

STATE OF NEVADA

**PROOF OF APPROPRIATION OF WATER FOR STOCK WATERING
OR WILDLIFE PURPOSES**

Corporation of the Presiding Bishop

(1) Name of claimant of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, a Utah Corporation Sole

50 East North Temple, 12th Floor

of

Salt Lake City

Street Address or PO Box

City or Town

Utah 84150

State and ZIP Code

(2) Source of water Layton Spring

Name of natural water source

(3) The water is diverted by:

Water is used at a trough and pond.

Dam, ditch, pipe line, natural channel, spring area, etc.

(4) The water is diverted at the following point(s):

Within the NW¼SE¼ Section 4, T. 14N., R. 67E., M.D.M., or at a point from which the E¼ Corner of said Section 4 bears N. 82° 25' E., a distance of 1,960 feet. (Layton Spring)

Please refer to accompanying map.

Describe as being within a 40-acre subdivision of public survey, and by course and distance to a section corner. If on unsurveyed land it should be stated. Diversion over a channel reach must be described by course and distance to a section corner for both the beginning and end of such.

(5) The water is impounded in Trough and Pond

Troughs, tanks, pools, reservoir, natural channel, etc.

(6) The construction of the ditch or other works was begun _____ prior to the 1880s

and completed see attached enclosures Date _____

(7) The nature of the claimant's title to the land upon which the source of water and place of use are located is:
The Corporation of the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a Utah corporation sole (CPB), through a related subsidiary (Delamar Valley Livestock) holds a Bureau of Land Management grazing permit for the Bastian Creek Allotment within which this spring source is located. ***See Remarks

Patented, deeded, public domain with grazing permit, etc.

(8) The claimant's water right was not recorded in the office of the County Recorder of

White Pine County, at Page _____ of Book _____ of _____

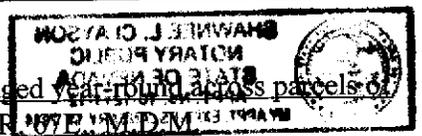
NOTE - Failure to record in the county in no way invalidates a water right, but if water right was so recorded, supply full information under (8).

(9) The approximate number of animals watered by the claimant during the first year _____ 1870s and 1880s

was 1,000+ cattle 250+ horses _____ sheep or wildlife (describe) _____ Also see attachments

The watering was conducted during each of the following months:

Herds of cattle and horses raised in the vicinity of the Cleveland Ranch were managed year-round across parcels of private land and public rangeland in north Spring Valley from T. 19N. to T. 11N., R. 67E., M.D.M.



13A-MCF

(10) The approximate number of animals watered by the claimant in subsequent years was as follows:
The number of animals watered in subsequent years likely fluctuated based on owners and management strategies implemented by each. At present, the CPB runs a maximum of approximately 1,750 head of mother cows, 70 bulls and 300 replacement heifers among their management units in north Spring Valley including deeded land and public land grazing permits.

If water was not used, or used in reduced quantity at any time, full information as to causes and duration of non-use should be given.

(11) The amount of water which has been necessary to be diverted for this purpose has been

Up to 0.12 cubic feet per second.

448.83 gallons per minute equals 1 cubic foot per second

(12) The works are located at:

within the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 4, T. 14N., R. 67E., M.D.M.

Describe as being within a 40-acre subdivision, section, township and range of public survey. If on unsurveyed land, it should be stated.

Remarks

***Related to (7): Per mapping provided by the BLM, Layton Spring appears to be slightly outside (east) of the Negro Creek Allotment boundary; however, per field investigations the actual allotment fence is east of the Spring.

See Enclosure 1 "History of Current Land Holdings held by CPB in North Spring Valley, Nevada"

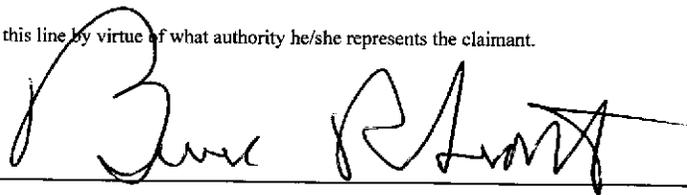
See Enclosure 2 "Overview of Current Ranching Operations Conducted by CPB in north Spring Valley, Nevada"

Also, reference is made to the following Proofs of Appropriation for further history on the development of the Cleveland Ranch and Negro Creek Homestead, both currently held by CPB: V00790, V01217, V01218, V02817-V02828, and V01080.

The undersigned, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the facts relative to the appropriation of water by the claimant _____ are full and correct to the best of his/her knowledge and belief.

If proof is not made by claimant, deponent should state on this line by virtue of what authority he/she represents the claimant.

By _____



Bruce R. Scott, Agent

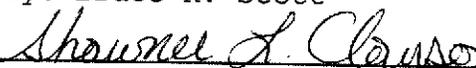
Resource Concepts, Inc.

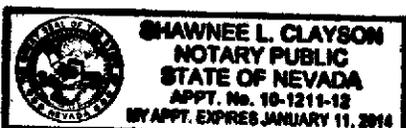
340 N. Minnesota Street, Carson City, Nevada 89703

Telephone No. (775) 883-1600

State of Nevada
County of Carson City

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 23rd day of August, 2011
By: Bruce R. Scott


Signature of Notary Public



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Enclosure 1

**History of Current Land Holdings held by Corporation of the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, a Utah Corporation, Sole (CPB)
in north Spring Valley, Nevada**

Cleveland Ranch

1. Records and histories for White Pine County indicate that ranching and cattle business began in the area of the existing Cleveland Ranch as early as the late 1860's or early 1870's.
 - a. NEV 979.315 Effie Reed pp 180, The Cleveland Empire (Attachment B)
 - b. History of Cleveland Ranch, Leona Healey, 2006, pp 18-19, copy of Nevada History, pp 103-105 (Attachment D)
2. Daniel Murphy and Abner C. Cleveland partnered during the 1870's in a ranch and cattle business on the Cleveland Ranch properties.
 - a. History of Nevada, 1881, Thompson & West 979.3 NEV (Attachment A)
 - b. NEV 979.315 Effie Reed pp 180, The Cleveland Empire (Attachment B)
 - c. Golden Fleece of Nevada, Clel Georgetta, White Pine Cty Lib 636.NV Ely, NV (Attachment C)
 - d. "East Nevada Reverses Memory of 'Old Cleve'", Salt Lake Tribune, March 21, 1940 (Attachment F)
3. When Daniel Murphy died in 1882, Cleveland purchased the land from Daniel Murphy's son and continued to build his cattle herds.
 - a. NEV 979.315 Effie Reed pp 180, The Cleveland Empire (Attachment B)
 - b. "East Nevada Reverses Memory of 'Old Cleve'", Salt Lake Tribune, March 21, 1940 (Attachment F)
4. Cleveland first brought in Hereford cattle in 1881 and in 1884 acquired some additional Herefords from a Missouri breeder.
 - a. History of Nevada, 1881, Thompson & West 979.3 NEV (Attachment A)
 - b. NEV 979.315 Effie Reed pp 180, The Cleveland Empire (Attachment B)
 - c. History of Cleveland Ranch, Leona Healey, 2006, pp 18-19, copy of Nevada History, pp 103-105 (Attachment D)

d. Golden Fleece of Nevada, Clel Georgetta, White Pine Cty Lib 636.NV Ely, NV, pp 477 referencing brand book (Attachment G)

5. In 1885 Cleveland went to Philadelphia to buy Herefords. In 1898 Cleveland brought an additional herd from Chicago. He also raised Shorthorn cattle.

a. History of Cleveland Ranch, Leona Healey, 2006, pp 18-19, copy of Nevada History, pp 103-105 (Attachment D)

b. "East Nevada Reverses Memory of 'Old Cleve'", Salt Lake Tribune, March 21, 1940 (Attachment F)

6. The number of cattle on the ranch during the time periods from 1870 to 1905 was in the thousands.

a. White Pine News, Thursday, September 3, 1903, Article on Death of A.C. Cleveland. (Attachment E).

b. "East Nevada Reverses Memory of 'Old Cleve'", Salt Lake Tribune, March 21, 1940 (Attachment F)

7. The size of the Cleveland Ranch was thousands of acres reaching as much as twelve thousand acres and in addition there were thousands of acres in range rights. That included the Bastian Creek area.

a. "East Nevada Reverses Memory of 'Old Cleve'", Salt Lake Tribune, March 21, 1940 (Attachment F)

b. Copy of White Pine County Property Records, Indenture selling Cleveland Ranch, October 14, 1909, referencing ranch size and location, 12,000 acres and referenced sections include parts of Townships 16N and 15 N, Range 67 East (southern springs and Bastian Creek areas) and referencing the transfer of water rights (Attachment H)

c. Interview with Gordon Swallow, History of Cleveland Ranch, Leona Healey, 2006, pp 317-319, (Attachment I)

d. Interview with Hank Yelland, History of Cleveland Ranch, Leona Healey, 2006, pp 333, Bastian Creek part of Cleveland Ranch area (Attachment J)

e. Patrons Directory, p 677 copy, History of Cleveland Ranch, Leona Healey, 2006, p 393 (Attachment K)

8. Abner C. Cleveland operated the ranch and cattle business until he died in 1903. The ranch has continued to be operated to the present day as a cattle operation under different ownerships.

a. "East Nevada Reverses Memory of 'Old Cleve'", Salt Lake Tribune, March 21, 1940 (Attachment F)

b. Golden Fleece of Nevada, Clel Georgetta, White Pine Cty Lib 636.NV Ely, NV, pp 321 (Attachment G)

9. Kate Cleveland sold to Thomas Judd on October 11, 1909 (General Index White Pine Co Records) (Attachment L)
10. Thomas Judd sold to Heber Wells on October 14, 1909 (General Index White Pine Co Records) (Attachment L)
11. Heber Wells sold to Adams-McGill on October 14, 1909 (Attachment H)
12. Adams-McGill sold to R. R. Nance on May 24, 1932 (General Index White Pine County and partial copy of deed) (Attachment M)
13. R. R. Nance sold to John Chachas on Dec 23, 1947 (General Index White Pine County) (Attachment N). The notation in the index reads it includes "water rights, range rights and land"
14. Chachas sold to Jarold and Junior Robison and Frank Davies in 1976 (Cleveland Ranch History, pp. 180, 186) (Attachment O)
15. Robison/Davies sold to Richard Moody, January 15, 1979 (Cleveland Ranch History, pp 188-189) (Attachment P)
16. Richard Moody sold to Dale and Lonnie Gubler in 1987 (Cleveland Ranch History, p 188) (Attachment P)
17. Gubler sold to CPB on March 14, 2000. (Attachment Q). The deed references specific water rights numbers as well as all appurtenances.

Rogers Ranch

1. George Washington Rogers acquired the Ranch in 1916 (History of Cleveland Ranch, Leona Healey, 2006, pp 363, history from Rogers Family) (Attachment R)
2. Son Bert Rogers sold to Alan Johnson in 1996. (History of Cleveland Ranch, Leona Healey, 2006, pp 347 (Attachment S)
3. Alan Johnson sold to CPB in November of 2001

Negro Creek Homestead

1. Clel Georgetta sold to Cleveland in 1880 and Cleveland sold to Yelland who lived there until 1907 (White Pine Lang Syne, Effie O. Read, NEV 979.315 REA library Ely, Nevada, pp. 130-131, 179) (Attachment T)
2. Yelland sold to CR George, Glen Starkweather, and Emmett Schofield in 1907 (Ely Mining Expositor, Nov 21, 1907) (Attachment U)

Attachment A

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W. Cleveland

HISTORY OF NEVADA 1881 THOMPSON & WEST 979.3 NEV

A. C. CLEVELAND.

THE subject of the following sketch is a native of the State of Maine, and was born at Skowhegan, Somerset County. He remained in his native State until he reached the age of seventeen. During his life there he acquired a fair education, and in January, 1858, started for California on the steamer *Star of the West*, the boat that was the first fired upon by the rebels during the war of the Rebellion. Upon reaching the Pacific Coast, Mr. Cleveland engaged in mining in Tuolumne and Calaveras Counties, until 1862 when he went to Plumas County and engaged in the stock business. In May, 1863, he crossed the mountains to Nevada, and located in Virginia City. His business at that place was principally mining. In 1865 he went to Washoe County and engaged in the lumber trade. He was one of the first to build a V flume for the purpose of conducting wood and timber down from the mountains, having had one in operation as early as 1868, at Simonds' place on Simonds Creek, at the head of Little Valley, near Lakeview Station. This flume was two and one-quarter miles in length.

In 1866, Mr. Cleveland was elected a Commissioner for Washoe County, and was a delegate to the State Convention that year, and during a contest before that body, between the Winters and the Blaisdel delegations from Storey County, Mr. Cleveland was a member of the committee that decided the matter, and held the deciding vote. This he cast for Blaisdel, in strict conjunction with his instructions by the County Convention, he having pledged himself to do so, although Winters was his special friend and employer, and pecuniary benefits, as well as threats, were used to deter him from doing so. It was threatened that the patronage of the Kentuck Mining Company would be taken away from him unless he disobeyed his instructions, but he stood firm, and consequently lost their patronage. General Clark says of him: "His word is of more value to him than money."

In 1868, Mr. Cleveland was elected to the Assembly of the State Legislature from Washoe County. In the fall of 1868, he went to Hamilton, and has since been a resident of White Pine County. During the winter of 1868-69, he built the toll-road running north from Hamilton. In 1870, he was elected to the State Senate from White Pine County, and in 1871, he was appointed to prosecute the claims of the State at Washington, District of Columbia, and succeeded in getting an appropriation for the State of \$60,000. In 1873, he moved to his present ranch, in Spring Valley, where he is engaged very extensively in stock-raising.

In the pursuit of this business he has taken great pains to improve the breeds of his cattle, and has imported a number of very valuable thoroughbred animals. The enterprise displayed in this, and the success attending it, has set the example to the graziers of the State that will result in great public good. Having an extensive and valuable range, and great faith in the adaptability of the country and climate to the rearing of superior stock, he has entered upon the business with confidence and judgment supplemented by his usual energy.

He was married January 19, 1868, to Miss Kate M. Peters, of Carson City, Nevada. He has seen much of life, and it is universally admitted that he is "true as steel."

Attachment B



*A.C. Cleveland & Daniel Murphy
Start Ranching Business*

THE CLEVELAND EMPIRE

Farther south was the ranch of A. C. Cleveland. He and his wife were spoken of as the finest people in the valley. Mr. Cleveland was born in Showbegan, Somerset County, Maine, in 1838. He sailed around the Horn to California and spent time at both Tuolumne and Calaveras counties after 1858. In 1863, he went to Plumas County, and while there, in 1865, he hired out to haul lumber to the Comstock. He was among the first to use the V flume for transporting lumber for the Gold and Curry Mines at Virginia City. He lost a small fortune in the mining game in 1868, saddled a little roan mare, and joined the pilgrim army headed for the White Pine diggings. Backed by McCornick, a banker of Salt Lake City, he built a toll road that shortened the distance from Hamilton to Eureka and made money. He was soon stripped of his earnings through mining ventures, and again he mounted his little roan filly and drifted toward Spring Valley.

Once again he borrowed money from McCornick and invested \$50,000 with Daniel Murphy in a ranch and cattle business. The cattle were Mexican Snuff Noses, and because the cattle were not adapted to the climatic conditions a great loss was experienced during the hard winters.

When Daniel died in 1882, Cleveland purchased the land from his son and immediately started to build his cattle herds. In Philadelphia he bought the finest Hereford cattle in existence. They were cattle of note with famous names like "Miss Laurel" and "Armour Maid." A bull was imported directly from Herefordshire, England.

He bred his mares to the famous Percheron Leo and a dapple grey stallion that were both owned by Aunt Martha Lough, of Newark Valley. She had imported the famous Leo from France for \$3,200. Her ability to judge the best in both horses and cattle was widely known. She had been the first in the county to brand and had purchased the Mormon Church "71" iron, the first branding iron used in the State of Nevada when it was still a part of Utah.

Cleveland was a staunch Republican, active in politics and a leader in the county. He served as a commissioner while living at Washoe County in 1866, and in 1868 was made Assemblyman. White Pine County sent him to Carson City as Senator

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NEV 979.315 EFFIE REED 180-181

in 1870, and he represented the State of Nevada as a commissioner to prosecute before Congress the claims of the state for funds spent by Nevada for the Indian wars of the early '60's. He brought back \$60,000. He was a candidate for United States Senator in 1890, but lost to Stewart, and a candidate for Governor in 1902, but lost to Sparks.

His wife was the charming Kate Peters, of Carson City. They were married in 1868.

Almost a century ago travelers along the east bench of Spring Valley could rein into a lane bordered with poplars leading to a home where everyone was made welcome. A fertile farm boasting of the only strawberry patch in the county reached down into the flat to join a wonderland of fields and meadows. It was a haven, even for the birds, for here no one was allowed to fire a shot, lest they frighten them away.

A post office was established at the Cleveland Ranch and was operated until Mr. Yelland petitioned for it and changed it to the Taft office.

In the mountains above the Cleveland Ranch, at Cleve Creek, were the mines operated and owned by Alex Kølcheck. He promoted finances for working them periodically and moved the Chainman Mill from Lane City to this site. Alex was well known as one of the best rock drillers in the country and was always on hand at celebrations in Ely for the rock drilling contests.

Mr. Cleveland had many ambitions, but one was unusually great. He could see that White Pine County would never grow without a railroad to benefit the mines, and he talked railroad almost incessantly. Yet "Cleve" did not live to see his dream come true. He died in 1903, and the railroad came just three years later.

Surely Mr. Cleveland was a remarkable man. His place, an empire, is an undying memory.

Attachment C



ran the outfit for many years. After she died in 1918 her daughter, Louise, who had married a man named Marvel, took over the management. She proved to be a brilliant, resourceful woman like her mother. With the help of her husband, Captain Marvel, and her three sons, Richard, Thomas and John Marvel, she had done well as on down through the years the empire, which is now sometimes referred to as "The Marvel Spread" continued to grow and prosper until its growth was stopped by the cut-cut-cut policy of the Bureau of Land Management. In July 1964 the entire outfit was sold to GEORGE LINCOLN of Nebraska for a reported sales price of four million dollars. The sale included 130,000 acres of deeded land, 150,000 acres leased from the Southern Pacific Railroad, 7,000 cattle, 400 horses, and only 7,000 sheep. According to some reports, the outfit ran over 40,000 head of sheep in the free range days before the era of bureaucratic control.

HORACE AGEE was once one of the largest sheep owners in Elko and White Pine Counties. He ran two separate outfits: One under his own name and the other he called "The Ox Yoke Outfit." He was a Democrat, of all things for a sheepman. He once ran for Governor of Nevada but was defeated.

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P. N

HENRY MILLER, of the Miller and Lux outfit, once ran many thousands of sheep all across the northern part of Nevada. He, however, is remembered more as a "Cattle King" than a "Sheep Baron."

WILLIAM HENRY MOFFATT and the HUMPHREY BROTHERS as UNION LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY ran many thousands of sheep in northeastern Nevada. They, however, were primarily cattle kings, and ran sheep because they had a vast amount of range where sheep would do better than cattle.

* DANIEL MURPHY has been acclaimed as the largest single landowner of the western states. It is said, and written, that he had land from Canada to Mexico. No two accounts agree on how many thousands of acres of deeded land he owned. Nowhere has been found any mention of him ever running sheep, so perhaps he too was a cattle king or just a land baron.

There were others who should be mentioned. It is hoped their descendents will not be offended at being omitted.

source: Golden Fleece by Del Georgetta
White Pine Cty Lib. 636.NV E14.NV

Attachment D

leader among the governors of the states in promoting the aims and purposes of the nation in the war.

On August 1, 1922, while still governor, he purchased the Nevada *State Journal* from Mrs. George D. Kilbourn. He was sole owner of the paper at the time of his death. The *Journal* subsequently became the property of Gov. James Graves Scrugham. Governor Boyle had a will power and a mental energy much greater than his physical strength and constitution. It was with great difficulty that he could be restrained during the last year or two of his life from taking a personal direction of the interests of the Mason Valley Mines Company, where he had been in charge of the mine and smelter rebuilding operations until he was first stricken on December 9 at Happy Camp, near Yreka, California. He was brought to Saint Mary's Hospital in Reno, where he was under the care of skilled physicians and nurses until his death on January 3, 1926. Into a lifetime of only forty-six years he had crowded a career of remarkable activity.

Governor Boyle married at Carson City, Nevada, September 28, 1903, Miss Vida Margaret McClure, member of a prominent Carson City family.

ABNER C. CLEVELAND was one of the most useful and best loved citizens White Pine County ever had. Both he and his wife have been dead for many years, and as a means of obtaining a just and proper tribute to this pioneer, Mr. John Yelland of East Ely has supplied the following sketch, part of which is retained in Mr. Yelland's own words.

Abner C. Cleveland was born at Skowhegan, Maine, in 1838, and died at his ranch at Spring Valley, White Pine County, August 23, 1903. In 1858 he sailed for the West in the *Star of the West*, a ship which had a dramatic part a few years later in the events leading up to the Civil war. He was in Plumas County, California, in 1862, and in 1865 crossed over the Sierras to Virginia City. There he engaged in the lumber business, and in 1868 built a Y-shaped flume to handle the wood. It was in 1868 that he married his life companion, Miss Kate Peters.

In the fall of 1868 he moved to Hamilton, Nevada, and during the following winter built a toll road. In 1870 he was elected state senator, and in the following year was appointed to prosecute the claims of Nevada, because of the Indian wars, succeeding in getting an appropriation from Congress of \$60,000.

In 1873 he moved to the ranch where he lived out his life, a property known even to this day as the Cleveland Ranch. "I made his acquaintance in the early '80s," says Mr. Yelland. While his chief business was that of stock raising, he was distinguished by a love of all kinds of animals, birds of the air and the fishes in the brooks. He was one of the most patient and reasonable of men. He brought Herefords to his ranch in 1881, the first of that strain brought to the county. In 1884 he acquired some Herefords from

Note: Sister Healey can not find proof that A.C. Cleveland and President Grover Cleveland were cousins. Research is required to trace back their genealogy to see if they were distant cousins. Both have a different set of parents, so they could not be first cousins. See genealogy pages. Lenora Healey Nov. 2005

the herd of the noted Missouri breeder James Funkhouser, including a bull called Bashaw. In 1888 he brought in a bull called the Chainman, and in 1892 the bull Steptoe. In 1898 he went to Chicago and bought a herd of cows, bulls and heifers from some of the world's best breeding farms. In the meantime he was raising some splendid Shorthorn cattle by the hundreds. He was a great lover of horses, and for a decade people all over the state and Utah came to his place for sires. At one time he had 250 standard bred makes, using a thoroughbred Kentucky stallion. He had a wonderful trotting stallion called Niagara. A number of cities including Salt Lake and Denver were supplied by his farm with fire-truck horses. As a stock breeder he was interested not alone in his own enterprise, but was generous in assisting friends and neighbors in raising the standards of their stock, and when they could not afford it he supplied them service free of cost. His live stock also included hogs and chickens.

The Cleveland ranch was a real home to every one who passed that way, and any traveler was welcome to his blacksmithy to mend broken tires, wheels and other parts of the vehicle. That was in keeping with the spirit and character of A. C. Cleveland, who all his life was engaged in helping others. There was never a more progressive citizen, a better friend or a truer samaritan. His most cherished animal was probably his old mare Babe, which he rode over the mountains from California when he came to Nevada, driving a drove of cattle. The mare was a roan of medium size. She was mated with a thoroughbred and produced some colts that did their part well as trotters. Later she was bred to a Shire horse, and thus contributed to the production of that important strain. Altogether she produced eighteen colts, and lived to the remarkable age of thirty-eight years. During her later days Mr. Cleveland kept her in a box stall and fed her on chopped feed. One of his great accomplishments was in breeding a strain of dogs that would assist in exterminating the coyotes. Judge Henry Rives once presented him with a thoroughbred pair of English greyhounds. They had the speed but no desire to kill. By crossing them with a bull dog he secured some pups half bull and half hound. Then his old friend John Sparks, against whom at one time he was a candidate for governor, presented him with two Russian wolf hounds. These were used for another crossing, producing dogs that were half Russian, quarter bull and quarter greyhound, and they would kill a coyote before you could get up to see.

A. C. Cleveland was a cousin of Grover Cleveland, one a Republican, the other a Democrat. A. C. Cleveland was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1896 at St. Louis. He was an ardent silver man, and was one of the delegates who walked out of the convention along with Senator Teller of Colorado, Senator Dubois of Idaho, and Senator Young of Utah.

Research
Shows No
Proof They
are Cousins

The Cleveland ranch was not merely a stock breeding farm, but it was the pride of its owner to make it a complete and self contained home place. He enjoyed the raising of fruit and vegetables. He had two acres in strawberries, producing an abundant crop not only for the needs of the family but for the friends who were welcomed with an open-hearted hospitality typical of the old pioneers of the West. Probably his happiest hours were spent in entertaining friends, both winter and summer. In winter he would sit with them around the hearth, with a basket of apples, pop corn or other delicacies before them. Here he radiated his essential love for all men. A. C. Cleveland died suddenly in his chair, while one hand was reaching for his paper, and in the other he held his glasses. He was first laid to rest at Ely, but four years later his body was removed to the Masonic cemetery at Reno and placed in a mausoleum prepared for him by his loving wife, who survived him twenty-one years. A. C. Cleveland had been a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years. But his kindness and helpfulness were not a matter of fraternal rules, but the direct outpouring of his sympathetic nature. No matter what trouble his neighbors were in he always made a shift to help them. As we must speak well for the bridge that carries us over safely, so shall we speak well of this kindly, public-spirited helpful man and friend and loyal citizen, whose career bridged over so many of the troubles and vicissitudes of those around him.

GEORGE LOVELOCK, who was born in England March 11, 1824, and died in 1907, is permanently honored by the town that bears his name, the county seat of Pershing County. From his ranch he had donated land for a townsite to the Central Pacific Railroad when it was constructed, and for that gift the railroad company graciously conferred his name upon the station, though otherwise it was not particularly generous, failing to carry out the agreement as he had understood it, that he was to have a free pass to ride over the rails at his will.

George Lovelock was an interesting type of the pioneer builder, the man who performs incredible labor and goes through hardships in the laying of foundations that future generations may profit.

Before leaving England he married Mary Forest. Shortly after his marriage he started for Australia. The first child, Fred Lovelock, was born on the voyage. Fred Lovelock died at Luning, Nevada, in 1915. For two years George Lovelock worked in the mines of Australia. He then started with his family for the Sandwich Islands. The ship was wrecked on a reef on those islands, but all reached land in safety except an infant daughter who died during the storm. Leaving his wife and child on the islands, George Lovelock set sail for San Francisco. During the voyage he foiled the plot of some stowaways to capture the ship. After reaching San Francisco in April, 1850, he worked at the carpen-

Attachment E

THE WHITE PINE NEWS.

Thursday, September 3, 1903.

A. C. CLEVELAND.

Every paper in the State and many of the most prominent ones on the Coast have all contained accounts of the death of A. C. Cleveland. Notwithstanding the fact that many of these same journals very bitterly opposed Mr. Cleveland in a political way still they were unanimous in their praises of the man; each pronouncing him as "True as Steel". To illustrate the respect and esteem with which Mr. Cleveland was regarded outside of his own County and State, we herewith reproduce the following tribute of his personal character from the pen of C. C. Goodwin, of Goodwin's Weekly, of Salt Lake City, Utah:

"The announcement of the death of Hon. A. C. Cleveland of Nevada is most sad news. It comes a personal bereavement, for the dead man and the writer of this were long near neighbors and the friendship between them never had a break or jar or doubt during the forty years since it began.

"Mr. Cleveland was a native of Maine and went to California in the late fifties. He went with the crowd to the Comstock and was all his life thereafter a resident of Nevada.

"His first work in Nevada was the supplying of lumber to the Gould & Curry mine. In 1868 he removed to Hamilton, Nevada, and three years later removed to his farm in Eastern Nevada, where his permanent home was made. He was as brave a man and loyal as ever walked the earth; one of the most genial and light hearted of men; he was a shrewd judge of human nature, a natural diplomat and altogether lovable.

"His farm has been a free stopping place for travelers for years. He was several terms a member of the Nevada Legislature; was twice a candidate for Governor, and had the necessary votes pledged to elect him U. S. Senator three years ago. He held many other places of trust. He was a sterling, honest, high-minded, tender-hearted, splendid man. He would not permit a gun to be fired near his home, lest it frightened away the birds; he saw to the feeding of his cats and dogs personally and still he was ready to fight at any odds if aroused—and he was easily aroused—and up to a few years ago if there was a horse on the ranch that the men feared to mount Cleveland always rode him.

"He built up probably the finest farm in Nevada, and it has been said of all his thousands of live stock that they are all thoroughbreds.

"When the Nevada Legislature met three years ago, he went to Carson City, was suddenly seized with pneumonia and though he recovered, the disease left his heart in a precarious state, and never thereafter did he regain his old ruddy complexion or his old elastic step. We suspect his heart suddenly stopped, for only a few days since a friend here received one of his old jolly letters which contained no hint of illness. Praise God that when the final call came it was painless.

"In his death Nevada has lost one of its foremost and most distinguished and respected citizens, and the grief over his death will be universal in that State. He was not only one of the best, but one of the most public spirited men of the state, and the best work of his life was in trying to further its interests. His wife and the relatives in the East will have the deepest sympathy of all who knew the brave man who was her husband, and if it will be any comfort to them they may have the consolation of knowing that their sorrow is shared by hosts of people from every rank in life, from the ablest financiers that were ever on the coast, to the humblest prospector who ever faced the desert in search of a mine.

"One by one the old band is passing. A strong and true and generous company were they. Their natures were in a little way typified by the manner of A. C. Cleveland's death. There was a supreme trial to meet; there were no regrets; no forebodings; no troubling of friends. The summons came and in a moment the hush of eternity had sealed the mirthful lips and the tearless great soul had fled!

"Self-contained and unpretentious were they. They absorbed into their lives something like the silence of the desert, so their purposes were not advertised, their exploits were not much heralded, but they were trail-blazers, path finders—conquerors. They found the desert wrapped around with serge and guarded by heights, which Desolation and Despair had uncreared, but they were not dismayed.

"Rather the hopes in the hearts, the songs on their lips, their faith in themselves were sufficient to uphold them. They laughed at toil, they scoffed at hardships, heat and cold and consuming thirst were accepted as things to get over, until at last the desert relaxed its frowns and began to smile. Never was a band so loyal to each other. There were friendships closer than a brother's; there were loves enduring as is the love of woman. High manhood was the rule, anything petty or base was the exception. They were not a perfect race. They had faults in plenty, but they were honest and admitted their weaknesses, claiming no extenuation save that what wrongs they committed injured none but themselves. So a State took form under

their hands, a great ruling industry was shaped by them, and set in motion and the miracles they wrought in the desert are numberless.

"We speak of them here because A. C. Cleveland was one of the highest types of them all. Honest, truthful, brave, high-minded and though rough sometimes in his ways; still, in the vindication of a principle or in defense of a friend, he was ready to offer all he had, even his life—counting no sacrifice too great. When such a soul passes it is a distinct loss to all within the sphere of its influence; because of it Nevada is today, a State bereft.

"He made a home in the desert; the desert retreated from around him; trees and fruits and flowers appeared until on the last morning of his life as he opened his door a great choir of thankful birds, unafraid, sang him a welcome song and a song of gratitude for the home he had made, for them, and lovely flowers lined all the pathways before his eyes.

"We hope that when he awakened next, it was amid the luscious of still fairer flowers and amid music softer and sweeter than the love songs of mating birds."

1850's

1871

W. C. C. 24 years and

Attachment F



East Nevada Reveres Memory of 'Old Cleve'



Abner Coburn Cleveland, left, and his wife, formerly Kate Peters, whose ranch home in White Pine county, Nevada, was a place of beauty in an untamed western wilderness.

Fearless, Fair Dealing And Industrious, He Built Empire in West

*"The giants with hopes audacious,
The giants of iron limb:
The giants who journeyed westward,
When the trails were new and dim."*

By Edna L. Beaman

The Cleveland ranch, 50 miles east of Ely, Nev., in Spring valley, today belongs to a firm whose stockholders live in Los Angeles. Their cattle graze in the fields and adjoining rangelands. But to the pioneers, the few remaining, the ranch still belongs to Cleve, as they affectionately term the man whose foresight guided him to the task

of taking up the land in 1873, who made a fertile farm of the sage-covered flats, who spread the waters of Cleve creek over the fields and meadows, who planted trees and stocked the ranch with cattle and fine horses.

C. Cleveland flourished and prospered until he owned a small empire in White Pine county. The empire is gone, but the memory of the man who founded it is still honored in the land that knew him best.

Abner Coburn Cleveland was born in Skowhegan, Somerset county, in the state of Maine, in 1838. As a young man of 20 years, fairly well educated, he sailed for California in the steamer Star of the West in 1858, engaged in mining in Tuolumne and Calaveras counties until 1862, when he went to Plumas county for his first experience in western stock raising. In 1865 he was in charge of contracting the hauling of lumber to the mines of the Humboldt

Edna

He was one of the first to use the V flume for the transportation of lumber from the mountains to the mills in the valleys.

C. C. Goodwin, in his book, "As I Remember Them" (which was sponsored by a "Special Committee of the Salt Lake Commercial Club") tells of Cleveland when he was contracting lumber for the Gould and Curry mine at Virginia City.

Lost Small Fortune In Mining Venture

In the fall of 1868 Cleve rode his little roan mare into the booming camp of Hamilton, in White Pine county. He built a toll road north from Hamilton by way of Treasure Hill, which made a short cut in the distance from Pioche to Eureka. This venture was financed by W. S. McCornick, a banker of Hamilton, who loaned Cleve \$25,000. This amount he soon repaid and made considerable besides.

He invested his profits in mining and soon found himself stripped of everything he owned except the little roan mare and his riding outfit. Hamilton and Treasure Hill were on the downgrade, so he saddled his mare and drifted eastward and in Spring valley he saw the possibilities of the land which was later known as the Cleveland ranch. Once more he called on his friend McCornick, who was established in the banking business in Salt Lake City, for a loan of \$50,000, which he invested in the land and cattle, with Daniel Murphy as a partner.

The hard winter of 1876 killed off thousands of Murphy's cattle as well as many of the 7000 head which Cleve owned separately. The cattle were mostly Mexican "snuff noses" and Cleveland began immediately to build up his herds by importing blooded Herefords, the first being four cows from the Sparks herd. John Sparks, later to be elected governor of Nevada, had already begun the development of the Hereford breed in Nevada, as they were well adapted to the range and climatic conditions of the state. Cleve had brought many fine cattle from Murphy's herd in California, but he decided that he would get some of the very best Herefords in existence.

In 1882, old Daniel Murphy died and Cleve made a deal with his son in which Murphy took so many cattle, leaving Cleve the land, some cattle and other ranches. There were about twelve thousand acres in the Cleveland home place. In 1885, shortly after dissolving his partnership with Murphy, he went to Philadelphia and bought Herefords from one Funkhouser, the finest cattle money would buy, among them a noted bull named Bashaw. Later he bought from the herd of Simpson and Gudgeon famous sires like White Label, Master Pertinent and cows whose names are noted in Hereford history, M'Iss, Laurel and Armour Maid. He had a bull imported directly from Herfordshire, England, named Downton Hero.

Took Satisfaction In Fine Livestock

He had been supplying the ranchers of Nevada and Utah with Durham bulls and soon he was able to supply sires of both breeds, always at most reasonable prices, frequently charging nothing at all, because he felt that he was rewarded by the building up of the breeds on the range.

He had many fine grade mares bred by old Dick, a thoroughbred Kentucky stallion, and these he bred to a trotting horse called Niagara. The colts sold at good prices in Denver and Salt Lake. He had the best poultry and swine, and as he was something of a botanist, he delighted in growing all kinds of plants and grasses. He had an acre of strawberries, a rarity in the pioneer days, and when the berries were in season, the ranchers and their families for many miles around gathered for the strawberry festivals at the Cleveland ranch.

When Mrs. Cleveland (who was Kate Peters of Carson City at the time of her marriage to Cleve in 1868) came to the Spring Valley ranch in 1873, she brought five little trees in her trunk. These were the first five trees to be planted on the ranch. Years later, when there were many trees shading the ranch buildings and growing along the driveways, they gave shelter to thousands of birds. Cleve never allowed a gun to be fired around the buildings lest the report frighten the birds.

Cleve was active in politics and a leader in the county. He was elected as a commissioner in Washoe county in 1866. In 1868, Washoe county sent him to the state legislature as assemblyman, in 1870 White Pine county sent him to the legislature as state senator, and in 1871 he represented the state of Nevada as a commissioner to prosecute the claims of the state before congress, for funds spent by Nevada in the Indian wars of the early sixties. He brought home \$60,000, a considerable sum in those days. About 1890 he was a candidate for United States senator against Senator William M. Stewart, and was defeated by only a few votes. An ardent Republican, he could see no good in Democratic principles. He was a first cousin of President Grover Cleveland, but was ashamed of the relationship because the president was a Democrat. His caustic wit was a potent political weapon and of one prominent politician he said, "He is a Republican in California, a free silver man in Ne-

vada, and when he is drunk he is a Democrat."
It is nearly forty years since he walked
with his friends and neighbors of White Pine

county, yet he is not forgotten. A man who knew him well, who lived as his friend for many years, who now lives in Ely, Nev., speaks

of him in words of affection and respect: "This county has never been the same since his death. His garden, his home were yours when you entered his gate. He never forgot to be kind and helpful to the strangers within his gates, was always ready to help a friend or neighbor. His home was open to all who needed it. The whole valley met there at times and all felt at home in this man's house.

"However, all things come to a close. This man Cleve was to pass on easily, in almost early life at 64 years of age. After helping his fellow men, after his progressiveness, his public spirit, he died on the twenty-third of August, 1903. He was one of the kindest to all sorts of birds and animals. In hard winters he dumped out sacks of grain to the birds in severe weather, showing his humane thought and kindness. He kept his old roan mare that he rode from California. She lived in a box stall with ground feed for years, died at the age of 38 years. Such was this kind, humane man. He represented the highest type of our American manhood."

Mrs. Cleveland, a gracious and charming woman, survived her husband twenty years. There were no children to inherit the estate, and it was gradually broken up and sold to different firms. Cleve had planned to colonize the home ranch so that many families might live on the land he loved, but death came too soon and and his dreams were never realized.

Attachment G

In 1903 A. C. Cleveland died. Soon after he was buried W. N. McGill went to his widow Kate Cleveland and offered to buy the entire outfit. She would have none of it— not at any price could McGill buy the Cleveland Ranch. He tried several times, and each time McGill showed up at the Cleveland Ranch, Kate ordered him out of her house and ran him off the ranch — with a gun. A rugged pioneer woman was she! Despite her strength of character, Mrs. Cleveland was having a hard time running such a big "spread" and really wanted to sell it — but not to McGill at any price! — at any time! In 1909 Thomas Judd, a Mormon Bishop in Lund, Nevada called on Mrs. Cleveland at the ranch and offered to buy it for \$100,000.00 cash. He did not lie to her. He did not say it was for the church, but she presumed as much, and \$100,000.00 sounded mighty good. That was money — real money in those days — quite a fortune! She could move to town, wear the latest fashions — always important to any woman. All women have always worshipped the great god fashion. She would have no cattle to worry about — no cowboys to pay — no hay to cut and stack for winter feed. She could sit on her front porch of some nice house in town and rock away the hours. So she sold it to Thomas Judd for \$100,000.00 cash — laid on the line. A very short time later Judd deeded it to W. N. McGill. Judd tried to tell Mrs. Cleveland the church had decided the ranch did not have enough water. She knew that was a lie because the Cleveland Ranch was one of the best watered ranches in all the State of Nevada. Mrs. Cleveland dug into the facts and found McGill had furnished the money and Judd had bought the ranch as McGill's agent acting for an undisclosed principal. The old lady was filled with anger. She swore she would kill William N. McGill and for two or three years she followed him all over the country with a short barreled 32 caliber pistol in her purse.

It is believed the closest she ever got to McGill was one evening at Ole Elliot's Northern Hotel in Ely. She was standing by the foot of the stairs with her pistol drawn as McGill was coming down the stairs. Someone sneaked up behind her, grabbed her arm and took the pistol away from her. It took two men to hold her after McGill came in sight on the stairs. It is no wonder he hooked up the tugs of his team and left in haste that night at the Anderson Ranch in 1910. *See pg 310-311-312*

When William N. McGill was a small boy in Ohio he knew the LaBoiteaux family at Cleves, Ohio, a few miles from Cincinnati. About 1889 he made a trip east to see Billy who was in school at Cincinnati. He stopped in to see the LaBoiteaux family. One of the girls, Jessie, was 10 years old. He was 36. After his first wife Molly died, in 1910, he made a trip east, in 1911, on business

BK source

*GOLDEN FLEECE, by Chel Georgetta 6363
White Pine city lib Ely, NV*

WHITE PINE COUNTY

White Pine is sometimes called "The April Fool County" because it was created on 1 April 1869 out of the eastern end of Lander. In 1868 the discovery of very rich silver ore near the top of White Pine Mountain gave birth to the town of Hamilton and several camps around it. As the news went out the assertions of great wealth were to the effect this would prove to be the greatest bonanza ever discovered on Earth. In the first year the population grew to about 12,000 people, and in the first two years, over 3,000 mining claims were located and recorded. The population eventually reached about 40,000 people.

This sudden concentration of people in one place engendered a demand for a separate county. The State Legislature of 1869 obliged, and Governor Blasdel signed the bill on 1 April 1869, to become effective immediately. It turned out to be an April Fool Act because the rich ore did not go deep. Out of one glory hole from grass roots down about 30 feet over three million dollars was taken. The ore on the surface averaged over \$1,000.00 a ton. No wonder there was excitement, but, sad to say, the rich ore did not go deep and the decline was about as fast as the boom. The town of Hamilton had become almost a ghost town when on 5 January 1885 a fire burned nearly the whole town to the ground. The Court House was completely destroyed and all the County records were burned except two cash books from the Recorder's Office. They are now in the Recorder's vault in Ely. Both are badly scorched.

The fancy Hotel Withington, made of stone, cut and polished in England, did not burn. After the fire the County Commissioners rented it from J. R. Withington for only \$10.00 a month, as related in the section devoted to Nye County. The hotel served as the White Pine County Court House until the County seat was moved to Ely in 1887. A completely new set of County records were started immediately after the fire and that accounts for the fact that the first few pages of the existing records of the County are dated at Hamilton. It is unfortunate that all the early records, covering sixteen years (1869 to 1885), have been lost. Now we are limited to records after 5 January 1885, but Recorder James Mahoney has them in splendid condition.

The very first brand appearing in the present existing records was recorded at Hamilton thirty-seven days after the Court House burned. It is dated "February 11th, 1885 John F. Cupid (J C Combined) horses and cattle." In that brand book No. 1 (of the new records) are found the names of several rather famous people associated with the cattle era, such as:

A. C. Cleveland -- November 16th, 1885 (Three Circles) and (C).

A.C. Cleveland's Brand

Source

BK. GOLDEN FLEECE, by Clel Georgetta
White Pine City Library, Ely, NV.

636.3 NV

Attachment H

HEBER M. WELLS TRANSACTION. BOUGHT AND SOLD RANCH SAME DAY.

1. Kate Cleveland sold the ranch to Thomas Judd on October 11, 1909.
2. Thomas Judd sold the ranch to Heber M. Wells on October 14, 1909.
3. Heber M. Wells sold the ranch to Adams & McGill on October 14, 1909.

Why did Judd sell to Wells? Who knows for sure! Could it be that Judd could honestly say he did not sell the ranch to Adams & McGill, which was against the will of Kate Cleveland? She would not sell to McGill. That is why she was mad at McGill for several years.

I put the land description here for the reader to read. I did not copy the Wells to McGill transaction, as it appeared identical to this one.

Hank Yelland (see Hank's story under Negro Creek) said after Adams & McGill owned the ranch, they sold it to Fred Schumacher from Garrison, Utah. Sister Healey researched the grantor/grantee records in the White Pine County Court House and could find no transaction of Schumacher connected to the ranch. His name appears connected with mining transactions. He might have had a lease agreement, but there is no other record I could find. R.R. Nance purchased the ranch from Adams & McGill and shortly thereafter, added Jim Lee into the partnership. Doyle Littledyke (see his story under Nance/Lee) says Nance was 90% owner. Nance bought out Jim Lee and sold the ranch to Chachas. Lenora Healey, February 24, 2006.

THOMAS JUDD.)
 TO)
 HEBER M. WELLS.)

THIS INDENTURE, made this Fourteenth day of October, A. D., One
 Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine, between THOMAS JUDD, of St. George
 Washington County, Utah, the party of the first part, and HEBER M. WELLS, of Salt Lake City,
 Salt Lake County, Utah, the party of the second part, W I T N E S S E T H:

That the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of Ten
 Dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, to him in hand paid by the said
 party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained
 sold, conveyed and confirmed, and (does by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and
 confirm, unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all
 of those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in Spring Valley, White Pine Cour-
 ty, Nevada,) and commonly known as and called the Cleveland Ranch or the Cleveland Ranches,
 consisting of about twelve thousand acres of land, more or less, (and more particularly de-
 scribed as follows:)

The East half of the Northwest quarter, the East half of the Southwest quarter, the
 West half of the Southeast quarter ; Section twenty-four; the West half of the Northeast
 quarter, the Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter and the Southwest quarter of Section
 twenty-five; the East half of the Southeast quarter of Section twenty-six; the Southeast
 quarter of the Northeast quarter and the Northwest quarter and the West half of the South

west quarter of Section thirty-six; the southwest quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section thirty-five, all in Township nineteen North, Range sixty-six East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

The West half of the Northeast quarter and the Northwest quarter and the North half of the Southwest quarter, the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter, and the West half of the Southeast quarter of Section one; the North half of the Northeast quarter of Section two; the Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter, the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter, the Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter, the East half of the Southwest quarter, and the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section twelve; the Northwest quarter and the Southwest quarter, and the South half of the Southeast quarter of Section thirteen; the East half of the Northeast quarter of Section fourteen; the North half of the Northeast quarter, the North half of the Northwest quarter and East half of the Southeast quarter of Section twenty-four; the North half of the Northeast quarter, the Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter and the Southeast quarter of Section twenty-five; the Northeast quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section thirty-six, all in Township eighteen North, Range sixty-six East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

The Northeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section seven; the West half of the Southwest quarter of Section nineteen; the North half of the Northwest quarter, the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter, the West half of the Southwest quarter and the Southeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section thirty; the West half of the Northeast quarter, the West half of the Southeast quarter and West half of Section thirty-one, all in Township eighteen North, Range sixty-seven East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

The East half of Section twelve in Township seventeen North, Range sixty-six East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

The West half of the Northeast quarter, the Northeast quarter of the Northeast quarter, the West half of the Southeast quarter, the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter and West half of Section six; the South half of the Southeast quarter, and the South half of the Southwest quarter of Section five; the West half of the Northeast quarter, the West half of the Southeast quarter and the West half of Section seven; the Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter and the East half of the Southwest quarter of Section nineteen; the Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter and the West half of the Southeast quarter of Section thirty; the Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter and the East half of the Southeast quarter of Section twenty-six; the Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter and the West half of the Southwest quarter of Section twenty-five; the West half of the Northeast quarter, the West half of the Southeast quarter and the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section thirty-one, all in Township seventeen North, Range, sixty-seven East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

The Northeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section twelve, Township sixteen North, Range sixty-six East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

The Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter; the West half of the Southeast quarter and West half of Section five; the East half of the Northwest quarter, the East half of the Southwest quarter, and the East half of Section six; the West half of the Northeast quarter; the West half of the Southeast quarter and West half of Section eight, all of Section seven and all of Section eighteen; the West half of the Northeast quarter, the Northwest quarter of the Southeast quarter and West half of Section seventeen; the West half of Section twenty; the East half of the Northwest quarter and the East half of Section nineteen; the Northwest quarter and South half of the Southeast quarter of Section twenty-nine; the East half of the Northeast quarter of Section thirty; the North half of the Northeast quarter of Section thirty-two, all in Township sixteen North, Range sixty-seven East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

The West half of the Northeast quarter and the East half of the Southeast quarter of Section twenty-four, all in Township fifteen North, Range sixty-six East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

The North half of the Northwest quarter of Section nine, the West half of the Northwest quarter and the West half of the Southwest quarter of Section seventeen; the South half of the Southeast quarter of Section eighteen; the Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter, the Northwest quarter and the West half of the Southwest quarter of Section nineteen, all in Township fifteen North, Range sixty-seven East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

(The Northwest quarter of the Southeast quarter, the South half of the Southeast quarter) and the West half of the Southwest quarter (of Section twenty-nine; the Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter and the North half of the Northeast quarter of Section thirty-two, all in Township fourteen North, Range sixty-seven East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.)

The South half of the Southwest quarter of Section twenty-five, the Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter and the North half of the Northwest quarter of Section thirty-six, all in Township thirteen North, Range sixty-seven East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

Attachment I



GORDON SWALLOW
Grandson of George Swallow

Transcribed from a tape recorded interview summer of 2005 when Gordon visited the Cleveland Ranch. History of Swallow Ranch and Geysers Ranch. By Sister Healey

I discovered all of this history as a result of **Russell Robinson's** work in gathering the **Swallow** family genealogy and history. I think I know more about my **Grandfather Swallow**, and his life here in this valley, than I do about my dad. My dad is Alf Swallow.

George settled in Shoshone at the Swallow Ranch there. My dad lived most of his life at the Big Springs Ranch, right at the end of Snake ridge. It's about 27 miles both South and a little bit to the East of the Shoshone Ranch.

I discovered that this **Cleveland Ranch** was started about 1870. My Grandfather, **George**, entered the valley about the same time. He was born in Stepping, Essex, England. He was the second son of seven children. As a result of joining the church, (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints) The whole family joined the church in 1865. He came to America, and the parents and children stayed in England.

During three ensuing years, and in three subsequent waves, the rest of the family all came over (to America.) First, a second brother. Third wave was two more brothers, and then Great grandfather, **Thomas Swallow and his wife, Carolyn Crow**, and the two remaining kids; a daughter and the youngest son. They all settled in Fillmore, Utah. That was the basin, and that was where most of them lived. **George** was initially ambitious enough to come over and he was the one who first left the Fillmore area and came over to this valley. (North Spring Valley)

I am told that he trucked potatoes, or grain, or whatever he could sell for folks that raised it in the Fillmore area, all the way to Pioche, Nevada, by wagon and horses. He would have been somewhere between seventeen and 20 years old.

About 1871 or 1872 he was on a trucking expedition to Pioche, and he met a man who had a herd of cattle. The gentleman wanted help to take the cattle all the way to Elko, Nevada. He trail herded those cattle with that gentleman all the way to Elko. One of the stops for watering or feed, happened to be at the Shoshone Ranch owned by Benjamin Kimball at that time. It was only a four or five acre spread at that time. Granddad fell in love with it and when he returned from the trail herd trip, he stopped back at that ranch and asked if he could have a nights stay there. Mr. Kimball was impressed enough with him that he let him stay there on that ranch while he went on a vacation for a couple of weeks. He left George to take care of that ranch for those two weeks, and when he came back, he was even more presently surprised.

The trucking operation that Grandpa did from Fillmore to this valley, continued for a few more years. In 1872, he bought an interest in the Benjamin Kimball Ranch. We don't know how much property.....maybe they went half and half as partners. Two or three years later, Mr. Kimball left the valley, and we don't know what that history is. So George basically had the ranch at that point in time. He operated it alone for six or seven years. He then married my Grandma. The first two children were born out here. The first son was killed in a corral or barn by a horse, we believe.....probably kicked. His name was William George and he is buried in the Osceola cemetery. They called him "Willie." He has a gravestone; "three years and a few months."

Ann Day, who was my Grandmother, said she did not want to have a child here and lose it, so she went to Fillmore. My dad was born in Fillmore. He was the only child from that group of children that was born in Fillmore. They stayed there for about a year. I don't know who was operating the ranch. Maybe George came back and forth. At least Ann Day Swallow was there for a year. Then, they brought my dad out on to that ranch, and the next child, May, was born with a midwife, at the Shoshone Ranch, as well as the other two girls and the last son. Their names are Berte, Pearl, and Ray Swallow. My dad wrote a brief history about this; I am trying to fill in some of the holes.

My father, Alf Swallow, was born in 1882. He says in his history that he helped his father out as a young man up until he was about nineteen.

My dad then came over to the Cleveland Ranch and worked for a year for A.C. Cleveland.

That is why I am here today because I have never visited the Cleveland Ranch.

It would have been about 1902, about the time Cleveland passed away. Cleveland died in 1903.

QUESTIONS ASKED BY SISTER HEALEY

HOW DOES DARLENE SWALLOW WHITLOCK, AND HER SIBLINGS TIE INTO YOUR GENEALOGY?

Darlene and George are the children of Richard ~~J.L.~~ Swallow, who was the oldest living son of George Swallow Sr. Richard ultimately inherited the Swallow Ranch. George is the first son, and Darlene is the last daughter, of five children, of Richard ~~J.L.~~ Swallow.

George, and his two brothers, Richard "Dick" and Arlo got the ranch as a third generation

from their dad.

George Swallow Sr. Retired in 1907 and left this valley. He was still young enough to enjoy life. He moved to Salt Lake City and became involved in real estate. His three sons, **Alfred, Richard, and Ray** were in charge of the ranch. It was sold to them on a lease-back basis. All three of them operated it for 3-6 years. Then my father and **Ray** backed away. **Ray** went to Meadow, Utah and my dad established a sheep operation south of Snake Creek at the Big Springs Ranch. **Richard** continued to operate the ranch until 1907 on. They had lots of family gatherings.

HOW MANY ACRES DID THEY HAVE DOWN THERE?

It was much like this ranch. (Cleveland) Their ranch started with 4-5 acres when **Benjamin Kimball** was part of it. Then they acquired little homesteads here and there. It is not totally accurate, but when Grandfather turned it over to the sons, he had at least 6000-7000 acres of "patented" land which was owned, but it was the range rights that was the important thing. I am told that he had somewhere between half and three quarters of a million areas of range that he controlled and ran.

DID HE EVER GO INTO THE GEYSER RANCH?

In 1928 **Richard** purchased the **Geyser Ranch**. It then became incorporated into the **Swallow Ranch**.

WHO DID RICHARD SELL THE RANCH TO?

That is an interesting story in and of itself. Prior to 1927, was in the records, the largest single tax payer in White Pine County. So that **Swallow Ranch** was obviously a very successful and profitable operation. Like many people, he thought diversification was a good idea. At that time he was investigating and subsequently bought the **Geyser Ranch**. At the same time, he invested a great deal of money into the Hotel Nevada, in Ely. He was probably the largest single investor in that hotel. What happened was 1929! He probably went from relatively no debt to high debt to buy those two properties, which were unrelated to his specific operation. When the depression hit, he lost it all.

Now, my dad, who handled the estate of **George, (Richard's father)** was instrumental in getting the ranch back into family hands. So **George's** grandchildren and **Richard's** three boys **Arlo, Richard** and "**Dick**" then operated it until mid 1930's to about 1965 until the ranch went out from the family.

The **Swallow Ranch** today, (2005) is now referred to as the "**El Tahone.**"

Attachment J



HANK YELLAND

Tape-recorded interview with Sister Healey January 4, 2006, Ely, Nv.
History of Negro Creek and Cleveland Ranches.

My Grandfather, John, "Josh" Yelland, told me Cleveland borrowed \$2500 from him and made him take that place over at "Nigger Creek" as security. When it came time to pay, Cleveland wouldn't pay him. Cleveland said, "I want you to get started in your own business. So then my Grandfather homesteaded "Nigger Creek." Cleveland had water rights. He built all of those log cabins and all of that stuff that is over there. He lived down in that lower log cabin for a while, and then he built big one. I guess they are still there.

He was living on the O'Neil Ranch. My Grandmother was living on the O'Neil Ranch, so my Grandfather would go back and forth with his horse and wagon. When he got it built, he gave up the O'Neil Ranch, and went over there to live, where he lived for several years.

He decided to go back to England. He took all of the kids and they left to go back to England. Grandfather happened to get a letter. The kids wrote to friends over here (United States) and wanted to borrow money to run away on and come back. So Grandmother said, "You better go back." So they came back. Before Granddad left for England he said to McNelty, "If you ever decide to sell his place, give me a chance to buy it." So when McNelty wanted to sell out, Granddad was in England. (McNelty had the ranch before it became the Yelland Ranch.) Bill Goodman was out there camped on Cleve Creek, at the mouth of the canyon, and his horses ran away. He followed their tracks clear up to the ranch there. He told him who he was and what he was looking for. He said, "I was down here in the lower field this morning and there are about 1200 horses out in the flat now."

"There was a black one and a white one and they had shoes on and came up to the fence and

wanted me to pet them, and I petted them. Bill said they were his. The next morning, old **McNelly** gave **Bill** a saddle and a horse to ride, and they went down and got them. He said, "Instead of riding your horse bareback, you take my saddle and my horse, and see if you can find them." **Pat Keegan**, who drove the mail truck to Osceola, told him to put the saddle on his truck, and turn the horse loose, and the horse would follow him home. So **Bill** did, "What do I owe you?" **McNelly** said, "Nothing, but I can't read or write, I'd like to have you write **John Yelland** in England and tell him I am ready to sell this ranch." He gave him the address. "What do you want for it?" **Bill** asked. **McNelly** said, "I want plenty and I want cash because I don't want to have to come back here." "Tell me how much you want for it so I can tell him to send a check." **McNelly** said, "Have him send a certified check to the bank in Ely. Tell him I want \$1500." So he bought the ranch from **McNelly** and it is the ranch where **Art and Audrae Andrae** live now. (The old **Yelland Ranch** in Spring Valley, six miles North of **Cleveland Ranch**.) So my Grandfather bought the ranch and moved back from England. The **Stark weather's** were buying the **Nigger Creek** ranch, and they backed out, so Grandpa now had the two ranches. He hung onto them. When my **Uncle Arthur** got married, Grandpa gave him **Nigger Creek**, and he lived there until 1948/1949. (Arthur had the new house built up at **Nigger Creek**.) When he left there, he went over to South of Austin. He lived there until he had his stroke, and then he came back to town. He went back out to the ranch and lived there until he left and moved back into Ely where he bought him a home, and he died in Ely.

I was five years old when my father died. My Mother hung onto the ranch. She bought it from my Grandfather, and my Dad was buying it for me. She bought that from him and she raised six of us there. I got out of school in 1935, and I started running the ranch at 14 years of age. We kept it (me and my brothers.) My Mother passed away in 1974, and we kept the ranch. One brother left, and the younger brother died, and they just got scattered out. Mom gave me and my brother, **Bill**, the ranch. She said, "You took care of me, and you took care of the ranch." I lived there for 72 years and we sold it in 1991 to **Arthur and Audrae Andrae**.

Adams and McGill went bankrupt or broke or something when the depression came along. **Nance and Lee** bought it from **Adams and McGill**.

Fred Schumacher bought the **Cleveland ranch** before **Nance and Lee** came there. **Schumacher** couldn't pay for it so they took over his option. He lived in **Garrison**. He only had it for a short time. It was about 1930/1931 when he bought it from **Adams and McGill**. Then **Nance and Lee** came along and took it over. (Insert: See **Sister Healey's** research note at the end of this article.)

I worked there part time when **Nance and Lee** had it off and on when I was a kid. We had nothing but horses to work with. We raked all the hay, me and **Bennett Mattice** I don't know if he is still alive or not. We had four mowing machines running.

Joe Dial was a manager for awhile. Then **Melbourn Robison** managed it. I worked for him in 1935/1936. He left there in 1937. Then **Sam Littledyke** ran it for quite awhile. Then **Chachas** bought the ranch and **Frank and Andy Garcia** ran the ranch.

I drove a school bus once in a while in the winter time, when I didn't, my wife drove it. I hauled the kids from the **Cleveland Ranch** to **Taft School**. I don't know who named it, but the buildings were there until this new **Peabody** system came into effect. They consolidated all the schools. **Taft school** was consolidated with **Piermont** and **Muncie**. There used to be a school house on top of the hill. (Off 893, and road going to **Roger's Ranch**.) **Mae and Bert Rogers**

went to school there. **Jack and Francis Cazier** went there. All of those people are dead now. That school house is now a bunk house up behind Andrae's ranch home. The Taft school set down by McCoy creek. Nothing left there now. It's all flattened out.

My Grandad told me that he and **Abner Cleveland** were best of friends. He named my Dad after **Cleveland**. His name is **Louis Abner Cleveland Yelland**, after **Abner Cleveland**.

Mrs. Cleveland had a fellow called **John Hickman** who ran the ranch for her. I knew him. He was getting old and was in a county hospital and got out one day and hung himself from a bridge. My Grandad told me that. I remember the time when it happened. I wasn't born until 1921.

My Uncle, was the first man to give his life in the war from Ely, Nevada; **Henry Yelland**. The airport in Ely is named after him. **Arthur, Louis, Henry, Edith, and Marion**, are the children of **John and Ellen Yelland**. All those people are gone now.

A lot of Indians lived up by the reservoir, (holding pond) I went to school with them. Some of the Indians worked for **Cleveland**. The **Nooky** family lived there; **Frank and Fay**. They had a son by the name of **Jay Street**. That was her sister's son. Her sister had died and **Fay** raised the boy. I went to school with him. **Fay's** children were: **Daisy, Ramona, Lillie Ben, Lydia**. Then **Frank** died, and **Fay** died. **Romana** left and **Jay Street** left and he worked for **Eldridge's** when he was a young man. From what I hear and understand, they are all dead now. I can't tell you about the rest of the kids.

When there was that war down in the cedars, the soldiers killed everybody. Women, children, and all. One Indian kid survived. The story is that he laid between the legs of a dead horse and they figured he was dead. He lived up there in those caves above Jack Springs for a while and he starved out. He could see the **Cleveland Ranch**, so he went in there. They never did know his name, so they called him, "**Cleveland Pete**." I knew him. **Cleveland Pete, Bill Hill**, a school teacher from Ibapah, and **John Hickman**. They are buried over here (Ely Cemetery.)

Fred Schumacher bought the **Cleveland Ranch** when **Will Heckethorn** bought the **McCoy Ranch**. (Insert: see Sister Healey's research note at end of this article. The **Bassett Ranch** and the **McCoy Ranch** and what we call the **McGill** pasture, and **Cleveland Ranch**, and **Bastian Creek** down there, they owned all of that.

Some "**Niggers**" had a mine up above **Nigger Creek Ranch**. No one knows where that mine is except me. I'm the only one left who knows where it is. When you get up there, one canyon goes that way, and one that way. Take that one and go into Sugar Loaf and over into Sheep Canyon. That is way up. Then when you get up there the hill divides and those "**Niggers**" had that mine right at the end at that hill. The cabin burned down years ago.

Roscoe Lane worked for **Gordon Lee** as a cowboy.

I worked at the **Cleveland Ranch** off and on and sometimes stayed over in that old bunk house.

Jim Lee was an old cowboy and understood all about that kind of life. He was easy to work with, always teasing and kidding with somebody. He was a real character.

That old rock shop was built by the **Chachas** ownership. **Cleveland** did not build it. It wasn't even there at that time.

The big white house (next to the **Cleveland** cabin) is where **Mrs. Cleveland** lived.

The **Garcia** kids and my boy made a big raft. I think they took six 50 gallon barrels and put planks on top of that and push with a pole where they wanted to. They went fishing there at the

reservoir. I told them to get small frogs and put on their hooks, and fish. My boy came home with some nice big fish so excited he could hardly talk. I said, "Did you take them all?" He said, "Well, the Mexican kids took all they wanted for both of their families."

I knew **Mud Townsend** very well. (Looking at pictures in **Lee** album) He got killed. He had to go to Wendover and picked up a hitch hiker, and let him drive. They tipped over, and it killed **Mud**.

We used to have rodeo's on the **Cleveland Ranch** on Sundays, just for fun.

I knew **Bert**, the cook. I ate a lot of his meals. **Butch Moyle** was another cook. **Happy Mancner** was another cook down there.

1931 and 1933 were awful bad years with a lot of snow.

We would get water out of that old pump outside the cabin and pour it into a big hot water tank, so the cook could have hot water.

Sam Littleddyke was half Indian. **Alma** was his brother. He worked at the **Cleveland Ranch** for awhile too.

I stuck the N-L (**Nance/Lee**) brand on many a "critter."

Roscoe Lane was a good mechanic. He lost a hand down by the canal that came out of the reservoir. **Archie and Melbourne Robison**, **Art Cazier** and **Jim** were way down in the fields plowing ditches. **Roscoe** had that old "cat" radiator in the mud. He sheered off a pin, so he made one. He was a fine blacksmith. He put the pin in place. He had the "cat" idling, and reached in ... he lost his little finger, ring finger, and middle finger (left hand). He was quite a musician.

Carrie Mae Rogers; I knew her from the **Rogers Ranch**. She was the first of them to die. She had a deformed hand. She was quite an artist. (Looking at a postcard **Mae** drew)

Sam Littleddyke lived in a house across the road from the old white stucco house. (East)

Abner Cleveland was living in the **Cleveland** cabin when he died. Just when the big white house was built, I am not sure of. I know that **Mrs. Cleveland** lived in the white house after **Mr. Cleveland** died.

Note: See Effie O. Read book section: Page 138-139 tells about a Fred Schumacher from Garrison, Utah.

Note: Sister Healey researched through the grantor and grantee books in **White Pine County Court House** and could find no record of **Fred Schumacher** buying or selling the **Cleveland Ranch** property. I only found his name connected to mining properties.

Note: See Effie O. Read book section: Page 130. Tells about Clel Georgetta selling **Negro Creek** property to **Abner Cleveland**. (Abner then arranged for it to become the property of **John Yelland**)

Attachment K



PATRONS DIRECTORY.

WASHOE COUNTY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Came to State.	Came to County.	POST-OFFICE.	No. Acres.
Hankin, Geo. A.	Reno.	Attorney-at-law.	Iowa.	1878	1878	Reno.	
Rapp, John.	Steamboat Springs.	Prop. Steamboat Springs Hotel.	Germany.	1863	1878	Steamboat Springs.	80
Remington, W. T.	Reno.	Horsemaster and blacksmithing.	New York.	1868	1878	Reno.	
Reno Reform Club.	Reno.	Temperance Organization.		1879	1879	Reno.	
Sauer, A.	Washoe Valley.	Farmer.	Germany.	1860	1860	Washoe City.	240
Schaefer, G.	Reno.	Butchering.	Germany.	1870	1870	Reno.	
Schooling, Jerry.	Reno.	Merchandising.	Missouri.	1862	1862	Reno.	
Scott, J. A.	Reno.	Mining.	New York.	1878	1878	Reno.	
Sellers, J. S.	Truckee Meadows.	Farmer.	Pennsylvania.	1864	1864	Reno.	87
Smith, George.	Pleasant Valley.	Ranching and stock raising.	England.	1857	1857	Washoe City.	800
Smith, G. S.	Pleasant Valley.	Farmer.	England.	1858	1858	Washoe City.	160
Sullivan, James.	Truckee Meadows.	Farmer.	Ireland.	1863	1864	Reno.	240
Thomas, Caroline.	Truckee Meadows.	Farming.	England.	1870	1870	Reno.	240
Thomas, W. M.	Reno.	Teacher.	Maine.	1867	1867	Reno.	
Towl, E. B.	Franktown.	Merchant.	Canada West.	1855	1860	Franktown.	5
Twaddal, Alexander.	Washoe Valley.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Salt Lake City.	1858	1860	Franktown.	320
Twaddal, Elizabeth.	Franktown.	Farmer.	Scotland.	1860	1860	Franktown.	800
Varian, O. S.	Reno.	Lawyer.	Ohio.	1867	1870	Reno.	
Walker, W. A.	Reno.	Sheriff.	Virginia.	1871	1871	Reno.	
Webster, William.	Reno.	Attorney-at-law.	Scotland.	1863	1863	Reno.	
Whitler, Henry.	Glendale.	Farmer and stock raiser.	Indiana.	1862	1863	Reno.	
Williams, J. B.	Reno.	County Recorder.	New York City.	1866	1866	Reno.	
Wilson, Jno.	Reno.	Livery.	Ohio.	1861	1861	Reno.	
Wilson, G. W. J.	Truckee Meadows.	Farming and ice.	Canada.	1868	1868	Reno.	100

WHITE PINE COUNTY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	Came to State.	Came to County.	POST-OFFICE.	No. Acres.
Herrick, A. F.	Cherry Creek.	Mining.	Ohio.	1860	1878	Cherry Creek.	
Hates, Mrs. O.	Cherry Creek.	Lodging house.	Ireland.	1861	1869	Cherry Creek.	
Beene, Horace D.	Ward.	Attorney-at-law.	Alabama.	1870	1876	Ward.	
Bibbens, G. R. A.	Ward.	Shoemaker.	New York.	1860	1869	Ward.	
Blair, Geo. G.	Osoyoos.	Miner.	Pennsylvania.	1868	1868	Osoyoos.	
Blethen, J. H.	Cherry Creek.	Mining and book-keeping.	New York.	1872	1879	Cherry Creek.	
Booth, J. N.	Cherry Creek.	Dentist and barber.	Kentucky.	1869	1869	Cherry Creek.	
Bourgeois, Louis.	Cherry Creek.	Butcher.	Canada.	1870	1873	Cherry Creek.	
Briggs, Robt.	Ward.	Mining.	Missouri.	1869	1872	Ward.	
Burbank, Geo. B.	Cherry Creek.	County Surveyor.	Kentucky.	1872	1872	Cherry Creek.	
Bush, H.	Hamilton.	Notary Public.	New York.	1859	1868	Hamilton.	
Campbell, J. O.	Ward.	Book-keeping.	Michigan.	1876	1878	Ward.	
Cannon, P. H.	Cherry Creek.	Mining.	Ireland.	1870	1878	Cherry Creek.	
Cleveland, A. C.	Spring Valley.	Stock raising.	Maine.	1862	1868	Osoyoos.	3,100
Collins, Daniel R.	Cherry Creek.	Postmaster.	Vermont.	1864	1868	Cherry Creek.	
Comins, H. A.	Ward.	Lumber.	Maine.	1863	1869	Ward.	1,300
Couton, John A.	Ward.	Livery.	Louisiana.	1872	1875	Ward.	
Coulter, G.	Hamilton.	Mining.	Ohio.	1869	1869	Hamilton.	
Cowley, E. J., Jr.	Cherry Creek.	Livery.	New York.	1864	1869	Cherry Creek.	160
Curtis, John.	Cherry Creek.	Mining.	New York.	1867	1869	Cherry Creek.	
Dinsler, N.	Cherry Creek.	Engineer Star Mine.	Germany.	1874	1874	Cherry Creek.	
Doscher, A. H.	Cherry Creek.		Germany.	1860	1860	Cherry Creek.	
Drake, Frank.	Eberhardt.	Supt. Eberhardt & Aurora M. Co.	New Hampshire.	1869	1869	Eberhardt.	
Drake, Oliver.	Eberhardt.	Mining.	New Hampshire.	1869	1869	Eberhardt.	
Drake, W. B.	Cherry Creek.	Harness shop.	New York.	1868	1874	Cherry Creek.	
Eastwood, A. B.	Cherry Creek.	Machinist.	New York.	1873	1878	Cherry Creek.	
Filtmore, W. H.	Cherry Creek.	Blacksmith & wagon-maker.	Wisconsin.	1870	1871	Cherry Creek.	
Forrest, W. R.	Hamilton.	County Clerk.	Illinois.	1878	1878	Hamilton.	
Forrest & Davis.	Hamilton.	Pub. <i>White Pine News</i> .				Hamilton.	
Frank, R.	Cherry Creek.	Merchant.	Prussia.	1869	1870	Cherry Creek.	
Garahan, M. B.	Ward.	Merchant.	Ireland.	1868	1870	Ward.	
Gray, O. H.	Cherry Creek.	Merchant.	New York.	1868	1869	Cherry Creek.	
Gray, W. S.	Hamilton.	Justice of the Peace.	New York.	1869	1869	Hamilton.	
Griswold, F. W.	Cherry Creek.	Clerk.	New York.	1869	1871	Cherry Creek.	
Hamilton, Geo. O.	Ward.	Saloon.	England.	1868	1868	Ward.	
Harris, Evan.	Eberhardt.	Eng. Eberhardt & Aurora M. Co.	Wales.	1868	1868	Eberhardt.	
Hauck, Louis A.	Ward.	Notary Public.	Germany.	1861	1869	Ward.	
Haynes, W. J.	Schellbourne.	Supt. M. Capitan & Woodstock.	Virginia.	1866	1860	Schellbourne.	
Herrick, H. S.	Hamilton.	Physician & Co. School Supt.	New York.	1860	1860	Hamilton.	
Hill, F. F.	Ward.	Merchant.	Ohio.	1862	1868	Ward.	600
Hixson, J. W.	Ward.	Mining.	Kentucky.	1860	1860	Ward.	
Karshstein, Chas.	Hamilton.	Butcher.	Germany.	1860	1869	Hamilton.	
Keonady, Geo.	Cherry Creek.	Merchant.	Ireland.	1860	1869	Cherry Creek.	
Keogh, P.	Cherry Creek.	Druggist.	Canada.	1860	1860	Cherry Creek.	
Lander, Jos.	Ward.	Engineer.	Vermont.	1866	1879	Ward.	
Lawler, W. B.	Silver Canon.	Mining.	New York.	1871	1871	Cherry Creek.	
Liddle, Jas.	Ward.	Stock raiser and butcher.	New York.	1868	1868	Ward.	
Liddle, Samuel.	Hamilton.	Supt. White Pine Waterworks.	New York.	1868	1868	Hamilton.	260
Lyon, H. K.	Cherry Creek.	Supt. Hunter & Gray Eagle M.	Connecticut.	1860	1860	Cherry Creek.	
Marty, J. J.	Eberhardt.	Book-keeper.	Rhode Island.	1875	1875	Eberhardt.	

Attachment L

GENERAL INDEX—GRANTOR *white pine county*
Cart House Record

FIRST TWO LETTERS OF SURNAME			FIRST TWO LETTERS OF SURNAME														
AA to AL			AM to AZ			BA			BE to BI			BL to BO			BR		
Third Letter of Surname and Page																	
A-1	H-8	PQ-12	A-17	H-25	PQ-29	A-33	H-36	PQ-42	A-55	H-65	PQ-73	A-89	H-98	PQ-107	A-117	H-123	PQ-130
B-3	JK-8	RS-13	B-17	I-26	R-30	B-34	JK-38	R-44	B-58	I-69	R-78	B-93	I-100	R-107	B-117	I-127	R-130
C-6	L-9	T-14	C-19	L-26	T-31	C-35	L-40	T-52	C-60	L-70	T-87	C-93	L-100	T-109	C-117	L-127	T-130
D-9	M-12	UV-15	D-22	M-27	UV-32	D-36	M-42	UV-53	D-64	M-70	UV-88	D-95	M-102	UV-111	D-123	M-127	UV-140
E-12	N-12	WX-15	E-24	N-28	WX-32	E-36	N-42	WX-56	E-67	N-75	WX-88	E-98	N-102	WX-113	E-123	N-127	WX-143
F-15	O-12	YZ-15	F-24	O-29	YZ-32	F-36	O-42	YZ-57	F-67	O-75	YZ-88	F-98	O-104	YZ-115	F-123	O-130	YZ-143

TO FIND NAME BY THIS INDEX TABLE—FIND FIRST TWO LETTERS OF SURNAME, printed in alphabetical order at top of Column Divisions in large type. In the same column, underneath, find Third letter of SURNAME, and figure following indicates page on which name should be found. Treat first official word of Association, Corporation, or Firm Name, as Surname.

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	Instrument	DATE	File No.	Doc#	Page
Clear Hut	N. A. Leach et al	Am. Custom	6 19 1911	25082	62	330
Shekarda N. et al	Savin Levish et al	Ref. Sale	8 15 1913	28049	38	677
Clear Hut, et al	G. L. Richard	A. L.	1 14 1911	28569	67	153
Cleary, Thomas, et al	D. G. Demetriakopoulos	Ref. Sale	5 20 1914	29098	71	173
Cleary, Thomas et al	D. G. Demetriakopoulos	Mortg.	8 1 1911	29264	65	248
Chevalier Ernest, et al	First Natl. Bank	Ch. of Mo.	9 27 1914	29440	55	479
Cleveland, Kate M.	Thomas Judd	Ref. Sale	10 11 1909	29873	69	116
Cleveland, Kate M.	Thomas Judd	Ref. Sale	10 11 1909	29874	71	5
Cleary, Thom. et al	Abraham Miller & Frank Barnett	Mortg.	8 5 1915	30208	74	39
Cherry Spring Mine	H. A. Moore	A. L.	5 1915	30629	72	42
Chickasaw, Harry	Neck Joudas	Mortgage	11 6 1916	30638	76	75
Cherry Spring Mine	W. C. Moore	A. L.	12 28 1916	32509	72	173
Chester, Charles H., et al	Man. C. M.	B.S. Deed	2 16 1917	32651	77	418
Chesley - Thomas - et al	Dallas - Mrs. Alice - et al	Mortgage	10 8 1917	33416	74	254
Cherry Spring claim - et al	Moore - W. A.	general exempt.	1917	33659	72	241
Chickasaw - Harry, et al	To whom it may concern	agreement	11 17 1916	33806	71	380
Cheek - Myrtle V.	Davis - W. E.	marriage	1 5 1918	34115	80	22
Cherry Spring Mines Co.	Reid, J. L., Trustees	Deed	4 2 1918	34204	73	316
Cheek - W. A.	King - Thomas	Ass. Deed - exemption	6 17 1918	34443	74	185
Cherry Spring - et al	Moore - Theresa	exemption	1917	36495	72	526
Chaprey - George	Collings - Mrs. A.	ad. & c. Deed	1 26 1920	36955	73	301
Cleveland - Katherine M.	Dunwoody - Mrs. Clara	B. & S. Deed	2 12 1920	36964	73	302
Cherry Spring Mine	Moore, W. A.	A. L.	12 17 1920	37995	72	666
Chester - Charles H.	Green - Charlotte	B. & S. Deed	2 1 1922	39039	89	299
Chester, Charles - B. et al	Blake - Beanie - F.	B. & S. Deed	4 18 1922	39509	89	398
Cherry Spring claim	Moore - Geo. A.	of Sale	7 1 1922	39644	88	356
Cherry Spring claim et al	Moore - Geo. A.	A. L.	10 7 1922	39681	91	192
Cheek - C. H.	Lamborn - R. O.	Deed of Sale	2 6 1924	41697	86	442
Clement, Emily	Hardy - Edwin H.	Mortgage	2 1 1924	41137	80	176
Cherokee (Cherokee) Mine	Sillice - J. O.	Deed of Sale	5 3 1924	41419	96	58
Cherokee Tractor	Lile - Richard	M. Loc.	5 10 1924	41628	96	440
Cherry Spring Mine et al	Moore - Geo. A.	A. L.		41823	91	426
Clement, Marion R. et al	Nevada United Miner Co.	in Secre	1 3 1925	42159	97	104

FIRST TWO LETTERS OF SURNAME EA to EZ			FIRST THREE LETTERS OF SURNAME ELY			FIRST TWO LETTERS OF SURNAME FA to FI			FIRST TWO LETTERS OF SURNAME FL to FY			FIRST TWO LETTERS OF SURNAME GA to GI			FIRST TWO LETTERS OF SURNAME (GL to GY EX. GRE p. 114)			FIRST TWO LETTERS OF SURNAME HA		
Third Letter of Surname and Page	First Letter of SECOND Word and Page	Third Letter of Surname and Page	First Letter of SECOND Word and Page	Third Letter of Surname and Page	First Letter of SECOND Word and Page	Third Letter of Surname and Page	First Letter of SECOND Word and Page	Third Letter of Surname and Page	First Letter of SECOND Word and Page	Third Letter of Surname and Page	First Letter of SECOND Word and Page	Third Letter of Surname and Page	First Letter of SECOND Word and Page	Third Letter of Surname and Page	First Letter of SECOND Word and Page	Third Letter of Surname and Page	First Letter of SECOND Word and Page	Third Letter of Surname and Page		
A 1	H 12	PQ 20	A 38	H 45	PQ 54	A 61	H 64	FQ 68	A 83	H 95	PQ 102	A 111	H 115	PQ 124	A 135	H 152	PQ 165	A 172	H 175	P
B 3	I 12	R 21	B 39	I 46	R 55	B 61	I 65	R 71	B 88	I 96	R 104	B 111	I 116	R 125	B 142	I 153	R 165	B 173	I 177	R
C 5	J 13	S 23	C 40	J 47	S 56	C 61	J 65	S 75	C 88	J 99	S 107	C 113	J 116	S 131	C 142	J 157	S 167	C 173	J 177	S
D 6	K 16	T 25	D 41	K 50	T 57	D 61	K 66	T 79	D 88	K 98	T 108	D 113	K 118	T 132	D 142	K 157	T 168	D 174	K 178	T
E 8	L 18	UV 26	E 42	L 51	UV 58	E 62	M 66	UV 81	E 89	M 101	UV 108	E 113	M 122	UV 132	E 143	M 169	UV 169	E 174	M 182	U
F 9	N 19	WX 26	F 43	N 52	WX 59	F 62	N 68	WX 82	F 95	N 101	WX 109	F 116	N 122	WX 134	F 152	N 169	WX 169	F 174	N 185	W
G 9	O 20	YZ 26	G 44	O 53	YZ 60	G 62	O 68	YZ 82	G 95	O 102	YZ 109	G 115	O 124	YZ 134	G 152	O 169	YZ 169	G 175	O 185	Y

TO FIND NAME BY THIS INDEX TABLE.—FIND FIRST TWO LETTERS OF SURNAME, printed in alphabetical order at top of Column Division in large type. In the same column, underneath, find Third letter of SURNAME, and figures following indicate page on which name should be found. Treat first principal word of Association, Corporation, or Firm Name, as SURNAME.

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	Instrument	DATE	File No.	Book	P
A. Juddell et al	City of Ely	Ord Deed	12 2 1919	24801	59	62
Jefferson Morfoot Group	Centennial Dev. Co	A L	12 28 1911	25693	56	42
Jefferson Morfoot Group	Centennial Dev. Co	A L	8 19 1912	26407	56	52
Jefferson Morfoot Group	Centennial Dev. Co	A L	11 1 1913	28294	67	6
Joe Bowers et al	United States Tungsten Co	A L	12 31 1913	28509	67	-
Jefferson, H. M.	David McLean	Ord Deed	4 27 1914	29516	69	3
Jefferson Morfoot Group	Centennial Dev. Co	A L	2 15 1915	29995	72	6
Judd, Thomas	Heber M Wells	Ord Deed	10 11 1919	29815	69	14
Judd, Thomas	Heber M Wells	Ord Deed	10 14 1919	29816	71	2
Jefferson Morfoot Group	City Centennial Development Co	A L	12 28 1915	30615	72	2
Jeff Davis	Joe Zepan	M. L.	12 8 1915	31109	78	16
Bradley	Chas. D. Hayward	M. L.	2 29 1916	31133	78	18
Charles G. Goshel	Chas. D. Hayward	Ord Deed	3 30 1916	31162	77	12
Jefferson Morfoot 1-2-3 Fraction	City Centennial Development Co	A L	- - 1916	32210	77	1
Joe Bowers, et al	U. S. Tungsten Corp	A L	- - 1916	32447	77	12
Jefferson Morfoot No. 1-2-3	Boreman - G. J.	assessment & exemption	11 28 1917	33525	72	20
Jefferson Morfoot Fraction	Boreman - G. J.	assessment & exemption	11 28 1917	33525	72	2
Joe Bowers - et al	U. S. Tungsten Corporation -	proof of labor	12 31 1917	33890	72	3
Jefferson Morfoot No. 1-2-3 - et al	Boreman - G. J.	assessment & exemption	7 7 1918	34548	72	33
Jefferson Morfoot Fraction et al	Boreman - G. J.	assessment & exemption	7 7 1918	34549	72	21
Jeffrey - Edith	Stone - J. L.	Marriage	10 12 1918	36623	80	6
Joe Bowers - et al	U. S. Tungsten Corporation -	assessment & exemption challenge	12 12 1918	34853	72	37
Jefferson - G. S.	Waco Mortgage	Mortgage	3 7 1919	35209	76	53
Jefferson Morfoot No. 1-2-3 - et al	Boreman - G. J.	assessment & exemption	11 29 1919	36461	72	51
Jefferson Morfoot Fraction et al	Boreman - G. J.	assessment & exemption	11 29 1919	36461	72	52
Judkins - Elizabeth	Eller - Clarence - Edward	Marriage	3 1 1920	37023	80	85
Juddell, A. et al	Smith, Arthur	Ord Deed	5 24 1920	37284	89	2
Jeffs - Selma W. et al	Hall Estate, Incorporated	Ord Deed	4 22 1922	39709	79	67
Jeake - Elizabeth Marie	Theightonian William	Marriage	1 18 1923	40111	80	19
Jago - W. B.	Slopaneky, J. M.	Ord. Mfg.	5 14 1923	40326	92	42
Judas - George - et al. ac	Mt. Lee National Bank	Chattel Mfg.	12 30 1924	42163	95	19
Palace Truck Company						

FIRST TWO LETTERS OF SURNAME		FIRST TWO LETTERS OF SURNAME		FIRST TWO LETTERS OF SURNAME		FIRST TWO LETTERS OF SURNAME		FIRST TWO LETTERS OF SURNAME		FIRST TWO LETTERS OF SURNAME						
HE to HI		HO to HY		IA to IZ		JA to JY (Except JON p. 272)		KA to KI (Except KEL p. 289)		KL to KY (Except KLF p. 324)						
Third Letter of Surname and Page																
107 H-212	PQ 232	A-244	H-258	PQ 269	A-281	H-282	PQ 288	A-288	H-284	PQ 309	A-313	H-317	PQ 335	A-344	H-360	PQ 374
107 I-214	R-233	B-244	I-258	R-271	B-281	I-283	R-286	B-288	I-300	R-309	B-314	I-318	R-336	B-349	I-363	R-374
109 JK 214	S-239	C-246	JK 258	S-274	O-281	JK 283	S-286	O-288	JK 300	S-311	C-314	JK 318	S-339	C-349	JK 367	S-378
111 L-219	T-241	D-248	L-259	T-270	D-281	L-283	T-286	D-282	L-300	T-312	D-314	L-320	T-341	D-349	L-367	T-378
111 M-225	UV 242	E-248	M-264	UV 277	E-281	M-284	UV 287	E-292	M-300	UV 312	E-315	M-328	UV 342	E-351	M-369	UV 378
111 N-226	WX 243	F-251	N-266	WX 279	F-282	N-284	WX 287	F-292	N-302	WX 312	F-317	N-328	WX 342	F-360	N-369	WX 378
112 O-232	YZ 243	G-255	O-269	YZ 279	G-282	O-284	YZ 287	G-292	O-309	YZ 312	G-317	O-338	YZ 342	G-360	O-371	YZ 378

Peculiarly Spelled Names not above. Provided for, Page 380.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	Lot	Blk.	Sec.	Twp.	Rng.	WHEN FILED		
						Month	Day	Year
Georgetown 5 acre Plat						4	13	1911
Robinson Dist						12	30	1911
"						9	18	1912
"						11	7	1913
Tringsten Dist						1	3	1914
City of City portion of	34					11	20	1914
Robinson Dist						2	10	1915
Cleveland Ranches in Spring Valley						2	15	1915
1000 head Cattle, brands, etc.						2	15	1915
Rob Dist						12	22	1915
Tringsten Dist						12	23	1916
"						3	31	1916
City of City, all of it & portion of 5.	4-5	3				4	5	1916
Robinson Dist						12	18	1916
Robinson Mining District						12	21	1916
Do -						11	30	1917
Do -						11	30	1917
Tringsten Mining District -						1	7	1918
Robinson Mining District -						9	7	1918
Robinson Mining District -						7	7	1918
Marriage.						10	15	1918
Tringsten Mining District -						12	19	1918
One Ford Truck, frame building						3	7	1919
Robinson Mining District -						12	17	1919
Do.						12	17	1919
Marriage.						3	10	1920
Georgetown Ten-acre Plat	1	3				5	26	1920
Robinson Mining Dist. - Claims & equipment of McDowell City						10	27	1922
Marriage						1	18	1923

Attachment M



White Pine City Court House

BK 110 P. 443

DEED

THE ADAMS-McGILL COMPANY,
an Arizona corporation,
and CALIFORNIA PACIFIC
REALTY COMPANY, a Cal-
ifornia corporation,

THIS INDENTURE, made this 24th day of May, 1932, by and
between THE ADAMS-McGILL COMPANY, an Arizona corporation,
and CALIFORNIA PACIFIC REALTY COMPANY, a California corporation,
first parties, and R. R. NANCE, second party,

TO
R. R. NANCE

WITNESSETH:

That said first parties, for and in consideration of the
sum of Ten (10) Dollars in lawful money of the United States of America to them in hand
paid by the second party, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby grant,
bargain, sell, convey and confirm unto second party and to his heirs and assigns, all
that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of White
Pine, State of Nevada, and more particularly described as follows; to-wit:

The East half of the Southeast quarter of Section Twenty-four; the North half of the
Northeast quarter of Section Twenty-five; the Southeast quarter of the Northeast quarter
of Section Twenty-five; the Southeast quarter of Section Twenty-five and the Northeast
quarter of the Northeast quarter of Section 36, all in Township Eighteen North, Range Sixty-
six East, M. B. D. & M.

The Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Eighteen; the West half of
the Northwest quarter of Section Nineteen; and the Southwest quarter of Section Nineteen.
The North half of the Northwest quarter of Section Thirty; the Southwest quarter of the
Northwest quarter of Section Thirty; the Northwest quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section
Thirty; the South half of the Southwest quarter of Section Thirty; the Southeast quarter
of the Northeast quarter of Section Thirty and the North half of the North half of Section

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances there-
unto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder
and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

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

This conveyance is without any warranty whatsoever on the part of said first party
California Pacific Realty Company.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, first parties have caused their respective corporate names to be
hereunto subscribed and their respective corporate seals to be hereunto affixed by their
officers thereunto duly authorized, the day and year first above written.

(CORPORATE SEAL)

THE ADAMS-McGILL COMPANY

By Stuart F. Smith
Its President

By Frank E. Rickey
Its Secretary.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC REALTY COMPANY

By Benj. J. Henley
Its Vice President

By Wm. H. Smith, Jr.
Its Secretary

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,)
City and County of San Francisco.) ss.

On this 9th day of June, A. D. 1932, personally appeared before me, Flora Hall; a
Notary Public in and for the said City and County of San Francisco, State of California,
residing therein and duly commissioned and sworn, STUART F. SMITH known to me to be an
officer, to-wit: the PRESIDENT, of THE ADAMS-McGILL COMPANY, one of the corporations that

Attachment N

NAME OF GRANTEE	DATE OF GRANT	BOOK	PAGE	REMARKS
Chickens - John	1-21-1917	5	21	
Chickens - John	3-31-1917	3	100	
Chickens - John	4-7-1917	4	7	
Chickens - John	5-8-1917	5	8	
Chickens - John	6-15-1917	6	15	
Chickens - John	7-22-1917	7	22	
Chickens - John	8-29-1917	8	29	
Chickens - John	9-26-1917	9	26	
Chickens - John	10-23-1917	10	23	
Chickens - John	11-20-1917	11	20	
Chickens - John	12-17-1917	12	17	
Chickens - John	1-14-1918	13	14	
Chickens - John	2-11-1918	14	11	
Chickens - John	3-8-1918	15	8	
Chickens - John	4-5-1918	16	5	
Chickens - John	5-2-1918	17	2	
Chickens - John	6-9-1918	18	9	
Chickens - John	7-6-1918	19	6	
Chickens - John	8-3-1918	20	3	
Chickens - John	9-1-1918	21	1	
Chickens - John	10-29-1918	22	29	
Chickens - John	11-26-1918	23	26	
Chickens - John	12-23-1918	24	23	
Chickens - John	1-20-1919	25	20	
Chickens - John	2-17-1919	26	17	
Chickens - John	3-14-1919	27	14	
Chickens - John	4-11-1919	28	11	
Chickens - John	5-8-1919	29	8	
Chickens - John	6-5-1919	30	5	
Chickens - John	7-2-1919	31	2	
Chickens - John	8-30-1919	32	30	
Chickens - John	9-27-1919	33	27	
Chickens - John	10-24-1919	34	24	
Chickens - John	11-21-1919	35	21	
Chickens - John	12-18-1919	36	18	
Chickens - John	1-15-1920	37	15	
Chickens - John	2-12-1920	38	12	
Chickens - John	3-9-1920	39	9	
Chickens - John	4-6-1920	40	6	
Chickens - John	5-3-1920	41	3	
Chickens - John	6-1-1920	42	1	
Chickens - John	7-29-1920	43	29	
Chickens - John	8-26-1920	44	26	
Chickens - John	9-23-1920	45	23	
Chickens - John	10-20-1920	46	20	
Chickens - John	11-17-1920	47	17	
Chickens - John	12-14-1920	48	14	
Chickens - John	1-11-1921	49	11	
Chickens - John	2-8-1921	50	8	
Chickens - John	3-5-1921	51	5	
Chickens - John	4-2-1921	52	2	
Chickens - John	5-31-1921	53	31	
Chickens - John	6-28-1921	54	28	
Chickens - John	7-25-1921	55	25	
Chickens - John	8-22-1921	56	22	
Chickens - John	9-19-1921	57	19	
Chickens - John	10-16-1921	58	16	
Chickens - John	11-13-1921	59	13	
Chickens - John	12-10-1921	60	10	
Chickens - John	1-7-1922	61	7	
Chickens - John	2-4-1922	62	4	
Chickens - John	3-1-1922	63	1	
Chickens - John	4-29-1922	64	29	
Chickens - John	5-26-1922	65	26	
Chickens - John	6-23-1922	66	23	
Chickens - John	7-20-1922	67	20	
Chickens - John	8-17-1922	68	17	
Chickens - John	9-14-1922	69	14	
Chickens - John	10-11-1922	70	11	
Chickens - John	11-8-1922	71	8	
Chickens - John	12-5-1922	72	5	
Chickens - John	1-2-1923	73	2	
Chickens - John	2-29-1923	74	29	
Chickens - John	3-26-1923	75	26	
Chickens - John	4-23-1923	76	23	
Chickens - John	5-20-1923	77	20	
Chickens - John	6-17-1923	78	17	
Chickens - John	7-14-1923	79	14	
Chickens - John	8-11-1923	80	11	
Chickens - John	9-8-1923	81	8	
Chickens - John	10-5-1923	82	5	
Chickens - John	11-2-1923	83	2	
Chickens - John	12-30-1923	84	30	
Chickens - John	1-27-1924	85	27	
Chickens - John	2-24-1924	86	24	
Chickens - John	3-21-1924	87	21	
Chickens - John	4-18-1924	88	18	
Chickens - John	5-15-1924	89	15	
Chickens - John	6-12-1924	90	12	
Chickens - John	7-9-1924	91	9	
Chickens - John	8-6-1924	92	6	
Chickens - John	9-3-1924	93	3	
Chickens - John	10-1-1924	94	1	
Chickens - John	10-29-1924	95	29	
Chickens - John	11-26-1924	96	26	
Chickens - John	12-23-1924	97	23	
Chickens - John	1-20-1925	98	20	
Chickens - John	2-17-1925	99	17	
Chickens - John	3-14-1925	100	14	
Chickens - John	4-11-1925	101	11	
Chickens - John	5-8-1925	102	8	
Chickens - John	6-5-1925	103	5	
Chickens - John	7-2-1925	104	2	
Chickens - John	8-30-1925	105	30	
Chickens - John	9-27-1925	106	27	
Chickens - John	10-24-1925	107	24	
Chickens - John	11-21-1925	108	21	
Chickens - John	12-18-1925	109	18	
Chickens - John	1-15-1926	110	15	
Chickens - John	2-12-1926	111	12	
Chickens - John	3-9-1926	112	9	
Chickens - John	4-6-1926	113	6	
Chickens - John	5-3-1926	114	3	
Chickens - John	6-1-1926	115	1	
Chickens - John	7-29-1926	116	29	
Chickens - John	8-26-1926	117	26	
Chickens - John	9-23-1926	118	23	
Chickens - John	10-20-1926	119	20	
Chickens - John	11-17-1926	120	17	
Chickens - John	12-14-1926	121	14	
Chickens - John	1-11-1927	122	11	
Chickens - John	2-8-1927	123	8	
Chickens - John	3-5-1927	124	5	
Chickens - John	4-2-1927	125	2	
Chickens - John	5-31-1927	126	31	
Chickens - John	6-28-1927	127	28	
Chickens - John	7-25-1927	128	25	
Chickens - John	8-22-1927	129	22	
Chickens - John	9-19-1927	130	19	
Chickens - John	10-16-1927	131	16	
Chickens - John	11-13-1927	132	13	
Chickens - John	12-10-1927	133	10	
Chickens - John	1-7-1928	134	7	
Chickens - John	2-4-1928	135	4	
Chickens - John	3-1-1928	136	1	
Chickens - John	4-29-1928	137	29	
Chickens - John	5-26-1928	138	26	
Chickens - John	6-23-1928	139	23	
Chickens - John	7-20-1928	140	20	
Chickens - John	8-17-1928	141	17	
Chickens - John	9-14-1928	142	14	
Chickens - John	10-11-1928	143	11	
Chickens - John	11-8-1928	144	8	
Chickens - John	12-5-1928	145	5	
Chickens - John	1-2-1929	146	2	
Chickens - John	2-29-1929	147	29	
Chickens - John	3-26-1929	148	26	
Chickens - John	4-23-1929	149	23	
Chickens - John	5-20-1929	150	20	
Chickens - John	6-17-1929	151	17	
Chickens - John	7-14-1929	152	14	
Chickens - John	8-11-1929	153	11	
Chickens - John	9-8-1929	154	8	
Chickens - John	10-5-1929	155	5	
Chickens - John	11-2-1929	156	2	
Chickens - John	12-30-1929	157	30	
Chickens - John	1-27-1930	158	27	
Chickens - John	2-24-1930	159	24	
Chickens - John	3-21-1930	160	21	
Chickens - John	4-18-1930	161	18	
Chickens - John	5-15-1930	162	15	
Chickens - John	6-12-1930	163	12	
Chickens - John	7-9-1930	164	9	
Chickens - John	8-6-1930	165	6	
Chickens - John	9-3-1930	166	3	
Chickens - John	10-1-1930	167	1	
Chickens - John	10-29-1930	168	29	
Chickens - John	11-26-1930	169	26	
Chickens - John	12-23-1930	170	23	
Chickens - John	1-20-1931	171	20	
Chickens - John	2-17-1931	172	17	
Chickens - John	3-14-1931	173	14	
Chickens - John	4-11-1931	174	11	
Chickens - John	5-8-1931	175	8	
Chickens - John	6-5-1931	176	5	
Chickens - John	7-2-1931	177	2	
Chickens - John	8-30-1931	178	30	
Chickens - John	9-27-1931	179	27	
Chickens - John	10-24-1931	180	24	
Chickens - John	11-21-1931	181	21	
Chickens - John	12-18-1931	182	18	
Chickens - John	1-15-1932	183	15	
Chickens - John	2-12-1932	184	12	
Chickens - John	3-9-1932	185	9	
Chickens - John	4-6-1932	186	6	
Chickens - John	5-3-1932	187	3	
Chickens - John	6-1-1932	188	1	
Chickens - John	7-29-1932	189	29	
Chickens - John	8-26-1932	190	26	
Chickens - John	9-23-1932	191	23	
Chickens - John	10-20-1932	192	20	
Chickens - John	11-17-1932	193	17	
Chickens - John	12-14-1932	194	14	
Chickens - John	1-11-1933	195	11	
Chickens - John	2-8-1933	196	8	
Chickens - John	3-5-1933	197	5	
Chickens - John	4-2-1933	198	2	
Chickens - John	5-31-1933	199	31	
Chickens - John	6-28-1933	200	28	
Chickens - John	7-25-1933	201	25	
Chickens - John	8-22-1933	202	22	
Chickens - John	9-19-1933	203	19	
Chickens - John	10-16-1933	204	16	
Chickens - John	11-13-1933	205	13	
Chickens - John	12-10-1933	206	10	
Chickens - John	1-7-1934	207	7	
Chickens - John	2-4-1934	208	4	
Chickens - John	3-1-1934	209	1	
Chickens - John	4-29-1934	210	29	
Chickens - John	5-26-1934	211	26	
Chickens - John	6-23-1934	212	23	
Chickens - John	7-20-1934	213	20	
Chickens - John	8-17-1934	214	17	
Chickens - John	9-14-1934	215	14	
Chickens - John	10-11-1934	216	11	
Chickens - John	11-8-1934	217	8	
Chickens - John	12-5-1934	218	5	
Chickens - John	1-2-1935	219	2	
Chickens - John	2-29-1935	220	29	
Chickens - John	3-26-1935	221	26	
Chickens - John	4-23-1935	222	23	
Chickens - John	5-20-1935	223	20	
Chickens - John	6-17-1935	224	17	
Chickens - John	7-14-1935	225	14	
Chickens - John	8-11-1935	226	11	
Chickens - John	9-			

Attachment O



Peggy & Jarold Robison



Jarold & Junior Robison (brothers) Co-owners 1976-1979

Jarold and Junior Robison (brothers) worked together all their lives. They got along so well and loved the Cleveland Ranch. They would have liked to have kept it had it been economically feasible. We enjoyed working out there but of course had a farm in Millard County to take care of, too.

Jay, son of Jarold and Peggy Robison, and his wife, Susie would have been content to spend the rest of their lives out at the Cleveland Ranch. They lived in the white stucco home on the right side of the road entering the ranch.

Frank and Flora Davies and daughter Susie, who lived there when we took over, were some of the best people one could ask for. Frank knew every "up and down" of the ranch and Jarold said that Frank could make water run up hill. He understood the irrigation system and made it work. Jarold thought the world of Frank and Flora and they got along first rate.

All in all, it was a great experience; a privilege that only could come along once in a life time.

NOTE: Peggy, Jay and Susie, visited the ranch to see the old white home and shop and share their memories with Sister Healey in January 2005. Jarold and Junior are deceased. Picture on upper right is Junior Robison, co-owner. Jay and Susie Robison picture.



Frank Davies

February 22, 2005 *Photo: Grandchildren, Tyce Davies & Katy Sarcaty*

Jarold and Junior Robison and Frank Davies purchased the **Cleveland Ranch** from the **John Chachas Family** in December 1975. At that time we also purchased the cattle and machinery. We held an auction and sold off a lot of the old machinery and bought more to take its place. We ran around 800 mother cows and held the calves over until they were long yearlings.

We lived in Fillmore, Utah and we would drive out and stay for a day or two at a time and then return to take care of our farms and business in Fillmore. Jarold would spend a lot more of the time out on the ranch than Junior or I did. But many days we would leave from Fillmore, a distance of 159 miles, one way, early in the morning and work all day on the ranch and then return late at night. We always tried to have 2 men and their families live on the ranch all the time.

It was very enjoyable working together on the ranch and traveling back and forth. Jarold and Junior are related to me in two ways, their mother was a Davies and my mother was a Robison. They are two of the best men that I have ever had the pleasure of being associated with.

In December of 1978 we sold the ranch to **Richard Moody** of Delta, Utah.

Frank L. Davies
Davies & Co. Reality
360 S. Main St.
Fillmore, Utah 84631 435-743-6875

Attachment P



December 30, 2005

Sister Healey
HC 33 Box 33990
Ely, Nevada 89301

Dear Sister Healey,

I am sorry it has taken me so long to answer your letter. I really don't have much to add to the history book, but I will try to answer each question you asked:

1. Dates when you bought and from whom: dates when you sold and to whom.
[I bought the ranch from C Diamond Ranch on January 15, 1979. I think I sold it to Gublers in 1987—you will need to get the exact date from them.]
2. Ranch operations: How many head of cattle, employees, etc.
[We normally had 1,000 head of mother cows, but in the summer time with cows and calves from the prior year along with those purchased, we had approximately 2,000 head—depending on the water year.]

The first couple of years we put up grass hay, but found that the cattle could harvest the grass cheaper than we could and also it was more beneficial for them. We put up only enough grass to wean the calves and keep the cows for a month or so. We hauled alfalfa hay from my farms in Delta Utah to the ranch. We would then haul the calves from the ranch to my Delta feedlot in the fall. Then in the spring, we hauled them back to the ranch to feed on the grass until fall and then sold them off to feedlots in Colorado and Iowa.

The number of employees would vary—the farm hands from Delta would come out as needed to put up hay and work cattle, etc.]

3. Any interesting stories or events that happened at the ranch when you owned it?
[One year we had a big flood—water running everywhere, over the roads and the creeks were overflowing. The irrigation ditches were filled in with all kinds of debris and we had to bring in an extra backhoe from the Delta farms to clean out the ditches so we could irrigate. It took a month or so to clean up the results of the flood.]

Every spring there would be a Spring Migration where the deer came onto the ranch for 10 days to 2 weeks. We had to be careful and leave them alone so they would not get spooked and take out our fences. Every year several hundred would come (one year I counted approximately 2500 deer). The local deer, however, stayed on the mountain side and did not mix with those of the Spring Migration.]

4. Describe some of the old equipment, harnesses, tools that were here.
[The previous owners had the equipment cut up and hauled off. There were no harnesses, tools, etc. on the ranch when I took possession of it.]

6. Why did you buy the ranch and what were your goals for it?
[I bought the ranch to enhance my farming and feedlot operation in Delta. I was farming 2500 acres of irrigated land and also operating a feed lot there and knew the ranch would be ideal for this operation.]

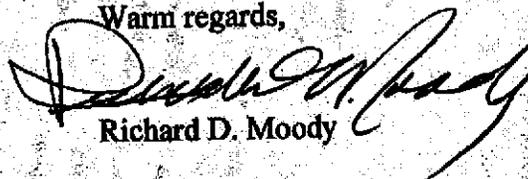
7. Why did you sell the ranch?
[My foreman, Frank Garcia, retired. He felt he was too old, and was concerned that he was not doing enough to keep the ranch running properly. I tried to find a manager to run it, but was unsuccessful in finding someone responsible that I could trust. In the meantime, there was considerable theft going on—cows, saddles, tools, etc.]

I did not intend to ever sell the ranch, I loved being there, it was very successful financially, and had a great potential. It was a beautiful and peaceful place to be and I had wanted to spend much more time there developing and upgrading, but because of the demands of my mining business, which had to be a priority at that time, along with the farming operation in Delta, I just could not get away to properly oversee it.]

I would like to say something about Frank Garcia, who is now deceased. When I first met Frank I was impressed with his pleasant attitude and capability. He had been working on the ranch for many years, prior to my owning it. I asked him how much he was making a month and when he told me, I doubled his wages and told him I wanted him to be my foreman. I had a difficult time convincing Frank that he was the foreman because he had always been told what to do, but he appreciated the opportunity. Frank was the most honest, loyal and dedicated employee that ever worked for me. He was always dependable. I used to say, "Frank left the house in the morning with the lights on and came back to the house at night with the lights on." He was a hard-worker and worked long hours. He was always pleasant and willing to do anything I asked of him. He was good with cattle and could out-rop any cowboy that we hired to help with the round ups and special projects. Frank told me the secret to running the ranch was keeping it irrigated and he always made sure the meadows were never dry.

Sister Healey, feel free to revise this information and write it in a format that will be appropriate for your history. We thank you again for the guided tour of the ranch and for your gracious hospitality during our visit in November. Jean and I enjoyed it very much.

Warm regards,



Richard D. Moody

Enclosure: (picture)

P.S. My wife said the bread you baked was the best home-made wheat bread she has ever tasted.

Attachment Q

Property No. 553-1837
After recording, return to:
LDS Church Real Estate - 12th Fl. East
50 East North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84150

1 PARCEL NO. 10-580-02, includes
2 10-580-06
3 10-570-02
4 10-570-03

5 GRANT, BARGAIN AND SALE DEED

6 THIS INDENTURE, made the 14th day of March,
7 2000, by and between GUBLER LAND AND LIVESTOCK, INC., A Utah
8 Corporation, party of the first part and hereinafter referred to as
9 "Grantor", and CORPORATION OF THE PRESIDING BISHOP OF THE CHURCH OF
10 JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS, A Utah Corporation Sole, party
11 of the second part and hereinafter referred to as "Grantee";

12 W I T N E S S E T H:

13 That the said Grantor, for and in consideration of the
14 sum of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) lawful money of the United States of
15 America, and other good and valuable considerations, the receipt
16 whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant, bargain and sell
17 unto said Grantee, and to its heirs and assigns forever, the
18 following described lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying
19 and being in the County of White Pine, State of Nevada, and bounded
20 and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

21 PROPERTY NO. 553-1837

22 All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land
23 situate in the County of White Pine, State of
24 Nevada, described as follows:

25 TOWNSHIP 16 NORTH, RANGE 66 EAST, M.D.B.&M.

26 Section 1: SW 1/4 SE 1/4
27 Section 12: NW 1/4 NE 1/4; SE 1/4 NE 1/4; E 1/2 SE 1/4
28 Section 13: SE 1/4 SW 1/4; SW 1/4 SE 1/4; E 1/2 NE 1/4;
29 N 1/2 SE 1/4

30 TOWNSHIP 16 NORTH, RANGE 67 EAST, M.D.B.&M.

31 Section 5: W 1/2; W 1/2 E 1/2
32 Section 6: E 1/2; E 1/2 W 1/2
33 Section 7: ALL
34 Section 8: W 1/2; W 1/2 E 1/2
35 Section 17: W 1/2; W 1/2 NE 1/4; NW 1/4 SE 1/4
36 Section 18: ALL
37 Section 19: E 1/2; E 1/2 NW 1/4
38 Section 20: W 1/2
39 Section 29: S 1/2 SE 1/4; NW 1/4 SE 1/4; NW 1/4
40 Section 30: E 1/2 NE 1/4
41 Section 32: N 1/2 NE 1/4

LAW OFFICES
GARY D. FAIRMAN
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
5 FIFTH STREET - P. O. BOX 5
ELY, NEVADA 89301
(775) 289-4422

2000-23/132

1 EXCEPTING THEREFROM highway over and across said
2 lands as reserved by the State of Nevada in Deed
3 recorded January 24, 1951, in Book 162, Page 22,
4 of Real Estate Records, White Pine County, Nevada

5 FURTHER EXCEPTING THEREFROM an undivided 1/2
6 interest in and to all oil, gas and minerals as
7 reserved in the Deed from John Chachas, et al,
8 recorded January 23, 1986, in Book 92 of
9 Official Records at Page 568, White Pine County,
10 Nevada records.

11 TOGETHER WITH NEVADA STATE ENGINEERS WATER RIGHT NO.'S:

12 0790, 01217, 01218, 02817,
13 02818, 02819, 02820, 02821,
14 02822, 02824, 02825, 02826
15 02827, 02828, 2852

16 TOGETHER WITH ALL AND SINGULAR, the tenements,
17 hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging and in anywise
18 appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and
19 remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

20 TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, ALL AND SINGULAR, the said premises
21 together with the appurtenances, unto the said Grantee, and to its
22 heirs and assigns forever.

23 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Grantor has hereunto set its
24 hand the day and year first above written.

25 
26 Lonnie GUBLER, PRESIDENT OF GUBLER
27 LAND AND LIVESTOCK, INC.

28 STATE OF Wash)
29 COUNTY OF Washington) ss.

30 On March 14, 2000, personally appeared
31 before me, a Notary Public, Lonnie GUBLER, PRESIDENT OF GUBLER LAND
32 AND LIVESTOCK, INC., A UTAH CORPORATION, personally known or proved
to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the above
instrument who acknowledged that he executed the instrument.

 **LATTIA L. COOK**
NOTARY PUBLIC - STATE OF UTAH
1240 E 100 S SUITE #7
ST. GEORGE, UT 84790
MY COMM. EXP. 01-10-03


NOTARY PUBLIC

LAW OFFICES
GARY D. FAIRMAN
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
25 FIFTH STREET - P. O. BOX 5
ELY, NEVADA 89301
(775) 289-4422

GRANTEE'S ADDRESS:

LDS Church Real Estate - 12th Floor East
50 East North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84150

MAIL TAX STATEMENTS TO:

LDS Church Tax Admin - 22nd Floor
50 East North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84150-3620

Property No. **553-1837**
Send Tax Statements to:
LDS Church Tax Admin - 22nd Fl.
50 East North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84150-3620

LAW OFFICES
GARY D. FAIRMAN
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
422 FIFTH STREET - P. O. BOX 5
ELY, NEVADA 89301
(775) 289-4422

*Grant Deeds
3-14-20
11/11/20
3-14-20*

308252

FEE \$9.00 FILE # 308252
FILED FOR RECORD
AT THE REQUEST OF

First American Title
00 APR -5 P2:01

RECORDED IN 312 PAGES 286-288
JUL 22 1900
WHITE PINE COUNTY RECORDER

Real Property Transfer Tax = \$4,355.00

Attachment R

George Washington Rogers

Submitted by Daisy Lee Rogers and Jay Rogers Jan 2005 of Fillmore, Utah. Daisy and Jay are the children of James Noah Rogers, son of James Noah Rogers, brother to George Washington Rogers.

George Washington Rogers and his wife, Margie Sorton, with their children, George, Hannah, Herbert and Mae, came to Spring Valley in 1916. In April 1916, George Washington Rogers bought the place from a man named "Talbot," who was a bartender in Ely. He had taken it as payment for a debt owed.

George drove their cattle from Oasis, Utah first. Then the family followed with their possessions in two wagons. Mae rode in the wagon her mother drove and Herbert rode with his father. Hannah rode horseback.

They farmed with the springs on their ranch supplying most of the water. They owned some other springs. They owned part of Nigger Creek Ranch and fought with the other part owner of the ranch three times in court and won all three times.

The first owners of Nigger Creek were named "Yelland." (Insert by Sister Healey: see note below.) Mr. Yelland came from England. After he raised his family, he took them back to England. The sons did not like working in a broom factory so they came back to Spring Valley to the ranch in Nigger Creek in 1948. With the land, they also got Billie Mecham, who irrigated the upper pastures, who owned a mule and two sheep dogs.

In the summer, Bert and Margie stayed in the house up at Nigger Creek. They harvested the produce from their garden and fruit from the orchard. They also ranched with a sizable herd of cattle. They also raised sheep.

None of the children ever married. The last surviving one is Herbert who now lives in St. George, Utah and is 102 years old.

Note: Refer to section on White Pine Lang Syne by Effie O. Read, pages 130-131. Clel Georgetta bought Nigger Creek and then sold it to Abner Cleveland in 1880. Page 179 refers to the above story. John "Josh" Yelland. He married Ellen Kent and they purchased the Nigger Creek Ranch and lived there until 1907.

Attachment S



MIKE & SHARON MORRIS

Telephone interview with Mike on January 11, 2006 by Sister Healey.
Edited by Mike.

My family used to go camping on Cleve Creek in the 1950's, so I was familiar with Spring Valley. I had visited the Negro Creek Ranch several times and saw that it was abandoned. I inquired at the Eldridge Ranch as to the ownership. I was told Bert Rogers owned the property.

I talked with Bert about the possibilities of camping on the Negro Creek Ranch, and he was not keen on anyone going in there. Finally he consented, and I brought my wife and children there to camp in our tent.

In the 1980's I took my travel trailer there to camp. I didn't do much work on the property then as Bert kept saying he wanted to fix up the old house and move back up there, but he didn't do anything with it, and the property remained in a run down condition.

Alan Johnson bought the property in 1996 from Bert. It was then I started working with Alan to help with the clean up. I encouraged Alan to get some security built around the property. Bert had some old gates at his place. I installed them where the fence line is that starts down the hill to the property and painted them blue. Later, the LDS church put in the fence around the Negro Creek home and orchard.

Attachment T



White Pine Lang Syne

A True History of White Pine County, Nevada

by
EFFIE O. READ

Nev 979. 315

REA

Library ELY, Nev

HAMILTON AND ITS APPENDAGES

In the 1860's when Eastern Nevada was still in its natural state, apparently belonging to no one but the indigenous red man, a few, perhaps one hundred, prospectors during that decade roamed the mountains with an eternal attempt to strike it rich.

Among these rugged out-doors men were Al Leathers, Thomas Murphy, Morrell, and Marchland. They had been grubstaked at Austin and had zig-zagged their way eastward into the White Pine mountains of Eastern Nevada. Here they located themselves at Monte Cristo Springs, which is on the west side of White Pine Mountain and where gold, silver, and copper had been discovered and a mill built.

The history of the White Pine District must include Hamilton, Eberhart, Treasure City, Shermantown, Swansea, Seligman, Babylon, Kendelville, and Monte Cristo, all located near the crest of this mountain ranging from 8,000 to 13,000 elevation. Today, only pillaged, desecrated, and tumbled remains are to be seen of these wild, wealthy communities; ghost towns stand now where possibly thirty thousand people once migrated, joining the throng in the most gigantic silver stampede of all time.

Treasure unknown to North America had been waiting for those who would take a chance on this bleak mountain, where winter lingers a full nine months of the year. Such a winter was later described by a German butcher, Louis Zadow, as, "Sure vee cot den months winter and two months damn cold veddar."

White Pine County was included within the boundaries of Lander County until 1865, when the Nevada Legislature sanctioned the establishment of the county and the mining district, both bearing the same name and receiving their designation from the predominant forest trees called White Pine.

A few miners met at Mohawk Canyon, which is eight miles north of where Hamilton was located, on October 10, 1865,

Note: A Petruchid note from the *Kene River Revolt*, said there was a presumption that White Pine was a misnomer for the new district but such was not the case. Upon arrival at the White Pine district, early pioneers found a large forest of white pine trees which were cut and used for building purposes during the boom.



BIG MOUNTAIN PRESS

DENVER

Little boy while they worked at Piermont. Other names recalled are: Owen Carney, Earl and Gerald Wilkins, Mr. Mulliner, and a hundred more. "Really, I could write a book on the few years I lived at Piermont, and they are very pleasant memories," said Mrs. Enbom, in her final summary of memories of Piermont.

DEEP CREEK - TUNGSTONIA - RED HILLS

The Red Hills district across the valley from Aurum was discovered in the early 1870's. It has an often repeated story connected with its discovery. Indians led white men to the place and then murdered one of them. The Indian who did the killing was hanged.

During 1891, the Red Hills district was being worked by Foster and Rhynerson. The work went on periodically. Mrs. Winnie Hibbard said that in 1910 her husband was hauling ore from Red Hills to the Curry Railroad Way Station. Many notes in the *Ely Record* told of its output during the first World War, when it was under lease to Leasey and Clearey, also called Lacy and Clay.

In 1917, the Deep Creek Railroad was finished from Wendover to Goodwin (later called Gold Hill), thus giving an impetus to mining in the Deep Creek country. Tungsten was discovered about this time by George Sims, and the Tungstonia camp thrived during the war. There was a mill working three shifts, and they were able to send concentrates over the Deep Creek line. A. R. Shepherd was general manager of the company with L. W. Robbins as superintendent. There was a post office and a sizable tent city. Mrs. Emma Kearney remembered living at Tungstonia with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lee. There were many single men, and Emma recalled Harry Parker, who married a Deep Creek belle.

Jack Dolan hauled the concentrates for Mr. Shepherd in 1918. The Griffin Company, with O. E. Roadhouse as manager, secured a bond and lease on Tungstonia in 1918. Roadhouse was well qualified to make something of these mines, because he had been working the U. S. Tungsten at Minerva. They held on until the slump in the early 1920's.

There were some fine ranches in the Deep Creek country. Clel Georgetown settled the Eight-Mile Ranch. He first came to Eureka in 1873, when he was fourteen years of age. He said he saw two men killed the first night at Eureka. After working for an uncle for two years, he came to Ward in 1875. He then

When the county was organized in 1869, the first offices were appointed by the governor.

First County Commissioners were Frank Drake, Frank Wheeler, and T. R. Cranley. Other officers were:

State Senator - A. C. Cleveland

Assemblymen - John Wagner, Wilber Brown, P. P. Canavan, T. J. Tennent, and C. H. Patchin

District Attorney - F. H. Kennedy

County Sheriff - Edwin Irwin

Treasurer - M. W. Kiles, who resigned and Lewis Cook

was appointed

Recorder - Warren D. Lockhart

School Superintendent - H. S. Herrick

Surveyor - E. F. Mitchell

Public Administrators - E. F. Mitchell and E. X. Willard

George McConkey was elected treasurer in 1876, 1878, and

1880, but was defeated by Sam Little in 1882.

On the morning of January 2, 1883, the lifeless body of George McConkey was found in his office with a bullet hole in his heart. The safe was open, and eleven thousand dollars in gold of public money was missing. Mr. McConkey had attended a dance during the evening and left for his office, telling his wife that it was the end of the year and he had to square up his books. His successor, Sam Little, was to take over as County Treasurer the following day.

His friends asserted that he had been murdered and the safe robbed, while others clung to the theory of defalcation and suicide. McConkey had an enviable reputation. He was Wells Fargo agent and had charge of shipping all the bullion in the district.

The McConkey family, wanting to clear his name, left for San Francisco and hired the famous Pinkerton Detective Agency. The crime became more and more of a puzzle. Sam Little served his term, left Hamilton, but returned often. Little lived until 1915, when on his death bed in Los Angeles, he called for witnesses and admitted the fatal shooting of McConkey and the embezzlement of White Pine County's funds. Thus ended White Pine's "bad man elect."

Several stories have been handed down. One idea was that the money was taken the night of the crime by mule pack from Hamilton. Another theory was that Little hid the money in a gas pipe and returned often to refill his empty poke.

In 1885, on January the fourth, Hamiltonians, who had already hung their new calendars, were gathered at the Withington Building dancing the light fantastic. The hall was spacious and elegant, having been used for office space for The Bank of Nevada and the Bank of California. Sometime after midnight

Saturday, May 5, 1858, started early and traveled among the hills till noon when we arrived at the summit of the rim of the Great Basin. Descended a long canyon which we named Lone Rock Canyon from a high rock which stands alone in the valley about 45 feet high, 80 feet long and 15 to 20 feet thick. Just below this rock is the head of a large creek, capable of watering 1,000 acres of land. We descended the creek to its entrance into the valley and there saw tracks of horses and men, and supposing that the country had been explored by Brother George Bean's company, we turned around and came back about four miles and camped. This is supposed to be Ruby Valley and contains high mountains heavily covered with snow. This day we found several springs at the west base of a level top mountain and grass sufficient for thousands of cattle; the firewood was almost inexhaustible.

Here is the same diary account of the Cave Valley, cave discovery, as proof of their travel in this country:

Wednesday, May 19. Camp moved south to Desert Swamp Springs in consequence of being too far north, as appears by a letter of instruction from President Young to George W. Bean. Some of the brethren of the White Mountain Mission went back to their camp and others of our camp went over to the other one to see a large cave nearby. The Indians say the cave is inhabited by another race of beings who live there always, and that a long time ago two squaws went into the cave naked and after several weeks came out dressed in buckskin suits and reported a fine open country, pine trees, and deer; and no one can persuade the Indians to the contrary. The cave has been explored about half a mile without finding its end. It has many rooms and side passages which make it very intricate. The Indians say sometimes they have gone into it and got a whitish substance onto their hands but before getting to the entrance, it would all be gone. There are some indications of mercury in the clay found in it and tracks of some large animal, probably of bears. The valley in which this cave is situated is quite high, has five springs near the cave and good grass.

Notes from the *Ely Record* published at Pioche, Nevada, February 7, 1873, said the following:

Snake Valley. This is the name of a flourishing agricultural settlement about one hundred miles north in Nye County. There are about fifteen or twenty families in the settlement with quite a number of bachelors. New locations are being made constantly. There are copious springs, canyons with small timber for fencing material, and a sawmill is being negotiated. A school district will be organized. I get these facts from Mr. Barrett of Barret and Ferguson, stock raisers.

Mr. Samuel Hockman, his wife, and two small children, Delbert and Gypsie, were the first white settlers to arrive in the valley. This was April of 1869. They had no intention of making this valley their home, but were on their way to Inyo County, California. They had traveled from Iowa by covered wagon and were driving a herd of Durham cattle along, making it necessary to find a place for rest and recuperation for the animals. Here they

walked back to Euerka and bought a team of oxen and started out for Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, with two others. Both of his partners were killed by Indians, and he escaped because he was traveling a few miles behind. Georgetown mined at Egan Canyon. He sunk a shaft and made enough money to buy Nigger Creek, in Spring Valley. In 1880, he sold Nigger Creek to Abner Cleveland and from there he went to Deep Creek. In 1938, he sold his Deep Creek property to the government for an Indian reservation.

The Goshute Indians at Deep Creek were an independent people, who once rustled for their own food, using such edibles as the jack rabbit, ground squirrel, gophers, pine-nuts, antelope, and sometimes wild horses.

The migration to California passed through the Goshute's hunting grounds. Squaws were molested by white men and their bucks shot so they could not retaliate. The Indian depredations at Fish Spring Mountain during the Pony Express days was planned for revenge.

Some of Colonel Conners' men were sent from Fort Douglas, Utah, to try to knock some manners into the pesky Goshutes; they thought to starve them was the answer. Conners assigned the Skull Valley Indians to a rocky hillside on the west side of the Stansbury Range and moved the main tribe to the benchland at the western foot of Mount Ibabah. Then the government decided they should be fed and made self-supporting, but the Indians had no idea of working, and they loafed around the country for a generation, enjoying themselves while letting the government worry about their welfare. They still kept their special tribal customs, such as the medicine man.

They had been taught to be peaceful, and when World War I came the government had to send troops to force them to sign up for the draft.

These early settlers around Gold Hill and the Deep Creek country had shared hardship, sorrow, and joy together. People like the Kearneys, Sheridans, Hibbards, Weavers, Kellys, and others were so close; they were both Utahans and Nevadans, and brothers and sisters at heart.

The citizens of Gold Hill, Utah, banded together every Sunday and manually built a ten-mile piece of road to Ferber. Some of them didn't know Ferber was in Nevada, but it didn't matter because the new road cut thirty miles of travel around the mountain, and there were two stores at Ferber in which to shop.

When John Tippet came to America, he found his way into the Deep Creek country. Being young, aggressive, and ambitious, he soon formed a partnership with a Mr. Young and began his full career. When the Glenco Mining District, a few miles

the bums' rush, and a portion of Elko County, became the O'Neil country.

There is no doubt that some of the ranchers were members of the Spring Valley vigilantes. Some say they were a group of hard-rock miners from the camp of Aurum, but whoever they were, they melted away.

Among these fine ranches located on the west side of the valley was one owned by Charles and Tommy Odgers, who were in the cattle business. When Charles Odgers died, his oldest daughter persuaded her mother to go back to their home in the East. Tommy Odgers and his wife moved to Butte Valley. Casten Olsen, a Norwegian, came to the United States with his parents who were converts to the Latter Day Saints Church. He first came to the valley looking for work and hired out as a ranch hand to Abner Cleveland. In 1897 he married Miss Ella Odgers, and in 1900 they purchased the ranch from Mrs. Charles Odgers.

Olsen made good on the Odgers place and branched out into sheep business. He purchased several properties in White River Valley, mainly from the Lewis Brothers; then he reached out into Idaho and Montana with other investments. He operated a large grocery business at the Odgers Ranch and continued in this line of business when he returned to his home at Richfield, Utah. But still being interested in buying and selling, he moved to Salt Lake City and became the greatest ram dealer in the West. His reputation grew until he was sending large consignments to Texas and to far away places such as Greece.

When Casten Olsen's name was mentioned among his friends there was usually a chuckle. Casten would make a wager on anything; he loved to make a bet. If he walked into the Northern Hotel in Ely, his first notion was a bet with the management. "How much does this big brown dog weigh?" he might ask Ole Elliot. If Ole didn't know, the bet was on, and the funny part was that Olsen usually won.

The White River Valley cowboys remember one morning on the Whipple Ranch when several horses were lined up in the barn. Since Olsen hadn't had fun making his usual bet, he made a bet with some of the wranglers as to which horse would piddle first. Olsen won and it was the laugh for years.

The Doure family came from Montreal, Canada. Alfred, who came probably during the 1880's, was the father of Steve and James, who were popular ranchers after 1900. One interesting project not many would try turned out to be a failure. James decided to try raising silver fox for commercial purposes. The purchase price of the animals was \$2,000 a pair. He interested his brother Steve, who took one pair; a Mr. Leach from Cherry

Creek, who took two pair; and Dick Swallow, who took one pair. James, himself, purchased two pair, making a total of \$10,000 in the investment.

Jim Doure hired a trained caretaker from Iowa the first year. It was necessary to feed the foxes a special diet, usually wild horse meat with cod liver oil added. Mrs. Doure said it was a headache for Jim. Wild horses got scarce, and he would put kneepads on his knees and crawl for miles to get close enough for a sure kill. Since it was expensive to go to New York to the auction sales to dispose of the pelts, soon the project folded. White Pine County was not conducive to fox farming.

Lucky H. L. Anderson drilled for water, after 1900, at the foot of Schellbourne Summit, and it was successful. This piece of property became known as the Artesia Ranch.

John "Josh" Yelland was born at Cornwall, England, in 1860. He came to Cherry Creek as a boy of twenty years of age. He worked in the mines at Cherry Creek with an understanding with the company that he would take bullion as his pay. He left the bullion in a company vault to accumulate but he awakened one morning during the slump to learn that during the night the company officials had come in and cleaned the vault and left the miners with only their regrets.

He packed his blankets and walked over the mountain into Spring Valley and took advantage of the opportunity he had to lease the O'Neil place. In 1889, he drove to Salt Lake City where he met Miss Ellen Kent, also of Cornwall, England, and they were married. They came to Spring Valley in a canvas-covered farm wagon. Traveling in the dead of winter, it took eleven days. He purchased the Nigger Creek Ranch and lived there until 1907, when he took his family back to England. His stay in England lasted exactly eleven months, and he was ready to return. He then took over the Laft Creek Ranch, which is still held by Mrs. Marian Yelland, the wife of the now deceased Louis.

When Mr. Yelland came to Nevada, his traveling companion was Mrs. Isabella Baird, mother of the large family of Baird boys, popular in Ely. These two families became lifetime friends.

Yelland Field Ely's serviceable airport, was named for Louis Yelland, first Nevada boy to give his life for his country in World War I.

Attachment U



News of yesterday

Out of the past

Yelland sells out

A deal involving \$45,000 was closed in this city today when Josh Yelland of Spring Valley sold the Nigger Creek Ranch of 600 acres, the Eight-mile Ranch of 80 acres and the Four-mile Ranch of 80 acres to C.R. George, Glen Starkweather and Emmett Scofield.

Included in the transfer are all sheep and cattle ranging in White Pine County which bear Yelland's brand. The sale of the sheep and cattle is a cash transaction and from this source Mr. Yelland received \$23,000.

These ranches have been in Mr. Yelland's possession for the past 20 years. He also

controlled sufficient land for the ranging of cattle and sheep.

Mr. Yelland will leave in about 10 days on a trip to his old home in England with his wife and family for the first time in 30 years.

Having fallen heir to a plot of ground in England which has been in his family for centuries, Mr. Yelland will make his permanent home there. In 1877 as a young man he came to this country and went to Cherry Creek. After working at various occupations he finally acquired the land in Spring Valley. When his resources permitted, he invested in sheep and cattle—and only about 10 days ago he bought a small flock of sheep. (Ely Mining Expastior, November 21, 1967).



ARTHUR YELLAND

DAILY TIMES

June 24 - June 30, 1989

WEEKENDER

Arthur and Nettie (Meecham) Yelland

Wedding pictures were sometimes the only bride folks had their photographs taken in earlier days. The handsome couple in the accompanying photo is Arthur and Nettie Yelland, taken in Ely on their wedding day — June 21, 1916.

The Yellands were a well-known ranching family in Spring Valley, raising both cattle and sheep. Some of the family still lives on the ranch.

Art was born on the O'Neill Ranch in North Spring Valley on March 20, 1891. Nettie — Elizabeth Berneta Meecham — first saw the light of day at Gandy, Utah, on Nov. 30, 1895.

Art's family moved to a ranch on Nigger Creek in Spring Valley, where they built the school their children attended. When Art was 15, his parents returned to their homeland — England — taking their children with them.

However the youngsters didn't care for England and longed for the West. So they returned to Nevada and bought a spread near Ton in Spring Valley, where the family remained.

Art became an expert blacksmith, and spent his free time in the winter braiding horse-hair items, while Nettie spent her summers enjoying her garden — especially the flowers. She spent her quiet time crocheting.

The couple had three children: Norma (Tilman), Frankie (Williams) and John.

(WPA HISTORICAL SOCIETY — BETH ROBISON COLLECTION)



Enclosure 2

Overview of Current Ranching Operations Conducted by Corporation of the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, a Utah Corporation, Sole (CPB) in north Spring Valley, Nevada

Corporation of the Presiding Bishop of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, a Utah corporation, sole (“CPB”) owns a substantial amount of private property, grazing permits on three public land grazing allotments, and a multitude of water rights in north Spring Valley, Nevada. The deeded land, permitted public grazing allotments, and water is used to sustain a large livestock production operation that is managed by Delamar Valley Livestock (“DVL”), an entity of CPB. DVL is a major producer of beef for the LDS Church Welfare Program. The primary goal of DVL is to maximize production of cattle on the Cleveland and Rogers Ranches as well as associated deed parcels and public land grazing allotments in White Pine County, Nevada. The cattle herd in recent years has consisted of approximately 1,750 head of mother cows, 70 bulls, and 300 replacement heifers which yields approximately 1,400 head of beef annually. Approximately 35% of the beef production needs for the Church Welfare Program is provided by DVL and its operations in Spring Valley. These food supplies are distributed to the poor and needy through the Church Welfare Program. Map 1.1 “CPB Holdings and Critical Water Sources in North Spring Valley, Nevada” shows all private property and public land grazing allotments held by CPB, as well as critical water sources. At present, livestock are grazed throughout the private land and adjacent public land grazing allotments on a rotational basis. The number, timing and duration of livestock within each management unit at any one time is dictated by availability of forage and water, herd composition depending upon breeding and calving seasons and regulatory compliance in terms of public land grazing allotments

Cleveland Ranch

Located along State Route 893 on the west side of Spring Valley, the Cleveland Ranch is CPB’s largest private property holding consisting of approximately 4,760 deeded acres. Water rights records indicate that irrigation began on the ranch around 1873, and crops since that time have consisted of everything from timothy and meadow grasses to alfalfa and grain crops to potatoes and orchard. Records also indicate that at in the late 1800s and early 1900s the Ranch ran cattle numbering in the thousands and as many as 1,200 horses. Property records from White Pine County indicate that in 1909, the Cleveland Ranch consisted of approximately 12,000 acres in Spring Valley consisting of parcel of land as far north as Township 19.N and as far south as Township 11.N.

The Cleveland Ranch currently produces a large amount of forage in the form of irrigated and sub-irrigated pasture. The ranch also serves as the base of operations for DVL in north Spring Valley. The ranch headquarters, shops, corrals, and employee housing are located on the Cleveland Ranch. There is a relatively small, 200 acre, parcel located at the southeast corner of the main Cleveland Ranch that will be referred to as the South Cleveland Unit. The South Cleveland Unit is included in the 4,760 acre Cleveland Ranch, but is unique in that it is the one portion of the ranch that does not show any record of having been irrigated in the past. There are several large springs located within the South Cleveland Unit.

In the past a variety of different crops have been planted on the Cleveland Ranch. However, the present focus on production of livestock forage has resulted in the majority of the pastures being composed of naturally occurring meadow or wetland grasses, rushes, and sedges. The composition of each pasture varies as to the level of sub-irrigation that is occurring. Seeded species such as winter wheat, timothy, and clover persist in some pastures, particularly in sprinkled or flood-irrigated areas on the western portion of the ranch. Wet soil species and large areas of wetland inclusions persist on the flood and sub-irrigated pastures in the central and eastern portions of the ranch. The eastern portion of the ranch contains an intertwined series of wetlands that have been proliferated and maintained as a result of the active irrigation manipulations conducted by the ranch.

In order to maximize livestock forage on the Cleveland Ranch, a rotational grazing system is currently employed. At present none of the pastures are harvested for hay. Cattle are either turned out onto the grazing allotments for the winter months or feed is hauled to the Cleveland Ranch for winter-feeding.

Rogers Ranch

Located in the central part of Spring Valley, approximately 1.5 miles east of the northern edge of the Cleveland Ranch, the Rogers Ranch is CPB's second largest private property holding consisting of approximately 1,480 acres. The Rogers Ranch produces less forage due to limited water availability. There are currently limited facilities on the Rogers Ranch consisting of a small cabin and several corrals. At present, the Rogers Ranch is utilized for cattle grazing in conjunction with the Negro Creek Allotment.

The Rogers Ranch is composed of several flood irrigated fields and open range. Approximately 160 acres of pasture are flood irrigated with water from Negro Creek. Most of the perimeter of the Rogers Ranch is not fenced, and both the cultivated and range areas are grazed in conjunction with the Negro Creek Allotment. The central portion of the deeded property is currently irrigated and grazed. None of the fields are harvested for hay or other crops. The southwestern portion of the ranch was treated with a Lawson Aerator and seeded several years ago in an attempt to establish more native grasses and forage on the unit. The seeding had limited success due to a dry spring season following the planting, and insufficient flows from Negro Creek to irrigate. The remaining portions of the deeded property are not currently in production as water deliveries from Negro Creek are not sufficient to maintain consistent production. The northern and eastern portions are more or less open range, but there are more springs in this area that provide some degree of sub-irrigation. There are several spring sources scattered around the ranch, primarily in the northern portion. These springs are currently used for stockwater, but not for irrigation.

Other Private Parcels

CPB owns three other private holdings in north Spring Valley: the North Cleveland Unit, the Four Mile Springs Unit and the Negro Creek Homestead. All three are substantially smaller than the Cleveland and Rogers Ranches. All three are relatively isolated from the core of the DVL operations at the Cleveland and Rogers Ranches; however, all three are utilized as part of the Ranch's overall rotational grazing system.

Federal Public Lands Grazing Allotments

CPB holds grazing permits on three BLM grazing allotments in north Spring Valley. The Negro Creek Allotment consists of 13,527 acres located along the eastern side of north Spring Valley at the toe of the Snake Mountain Range. The allotment completely surrounds the Negro Creek Homestead and the North Four Mile Unit as well as most of the Rogers Ranch. The Cleveland Ranch Allotment consists of 13,216 acres located on the western side of north Spring Valley, primarily west and south of the Cleveland Ranch. There is a portion of the allotment located adjacent to the Cleveland Ranch that is operated as part of the ranch itself. The Bastian Creek Allotment consists of 13,445 acres located in the center of north Spring Valley and is bound by the Negro Creek Allotment on the north and U.S. Highway 50 on the south. The three allotments are managed as a deferred rest rotation grazing system with each allotment being deferred from livestock grazing one of every three years during the critical spring growing season. Utilization for each allotment is set at 50% for key native species including Indian ricegrass, Squirreltail, Needleandthread and Shadscale. It should also be noted that there are no suspended AUMs on any of the allotments.