

A Brief History of
Shoal Creek, Hebron
and Enterprise

From 1862 to 1922

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FREQUENTLY I am called upon by the school children and others to give them a little history of the settlement of this country, the reason for, and by whom it was first settled. For their benefit I have selected the following incidents from my own record.

About the year 1861 the town of St. George was surveyed and laid off by President Brigham Young and his party. A large number of families from Salt Lake and other parts of the country were called to go there and make homes; to raise cotton and other crops that could not be raised in the north. Apostles Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow were appointed to preside over this, the Dixie Mission. Brother Pratt remained only a year or two, then returned to Salt Lake, leaving the mission with President Snow.

As Dixie was not adapted to stock raising, President Snow called on John and William Pulsipher to gather up all of the surplus cattle and horses in the country and find a range for them where they could live on grass. President Snow gave the Pulsipher Brothers this work of looking after the stock as their mission, so early in the spring of 1862 they started north with their herd. They traveled about twelve miles and camped a few days in a little valley which they named Dameron Valley, as they found a man there by that name, who was herding a small band of horses. They found the springs at Dameron Valley too small to water their herd, so they moved on about

twelve miles north to the Clara Creek, now known as Chadburn's ranch. Here they built a log cabin and moved their families up from St. George. This journey made the first wagon track over the rock and sand from St. George to this point on the Clara Creek. They found that the feed here would not last such a herd very long, so they began to look for a better location. On inquiring of the Indians they were told of a place about one day's travel farther north where there was plenty of grass. Nephi Johnston also told them of a place he called Shoal Creek, so named because it was very shallow, sinking in the sand, and rising and sinking again. Mr. Johnston and his party had traveled through this place in about 1854 in quest of the irons from the wagons which Indians had robbed and burned from a company of emigrants en route to California, the first to try to make their way through the trackless country. (These wagons were burned at a point about seventeen miles west of Enterprise, a place now known as White Rock Wash.

Therefore, in the fore part of May, 1862, the Pulpispher Brothers moved their herd from the Santa Clara Creek to Shoal Creek, and settled near its mouth by some springs, now known as Joseph Holt's ranch. Here they found beautiful green grass on a thousand hills, and in the valleys; in fact, the whole face of the land was covered with green grass. Up and down the creek, and around the springs, the

grass was heavy and stood from four to eight feet high. A man riding into it on horseback could hardly be seen in some places. There was nothing to eat this grass except a few jackrabbits, a few deer in the hills and also antelope from the big valley or the desert as it was called; not a desert for vegetation, but a desert for water, it being entirely dry except in time of snow or rain. There they built, also, a small rock house called a fort, which they could all get into if the Indians attacked them. There were many Indians living on the creek who were all friendly with their white neighbors. The chief of this band of Piute Indians they named Moroni, and he was very proud of this name.

A year and a half or more after settling on the creek they discovered quite a herd of wild cattle ranging in the hills fifteen or twenty miles southwest of them, over the summit on the southern slope. On account of those wild cattle they called that part of the country Bull valley, although there was no valley there; only steep rugged hills and canyons. They also found wild horses on the range northwest of them. These horses in the winter time ranged along the north foot hills of the big valley or desert. Where the wild stock came from, no one knows, but it is supposed that they drifted from the company of emigrants that were massacred in the Mountain Meadows in 1857. *See Huntsman ANNALS*

About Christmas time, the following winter, Zera

Very incorrect

Pulsipher and family, the father and mother of the boys, came from Salt Lake City to live with them, so there were now three families on Shoal Creek.

The following May, 1863, Thomas S. Terry and family were called by President Snow to settle on Shoal Creek and assist the Pulsipher Brothers with the stock, Terry having arrived in St. George from Salt Lake on New Year's day, 1862. Wilson Lund and others came in later, but moved back to St. George for the winter, leaving the four families.

Early in the spring of 1864 the people of the church were again called on by its leaders to fit up teams to go back to the Missouri river and bring in the poor immigrant Saints who would arrive there in June or July from Europe on their way to Zion, but could not come farther without help. The people of Utah had been sending teams every spring to help the poor. This spring the call came to the poor, way off people of Shoal Creek to assist as they could. Zera Pulsipher furnished one yoke oxen; John furnished two yoke; William one yoke; and Thomas Terry furnished a wagon, bows and cover. William Lytle of St. George drove this four-yoke ox team. He was gone about six months, traveling about 2600 miles. This shows the loyalty of those four families to their church and the poor that could not gather to Zion without help.

In the summer of 1864, William Pulsipher and his father Zera moved west eight miles to some springs

which they called Moroni Springs, named after the Indian chief. Ten years later Thomas S. Terry became the owner. Since that time it has been called Terry's ranch. This same summer a small colony led by Bishop Edward Bunker, of the town of Santa Clara, settled in Clover Valley. A few others also settled in Meadow Valley, later called Panaca, an Indian name for mineral. Those valleys and that part of the country, were, at that time, part of Utah. When the territory of Nevada was created by Congress, in about 1863, it took much of the western part of Utah. In 1866 another strip about twelve miles wide, was added to Nevada, taking Clover Valley and Meadow Valley in Nevada.

About the same time that those valleys were settled, John Pato, Thales Haskel, and Benjamin Knell, settled on a creek which they called Pato Creek. The name soon changed to Pinto Creek, which is now known as the town of Pinto.

About this time Pine Valley was settled by Eli Whipple, Burgess Brothers, and a few others. So Shoal Creek was being surrounded by settlements, although they were twenty miles and more away. At the time Shoal Creek was settled, the town of Harmony was its nearest neighbor.

In 1865 the Indian war broke out through the land, especially in Southern Utah. President Young advised people who were living in a scattered condition to

More in N. San Peet

move together, or into a larger town so that they could protect themselves, so those on the creek moved together. Clover Valley was abandoned, and ten families from there moved in with them and all settled at what they called the big Willow Patch, at the main bend of Shoal Creek. Soon a few more families came in from other places making twenty families in all. They built their houses of pine and cedar logs and some of rock. The houses were joined to each other with all the doors and windows facing the inside, and all were covered with dirt. They dug a well twenty feet deep in the center of the fort from which they all carried water. In the west end of the fort they built a pine log house 18x28 feet, covered with lumber and dirt, in which they held school and public gatherings. The house was warmed by a large rock fireplace; lighted by tallow candles fastened in different places on the walls, and by a wooden chandelier hung from the ceiling by rawhide. Firewood was plentiful. A man could get two good loads of either cedar or pine wood in a day.

In the fall of 1867, at a meeting called for the purpose, a committee was appointed to divide all the land. Meadow land and that suitable for farming was to be divided into lots of two to three acres, and each lot was numbered. Then the men were to select their land by drawing for it. No one was allowed to have more than three acres, as land and water were very scarce. Men with small families were allowed

two acres; men with larger families two and one-half acres, and so on. During the winter and spring the land was fenced with cedar fencing, called bull or rip-gut fence. Ditches were also made, the water being taken out of Shoal Creek at a point known as Marbel Hill, perhaps two miles south of the fort. This ditch cost seven hundred dollars, all in labor.

The people commenced farming. Some planted about one-fourth of an acre, some one-half, and others nearly an acre. But their crops were almost a failure, as the ditch was new and the stream very small. When warm weather came, the first cow out in the morning would drink up all the water. With all these drawbacks, however, some garden produce, such as corn and potatoes, was raised.

In the same spring, 1867, Sister Elizabeth Hunt, wife of James W. Hunt, taught school, but in a short time turned it over to Miss Mary Ann Terry, a young woman of eighteen. As the people had no money to pay her for teaching, she accepted new milk, which she made into cheese and sent to Salt Lake. This was the first school taught on the creek, and it was not a high school. In passing, I will just say that cheese making then was not as simple as it is today. Rennet was unobtainable only as it was taken from the beef when it was killed.

The people lived in the fort from that fall, 1866, until the fall of 1868, when the Indian trouble seemed about over.

In August, 1868, President Snow came and brought the county surveyor, George A. Burgan, from St. George, and surveyed a little townsite of fifteen blocks, four lots in a block. It was named Hebron, after Hebron of old, as it was also a herd ground.

Before surveying the townsite, President Snow rode up and down the creek to find the best site for the town. Most of the people wanted it laid off around the fort, but Brother Snow did not like the place, for he said, "It is on the wrong side of the creek, and too high. It was be very expensive and hard work to put the water up there and keep it." He said that if it were farther down on the creek they could get more water out and not be so expensive, but he gave in and surveyed the town where the people wanted it, which soon proved to be just as he had said. I speak of this to show that it does not pay to be too selfish.

Then the people began to move out on their lots. John, Charles, and William Pulsipher built their mother a small frame house on her lot in the town of Hebron, which was the first lathed and plastered house with a shingle roof. In a very few years Hebron became a beautiful little town with nice brick and frame buildings, good fences, trees and gardens. In 1869 it was organized into a ward with George H. Crosby as Bishop, Dudley Leavitt and Richard Bird as counselors, and John Pulsipher as ward clerk. Soon after this, Hebron had fifty-four

families, besides the Clover Valley branch, which was re-settled when the Indian war was over. Lyman L. Woods from the Muddy Valley settled in Clover Valley, the Muddy Valley being abandoned on account of high taxes.

In about the year of 1869, a mining camp opened up about fifty miles west of Hebron, called Pioche, named for a miner by that name. This place became a great mining camp, which gave plenty of work for everybody, and a market for everything that the people had to sell. In 1871, the Deseret Telegraph line was stretched from St. George to Pioche. This put Hebron on the map of the world, as there was a telegraph office established in Bishop Crosby's house, with Daniel M. Tyler, a crippled young man from Beaver City, Utah, as operator. The U. S. mail now came into Hebron from Cedar City and back once a week instead of once a month. Shortly after, it was increased to twice a week and extended on to Clover Valley and Pioche. It was carried in a one-horse buckboard.

In 1870 trouble commenced with the Navajo Indians, all through this country. On January 13, we found they were on our range for the purpose of taking off horses, so the people of Hebron with all the force they could get, gathered up all the horses they could find on the range, which amounted to three hundred sixty-seven head. They herded and guarded these day and night until after the middle of June.

The women and children all gathered into two houses at nights so they could be guarded. The men who had horses at home kept them in their own stables at nights. One night the Indians crept into the fort, took the doors off the hinges of Amos Hunt's and Zera Pulsipher's stables and took four fine horses. They were overtaken by the guard, left the horses and escaped unharmed. It is not known whether they took any horses from the range or not; there were a few missing. When the Colorado river began to raise, the Indians all crossed over to their homes and left Utah and its people. *Parowan*

1870 In the year 1875, mines were discovered by W. T. Barbee near Leeds, Washington County, Utah. A mining camp soon sprang up, which was called Silver Reef. The people of Pioche and other places rushed in. This brought Hebron on the map again as all the travel came this way. The U. S. mail that came from Salt Lake by Fillmore, Milford and Frisco to Pioche, changed to come by Beaver, Parowan, Cedar City and Silver Reef, thence to Pioche via Hebron. Hebron had daily mail each way, and all the travel came its way. But, sorry to say, this did not last very many years as Pioche gradually went down, and the Silver Reef had short life. Hebron also, soon began to go down, down, down. Some people moved away and drouth and discouragement took the place of moisture and ambition.

In 1877, Bishop Crosby resigned and moved away

and Thomas S. Terry, Sr., was appointed to take his place with John Pulsipher and James W. Hunt as his counselors. They, with the people, tried to restore Hebron, but they could not improve it very much. The place went down and for several years the water was not put into the town; the lots grew to sage and rabbit brush; they hauled water in barrels on sticks called lizards. The people had no gardens; in fact they had nothing. *Enterprise Begins*

I undertook a scheme to get a company organized to build a reservoir at the head of Shoal Creek in what is called Little Pine Valley, to store flood water and take it to the mouth of the creek or edge of the big valley, called the desert, and get the people of Hebron to move there, and make their homes and farms.

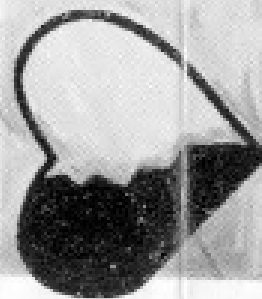
In the fore part of June, 1891, I hired the county surveyor, Isaac C. Macfarlane, and surveyed a townsite of one hundred thirty lots at the mouth of Shoal Creek, and called it Enterprise, after the reservoir, as it was a great enterprise for such a few poor people to undertake. I also surveyed a canal eight miles long commencing at a point called the Eagle Rock, about three miles south of Hebron, from there to Enterprise. I also had the reservoir site surveyed. I filed on three hundred twenty acres of land under the desert entry that covered the townsite.

The people of Hebron, or most of them, did not want any stock in Enterprise, so I had to work

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on the people outside of Hebron to get a company organized. I preached reservoir for about three years in all of the surrounding towns. I went as far north as Parowan and as far south as the settlements in the Muddy Valley; also to Clover Valley and Panaca in the west. I visited all these places two or three times a year and found a few people in most of the towns who would like to take stock if a company were organized. But that was the question, who would organize that company? I wrote the following letter and had a thousand copies printed and circulated among all people who seemed interested:

THE FACTS ABOUT THE PROPOSED RESERVOIR

We do not deem it necessary to enter into a discussion or detailed argument to convince the people of southern Utah that one of the most momentous and important questions which now confronts them is to develop the country, provide remunerative labor for the unemployed, and place within the reach of those not already provided for, the acquisition of permanent homes.

Land there is in abundance, but owing to the arid nature of the country, land, without water for irrigation, is worthless.

That both land and water may be provided for home seekers, the Hebron Reservoir and Irrigation Company have undertaken the enterprise detailed herein.

It is the design of the company to construct a res-

ervoir on the head of Shoal Creek, at a point known as Little Pine Valley, in Washington County, Utah, with a capacity sufficient to irrigate an area of 5,415 acres of land.

The estimate is based upon a calculation by which the capacity of the reservoir is shown to be 2,758,145,277 gallons, which will give a depth of 16 inches of water over the entire surface of 5,415 acres of land.

The reservoir will be one mile long by one-half a mile wide, and the average depth of water will be about forty-five feet. The ground, covered by this area of water, has an underlying strata of granite under its entire surface, and there will consequently be very little loss by seepage or evaporation.

The land to be irrigated lies at the mouth of Shoal Creek, where a very desirable townsite has been selected on the county road between Hebron and Hamblin. It is a fine sandy loam very rich, and admirably adapted, by climate and otherwise, to the production of small grain, alfalfa, and the more hardy varieties of fruit and corn.

This land is subject to entry under the Desert Act, and it is the design of the company that all benefits to be derived through the cheap acquisition of titles, shall be shared by all who assist in carrying on the enterprise to a successful termination.

The estimated capacity of the reservoir dam, length of canal, with cost of construction, are as follows:

The length of the dam will be 66 feet at the bottom

and 164 feet at the top. The height of the dam will be 80 feet. It will be of masonry, 20 feet wide at the bottom, 8 feet at the top. In front of this wall there will be a bank of earth 160 feet wide at the bottom, and sloping at a rate of 24 inches to each foot, to the top.

The estimated cost of this dam, including all materials, labor, water gates, is \$18,937.70.

The canal will be 10 feet wide by 2 feet deep, and the distance from the point where it leaves the natural channel of Shoal Creek, to the land which is to be irrigated, is 8 miles and 39 rods. The estimated cost of construction of this canal is \$12,923.70.

It will be seen that the cost of construction of both reservoir and canal will be as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| For reservoir | \$18,937.70 |
| For canal | 12,923.70 |
| Total | \$31,861.40 |

All persons are cordially invited to investigate the proposed enterprise and assist in carrying it out, the benefits of which are to be shared equally by all who render assistance.

No company has as yet been incorporated, but at a preliminary meeting, held for the purpose, a temporary committee was appointed, consisting of the following persons: Thomas Judd, Isaac C. Macfarlane, Orson W. Huntsman, Anthony W. Ivins, St. George; Zera P. Terry, Hebron; George M. Burgess, Pine Valley; Alfred Syphus, Panaca.

Further information may be obtained by communication, either personally or by letter, with any of the above parties.

* * * *

After laboring for almost three years, and spending several hundred dollars, a company was organized in St. George September 12, 1893, with Bishop James Andrus as president and George A. Holt as secretary.

The company commenced work to build the reservoir dam on October 26th of the same year and worked on it about every fall for sixteen years. The people who worked on the dam were poor and had no farms on which to raise supplies. Most of them had to buy hay in Clover Valley and Panaca and haul it here to feed their teams while they worked on the dam. There was not a hay press anywhere, so that the hay had to be hauled loose on hayracks. Men went away and worked in mining camps and on railroads to get supplies to work on the dam. It was said that some lived on jackrabbits those sixteen years. They had no machinery of any kind; everything was done by hand.

In September, 1894, George A. Holt was appointed Bishop of Hebron, with Elias Hunt and Thomas S. Terry, Jr., as counselors. This was a bad blow for Enterprise, because they again tried to resurrect Hebron by building new ditches, dams and roads. Hebron claimed all the water and built a new ditch that cost over nine thousand dollars. They also built

a reservoir below Enterprise dam. These things, along with people's talk, discouraged many who intended to locate at Enterprise. Some seven families from Cedar City and more from Long Valley and Kanab who would have been a great help in building up Enterprise, changed their minds and moved to Idaho.

In December, 1895, J. B. Morris moved on to the Enterprise townsite, the first to move in. E. T. Adair and C. S. Fackrell soon followed, all from Long Valley. John Day, Emil Barlocker, A. P. Winsor, William Hall and one or two others moved in a little later. These are called the first settlers of Enterprise, as they were all that were here for about ten years. All these ten years both Hebron and Enterprise stood still, with no improvements except that the people of Enterprise built a nice brick house, 24x38 feet, which they used for meetings and school. Perry Winsor and William Hall, with others, did much for this house.

On November 17, 1902, there came an earthquake that shook up all of this part of the country. It was more severe at Hebron than any other place. Practically all the brick and rock buildings were very badly damaged. Therefore, the people of Hebron decided to sell all of the water to the Enterprise company. They asked \$19,000 for their right, but the company only wanted to pay \$14,000. They could not come together on the price and the matter was held up until both parties agreed to leave it to the Stake authorities,

Edward H. Snow, Thomas P. Cottam and George F. Whitehead as arbitrators, to decide what the company should pay. Accordingly, on January 23, 1904, L. C. Macfarlane and Addie Price represented the Enterprise Co., Bishop G. A. Holt and O. W. Huntsman for the people of Hebron, met the Stake presidency in St. George and laid both sides of the question before them. Their decision was that the company should pay the people of Hebron \$17,500, paid up capital stock in the Enterprise Co., and the people should turn over to the company all water of Shoal Creek except that owned by Aaron Huntsman.

The people of Hebron soon began tearing down and moving to Enterprise. It was several years before all were moved; as the one town went down, the other was built up.

The following are a few of the facts that are helpful and important to the history of this country:

Sunday, March 12, 1899, the first Sunday school was organized in Enterprise with Emil Barlocker, superintendent, and C. S. Fackrell and James E. Hall as assistants. They held school the next Sunday, the 19th, in the little brick house across the street from Emil Barlocker's. It was then owned by William Marshall.

The first district school was taught in Enterprise by Miss Sophia Forsyth (now Mrs. Willard Jones) of Pinto, commencing Monday morning, January 23, 1899. It was held in the little brick house (12x14).

A. P. Hunt, H. D. Holt, and O. W. Huntsman were the school trustees.

The railroad was completed from Milford to the Desert Spring, or Modena, on Saturday, April 29, 1899, and the first train arrived Sunday morning at 10 o'clock from Salt Lake City. Milford had been the shipping point for years. That was where they forded Beaver Creek.

The post office was established in July, 1899. John Day was postmaster. He owned the first store in Enterprise.

In the spring of 1903, the State Board of Land Commissioners at Salt Lake, selected forty acres of land about a mile east of Enterprise for a dry farm experiment station which was placed in John Day's hands to look after and farm. The crops were thirty kinds of small grain such as wheat, oats, rye, and barley; also alfalfa. But when Day gave it up the farm went down.

In June, 1903, Charles Wilkinson of Cedar City passed through Enterprise on his way to the reservoir with the first automobile ever over these roads.

At our ward conference held on October 19, 1905, the name of the ward was changed from Hebron to Enterprise. Hebron is now a thing of the past.

On July 1, 1910, William Perry brought the U. S. mail into Enterprise from Modena on the first automobile over that road.

In the spring of 1911, Apostle A. W. Ivins sub-

scribed for one thousand shares of stock in the Enterprise Reservoir Co. This was a godsend to the company and people, both in the way of money and influence.

In the fall of 1912, A. P. Winsor built the first cement store, with glass front, cement walk—a real store, and during the fall and winter of 1912 a new cement meeting house was built.

In the spring of 1913 Bishop Holt, A. W. Ivins and others, known as Enterprise Mercantile Co., built a new store of cement blocks.

October, 1914, the water system was installed and everybody had access to water from a mountain spring about three miles south of town.

November 2, 1916, the Ivins grist mill ground the first sack of flour. The mill was run by a gasoline engine. Enterprise now became a manufacturing town.

January 20, 1918, the Dixie Power Co. lighted the town of Enterprise with electricity, and on the 21st the grist mill and picture show began using this power.

The wagon road through Cottonwood was completed in September, 1916, which shortened the road to St. George five miles or more.

April 22, 1917, George A. Holt was released as bishop, and George O. Holt, his son, was sustained in his place with H. Grant Ivins and Jacob T. Hunt as his counselors.

On Sunday, November 26, 1922, George O. Holt was released as bishop, and Joseph A. Terry was sustained in his place, with Arthur P. Jones and Wm. Lund as counselors.

In concluding my short narrative I should like to mention a few of the changes that have taken place in this part of the country in the last sixty-five years.

The first road into this place was a mere trail made by the Pulsipher Brothers. This was very crooked and wound around steep, rock sidehills, down over boulders, through deep sand beds, etc. Gradually the track grew into a permanent road as ox or horse team traveled over it. For fifty years it was the main traveled road. Money and labor were both spent in keeping it up, but it was always rough and rocky until the day of the automobile.

At this time county and state began to take an interest in road building; from then on roads have improved. Today, by careful engineering, the crooked places have been made straighter, the high places made lower, the low places filled up, rocks and hills have been moved out of the way, and a smooth highway has been thrown up to take the place of the old trail.

On the new road, in a "chariot" without horses, we can go from Shoal creek to St. George in two hours where formerly it took two days by horse team, or four or five days by ox team. The day of the ox

team is gone and the horse is fast passing out of date.

Our modern means of transportation are far superior to the past. Even the highways are being supplanted by the air route and the airplane takes the place of the automobile. Enterprise, as remote as she used to be, today can play an important part in the world's commerce by present means of transportation.

In the early days farming was done by man power. Hay was cut with the scythe; grain was harvested with the sickle and cradle and then threshed by hand. These old methods are forgotten and new ones, much better, have taken their place. On July 27, 1869, Thomas S. Terry brought the first mowing machine on the creek; Nelson Terry brought the first reaper, and Pratt Canfield the first binder.

In the early days our clothing was all made by hand. The women had to cord, spin, weave and then sew by hand. Today improved machinery does everything.

Many changes have taken place in the town and people since 1862. All of the older people have long ago passed away and are almost forgotten. A very few who were children at that time still remain.

In the early sixties there were only three small towns in what we call Dixie. These were Washington, St. George and Santa Clara. Today there are towns, villages, ranches and farms spread out all over the land. Even in the big valley, which we call the

desert, water has sprung up out of the ground to water the parched earth. The traveler can now get a drink of good water from the farm houses along his way, where water was unknown except in times of storm. Surely the desert shall blossom as the rose.

President Erastus Snow, over fifty years ago, said there would yet be waving fields of hay and grain in this dry valley between Shoal Creek and Pinto Creek.

I say he was a prophet, for no one knew at that time that water would come up out of the ground or out of the hills to water hay or grain, and dry farming had never been thought of by man.

Many snows, as the Indians say, have come and gone since this place was settled. Great floods have come and changed the looks of the country. I will mention that of the Mountain Meadows. There grass or hay was up to a horse's sides, but as cattle and sheep ate up the vegetation there was nothing to hold water back and when a heavy storm came and the water from the many little canyons came together with a great rush, the stream was so large that it took everything before it. Until after the year of '69 there was no stream down the Meadow canyon. The traveler, in order to get a drink, had to go up the canyon a mile or more. About 1870 the meadows began to wash out slowly so that the water ran down farther.

In 1872 James Holt, who lived in the town called

Hamblin, in the Mountain Meadows, took out a small stream of water into a ditch and carried it down the canyon half a mile where he commenced a little garden place. The water increased until in 1874 he moved his family from Hamblin onto his little ranch which for years was known as Holt's ranch. In 1875-76 the meadows practically all washed away and nearly everybody moved from Hamblin. The country was so badly washed away that anyone who had left two or three years before would not have known the place had they gone back; there were washes 50 or 60 feet deep. Holt had all the water he needed to make a good ranch. He and his wife lived and died and were buried on their own ground. Two of their sons, George A. and Henry D., made nice homes there, where they raised their families.

Pinto canyon was much the same as the Meadows. The land washed away and the town was abandoned. The people moved down to the mouth of the canyon and started another town. The thrifty little town of New Castle is the result of this move.

On Shoal Creek, when the big floods came, the water spread out and ran down very slowly through the grass and willows on the creek bottom. As the grass and oak leaves were eaten by the animals, the water came down in great floods and the country became a great sand wash from three to six hundred yards wide. It doesn't look like the same country any more.

Now, dear reader, I am loathe to stop. There are so many changes. But this, I trust, will suffice and be of some benefit to the school children for whom it was written. I hope that some of them will take it up where I leave off, for it would be too bad to quit a good job when just started. We are living in a different world, a new country; everything and everybody are going at fast speed and we must keep moving if we keep up.