

Letter #2

Orangeville
May 16, 1888
Mfs Minerva Potter

My Dear Friend,

It is with the greatest of pleasure that I write these

of her folks from one weekend to another unless I go over there. I haven't seen Annie or ? for four or 5 days. They live on the same side of the river as her mother does. So they can see her every day if they want to. We had conference at Castle Dale two miles below here last Saturday and Sunday. I was down Sunday and seen Penney ? Washburn and her mother there. They come and stayed to Stillson's Sunday night but I did not go over there. Peney said her father and the rest of them was well and doing pretty well. Dag and Lacy and Retty's man have all gone freighting. I don't know what to write. You say you was washing all day May Day. I was watering but we had a good dance at night. The young folks had a good time all day. I guess from what they say you say you didn't know but what I had got tired of writing to you but that will never be as long as you will write to me for it is the only pleasure I have and I hope we can indulge in that one. You say now you are ready to come if you can get the chance to come for I don't think I can come down there until fall and I hope to see you this summer so you can see I expect you will get to come. I hope so anyway. I hope these few lines will find you all well and enjoying yourself. Well I don't know what else I can write at this time so I will bring my letter to a close hoping to hear from you soon. Give my kind regards to all the folks and my love to yourself from Joseph G. Burnett

to Minerva Potter

Good Morning Excuse my poor writing
 and spelling too
 But really my dear
 It's the best I can do

Letter #3

Kanab, Kane County
July 9, 1888

Mr. Jos. G. Burnett,

With the greatest of pleasure I now pen these few lines to you in answer to yours of the 1st which came to hand on the 7th, found us all well and leaves us the same. I was very glad to hear you was well. Also to hear all the folks was well. I can say that your letter or at least the subject of it was a great surprize to me. I have not had it off from my mind yet. I have let Ma read your letter but Pa can neither write nor read but I told Ma to read it to him weather she has yet or not I do not know. But I am going to write just as I feel and if I should offend you in anything I shall write please forgive me. I have all ways said that when I chose a companion that I did not want a man that was rich in purse but one that was seeking for the kingdom of God, had a desire to keep the commandments of the Lord so that he could get a recommend and go to the temple to be married in the right way. And I hope and pray you are the one. I do not expect to get a perfect man for a husband not by a good deal but I want one as good as you generally see and you know I am not acquainted with your character very well nor are you acquainted with mine. But from all reports everybody speaks very good of you, and that is a good recommend generally for a young man or a young woman. I expect that you will think this is quite a lecture but I have not done it with the least idea of any insult of anything of that kind but with the very best of feelings and just as I would talk if I could see you. And I will give you the privilege of writing to these my parents for their consent. If you will do as I have stated, get a recommend and go to the temple that we may be married in the right and proper way. This may be your intentions you did not say so but at any rate this will not hurt you, I know. I have been through the temple myself and have a desire to do as near right as I know how. Ma says you can write it then.

Joe, I guess you will think I am rather long in writing this. I hope you are well and will write just as soon as possible for I will be anxiously waiting and hope you will feel just as I do. If so I will have nothing in the way of saying yes. I think enough of you and I will be a good wife if that is your wish as you stated as it meets my mind. I had a pretty good time on the 4th of July & hope you did the same.

I will close with love to you. And kind regards to all the folks. I remain as ever your true and loving friend.

Write soon from A.M. Potter to
J.G. Burnett.

Letter # 4

Kanab, Kane Co. Utah
August 2, 1888

Mr. Jos. G Burnett

My Dear friend,

Most cheerfully I now pen these few lines to you in answer to yours of the 21st of July which came to hand on the 28th. It found us all well and now leaves us all the same hoping this will find you well and in good health. I have neglected to write but not on account of the way you wrote nor because I have forgotten you. Not by a good deal but because I have been so very busy working away from home most all the time. I have been working out from home 4 days this week and today is Thursday so you will see I have been busy. Well you said you hoped I would have a good time on the 24th. But I did not have near as good time as I did on the 4th. But I hope you had a good time. Well you stated you had a good many evil habits to overcome and you said you had laid some of them aside. My whole desire and prayer is that you may have sufficient strength to uphold you in your resolutions and may overcome the use of tobacco, tea and coffee and also swearing if that is what you do but I hope not. I think you have told over more than you are really habited to and I do not believe it will be as hard for you to get a recommend as you have thought it would. But you must not think but I am one with you in having my weaknesses to overcome and I do not know whether I could get a recommend or not but I guess I could. I heard Sunday afternoon that we was going to get married in October or December. Well I will half to stop for it is getting late and the mail goes out in the morning. I will send you a card, I have sent for some more so when they come I will send you one of them and you can take the one you like best and if you don't want both give one to Rettie. I hope you will excuse me for not writing sooner and poor writing for my hand is not very steady. Write soon. Give my kind regards to all and except my love yourself. I would give a good deal to see you and hope it will not be long before we shall meet. I remain as ever

Your kind and loving friend
Minerva Potter
to Joseph G. Burnett

Write soon.

Wherever my love travels by day
Wherever he loges by night
With me his dear image shall stay
And my soul keep him ever in sight.



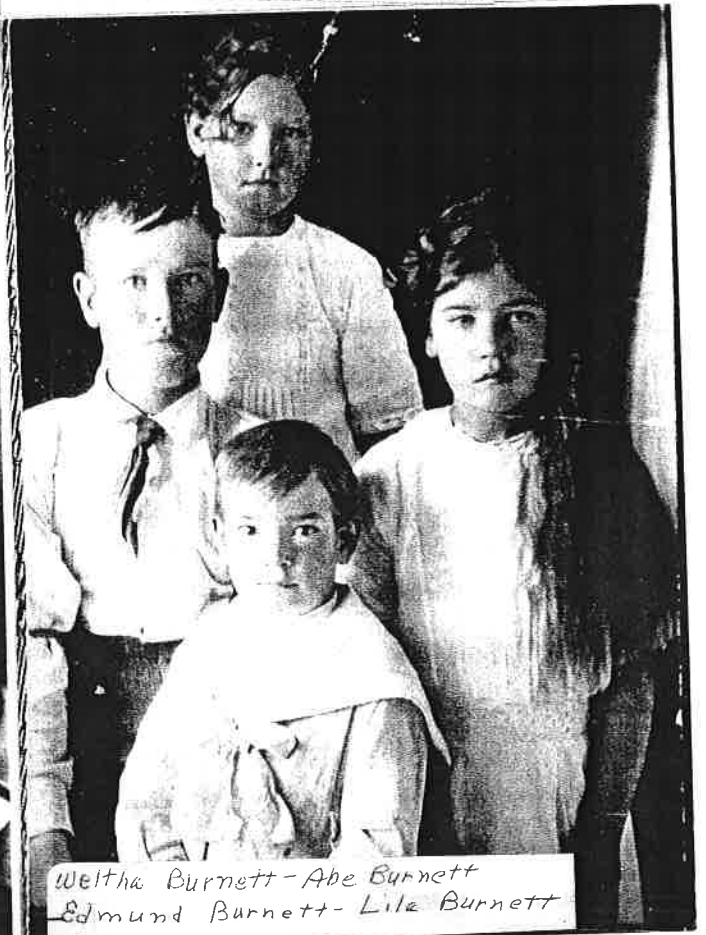
Standing - Artemissia Washburn Potter.
Her daughter, Artemissia Minerva Pette
William George Potter, seated probably
Margaret Susannah.



Joseph Garrett and
Artemisha Potter and
Misha Burnett abt 1890



Garrett & Steve Burnett

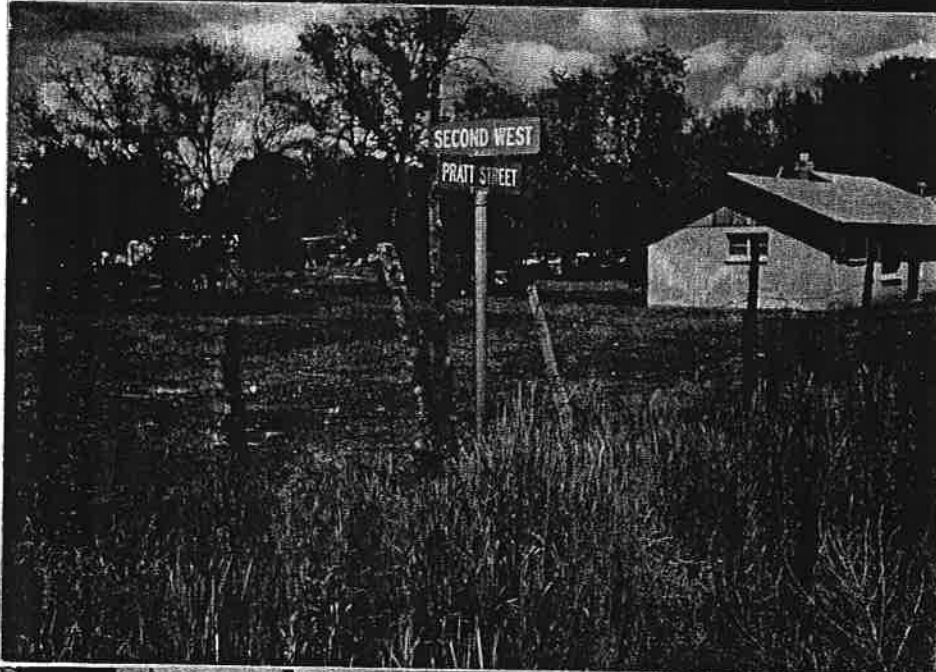


Weltha Burnett - Abe Burnett
Edmund Burnett - Lila Burnett



These pictures were taken
in 1998, in Fredonia, Arizona

This house is on the lot
where the Potter
grandparents lived.
W^m George and A.M.



this is the lot where Joe
and Minerva lived. This is
where Abe + Wealtha were
born.



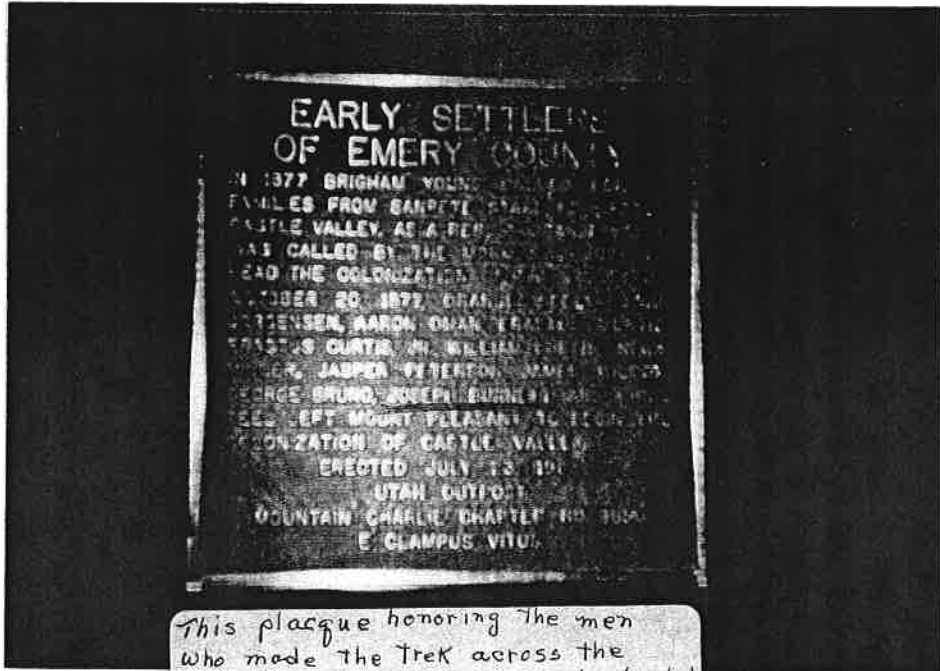
This is a different view
of the Burnett lot.



4 generations
 A. M. Washburn, Potter, A. M. Potter
 Burnett, Artemisia Burnett
 Scoville, Amasa Scoville



Artemissa Minerva Burnett -
 in front of her house at
 Greenriver - by the canal



This plaque honoring the men
 who made the trek across the
 mountain to Castle Valley is located
 in the Emery County Courthouse.
 U. G. Burnett is included.

Letter #1

Orangeville. March 25. 1882.

Mrs Minnie Potts

My Dear friend it is with the greatest
of pleasure that I write to you ⁱⁿ answer
to yours of the 18 but wish came to hand
on the 24 but I was very glad to hear
from you but very sorry to hear that your
father is sick there is a great deal of
sickness here at the present time but
most of them are in the infirmary as for myself
I am feeling very well and I hope you are
the same I am glad you liked the entertain-
ment I sent you and I am very thankful the one
I received from you I think the times very
new and I remember the at all times
and think of thee at all times although
we are far apart but I hope we will
clasp together after while for I hope
you will come up this spring I will
not treat as I did your picture for
if you was here I would go anywhere
to see you but the folks was strangers to
me and if you had been there it would
have made all the difference in the world to me
you want to know if I am coming down there
this summer that is my intention if nothing
happens to prevent it but it will be towards
fall I expect but if I could I would start
tomorrow many happy returns to you in

in this year you had ought to told us it
was your birthday we would have gave you
a birthday present of some kind

Mother says she is going to write to you
so she can tell you about her family
mother is well and pa is cross but well
Charley and Mary and dag has gone to the
post with Praynt the town is very near
dead but I guess it will have awaking up
wednesday for there is going to be a theater
here I wish you was here to go with me
well there is many things I would like
to say but I am afraid I would tire you
out to read any such scribbling so I
will stop for fear my books sleepy
give my ~~my~~ kindest regards to all the
folks and accept my love yourself for
it is yours if you will take it
write soon yours: respectfully

Joseph S. Bennett

to Minerva Potter



Family History of

Joseph & Mimeriva Burnett

1853 - 1947
written and compiled by

Rhyllis Burnett Bradshaw
granddaughter

Joe Burnett was a humble man who neither sought nor received much recognition for the part he played in the history of Emery County and Castle Valley. He worked hard and sacrificed much to help colonize this area. As his family we need to honor him as a hard working pioneer, who contributed much to Emery County. Joe told his son, Garret, that he and his dad were the first white men in Castle Valley. For many years they herded sheep in this valley, when there was no one else around, except for Indians and a few hardy souls passing through.

Joe's father, Gerrit Peterson Burnett, was born in New York, July 17, 1811. He had a twin sister, Phoebe, who died in 1827. Gerrit was a barrel maker. Joe's mother, Martha Briggs was born June 16, 1815. They were married in about 1835. There is no record of their marriage. Gerrit and Martha had five children born in New York—James, Sophia, Jane, Emma and Sarah. Their 6th child, Ellen, was born in St. Louis. Their youngest, Joseph, was born in the Salt Lake Valley, September 13, 1853.

When the Burnetts arrived in the Valley, they were assigned to a piece of ground in the 10th ward area, where the Centre Theater was in later years. When Joe was nearly four years old, he was in bed with his mother, near the fireplace. Lightning came down the chimney, killing his mother and knocking Joe unconscious. For 24 hours he was not expected to live, but he recovered.

There is no record of what happened in his life for the next 20 years or so. His father, Gerrit married again---Sarah Ann Hicks. On Joe's 8th birthday, he was baptized by his father.

The next record of Joe's life is as a shepherd in Castle Valley. Joe and his father spent the summers herding sheep and in the winters returned to their homes. Joe was living in Mt. Pleasant . Joe was a tall thin man. He was good-natured and well liked, but he wasn't comfortable around people. He was a shy man and had spent his working years as a shepherd. This meant that he spent a lot of time alone.

By 1877, the Sanpete Valley was badly in need of other sources of water and feed for their livestock. Just a few days before his death, Brigham Young wrote to the stake president at Sanpete, Canute Peterson, and instructed him to call 50 men to go to Castle Valley and check it out. He wanted them to go in the fall of 1877, spend the winter there and be prepared to bring their families there in the spring of 1878.

Shortly after receiving this letter, Pres Peterson, under the direction of Erastus Snow, called a meeting with the Sanpete Saints. At this meeting, Elder Snow called 75 men from the different wards in the area to make this trek across the mountain. A goodly number of these brethren did not see fit to answer the call of the prophet. So, under the direction of Orange Seely, a small group of 10 men and 5 wagons started from Mt. Pleasant on Oct. 20, 1877. Joe Burnett was one of the faithful men who obeyed the call. After a strenuous journey they reached Castle Valley on Nov.2. There were no families on this trek.

number of cattle and desertions of the soldiers were frequent. Sumner had not been heard of since he went after the Cheeyenes.

Thursday 27 Aug 1857. Acting as teacher to day

Monday 31 Aug 1857. The goods train of Stewart and Bowman of ten or twelve wagons came in to day

Tuesday 1 Sept 1857. Engaged in two suits to Camp v Allen and Twitchel v. Baker, both of which were refereed.

Wednesday 2 Sept 1857. Hard rain Earley this morning accompanied loud thunder and unusual vivid lightning. The lightning came down the chimney of Br Burnett in the tenth ward, killing his wife and badly injuring his child

Saturday 5 Sept 1857. This morning at just 15 minutes two my wife Alvira was delivered of a son weighing 9 lbs. We named him Brigham Hosea

John Murdoc came from the States and reports that Gen. Harney with all the infantry designed for Utah have been ordered to Kansas to help still the nerves of that turbulent Territory, leaving only about 1000 troops for Utah Their animals were in poor condition.

Col Sumner had had a brush with the Indians, burnt some 300 lodges, some two killed on each side.

Thomas B. Marsh the old apostate President of the Twelve arrived this Evening. He apostatized in Missouri 19 years ago this fall in the time of our greatest troubles at Far West and with Orson Hyde and others went to Richmond Ray County mad affidavits against the Saints which was forwarded to the Governor upon which he ordered out ten thousand troops (and [crossed-out]) to accompany his exterminate the saints or drive them from the state The scenes of suffering and death which followed are sufficiently known and remembered to need no further comment.

Sunday 6 Sept 1857. President B. Young in his Sermon declared that the thred was cut between us and the U. S. and that the Almighty recognised us as a free and independent people and that no officer apointed by government (sent to [crossed out]) should come and rule over us from this time forth.⁴

T. B. Marsh appeared on the stand, was introduced by Prest Young to the congregation Marsh made a short speech presenting a sad spectacle of the effects of apostacy His head was entirely silvered over, He has been palsied on one side having to cripple along with a staff this with his aged emaciated countenance gives him the appearance of a very old man yet not but little more than one year older than Brigham & Heber both of whom look to be in the prime and bloom of life

His intellect presents a still more deplorable spacticle of apostate degeneracy which seems to be in the last stage of dotage

The congregation voted to recieve him into the Church

4. Sermons of Brigham Young during this period have been privately reported by many faithful members. The *Deseret News* for August 12, 1857, reported the one for the preceding Sunday as follows: "The time must come when there will be a separation between thy kingdom and the kingdom of this world . . . I shall take it as a witness that God desires to cut the thread between us and the world when an army undertakes to make their appearance in this Territory to chastise me or to destroy my life . . ."

A week later Jesse B. Martin wrote: "Sunday, Sept. 13, This morning I went to the tabernacle & there heard Brother Brigham speak, he told us that if we would assert our independence we should be a free people but if not in the name of Israel's God the kingdom should be rent from us." Jesse B. Martin, *Diary* (original, Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino).

John Pulsipher, now home from Fort Supply, attended the October 6th and 7th conference and wrote: "Bro Brigham was firm, that if government does sustain this approaching hostile forse & will not let us have peace then the thread is cut that bound us to them & we will be free . . ." Pulsipher, "Diaries."

was four years old when the family reached the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. Two years later his father took the family to San Bernardino, California, as part of the pioneer colony there. Upon the call back from southern California in 1858, with the outbreak of the Utah War, the family settled in Mount Pleasant. By then Orange was sixteen and began farming operations on his own behalf. He was married at age twenty to Hannah Olsen, native of Sweden. By 1877 they had five children.

One reason for choosing Seeley, no doubt, was that two years earlier, as an employee of the Mount Pleasant United Order, he had crossed the Wasatch Mountains from Mount Pleasant with two wagons, eight yoke of oxen, 1,500 head of sheep, and about 1,400 head of horned cattle. The men and their herds entered Castle Valley through Cottonwood Canyon, or at least traveled down Cottonwood Creek. According to best authority, these were the first wagons ever taken from Sanpete into Castle Valley. The men made a dugout about twenty-by-thirty feet in what is now Wellington, and there the herders, about a dozen men including two Indians, lived while herding their stock during the winter of 1875-76 and the following summer. When the Mount Pleasant United Order dissolved in 1876 Orange Seeley rented the sheep and herded stock for the individual owners during the winter of 1876-77.⁹

So, then, it was under the leadership of Orange Seeley that the men started from Mount Pleasant on October 20, 1877. Accompanying him were Niels P. Miller, Jasper Peterson, James H. Wilcox, and Joseph Burnett of Mount Pleasant; and Erastus Curtis, Sr., with his two sons William B. and Erastus, Jr., George H. Brunno, and Peter Andersen, all of Moroni. This little company, which traveled with five wagons drawn by oxen, passed up Dry Creek, leaving Sanpete Valley near the point where the present settlement of Milburn stands, and crossed the summit of the mountains onto the headwaters of Cottonwood Creek. They had to make a new road part of the way. After a toilsome journey they arrived in Castle Valley on November

2, 1877. None of these first settlers of Castle Valley had his family with him at this time.¹⁰

Among other things, Seeley was instructed to locate townsites on grounds that were not subject to landslides or mountain torrents and to use his best judgment in making the most of such natural advantages as the country afforded. Farms were laid out and a small log cabin built.

On November 17, 1877, at the first quarterly stake conference of Sanpete Stake, Seeley was sustained as bishop of Castle Valley. At a following conference, thirty-nine families were called to settle Castle Valley, thus strengthening the initial colonization of 1877-78.¹¹ Seeley and six others remained that first winter to herd sheep and cattle and engage in trapping experiments. They caught thirteen wolves in one night.¹²

During the years 1877-79, then, officially designated groups of men and their families established settlements, creating by the end of 1878 three Latter-day Saint communities: Castle Dale, the largest, on Cottonwood Creek; Ferron, on Ferron Creek; and Huntington, on Huntington Creek. Orange Seeley, as presiding bishop over these settlements, in January 1879 appointed a leading settler in each of these three areas to be presiding elder and later in the year organized a ward and made each presiding elder a bishop. In Castle Dale this first bishop was Jasper Peterson; in Ferron it was William Taylor; and in Huntington, Elias Cox.

Almost immediately each of these settlements expanded, with persons locating on land near the initial colonies.¹³ Thus, another settlement two or three miles west of Castle Dale was made by Erastus Curtis and others, mostly young couples from Fountain Green and Manti. There were sufficient families in this new townsite to justify the creation of a new ward in 1882 with Jasper Robertson as bishop. The ward was named Orangeville, in admiration of Orange Seeley.

Southeast of Ferron Ward settlers from Spring City located on Muddy Creek, and a ward was organized there in

John K. Reid, who was an early settler told Aunt Mishie that the first time he ever came to Castle Valley, Joe and his dad were here herding sheep and had been doing it for a long time. He said that they whittled shingles for the Reid house with their pocketknives. Later on, Gerrit went back to Salt Lake City. He stayed there until he died on May 14, 1884. Joe remained in Orangeville, where he had settled. It is believed that Joe's Valley was named after Joe because of his many years spent herding sheep in that area and because he was a member of that first exploring party called by Brigham Young.

Artemisia Minerva Potter was born in Manti on Feb. 26, 1865. She was the daughter of William George Potter and Artemisia Minerva Washburn. William George was born in Parma, Ohio, on Jan. 11, 1842. When he was 11 years old, his father, a guide and an Indian Scout was killed in the Gunnison Massacre, leaving William to become the man of the family. He never learned to read or write.

Artemisia Washburn was born June 17, 1847, at Winter Quarters, Nebraska. She and William were married May 15, 1864, in Manti. They received their endowments in 1869. They had 11 children. Artemisia Minerva---called Minerva, or Nerve---was the oldest.

The Potter family moved around a lot. Their 2nd child, Sarah Ann was born in Beaver. #3, William George, was born in Toquerville, the fourth Elijah was born in Manti, #5 Tamer was born in Rockville, the remaining six, Daniel, Thomas, Margaret, Stephen, Wealtha, and Essie were born in Kanab.

There isn't much information about Minerva's childhood. As the oldest daughter of a large family, she would have had a lot of responsibility and had to work very hard.

Aunt Mishie tells this story about her mother. Minerva had been baptized before her cousin and dear friend was old enough. When it was time for the cousin to be baptized, she was terrified and refused to go into the water because she thought she would drown. She finally agreed that she would go into the water if she could watch Minerva first. This created quite a problem for the authorities. They finally agreed to pacify the frightened girl by re-baptizing Minerva. There's no record of how Minerva felt about the whole thing.

When Minerva was about 18 the family was living in Kanab. She went to St. George in May and received her endowments. Then she stayed there until Feb. working in the temple. There are two versions in family history as to the meeting and the courtship of Minerva and Joe. Probably it is a combination of both stories.

One version says that Joe went to St. George to visit his sister Jane. He hadn't seen her for 25 years. He went with some fellows who were going to Kanab, so he spent some time there. While he was in Kanab he met Minerva and they became very good friends. Then he injured his foot and so he spent the winter in Kanab. By the time he left they were in love. When he went back to Orangeville, they corresponded.

The other version is that the Potter family moved to Orangeville. While they were

JOES DUGOUT* (Utah). See Dugout Station* (Utah).

JOES VALLEY (Emery) surrounds Joes Valley Reservoir, eleven miles northwest of Orangeville* at the head of Straight Canyon. There are two versions to the name origin. One reports that early immigrants saw an Indian mistreat a fellow Indian named Joe who was then rescued by the settlers. In turn, Joe helped his rescuers in many ways. The other version reports that the valley was named for an early white settler named Joe. S30,31,T17S,R6E,SLM to S5,6,T18S,R6E,SLM; 6,990' (2,131m). 134(4 Oct. 1981), 143, 360, 466(4 Aug. 1938).

JOES VALLEY RESERVOIR (Emery). See Joes Valley (Emery).

JOHN ALLEN BOTTOM (Garfield) is northwest of Posa Lake and named for an early Escalante* rancher. 9,100' (2,774m). 12.

JOHN HENRY CANYON (Kane) originates at Fourmile Bench and drains southeast into Warm Creek. S35,T41S,R3E,SLM (at mouth). D.L. 8204.

JOHN R. CANYON (Kane) originates on John R. Flat ten miles northeast of Kanab* and drains southeast. John R. Young held land in this area during pioneer days. S18,T42S,R5W,SLM to S20,T42S,R6W,SLM. 567.

JOHN R. FLAT (Kane). See John R. Canyon (Kane).

JOHNS CANYON (San Juan) originates on Cedar and Polly mesas and drains southwest into the San Juan River. An earlier name was Douglas Canyon (see Douglas Mesa). Later, John Oliver and his brother Bill ran cattle on this open range in competition with Jimmy Palmer, an alleged murderer and horse rustler. Palmer killed John then fled to Arizona.

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He was later captured and died in a Texas jail. T39,40S,R17,18E,SLM. 567, 610.

JOHNS VALLEY (Garfield) is on the upper Sevier River, East Fork, north of Bryce Canyon National Park. The valley was named for John A. Widtsoe. Nearby Widtsoe* was also named for Widtsoe, an early Mormon apostle who supervised the settling of the region. T32-35S,R2,3W,SLM.

JOHNSON* (Garfield) was one of numerous small settlements along the upper Sevier River. Some of the others were Hatchtown*, Asay*, and Castle*. Johnson later became Hatch*. See Hatch*.

145.

JOHNSON* (Iron). See Enoch*.

JOHNSON* (Kane) was first settled up Johnson Canyon east of Kanab*. The Johnson brothers, Joel H., Joseph E., Benjamin F., and William D., along with their families, founded the community in the spring of 1871. Brigham Young wanted a settlement in this region, so he recommended the brothers leave their Virgin River Valley location to settle there. S12,T43S,R5W,SLM; 5,240' (1,597m). 89, 289, 455, 516, 542, 500.

JOHNSON* (Tooele). See Clover* (Tooele).

JOHNSON CANYON (Garfield) originates on the Paunsaugunt Plateau six miles east of Hatch*. It drains northwest into the Sevier River. The canyon was named for Joel Hills Johnson who established a sawmill in the canyon with George Wilson. The canyon was previously named Hillsdale* for Joel's middle name, Hills. See Hillsdale text and references. S27,T36S,R4½W,SLM to S15,T36S,R5W,SLM.

JOHNSON CANYON (Kane) is ten miles east of Kanab*. It had an earlier name of Spring Canyon and was the site of an early ranch owned by John D. Lee. When the Johnson brothers moved in with their families in the spring of 1871, the name was changed to Johnson Canyon. See Johnson*.

S24,T43S,R1W,SLM (at mouth).

JOHNSON CREEK (Duchesne) originates in the south central section of the Uinta Mountains, one and one-fourth miles west of Johnson Lake. The creek drains northwest into the upper White rocks River. See the lake for name source.

S32,T4N,R1W,USM (at mouth).

JOHNSON CREEK (San Juan) originates four miles north of Brushy Basin on the western slopes of the Abajo Mountains. It drains south southeast into the head of Recapture Creek. It was named for Zeke Johnson, an early cattleman.

S7,T36S,R23E,SLM (at mouth).

JOHNSON HOLLOW (Beaver) originates on the western slopes of the Tushar Mountains north of Johnson Peak. It drains southwest into Bone Hollow and was named for Samuel Johnson, a sheep man in this area in 1890.

S3,4,T29S,R6W,SLM. 125.

JOHNSON LAKE (Uintah) is in the south central section of the Uinta Mountains, midway between Cliff Lake and Paradise Park Reservoir. It drains into Lily Lake. Alf Johnson ran cattle in the area.

S35,T4N,R1W,USM; 10,785' (3,287m). 309.

JOHNSON PEAK (Beaver) is south of the head of Johnson Hollow on the western slopes of the Tushar Mountains. See Johnson Hollow for name source. S3,T29S,R6W,SLM; 8,939' (2,725m).

JOHNSON TWIST (Washington) was the first trail made from the Toquerville* area, up and over the Hurricane Fault, into the upper Virgin River Valley. In 1858, on instructions from Brigham Young, Nephi Johnson pioneered this trail that led to the white man's discovery of Zion Canyon.

500.

JOHNSON VALLEY RESERVOIR (Sevier) is one and one-half miles north of Fish Lake. John Johnson ran a dairy there during the summer months.

S24,25,26,T25S,R2E,SLM; 8,819' (2,688m). 585.

JOHNSONS FORT* (Iron). See Enoch*.

JOHNSONS PASS (Tooele) is six miles west of Clover*. The pass separates the Stansbury Mountains and the Onaqui Mountains and was named for Luke S. Johnson, an original settler of Clover.

S36,T5S,R7W,SLM; 6,237' (1,901m). 477.

JOHNSONS SETTLEMENT* (Iron). See Enoch*.

JOHNSONS SETTLEMENT* (Tooele). See Clover* (Tooele).

JOHNSTONS PASS (Tooele). See Look Out Pass (Tooele).

JOHNSTOWN* (Sanpete) was a small temporary settlement one-half mile west of Pigeon Hollow Junction on US-89. The community was named for two Johns, Anderson and Peterson, who owned property in the area. Johnstown did not survive as a settlement.

S15,T16S,R3E,SLM; 5,480' (1,670m). 336.

JORDAN LAKE (Duchesne) is one of the lakes in the Naturalist Basin in the western section of the Uinta Mountains. Nearby is Mount Agassiz. The lake was named for David Starr Jordan, a noted biologist and an authority on fish. He

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living there, Minerva got typhus and was very ill. She nearly died, and when she recovered, she couldn't walk. Joe visited her a lot and helped her regain her strength. The Potters went back to Kanab. Then Joe and Minerva corresponded.

Minerva was a sweet and loving woman. She had a strong testimony of the truthfulness of the gospel. She was in her mid--twenties, considered a spinster. She had resigned herself to a life of being a maiden aunt to her numerous nieces and nephews.

Joe was nearly forty and this quiet, shy man was on the way to a lifetime of being single. Somehow these two unlikely people met and recognized in one another the loneliness and the desire they each had for a home and family. Minerva was able to reach out to Joe and give him the courage to be her friend. That friendship deepened into love and on February 16, 1889, they were married in the St. George Temple.

He filed on a piece of property in Orangeville, but they never lived on it. They moved into a two-room log cabin, across the road from Houskeepers. In November their first child was born, Artemisia Minerva [Mishie], in Kanab. They must have lived there a little while before going to Orangeville. In 1891, Martha was born in Orangeville. So were Ella, Garret, Steve and William. After William's birth, Minerva's health was very poor and William's death at the age of 5 days caused her great distress.

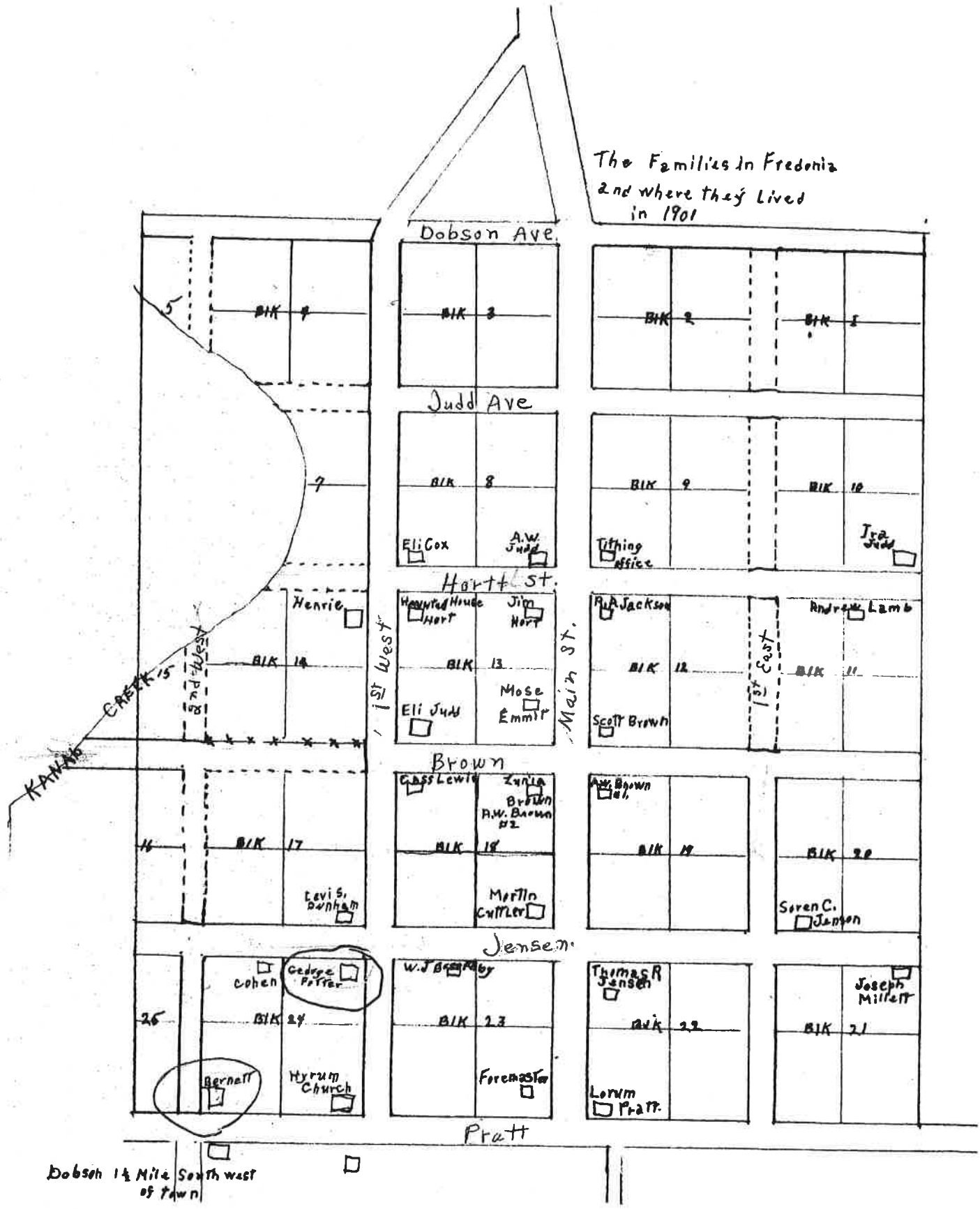
Minerva's parents had moved from Kanab, Utah to Fredonia, Arizona. The decision was made by Joe and Minerva to take their young family and move to Fredonia. They hoped the warm climate would be beneficial to her and that Joe would be able to prosper. They moved into a house on the same block as the Potters. The Potters lived on the northeast corner of the block and the Burnetts lived on the southwest corner. In August of 1899 Abram was born. Two years later, Gardner was born. He only lived five days. He was buried in the Fredonia Cemetery.

They were soon involved in the life of the small, friendly community. Joe was called to be first counselor to Bishop Asa Judd. The children loved being near Grandpa and Grandma Potter. But life was very hard in this frontier town. The heat was unbearable and the insects were worse. The wind blew the red sand into everything. Water was scarce. There was an Indian reservation nearby, so there were a lot of Indians and they would come to the house and beg. This frightened the children. Whenever Steve saw an Indian, he would run and hide.

In 1869, the church built a fort at Pipe Springs. It was between Kanab and St. George. It was the headquarters for a large herd of tithing cattle. It also produced cheese, butter, and beef. Some of this was used to feed those who were working on the St George Temple. The rest was sold on the open market. Families were called to manage the farm for a period of 4 years. Garret remembers when Minerva's sister, Sarah Ann Shumway, lived there. The Burnett family would visit them there. He remembers that Aunt Sarah gave him a colt.

Things must not have worked out in the way that Joe and Minerva hoped because in the fall of 1903, shortly after Wealtha was born, they loaded up their wagon and returned to Orangeville.

The Families In Fredonia
and where they Lived
in 1901



1901 Map of Fredonia
from History of Fredonia - 1985

This is where they would make their home. Two more children were born to them. Lila was born in 1905 and Edmund was born in 1908.

Joe bid on a piece of ground in Orangeville. He got the bid. He planted wheat and grew the best wheat in the area. He was a calciminer by trade, but he had to do a lot of things to support his large family. The children had to work hard as soon as they were old enough to be able to help out. He built a brick kiln and made adobe bricks. Garret's job was to keep the kiln fired up at night. He hated that job. They made "dobies" out of the hill--30 or 40,000 bricks.

Joe was a quiet man, who was known for his integrity. He was well-liked. He got acquainted with people and tried to friendship them. He was a good neighbor and was always willing to help out when someone needed him. He was a kind and loving father. The children could never remember being spanked or hit by their parents. They just talked to them and taught them how they should behave.

Garret remembered that one day he came home from school and found out his dad was going somewhere. He wanted to go with him, but there was a piece of ground that Garret was supposed to plow. Joe said, "If you go with me the ground won't get plowed. If I wait for you, it will be too late to go." Joe let Garret make the decision, but he made sure Garret knew what the consequences of his action would be.

Joe wore a beard the greater part of his adult life. One day he took his horses to the blacksmith shop to get them shod. They were going to be traveling on some slick roads. The blacksmith said to him, "Joe, when are you going to get those whiskers shaved off?" Joe said, "Right now." So he and another fellow went out behind the shop where no one could see them, and shaved off his beard leaving just his mustache. When he came home the children didn't recognize him. Their mother acted pretty friendly with this strange fellow, but it took them a while to realize that he was their father.

Joe was janitor of the Orangeville Church for many years. Many of the older citizens of Orangeville remembered how kind and thoughtful he was. As soon as the boys got old enough, they got jobs to help support the family. Garret was working in Wellington when Joe got a contract to haul coal for the school. Garret came home to help his dad with this contract. They used a team on shares with another man. One day they would use the team and the next day he would.

Later on, Abe got a job chauffeuring in Colorado and Garret went to work at the Big Spring Ranch near Sunnyside. While he was working there he met a young lady from Wellington named Ida Thayn. Garret's brother, Steve was going with Ida's cousin Gladys, who also lived in Wellington. It wasn't long before Garret was seriously courting Ida. In Oct. of 1917, he proposed to her. She said she didn't know. They kept going together and he kept proposing and she kept saying, "I don't know." Finally he told her he wasn't going to ask her anymore. He said, "You just tell me when you decide." On July 4th Ida went to Orangeville to the big celebration. She told her mother before she left home that she had decided, and she was going to tell Garret that she wouldn't marry him. She drove up with Garret to a little log house and two short, heavy-set

women came around the east side of the house. It was Minerva and her mother, Grandma Potter. Ida said they weren't the kind of women that she usually admired, but she knew as soon as she saw them that she would marry Garret. The Spirit bore witness to her that she should marry him. They were married for 68 years.

At Garret and Ida's wedding, Abe met Ida's younger sister, Irene. She was only 15 but he decided he would wait for her to grow up and marry her. They were married in 1921. The other brother, Steve also married into that family. He married their cousin, Gladys Branch in 1920.

Jane Branch was the grandmother to these three young girls, who married the Burnett brothers. One day Jane told Minerva that her sons made such good husbands that she wished Minerva's remaining son would marry Alta Thayn, the younger sister to Ida and Irene. [He didn't.]

When World War I came along, Garret and Steve went into the army. It was a big relief to the family when they both came home. By 1922, Joe and Minerva's family had grown to include many grandchildren. All but four of their children were married. On Sept. 13, 1922, the Burnett daughters and the daughters of Andrew Anderson hosted a combined birthday party for their fathers. Joe was 69 years old.

The next day, Joe helped his neighbor, Ted Peacock, haul hay. Shortly after noon, Ted Peacock brought him home in an unconscious condition. In just a few minutes he was gone. The doctor said he died of paralysis of the heart. They had been married for 33 years.

Minerva continued to live in her little house in Orangeville until Edmund started working on the railroad at Greenriver. They moved into a little house by the canal, on Long Street. Later on, after Edmund got married, she lived with her children. Life wasn't easy for her. Her daughter, Martha, died in 1932. She had several grandchildren and great grandchildren die and many of her family served in World War II, causing her a great deal of worry.

She was a very thoughtful and loving grandmother. She always remembered her grandchildren's birthdays. She crocheted pillow edgings for her granddaughters. She liked to tease her grandchildren. She would tell them that if they didn't sit down to eat they would have to fill up their legs, too. She was always a hard worker. Sometimes as you would approach her house, there would be this terrible odor. She would be out in the back yard making lye soap over an open fire. While staying in Hiawatha with her daughter, Lila, in 1947, she came down with the mumps. She never fully recovered. She died on May 15, 1947. She had been alone for 25 years. She was buried in the Orangeville Cemetery beside her beloved husband.

They never had any money or worldly recognition, but they raised a large family of good honorable people and were loved and respected by all who knew them.

Garret said he asked his father one day if Joe's Valley was named after him. He said his dad just looked at him and smiled.

Sources of information:

1. Oral history as told by Joseph Garret Burnett.
2. Oral history as told by Daniel Abraham Burnett.
3. Written history of Misha Scovill.
4. Hosea Stout's Diary.
5. Utah Place Names by John Van Cott.
6. Carbon County History by Philip Notarianni.
7. Emery County History by Edward A. Geary.

The letters of Grandpa and Grandma Burnett have been copied using the original spelling and punctuation. They have not been edited.