

enjoyed themselves very much while they were in Provo, and the natural bond between them was considerably strengthened.¹⁰

His span of years was to witness the Church evolve from public ridicule to popular respect; his rural territory become an urban-industrial state; his nation mature (?) from an economy of small enterprises and "rugged individualism" to one based on large institutions and welfare-statism; his culture become altered by theories of an evolutionary ascent of man, of socialism, and of master races; and his world change by the decline of monarchies, and by problems of atomics, rocketry, national purposes, and international genocide.

1. Andrea, A. T. History of Chicago. A. T. Andrea, Chicago, 1884. Vol 1, p 117-194.
2. Tanner, Annie Clark. A Biography of Ezra Thompson Clark. Deseret News Press, Salt Lake City, 1933. p 10.
3. Bryant, G. C. Deacon George Clark(e) and Some of His Descendants. Anthoensen Press, Portland, Maine, 1949. p 101. NOTE: The last survivor of this war was William Oglesby Clark of California, the son of Timothy Baldwin Clark, who died in 1912.
4. Tanner, A. C. Op. Cit. p 10. NOTE: Numerous historians of Chicago give this same honor to the explorer, George Rogers Clark (to whom no kinship currently is known).
5. Isaiah 35:1.
6. Amasa L. Clark, 1961.
7. Heber D. Clark, 1964.
8. Walter Clark, 1961.
9. Edward I. Rich, M.D. 1960. NOTE: Deseret University became the University of Utah in 1892.
10. Alta Knowlton Lindsay, 1962. NOTES: Brigham Young Academy became the Brigham Young University in 1903; Nancy Areta Stevenson Porter was the third wife-- Susan Leggett being the second--of Ezra T. Clark.