

*A life sketch of*

# Charles Franklin Randall

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1835 – 1904

Charles Franklin Randall was born February 8, 1835 at Munson, Medina County, Ohio. Charles was the first born and oldest son of Alfred and Emmerette Louisa Davis Randall. Alfred and Emmerette were married January 8, 1834 at Munson. Emmerette was a young bride of fifteen and Alfred was twenty-three.<sup>1</sup>



Emmerette had been baptized into The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints prior to marrying Alfred. In 1840 Alfred was baptized<sup>2</sup> and also became a member of the Church. Alfred was soon given Church leadership responsibilities.<sup>2</sup> Little did the Randalls know at this time how their Church memberships and growing testimonies would direct the rest of their lives.

Over the next twenty-six years Alfred and Emmerette's family grew to include: Charles then Sarah Lavern born April 25, 1838 at Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio; Alfred Jason born January 8, 1845 at Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois; Emmerette Louisa born March 21, 1849 (only lived for a year and a half); Levi Leander born November 18, 1850; Allison Roxanna born June 10, 1853; Davis Richard born May 30, 1858 (only lived for a year and a half); Charlotte Ann born September 4, 1858 (only lived two years); and Martha Jane born December 2, 1860. The last six children were all born in the Great Salt Lake Valley, Utah Territory.<sup>1</sup>

The desire to remain close to Church activity dictated various moves for Alfred and Emmerette. In 1841 the family moved to Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois and developed friendships with many of the Church leaders including the Prophet Joseph Smith.<sup>2</sup> They helped with the development of the city of Nauvoo and the construction of the Nauvoo Temple.

On November 8, 1843, after Charles had become eight years old, he was baptized and became a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints while living at Nauvoo.<sup>1</sup> This event began a lifetime of commitment and service for him in the Church.

Charles must have lived the life of a typical pioneer child – doing chores around the house, gathering fire wood, feeding the small animals, playing with his siblings, and learning the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic. Even when he was a young child, Charles had to be aware of the growing concerns his family, neighbors and other members of the Church were facing as mob violence increased and threatened their daily activities.

Charles was nine years old when his father left Nauvoo with a party of men who were accompanying Church President and Prophet, Joseph Smith, and his brother, Hyrum, to Carthage Jail.<sup>3</sup> The Prophet had faced numerous charges since the organization of the Church in 1830. Often he had faced those charges in court only to be freed on what proved to be bogus accusations. Although many believed this would be just more charges dismissed, there were also deep concerns that this type of harassment would continue to haunt their leader, as well as the entire Church membership.

The men traveled with Joseph and Hyrum to the Carthage Jail in Illinois where the brothers were placed in custody while waiting for trial. Several days later on June 27, 1844, word was received that Joseph and Hyrum had been killed at Carthage.<sup>3</sup> The news was shocking! The Randalls like so many others were forced to face the reality that their friend, their leader, their Prophet had been martyred. The news had a huge impact on Charles and his family, as well as thousands of Church members.

After a brief period of calm following the martyrdom the mob violence began again. Day and night property was destroyed or taken, lives were threatened and some lives were lost. Church leaders began to organize the saints and make plans for wagon trains that would move them west to a new frontier and away from their enemies.

The Randall family had been happy and had prospered in Nauvoo. Now with the events that were occurring, Charles and his family faced change. Like so many of their friends and

neighbors the Randall family lost nearly everything to mob activity, which included looting, arson, beatings and more. Saints were forced to sell what they could for a below market price or leave what few belongings they had salvaged and walk away.<sup>4</sup>

In 1846 Charles moved with his family from Nauvoo to a temporary camp across the Missouri River called Winter Quarters.<sup>4</sup> The situation there was poor. It was winter; people were hungry, sick, cold and barely able to survive in such miserable living conditions.

Charles' father was called to the office of Bishop and was given stewardship over families who had sent their fathers and brothers off to serve the United States in the Mormon Battalion.<sup>5</sup> This responsibility must have placed extra chores on Charles. Although his family was among those truly struggling to survive, they were also among those who realized great blessings as they served those around them.

During their months at Winter Quarters the family tried to gather extra supplies and get prepared for their westward journey. In the spring of 1847, the family was ready! They were called to be members of the Heber C. Kimball Wagon Train Company. Alfred had two wagons loaded to the bows with provisions, and the oxen needed to pull the wagons. At the last moment Alfred was involved in an accident that left him with a broken leg. Heber C. Kimball came to see Alfred and said: "Well, Alfred, since you cannot go, we can surely make good use of these wagons, provisions and oxen. They will help us out with the widows and orphans, and those less fortunate than yourself."<sup>6</sup>

Alfred's reply was: "Take them Heber. I will earn more and meet you in the valley next year."<sup>6</sup>

This sudden turn of events had to be a huge disappointment for Charles, a young man with his heart set on crossing the plains and taming the west. It also had to be a powerful learning opportunity as he witnessed the great faith of his father and mother as they gave all they had worked for to help others. Their dream of joining friends and family in Zion was temporarily set aside.

The family refocused and settled in for another season at Winter Quarters. Charles must have taken on even more chores around their camp while his father was healing from his broken leg. In spite of the set back, the family continued their efforts to help others and began once again to plan and prepare for their travel west.

During the Nauvoo years, the Randall family had become acquainted with Margaret Elizabeth Harley. Margaret was a young woman who desperately wanted to travel to Zion. To earn the money needed to prepare for the trip she worked for the Randalls. Margaret became close to the Randall family and wanted to travel west with them. Margaret left Nauvoo and moved to Winter Quarters with the Randall family. Charles' parents decided that the only way she could travel with them was to be part of their family. On January 29, 1848, President Brigham Young married Alfred and Margaret at Winter Quarters, Douglas County, Nebraska.<sup>7</sup>

The marriage of Alfred and Margaret introduced the Randall family to plural marriage, a practice encouraged by the Church at this time to help look after and support women and children left without a man to care for them. Charles was exposed to the challenges of plural marriage over the years as his father eventually married three other women, which made a total of five wives. In 1890, the Church issued a Manifesto dissolving the practice.

The summer of 1848 found Charles and his family with wagons loaded and ready to move west! They were full of faith, courage and the pioneer spirit! They were again called to travel in the Heber C. Kimball Wagon Train Company.<sup>8</sup> At the age of thirteen Charles became a teamster with the responsibility for a team and wagon loaded with sugar for Gilmore and Salisbury of Salt Lake City.<sup>9</sup> The Kimball Wagon Train began their journey from the outfitting post at Winter Quarters, Nebraska on June 7, 1848. When the company arrived in the Great Salt Lake Valley on September 24, 1848,<sup>8</sup> Charles was at the reins of his team. What an adventure!

Charles with his family obtained some land on West Temple just north of what was called Tabernacle Square. This land was close to what was the center of activity for the Great Salt Lake area. Charles helped his father build an adobe house for the family. Albert was a wheelwright and carpenter by trade. He put these skills to work and with Charles hired out working on various building projects throughout the valley.<sup>10</sup>

Charles' activity in the Church continued. On September 11, 1855, he was endowed in the Endowment House at Salt Lake.<sup>1</sup> The Endowment House had been built and used as a temporary temple where faithful members of the Church could participate in ordinances only performed there.

Sometime in the early 1850's Charles relocated north of the Great Salt Lake to what is now known as the Weber County area of Utah. On January 14, 1857, Charles married Ellen Jane Duncan at Ogden, Weber County, Utah. Ellen Jane was born January 10, 1840 at Log Creek, Lee County, Iowa. She was the daughter of Chapman and Rebecca Rose Duncan.<sup>1</sup>

Charles and Ellen Jane made their home in the Weber area and over the next nineteen years experienced many of the challenges of early pioneer life. Blessings came too! Charles and Ellen became the parents of eleven children: Sarah Pernina born February 3, 1859; Charles Chapman born January 23, 1861; Ellen Emerette born April 27, 1862; John Alfred born April 10, 1864; Rebecca born September 14, 1866 (died October 5, 1866); Franklin Arthur born December 22, 1869; twins Harvey Philetus and Frances Philetus born October 20 or 22, 1870; Homer Anson born April 9, 1873; and twins Ottis Alvaro and Orval Alberto born October 16, 1876 (both died within the year).<sup>1</sup>

During these years Charles was busy helping with the development of settlements in the Utah Territory. Charles became a surveyor's assistant and was instrumental in the work of laying out the grid pattern for many of the settlements from the Great Salt Lake to St. George, Utah.<sup>11</sup>

Charles was one of the rugged frontiersmen who helped Elihu Warren drive the first team and wagon over the old Indian trail through North Ogden Canyon. This was an arduous and dangerous endeavor. The event was considered a milestone in pioneering Weber County as the new trail carved out of the mountains allowed optional access into the valley.<sup>11</sup>

In May of 1857, United States President, James Buchanan, appointed a new Governor to the Utah Territory. Church leader, Brigham Young, had been serving as Governor, but the country's leaders in Washington D. C. believed the 'Mormons', or members of The Church of

Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, were rebelling against the laws of the land and determined they needed to intervene. President Buchanan dispatched troops to Utah to suppress the rumored rebellion and escort the new Governor, Alfred Cumming, to the Great Salt Lake Valley.<sup>12</sup>

At a pioneer celebration held June 26, 1858, Church President, Brigham Young, received word that United States Army troops were on their way to the Utah Territory. He called Church leaders together and began plans for the Saints to leave the city if necessary and burn it to the ground rather than submit to persecutions as they had experienced in the past.<sup>12</sup>

Residents of the valley began to ready themselves for a move south of Great Salt Lake into the Provo area. As the Army troops reached the mountains, south-bound wagon trains were moving families with necessary supplies out of harm's way.<sup>12</sup> Younger men, including Charles, had been sent to Echo Canyon<sup>13</sup> where they were to stand guard and watch the activities of the Army troops. Their orders were to report to the commanding officers immediately if the troops made any move towards the valley. To help ward off the severe weather Charles faced with this assignment his mother, Emmerette, took up her stair carpet and made him a warm coat. He wore the coat to keep warm while on night watch during the cold winter months in the Echo Canyon range.<sup>14</sup>

Meantime, President Young began negotiations with President Buchanan in hopes of warding off any unnecessary conflict. A peaceful agreement was reached and the Army's orders to move in on the pioneer settlements were halted. Word was spread to the temporary camps near Provo and the citizens of the Great Salt Lake Valley and the surrounding communities began their return trip to their homes.<sup>12</sup>

After Governor Cumming assumed his duties, Charles helped carry the first Proclamation sent from the President of the United States from Fort Bridger, Wyoming to Governor Cummings at the Great Salt Lake Valley. Charles rode on horseback day and night to deliver the document. The distance traveled was 110 miles.<sup>11</sup>

The next spring, Charles and his father contracted with the United States Government to build over a hundred houses at what would become Camp Floyd. This camp was to be the new home for the U. S. Army troops. Camp Floyd was named in honor of the Secretary of War, John Floyd. The camp became the permanent headquarters for Army troops who occupied the area for years as they monitored the Mormons, explored the western frontier and protected immigrants moving west to California, Oregon and Washington.<sup>12</sup>

In 1860, ads were being circulated to attract needed employees for the Pony Express. One such ad read:

"Men Wanted" The undersigned wishes to hire ten or a dozen men, familiar with the management of horses, as hostlers, or riders on the Overland Express Route via Salt Lake City. Wages \$50 per month and found."<sup>15</sup>

Charles was twenty five when he applied and became a rider for the Pony Express. The Pony Express made its first run on April 3, 1860. It is not known when Charles made his first ride, but it is believed that he faced the same challenges as riders Buffalo Bill Cody and Wild Bill Hickok as they helped deliver the mail over a two thousand mile route that stretched from St. Joseph, Missouri to Sacramento, California.<sup>16</sup>

Riders like Charles rode in a series of relays, which ranged from seventy five to one hundred miles in length. Mail in express pouches were exchanged as a lone rider completed his stretch of the relay with a waiting and ready to go rider who would then race off to complete his stretch of the express route. Upon his arrival at his destination he would pass the pouch to the next waiting rider and so forth. Pony Express outposts or stations were placed along the route to relieve horses and provide other necessities, but the riders avoided delays and kept the horses moving to complete their stretch as quickly as possible. Once their part of the relay was complete they could eat, rest and get ready for their next relay to begin. It was demanding, rugged work. Each rider had a distance of 75 to 100 miles to cover in spite of the weather, bandits or hostiles, which they were told were not to delay their assignment.<sup>16</sup>

Standard equipment issued to Charles would have included a light-weight specialty saddle designed with built-in pouches where the mail was stored. Their pay was the handsome salary of \$25.00 per week at a time when unskilled laborers were paid \$1.00 per week.<sup>16</sup> During the time Charles would have been employed as a rider, he made the claim that he did not sleep in a house. It is believed he served for twelve months.<sup>9</sup>

The Pony Express was established to provide a fast means of communication for the early settlers of the west. With the completion of the telegraph line to California in October 1861, the Pony Express riders were disbanded. This chapter in history only lasted approximately eighteen months, but Charles and the other riders of the Pony Express left a trail of adventures that would be remembered for years to come.<sup>16</sup>

When the Mormons entered the Great Salt Lake Valley, Brigham Young recognized the need for clothing, as well as food. Because the Latter-day Saints wanted to be economically independent, experiments in growing cotton were implemented. These experiments confirmed that several areas in southern Utah had the potential to grow cotton, grapes, figs, flax, hemp, rice, sugar cane and tobacco. Church members were called to Washington County, Utah to not only colonize the area, but had specific assignments to grow cotton. They were told that their dedication to serving in the 'Cotton Mission' was just as important as if they had been called to preach the gospel elsewhere.<sup>17</sup>

In 1861, Charles accepted a call from Church President Brigham Young to serve in the Cotton Mission.<sup>13</sup> He and Ellen Jane moved south with several of their children and became actively engaged in the planting, growing and harvesting of cotton. While in southern Utah, Charles and Erastus Snow located ground that what would later would be named Dixie and the ground for the future temple the Church would build in St. George.<sup>11</sup>

When their mission was over, the Randalls returned to North Ogden where he and Ellen lived until 1866. They then moved to Farr West and lived in what was called the Prairie House. About one mile north of that home Charles built a landmark two story home, which was the first brick structure to be built in Weber County. This home is where Charles lived for the rest of his life. Charles went to work and invested much of his time developing his Farr West

property. He planted orchards where a variety of fruits were grown. His orchards became well known throughout the valley and nearby communities.<sup>11</sup>

On April 9, 1865, a handful of Ute Indians and Mormon frontiersmen met in Manti, Sanpete County, Utah to settle a dispute over some cattle that had been killed and eaten by starving Indians. Instead of a peaceful settlement, tempers flared and the conflict escalated. Afterwards Indians made daily raids on the vulnerable settlers taking cattle, burning buildings and often killing innocent men, women and children. Many of the raids were led by Chief Black Hawk.<sup>18</sup>

Charles was called to help in the fighting and in the efforts to protect the settlers involved. He answered the call as he always had and served with determination and resolve to offer his best. This Black Hawk War is believed to be the longest and most destructive conflict between pioneer immigrants and Native Americans in Utah's History.<sup>18</sup>

Eventually the Indians and the Mormon leaders held peace talks and were able to work out the details of a treaty that was acceptable to both sides. This treaty brought an end to many ongoing conflicts among the pioneers and the Indians throughout the territory.<sup>18</sup> Charles was released from duty and was permitted to return home to his family. In a letter written by Charles to a friend years later regarding an application for a pension, he wrote that he was a veteran of the Black Hawk, Walker and Tintic Wars.<sup>9</sup>

Ellen Jane died November 4, 1876 at Ogden, Weber County, Utah. She died just nineteen days after giving birth to their twin sons Ottis and Orval, who themselves passed away within the year. Ellen Jane was buried in the Ogden City Cemetery, Ogden, Weber County, Utah.<sup>1</sup> This was no doubt a devastating time for Charles and his children.

Charles married Sarah Ann Smith on November 13, 1878 at Ogden, Weber County, Utah. Sarah was born December 31, 1856 at Leicester, Leicestershire, England. She was the daughter of Charles and Ann Dilks Smith.<sup>1</sup> Obviously this marriage afforded the younger Randall children with a mother once again.

Charles and Sarah became the parents of: William Jason born January 25, 1880; Joseph Bertrand born June 26, 1881; Edward Seal born November 30, 1882 - died June 29, 1884; Robert

Earl born December 29, 1884; Clarence Dilmon born January 7, 1888; Rhoda Elvera born January 24, 1894; Cora born December 19, 1895 and Lester Smith born July 6, 1899.<sup>1</sup>

Charles and Sarah were a great support to each other and continued to build their successful farming ventures and their business of coal and lumber known as the Pioneer Coal and Lumber Company located in North Ogden.<sup>19</sup>

On June 28, 1904, The Morning Examiner of Ogden reported:

Charles Franklin Randall one of the oldest and most prominent residents of northern Utah, died suddenly at 4 o'clock this evening of heart failure. Mr. Randall was in the yard about the house, apparently in his usual health a few moments before his death. He entered the house, but no sooner had he stepped inside the door than he staggered and fell to the floor and was dead in a few moments. He resided at West Weber, and Drs. Dixon and Coulter were immediately phoned for, but before they could reach the place he was dead.<sup>20</sup>

At the age of 69, Charles Franklin Randall had passed away at Farr West, Weber County, Utah. He was buried June 30, 1904 in the Ogden City Cemetery, Ogden, Weber County, Utah.<sup>1</sup>

At the funeral service held for Charles he was praised for the virtues he had and for his many accomplishments and contributions to the growth and development of Weber County, more specifically to the City of Ogden. It was noted that he was always honest with his fellowman, energetic, had a love of God and was always found doing what was right. The funeral procession was one of the largest ever held in the county outside of Ogden.<sup>9</sup>

Charles was survived by his wife, Sarah Jane and fourteen of his nineteen children. Seven years later, Sarah Jane passed away on January 10, 1911. Sarah had continued to live in Farr West until her health began to fail. Her son Earl took her to live with him in Santa Monica, Los Angeles County, California where she only lived a few days. She was buried in the Ogden City Cemetery, Ogden, Weber County, Utah.<sup>1</sup>

Charles Franklin Randall was a rugged outdoorsman, an Indian fighter, a Pony Express rider, a master builder, a successful and prosperous farmer, and the owner of fine orchards.

When he was not on assignment for his Church or fulfilling his responsibilities to his country, he was devoting himself to his large family. His work never stopped, nor did his commitment to his family and faith. Charles lived at a time when history was made every day with adventurous challenges that took courage, hard work and faith. Charles proved to me a man for the times and left a legacy for all of his posterity to be proud of.

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1. Family History Records in the possession of Karla Knapp Oswald. Dates, locations and other vital facts have been compared to and verified with records preserved within the FamilySearch data base maintained by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints available at FamilySearch.org.

*Note:* The baptism date for Charles is recorded as June 2, 1843 and November 8, 1843. On the membership record for Charles it is recorded as November 8, 1843, which is the date used in this life sketch.

Membership of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1830-1848 about Charles Franklin Randall Ancestry.com. Membership of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1830-1848 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013.

Original data: Black, Susan Easton, compiler. Membership of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1830–1848. 50 vols. Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Religious Studies Center, 1989. Private Donor.

*Note of interest:* Also within this record is the following - Charles came to Utah with his parents. Comments: #21. In 1860 Charles had a household of three, a real wealth of \$800, and a personal wealth of \$600.

Comments: #31. Charles was a member of the Nauvoo 3rd ward.

[http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=LDSVitalMembership1830-1848&h=73957&indiv=try&o\\_vc=Record:OtherRecord&rhSource=8054](http://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?db=LDSVitalMembership1830-1848&h=73957&indiv=try&o_vc=Record:OtherRecord&rhSource=8054)

2. Lucy Randall Kofoed, *"The True Life Story of Alfred Randall, Pioneer,"* published for members of the Randall Family and made available in 1950. Last known 'keeper of the records', David E. Randall of North Ogden, Utah. Page 8.

*Note:* Information used is not necessarily quotes, but a summary of the information researched.

3. Kofoed, pp 9, 10
4. Kofoed, p 11
5. Kofoed, pp 11, 12
6. Kofoed, p 12

7. Kofoed, pp 34, 35
8. Mormon Overland Travel – Heber C. Kimball Company (1848)  
<http://history.lds.org/overlandtravels/pioneerDetail?lang=eng&pioneerId=3123>
9. Morning Examiner – July 5, 1904, “Burial at Ogden of Charles F. Randall” "Utah, The Salt Lake Tribune, July 1, 1904, Page 11, Image 11  
  
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045396/1904-07-01/ed-1/seq-11/#date1=1904&index=1&rows=20&words=Randall&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=Utah&date2=1904&proxtext=randall&y=0&x=0&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1>

*Note:* Although the obituary and many writings about Charles Franklin Randall indicate he rode for the Pony Express for 12 years, this cannot be so. The Pony Express was only in operation from April 3, 1860-October 1861, which is approximately 18 months. It is believed 12 months is the more accurate amount of time Charles was a rider.

10. Kofoed, p 12
11. The Joseph Taylor, Sr. Family Association, *The Families of Charles Franklin Randall and His Wives – Ellen Jane Duncan and Sarah Ann Smith*, [www.taylorassociation.org/taylorassociation/FarrWest/Randall\\_Charles.asp](http://www.taylorassociation.org/taylorassociation/FarrWest/Randall_Charles.asp)
12. Althistory Wiki, “*The Great Utah War*”, [http://althistory.wikia.com/wiki/The\\_Great\\_Utah-War](http://althistory.wikia.com/wiki/The_Great_Utah-War)  
and  
Richard D. Poll, *Utah War*”, Utah History Encyclopedia  
[http://historytogo.utah.gov/utah\\_chapters/pioneers\\_and\\_cowboys/utahwar.html](http://historytogo.utah.gov/utah_chapters/pioneers_and_cowboys/utahwar.html)  
and  
Camp Floyd, Stagecoach Inn State Park and Museum, Utah State Parks  
<http://stateparks.utha.gov/parks/camp-floyd/about>

*Note:* Information used is not necessarily quotes, but a summary of the information researched.

13. Sons of The Utah Pioneers, “*Conquerors of The West*”, Charles Franklin Randall
14. “*Emmerette Davis Randall*”, original life sketch – author unknown. Information taken from notes of Verna Randall Jones, daughter of Levi Leander Randall.
15. National Parks Service, Pony Express- Ad in Sacramento Union, March 19, 1860  
<http://www.nps.gov/poex/historyculture/index.htm>
16. Jeffrey D. Nichols, “*Pony Express Added A Colorful Chapter In Utah History*”, History Blazer, January 1995  
[http://historytogo.utah.gov/utah\\_chapters/pioneers\\_and\\_cowboys/theponyexpressaddedacolorfulchapterinutah.html](http://historytogo.utah.gov/utah_chapters/pioneers_and_cowboys/theponyexpressaddedacolorfulchapterinutah.html)  
and  
Pony Express History, a compilation of people, places, vocabulary, and dates of the Pony Express.  
<http://www.xphomestation.com/facts.html#I>.

*Note:* Information used is not necessarily quotes, but a summary of the information researched.

*Note of interest:* Each Pony Express Rider took a sworn oath as follows:

"I, ..., do hereby swear, before the Great and Living God, that during my engagement, and while I am an employee of Russell, Majors, and Waddell, I will, under no circumstances, use profane language, that I will drink no intoxicating liquors, that I will not quarrel or fight with any other employee of the firm, and that in

every respect I will conduct myself honestly, be faithful to my duties, and so direct all my acts as to win the confidence of my employers, so help me God."

17. George Cahoon Evans, "The Cotton Mission" <http://www.media.utah.edu/UHE/c/COTTONMISSION.html>

18. John A Peterson, "Black Hawk War," Utah History Encyclopedia  
[http://historytogo.utah.gov/utah\\_chapters/american\\_indians/blackhawkwar.html](http://historytogo.utah.gov/utah_chapters/american_indians/blackhawkwar.html)

*Note:* Information used is not necessarily quotes, but a summary of the information researched.

19. Gloria Randall Bagley (a great granddaughter), "A Short History of Our English Great-Grandmother, Sarah Ann Smith Randall," submitted to FamilySearch.org April 3, 2014.

20. The Salt Lake Tribune, *The Morning Star*, June 28, 1904, Page 3, Image 3  
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045396/1904-06-28/ed-1/seq-3/#date1=1904&index=0&rows=20&words=Randall&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=Utah&date2=1904&proxtext=randall&y=0&x=0&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1>

*Note:* It is interesting to note that in the original history of Emmerette Davis Randall (Endnote #14 above) Charles is sometimes called Frank. In the life sketch of Sarah Ann Smith Randall (2<sup>nd</sup> wife and Endnote #19 above) it is written "...were commonly called by all, Frank and Sarah." We acknowledge that Charles Franklin Randall may have gone by Frank at times. Official Church records and United States Census records show Charles F. or Charles Franklin, which is how we have chosen to use his name.

"A Life Sketch of Charles Franklin Randall" was compiled by Karla Knapp Oswald - revised November 2014