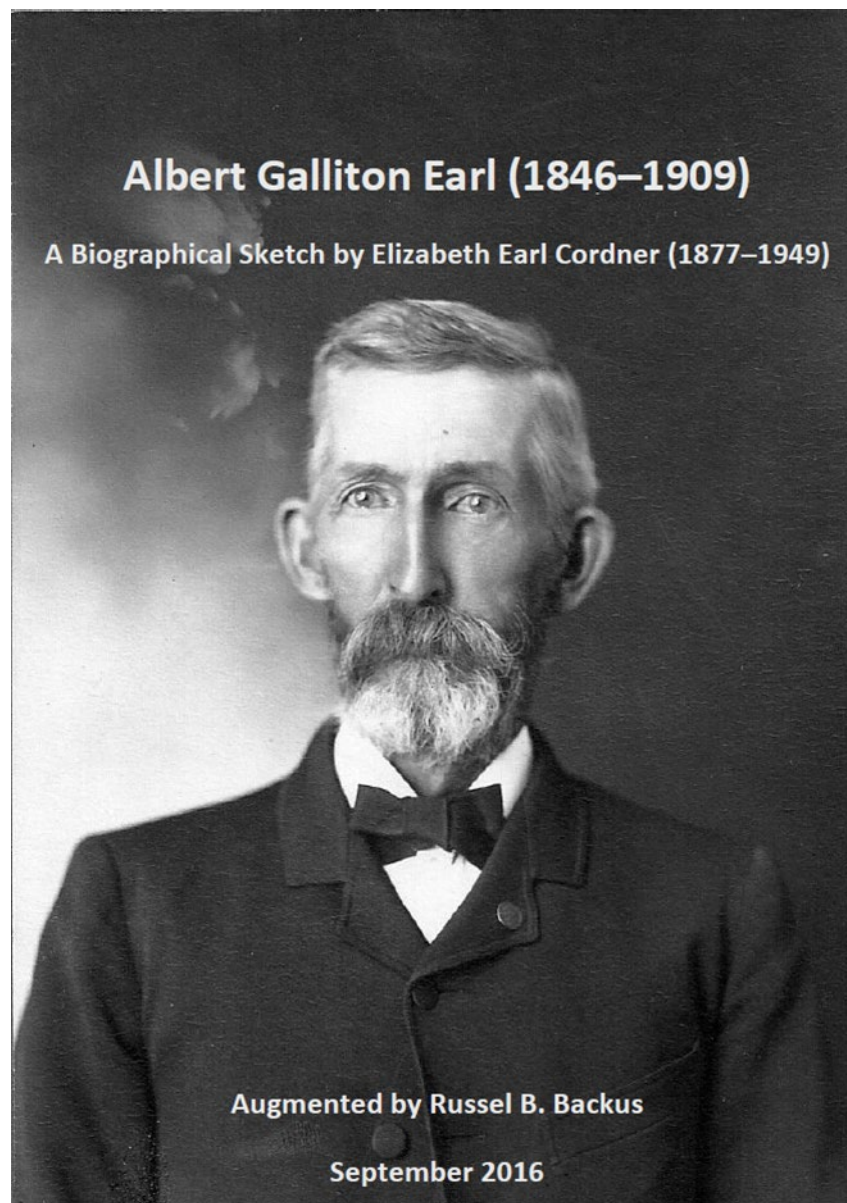


Albert G. Earl—Early Settler of Snake Valley, Utah

August 2019

*Supplement
to the
Albert Galliton Earl Biographical Sketch of September 2016*



Preface

The September 2016 life sketch of Albert Galliton Earl, my great-grandfather, was based on a short account by his oldest daughter, Elizabeth, and consisted mostly of available family records. My objectives in compiling that material were to preserve it and make it available to interested people. Additional information that is currently available on the Internet warrants a more complete description of Albert's life. This information also allows the correction and clarification of some material in the 2016 document.

This Supplement provides context for Albert's move to the Territory of Utah and his initial years there, and focuses on his experiences in Millard County during the 17-year period from 1877 to 1894. The influence of his early family life and continued connection with his parents and siblings is evident in those experiences. Consequently, the Supplement also further addresses Albert's family in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, where his father and other relatives were among the first permanent European-American settlers.

Fortunately, records of the Earl family in Michigan are ample, but the same cannot be said for documentation of Albert's life in Utah. The Bureau of Land Management file that details his application and award of a 160-acre homestead is available. But other facts about his life and the lives of his contemporaries in the Snake Valley of Millard County, Utah, are meager. All that is known about some of these individuals is recorded in a few sentences that are based on memories of early residents. Since so little has been written about them, these fragments are usually quoted directly without alteration or interpretation. Despite this dearth of material, when it is combined with Elizabeth's short record, Albert's life story can be summarized in reasonable fashion.

As with anything else I have written, I appreciate the valuable reviews and suggestions by my wife, Margaret. The help of three others is also acknowledged. Eric Gandy provided contact information for knowledgeable Snake Valley residents and material from scarce books. Richard Backus searched for information in Utah County, and Carol Beardall helped in locating Millard County property records.

Russel B. Backus
Fairfax, Virginia

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An Exceptional Resident of Utah Territory

On June 10, 1865, near Washington, D.C., Albert G. Earl was honorably discharged from the Union Army along with others of the Michigan Nineteenth Infantry Regiment. For nearly three years he had been a part of the war that dominated the lives of Americans. After returning home a few months before his nineteenth birthday, he was again in the setting that had shaped his life during its first short 16 years before he entered the Civil War.

Albert left that setting about two years later, when he moved to Fairfield, Territory of Utah, 17 years after establishment of the Territory in 1850. There he was not part of mainstream citizenry. He was seeking opportunities that came with westward expansion of the United States, as his parents had done when they went from New York to Michigan before his birth. However, he was among people who settled there for a different underlying reason.

Many were recent immigrants to the United States who left Europe to gather with other members of their religion after being converted to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. When he married in 1876, his wife, Mary Emma Carson, was of Colonial American heritage like Albert, but she also was a member of the predominant religion. Both sets of Mary's grandparents were converted in the Eastern United States and joined with other members of the Church during its sojourn in Missouri and Illinois before being permanently established in what became the Territory of Utah. Whereas the lives of those around Albert centered largely on the Church, which administered colonization of the Territory as well as spiritual matters, Albert's decisions derived from his own heritage, including the experiences of his father and extended family.

Major elements that shaped his mindset were:

- Parents and close relatives that had moved from the East to establish a home on the western frontier of the United States.
- Parents and extended family members who were leaders in their communities.
- A father and siblings who managed business enterprises.

These aspects of his family are discussed in detail below, and subsequent material about Albert's life is presented in the context of his family relationship.

Settlement of the Barney Earl Family in the West

Specific reasons why Albert's parents, Barney and Eliza Earl, decided to move to Michigan are not known. But pursuing opportunities to obtain land had been a trend since colonial times. This trend is elucidated by Malcolm J. Rohrbough in his book about the settlement of U.S. public land: "Land was the nation's most sought-after commodity in the first half-century of the republic, and the effort of men to acquire it was one of the dominant forces of the period."¹ The federal government encouraged the purchase of public land in the undeveloped West as a source of income because revenue could not be raised by direct taxation during that era. This provided an opportunity not only for the establishment of family farms, but for an abundance of speculators that even included some the nation's founding fathers; e.g., George Washington, who owned large tracts of land in the West, Benjamin Franklin, and Andrew Jackson.

The Earls' interest in settling on the western frontier may have resulted in choosing their son's name out of admiration for Albert Gallitin.^a Among other things during a long career, Albert's namesake was secretary of the Treasury from 1801 to 1814. As such, he controlled the administration of public lands at a time when there was a major expansion of sales. He promoted the sale of land directly to settlers rather than to land speculators and argued for federal funding of a nationwide network of roads and canals that would support settlements in the West. By the time the Earls left New York for their new home, Gallitin had settled in that state, been president of New York University's council, and was serving as president of the National Bank.²

A standardized system for the sale of public land was initiated under the Land Ordinance of 1785. Geographically, territory was surveyed and divided into six-mile squares called townships, which were sub-divided into 36 sections, each measuring one square mile or 640 acres. This physical Public Land Survey System remains in use today. Administrative aspects and geographical extent of the system for land sales were later updated several times. The Land Act of 1820, which applied to lands as far west as Michigan Territory, required full payment of \$1.25 per acre at the time of purchase for a tract of at least 80 acres in size. On 5 May 1836, less than a year before Michigan became a state, Barney Earl obtained two tracts of land under the terms of this Act. One parcel was 120 acres and the other 80 acres, as shown by the certificates in Attachment A.

The certificates indicate that the sales transactions were processed by the land office at Bronson, Michigan Territory. The village of Bronson had been the Kalamazoo County seat since 1831.³ However, the village had been renamed Kalamazoo two months before Barney Earl's land certificates were signed.⁴ Maybe the land office continued to be called Bronson, or the General Land Office in Washington, D.C., had not kept track of changes that were being made as new states, counties, and localities were being formed due to rapid population growth.

Construction of the Erie Canal was a major reason for that growth. Many New Yorkers like the Earls migrated to Michigan to take advantage of the enhanced economic opportunities created by the Canal. When it opened in 1825, Lake Erie and the other Great Lakes were linked to the Hudson River and New York. Within a few years the amount of commerce moving on the Erie Canal was twice the amount that had gone down the Mississippi River, making New York the principal port in the United States.⁵

In 1834 the first settlers arrived in the area north of Kalamazoo, Dr. D.E. Demming and his brother, C.P. Demming. They were from Vermont and traveled by way of the Erie Canal and Lake Erie to Detroit, then by ox team to their destination. The Earls and 15 other families, most from New York and New England, soon followed.⁶

Figure 1 is a current map of Michigan, with Kalamazoo near the southwest corner of the state. As shown in Figure 2, Barney Earl's two land parcels were located north of Kalamazoo in what became Cooper Township about a year after the property was purchased.⁷

^a The spelling of Albert's middle name is not well documented since he used only the middle initial. The spelling used in this document, "Galliton," is taken from family genealogy sheets. In the Henry C. Earl family bible, it is spelled "Galaton" (see Attachment A of the 2016 biographical sketch).



Figure 1. Location of Kalamazoo, Michigan

The smaller parcel, which was in Section 8 of Cooper Township, was sold quite soon; Barney Earl's name does not appear on an 1838 list of taxpayers in that section. The Agriculture schedule of the 1850 U.S. census shows that Barney's farmland ownership had decreased to 80 acres by 1850, half of which was identified as "improved."⁸

Other Family Members' Relocation to Kalamazoo County

In addition to Barney and Eliza, other Earls are mentioned in Michigan history. Through a study of the descendants of Barney's grandfather, William Earl, most were found to not be close relatives.⁹ But Barney was followed to Michigan by a brother and sister who were close to his age, and by the husband of another sister.

Mary and George Davis

Nearly 20 years after the arrival of Barney and Eliza Earl in Michigan, they were joined there by Barney's next-older sister, Mary, her husband, and possibly their children who were all adults at that time.¹⁰ The only clear documentation of their lives in Kalamazoo is two records of Mary's 1869 death in Alamo

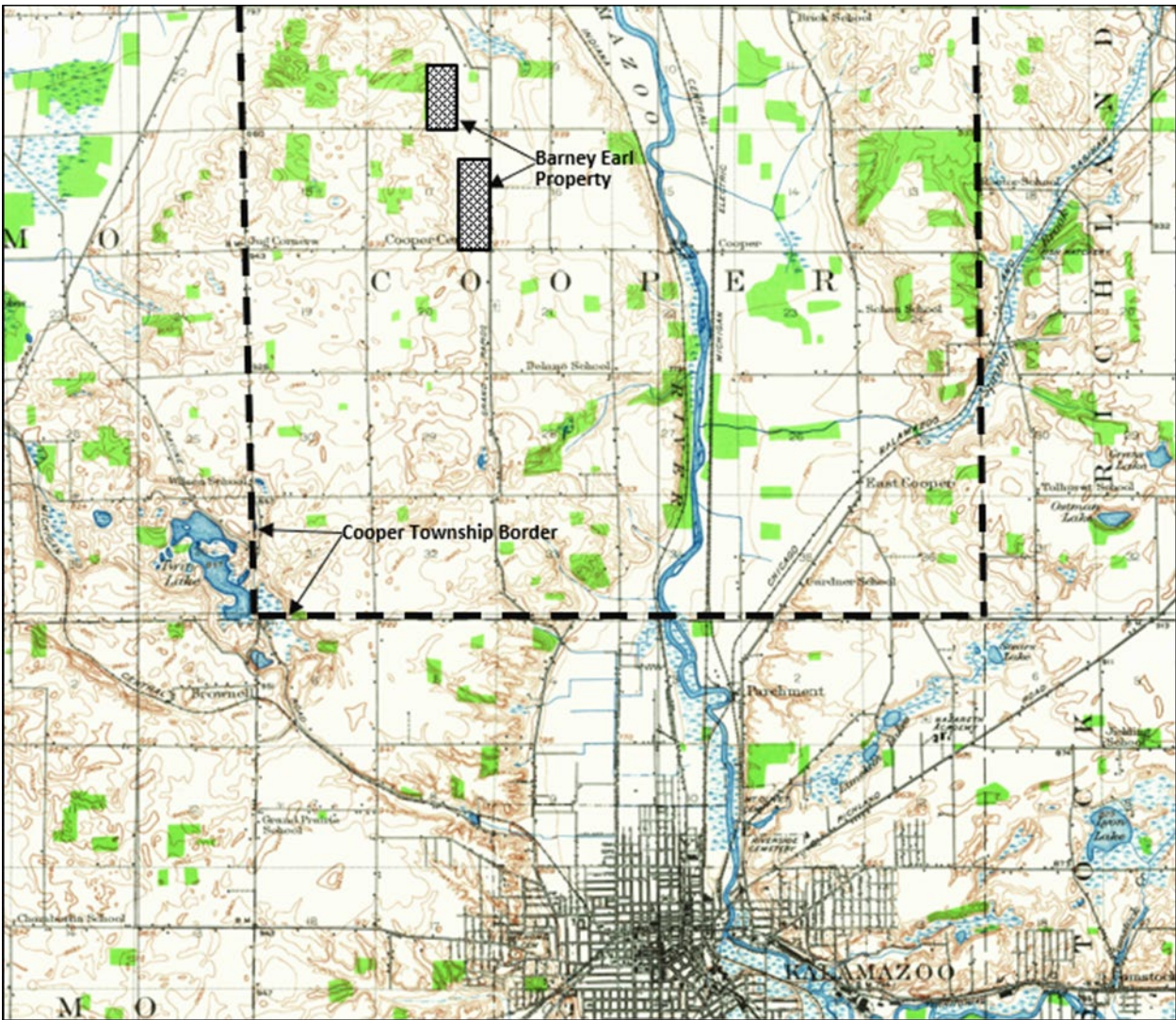


Figure 2. Location of Barney Earl's property.

Base map is from the 1916 Kalamazoo, Michigan, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle.

Township, located adjacent to Cooper Township on the west.¹¹ She had remarried and been widowed a second time before her death. Mary's husband may have been the George Davis of the Galesburg Protection Society in Comstock Township, which is next to Cooper Township on the north.¹² He was president of the society when it was formed in 1851, which is somewhat consistent with their reported arrival in Michigan in "about" 1853. It is possible that family members did not all move to Michigan at the same time.

A "Miss Mary Davis" is one of the individuals who was licensed to teach school in 1845 in the Richland Township, which lies just east of Cooper. The name of the youngest Davis child, Mary P., who never married and would have been 21 years old in 1845, agrees with that of the teacher.

The oldest child, Phebe Davis, married James J. Brown in 1839. He may have been the James Brown who played in the Cornet Band of Climax Township or did general cabinet work in Comstock Township.¹³

David and Selima Earl

David Earl, Barney's next-older brother, went to Kalamazoo County with his wife, Selima, in 1855. Both died there in 1864.¹⁴ Probably all of their five adult children who were living at the time went with them.

Their oldest, Stephen V.R. Earl, held various public offices in Kalamazoo County, as discussed below. Evidence that the other sons lived in the County is found in the record sources attached to their entries on the Family Tree website at FamilySearch.org.

- William V. Earl's residence there is suggested by the death record of his daughter, Sarah M. Merrell, who was born in New York but died in Kalamazoo.
- Sandford D. Earl clearly raised a family in Cooper Township and held public office there.
- David E. Earl was married in Kalamazoo in 1862.
- Albert A. Earl was Married in Kalamazoo in 1869.

Norton Briggs

Barney's next-younger sister, Hannah, married Norton Briggs in 1823 and had three children before passing away in 1830. Her husband may have been the Norton Briggs who went to Michigan some time prior to 1853, when he served in the positions noted in the following section.

Community Leadership

Note: In the state of Michigan, the primary locality type is a township. Anyone who does not live in an administratively autonomous city lives in a township. Villages are a second kind of incorporated place, but they are not completely autonomous of the township in which they are located. In the past, townships could be of any size, in accordance with the population they served. For example, the area within Cooper Township was earlier part of larger townships that were subdivided as the population grew. Today the boundaries of Michigan townships conform to the original six-mile square townships of the Public Land Survey System mentioned above.

Township government is conducted by a board consisting of either five or seven members—a supervisor, clerk, treasurer, and two or four trustees (the number determined by population and other factors). The township board may also hire a manager, assessor, police or fire chief, superintendent, and other personnel needed to operate the township.¹⁵

No village was organized in the Cooper Township, but amenities were made available on part of Barney Earl's land, as shown in Figure 3 and described as follows: "The four corners of sections 16, 17, 20, and 21 unite to form the little hamlet of Cooper Centre, which had its origin on land entered by Barney Earl on section 17, together with additional land on section 16, in 1835."¹⁶ The lot labeled "J Street 66 ac." on this 1873 plat comprised about half of the original parcel that was owned by Barney Earl. Barney's interest in the Town Center included building the first store in the township on a site that later included the post office. Also located at Cooper Centre was a small school that was in operation from 1836-1954.¹⁷ Current and planned township zoning maps show that Cooper Center continues to form a major part of the township's commercial business district.

It is certain that Barney Earl supported the comprehensive development of the community from the outset. In a description of the early settlers of Cooper Township, his contribution to the establishment of a thriving new settlement was lauded as follows.

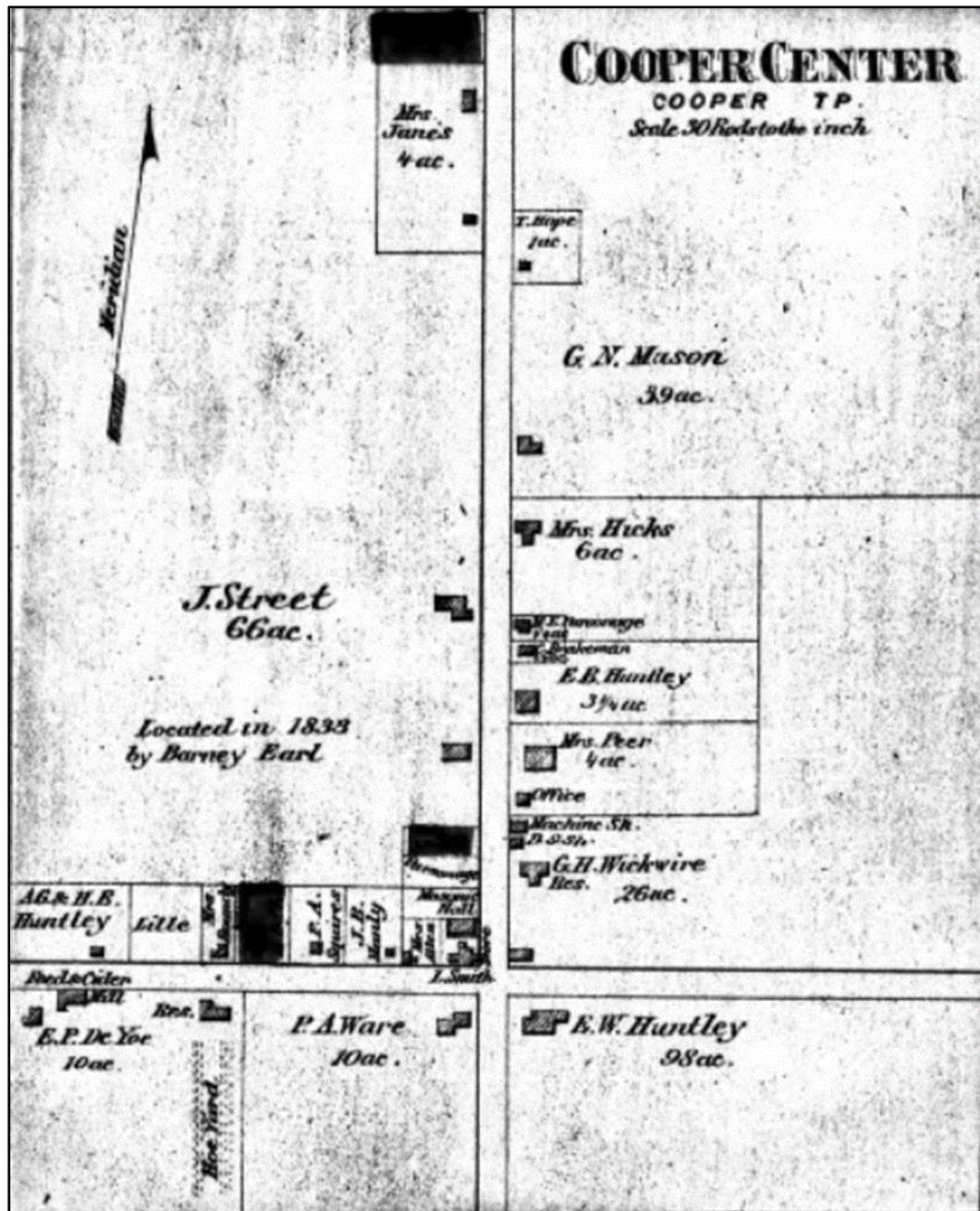


Figure 3. Cooper Center, showing 66 acres of Barney Earl's original property.

Hathi Trust Digital Library, citing W.C. Sauer, Ihling Bros. & Everard, *Illustrated Atlas of Kalamazoo County, Michigan* (Detroit: Wm. C. Sauer, 1890), accessed 17 July 2019, <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=miua.3927872.0001.001&view=1up&seq=22>.

The same year came Barney Earl and family, who left the attractions of city life for the privations of the wilderness. He had previously located 120 acres on section 17, which he improved and eventually made a productive farm. He was instrumental in securing for the township at an early day a post-office, of which he was the first postmaster, Joseph Skinner being the first mail-carrier. The postmaster received no compensation,

giving his commissions to the carrier and performing the labor gratuitously. Mr. Earl filled the office of associate judge, and was also elected to the State Legislature, and was a member of the body which sat for the first time in the then new (now the old) capitol at Lansing. Many offices of trust in the township were also filled by him.¹⁸

Further detail about Barney's public service is provided below.

- 1849 and 1851-1852: Represented Kalamazoo County in the Michigan House of Representatives, as noted immediately above.¹⁹
- 1842: Represented Cooper Township on the County Board of Supervisors.²⁰
- 1852: Vice President, Kalamazoo County Agricultural Society Fair.²¹
- 1837-1846: U.S. Postmaster in Cooper Township.²²
- 1837: Justice of the Peace and Assessor. These offices and those below were for Cooper Township.²³
- 1840: Treasurer.
- 1845: Overseer of the Poor.
- 1842, 1857, and 1858: Supervisor.

His father must have been a singular influence on Albert's view regarding community participation and leadership. His mother's example may have been equally significant but, unfortunately, her accomplishments are not delineated in historical records. Details about her life could only be found in two places: Her obituary, which is copied in Figure 4, and the early membership list of the Congregational Church that was organized on 8 March 1843, which included 15 names (Barney's was not among them).²⁴

Albert's older brother, Henry C., held public office for several years before his death at the age of 36. He was the Cooper Township Constable from 1856-1857, Cooper Township Treasurer in 1859, and Kalamazoo Township Constable in 1867, 1869, and 1870.²⁵

Sandford D. Earl, Albert's cousin, served as Cooper Township Treasurer twice, in 1857 and 1866.²⁶ And Sandford's oldest brother, Stephen V.R. Earl, served in two different townships.²⁷

- 1859-1860: Cooper Township Clerk.
- 1863-1864: Cooper Township Supervisor.
- 1867-1871, 1873-1877: Ross Township Supervisor.
- 1872: Ross Township Drain Commissioner

Norton Briggs, Barney's brother-in-law, was U.S. Postmaster and Cooper Township Treasurer in 1853.²⁸

Business Enterprises

Barney Earl

Barney's construction of the first store in Cooper was an early indication of his interest in business. Whether this was as an investor or as a retail store owner is not known. This interest is also evident in the transfer of his property to create the Cooper Center business district, and in his support to the

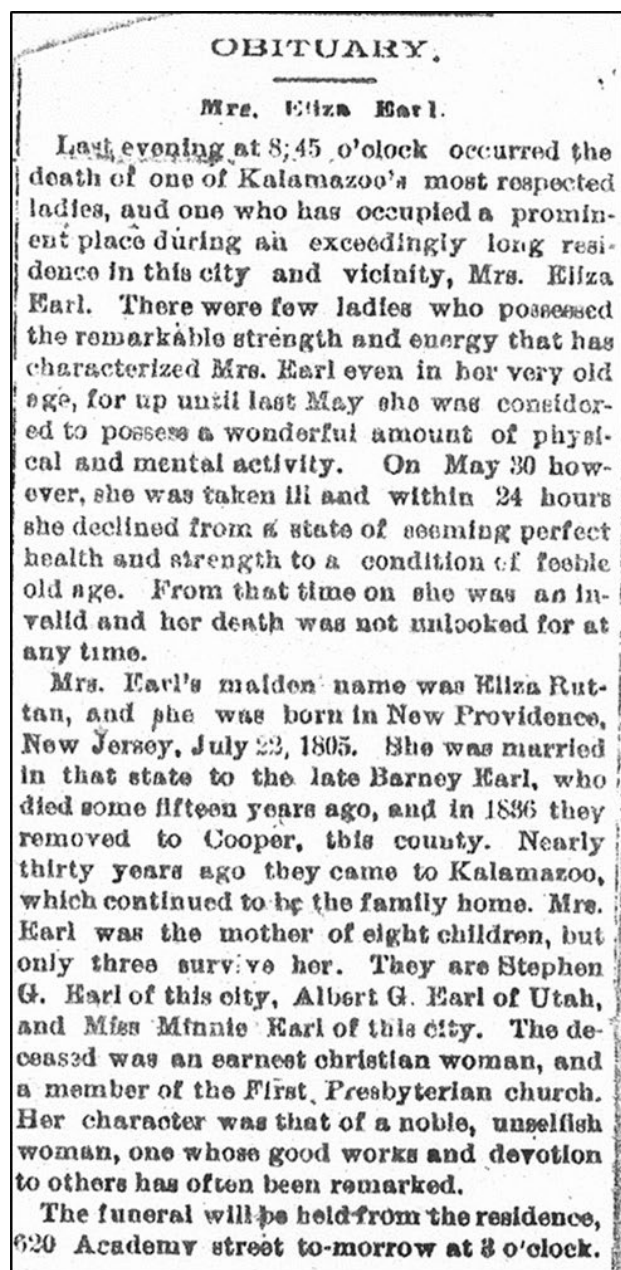


Figure 4. Eliza Earl obituary.

From family records.

establishment of a post office. Each of these initiatives helped form the foundation for business development in the township.

Soon after serving as Cooper Township Supervisor in 1858, Barney moved to Kalamazoo Village. The 1860 U.S. census shows him living there and working as a "Drover." A directory of the same year also notes that he was a drover and includes his Kalamazoo residence address as "east side Portage, south of Spring."²⁹ As shown in Figure 5, this location was a short distance southeast of the Earl family's subsequent long-term residence on Portage Street in Kalamazoo.

In 1865 Barney was assessed taxes as a "Cattle Broker."³⁰ By 1867 the family had moved to 47 Portage street, as indicated in an 1867 city directory.^b This was also his business address as a "pork dealer."³¹ The 1869 directory shows him as a "stock dealer" at the same location.³² In the 1871 directory he is again shown as a pork dealer; thus, he worked in that business until near the time of his death in 1872 at the age of 70.³³

There may have been no difference between his designation as a drover and a stock or pork dealer. It can be assumed that his work as a drover was like others of that occupation during that era, buying livestock from ranchers, driving the herd to a railhead or directly to a place of slaughter, and selling it.³⁴ A person doing this work can correctly be called a livestock dealer as well as a drover. Although movies about the early West typically associate this profession with cattle, hogs and other livestock were herded to market in the same way.

Barney may have started out as a drover when transportation infrastructure was limited, then focused on buying and selling livestock as railroads were developed. In that respect, the residence at 47 Portage

^b Information in this ancestry.com city directory and others cited subsequently can be searched or browsed from the following Ancestry collection page: Ancestry.com, *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line], accessed 21 March 2019, <https://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=2469&path=>. For simplicity, lengthy Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) for specified records are not included in endnotes.

Street was ideal. It was at the intersection of Portage Street and Main Street (now Michigan Avenue), in the heart of the city, just two blocks from the railroad depot (see the Figure 5 map). Railroads had made Kalamazoo a crossroads for commerce in southwest Michigan. Major railroads connected the city to Chicago in 1850, making it a transshipment point for goods from surrounding villages and rural areas to the large urban centers of Detroit and Chicago. Inter-urban rail lines that were completed in 1867 further facilitated transportation of goods from the surrounding area through Kalamazoo.³⁵

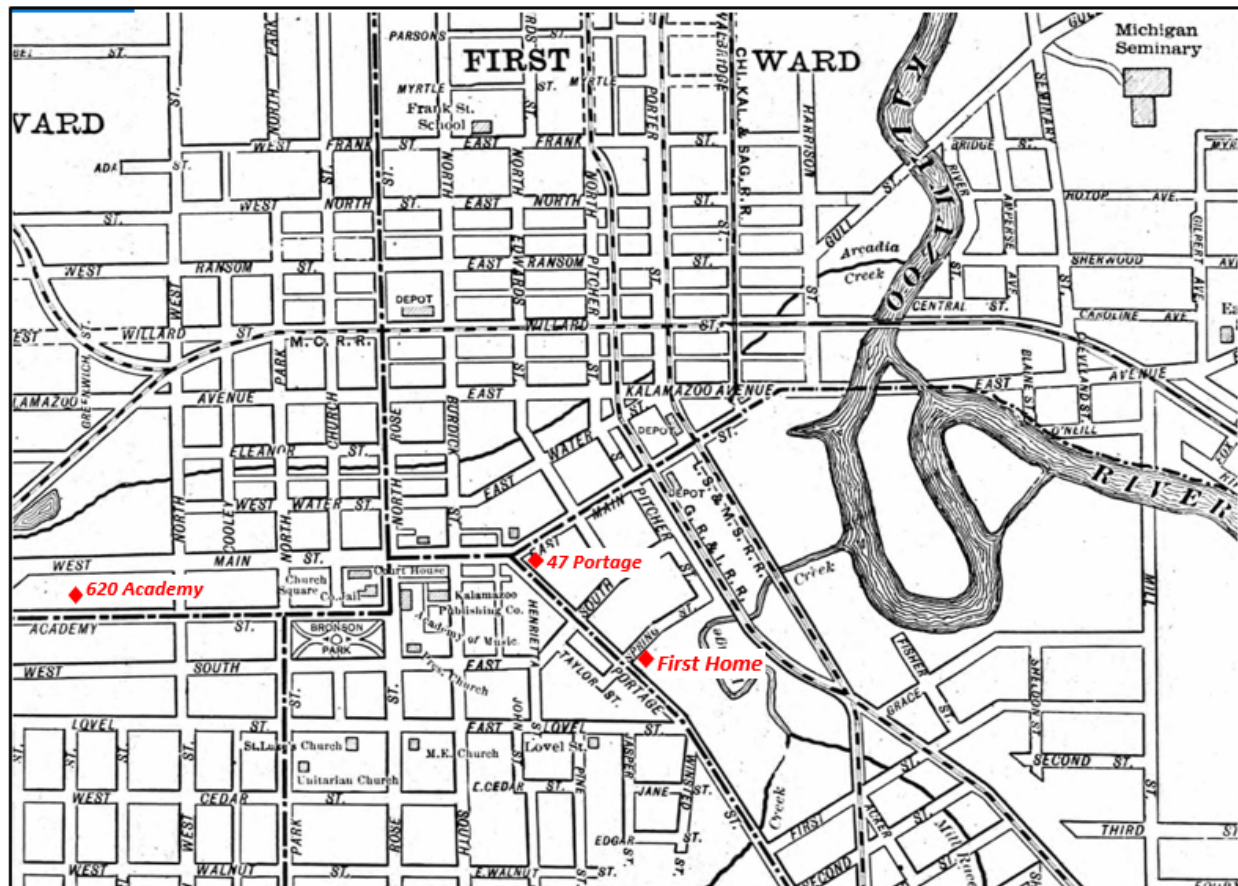


Figure 5. Earl family residences in Kalamazoo.

Map is from the 1880 Kalamazoo city directory.

Stephen G. Earl, Albert's brother

Stephen also had a long career in business. In 1862 he was assessed taxes as a "Retail Dealer." In 1865 and 1866 he was taxed as a "Produce Broker."³⁶ Additional business experience is documented in Kalamazoo City directories as follows.

- 1869: Produce buyer.³⁷
- 1871: Produce broker with J.L. Sebring & Co.³⁸
- 1880: Steward, Michigan Asylum for Insane.³⁹
- 1883: Elastic Paint Co.⁴⁰
- 1899: Grain dealer, Lawton, Michigan.⁴¹

- 1901: Grain dealer and proprietor of Whalin's Independent Laundry.⁴²
- 1902: Proprietor of New Process Laundry.⁴³
- 1904: Proprietor of Independent Laundry.⁴⁴
- 1905-1914: Manager, E.A. Cummings & Co.⁴⁵
- 1915-1921: Real estate, 406 Kalamazoo National Bank building.⁴⁶

Samuel Cordner, Elizabeth's husband, visited Stephen and his sister, Marie, in Kalamazoo on 25 January 1915. His diary entry confirms that Stephen was in the real estate business at that time, and notes that he had stock in several banks, a paper mill, and a card factory.⁴⁷

Other Barney Earl Family Members

Between the time of Barney Earl's death on 26 March 1872 and 1880, the family moved to 620 Academy Street in Kalamazoo (see Figure 5).^c Like their previous residence on Portage Street, this home served as a place of business for family members. The 1880 city directory has entries for four members of the Earl family.⁴⁸ The entry for Stephen simply gives his place of employment, position there, and his residence. However, the other three entries note their involvement in a common form of urban business of the time—boarding. Boarding provided a source of income for homeowners as well as affordable housing for boarders. It was a way of life, with between a third and half of 19th-century urban residents being either boarders themselves or taking boarders into their homes. It is recognized as a means by which American cities grew.⁴⁹

Eliza and Albert's sister, Maria, offered this service, as indicated by the notation "bds" in their respective entries in the directory. The abbreviation stood for "boards;" i.e., provides room and board.⁵⁰ The entry for Henry C. Earl's widow, Susan, states that she was a nurse—with no other place of employment as such—and that she also offered room and board at that address. Susan appears in the 1880 U.S. census with her two daughters at another address (7 Pearl Street), so the 1880 city directory entry for 620 Academy Street obviously served as an advertisement for boarding services there. Since she included her credentials as a nurse, the family was clearly offering room and board for both the able-bodied and the ailing. "Boarding" was entered as Susan's occupation in the census of that year.

Stephen and Maria, who was also called Minnie, were unmarried and continued living at the family home after the death of their mother. However, they moved to 420 Academy some time before 1904. Available city directories indicate that Maria offered boarding services throughout most of her adult life. Records before 1900 are limited, but an 1883 directory lists her occupation as "artist." The abbreviation "bds" was included in her directory entries between 1901 (when she was 32 years old) and 1916. She pursued other business interests as well. In seven city directories between 1899 and 1914, she is listed as either a "copyist" (four entries), "clerk, registry of deeds" (two entries), or "clerk" (the 1914 entry).⁵¹

^c The caption for the photograph of this residence on page 4 of the 2016 biographical sketch erroneously identifies one of the people in the photo as Barney Earl. City directory information shows that this residence was not established until after Barney's death. The man in the photo was probably Stephen since he lived there with his mother and sister, who are probably correctly identified in the caption.

Limitations of the 2016 Biographical Sketch

Elizabeth's short sketch of her father's life, included at the beginning of the 2016 document, lacks detail and includes some information that is misleading or not correct because she was not familiar with the geographical setting of her childhood. Moreover, the augmentation of Elizabeth's record included some incorrect facts (as already shown in a footnote in the section immediately above) and did not include available information about Albert's life between 1877 and 1894. The remainder of this supplement adds further details about his life and clarifies misleading elements. The forgoing material about the Earl family provides insight regarding Albert's ambitions, interests, and decisions, thus contributing to an enhanced description of his life.

Arrival in the Territory of Utah

Albert moved to the western frontier in search of economic opportunity, as did his parents and other family members of their generation when they settled in Michigan. Albert's course had been preceded by family members of his generation—his first cousins, William V., David E., and Albert A. Earl, sons of David and Selima Earl, had previously moved on from Kalamazoo to Kansas.^d

Albert's parents had taken advantage of the first American development in transportation that affected westward expansion—the Erie Canal. Albert's move came at a time of transition between two subsequent eras of transportation, overland trails, which included the relatively short period of cross-country stagecoach lines, and the transcontinental railroad. Both probably influenced his decision to settle in Utah.

Salt Lake City was a crossroads for overland transportation from the time it was settled in 1847. The California gold rush took thousands of California Trail travelers through the city, the numbers increasing in 1859 when the shorter Central Overland Route was established from Salt Lake City southwest through Fairfield, Utah, and on through Ely and Carson City, Nevada. The Pony Express also followed this route during its short life from 1860 to 1861, as did the Overland Stage Line when its contract with the federal government for carrying mail required a shift from a southern route at the outset of the Civil War in 1861.⁵² At that time Union soldiers were stationed in Salt Lake City to monitor Territory of Utah residents' loyalty to the Union and ensure that the road to California stayed open.

In 1869, the transcontinental railroad was completed at Promontory Summit, some 80 miles northwest of Salt Lake City, and it was linked to the City by rail by the following year. Discovery of significant deposits of silver, lead, and copper in the area had already shown promise by that time, and the railroad resulted in a proliferation of mining operations.⁵³

Albert was contemplating his move to the West as these developments were unfolding. According to Elizabeth's record, Albert arrived in Fairfield at the age of 21, which would have been in 1867, two years after his discharge from the army. However, the Kalamazoo city directory for 1869 shows Albert living in the family home with his parents and siblings, Stephen and Marie. His record in the directory states that he offered boarding and worked as a bar tender.⁵⁴ (His name does not appear in the 1867 directory, and none is available for 1868.) Albert may have returned home for a time due to the illness of his father.⁵⁵

^d As documented in their records on the Family Tree website at FamilySearch.org.

Regardless of the specific year when he moved, with a family that was active in the business world and had participated in the commercial development of Kalamazoo, potential opportunities in the Salt Lake City area would have been clear to Albert. Already the largest population center between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Coast, the city was about to become a thriving commercial hub.⁵⁶

Stagecoach Business

Elizabeth's brief record of her father's life indicates that Albert's first business endeavor in Utah was "driving stage." This shows that he had become a good horseman prior to that time. His skill and interest in horses, discussed in a later section below, probably developed when he helped his father drive livestock.

Although the era of long-distance overland stage lines was ending, stagecoaches continued rolling wherever the railroads did not. Albert's work must have been like that of other stage lines of the time. Some of them had lucrative contracts to carry mail. In addition to carrying passengers, all lines probably offered delivery services like those typically advertised by Wells Fargo, which included shipping of "gold dust, bullion, specie [coin], packages, parcels, & freight of all kinds."⁵⁷

Elizabeth wrote that Albert started driving stage "in company with James [Pearce]." This wording tends to portray these two men sitting side by side atop a stagecoach. However, it is more likely that it was a brief way of describing the first business venture between them. (Page 12 of the 2016 Sketch addresses their later partnership operating a livery stable in Park City.) This James Pearce is probably the same person who was joint owner of a livery stable in Salt Lake City and a stage line between the city and Bingham at about that time.⁵⁸ The schedule for that "Gandy & Pierce" line is highlighted in Figure 6.

Elizabeth indicated that Albert's stage went from Ophir to Park City. These two mining towns had hardly been established when Albert arrived. Silver was discovered in the south of the Parleys Park basin in the mid-1860s, and the mining camp that grew up was called Parley's Park City.⁵⁹ The name was later shorted to Park City when it was incorporated in 1884. The town of Ophir was created in 1870 at the time of a mining boom.⁶⁰

Although Elizabeth wrote that Albert's stage traveled from Ophir to Park City, this would have been in two segments, each carrying passengers and goods to and from Salt Lake City. The schedule in Figure 6 shows such a segment that was operated by Wines & Kimball in 1873, providing service to "Ophir, East Canyon, Stockton, and Toole." (The East Canyon included here was in the Ophir area, but apparently is no longer known by that name.)⁶¹

A line to Park City is not included on the Wells Fargo schedule. The stages departing to and arriving from New York and the East would have followed the Overland Trail through Parleys Park basin, but Parleys Park City was some distance from this trail. Wells Fargo may have chosen not to compete with other lines that provided direct service. For example, Kimball Brothers Stage Line, owners of a hotel on the Overland Trail north of Park City since 1860, operated a stage between Park City and Salt Lake City from 1872 to 1890.⁶² Figure 7 shows routes for stage lines from Salt Lake City to Ophir and Park City.

Elizabeth did not specifically indicate that Albert and James Pearce owned their own stage line or describe how their venture fit into this milieu. Was their stage line the first to provide service between

Arrivals and Departures at Wells Fargo & Co's Office.	
DEPARTURES.	
Express and letter mail leave daily at 7 A. M., via Wines & Kimball's line of stages for Ophir, East Canyon, Stockton and Tooele.	
For Eureka, Diamond City, Silver City and Homansville—via Gilmer & Salisbury's stages at 6:45 A. M.	
For Central City, Alta City and Little Cottonwood—via Chislett & Co's stages, at 7 A. M.	
For Bellevue and Big Cottonwood—via White & Co's stages at 7 A. M.	
For Bingham—via Gandy & Pierce's stages, at 7 A. M.	
For Pioche, Bullionville and St. George, on alternate days, at 6:45 A. M. via Gilmer & Salisbury's stages.	
Express leaves daily at 5 A. M., for New York, and all points in the East and Europe.	
For San Francisco, Montana, and all points in the West and North, at 2:30 P. M.	
ARRIVALS.	
Express arrives from Ophir, East Canyon, Stockton and Tooele, daily, at 4 P. M.	
From Eureka, Diamond City, Silver City and Homansville, alternate days, at 6:10 P. M.	
From Central City, Alta City and Little Cottonwood, daily at 2 P. M.	
From Bellevue and Big Cottonwood, alternate days, at 3 P. M.	
From Bingham, daily, at 5:30 P. M.	
From Pioche, Bullionville, St. George and all points South, alternate days, at 10:10 A. M.	
From New York and the East, daily, at 7:10 P. M.	
From San Francisco, Montana, and all points North and West, at 6:10 P. M.	
MAILS.	
Arrive from the East at 7:30 P. M.	
West at 10:30 A. M.	
Close for the East at 9 P. M.	
West at 1:30 P. M.	
Delivery open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.	
on Sundays from 12 to 1 P. M.	

Figure 6. Salt Lake City Wells Fargo office stage schedule.

"Arrivals and Departures at Wells Fargo & Co's Office," Hannahs & Co. 1873 Salt Lake City Directory, UGenWeb--Salt Lake County (hosted by RootsWeb), accessed 15 January 2019, http://sites.rootsweb.com/~utsaltla/archive/directories/0940049_1_1873/Page025.jpg.

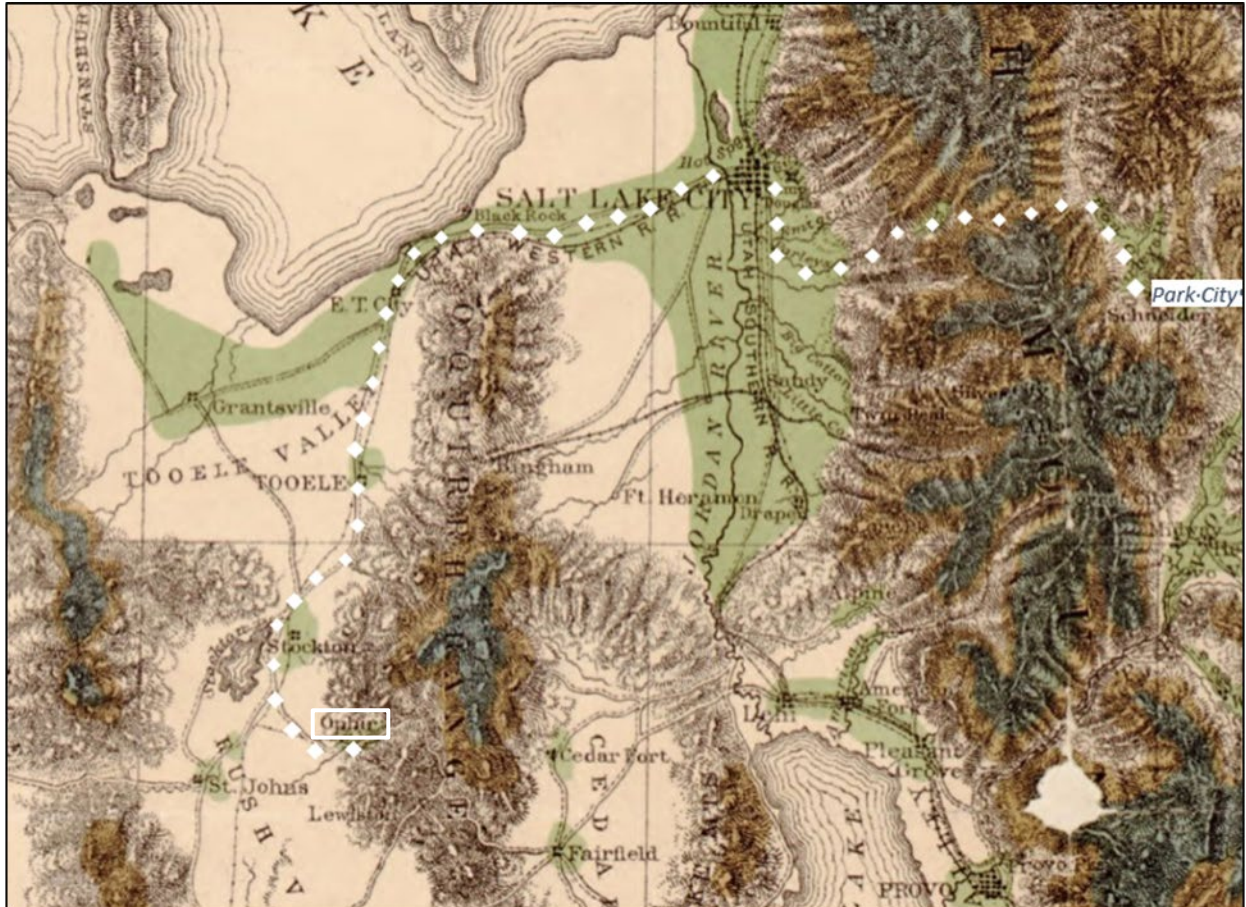


Figure 7. Stage routes from Salt Lake City to Ophir and Park City.

Base map from *Map of Utah Territory, Representing the Extent of Irrigable, Timber, and Pasture Lands*, 1878, Library of Congress, accessed 15 January 2019, <https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4340.ct001922?r=>.

Salt Lake City and the two mining camps? This is conceivable if Albert set out with the same leadership and business acumen he had seen in his father. It is also consistent with the time of his arrival between 1867 and 1870 when the two camps were being settled, and with Elizabeth's indication that her father entered this business soon after his arrival; i.e., "[he] came to Fairfield [and] started driving stage ..." They may have initiated these routes and later worked as subcontractors to Kimball Brothers or another major stage line.

1877-1894 Overview

Elizabeth's record intimates that Albert established a residence in Fairfield immediately upon his arrival in the West. Whether he went there at the outset or not, the reason for that choice is not apparent. Perhaps he focused initially on providing stage service to Ophir, and the nearby well-developed community of Fairfield appealed to him. Albert did not own any property there, so he may not have intended to remain permanently. He was married in 1876, then moved on a year later to new opportunities in the Snake Valley of Millard County.

Elizabeth's account of subsequent years lacks detail, but she provided an accurate framework for the presentation of additional information about her father's life between 1877 and 1894. Pages 10 to 11 of the 2016 Biographical Sketch briefly address the events of that period, which are detailed in the list below.^e

- The family moved to Pioche, Nevada, in about 1877, the same year Elizabeth was born.
- Albert herded sheep for Mr. William Barry.
- The second daughter, Annie, was born in 1882.
- The family moved to Freeman Ranch.
- Albert's wife, Mary Emma, became ill and went to stay with her sister in Salt Lake City while receiving medical treatment. She died in 1886.
- Because of their mother's illness and subsequent death, Elizabeth and Annie lived with their Grandmother Carson. They moved with her to Provo Bench (later named Orem City) when Elizabeth was 12 years old (1889).^f
- A few years later, Albert moved back to the Fairfield area and worked in the grocery business in Mercur.

The Earls Did Not Live in Pioche, Nevada

On page 10/2016 it was concluded, based on Elizabeth's record and information she provided to her daughter, that the family's new residence was Pioche, Nevada. However, the Earl family never lived in Pioche. They moved to a place that is now called Gandy, in the northwest corner of Millard County, Utah. This is at the north end of the Snake Valley, which runs down the west side of Millard County. Since Gandy is over 100 miles from Pioche, as indicated in Figure 8, it may seem odd that Elizabeth would make this mistake. However, her description of events, time, and places cannot be expected to be precise. She was an infant when the young family set out from Fairfield by wagon and travelled 125 miles southwest to a new home. She was no more than nine years old when her mother became ill and the children went to live with their grandmother. Accordingly, her personal memory of her early places of residence would be limited. After leaving her father's household in about 1886, she may have had little opportunity to visit the area or otherwise supplement her understanding of her early life's surroundings.

One reason why she may have associated those times with Pioche is that her mother's sister, Susan Emeline, lived in the Pioche area. Elizabeth probably spent time there with her grandmother Carson. Her grandmother was at Susan's home when the 1900 U.S. census was taken, the same year Elizabeth was married. She may have been living with Susan during that period or just visiting, and she was probably there during earlier years with the Earl sisters. This early association with her aunt is suggested by a close relationship between the two later, culminating when Elizabeth contributed to her burial expenses.⁶³

Elizabeth's view regarding living in Pioche may also have resulted from living in west Millard County among scattered farms that were not clearly associated with a locality name, but later becoming familiar

^e **Note:** Hereafter, to simplify and avoid confusion when referring to page numbers in the 2016 Biographical Sketch, the year will be included; e.g., "page 11/2016."

^f They probably lived at the home of Elvira Carson's daughter, Verena Caroline, and her husband, Charles Edward Crandall.

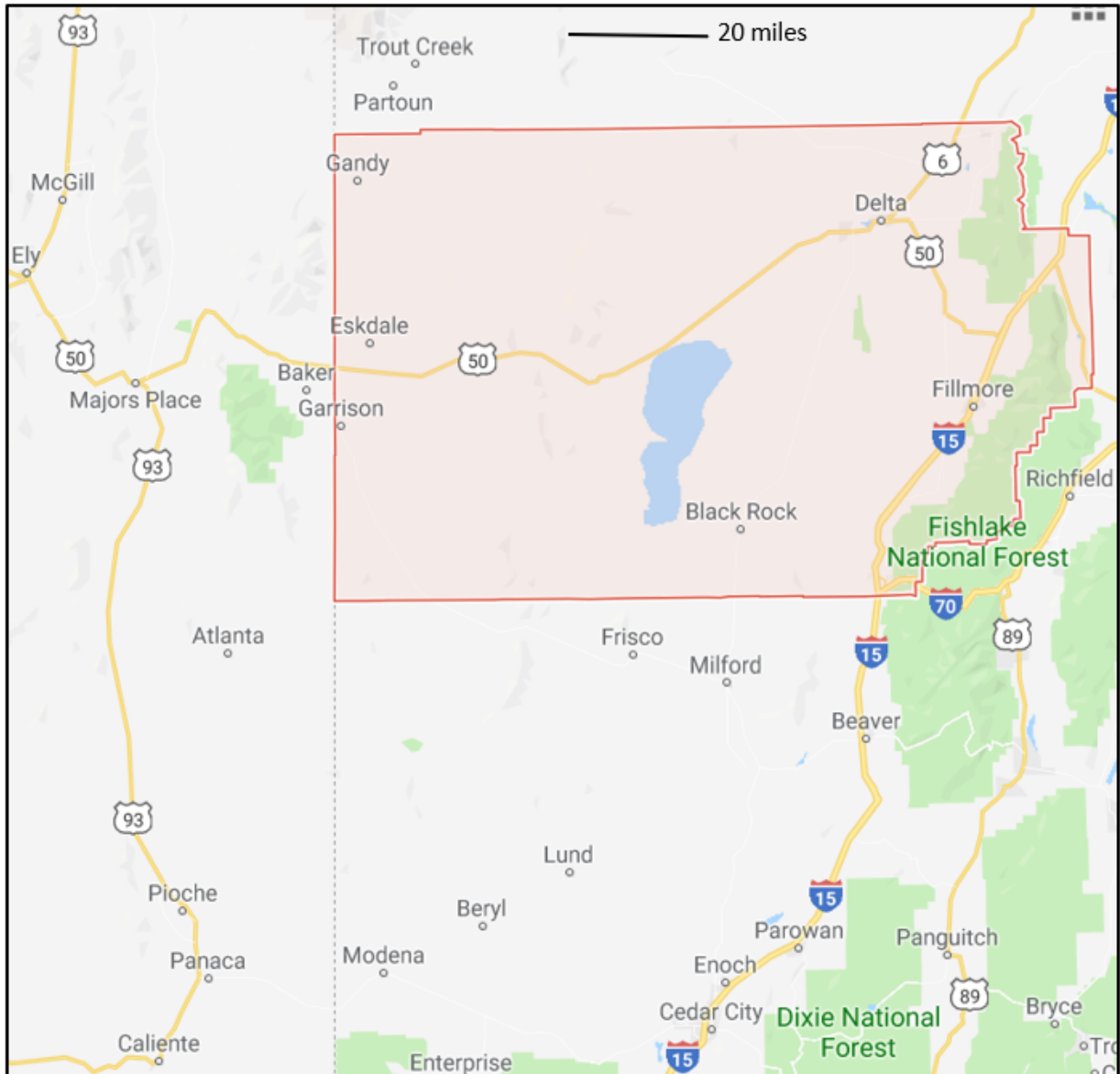


Figure 8. Millard County, Utah, and surroundings.

From Google Maps, 18 March 2019.

with the predominant town of Pioche. Pioche was the Lincoln County seat and one of the most important mining towns in Nevada, having reached a population of about 6,000 in the early 1870s.

Related to her viewpoint regarding Pioche, Elizabeth also had the erroneous belief that the Snake Valley where they lived was in Nevada. This is evident from her statement about Albert when he left the area: "... [father] came to Utah ..." (page 11/2016). This perspective is understandable since most of the region's population resided in the mining communities just west of the border between the state of Nevada and Utah Territory.⁸ Some farmers and ranchers on the Utah side had post office addresses in

⁸ Nevada, previously within Utah Territory, became a state in 1861.

the closest Nevada community because mail service was not available near their homes in Utah. She may have sent her father letters, for example, addressed to Cleveland, Nevada, which was his post office address for a time even though he lived in Utah. The nearby Nevada communities, including Cleveland, are indicated in the Figure 9 map of ghost towns in White Pine County. This county is on the east side of Nevada and includes the west edge of the Snake Valley. Few of these communities remain today, as indicated by their absence from Figure 8.



Figure 9. Ghost towns of White Pine County, Nevada. (The locations of Gandy and Garrison, Utah, are added for reference, showing the relationship between this map and the one in Figure 8.)

"White Pine County, NV," Ghost Towns, accessed 3 March 2018,
<http://www.ghosttowns.com/states/nv/nvwhitepine.html>.

Annie Earl Gillespie, Elizabeth's sister, had the same misconception about the family living in Nevada. On the birth certificate for her second child, her birthplace is given as "Snake river, Nevada."⁶⁴ When Annie provided this information, she was probably referring to the Snake Valley.^h The western edge of the valley is in Nevada but most of that area is not farmland and the family always lived on farms in Utah Territory. There is a Snake *Creek* in the Garrison, Utah, area so it is possible that Annie may have been referring to it since the family did live in that area after her birth, at Freeman Ranch, according to Elizabeth's record (page 11/2016). The valley bottom extends into Nevada there but only the land on the Utah side would have been appealing for settlement. It had been settled during her time there and is still used for irrigated agriculture.

Annie was only about four years old when the children left to live with their grandmother, so she would have had limited memory of the area. However, her record in the 1910 U.S. census shows that she was living with her father at the age of 18 and would have learned something about the area from him.

Relocation to Snake Valley, Millard County

The 1878 map in Figure 10 shows the path from Fairfield to the Earl family's destination at Gandy. They started in Fairfield on the Central Overland Route, a wagon road that ran through central Utah and Nevada to California. The route was originally established in 1855 for cattle drives, and was improved by U.S. Army Captain James Simpson, who used it to supply Camp Floyd during the Utah War.⁶⁵ It was later followed by the Pony Express. Between Fish Spring and Willow Spring, which had been Pony Express stations, the Earls took another trail into Snake Valley.⁶⁶ This wagon trail was the most direct route, and the Utah Territory map in Figure 10 indicates that no better roads had been built elsewhere. Except for limited railroads, all were either wagon roads or less-developed "trails" at that time.

Figure 10 shows the north end of the Snake Valley where it drains into the Great Salt Lake Desert. The Valley extends southward along the Nevada-Utah border to the Burbank area, as shown in Figure 11. Albert remained in the Snake Valley for the 17 years discussed herein.

Mary Emma's next-younger sister, Susan Emmaline Dorrell, moved to this area with her family at the same time as the Earls.ⁱ Encouraged by the advantages of mutual support, the two couples might have jointly decided to move on to better opportunities together. As indicated above, Susan's family later left Snake Valley and lived in towns near Pioche. They remained there until they moved to Provo prior to the time of the 1920 U.S. census. Her husband, Thomas Alfred Dorrell, died in 1887 and was buried in Ursine, 15 miles east of Pioche. The 1900 and 1910 censuses show the family living in Panaca, a short distance south of Pioche, then Caliente farther to the south (see Figure 8).

^h Other records show Annie's birthplace as Fairfield, Utah. But her son's birth record, together with Elizabeth's implication that Annie was born in the area where they lived after leaving Fairfield, are the most reliable sources (see page 10/2016).

ⁱ This is indicated by the birth places and dates of her children. Susan's third child was born in "Snake Valley, Millard County, Utah" in February 1879. The second child had been born in Fairfield in late 1876. (FamilySearch Family Tree website record for Susan Emmaline Carson; <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/details/KWVR-JC7>, accessed 5 October 2018.)

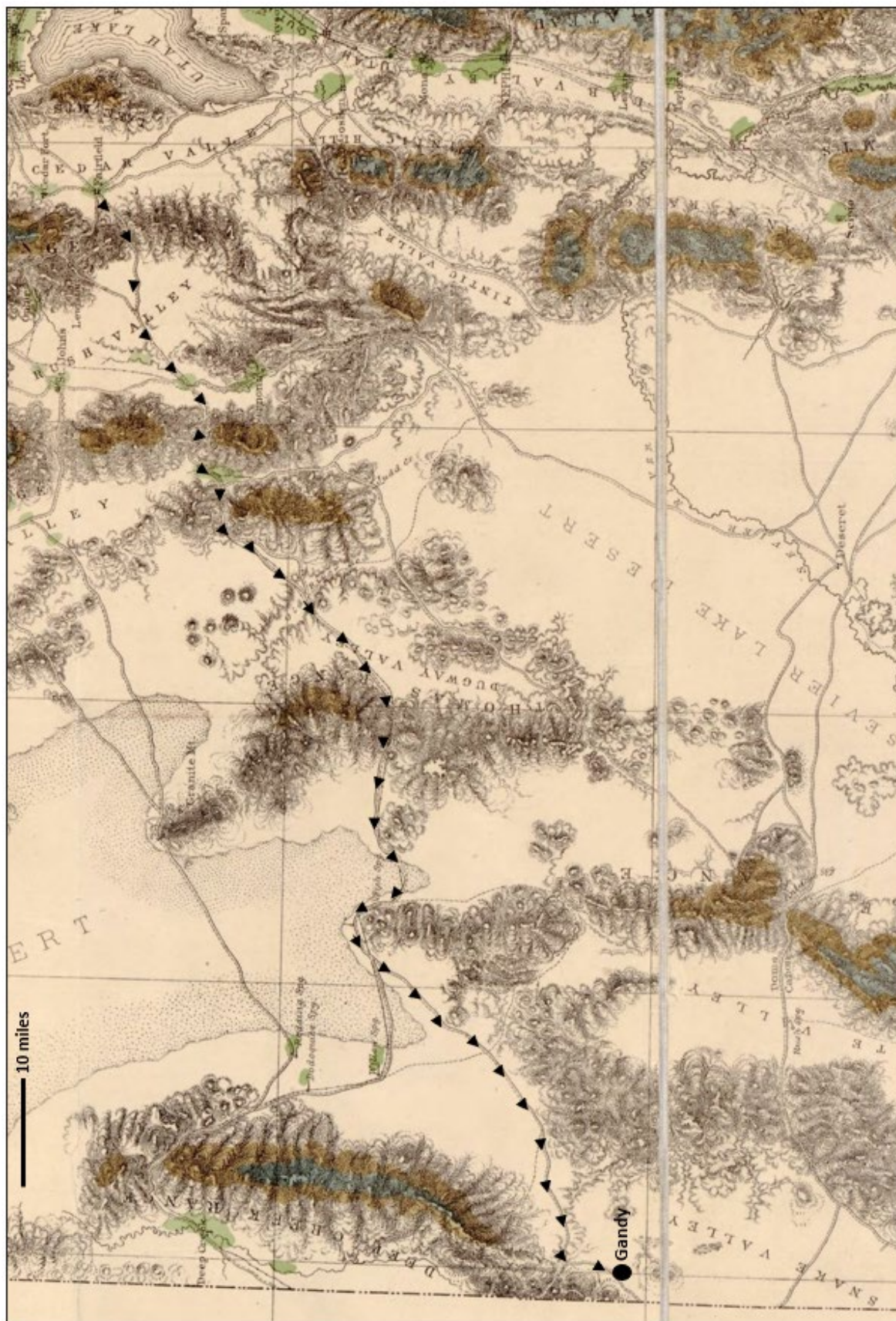


Figure 10. The route taken by the Earl family from Fairfield to Snake Valley.

Base map is from 1878 *Map of Utah Territory*.

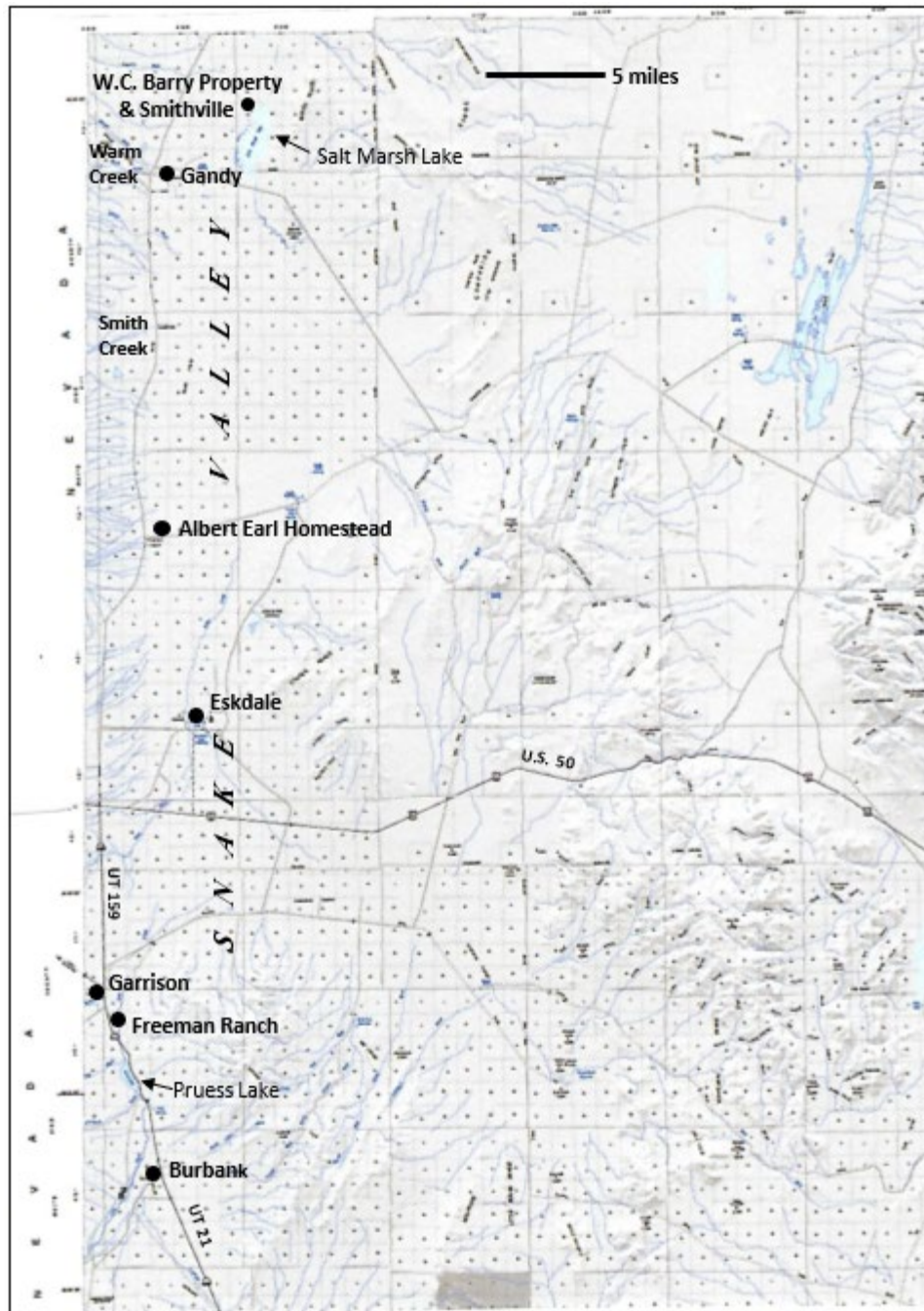


Figure 11. Places in Snake Valley relevant to Albert Earl's life there.

Base map from "General Highway Map: Millard County," No. 14-27, Utah Department of Transportation, accessed 10 September 2018,
<https://www.udot.utah.gov/main/f?p=100:pg:0:::V,T:364>.

One record is troubling regarding the timing of their arrival in Snake Valley. Both families were in Fairfield when the 1880 U.S. census was taken. It is possible that they were simply there on a visit, or they could have made their move in phases. In any case the dates in records for Annie and the Dorrells,

mentioned above, confirm their arrival in Snake Valley in about 1877 as stated by Elizabeth, and do not necessarily conflict with the 1880 census records.⁶⁷

The Earls and Dorrells chose to live on the far west side of Millard County, where there had been little development. The east side of the county had been colonized by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and had grown substantially by this time. Due to its location in the geographical center of Utah Territory and the seeming potential to sustain a large population, in 1851 Millard County was created with Fillmore City as county seat and the location of the territorial capital.^j However, there was delay in completing the infrastructure needed for a functioning seat of government. By 1856 Salt Lake City had become the social, religious, and commercial center of the territory.

In 1858 the agricultural potential of Snake Valley was proven when the Church assigned forty-five men to plant crops there. This was in response to the possibility of armed confrontation with the Utah Expedition sent by President James Buchanan, and the consequent evacuation of Church members from northern Utah communities. An agreement with the U.S. Government precluded the need to resettle Church members in Snake Valley and other places under consideration, and the farms were abandoned after the harvest.⁶⁸ Permanent settlers began to establish farms in Snake Valley in 1869, creating the setting into which the Earls and Dorrells moved another decade later.⁶⁹

Among the First Permanent Settlers of Snake Valley

The Earls were neighbors to some of those early settlers, as verified by Lester Robison, Joseph Dyer, and William C. Barry, who supported Albert's land claim (discussed below) by completing a form titled "Homestead, Pre-emption, and Commutation Proof –Testimony of Witness."^k These testaments, found in Albert's homestead file in Bureau of Land Management records, provide information about the location of the witness' residences and employment, as well as the names and location of other individuals who lived near the Earl homestead. They provide interesting validation as to the presence of early Snake Valley residents who are mentioned in other sources.

Joseph Dyer and Lester Robison lived in the southwest part of Snake Valley, and both wrote that Charles W. Rowland and Alexander Gonder lived near Albert's homestead. Dyer also listed William Meecham as Albert's neighbor. The county history notes that Rowland owned a "squatter claim" at Burbank that he later sold to the Deardon family. He also owned the Nevada land on which the Lehman Caves are located.⁷⁰ The Caves are now a tourist attraction within the Great Basin National Park.

Alexander Gonder is mentioned on the same page of the county history. He was probably the son of Daniel A. Gonder, who was the first permanent settler in Snake Valley. Daniel was only 19 when he arrived in 1861 and settled on Snake Creek in the area later named Garrison.⁷¹

"The Meechams came to Snake Valley to settle in early 1870. They established a home on Weaver creek ... Mr. Meecham was engaged in hauling salt from the salt marsh to Ward Mines ..." ⁷² His son,

^j Church leaders bestowed a double honor on U.S. President Millard Fillmore when they named both the capital city and the county after him.

^k Like Albert, Dyer came from the Fairfield area and had known him there before moving to Snake Valley.

William Meecham, who was identified by Joseph Dyer as Albert's neighbor, later bought Albert's land as discussed below.

The third witness, William C. Barry was Albert's business partner. He lived at Smithville in the northeast part of the valley where the Earls initially settled (see Figure 11). He identified Almond Rhodes and Treffe Dautre as individuals who lived closer to Albert's homestead than he. The county history and other books identify these two men and others, including Albert, as the first settlers of north Snake Valley and describe the challenges they faced.

By the end of the 1880s, Tom and Joe Carter of Nephi and George Bishop of Deseret had established homes and ranches east of Warm Creek at what was later named Gandy in the northwestern corner of Millard County. Nearby, at Salt Marsh, were neighbors and sheep-ranching partners W.C. Berry and A.G. Earl, along with Josiah Smith and Trefle and Alex Dautre.

The beginnings of the small ranching community of Gandy were rather violent, with at least two unsolved murders arising from land disputes. Also, a man named Stevens was killed in a gunfight at Salt Marsh by Trefle Dautre. Isaac Gandy, a thirty-five-year-old Englishman, arrived in Millard County in 1870 to take up a homestead south of the Gonder Ranch at Garrison. He later purchased the Rhodes Ranch in what was then called Smithville, forty miles farther north in Snake Valley.⁷³

Josiah Smith was the largest cattle owner in Gandy but he lived unostentatiously. He never flourished anything beyond a team and wagon.⁷⁴

Almond Rhoades was the only one that had an orchard and was the first one to bring a threshing machine into the community—a 10-horse-powered machine was used in the community to do the threshing until other machines were brought in.⁷⁵

Large poplar trees that Almond Rhoades imported from Italy lined the lane to his home and served as a beautiful landmark in the community.⁷⁶ Dead now and leading to a lifeless orchard, the poplars remain as the only major remains of that era in the north end of the valley.

A 17-Year Business Partnership with William C. Barry

Page 10/2016 indicates that Albert "herded sheep for Mr. William Berry" when the Earls arrived in Snake Valley, incorrectly implying that he was Mr. Barry's employee. Also, the work with William Barry was inaccurately portrayed as the first of several means of making a living while Albert was in Snake Valley. Actually, they were partners in the sheep business for the entire 17 years that he spent there.

The first quotation in the section immediately above specifically identifies the two as partners. Another account also makes clear Albert's role as a livestock owner and business partner of William Barry: "In those days there were but few people in the community. W.C. Berry and partner, A.G. Earl, lived on what was known as the Salt Marsh. They were the only sheep owners at that time and the only ones that could afford a buggy, and they had two."⁷⁷

This statement is from a history of Smithville-Gandy, so their exclusive ownership of sheep only refers to that area. However, they were also among few sheep owners in all of Millard County at that time.⁷⁸ The



Picture 1. Early and current photos of Almond Rhodes' poplar trees.

The early photo on the left is by Bill Wiersdorf; from "A Place Called Gandy," History of the Gandy family, <http://www.gandyfamily.se/a-place-called-gandy/>.



Picture 2. The Salt Marsh as viewed from the west.

unique ownership of two buggies suggests that their sheep enterprise was prosperous relative to other local ranchers and farmers.

Albert's interest in the sheep business, and his ability to contribute to it, probably stemmed from the experiences of his youth. Barney Earl's entry in the agricultural schedule of the 1850 U.S. census suggests that he had a priority interest in raising sheep at that time.⁷⁹ Although he had just one *milch* cow, four other cattle, and six swine, he owned 70 sheep. This was about half of all the sheep in Cooper Township, and nearly three times more than any other livestock owner there.

Although Albert resided at different places around the valley in conjunction with their sheep business, Mr. Barry remained at his home in Smithville. His long-term relationship with the community is reflected in his appointment in 1892 as Deputy Registrar with responsibility for registering voters and overseeing elections in Smithville.⁸⁰

Mr. Barry apparently contributed the land for their sheep venture; no record could be found for land owned by Albert in the Smithville-Gandy area. However, such considerations were not paramount in those times. Often people only had "squatters rights" before either pursuing title to the land they occupied or leaving it. In fact, Mr. Barry never obtained title to his land even though he had two parcels surveyed by the county surveyor and had the surveys recorded on 7 June 1876.⁸¹ These included 280 acres at the Salt Marsh (at the location shown on Figure 11) and 80 acres at West Creek Sink (the location of which is not known). A history of the area confirms that Mr. Barry never got title to the land. It states that, when Mr. Barry left the area, ownership of his land was not transferred because "There had been no land entered [in county records]..."⁸² The Barry home and the improvements and equipment accumulated by the partnership, including the two buggies, were taken over when he left by a man named George Phillips.¹

Mr. Barry's long association with Albert implies that they were previously acquainted, but this could not be confirmed. They must have at least known each other long enough to make plans for their partnership before Albert moved with his family from Fairfield to Snake Valley. It appears that those plans included Mr. Barry's arrival in the Valley in 1876 (the year his land was surveyed) to initiate his land claim in preparation for Albert's arrival the following year.⁸³

Little information could be found about Mr. Barry. In this regard, Marlene Bates, compiler of *North Snake Valley Part I*, planned to write a sequel to her book and requested help from readers on the last pages:

Below are just a few of the people I want to get more information for: W.C. Berry and E. G. [sic] Earl: Took up land along the Gandy Salt Marsh – ground the salt and freighted it to the Nevada mills. They also had a sheep herd that they ran in Dry Canyon. W.C. Berry: A retired doctor – built a large house along the salt marsh – had a daughter that he called Bloosom.

E.G. Earl: elected postmaster at Smithville from May 23 1890 till 1894.⁸⁴

No information could be found to verify that Mr. Barry was a doctor or that he had a daughter. It seems that he was too young to be retired. He stated on his witness statement for Albert's homestead that he

¹ Even though there was no title to the land, it is assumed that Phillips paid for the personal property and land improvements.

was 43 years old in July of 1890—the same age as Albert. That was some 13 years after they began their sheep business. (A sequel to the book on north Snake Valley has not been written.)

Smithville-Gandy

Figure 11 implies that Smithville and Gandy are different places, but they are actually names used for the same general community at different times. The name Smithville was used in 1890 when a post office was established there by that name, if not earlier.

About the year 1889, a government mail route was let for one year as a test route to see if the government could afford to furnish the community with mail service; this route came from Muncey Creek, [Nevada]. There was then a post office established at the Berry place called Smithville, after Mr. [Josiah] Smith, who was one of the first settlers and A. G. Earl ... was postmaster.⁸⁵

About six months after Albert quit the postmaster job and moved away, a man who had been carrying the mail over the government route under contract was appointed as Smithville postmaster. Since he was living about 10 miles south at Smith Creek, the post office was established at his home there without changing the name. To avoid confusion, this Smithville is not shown on Figure 11 but the location is identified as “Smith Creek.” (Smith Creek was named after the first man to haul timber out of the Smith Creek canyon.)⁸⁶

The past existence of two places called Smithville so near to each other continues to cause confusion. It is difficult to find maps or other references to the earlier of the two since that community was renamed Gandy.⁸⁷ “On July 30, 1906 ... A post office was established in Warm Creek. The name was changed to Gandy in honor of Mr [Isaac] Gandy, oldest resident then.”⁸⁸

By mentioning Warm Creek, this quotation raises another place name issue. Warm Creek flows from the west into the place that is now called Gandy (see Figure 11). That name was historically used to identify the area, and it is still used today to some extent. For example, the Almond Rhodes property that was discussed above (later purchased by Isaac Gandy) is located at Warm Creek and is sometimes described accordingly.⁸⁹

Freeman Ranch

The timeline in the Overview section above shows that the family moved to the Freeman Ranch sometime between 1882 when Annie was born, and 1886 when Mary Emma died. Page 11/2016 suggests that this move could have been across Nevada to the Stillwater area, but they did not move there. They remained in west Millard County, Utah.

A clue to the location of the Freeman Ranch is provided in the online “History of the Gandy Family” by Eric Gandy.⁹⁰ The reason for its inclusion there is that the ranch was eventually purchased by Isaac Gandy (the same man mentioned in the section immediately above). Francis H. Freeman gained patent to the ranch in 1884 under the Homestead Act.⁹¹ The location of the ranch is shown on Figure 11 in accordance with the description on the land patent.

The Earls moved to Freeman Ranch, located at Garrison, because it is part of the largest winter grazing area in the state of Utah.⁹² It appears that part of the Freeman Ranch was being leased for winter grazing

of the Barry-Earl sheep. On March 26, 1887, Albert completed a form titled “Homestead, Pre-emption, and Commutation Proof –Testimony of Claimant.” One of the questions on the form was: “Where did you live before settling upon this land, and what was your occupation?” Albert answered: “I farmed on leased lands in Millard County Utah.” It was not uncommon for homesteaders like Mr. Freeman to lease part of their land or land they were developing in order to gain patent.

He wrote on his Testimony of Claimant form that his post office address was Burbank, Utah. Burbank was close to the Freeman Ranch, suggesting that much of his time was spent at the Ranch when he was developing his own homestead to the north, midway between Smithville and Garrison. In March 1883 he moved his family onto the homestead site shown in Figure 11 after constructing a home and making related improvements, as documented in his homestead application.

Thus, resources for their sheep business extended through the entire Snake Valley. It is likely that Albert’s brother-in-law, Thomas Alfred Dorrell, worked with him in the sheep business after they travelled together to the valley. As indicated above, one of the Dorrell children was born there before they moved on to the Pioche area.



Picture 3. South end of the Snake Valley near Pruess Lake as viewed from the east.



Picture 4. Albert's homestead land. The mouth of the Snake Valley at the north end is visible in the background.

Albert's Homestead

In 1862, the Homestead Act was signed into law, providing the opportunity for citizens and intended citizens to claim 160 acres of surveyed government land. The homesteader had to build a dwelling with minimum dimensions of 12 by 14 feet, live on the land, and develop it for agricultural production. After 5 years the settler could file for his land patent by submitting proof of residency and improvements to the local land office and paying a small registration fee. The final certificate of eligibility was forwarded to the General Land Office in Washington, D.C., for approval and granting of the patent.

1872 legislation made special conditions for honorably discharged soldiers and sailors such as Albert. Among other benefits, Union Civil War veterans could deduct the time they served from the residency requirements. Copies of key documents from Albert's homestead file are in Attachment B.⁹³

In the Testimony of Claimant form mentioned above, Albert provided some detail about the place that was to be the family's permanent home (see pages B-6 to B-9). Prior to moving onto his homestead, Albert had built a house that was habitable through all seasons of the year and valued at \$200. The log house was 16 by 20 feet, and it had a lumber addition. These facts reflect some degree of affluence; even the log portion was double the square footage of the minimum size home required by law.

In 1887 he had stables valued at \$25, corrals at \$50, two cellars, and a well. Farm implements included one plow, one harrow, one marker, and a grain cradle. He owned 12 horses, one cow, and one hog.

Furniture included bed and bedding, chairs, table, washstand, sewing machine, coke stove, cooking utensils, and minor household articles.

The marker included with Albert's farm implements shows that he irrigated his farm. A marker was an implement that made several furrows in the soil simultaneously as it was pulled by a horse. These served to distribute irrigation water in a field. The farms in the Valley now mostly use sprinkler irrigation systems to apply water from the mountain streams and springs. However, an open ditch still delivers water to the land just south of Albert's homestead.

In describing his stove, it is unlikely that "coke" was a mis-spelled or miss-chosen word since Albert had good spelling and writing skills. He probably had a coal-burning stove and used the words "coal" and "coke" interchangeably. Coke ovens at Panaca, Nevada, produced charcoal for the smelters in nearby Bullionville, so coke was probably available in the area for such purposes as blacksmithing.⁹⁴ Considering his 12 horses—and their need for 48 shoes—he was undoubtedly familiar with blacksmithing materials.

Albert was prepared to farm 25 acres in 1887 but had grown crops on only ten acres during previous years. Production had included 200 bushels barley, 100 bushels oats, 100 bushels potatoes, and vegetables.

Two of the homestead witnesses provided some additional detail about Albert's homestead. Joseph Dyer stated that the log home had a board roof, board floor, two doors, and two windows. He noted that the farm had been sagebrush land and that it was worth \$2.50 per acre.

Mr. Barry's witness statement included some different details about the homestead. He noted that Albert used the land for grazing as well as farming, and that the house had two rooms, three doors, three windows, and a stove chimney. He would have been well aware of Albert's use of the land for grazing since it was probably used for their sheep in addition to the Freeman Ranch land. Moreover, he had probably been in the house in conjunction with management of the sheep business, accounting for his awareness of details. Mr. Barry certified that Albert and family lived on land more than two years prior to "making proof," but also added that: "He does not live there now. 1890."

Albert's list of belongings looks normal for a developing homestead except for the 12 horses. He would not have needed more than two work horses to farm the land that he had under production while also continuing to clear more land.⁹⁵ So the 12 horses would logically fit into the sheep business, and their number indicates that the sheep enterprise was of substantial size. However, he may have kept an abundance of horses due to a special interest in them.

This interest and his horse management skills probably resulted from his involvement in his father's occupation early in his life. The long experience of Barney Earl as a drover and livestock dealer was discussed earlier.

Above it was mentioned that Mr. Barry and Albert were the only people in the valley who owned a buggy, and that they had two of them. This would provide comfortable transportation for both partners when traveling between Smithville, Albert's homestead, and Freeman Ranch. Owning this equipment was probably due mainly to Albert's horsemanship interest and ability. Farmers and ranchers struggling to make a living would have given this luxury a low priority, even if they had enough money to buy a buggy, because they lacked the time, interest, and skill required to train a horse and equip it to pull



Picture 5. Homestead vicinity, viewed eastward down old U.S. Highway 6 and 50. Albert's homestead land is next to this road on the right side in the distance.

a buggy safely. Such interest is also consistent with the Park City livery stable business that Albert had at the end of his business career (page 12/2016).

Homestead Ownership

Albert's path to ownership of his farm unfolded as follows. The Bureau of Land Management examination checklist on page B-11 includes these steps and related information.

1. March 7, 1883: Moved onto the land (see page B-4).
2. February 16, 1886: Applied for his homestead (pages B-1 to B-5).
3. March 26, 1887: Submitted his testimony that homestead conditions had been met (pages B-6 to B-9).
4. March 30, 1887: Final Certificate prepared by the Salt Lake City Land Office (page B-10).
5. February 14, 1889: Qualifications for the homestead were examined (page B-11).
6. October 23, 1890: Erroneous land patent certificate was signed on behalf of President Benjamin Harrison; overwritten with a note stating that it was cancelled and that a new patent was to be issued. The number "19" was penciled in the land description above "Range Seventeen West," identifying the error (page B-12).^m

^m The error was made by the Salt Lake City Land Office on their final certificate (page A-10). It was overlooked by the examiner, who wrote "none" in the space for "Errors in description" on the form copied at page A-11.

7. December 27, 1890: Corrected land patent certificate was signed on behalf of President Benjamin Harrison (page B-13).

The steps taken by Albert to acquire his homestead do not fit neatly into the legal framework described in the section immediately above. Having served in the War for about two years and ten months, his residency requirement could have been reduced from five years to about two years and two months. After moving onto the land in March 1883, he could have filed for his patent as early as February 1885 if all conditions had been met. But his application was filed about a year later than this, maybe because involvement in the sheep business throughout the valley precluded his being able to focus on the homestead. Subsequent gaps in time were even greater. For example, it was over three and a half years between the time his final certificate was prepared by the Salt Lake Land Office and the signing of the land patent certificate in Washington.

An inadequate witness statement apparently caused part of the processing delay. The testimonies of Joseph Dyer and Lester Robison were provided on 26 March 1887, the same date as the claimant's testimony noted in (3) above. William Barry's testimony was not provided until three years later, on 11 July 1890. The words "Supplemental proof" were written at the top of his witness form. This third supplemental witness testimony may have been required because, as noted by the examiner in the "Remarks" space on the document at page B-11, one of the original two witnesses (Lester Robison), had not actually seen the improvements on Albert's land.⁹⁶

Regardless of what caused the delays, Albert obtained patent to the land he had been developing and farming for some seven years. But he was not living on his farm at the time he gained ownership, as noted on Mr. Barry's witness statement.

The Sheep Business Downscaled, Then Dissolved

On 20 May 1890, seven months before Albert received patent to his land, he was appointed postmaster of a new post office at Smithville, located at the Barry residence. A history of the Smithville-Gandy area states that, prior to the establishment of the post office, "The only mail that was brought in was carried by the people who took turns going to Muncey Creek, Nevada, once a month and bringing back the mail. Muncey Creek is about thirty miles from the Berry Residence and it takes two days to make the trip."⁹⁷

In June of 1880 when the 1890 U.S. Census was taken, Albert gave his post office address as Cleveland, Nevada.⁹⁸ Since this was about due west of his homestead, it must have been the address used while staying there (see Figure 9). Apparently, he had been living on his homestead up until the time he moved to Smithville to begin his postmaster job. In Smithville he probably boarded at his business partner's home, the reason for locating the post office there. Albert had that position for about four years, from May 1890 to March 1894 when he was replaced by Thomas Rhoades, then soon afterwards by Almond Rhodes.⁹⁹ (Later that year the post office was moved to the new location at Smith Creek as explained in the "Smithville-Gandy" section above.)

Albert sold his homestead on 16 December 1891. A copy of the deed transferring ownership to E.W. Meecham is on page B-14. He was the same neighbor that Joseph Dyer identified as William Meecham in his homestead witness statement. Witnesses to the sale were W.C. Barry and Josiah Smith, after whom Smithville was named.

Maybe the scope of Albert's involvement in the sheep business had decreased by 1890 when he took the postmaster job, which would have kept him in Smithville. Sale of his homestead at the end of 1891 may have been another step in scaling back the sheep enterprise after being in Snake Valley for some 14 years. There was a rapid increase in the number of sheep in Millard County in the 1880s and 1890s that may have created competition or other factors that made the business less profitable.¹⁰⁰

Whether the partners were scaling back their business during that period or not, by 1893 a serious economic depression had overcome Millard County as well as the rest of the country.¹⁰¹ The author of a history of Smithville-Gandy wrote that the depression affected the livestock business so badly that sheep were selling for only \$1.00 per head, causing the Barry-Earl partnership to give up on their sheep enterprise and move out of the area.¹⁰² Another author also wrote that "Berry and Earl sold their sheep and moved to Salt Lake" in early 1894.ⁿ This timing is consistent with the appointment of Albert's successor as postmaster on 10 March 1894.

Mr. Barry may indeed have moved to Salt Lake. A 7 May 1895 newspaper article reported on a political organization meeting in which a person named William C. Barry was elected as an alternate delegate to the territorial convention.¹⁰³

Albert moved to Mercur as indicated on page 11/2016. May 1900 newspaper articles announced that he received a pension while living there.¹⁰⁴ This may have been the Civil War pension for which he applied in January 1895.¹⁰⁵ He moved to Provo Bench in 1900, or was at least staying there for a time before beginning a livery stable partnership with James F. Pearce in Park City.

Albert's Legacy

There are no records of personal interaction between Elizabeth Earl and her father. But although Elizabeth and her sister were separated from Albert at an early age, evidence suggests they maintained a close relationship.

Elizabeth preserved the memory of her father by writing a general sketch of his life, on which this supplement is based. Nothing else that Elizabeth wrote during her lifetime has survived, indicating how much she and her family valued the sketch.^o

Albert's intimacy with his children is evident from Elizabeth's association with members of his family. For example, the Cordners were close friends with Julia Perrine Miles, the daughter of Albert's sister, Mary P. Earl Perrine. Elizabeth and her children exchanged letters with Julia throughout her life, and while in California during winters to arrange for the marketing of their fruit, Elizabeth and Samuel routinely visited Julia's family in San Bernardino. The Miles' made reciprocal visits and during one trip Julia's husband, Miles, who was a carpenter, built the home of Elizabeth's daughter, Gertrude.

Elizabeth's acceptance as a member of the Earl family was also manifest after the death of Albert's sister, Maria, in 1916. Stephen, who was then the only living sibling of Albert, sent a large trunk to Elizabeth

ⁿ Bates, *North Snake Valley Part 1*, 240.

^o On 27 April 1950 Elizabeth's husband, Samuel, wrote in his diary about organizing things that belonged to her, and mentioned burning old letters. Useful information about Elizabeth's family may have been lost at that time.

containing some of Marias clothes and other belongings. Other things that were valued by the family were also sent, including the Henry C. Earl family bible.¹⁰⁶

It is possible that Albert gave money to his daughters from his business earnings or the sale of his property. His homestead sold for \$500 in 1891, which is equivalent to over \$14,000 in 2019.¹⁰⁷ When he died, only about \$250 was available for distribution from Albert's estate between Elizabeth and her sister.¹⁰⁸ However, other money was made available to them. When Elizabeth died, included in her estate was \$406 in a savings account at First Federal Savings Bank of Kalamazoo, Michigan.¹⁰⁹

This is consistent with financial records kept by Samuel Cordner, which indicate that Elizabeth had her own money to contribute to their money lending business.¹¹⁰ Samuel and Elizabeth accounted for some money separately under each of their names. Money that was identified as belonging to Elizabeth probably came from her father. (She may have inherited some money from Elvira Carson, but there is no record of her grandmother Carson's estate.)¹¹¹

The first record where Elizabeth's money was identified separately from Samuel's is a \$1,000 loan from her to C.E. Perkins on 15 November 1932.¹¹² It is possible that her money was also used for earlier property purchases without being identified as such in Samuel's records. Other loans for which money came from her account included \$2,200 in 1939, \$2,000 in 1943, and \$3,000 in 1946.¹¹³ When she died, her estate included the \$5,000 balance plus interest for a 1947 \$5,500 loan payable to Samuel and Elizabeth.¹¹⁴

In several ways Elizabeth's life reflected the experiences she shared with her father, either directly or indirectly. She was with him as he followed the path to frontier land ownership as his parents had done, settling in the undeveloped Snake Valley. When she was married in 1900, Albert was in the last years of his sheep business and moving from his homestead to serve as postmaster at Smithville. With her husband, land was cleared and a family farm established. Then, using the same business prowess as her father's, they purchased additional land, developed farms, and sold some for a profit. Later they made loans as noted above, providing a valuable service to the community as well as income for their business.

This legacy was further extended to Albert's grandchildren, as the Cordners were able to assist their five children, even during times of economic hardship, by providing them with employment, farms, and homes.¹¹⁵

Notes

¹ Malcolm J. Rohrbough, *The Land Office Business: The Settlement and Administration of American Public Lands, 1789-1837* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1968), xii.

² Wikipedia contributors, "Albert Gallatin," *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Albert_Gallatin&oldid=886587999 (permanent link, last edited on 7 March 2019).

³ Samuel W. Dukant, *History of Kalamazoo County, Michigan: With Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Its Prominent Men and Pioneers* (Philadelphia, Everts & Abbott, 1880), 211, <https://ia801609.us.archive.org/2/items/bad0947.0001.001.umich.edu/bad0947.0001.001.umich.edu.pdf>.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 220.

⁵ "1825 Erie Canal Opened," HistoryCentral, accessed 10 March 2019, <https://www.historycentral.com/Ant/Eirie.html>.

⁶ "Kalamazoo County Directory with a History of the County from its Earliest Settlement, 1869-70," Ancestry.com, *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995*, 116-117, accessed 15 November 2018, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/41199_1220706242_4136-00000?backurl=.

⁷ Dukant, *History of Kalamazoo County*, 101.

⁸ Ancestry.com, *U.S., Selected Federal Census Non-Population Schedules, 1850-1880*; citing 1850 Census Agriculture Schedule for Cooper, Kalamazoo, Michigan; Archive Collection Number T1164, Roll 2, Page 227, Line 8; accessed 21 March 2019, https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?_phsrc=Tvo46&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&indiv=1&db=nonpopcensus&gsfn=barney&gsln=earl&msydy=.

⁹ Pliny Earle, compiler, *The Earle Family: Ralph Earle and His Descendants* (Worcester, Mass: Press of Charles Hamilton, 1888), FamilySearch Books, <https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/>.

¹⁰ Earle, *The Earle Family*, 141.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 141; "Mary Darrow," Ancestry.com, *Michigan, Death Records, 1867-1950*, accessed 19 March 2019, https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/60872/44471_355324.

¹² Dukant, *History of Kalamazoo County*, 387.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 344, 367.

¹⁴ Earle, *The Earle Family*, 140-141; "Selima Ann Earl," Ancestry.com, *U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600-current*, accessed 18 March 2019, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=60525&h=10001328&ssrc=pt&tid=75614322&pid=322089006753&usePUB=true>.

¹⁵ "Townships in Michigan," Michigan Townships Association, accessed 2 March 2019, https://www.michigantownships.org/mi_twps.asp.

¹⁶ Dukant, *History of Kalamazoo County*, 400.

¹⁷ "Cooper Center School," Kalamazoo Public Library, Local History Online, accessed 10 March 2019, <http://www.kpl.gov/local-history/education/rural-schools/cooper-schools/cooper-center-school.aspx>.

¹⁸ Dukant, *History of Kalamazoo County*, 398.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 56.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 109.

²¹ Michigan State Agricultural Society, *Transactions of the State Agricultural Society, with Reports of County Agricultural Societies* (Lansing: Geo. W. Peck, Printer to the State, 1853), 296,

<https://books.google.com/books?client=internal-uds&cd=1&num=8&id=zyIOAAAYAAJ&dq=%22Barney+Earl%22+Kalamazoo,+Michigan+1862&q=Barney+Earl&hl=en#v=onepage&q=Barney%20Earl&f=true>.

²² "Barney Earl," Ancestry.com, *U.S., Appointments of U. S. Postmasters, 1832-1971*, citing NARA Microfilm Publication, M841, 145 rolls; Records of the Post Office Department, Record Group Number 28; Washington, D.C.: National Archives; accessed 21 March 2019, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=1932&h=762472&tid=75614322&pid=>.

²³ Dukant, *History of Kalamazoo County*, 401-402.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 400.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 402, 291; "Henry C Earl," Ancestry.com, *1870 United States Federal Census*, citing *Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo, Michigan*; Roll M593_680; Page 208B; Family History Library Film 552179; accessed 24 March 2019, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=7163&h=28795078&ssrc=pt&tid=75614322&pid=322077905527&usePUB=true>.

²⁶ Dukant, *History of Kalamazoo County*, 402.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 402, 481.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 402; "Norton Briggs," Ancestry.com, *U.S., Appointments of U. S. Postmasters, 1832-1971*, accessed 21 March 2019, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=1932&h=762477&tid=&pid=&usePUB=>.

²⁹ "Kalamazoo Directory: 1860 Village," *Kalamazoo City/County Directories 1860-1935*, Kalamazoo County Genealogical Records, accessed 13 June 2019, <http://kalamazoogenealogy.org/Directories/1860/011.htm>.

³⁰ "Barney Earl," Ancestry.com, *U.S. IRS Tax Assessment Lists, 1862-1918*, accessed 30 May 2019, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=1264&h=8560959&ssrc=pt&tid=75614322&pid=>.

³¹ "Thomas's Kalamazoo Directory and Business Advertiser, 1867-68," Ancestry.com, *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995* [database on-line], accessed 21 March 2019.

³² Ancestry.com, *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995*, "[Kalamazoo County Directory with a History of the County from its Earliest Settlement, 1869-70](#)," James M. Thomas.

³³ Ancestry.com, *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995*, "[Brown's Directory of Kalamazoo, Mich, 1871-72](#)."

³⁴ "Development of the National Cattle Trade," The University of Arizona, accessed 14 November 2018, <https://journals.uair.arizona.edu/index.php/rangelands/article/view/11519/10792>.

³⁵ "The Intersection of Southwest Michigan: Kalamazoo's Railroads," Kalamazoo Public Library, Local History Online, accessed 30 May 2019, <http://www.kpl.gov/local-history/transportation/railroads.aspx>.

³⁶ "Stephen G. Earl," Ancestry.com, *U.S. IRS Tax Assessment Lists, 1862-1918*, citing *Records of the Internal Revenue Service*. Record Group 58, The National Archives at Washington, D.C., accessed 30 May 2019, <https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/irstax/>.

³⁷ Ancestry.com, *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995*, "[Kalamazoo County Directory with a History of the County from its Earliest Settlement, 1869-70](#)," James M. Thomas."

³⁸ Ancestry.com, *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995*, "[Brown's Directory of Kalamazoo, Mich, 1871-72](#),"

³⁹ Ancestry.com, *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995*, "[Kalamazoo, Michigan, City Directory, 1880](#)," Kalamazoo Directory Company.

⁴⁰ "1883 Village," *Kalamazoo City/County Directories 1860-1935*, Kalamazoo County Genealogical Records, accessed 22 March 2019, <http://kalamazoogenealogy.org/Directories/1883%20Vi/033.htm>.

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- ⁴¹ Ancestry.com, *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995*, "[Kalamazoo, Michigan, City Directory, 1899](#)," Kalamazoo Directory Company.
- ⁴² Ancestry.com, *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995*, "[Kalamazoo, Michigan, City Directory, 1901](#)," Ehling Bros. & Everards.
- ⁴³ Ancestry.com, *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995*, "[Kalamazoo, Michigan, City Directory, 1902](#)," Ehling Bros. & Everards.
- ⁴⁴ Ancestry.com, *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995*, "[Kalamazoo, Michigan, City Directory, 1904](#)," Ehling Bros. & Everards.
- ⁴⁵ Ancestry.com; *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995*; "Kalamazoo City Directories;" Ehling Bros. & Everards (1905-1909), R.L. Polk & Co. (1910-1914).
- ⁴⁶ Ancestry.com, *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995*, "Kalamazoo City Directories," 1915-1921, R.L. Polk & Co.
- ⁴⁷ Russel Backus Collection of Samuel Cordner papers; 20th Century Western & Mormon Manuscripts; L. Tom Perry Special Collections, Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University; MS 8613; Diary Book 3.
- ⁴⁸ Ancestry.com; *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995*; Kalamazoo City Directory, 1880; accessed 21 March 2019, <https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2469/7373751?backurl=&ssrc=&backlabel=Return#?imgid=7373804>.
- ⁴⁹ "Boardinghouses: Where the City Was Born," The Boston Globe, 13 January 2013, <https://www.bostonglobe.com/ideas/2013/01/13/boardinghouses-where-city-was-born/>
- ⁵⁰ "City Directory Abbreviations," Genealogy in Time Magazine, accessed 21 March 2019, <http://www.genealogyintime.com/dictionaries/city-directory-abbreviations.html>.
- ⁵¹ City directories for these years have already been cited.
- ⁵² "To Utah by Stagecoach," Utah Humanities, accessed 20 May 2019, <https://www.utahhumanities.org/stories/items/show/296>.
- ⁵³ "A Brief History of Mining in Utah," UtahRails.net, accessed 15 June 2019, <http://utahrails.net/mining/brewster.php>.
- ⁵⁴ Ancestry.com, *U.S. City Directories, 1822-1995*, "[Kalamazoo County Directory with a History of the County from its Earliest Settlement, 1869-70](#)," James M. Thomas.
- ⁵⁵ Barney Earl became incapacitated in 1869 or 1870. A guardian was appointed to manage his affairs in March of 1870. Barney's entry in the 1871 city directory, which indicated he was still a pork dealer, may have been included in order to continue advertising his livestock business while it was being managed by others. Or it may simply reflect the lag in time between directory information collection and publication. (FamilySearch.org Film # 005647614; *Probate records, 1833-1925; Indexes, 1833-ca. 1940* [Kalamazoo County, Michigan, Circuit Court]; Calendar, v. 1-2, 1833-1875; accessed 4 August 2019; <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-L9S1-5ZQ3?i=715&cc=2013878&cat=984880>.)
- ⁵⁶ "From Echo To Park City: The story of Union Pacific's Park City Branch," UtahRails.net, accessed 1 June 2019, <http://utahrails.net/articles/up-park-city.php>.
- ⁵⁷ "A Brief History of The Package Delivery Industry, May 5, 2003," CyberCemetery, accessed 10 June 2019, http://govinfo.library.unt.edu/usps/offices/domestic-finance/usps/docs/parcel_history_final1.doc.
- ⁵⁸ "Stagecoach Line in Salt Lake City," History of the Gandy Family, accessed 20 January 2019, <http://www.gandyfamily.se/stagecoach-line-in-salt-lake-city/>.
- ⁵⁹ Utah Rails.net, "Union Pacific's Park City Branch."

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- ⁶⁰ "Ophir, Utah," Western Mining History, accessed 4 June 2019, <https://westernmininghistory.com/towns/utah/ophir1>; "Ophir," Daily Herald, 11 November 2013, <https://www.heraldextra.com/news/local/38e594b4-4aeb-11e3-9857-001a4bcf887a.html>.
- ⁶¹ Ouida Blanthorn, Compiler; *A History of Toole County* (Salt Lake City, Utah State Historical Society, 1998); 13, 126; <http://www.riversimulator.org/Resources/History/UtahCounties/HistoryOfTooleCounty1996Blanthorn.pdf>.
- ⁶² "Swaner Preserve and EcoCenter," Utah State University, accessed 30 June 2019, https://www.swanerecocoenter.org/preserve_ecocenter/history; "Living history: Over rough roads and through fierce competition, stagecoaches rocked the West," *Salt Lake Tribune*, 21 August 2016, <https://archive.sltrib.com/article.php?id=4257934&itype=CMSID>.
- ⁶³ Samuel Cordner recorded a visit to "Aunt Susie Dorrell" on 19 January 1917 and spoke at her funeral on 21 April 1935. At that time, Elizabeth gave Susan's daughter, Polly, \$40 for burial expenses. (Samuel Cordner Papers, Books 4 and 9.)
- ⁶⁴ FamilySearch.org; *Utah, Birth Certificates, 1903-1914*; (browse: Utah County, 27 February 1907); accessed 5 January 2019; <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9FR-TNJ1?i=27&cc=1390750>.
- ⁶⁵ "To Utah by Stagecoach," Utah Humanities, accessed 6 February 2015, <https://www.utahhumanities.org/stories/items/show/296>.
- ⁶⁶ Anthony Godfrey, *Pony Express National Historic Trail: Historic Resources Study*, (U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1994), Chaps. 6 and 7. https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/poex/hrs/hrs.htm.
- ⁶⁷ Men who later served as witnesses of Albert's eligibility for land under the Homestead Act were required to state how long they had known him. Their answers were not consistent with conclusions here regarding the year of arrival in Snake Valley (or with arrival dates that could be estimated from their different answers). But they only needed to show a reasonable period of acquaintance and their answers were obviously not accurate. Accordingly, their answers are not credible references for determining the year the Earls arrived.
- ⁶⁸ Edward Leo Lyman and Linda King Newell, *A History of Millard County*, Utah Centennial County History Series (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1999), 92-93.
- ⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, 166-167
- ⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, 167.
- ⁷¹ "Garrison," Great Basin Heritage Area Partnership, citing Boyd E. Quate, *Pioneers of Snake Valley, 1865-1935, As Remembered by their Descendants*, accessed 12 October 2018, <http://www.greatbasinheritage.org/garrison-utah>.
- ⁷² Boyd E. Quate, *Pioneers of Snake Valley, 1865-1935, As Remembered by their Descendants* (B.E. Quate / Atlantic Lithography, 1993), 196. Cited in personal communication with Eric Gandy.
- ⁷³ Lyman and Newell, *Millard County*, 167-168.
- ⁷⁴ Marlene Bates, Compiler, *North Snake Valley Part I*, (typed and edited by Ken Hill, 1994), 9. Cited in personal communication with Eric Gandy.
- ⁷⁵ Stella Huntsman Day and Sebrina C. Ekins, comps, *One Hundred Years of History of Millard County (Milestones of Millard)* (Springville: Art City Publishing Company, 1951), 532.
- ⁷⁶ "A Place Called Gandy," History of the Gandy Family, accessed 20 January 2019, <http://www.gandyfamily.se/a-place-called-gandy/>.
- ⁷⁷ Day and Ekins, *Milestones of Millard*, 532.
- ⁷⁸ Lyman and Newell, *Millard County* 176.

⁷⁹ Ancestry.com; U.S., *Selected Federal Census Non-Population Schedules, 1850-1880*; 1850 Census Agriculture Schedule for Cooper.

⁸⁰ The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, *The Deseret Weekly*, Volume 45 (Salt Lake City: Deseret News Publishing Company, 1892), 195-196 (6 August 1892), accessed 25 July 2019, <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=JWPUAAAAMAAJ&printsec=frontcover&pg=GBS.PA196>.

⁸¹ Millard County Recorder's Office, Deed Record Book C-2, page 183 and Deed Record Book C-2, page 187, Available online at FamilySearch.org, "*Deeds and mortgages, 1867-1942*," accessed 3 October 2018, <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZV-D3W7-N?i=181&cat=364339> and <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSZV-D343-5?i=179&cat=364339>. These were metes and bounds surveys, each based on the bearing to a mountain peak. They were titled "Land Certificates" and include the Deed Record and page numbers. The surveys were apparently the first step in obtaining titles, but subsequent steps were not completed. The homestead witness statement forms included space for the witnesses to describe the land on which they resided in terms of quarter section, township, and range. Unlike the other two witnesses to Albert's homestead claim, Mr. Barry provided this information (although he wrote only the section number, not quarter sections). He may have known the section number because of survey monuments in the area, but may have never had his surveys converted to the Public Land Survey System, which would have been required to obtain titles to these land parcels.

⁸² Day and Ekins, *Milestones of Millard*, 533.

⁸³ Mr. Barry stated in his 11 July 1890 testimony regarding Albert's homestead claim that he had lived on his property for 10 years, which implies that he arrived in 1880. This is obviously not correct because his land was surveyed in 1876. The inaccurate dates and estimates of time in the three homestead witness statements are misleading.

⁸⁴ Bates, *North Snake Valley Part I*, 301-302.

⁸⁵ Day and Ekins, *Milestones of Millard*, 532.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 535.

⁸⁷ The Smithville location near the northwest end of the Salt Flat Lake can be found by searching with the FamilySearch.org Places tool (<https://www.familysearch.org/research/places>), earth-3D.com (https://www.earth-3d.com/?eid=5547054_US_S_UT&title=Smithville-UT), or iTouchMap.com (<https://itouchmap.com/?d=1437813&s=UT&f=locale>).

⁸⁸ Bates,, *North Snake Valley Part I*, 10.

⁸⁹ "A Place Called Gandy," History of the Gandy Family, accessed 15 January 2019, <http://www.gandyfamily.se/a-place-called-gandy/>.

⁹⁰ "Isaac's Real Estate," History of the Gandy Family, accessed 23 December 2018, <http://www.gandyfamily.se/isaacs-real-estate/>.

⁹¹ "Francis H. Freeman," Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, General Land Office Records, Document No. 2380, Issued 5/10/1884, accessed 25 July 2019, https://gloreCORDS.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=UT0160_286&docClass=STA&sid=vwzjshbk.05w#patentDetailsTabIndex=0.

⁹² Day and Ekins, *Milestones of Millard*, 530.

⁹³ "Albert G. Earl," Ancestry.com; U.S., *Homestead Records, 1863-1908*; citing Washington, D.C. The National Archives; *Homestead Final Certificates, 1869-1908*; Record Group Title: *Records of the Bureau of Land Management, 1685-2006*; Record Group Number: 49; accessed 25 July 2019; <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi->

[bin/sse.dll? phsrc=2m81834749& phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&indiv=1&dbid=60593&gsfn=Albert%20G.&gsln=Earl&msbdy=](http://www.waymarking.com/gallery/image.aspx?f=1&guid=8edba662-3579-49d6-9d99-5f14ad2f84f3&gid=3).

⁹⁴ "Nevada Historical Marker 39: Panaca," NoeHill, accessed 7 July 2019, <http://www.waymarking.com/gallery/image.aspx?f=1&guid=8edba662-3579-49d6-9d99-5f14ad2f84f3&gid=3>.

⁹⁵ Census.gov, *The Farm Horse*, Fifteenth Census of the United States, Census of Agriculture, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1933, 38, accessed 13 November 2018, <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1930/agriculture-farm-horse/1930sr-farm-horse.pdf>.

⁹⁶ It seems that William C. Barry was not eligible to be a witness. Question 3 on the Testimony of Witness statement form is: "Are you related to claimant or in any way interested in this claim, or are you connected with him in business of any kind?" Mr. Barry's answers were "No," "No," "Not at all." The last two negative answers were not truthful according to the description of their partnership in this Supplement, and statements in books cited herein. However, he may have felt that his answers were justified if they were dissolving their partnership at that time, or because there may have been elements of "their" sheep business that were owned and managed by the two independently. , It appears that frustration with the long delay in the homestead application process resulted in Mr. Barry's involvement at that stage. The other two witnesses gave their testimony at county offices in Fillmore, certified by the deputy county clerk. But Mr. Barry's testimony was given at the U.S. Land Office in Salt Lake City, seemingly in conjunction with an effort by Albert and Mr. Barry to get the process finalized and the patent granted. Whether this is the case or not, the patent was signed just three months later. (That was the erroneous one, the corrected patent followed another two month later.)

⁹⁷ Day and Ekins, *Milestones of Millard*, 532.

⁹⁸ "Albert S Earl," FamilySearch.org; "United States Census of Union Veterans and Widows of the Civil War, 1890," database with images citing NARA microfilm publication M123 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.); FHL microfilm 338,262; accessed 11 March 2018; <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K8S7-5P8>. Although most records of the 1890 U.S. Census were destroyed by fire, Veterans Schedules for some states survived. The entry in the census for Albert is among those. His middle initial was erroneously recorded as "S," but his identity is verified by the details of his military service that are included on the record.

⁹⁹ "Thomas Rhoades," Ancestry.com, *U.S., Appointments of U. S. Postmasters, 1832-1971*, .accessed 3 October 2018, <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll? phsrc=2m8-622206& phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=>.

¹⁰⁰ Lyman and Newell, *Millard County*, 176.

¹⁰¹ Ibid., 175.

¹⁰² Day and Ekins, *Milestones of Millard*, 533.

¹⁰³ "The Blaine Club," The Salt Lake Tribune (7 May 1895), <https://www.newspapers.com/>.

¹⁰⁴ "Pensions Granted," The Salt Lake Tribune and The Salt Lake Herald (6 May 1900), <https://www.newspapers.com/>.

¹⁰⁵ "Albert G. Earl," Ancestry.com, *U.S., Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934*, citing The National Archives at Washington, D.C.; Washington, D.C.; Record Group Title: Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs, 1773 - 2007; Record Group Number: 15; Series Title: *U.S., Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934*; Series Number: T288; accessed 25 July 2019; <https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll? phsrc=2m8-348627& phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=>.

¹⁰⁶ Samuel Cordner Papers, Diary Book 4, 6 January 1917; and Book 13, 9 July 1950.

¹⁰⁷ "CPI Inflation Calculator," Alioth LLC, accessed 15 July 2019, <https://www.officialdata.org/>.

¹⁰⁸ District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, in and for Utah County, State of Utah; Albert G. Earl Estate; Probate No. 1811; Final Report and Account of Administratrix and Petition for Distribution; 1 July 1910.

¹⁰⁹ District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Utah in and for Utah County, Probate Division; Elizabeth E. Cordner Estate; Probate No. 9610; Inventory and Appraisement; (Record 16, Page 437); 20 June 1949.

¹¹⁰ Samuel Cordner Papers, Commentary, 32-38.

¹¹¹ Elvira Carson died in 1908. She received the following from John Carson's estate after his death in 1895 (with estimated value): $\frac{1}{4}$ interest in a grist mill and mill site (\$212.50), 1 acre of land (\$50.00), 5 X 10 rod land parcel (\$5.00), 1 share stock in Provo Woolen Mills (\$50.00); (total \$317.50). The balance of his estate went to the five minor children of his other wife, Emma Partridge. (John Carson Estate; Decree Allowing Account, and Summary Distribution; District Court of the Fourth Judicial District; 6 June 1905.)

¹¹² Samuel Cordner Papers, Part IV, Ledger #3, 29.

¹¹³ Ibid., 8, 24, 25, 32.

¹¹⁴ District Court of the Fourth Judicial District, Elizabeth E. Cordner Estate.

¹¹⁵ Samuel Cordner Papers, Commentary, 39.

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Attachment A

Barney Earl Homestead Certificates

Certificate
No. 3850

The United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas Barney Earl, of New-York City, has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Brownson, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Barney Earl, according to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1850, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the East half of the South-East quarter, and the South-East quarter of the North-East quarter of Section Seventeen in Township one, South, of Range eleven, West, in the district of lands subject to sale at Brownson, Michigan Territory, containing one hundred and twenty acres, according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Barney Earl

NOW KNOW YE, That the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, unto the said Barney Earl, and to his heirs, the said tract above described:

To have and to hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, therunto belonging, unto the said Barney Earl and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, Andrew Jackson,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the fifth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the fortieth.

By the President.

Andrew Jackson,

Ethan A. Brown, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

{Certificate
No. 3851

The United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas Barney Earl, of New-York city, has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Cronson, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Barney Earl, according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the West of the South-East quarter of Section eight, in Township one, South, of Range eleven, West, in the district of lands subject to sale at Cronson, Michigan Territory, containing eighty acres,

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Barney Earl.

NOW KNOW YE, That the **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, unto the said Barney Earl

and to his heirs, the said tract above described. We have and to hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances of whatever nature, therunto belonging, unto the said Barney Earl and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, Andrew Jackson,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the sixtieth.

By the President.

Andrew Jackson,

Ethan A. Brown, *Secy*
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Attachment B

Albert G. Earl Homestead Documents

Settlement Feb 1st 1886

(Soldiers' and Sailors' Homesteads under act June 8, 1872.)

HOMESTEAD.

APPLICATION }

No. 7273 }

Land Office at Sault Ste City Mich
Feb 16th, 1886.

I, Albert G. Earl of Millard County
Mont Territory, do hereby apply to enter, under the provisions of
the act of June 8, 1872, amendatory of an act entitled "An act to enable honorably
discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to secure homesteads
on the public domain," the SE¹ NE¹, W² NE¹, and NW¹ SE¹
of Section 21, in Township 18 S, of
Range 19 N., containing 160 acres,
and for which I filed my declaration on the _____ day
of _____, 187, through _____
my duly-appointed agent.

Albert G Earl

Land Office at Sault Ste City Mich
Feb 16th, 1886.

I, H. Webb, Register of the Land Office, do
hereby certify that Albert G. Earl filed the above application
at this Office on the 16th day of Feb, 1886,
and that he has taken the oath and paid the fees and commissions prescribed by law.

H Webb

Register.

AFFIDAVIT.

No. _____

Land Office at

Saukate City West
Feb 16, 1886.

I, Albert G. Earl of _____, do solemnly swear that I am a native born citizen of the U.S. of the age of twenty-one years and a citizen of the United States; that I served for ninety days in Co. K 19th Mich. Inf Regiment United States Volunteers; that I was mustered into the United States military service the 13th day of July, 1862, and was honorably discharged therefrom on the 10th day of June, 1865; that I have since borne true allegiance to the Government; and that I have made my application No. 7273 to enter a tract of land under the provisions of the act of June 8, 1872, giving homesteads to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children; that I have made said application in good faith; and that I take said homestead for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and for my own exclusive use and benefit, and for the use and benefit of no other person or persons whomsoever; and that I have not heretofore acquired a title to a tract of land under this, or the original homestead law, approved May 20, 1862, or the amendments thereto, or voluntarily relinquished, or abandoned, an entry heretofore made under said acts: So help me God.

Albert G. Earl

Sworn and subscribed to before me, D Webb
Register of the Land Office at Saukate City West
this 16th day of Feb, 1886.

D Webb

Register.

S. Act.

Settlements *Ind 1, 1883*

[4-138.]

Receiver's Duplicate Receipt No.

7273

Application No.

7273

HOMESTEAD.

Receiver's Office,

Sanhakey Dist
Feb 16, 1886

RECEIVED of *Albert G. Earl* the sum
of *Sixteen* dollars *—* cents;

being the amount of fee and compensation of Register and Receiver for the
entry of *SE¹ NE¹ W¹ NE¹ NW¹ SE¹* of Section *21* in
Township *18 S* of Range *19 W*, under
Section 2290, Revised Statutes of the United States.

[Signature]

Receiver.

\$ 16.00

NOTE.—It is required of the homestead settler that he shall reside upon and cultivate the land embraced in his homestead entry for a period of five years from the time of filing the affidavit, being also the date of entry. An abandonment of the land for more than six months works a forfeiture of the claim. Further, within two years from the expiration of the said five years he must file proof of his actual settlement and cultivation, failing to do which, his entry will be canceled. If the settler does not wish to remain five years on his tract, he can, at any time after six months, pay for it with cash or land warrants, upon making proof of settlement and cultivation from date of filing affidavit to the time of payment.

HOMESTEAD PROOF.

Final Affidavit Required of Homestead Claimants.

SECTION 2291 OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES.

I, Albert G. Earl, having made a Homestead entry
of the SE¹ NE¹ W¹ NE¹ NW¹ SE¹ section No. 21
in Township No. 18 S of range No. 19 W, subject to entry at Sawtooth
Mun. Utah under section No. 2289 of the Revised Statutes
of the United States, do now apply to perfect my claim thereto by virtue of section No. 2291 of the
Revised Statutes of the United States; and for that purpose do solemnly Swear that
I am a citizen of the United States; that I have made actual settlement upon and have cultivated said
land, having resided thereon since the seventh day of March, 18 83
to the present time; that no part of said land has been alienated, except as provided in section 2288 of the
Revised Statutes, but that I am the sole *bona fide* owner as an actual settler; that I will bear true alle-
giance to the Government of the United States; and further, that I have not heretofore perfected or aban-
doned an entry made under the homestead laws of the United States.

Albert G. Earl
I, J. Robison Clerk of the County Court
of Millard County Utah, do hereby certify that the above affidavit was subscribed
and sworn to before me this 16th day of March, 18 87
and that the judge of the court is absent
J. Robison Clerk of the
County Court of Millard County
Utah
By J. Miles Deputy Clerk

Copy.

To All whom it May Concern

Know Ye, That Albert G. Carl, Corporal
of Captain John F. Hart Company (K) 19th Regiment
of Michigan Infantry Volunteers who was enrolled on
the Thirtieth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty two
to serve three years or during the war is hereby discharged from
the Service of of the United States this Tenth day of June 1865
at New Washington D. C. by order of G. O. 11. 1865. Subscribed
from A. G. O. May 25. 1865.

Said Albert G. Carl was born in Cooper in the State of
Michigan is twenty years of age five feet four inches high
Light Complexion Blue Eyes Brown hair and by occupation
when enrolled a farmer.

Given at New Washington D. C. this Tenth
day of June 1865. (signed) Robt E. Becker

Capt A. G. O. & his Co. A. C.

signed Lewis A. Labadie
1st Lt. 19th Mich Infy Co.

Mustering Officer

A. S. Land Officer
Sassakety Mich Mich 30. 87

I hereby certify the foregoing to be
a true full and correct Copy

D. Webb

Register

HOMESTEAD, PRE-EMPTION, AND COMMUTATION PROOF.

TESTIMONY OF CLAIMANT.

Full and Specific Answers must be given to each Question. Evasive Answers will be Fatal to the Proof.

Albert G. Earl

claimant, being first duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Question 1.—What is your correct name, your age, and occupation? If employed by any person, state by whom.

Ans. *Albert G. Earl 41 years old, farming on my Homestead*

Ques. 2.—What is your post-office address?

Ans. *Burbank, Millard County Utah*

Ques. 3.—Are you the identical person who made pre-emption filing No. _____ for homestead entry No. *4273* at the

Salt Lake City land office on the *16th* day of *February*, 188*6*, and

what is the true description of the land now claimed by you?

Ans. *Yes, the SE¹ NE¹, W¹ NE¹, NW¹ SE¹ Sec 21. Tp 18S R. 19 W. Salt Lake Meridian Utah*

Ques. 4.—Where did you live before settling upon this land, and what was your occupation?

Ans. *I farmed on leased lands in Millard County Utah.*

Ques. 5.—Are you a citizen of the United States, or have you declared your intention to become such?

Ans. *Yes, native born*

(In case the party is of foreign birth, a copy of his declaration of intention to become a citizen or full naturalization certificate, officially certified, must be filed with the case. The latter is only required in final homestead entries.)

Ques. 6.—Are you interested in any other entry or filing than the one upon which you now seek to make proof?

Ans. *No. I am not.*

Ques. 7.—Have you ever made a pre-emption filing for any other tract of land, or made any other homestead entry or filing or entry of any kind? (Answer each question separately, describe the land, and state what disposition you made of your claim.)

Ans. *Never made filing or Entry for lands of any kind.*

Ques. 8.—Is your present claim within the limits of an incorporated town or selected site of a city or town, or used in any way for trade and business?

Ans. *No. it is not.*

Ques. 9.—What is the character of the land? Is it timber, mountainous, prairie, grazing, or ordinary agricultural land? State its kind and quality, and for what purpose it is most valuable.

Ans. *It lies in a valley, and is ordinary agricultural land and best adapted to raising of grain, hay, or cereals*

Ques. 10.—Is the land valuable for coal, iron, stone, or minerals of any kind? Has any coal or other minerals been discovered thereon, or is any coal or mineral known to be contained therein? Are there any indications of coal, salines, or minerals of any kind on the land? If so, describe what they are.

Ans. *No.*

Ques. 11.—If the land is timber land, state the kind, quality, and amount of timber thereon at date of initiating your claim, the amount still standing, how much has been cut and removed, and by whom, and whether the same has been disposed of, and to whom; also whether any other person than yourself has any interest in the timber, and if so, what kind of interest.

Ans. *No It is not.*

Ques. 12.—If the land is used for grazing purposes, state how and by whom it is so used, and whether it is within any stock range or fence or other inclosure, and who owns or controls the range or inclosure.

Ans. *This land is used by myself, and not by other parties*

Ques. 13.—When did you first make an actual personal settlement on this land? State what you did to make such settlement, and the character and value of the improvements you then placed upon the land.

Ans. *In March 1883 I moved on the land took my family I put a house on the land value \$200*

Ques. 14.—Was the land occupied by any other person when you made such settlement? If so, state who lived there, and how you obtained possession.

Ans. *No. it was not.*

Ques. 15.—When did you actually move on this land and commence living permanently thereon?

Ans. *March 1883*

Ques. 16.—Where has been your actual personal residence and home during the whole time since the date of this filing or entry?

Ans. *on this Homestead*

Ques. 17.—Has your residence on the land now claimed been actual or constructive, continuous or at intervals? Explain what you mean by actual continuous residence.

Ans. *I have made actual residence on the land with my family. I did not make any constructive residence of it, but made this my home for self and family*

Ques. 18.—Have you resided or boarded elsewhere than on this land since commencing your residence thereon? If so, state when and where, how often, and for how long?

Ans. *No*

Ques. 19.—Where have you voted since establishing residence on this land, and where did you last vote, and how long have you voted there?

Ans. *There is no voting precinct near, so I have not voted since living here*

Ques. 20.—How many times have you been absent from said tract since you commenced actual residence thereon? Give the dates when each absence commenced and terminated, and the cause therefor.

Ans. *I have not been absent*

Ques. 21.—Have you a family, and of whom does your family consist?

Ans. *Yes, wife and 2 children*

Ques. 22.—Has your family resided with you on this claim? If so, state when they moved on the land, how long they have lived there, and whether they actually reside there still.

Ans. *Yes*

Ques. 23.—If your family has been absent any part of the time since moving on the land, state the causes for and the dates when each absence commenced and terminated.

Ans. *My family resided with me since moving on this land*

Ques. 24.—When and by whom was your house built? Is it habitable at all seasons of the year?

Ans. *built by myself before moving on the land. It is habitable at all seasons*

Ques. 25.—Did you and your family live in said house during all of each or any winter since the date of your filing or entry? If not, state the duration and causes of each absence.

Ans. *Yes*

Ques. 26.—If your family has not lived with you on this claim since the date of your filing or entry, state the causes therefor, where they did reside, and where they are now living.

Ans. *They have. They are living with me on this Homestead*

Ques. 27.—Do you own any other residence ~~less~~ than the one now on your claim? If so, state where, and who occupies the same.

Ans. *No I do not*

Ques. 28.—Describe fully the house on this claim, giving value thereof; also describe fully all other improvements thereon of whatever kind, giving the value of each and total value of all improvements.

Ans. *It is a log house 16 x 20 ft with a lumber addition, val \$200. Stable \$25. Corners \$50. Two Cellars and a well*

Ques. 29.—What farm implements do you own and use on this claim? State kind and number, and how long you have owned the same.

Ans. *One wagon one plow, one saw, one mowing machine, one cattle, have owned them for four years*

Ques. 30.—What domestic animals and live stock do you own and keep on this claim? State kind and number of each kind.

Ans. *12 horses, 1 Cow, 1 dog.*

Ques. 31.—State what articles of furniture of every kind you keep and use in your residence on this claim, and how long you have had them there.

Ans. *Bed and Bedding, chairs, table, washstand, Sewing Machine and Crockery and Cookery utensils and much household articles*

Ques. 32.—Have you any personal property or live stock of any kind elsewhere than on this claim? If so, describe the same, and state where the same is kept.

Ans. *No*

Ques. 33.—How many seasons have you raised crops on this land, and what kind of crops have you raised each season?

Ans. *Three*

Ques. 34.—How many acres have you put in crops each year, and how much did you raise? State the amount in bushels of each kind.

Ans. *10 acres about 200 bush. Barley, 100 bush. Oats 100 bush. Potatoes & Vegetables*

Ques. 35.—Have you the land in crop this year, or is it prepared for cropping the coming season? How much of the land is so cropped or prepared?

Ans. *about 25 acres*

Ques. 36.—Do you carry on any trade, profession, or business elsewhere than on this land? If so, state what business you have been engaged in while claiming this land, where it was carried on, and the distance from your claim.

Ans. *No*

Ques. 37.—If you have been employed in working for others away from this claim since you established residence thereon, state when, where, and for whom, in what occupation or capacity, how long you have so worked, and where you staid and lived during that time.

Ans. *I have not.*

Ques. 38.—Where are you assessed for taxes, personal, real estate, or license, and when and where have you paid taxes since claiming this land?

Ans. *Fillmore, Millard County, Neb.*

Ques. 39.—Are the improvements on this land assessed for taxes; if so, at what valuation? Have such taxes been paid; if so, when and by whom?

Ans. *Yes. I paid \$2⁶⁰ last year*

Ques. 40.—What use is made of this land, and who, besides yourself and family, uses it or causes it to be used?

Ans. *It is used farming exclusively by me*

Ques. 41.—Have you sold, transferred, or mortgaged this land, or offered or agreed to sell or dispose of it, and at what price?

Ans. *No*

Ques. 42.—Do you make this entry in the interest or for the benefit of any one else, or has any person other than yourself and family any interest, immediate or prospective, in this entry? If so, state for whom the entry is made.

Ans. *For my sole benefit*

Ques. 43.—Has any person paid your expenses for making this entry, or paid you wages or a salary on condition that you make said entry, or agreed to do either, or agreed to pay the entry money for you, or to pay the fees or commissions, with the agreement or understanding that you will deed the land after entry is made?

Ans. *No*

Ques. 44.—Do you make this entry in good faith, for the exclusive purpose of a home and farm for yourself and family?

Ans. *Yes*

[Signature of claimant.]

Albert G. Earl

I HEREBY CERTIFY that each question in the foregoing deposition was orally propounded to the said *Albert*

G. Earl

and the foregoing answers severally given by him thereto before he signed the same and after being sworn according to law; that the said *Albert G. Earl* is to me personally known (or satisfactorily identified by _____) as the person he represents himself to be in making this

proof; that I have called his attention to the laws and penalties against false swearing, and that the foregoing deposition was sworn to and subscribed before me this *21st* day of *March*, A. D. 188*7*

and that the

R. Robinson Clerk of the
County Court of Millard County, Neb.
for his sole signature

[4-3689a.]

TESTIMONY OF CLAIMANT.

Precedence No.

Order No.

Orig. Ill. No.

7273

R. C. No.

3643

NAME OF CLAIMANT.

Albert G. Earl

LAND OFFICE AT

Lawrenceburg, Ark.

Approved:

R. M. M.

Register.

Receiver.

[200-100 M.]

HOMESTEAD.

Land Office at

*Savannah Ga**Dec 30, 1887*

FINAL CERTIFICATE,

No. *3473*

APPLICATION,

No. *7273*

It is hereby certified That, pursuant to the provisions of Section No. 2291, Revised Statutes of the United States, *Albert G. Earl* has made payment in full for *SE¹ & NE¹*

W¹ & NE¹, and
NW¹ SE¹

of Section No. *21*, in Township No. *18 South*, of Range No. *17 West*, of the *Quincy* Principal Meridian, containing *160* acres.

Now, therefore, be it known, That on presentation of this Certificate to the COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, the said *Albert G. Earl*

it be etc.

D Webb

Register.

+ 19 See Recd

1887-3-26
1883-3
4-0
(4-647.)

F. C. ~~_____~~ No. 3643
District, Salt Lake City
No. of acres, 160
Errors in description, none

Date of Settlement, Mch. 1883
" " Entry (in Hds.), Feb. 16, 1886
" " Residence, Mch. 1883
" " Proof, Mch. 26, 1887
" Advertisd, " "
" of Certificate, Mch. 30, 1887
Officer taking proof, Clark
" advertised, Co. Court
No. of weeks advertised, —
Proof by Clmt., Widow Hein, Adm. Gen.
Improvements, log house 16x20 ft.
lumber addition, stable,
corrals 2 cellars + a well
Value of \$200 clmt. statement as to value
Acres broken, 10
" in crop, 1/2; No. of seasons, 3
Kind of crops, barley, oats, potatoes & veg.
Residence claimed, 4 Yrs., 0 Mos., — Days.
Military ~~or~~ Naval service claimed, 2 yrs. 10 mos. 10 days
" " " " verified, " "
No. of absences, none
Total duration, —
Cause, —
Native-born—~~Naturalized~~,
Claimant's family, wife + 2 children
Supplemental proof, none

Papers missing, Publisher's Aff.
REMARKS, one witness says he believes
the improvements to be as clmt.
states but that he himself has
not seen them. As to Judge's
affidavit, it is not sufficient.

Examined 4 day of Feb., 1889.
R. H. Marshall
Examiner.

6-252 [OVER.]

one witness values them at \$840
12 acres, 1 cor., 1 hog, furniture, & animals.

Witnesses value the improvements



(4-405.)

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Homestead Certificate No. 3646 APPLICATION 79.73 of the LAND OFFICE at Salt Lake Territory

approved 20th May, 1862, "To secure Homesteads to actual Settlers on the Public Domain," and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of Albert G. Earl has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the South East quarter of the North East quarter and the North West quarter of the South East quarter of section seven, Town 10 North, Range 10 East of Salt Lake Meridian in Utah Territory containing one hundred and eighty acres.

according to the Official Plat of the survey of the said Land returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the SURVEYOR GENERAL:

Now know ye, That there is, therefore, granted by the United States unto the said Albert G. Earl the tract of Land above described: To have and to hold the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said Albert G. Earl and his heirs and assigns forever; subject to the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts, and also subject to the right of the proprietor of a vein or lode to extract and remove his ore therefrom, should the same be found to penetrate or intersect the premises hereby granted, as provided by law.

In testimony whereof, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety

By the President: Benjamin Harrison, Secretary: Ellen Hayward, Recorder of the General Land Office.



RECORDED, Vol. 8, Page 481



The United States of America,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Patent Certificate No. 3643
Application 7273

Whereas, There has been deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Salt Lake Utah Territory, whereby it appears that, pursuant to the Act of Congress approved 20th May, 1862, "To secure Homesteads to actual Settlers on the Public Domain," and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of *Albert G. Earl*

has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the South East quarter of the North East quarter, the West half of the North East quarter and the North West quarter of the South East quarter of Section twenty-one, in Township eighteen South of Range nineteen West of Salt Lake Meridian, in Utah Territory, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

according to the Official Plot of the survey of said Land, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General.

Now know ye that there is, therefore, granted by the United States unto the said *Albert G. Earl*,

the tract of Land above described: To have and to hold the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said *Albert G. Earl*, and to his heirs and assigns forever; subject to any vested and reserved water rights for mining, agriculture, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts, and also subject to the right of the proprietor of a vein or lode to extract and remove his ore therefrom, should the same be found to penetrate or intersect the premises hereby granted, as provided by law. This patent is issued in lieu of an erroneous one dated October 13, 1896, which has been canceled.

In testimony whereof, I, *Benjamin Harrison*, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Plot of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the twenty-seventh day of *December*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *ninety* and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and *fifteenth*.

By the President: *Benjamin Harrison*
By *M. M. Lean*, Secretary.
J. M. Townsend, Recorder of the General Land Office.

Earl, Albert G., Land Patent No. 3643, General Land Office Records. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, <https://gloreports.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=%UT0200.077&docClass=STA&sid=w3x0120n.z3f#patentDetailsTabIndex=1>.

4967

DEED

THIS INSTRUMENT, made the Sixteenth day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety one Between A. G. Earl party of the first part, and E. W. Meecham party of the second part, the party of the second part, WITNESSETH, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Five Hundred Dollars lawful money of the United States of America, to me in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained, sold, aliened, remised, released, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents, does grant, bargain, sell alien, remise, release convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all Property described as follows:

The Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter the West half of the Northeast quarter and the Northwest quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section Twenty one in Township Eighteen South, of Range nineteen west of Salt Lake Meridian, in Utah Territory, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the rents, issues and profits thereof, and also all the estate, right, title interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as will in law as in equity, of the said party of the first part, of, in or to the said premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, all and singular the said premises, together with the appurtenances unto the said party of the second part, and heirs and assigns forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of
W. C. Barry
Josiah Smith

Albert G. Earl (SEAL)

Recorded Nov. 4, 1919 at 10:10 A. M.

Bertha Warner, County Recorder.

Homestead deed of sale to Emery William Meecham. (Personal communication with Michael Sperry citing Millard County Recorder's Office, Deed Record Book 2, page 602.)