

**INTERVIEW WITH:** Arnold Alvey  
**INTERVIEWER:** Marsha Holland  
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This interview represents one of five interviews taken in the summer of 2007 as part of an effort by Escalante residents, Envision Escalante, and the Southern Utah Oral History Project to collect and make a record of the unique stories and lifestyle of the long time residents of the Escalante area.

Recording made with a Sony DAT recorder. Audio wave files of recordings are available through the Southern Utah Oral History Project.

AA: My name is Arnold M. Alvey. I was born in Escalante on December 23<sup>rd</sup> 19 and 28 to Shirah Haws Alvey and Samuel James Alvey. I was one of ten in the family, second to last one. My mother was born in Thurber, which is Bicknell now. Then they moved to Boulder and from Boulder to Escalante here. My Grandpa Haws, Frank Haws, homesteaded in Boulder and Escalante, both in the early days and accumulated quite a lot of cattle and sheep and property before he passed away in 19 and 30.

My dad's dad was one of four brothers that came from England. All four of them settled here in the valley, and then my grandfather married Lucinda Sudweeks from Tropic.

My dad was the first child of that family. My Grandpa Alvey died quite early. There were four boys and two girls. My dad, who was the oldest, helped raise his brothers and sisters with Grandma. Then he married my mother in 19 and 12 and settled in Escalante. He died here in Escalante, December 31, 194 of old age. He

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was a rancher. They owned property here and cattle. They grewed up as ranchers and cow men.

MH: How did your mother and dad meet?

AA: They got acquainted after they come to Boulder, then over here to Escalante.

They were acquainted in the early days and married. We lived down here on the edge of town, the east side here. That is where all of us was raised. It was on about 300 East and 290 South. We never moved here to this home until about 19 and about 41.

Seems like we had quite a tough life, but it seemed like everybody did. Part of my family, some of the kids, were growed up and married and gone when Rayl and I came along. When we started school and things, it seemed like the only ones left to home was me and Rayl and my older brother Smith. Millard got killed down here on a car on Main Street, he was just older than me. He jumped off the back of Ashe Allen's car and killed him when he was eight years old.

Dad would most generally be on the range with the cattle and Rayl and I would have to come home from school go to the fields and feed the cattle and the horses that was there and come back and help Mother with the chores; milk the cows and feed the chickens and pigs and everything. Seemed like there was chores we had to do and never did think nothing of it. The other kids seemed like had time to play and do things, but we didn't. We had cattle and horses to feed.

When the snow would get deep and we would go to school, why we would take a horse and ride him to school and tie the bridle reins around his neck and let him

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go home. If Dad was around why he would come and get us when school was out and if not, we would have to walk home in the snow; it was pretty tough going since we lived way out away from the school. It was kind of a bad deal, but we made her.

MH: Tell me some of your earliest memories from your life.

AA: I remember my brother Emmorn used to put on the rodeos in this country. We had a lot of ropers come in. I kept a wantin' to enter the calf roping. They said I was too young, said I wasn't old enough to throw a calf and tie it. Matt Cropper from over to Deseret, he was here. He said, "Well, let's let him enter and let him rope his calf and run down and touch his head and call time." I was about six. Emmorn paid my entrance fee, I roped my calf and run down and touched its head and I won the calf roping three days in a row here and then we went over to Pink Cliffs. They had some bucking shoots over there, so the rodeo outfit took all their stuff over there for a two day rodeo and I won the calf roping over there for two days in a row. (Laughter) All them cowboys got a kick out of that, me a beatin' them older guys, but they had to rope and tie their calves, then touch their heads. I just had to rope it and run down and touch its head. They was sorry for the bargain they made.

MH: How had you learned to do that so well by six years old?

AA: My dad was a fair roper and my brother Emmorn, was an excellent roper.

Emmorn never got out of the house that I wasn't tagging him. I tagged him from the time I could walk. Everyplace he went, I went. If he went on the desert, I went on the desert. If he went on the mountain, I went on the mountain, didn't matter

where Emmorn went, I was with him. He loved to have me with him. I got to be pretty good little cowboy at that age, always had a good horse. We always rode good horses. It just seemed like it come natural, my roping and stuff because of him. I carried it on through the years, alright. It was something you had to learn to run your operation. I think I was a little better than average from a lot of them. We had a lot of good ropers in the valley, a lot of the cowboys were excellent ropers, but we done a lot of roping. When you rope ten thousand head of cows every spring, you get to be a good roper. I have seen at least ten or fifteen thousand head of cattle down here on our Ten Mile Flat in one bunch when we was a gatherin' in the spring. There used to be a lot of cattle in this valley. They have dwindled and dwindled til' now days there is not hardly anything left, changed entirely.

MH: Why do you think that is Arnold?

AA: I think a lot of it is due to change of life, life style, but then the government has changed their rules and regulations a little, things like that. I just feel like it is more lifestyle. I still think there could be a lot of cattle in this valley, but no body presses the issue to increase it. The BLM and the Forest Service just keep a whittilin' at it. If them government employees had to show so much income off 'n this open range to sustain their jobs, they would be a little more anxious to fill these permits and help the ranchers, but they get the same money if they don't do nothing.

MH: So, they have become disconnected from the operation

AA: Yes, if it was so they had to show a little bit of income along with their work, it would be different, but they don't. The less they do the more money they get.

MH: Let's return to some of your earliest memories. One was roping, one with tagging Emmorn.

AA: When I was in high school playing basketball, I was one of the high scorers in the state my senior year, I was a pretty good shot from outside. I really did heat up the basketball, I am a basketball fan.

MH: Three pointers, deadly.

AA: Yes, I would have been if they would have been three pointers in school then. They were just two points. It was quite a deal.

MH: Now, I knew you were busy with chores and ranching, how did you find time for practice?

AA: There was a lot of times I didn't get to basketball practice, but if I did I was after nine feeding the cattle. We worked it in. My uncle was the coach, what ever Arnold done was just fine. He helped me make it work. He understood all the boys and he made it work for all of us. One in a million.

MH: Let's talk about your relationship with your mother.

AA: I always felt like Emmorn and I were closer to Mother than the other brothers, not the sisters, but the other brothers because we were the two best cowboys in the bunch. That was what she liked, the cowboys. Dad was the farmer and the boys that liked to farm, why, they was his favorites. Me and Emmorn was Mother's favorites. One of my older brothers, Ariel, had come here and say, "Mother, you would stick up for him if he robbed a bank." She would say, "Yes, I would."  
(laughter)

MH: So, did you get into a bit of trouble where she did have to protect you?

AA: Yes, sir. It didn't matter what Arnold done, she was always on my side. She didn't like some things that I done, but she still believed in me.

When I come out of the service and Deon and I got married in 19 and 52, December 23<sup>rd</sup>, my birthday, when I would do something wrong, Mother would tell Deon, she would say, "I don't think his mother should kill him, but I think his wife could kill him." (Laughter)

After I got out of high school, I left for awhile and rodeoed and worked in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, one summer. I did a few of those things. I was running a pack string for the Forest Service. It involved packing Ortho and stuff out to the guys who was spraying trees, to kill the bugs. We would go into Jackson Hole three or four nights a week and rodeo and go to different places like down to Big Piney where they had rodeos.

In 19 and 50 I went into the Service and was in the Service for a couple of years. I was drafted. I went in January of '50 and went to Korea in May of '50 and was over there for nine or ten months. I came back out to Colorado Springs. When I was in Korea, the first night we got there I was out in a rice paddy. Hell, there was water everyplace and we was trying to get some sleep. I could hear someone coming down through there hollering, "Alvey! Alvey!"

I hollered, "Here, it's me, right here!" Darker than dark. He had a flashlight; it was the company commander from another company that just had Sterling Alvey as his mess sergeant. Sterling Alvey was my cousin. He lived over here to Boulder. He said, "What relation are you to Sterling Alvey?"

I said, "He is about a third or fourth cousin."

He said, "Get your gear and come and go with me."

So I gathered up all my stuff. I didn't know where I was going. I went with him.

Oh, was it dark. He took me to his company as a cook. It was only just a couple of weeks until he made me a first cook, then another month and he made me mess sergeant. I had a bunch corporals and sergeants working under me and I was a private. I went over to him one day and said, "Sir, why don't you let me just cook, and let one of these other guys be the mess sergeant?"

He said, "Why?"

I said, "Well, they won't do anything I want them too, they are just goofing off.

He said, "Come go with me." We went over to the fly tent where we was a cooking.

He called them all together. He said, "Now fellers, I have made Alvey mess sergeant. If you want to cook for him fine. If you don't have your gear ready in the morning and you will go up on the mountain where the boom-boom is. From that day on, those guys knuckled-in and I never had a bunch of better cooks in the world than those guys were, made it just fine.

When I rotated back from Korea and got out here to Colorado Springs, Colorado, the same thing happened to me. Here comes a company commander a huntin'

Alvey. He said, "What relation are you to Sterling Alvey?"

I said, "Oh, third or fourth cousin or something."

He said, "Well, get your gear and come and go with me."

So I gathered up my stuff and went. He made me mess sergeant over the cadre mess hall. Come to find out, old Sterling was his mess sergeant, but Sterling had moved

over to take over another operation in Colorado Springs, but a different company.

He put me in as sergeant right after Sterling had left.

MH: Good ole Sterling! Did you see him at all?

AA: I didn't see him in Korea. He had rotated home out here to Colorado Springs.

I found out where he was in the camp, I went and hunted him up. We spent of our weekends and that together. It was fascinating to think that I just followed in his footsteps. Everybody thought so much of him, and it rubbed off on me.

MH: Well, he must of thought a lot about you?

AA: Yes. It was the same thing. It just made it super because of him. Everybody liked me because they liked him.

MH: You must have had some of the same characteristics.

AA: Well, I think we did as far as running a mess hall. We must of done it more or less the same.

MH: So, did you have experience with cooking before or did you train to become a mess hall sergeant in the Army?

AA: When we went in, Gene Griffin and Frank Coleman, over here, went with me in the Army. We was inducted together. I had my mind made up I was going to tell them I was a cook. Frank and Gene told them they was truck drivers. Well, they never even got to ride in one. They put them in the infantry. But I told them I was a cook in civilian life and I had cooked a little. And I knew that was a good field to get in to in the service. The feller who interviewed when I went in the Army, he said, "What is your secondary MOS, what did you do besides cook?"

I said, "I never have done nothing in my life but cook."

He said, "It sounds like you are going to be a cook."

Well, they didn't take my word for it, they sent me to school. I went to school for about sixteen weeks to be a cook. I graduated from that and shipped to Korea.

MH: What did you think about Korea? It is really different from here.

AA: I hope to tell you it is different from here. Those people over there had no education, no nothing. A few of them had an education, but big end of them didn't. I guess it was a just war.

MH: What was your understanding of the mission there, why you were there?

AA: North Korea was invading South Korea. South Korea was one of our allies, North Korea wasn't and we was there to help push North Korea back. Then China was supporting North Korea and it was quite a deal. They had thousands and thousands of men, really no weapons. That was how we defeated them, we had weapons and artillery and planes. They had a few planes and things, but a lot of those soldiers never even had guns.

MH: OK, you have made it back to Colorado Springs and you are on the base and running a cadre mess hall.

AA: Yes, and every weekend, I would go someplace to a rodeo.

MH: You are still rodeoing. Were you excited to get back into the rodeo?

AA: Oh, yeah. It seemed like a way of life. We would hunt up where there was going to be a rodeo, within a radius that we could make it and I could come and go to suit myself in the Army. I followed in Sterling's footsteps; I could do about as I wanted to. (Laughter) I traveled all over. Sometimes I would have to go on the bus, sometimes I wouldn't. I calf roped, and now I had to tie them. I got pretty

good at it, made a little money; sometimes I wouldn't, but most generally come out with my expenses. Back then the purses were not all that much, but it was the fun of it.

MH: And to keep the tradition going. There were still a lot of cowboys in Colorado and throughout the west.

AA: Yes, there was a lot of them there. I could get a horse, any horse I wanted to rope on. That was no problems. The cowboys was real good about it, especially when they found out I was still a soldier boy. They just knuckled to me and let me have what ever horse I wanted.

MH: Did you have a travel partner?

AA: Sometimes, big end of the time I didn't. It didn't matter. If you went behind the buck shoots, it wasn't five minutes till you felt like you was part of them. I remember I went to a rodeo one time out to Colorado Springs, right to camp there, and I see a little feller down there, a bull rider. I told some of those guys, if that little feller could ride a bull, then I can too. Come to find out it was old Jim Shoulders (The Champion Bull and Bronc Rider and All-Round Cowboy Champion of the 40s and 50s). He rode that bull that night; he was like a little tick on him. That bull couldn't have thrown him off...(Laughter) I rode a few bulls, but it was always a little rougher than what I really wanted. I tried a few bulls and a few bare backs, but I went back to strictly roping.

MH: What year did you leave the service?

AA: In '52, I got out the last day of October in '52. I stayed in Colorado Springs until I got out. They was going to pull my orders and ship me down in Missouri or some

place down there and I told my company commander, "If they do that I will go AWOL."

He said, "Well, I'll go back over and pull your records out so that you don't have to leave." So, he did, went back over to personnel and pulled my records out so that I didn't have to go.

MH: You didn't want to go to Missouri?

AA: No, oh, gad no. I didn't want to go to Missouri. I would have gotten in a mess hall someplace, which was my MOS, see. I didn't want to go that far away from home because I didn't really have that much time left in the service. They tried to get me to re-up, but oh, no, all I could see was these old cows, horses here. If they had gotten me to re-up they would have made me a ward officer. When I was in Korea, I went right from private to a sergeant. I skipped private first class, and corporeal and all that and went right with Merack and the company commander, O'Dell, he put me right into sergeant.

Arnold could do no wrong. Them old fat cornels over there... I had Mother send me a rope, a lariat and I would rope them old three and four star generals and they would run by me and I would rope them. They thought that was out of this world. (Laughter) They had never seen anybody that could rope; I can see those big old fat cusses run by me now, sweat just poring off from them. (Laughter) I got along real good in the service, but I was ready to come home.

MH: When you finished up, how did you make your way back to Utah?

AA: I got on the bus and come home, came to Panguitch and Mother picked me up in Panguitch. When I come into town, some of my friends had the orchestra here,

and they was all above town waiting for me when I come home. Then me and Deon got married in '52, December 23<sup>rd</sup>, and the next year we bought a home down here on Main Street, then we leased the Upper Café, above town. We run that for several years. While we had that, I went into line work along with the cattle. They were building some high lines in here, that was when the power companies were building high lines in here and the Boulder Hydro went in. So, I done line work for quite a lot of years in this area.

Deon and I traveled, but by then we had a couple of kids, two girls, Janeen and Denise. One winter we went up into LeGrande, Oregon, and then Burns and back into Winnemucca, Nevada. And I run crews for a construction outfit out of Emmitt, Idaho. We had our baby girl Raylene in '58. The girls all traveled when we were out doing line work. Our oldest girl was going to school. We had her in about seven different schools one winter. She was one of the top kids in every school. She was outgoing, wasn't bashful. We would get in during the night and Deon would take Janeen to school that morning and after school she would come home with a bunch of friends. She always made a bunch of friends. She took that after me. I could go into a crowd of people and it won't be only a few minutes till you felt like you knew them for a long while.

We transferred from there; we got a job for some us line men in Provo doing maintenance work out of Provo. All the line men up there went out on strike, so they hired us. We moved to Provo for a year and I worked for Provo City Power

then the politics changed again and they hired their own linemen back, so I come home and went to work for Garkane. I worked for Garkane from '66 to '69.

I went to training horses. I went into horse training business from Escalante, breaking and training colts and did that until I retired. Colts from all over the western United States come here and I would break them and train and do what they wanted me to do with them, rein them or what ever.

MH: How did you know that breaking and training horses would be a good way to make a living?

AA: Well, I didn't. But, I knew it was something I wanted to do. My wife said, "We'll starve to death."

I said, "At least I will starve to death happy." By then, I talked Dad into selling the cattle, so that he could retire. He said, "That is all right for me, but what will you do?"

I said, "I go to training and breaking horses." We had this big barn here and these corrals. We had all the facilities right here ( 40 second break in audio file), so I didn't have to put any money out for that. He said, "What about the farms?"

I said, "I'll sell the farms, sell everything."

He said, "What will you do for hay and that?"

I said, "Dad, I can have that hay put right in that barn cheaper than we could raise it." And I did. After the first three or four months, Neldon Ellet over to Loa, said, "I'll keep you in horses, if you will go to breaking colts."

Neldon would haul me five and six colts at a time that he would gather up over to Wayne County and in different places: Salina, Richfield and Price, and haul them to me. He said, "If they don't pay their bill, I will pay it." But, I never had client default on his payment, not one. I trained horses.

Then John Foster out here had a big farm. It belonged to his son-in-law, Jim Caldwell up here. I got to helping him move his sprinkler lines. I'd get up in the early morning and go help him move his sprinkler lines for a third of the hay. A third of the hay fed my horses. After he got too old to do it, why then I leased the farm from Jim, and I cut down on a few colts and done the farming. I would get up early and do my farming and come back and take my horses and ride them and go back to the farm. I made it all work.

Going back to my wife saying we would starve to death, after the first two or three months when she would go to the mail, there would be a check in the mail. I would send a bill after the first of every month. She come home one day from the post office and said, "You know I believe we can make it on your horse breaking." I had worked for wages all my life and we never did get ahead until I started to breaking colts, by getting on our own. From that day on, we started prospering, making a little money. Deon got a job with the Senior Citizens organization for the County. That put the icing on the cake. She took that job in, well; she had it about twenty-eight years, in '78.

MH: So, it was in the seventies that you started doing horse training.

AA: Ya, permanent. I broke and trained colts all my life, more or less. I started doing it permanent in '75 or '76. I done it up until I turned 65 and retired. Well, it was a good life. I really did enjoy it.

MH: Let's talk about your experiences with breaking horses.

AA: If I had one that was little mean or snotty or bad, I couldn't wait to get to the corrals the next morning to see what he was going to do today. I'd tell Deon, "I can't wait to get out there and see what he has up his sleeve this morning."  
(Laughter) It just kind of all ways kept you on your toes. All of them were different. It was interesting. You never had a dull moment. Imagine, like a bunch of little kids, they keep you thinking, you have to stay ahead of them. It was like teaching a bunch of little kids in school, as long as if you were ahead of them, you was just fine.

I would start them out in the barn to getting off and on them and turning and stopping and backing 'em. If they were snotty, I would put them in a smaller corral for a time or two. I would keep putting them in a bigger and bigger corral, till I got them to where I felt a truck can take them to the hills.

MH: They got some good training around in these hills.

AA: Yes, that way, I made it just fine. I had a few mishaps, but nothing where I got really hurt.

MH: I'm sure you must have hit the ground a few times?

AA: Just when they bucked. (Laughter) I always said it was like school teaching. You take the colt and handle them about how you would handle a little kid. They are sensible.

MH: What was the average time that you would have a horse?

AA: It would depend on the owner, kind of what he wanted. Sometimes I would only have them thirty days, sometimes sixty, sometimes ninety. It depended on who it was and what they had. I have guys phone me and say, "I'll have to come and get my colt, I'm out of money."

I'd say, "Well, you can't have him. He is not ready." You kind of get acquainted with everyone and I could say, "He is not ready for you." The person would say, "I haven't got any money."

I would say, "It's fine, don't worry about it, but you are not going to get him until I feel like he is ready for you."

They would say, "OK."

When I felt like he was ready for him, then I would phone him and tell him to come and get him. Every time they would come, they always had the money.

Never once did they come after their colt that they didn't have the money to pay me.

MH: Didn't you tell me that when you closed your business you had no money pending on the books?

AA: I have about fifteen cents left on the books. Every horse that I trained I got my money for them. I never had one default on this payment.

MH: What are levels you would break them to?

AA: If they was going to the race track, then I knew where he had to be to go to the race track, because I had done that too. It depended where he was going when I got through with him. If he was going on to cutting or to roping, then I knew about when he was ready for the next level, or if they was just going to cowboy him, then I knew where he was, then I could tell them they were ready for them to follow up on them. You get to know what you needed to do to send him on to the track or a different trainer.

MH: What was your experience with horse racing?

AA: We run horses... 'Twix the bunch of us, my brothers and Smith, he was about the only one around. My younger brother went up into Roy and ran cutter horses all the time. We exchanged horses back and forth. My nephew, Darryl, when he was a little feller and that, why, we got him to jockeying for us. I jockeyed when I was in high school. I rode races for (?)...R.L.Fenton over to Parowan. Rode the circuit for a year or two for him. He had a whole string of race horses.

All of our saddle horses seemed like good running horses too. We had the Riding Club that we participated in. We started that in '54. Me and nephew, Darryl, Smith and my cousin Emmorn over here to Boulder, we would run the relay race. I don't believe we was ever beat. I had two of my horses in the race. I rode the old yellow horse that Emmorn owned. He was a treacherous dam horse and Emmorn didn't dare ride him, so Emmorn would ride my horse and I would ride the yellow horse. Darrell, until he started to get some of his own horses, he rode my little stallion, my stud horse, Ash Can. Smith rode his own horse, Deacon. They just

couldn't out run us; they tried. We won practically every event we ever were in with the Riding Club.

MH: Tell me about the circuit that was going on then with the Riding Clubs.

AA: We had what we called district, region and then state. We would come to one of these, Escalante, Panguitch or Wayne County, or Richfield, in the district. Then in Region we would go to Nephi, or Fillmore and some of them places. Then we would go to Salt Lake City, State Fair time for state. Sometimes we would go to Heber City for region. State was always at State Fair time. Hell, we would go up there, we would clean up there. The Vigilantes from Escalante. (Laughter) Arthur Mac, Twila McNelly's husband, he was president. He was a good one, two hundred percent. After he died, I kind of took over and I was president ninety percent of the time from then until we abolished. I got tired of it and throwed my hands in the air, quit, so [it is] today.

MH: There is just nothing like that anymore.

AA: That is what I say, times has changed. A lot of it is the way the government's changed, like with the cattle and stuff. And a lot of it is the way the individual has changed.

MH: You have lived here all your life. You have seen a lot changes in Escalante from being a pretty isolated town and becoming what it is today.

AA: Like I always said, "This isn't the end of the earth. But you can see it from here." (Laughter) Yes, it has changed. It was full of cowboys and things like that. Back when I was younger, the girls very seldom ever rode a horse. There are more girls with horses than there was back then. The girls just didn't seem to ride. The older

days, my mother and all them, of course that was the only transportation they had.

The girls that was my age, you never did ever see one of them on a horse.

MH: Except for Twila.

AA: Well, she was one of the older string, her, my mother and all them. My older sisters, that was the only transportation they had was horseback, wagon or walk. Now, you see quite a lot of girls that are horsewomen.

MH: Were you around or traveling as a lineman when the uranium boom occurred?

AA: That was before I went out on line work. That was in back in the early 50s, when we had the restaurant, when we got married, when the uranium boom was on. My hell, yes, they flocked in here in droves to hunt uranium. It was good for the business when we had a lot of them uranium guys. It would dwindle out in the winter, just like the businesses now, you make her in the summer and starve to death in the winter.

We need something in the country to have a winter business. I don't think we ever will, it will just be local business. If the town had more water facilities and things like that, you could get more retired people in here, and then you could generate a little business off of them. I don't think it will ever flourish. Your tourists just don't seem to travel much in the winter. I think we are hobbled there.

MH: That is still the same.

AA: I don't think things like that will change much in the country. Maybe the season will get a little longer, but the heavy winter months, I don't think you will see much business.

MH: If we ever have a heavy winter again.

AA: Yes. We used to get quite a lot of snow in this country. First winter we moved up here in '76, that winter we had about four feet of snow on my barn out here that I had to clean off. Since then, we haven't had the snow we used to. The last six or eight winters I have hardly shoveled it off my walk. It can snow, but it doesn't lay long. Once we get a few warm days, it settles down and pretty much is gone. Looks pretty dreary for a couple of three hours.

MH: How do you spend your time now that you are retired?

AA: I devoted my time to helping my wife with her job, driving the senior citizen bus and going after commodities. We used to have to go to Parowan to get the commodities for the senior citizens and the Care and Share. We weren't involved in the Care and Share the first few years, but then the Care and Share got to where they was going to abolish it or change hands. It got quite bad the way it was handled, so they thought they would try it through the senior citizens, turn it over to them. That fell into the category of my wife. She took it over when they got the Care and Share Center in Panguitch and Care and Share here in Escalante. That was all Five County could afford to support. That was the way it was set up. We finally talked the trucks coming from Salt Lake to go into Panguitch and then over here to Escalante. They made them believe they couldn't get through the Red Canyon. Soon as we convinced them different, that this road was passable, they started delivering the commodities. Before that I would take my truck. For about twenty-one years of that, or we took Dell Lyman's horse trailer. Me and him would haul those commodities.

MH: A lot of dedication.

AA: Yes. I kind of devoted my time to helping her, it was a big job. I always felt like this, if these commodities helped the low income people, then I was willing to help them. We never got nothing for it, it was all volunteer, every bit of it. I enjoyed it. Now it seems good to turn it over to somebody else and let them try and carry on with it. We had our turn.

MH: Both you and Deon have done a lot for the community.

AA: We have worked at it all of our life, trying to do something to help our community. The Care and Share Program we built it up from scratch. They were on the verge of quitting Garfield County entirely. Of course, she gets the credit, but I was the instigator. We got the town to let us use the high school. I went to Arden Taylor out here, he had just put in some new shelves at his Canyon Country Store and he had all the old shelves, like in a grocery store. I went to him to see if he would let us have them shelves. He said he would sell them all for six hundred dollars. Deon called down to Five County, told them what we had, and they said they would give them the money.

I told Deon, if you are going to run this program, you run it just like a store. You set it up here in Panguitch and then let people come in and get what they want, not give them what you thought they ought to have, like they done before. That is why it went down in the dump, the people were just putting in a box what they wanted to and keeping what they wanted. Two thirds of that was stuff that people wouldn't eat, so let them get what they feel like they will eat, then it would go. They started stocking the shelves like a store and letting people go in and pick out what they wanted. It has worked super; it has been a super program.

MH: Arnold, thank you so much. We have a lot of good information. You didn't tell all your fun stories but we got those in your first interview.

End of Second interview