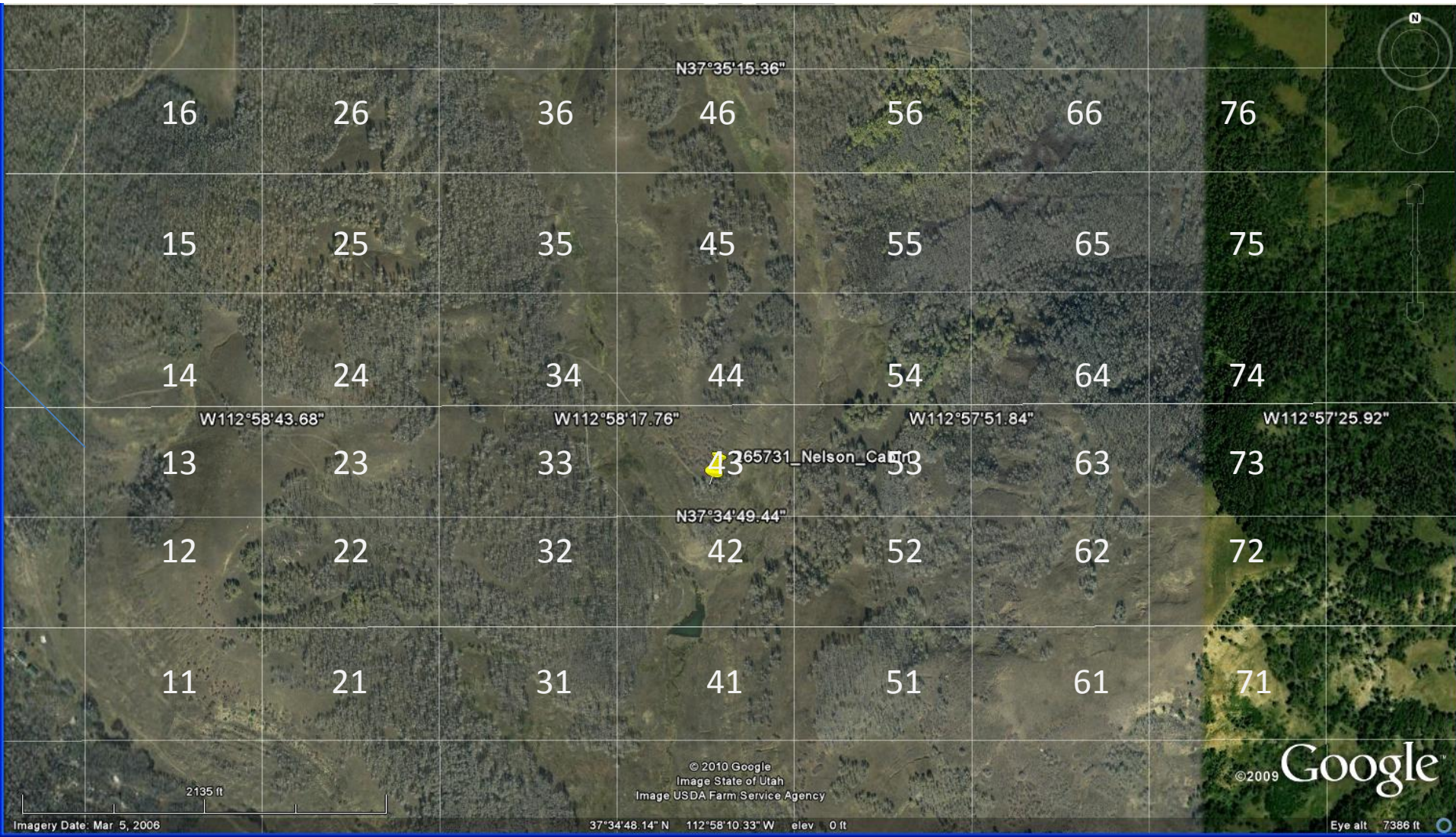
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Google

# W.1. Nelson Cabin Map

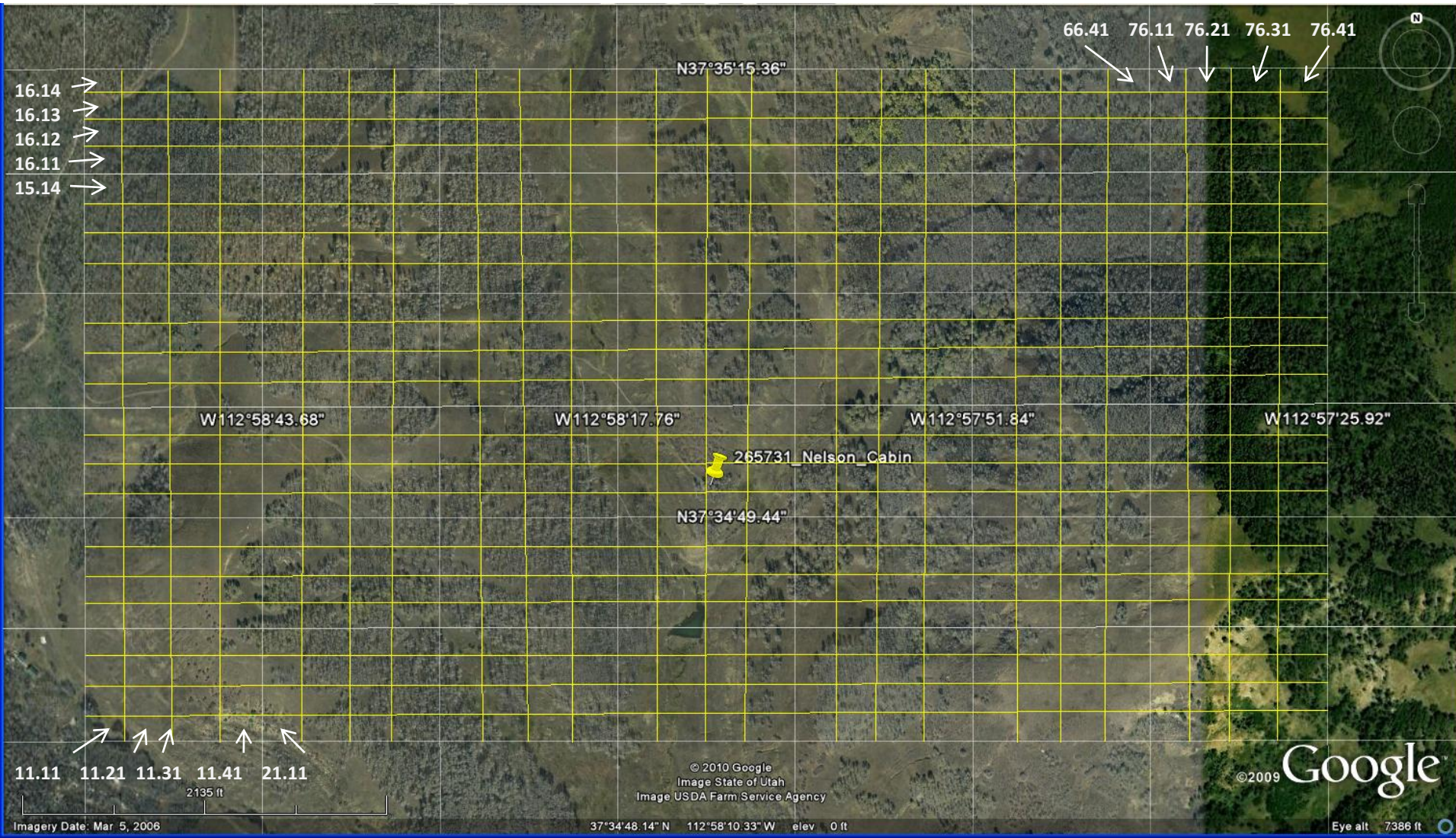


# W.1. Reference Grid





# W.1. More Detail Reference Grid





# T. Girls Day – Pottery and Fingernails



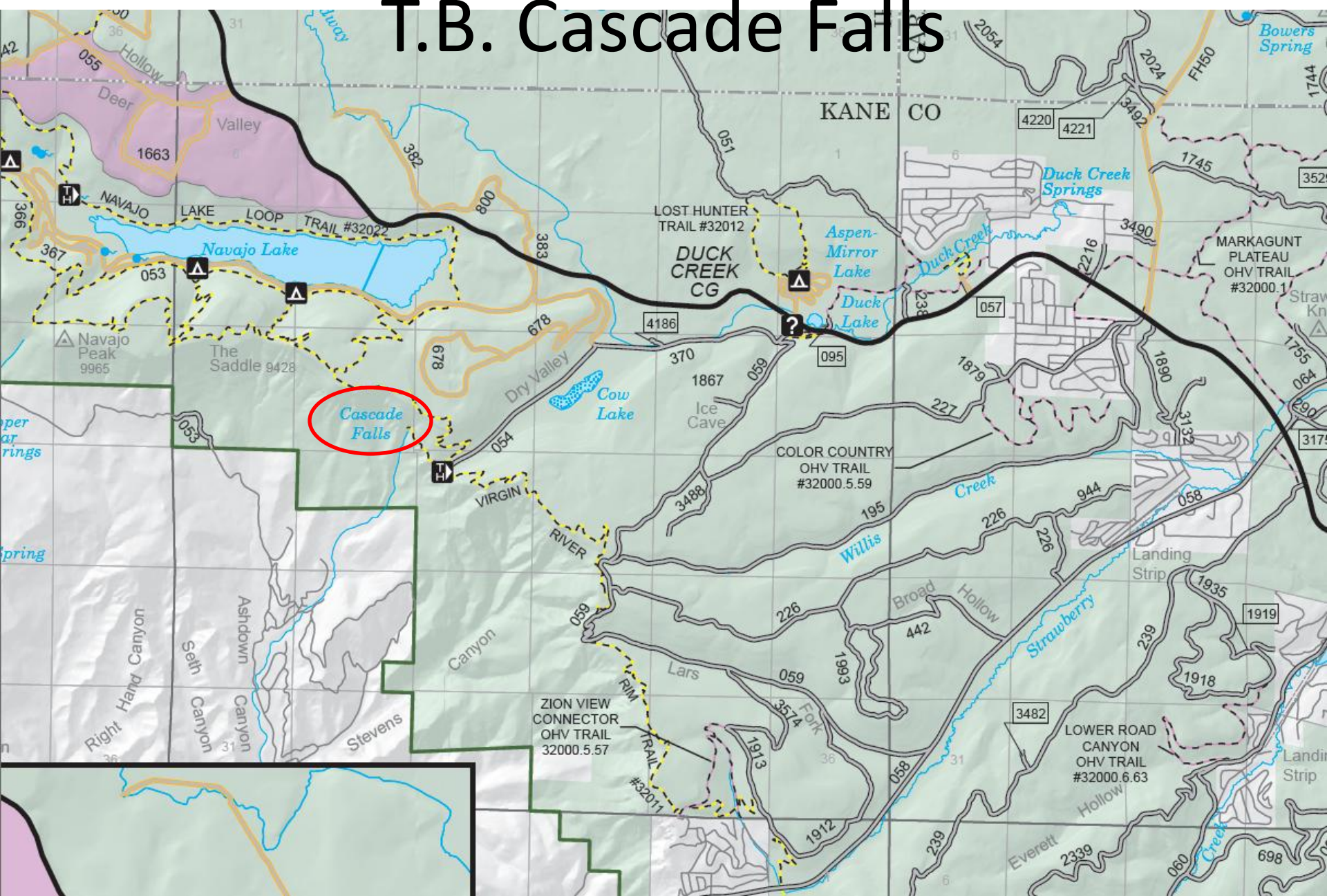
2012/06/22 06:28

# T.B. Mammoth Cave Description

- One of the most interesting features of the Dixie National Forest is the ancient lava beds that surround the pristine Navajo Lake and Duck Creek areas. This geologically recent lava flow represents the last of the extensive volcanism on Cedar Mountain. Geologists believe that some of this lava rock is not more than 2,000 years old. Much of the lava did not come from a central volcano but welled up from cracks and fissures in the earth's surface. There is a profile of a cinder cone that can be seen on the north end of the Navajo Lake and Hwy U-14 junction.
- Another interesting feature of the lava beds is Mammoth Cave. This tunnel or lava tube was formed by cooling lava and water. The cave is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile long and is safe to explore if proper care is taken. Explorers will need to climb down to entrance so be sure to wear proper clothing and footwear. There are four caverns located inside the cave with the tunnel heading west being the largest. Please note that some areas of the cave may be blocked off during certain times of the year to protect the essential habitat for wildlife.



# T.B. Cascade Falls





# 1

**This story is about . . .**

**. . . the day Grandpa sent my dad  
way up into the sky  
in a hot air balloon . . .**

**. . . Grandpa's old car  
watched the big balloon  
get blown up with hot air . . .**





# 2

... As more hot air filled the balloon,  
the goose and Mrs. Marks walked by,  
watching all of the excitement ...



... Hot air rises.

My Dad and Uncle Roice  
helped feed the hot air  
into the giant balloon ...



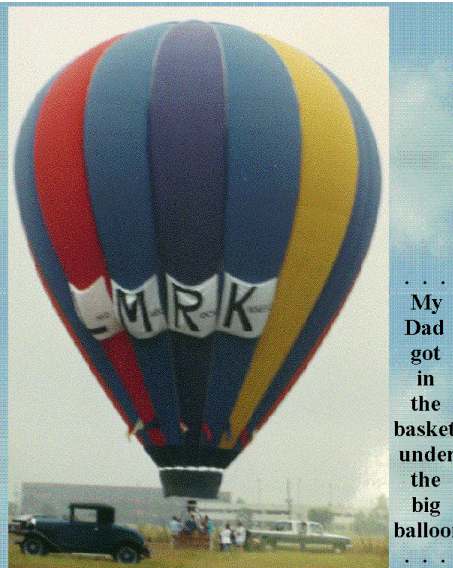
... Mrs. Marks knew the balloon  
was about to do something  
the goose no longer could do ...



... the balloon was about to fly ...



...  
First everything had to be checked out.  
The flame kept the air in the balloon hot.  
Grandpa choose who went on the first ride



...  
My  
Dad  
got  
in  
the  
basket  
under  
the  
big  
balloon  
...



...  
Mrs. Marks  
watched  
my Dad  
disappear,  
way up  
in the sky  
...

...  
and Dad  
came back,  
so he could  
take me on  
hikes and  
other stuff.





*Once Upon A Time . . .*



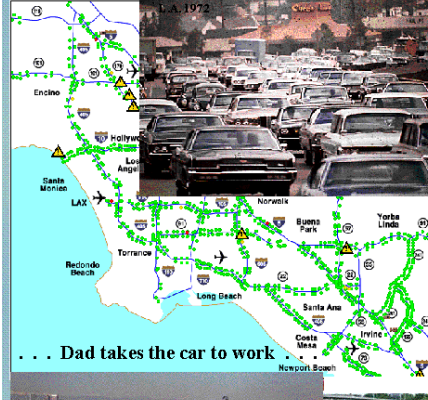
*. . . There was a grandson and  
a grandpa who liked to  
play with cars . . .*



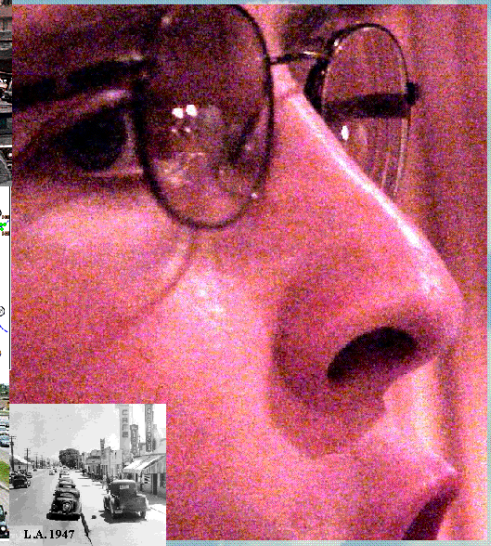
# 4



... Grandpa knew his grandson would learn how cars take us places ...



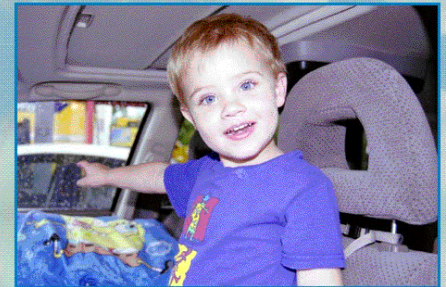
... Dad takes the car to work ...



... Mom takes the car to school, to buy things, and to work ...



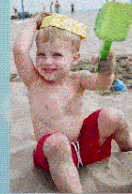
... Grandkids take the car to get ice cream ...



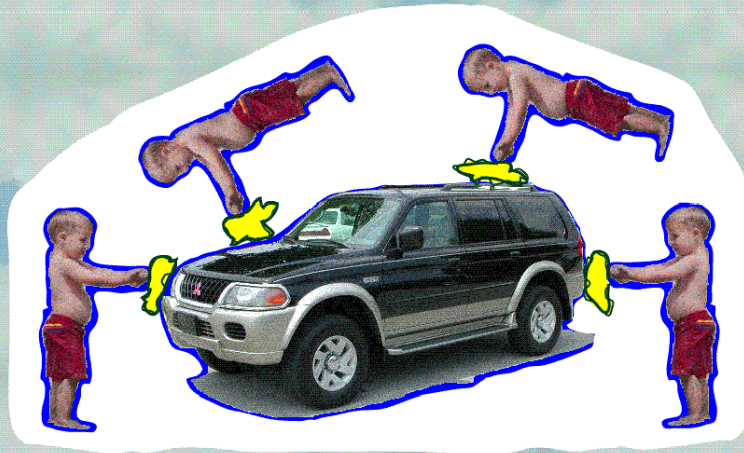
... Cars require a lot of work ...



... Grandkids help clean the inside of the car ...

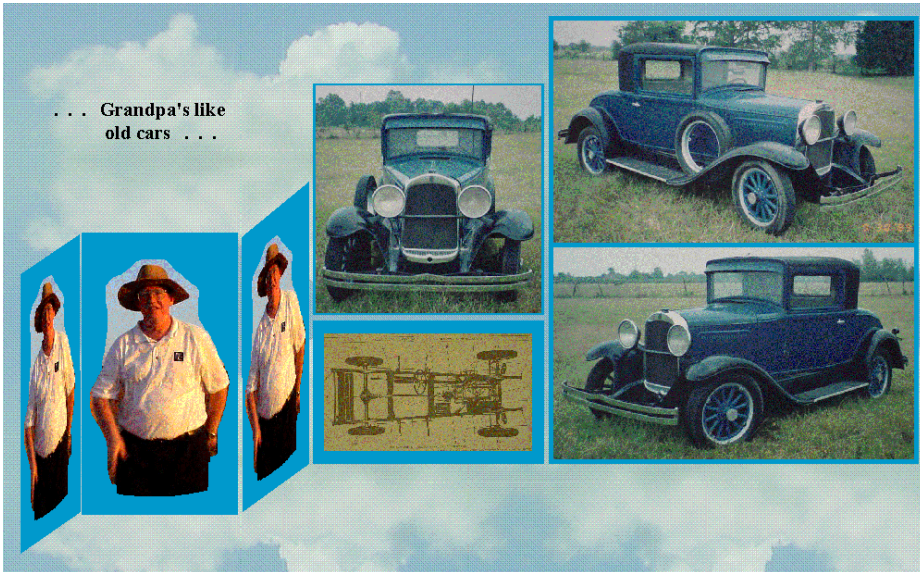
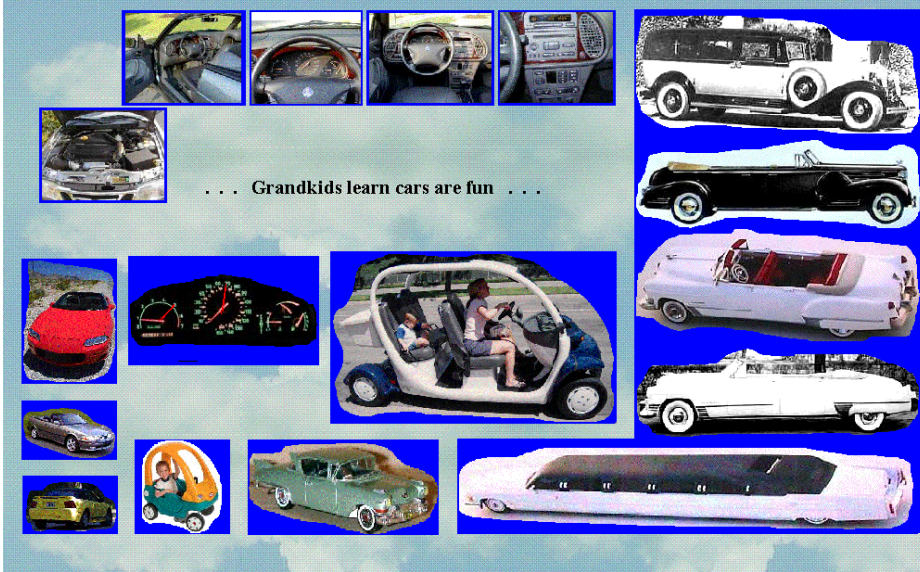


... Grandkids help clean cars outside ...



... Grandkids go with Dad to get the car's oil changed ...





**SUU** SOUTHERN  
UTAH  
UNIVERSITY

Development Office

351 West Center St.  
Cedar City, UT 84720  
(435) 586-3468  
fax (435) 865-8391

## Letter of Agreement

This acknowledges acceptance and receipt of a gift-in-kind from Mr. Roice Nelson (donor) given to the Southern Utah University Library Special Collections Department.

The gift proffered by the donor is a 1928 Willys automobile. It is agreed that the Willys auto will be domiciled on the SUU campus and retained for use in parades and other SUU and community events.

It is further agreed that the Willys auto will be re-conditioned with all necessary repairs to restore the auto to excellent condition, such repairs paid for by SUU.

SUU agrees to retain possession of the Willys auto through December 31, 2025 and not sell or otherwise dispose of the auto until after that date.

Finally, SUU agrees to accept the gift as a memoriam to Mr. Nelson's mother, Ms. Pauline H. Nelson, a long-time University staff member.

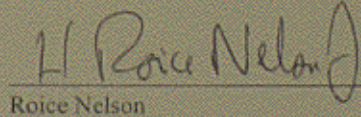
... Grandpa gives the old car to the university,  
so his grandchildren can always visit it.



  
Jack Jenks  
Executive Director of Development  
Southern Utah University

Date

8-7-03

  
Roice Nelson  
Donor

Date

07 Aug 2003











*Southern Utah  
University*

The renovation and restoration of this 1929 Willys Whippet was made possible by the generous donation of both time and effort by the individuals and businesses listed here. Without their dedication and willingness to see this project to completion, it could not have happened. SUU would also like to acknowledge Mr. Roice Nelson whose kind donation of the vehicle itself allowed for this symbol of the University to become a reality.



### Whippet Volunteers

Andrew "Chem" LeCheminant	Evie Ramirez Bueno
Eric Heaps	Greg Turnbeaugh
Casey Bowns	Mike Thompson
Ammon Jacobsmeyer	Wade Davenport
Barry Gray	Brennan Rowley
Hank Harter	Chase Rowley
Carl Croft	Bradshaw Chevrolet
Pete Heilgeist	Hunter Cowan
Scott Hansen	Jones Paint & Glass

# 23

# Roots

Pete Heilgeist 10/14/2011 1:33 PM

- > Stuart -
- > Any chance some one from your shop can contact Roice Nelson, the
- > "Donator" of the Whippet. We'd like to see if we can get him to come
- > to campus and see what we've done with his car.
- > Thanks,
- > Pete

Lori Blackner 10/31/2011 12:21 PM

- > Roice was in the class of 1915. He is deceased. I was not able to get
- > any other information from our banner records. I wish someone knew
- > his family so we could contact them.
- >
- > Lori

Pete Heilgeist 10/31/2011 1:32 PM

- > Hi Lori - I've attached the "gift" letter from Roice to Jack Jenks
- > that was done back in 2003. He signed his name H. Roice Nelson so
- > maybe we're dealing with a relative (or he just aged extremely well).
- > Thanks for your help -
- > pete

Lori Blackner 10/31/2011 1:42 PM

- > Pete,
- >
- > That does make a difference. I know H. Roice and Andrea Nelson.
- > Andrea and I went to school together. She is a Shirts. They live in
- > Texas, but they do come out to Utah usually once a year. I called and
- > left word for them to get us an e-mail address so we could send some
- > pictures of the restored car. I will follow through and find out when
- > they will be in town. Could you send me some photos of the car
- > electronically?
- >
- > Lori

From: "Pete Heilgeist" <[heilgeist@suu.edu](mailto:heilgeist@suu.edu)>

Date: Fri, 11 Nov 2011 10:16:58 -0700

To: "Lori Blackner" [Blackner@suu.edu](mailto:Blackner@suu.edu)

Subject: Re: The Willys Whippet

- >
- > Hi Lori - the guys had to wait for a nicer day to get some good pics
- > - here's three that I believe came out pretty well. Hope the Donors
- > are as impressed as I am. Certainly we'd love to get them in the
- > vehicle when they come to town.
- >
- > I'm going to get a couple of prints, probably 11 x 14's, of the Pic
- > #394 and have them framed professionally. We're going to hang
- > one up in our office, maybe give one to the president; should I get
- > one done for the donors as well?
- >
- > Thanks again,
- > pete

# 24

## Request

Roice Nelson <[rnelson@walden3d.com](mailto:rnelson@walden3d.com)> 5/21/2012 5:25 PM

> Dear Lori,  
>  
> Our plans for this summer are pretty much set now and I have some  
> requests:  
>  
> June 27th-29th is The 3rd Annual Nelson Grandkids Summer Science  
> Camp, and, based on previous correspondence, I was wondering  
> whether we could take the 5 grandkids who are over 8 and will be with  
> us in Cedar or a brief ride in the Willys Whippet on Friday the 29th?  
>  
> Best Regards,  
>  
> Roice

> Dear Roice and Andrea,  
>  
> I checked on the Willey's Whippet car and the person that is in charge  
> of it is Casey Bowns. He said they will be pulling it out of storage  
> in about three weeks and it will be ready when you are visiting. You  
> may want to work directly with him to set up the times and dates for  
> the reunion rides. He will make sure there is a driver and the car  
> available. He can be reached at [435-586-7792](tel:435-586-7792). It all sounds like lots  
> of fun. Let me know if there is more I can do.  
>  
> Thanks,  
> Lori  
> Lori Ann Blackner  
> Director of Development Institutional Advancement  
> Southern Utah University, 351 W University Blvd  
> Cedar City, UT 84720 Office [435-865-8436](tel:435-865-8436)  
> Fax [435-865-8391](tel:435-865-8391) Cell [435-590-0794](tel:435-590-0794) [blackner@suu.edu](mailto:blackner@suu.edu)



# Cedar Cemetery & Bengt Nelson House



552 ft

Image State of Utah

Google

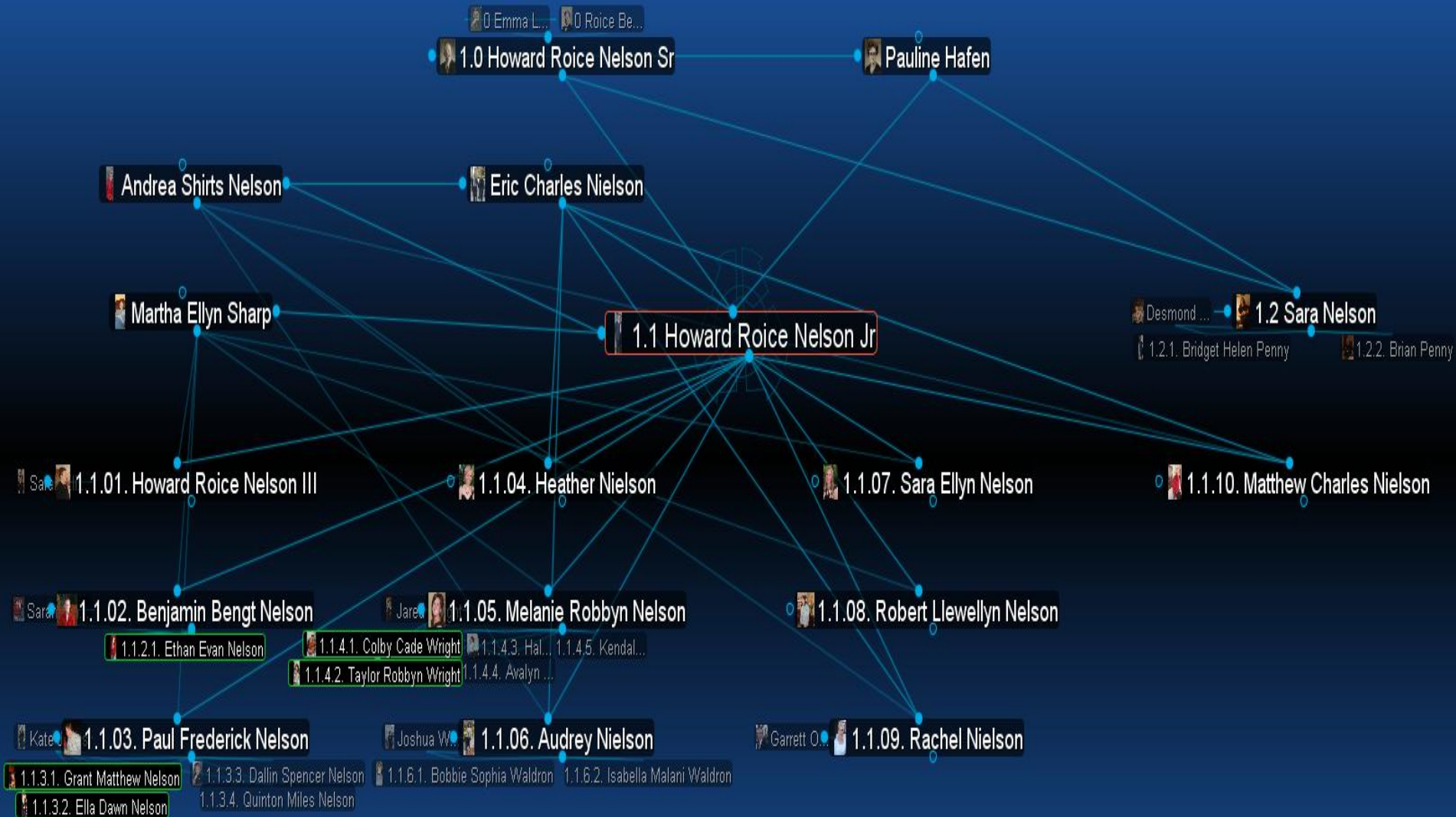


Grandma's Dad & Mom





# Grandpa Nelson's Family



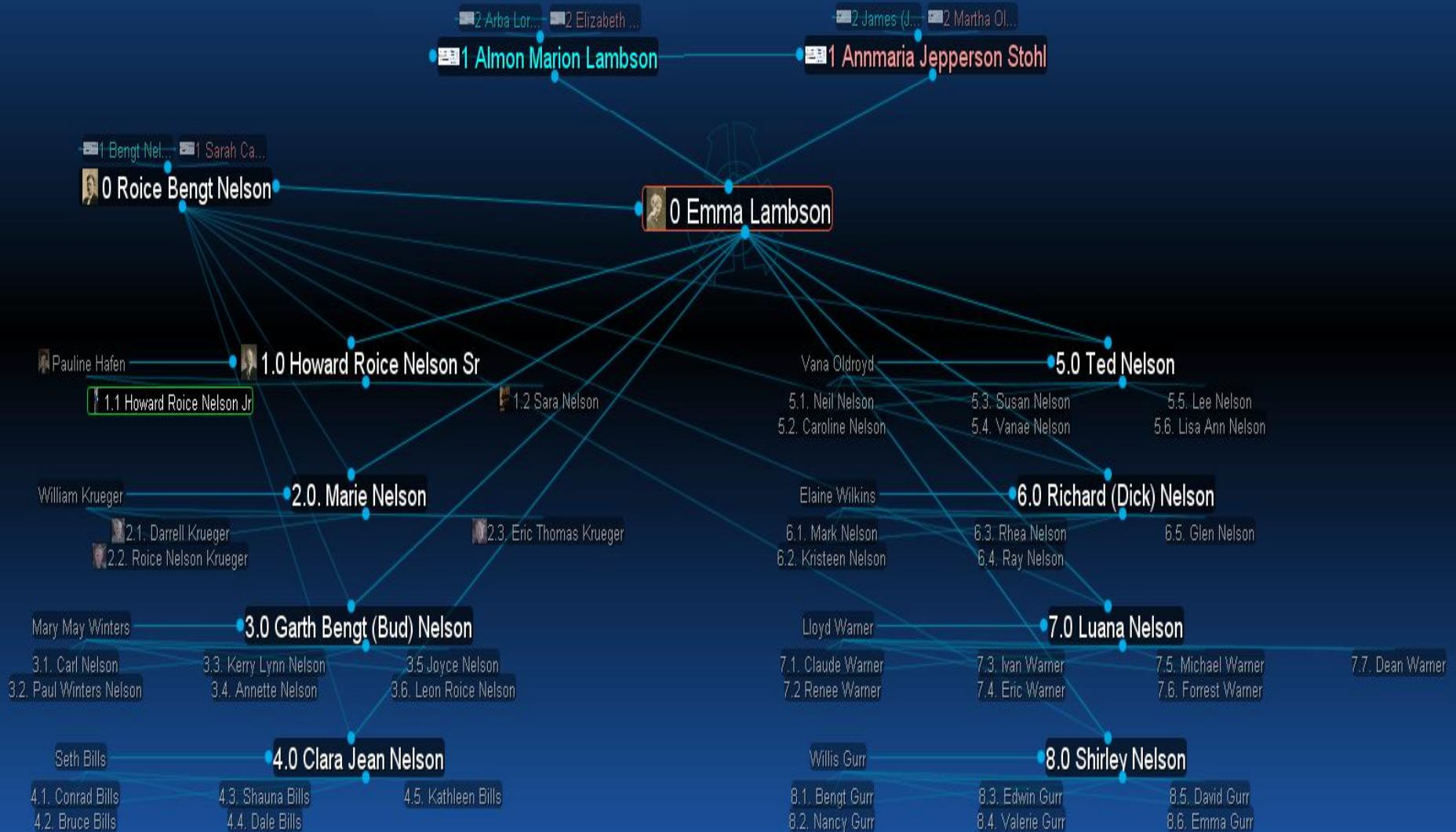


Grandpa's Dad & Mom

HOWARD ROICE  
NELSON  
MARCH 29, 1916  
MAY 16, 1996

PAULINE HAFEN  
NELSON  
NOVEMBER 21, 1925  
APRIL 8, 2003

# Emma Lambson's Family



A young boy with short blonde hair and glasses, wearing a maroon t-shirt and dark shorts, is leaning forward on a grassy area. He is looking down at a dark grey gravestone. The gravestone is rectangular with decorative scrollwork in the corners. The name 'NELSON' is engraved in a central box. Below the name, the names and dates of two individuals are listed: POICE BENGT and EMMA LAMBSON. A small purple flower is placed on the gravestone between the two names. The background shows a paved road and a grassy area.

Grandpa's  
Grandpa & Grandma Nelson

NELSON

POICE BENGT  
JUNE 23, 1891  
APR 21, 1947

EMMA LAMBSON  
DEC. 7, 1890  
MAR. 10, 1965

# Emma Lambson's Dad

A brief History of Almon Marion Lambson, born at Michigan, Branch Co, Iowa, a Utah Pioneer of 1862, written by Ethel Y. Lambson from family records (Sharp Camp, D.U.P., Nov. 1946)

Almon Marion Lambson was born Jan. 20, 1852 at Michigan Branch Co., Iowa, the son of Arba L. Lambson and Elizabeth Bonner. When he was ten months old, his mother died leaving several small children, the oldest was a daughter Annie, age twelve. Annie took care of the children and was as a mother to them.

While Almon was a baby, his father hired an elderly woman living in the neighborhood to take care of him. This nurse lady and her husband called the baby "Mate" for a pet name. Soon the members of his own family took to calling him Mate. Later in life his friends called him "Nate." These names he was known by throughout his life. He always signed his given name Almon Marion.

Arba Lambson and his family joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and in 1862 migrated to Utah. Coming in as an independent Co. of emigrants. Upon arrival here, they settled in Springville where Almon spent his childhood. As a young man he freighted to Silver Reef, Utah and Peoche, Nevada during the early pioneering of those places.

Almon Lambson was married to Mary Stohel of Mount Pleasant, Utah, October 29, 1877. After marriage, he took his bride to Arizona to pioneer in that place. Going to Saint John's to live, Mr. Lambson worked on the building of the railroad. He and his brother Appolles had a blacksmith shop and did all the blacksmith work for John W. Young's Construction Co. until the railroad was completed. He was then sent to help colonize on the Gila River at about what is now Thatcher in Graham Co, Arizona.

While there, he worked teaming for the Government during the Apache Indian Wars and also served as an interpreter for the Government. In 1889 he moved with his family back to Utah and settled in Circleville, Piute Co., where he did pioneering in this location. Here he built a home and purchased farming land. He freighted to Southern Utah, did teaming and farming for the remainder of his life.

He was the father of fourteen children; their names were Martha Lillian, Edna Elizabeth, Sarah Ellen, Appolles Lorenzo, Almon Marion, James Henry, Emma, Arlie, Edward, Gus, John Bonner, Mary Frieda, Alda V, and Ivan Boaz. Six of the children died in infancy. Almon died at the age of 22 years.

Mr. Lambson aided in financing of an education for most of his children, three of whom are school teachers.

Almon Lambson had fair complexion with blue eyes, auburn hair and a twinkle in his eyes, handsome features and a pleasing personality. He was kind to old people and aided them in many ways. His friends were many.

After a long, active life, he took sick with pneumonia and in a few days passed away at his home in Circleville, Utah, December 23, 1921, and

was buried in the cemetery at Circleville, Utah.

United States soldiers were stationed on the Apache Reservation in Arizona. Almon Lambson and others freighted supplies and ammunition to the soldiers. The Indians often planned to attach the freight trains to get the ammunition. Sometimes the freighters had to set fire to a load of ammunition.

On one trip the freighters came to a sick squaw lying by the side of the road. Her people had left her to die as she was too ill to keep up in their flight.

The freighters gave her food and water and put her on a wagon. She traveled with them to the end of their journey and returned to where she lived. Having been fed by the freighters her health was regained.

The squaw proved her gratitude with action.

Hiding behind bushes near the roadside sometimes she would wait for days, watching for the freighters to warn them of danger telling them of the plans of the Indians.

If the freighters were going to be attacked, they would send a rider to the government asking for an escort of soldiers to accompany the freight, saving lives and freight many times.

One night the squaw had been waiting long to warn them of a well planned attack. The freighters sent for the soldiers as usual, but some of the men were anxious to go on. They had had peace for a while and did not think there would be an attack. Nate Lambson told them the squaw had never deceived them and they had better take heed, but the majority ruled and the freight went on.

One morning the horses belonging to one of the freighters were lost and it took a half a day to find them. This detained the freight. They traveled on and came to a scene of horror. Fresh killed oxen, horses, dogs and a mule with a pack on its back, where two men lie dead, strewn along the road. Survivors of the Indian attack were hiding in brush nearby.

The Indians had been fortified in ambush waiting for the freighters, but a prospector with his pack mule and some emigrants were the first travelers along the road.

The emigrants hid as quick as possible in some large brush nearby. One of their men made an attempt to appeal to the Indians for peace and was shot in the stomach and killed.

The prospector and mule were killed.

# Emma Lambson's Dad page 2

After killing all the animals belonging to the travelers, the Indians feared the freighters were coming with soldiers and fled.

The Indians were afraid to come in combat with the U.S. soldiers. The freighters realized the mistake they had made, in not taking heed to the warning the squaw had given them. The horses becoming lost had saved their lives, and they thanked God for this act of providence.

In 1889 Almon Lambson traded his home and land and was moving with his wife and three children, Ellen, Appolles and Almon, returning to Utah in a covered wagon and trailing loose cattle. They traveled in company with a family named Judd.

After traveling a few days, they were overtaken by a sheriff with a subpoena for Almon Lambson to serve as a witness for the Government in some trials that were to come in regards to losses through the wars.

Judges had been sent for but had not yet arrived and they did not know how long it would be before the trials could taken place. Almon told the sheriff he would willingly return and serve as a witness in aiding the government, but his family must return with him for he could not leave them unprotected on the reservation.

The sheriff refused to be delayed and demanded that Almon return with him at once traveling with fresh horses.

The parting of the father and family was sad, not knowing if they would ever meet again. The war was over and peace had been established but many of the Indians were still unfriendly and the lives of the family were in danger.

While they waited on the trail for Almon's return, a strange incident took place.

Friendly Indians came and surrounded the camp and stayed to protect the travelers from hostile Indians.

Ten days had passed when Almon Lambson returned to his family.

Learning of the plight of his family the government had released him as a witness.

They returned to Utah and later settled in Circleville and helped in redeeming the wilderness there, where they raised a large family. Most of Mr. Lambson's life was spent freighting on the pioneer trails.

He was very skillful at loading all kinds of freight and his loads arrived.



# Paiute Indians Cedar City 1872

2012/06/02 10:58



# Emma Lambson's Mom

TRIBUTE GIVEN AT FUNERAL SERVICES OF ANNA MARIE LAMBSON

Born 27 March 1859

BY DAPHNE B. SMITH

DIED 7 Feb. 1948

My dear Brothers and Sisters: I deem it an honor and a privilege to be invited to say a few words at the funeral service of my friend Anna Marie Lambson, and I pray that the few minutes I occupy I will be directed by the spirit of my Heavenly Father.

I met Sister Lambson soon after I came to Circleville, some thirty odd years ago and we became intimate and dear in our relation of neighbor and friend.

She was young then, wholesome and happy and strong. I used to wonder at her ability to accomplish the almost impossible and to find success in most every thing she set her hands to do. To this day her garden will be remembered as an example of thrift and plenty, and to this day our success in gardening is measured in terms of what Sister Lambson's garden used to be.

She was kind, generous and fair. Her integrity was never questioned by those who knew her. A good mother who completely forgot herself in her love and service to her family. In the words of the scripture, "Her price was far above rubies. She stretcheth out her hands to the poor. She looketh well to the ways of her household. Her children arise and call her blessed."

She was an artist in all the work she did with her beautiful hands, whether it be a crusty fragrant loaf of bread, a pound of golden butter, a fine as gossamer graduation dress, or a cashmere burial suit for a man, it was a work of art, a thing of beauty and perfection. She was never satisfied with less. These things she did year after year for her family and the people of the ward.

Early in her life here, her ability as a seamstress was recognized and she was called by the Relief Society, with Sister Ellen Fullmer and Sister Mary E. Meeks to serve on a Death and Burial Committee. This was really a task as there were no facilities to care for bodies as we know it today, and when death came to a family, neighbor or friend, these good women like soldiers went where duty called, and time without number, served continuously night and day until the task was finished; always with the thought in mind to put that body away lovely, and sweet as is done now; with so little effort on our part. Often they would walk miles to accomplish their work.

So expert did they become in their sewing, that tailored wool suits for men were made comparable to those to be bought at any store. Not to mention all the other lovely articles of clothing necessary. All of this with no thought of compensation in terms of money.

We owe Sister Lambson a debt of gratitude for the service she so freely gave, for the beauty she wrought with her lovely hands. I have watched them

so many times, strong, capable, tender hands, that have grown old in their work of love. I think of them now as expressed in the words of a poet.

"I looked at her hands so wrinkled and old  
And I thought as I looked what a story they told  
Of labor, and toil, and service, and love  
She had given to all like an angel above.

"Then I thought of the time when she rocked me to sleep  
Her hands soft as down as she patted my cheek  
Of the many wonderful things she'd done  
Ere the span of her noble life was run.  
They seemed to portray that for which she stands;  
There's nothing so lovely as Mother's hands."

Sister Lambson's life has been one of sacrifice and service, one exemplified by the words of the Savior when he said, "As ye have done it unto the least of these my brotheren, ye have done it also unto me."

In her passing there should be little of grief, only sorrow in parting with one we love. We should think of her as one who having completed her work here, has wrapped the drapery of her couch about her and lain down to pleasant dreams.

"Sweet, sweet be thy slumber unbroken thy rest.  
Sleep sweet as a babe on the Saviors kind breast.  
God grant we may meet thee on Heaven's bright shore  
To part with thee, Mother, in grief never more.

Yes, you will meet your mother again. Of a surity there is a life hereafter where we will know and be with those we love. Oh yes, there truly is a resurrection . . . and . . .

"Someday, sometime you will find her there -  
With a fireside glow on her face -  
And deep in her eyes a love light clear  
Will glow with an infinite grace.

Someday, sometime, you will close the door  
Shut the world away with its pain;  
And close to your heart so tired and sore -  
You'll hold her and fold her again."

Until then may God bless and keep us all in His great love, I humbly pray, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

2012/06/22 14:31

# Emma Lambson Nelson Ancestors

## WILLIAM LAMSON

the first of our Lamson line

to come to America

1634

William was born in England about 1616. He came to Ipswich Essex Mass. Ipswich, known by its Indian name Agawan, was famous for its fertile land and rich fisheries. He came in 1634. On Feb 5, 1637, he received a land grant.

These immigrants to Ipswich were known as Commoners who from the beginning met in Commoner's meetings, had their own records and legislated with reference to all duties and privileges and voted on all questions relating to common land.

In 1641, William Lamson interred as a commoner on town books of Ipswich which showed he owned a house and land within the bounds of the town.

Some names of localities were: Labour in Vayne Meadows; the Turkey Shore; Hunt's Cove; Hogs Island; Chebacco and etc.

William Lamson married Sarah Ayers, daughter of John Ayers and Hannah Evered or Webb. They had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. He died 1 Jan. 1658/9 at Stratford, Connecticut.

Information gathered from Descendents of William Lamson of Ipswich, Mass. (929.273621126) by William J. Lamson.



Little Neck, Ipswich  
Mass.



Bengt Nelson & Hunter House  
he built for his son Bengt, Jr. &  
Sarah Catherine Hunter



# 2012 Science Camp

- What was best about 2012 Science Camp?

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

- What would be your ideal 2013 Science Camp?

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_