

INTERVIEW WITH:	Vane Campbell, Wife Joann also present.
INTERVIEWER:	Marsha Holland
INTERVIEW NUMBER:	one
DATE OF INTERVIEW:	September 11, 2002
PLACE OF INTERVIEW:	Home of Vane Campbell, Alton, Utah
SUBJECT OF INTERVIEW:	Memories of early life in Alton, mining, herding, county road.
TRANSCRIBER:	Marsha Holland
DATE:	October 11, 2002

Tape 1, Side A

MH: It is September 11, 2002. I am in Alton, Utah at the Campbell's house. Vane,
please introduce yourself.

VC: I am Vane Campbell from Alton, Utah,

MH: What is your birth date?

VC: January fourth 1930.

MH: So, you were born right after the Depression began?

VC: I grew up, as we were coming out of the Depression, pretty much.

MH: Were you born in Alton?

VC: I was born in Circleville. We lived in Widstoe and that was where people went
for medical things.

MH: They went over to Circleville?

VC: I guess, mainly.

MH: What was the distance? Do you remember how folks might of traveled then?
Was it by horse and buggy still?

VC: I think so. It was in the thirties.

MH: Or maybe they had a car then, right?

VC: There were some cars. But I'm not sure when they came there.

MH: Circleville, that is in Piute County. I was trying to think of the route they took.

But you would just go up and over, through Kingston?

VC: You had to go out to Red Canyon, there, down Red Canyon and through

Panguitch. It would have been fifty or sixty miles, give or take.

MH: You are a twin aren't you?

VC: Yes.

MH: What is your twin's name?

VC: Lane.

MH: Is he around still?

VC: No, he passed away about three years ago.

MH: Did he stay in this area?

VC: He did until he got out of high school. Then he became a truck driver and he wound up in Albuquerque.

MH: Do you remember any of your growing up in Widstoe?

VC: No. I don't remember anything, only Alton. I was about two years old when we came down here.

MH: And you don't remember the move then?

VC: No, I don't remember anything.

MH: Two babes in arms. So, your first memories are here in Alton.

VC: Yes.

MH: I'm surprised by the size of the town. How many people live here now?

VC: There are about one hundred and thirty-five. That is about what our ward is. At one time there were two or three hundred people here. About that.

MH: It looks like there were more people here at one time. There are a lot of houses.

VC: Yes. A lot of empty houses. Big lots. Almost two acres.

NH: Is there a store here still.

VC: No. There have been two or three stores that I remember, but none here now.

MH: How about the first store you remember?

VC: It was right across from the Post Office, and [belonged] to Dan Heaton. I remember the building after they evacuated it. I don't remember the store, only that the building was a store.

MH: Then did your folks have a store?

VC: My folks did the post office. They didn't have a store did they Joann? Yes, they did have a little store there.

MH: That was your family?

VC: Yes, that was my sister. [Twillla Campbell Cox.]

MH: How many other brothers and sisters do you have?

VC: I have three brothers and two sisters. I had a brother and sister die at Widstoe before I was born.

MH: Were they babies?

VC: Yes, very young.

MH: Are they buried in the Widstoe cemetery?

VCL Yes, they are.

MH: What did you parents do when they moved here? Why do you think they moved
– from Widstoe? Were they part of that relocation?

VC: It was so extremely dry that the people could not make a living off of the farms and cattle, so they government kind of helped move them out. They just scattered.

MH: What was the reason that the government helped people to relocate?

VC: I suppose it was because of the financial conditions.

MH: So, it was part of the post Depression recovery.

VC: It might have been. The county might have had something to do with it.

MH: Your family came here. What did they get involved with here?

VC: Yes. They came here to the sawmill. There was a sawmill in the canyon about five miles east of here.

MH: How do you get to that sawmill?

VC: Stay on this road that goes east and west here and go right up...you can't see the pinks today, but they were right up under the pink cliffs.

MH: Are there remnants of the sawmill out there still?

VC: Yes, there are some.

MH: If I drove out there I might be able to tell where it was?

VC: No, you can't do that. Don't do that. (Laughter) It is all locked up and the road has not been maintained at all.

MH: So, it was your dad that...

VC: It was my dad and one [of his] brothers and their dad, my granddad that bought the sawmill.

MH: What was your dad's name?

VC: Orlan.

MH: And his brother's name was...?

VC: Arzy. A-R-Z-Y

MH: I was going to ask you to spell that. (Laughter) Thanks. Your grandpa came over from Circleville or where was he?

VC: He was in Widstoe. They were all in Widstoe or in Garfield County. Some of them had farms.

MH: Did they take over the mill or did they just work there?

VC: Yes, that is what they did was run the mill.

MH: What kind of trees did they use?

VC: Ponderosa, big Ponderosa.

MH: And they would ship them out of here or mill it and then ship it out?

VC: they would haul it out themselves. By then they had trucks. They would mill it and haul it out.

MH: They would cut the trees and then mill it up there?

VC: Yes, they hauled out the lumber.

MH: Would people come here to buy it or would they haul it to some other town.

VC: Most of it they took north to Sevier and Garfield County, in that direction.

MH: Just for building projects?

VC: Yes, they were really small and didn't make a lot of lumber.

MH: Good, what kind of things do you remember that you and your family did for fun?
I bet you and Lane got into quite a bit of trouble?

VC: No, no we were angels. (Laughter) It was just the town. Everybody would come and we would have kids that tall and kids eighteen and they had a fire almost

every night. Up to the town square. Everybody would be there. We played games.

MH: What was one of the favorite games to play?

VC: We used to play Picket-Down and Kick-the-Can.

MH: What is Picket-Down? I have heard of Kick-the-Can.

VC: (Laughter) You just laid a stick up and everybody went to hide. Somebody would hunt you. If you could run in and kick the picket down then everybody that he had caught could run. He would catch them all then somebody would sneak in and kick the picket again and everybody could go again.

MH: A lot like Kick-the-Can?

VC: Yes. It could last for a week, that game.

MH: Was there a town hall where people would meet too?

VC: We have a square up here, that is four lots or four blocks right in the middle of town where the church is and the school house.

MH: I saw the church and the town hall. Is that in the same square?

VC: Yes. Then there is an old school there and we made it into the fire house so we have a fire engine. Then there is a pavilion and park place and central picnic area.

MH: So, did you go to school here?

VC: No, well we did too. We had eight grades here for a long time. Finally they took the high school away, to Orderville and not too long after that they took the elementary. They had two teachers. They took half of it away and it wasn't long before they took the elementary.

MH: It was because of the population decrease?

VC: Yes and then the state school board and our school board decided it wasn't feasible to have school with so few kids.

MH: They started busing kids. Were you part of that change?

VC: Yes, I was seventh grade up here and then they took it out.

JC: You went down there for seventh grade.

VC: Did I? OK. We all went to Orderville.

MH: What did you think about going down to school in Orderville?

VC: Well, when you are kids, when you didn't get around any more than we did, it is kind of fun for a while. But you spend so much time riding it gets to you. It takes about an hour down and an hour back. Two hours a day isn't good for little kids. The big kids handled it pretty good.

MH: Are they still busing kids down there?

VC: Oh, yes. They go clear on up to Duck Creek to get kids. {They have] two buses, one for here and one for there.

MH: Did you go to Duck Creek often? Where would you recreate?

VC: Mostly right here. We had about everything you needed right here. After you got a few things, got your outfit and an extra dollar or two then you went somewhere. But as far as going to the populated areas, we would just go up in the canyon somewhere.

MH: Up where the mill is?

VC: Yes and other places. It is high and timbered.

MH: It must be pretty.

VC: It is, beautiful.

MH: I noticed when I was coming in, I don't think I have ever driven in from the west direction; there were a series of ponds, right?

VC: Yes.

MH: When were those put in?

VC: I don't remember. They have been there ever since I was young.

MH: They look fairly empty now.

VC: They are. This is the first time I have ever seen them all dry like that.

MH: The top one still has water in it.

VC: It is the bottom, downstream still has water in it.

MH: What stream feeds that?

VC: The Virgin, a tributary to the Virgin. It goes through Mt. Carmel, down that way and hooks in, finally to the Colorado. It gets big down there.

MH: These are the headwaters up here then/

VC: This is. Up here at Todd's is the south rim of the Great Basin. Everything on this side goes south to the Colorado River and everything on the other side goes north to the Sevier River.

MH: Out the East Fork?

VC: Well, East Fork goes north. But Kanab Creek and this fork of the Virgin go south.

MH: That is interesting. OK. So what kind of commerce was here? Logging, millwork. What else kept Alton going economically?

VC: Mostly now it is cattle. Everybody had a few cows. Some of them have a lot but they haven't got any feed. At one time there was a coalmine south of town.

MH: Out towards Johnson Canyon?

VC: Yes, back there a ways. During the War, they used to work twelve or fifteen guys there.

MH: How was it extracted? Did you ever go in there?

VC: Oh, yes, I have been in there, about twelve years. {Laughter} I loved it.

MH: Tell me about that experience then.

VC: During the War it took an act of Congress to open it, but they finally got it open. We just sold coal locally to any body here. In fact we had people come form Cedar and Panguitch, Circleville and Tropic, Kanab. They would come and buy it by the ton. When the War was over and things got different, they quit mining it so heavy. For the time I was there, there were only two or three of us there. But we had some equipment then and we didn't have to shovel it to get it out.

MH: You did it by hand?

VC: Yes.

MH: How long was the tunnel, the vein?

VC: In the old mine it went clear through the hill about a quarter of a mile. It was a drift. It went in flat. Then we made rooms off from it. And left pillars to hold it up. That one caught on fire so we dug another one over in another hill. It was only in a thousand feet or so. We finally quit on account of the government who put too many restrictions on it.

MH: How did the mine catch on fire?

VC: Spontaneous combustion.

MH: Really. I don't know anything about mining. You can tell.

VC: Well, the dust will settle and finally it will burn. If it has a little moisture in it, it will finally take fire itself, it is so hot.

MH: And you can't put it out?

VC: If you had it outside you could tear it way open and the air would put it out. But back in there, you got it in the coal and it puts off so much carbon dioxide, then they won't let you go in it.

MH: To open it...it had been closed for a while right?

VC: No, not really. When the one that caught on fire, they closed it, but they started digging another one.

MH: But when you first got in to the other mine. You said it took an act of Congress to get it open.

VC: Yes, it has to be an act of Congress, on account of they own the coal. You have to have cause; you can't just go out and get it. During the War the cause was there.

MH: So, did you go away during World War II?

VC: No, I was barely under age. I had two brothers go, but I didn't have to.

MH: You must have been a teenager?

VC: I was married. I stayed just ahead of them. They were taking twenty year olds, but I had one kid so that kept me out. Then they started taking twenty, twenty-twos and I had two kids and that kept me out. (Laughter) All three of my brothers went, but I didn't have to.

MH: So, Lane went:

VC: Yes, he went to Korea.

MH: Well, how have you seen this area change then? Have you noticed it?

VC: Oh, yeah. Good thing it did change too. The good old days are good to have behind you.

MH: It was a hard life?

VC: Yes, it was pretty hard going.

MH: Just trying to figure out how to make ends meet? Your mom was a hard worker.

VC: Yes.

MH: What kind of things did you guys do to make ends meet?

VC: We really didn't do a lot. There were six of us in one house and a lot. There wasn't a lot you can do. There was no work. We used to work for the farmers a little. Tromp hay, help with the cows. Help some milking them, if they had dairies.

MH: You would go in and help milk some, twice a day. And you would get a little extra to take with you.

VC: Yes, a little bucket to take home. That helped. (Laughter)

MH: You must have had a garden?

VC: We always had a garden.

MH: But you needed a bit of cash too? What did your Mom do for cash?

VC: She did some washing, sewing and other things she could do. People weren't educated like they are now. A lot of people couldn't do many things. In a place like this, there weren't a lot of things to do. Everybody was in the same boat.

MH: People seemed like they were very resourceful too?

VC: They were. You raised a garden, a pig, sometimes a sheep, mutton or two. You used what you had and got by on what you had.

MH: Did you ever do any sheep herding?

VC: I did, I herded sheep for a while.

MH: Where did you do that?

VC: In Arizona, on the Strip. Went to Nevada a time or two.

MH: Whose sheep were they?

VC: Her dad had sheep. That is how I got her. I herded sheep for seven years and finally got her. (Laughter)

MH: Joann, what is your maiden name?

JC: Reese.

MH: Your dad had sheep?

JC: No, my dad ran sheep, for big sheep owners.

MH: What about your adventures at the sheep herd? I have heard some really amazing ones of survival.

VC: No, none really. It was pretty easy going when I was there.

MH: What did you do to keep from going crazy out there?

VC: Well, you are busy most of the time. There were two guys. One guy would herd the sheep and the other one took care of camp. So, you did all the cooking, moved camp. You just followed the sheep around you know. When they got one place fed off then you would move up a ways.

MH: Then you became a pretty good camp cook?

VC: Oh, yeah I am an excellent cook. (Laughter) I knew how to fry.

MH: Do you still eat mutton?

VC: I do. I usually manage to squeeze one or two out somewhere before fall.

MH: Did you make sourdough?

VC: Yes, I could do that.

MH: Did you haul around a big old sack of flour?

VC: We had a pretty good camp. The sheep wagon had a stove in it a bed and a few bins to put stuff in. It was on wheels and you just hooked the horses to it and away they went.

MH: How long did you stay out at a time?

VC: I never did stay out long, maybe a month or two. Some guys stayed two or three months. Not really too long.

MH: Were you always happy to come back to civilization?

VC: I kind of liked that kind of life. Nobody bothers you. (Phone rings)

Recoding in stopped then resumed.

MH: Did you do that for several years?

VC: Yes, about six or seven years.

MH: What was your age then?

VC: I was twenty when I started. I married when I was nineteen, so it was after that.

MH: How did you meet the boss's daughter?

VC: I met her in school in the seventh grade. That was one of the better things in my life.

MH: So, you did a bit of around the town stuff, some herding and then you were married to Joann. What was that like? Where did you get married to her?

VC: Yes we did, in Alton, one night in a snow January. The snow was about two feet deep.

MH: What year was that?

VC: 1948 or '49. '49

MH: There are these landmarks of weather that people remember. Like 1936, you were about six?

VC: I remember that.

MH: You did a lot of sledding?

VC: Yes. These streets are steep. They didn't used to push the snow off of them, you would stomp it down. You could really get sailing, [on] the one you came in on. We used to do that.

MH: That was a long winter.

VC: I didn't know. It didn't matter to kids, winter or summer.

MH: Then there was '48 and '49 we had some big winters.

VC: I was down there in Pacuin that year.

MH: Where is Pacuin?

VC: South of St. George, off of the Strip, farther west than south. We were down there that winter. It was low enough that it didn't snow down there, a little bit. I was herding down there. This guy left St. George and went over there and walked up on the top of these high hills and froze to death that winter.

MH: Really?

VC: Yes. The snow gets so deep the sheep can't go. Sheep were up on there. I don't know what was going to do. He had no way to get them out, but he went around there and up on the Pigeon and breaks which is a thousand feet higher. He got up

there and sat down under a tree and that was where they found him. That was forty-eight and forty-nine.

MH: It would be hard to stay warm, except you had your sheep camp.

VC: Yes. They all had some kind of camp. A lot went with pack outfits. They had a camp with a little bed and they put it on a pack horse.

MH: Back to when you got married. Winter of '49, January, married in Alton. Did you have a honeymoon?

VC: Yes, I went out sheep herding. She stayed here.

JC: I stayed with his mother. (Laughter)

MH: Someone I interviewed and when they we got married then went out to the sheep camp for a week.

JC: We went up to Cedar Mountain the next summer with the sheep wagon.

MH: It is pretty up there.

VC: Yes.

MH: They still allow herding up there?

VC: They have sheep up there. Some places there is Larkspur which is poison for cattle and they put sheep on it. Anybody that has that ground with a lot of Larkspur, they still have sheep, where they can't put cattle.

MH: So, you got married. Did you decide you would do something else then?

VC: I decided that quite a few times. (Laughter)

MH: After the sheep herd what did you do?

VC: There was a sawmill right here in town. I worked there for eight or ten years. I worked there in the summer and in the coal mine in the winter. The coalmine was

just seasonal and so was the sawmill then. Then I went to Fredonia and worked for Kaibab over there.

MH: In the forest?

VC: Yes.

MH: Here in Alton, what did you do at the mill?

VC: I ran the Cat, cut timber, sawed, run the mill, anything. I had to have two or three professions to survive.

MH: You do, many hats. We talked about what it was like in the mine. Did you work eight-hour shifts?

VC: Yeah we would work eight hours. One thing about the mine, the temperature changes only eight or ten degrees from the hottest day in the summer to the coldest day in the winter. You get back in there and it was real nice. I loved it. It was just as safe as you made it.

MH: I was going to ask if you were ever worried or afraid or got claustrophobic?

VC: I never did.

MH: Could you tell when guys would feel uncomfortable in there, get agitated?

VC: A lot of people would come to look at it, but they wouldn't go in. They would stand and look but they wouldn't come in there. They would just stand and look in.

MH: How would you haul the coal out?

VC: We took an old pick-up and put an electric motor on it. You can't run gas under ground because of the carbon monoxide. We put an electric motor on it and we

would just drag a cable, like a machine cable, a bigger cable. We would drag that in and out.

MH: Was it on a rail?

VC: No. It was on a pick-up that had tires. You would get the cable between the tires and away you would go.

MH: Was it a full sized truck. relative to the times?

VC: Yes, it was. We would haul out about two tons at a time. We had a big old box that we made on it.

MH: So, then it was a pretty good-sized shaft.

VC: Oh, yes. I could drive my pick-up back in there. Before we had this truck we had a mule. We just kept him down there in a little corral and we would bring him up and stand him in the track and we would dump the car. We had a hook on both ends of it. We would pull it back in the line, then get back there and unhook him. He would walk around and get in front of it and then we would load it with a little Huff loader, then he would take it out.

MH: He was a good guy, huh?

VC: Oh, you bet. He was kind of old.

MH: At least he had a job though. Who ran that mine, who was in charge of it?

VC: Smirl. Bill Smirl of Kanab.

MH: There was a guy I ran into whose dad mined, the last name was Leach. Was that mine was around there?

VC: No, that was down country on Bald Knoll, about twenty miles down the canyon towards Kanab. This road that goes down here east to Kanab, it was on that road.

MH: If you go down here then you hit Johnson Valley road eventually.

VC: Yes, ah huh. The road takes off and goes to Glendale. It was down about twenty miles. That was the Leach you were talking about. My sister married one of those Leaches.

MH: One of the sons?

VC: One of the brothers. Two or three of them came over from England; they were miners anyways, so they wound up down there.

MH: One of your brothers married?

VC: No, my sister married one of the Leachs. Did you talk to Trevor?

MH: Yes.

VC: He was a cousin to Trevor.

MH: Trevor is a real cowboy. He spent a lot of time with the herd.

VC: They had goats, the Leaches.

MH: I had never heard of any goat herds until I met him.

VC: Yes, they never came around here much. Too far to ride a horse up here. That was probably in the thirties.

MH: You worked at the mine then you went to Fredonia to work on the Kaibab. That was a pretty big operation.

VC: It was at that time. They had a lot of trucks. They hauled a lot of logs into House Rock Valley to be milled.

MH: So, you drove a logging truck then?

VC: Yes.

MH: I bet you had some good adventures in the logging truck?

VC: I had a couple close ones in the logging truck.

MH: That was all the on Kaibab Plateau, that was their land, then they would take it in and mill it there?

VC: They would bring everything in, mostly into Fredonia. They finally got to where they just had the one big mill. They hauled long logs, you know, hauled everything right into Fredonia.

MH: That employed a lot of people, right?

VC: They probably had three hundred people at their peak.

MH: When was that, in the forties or fifties?

VC: Kaibab went out of business.

MH: How did you get going with the County?

VC: Well, I got tired of doing...A lot of times you change because you have to, the other jobs kind of fizzled out or weren't steady enough. When you got six kids, you need an income coming in.

MH: Then the County job came up, because [those jobs] are usually hard to get.

VC: Yes. All heavy equipment.

MH: Well, you mostly stayed in the area, but in a County like this you still had to travel, right?

VC: Yep, we went clear to Hole-in-the-Rock. We had quite a bit on Cedar Mountain. We stayed right in Kane County.

MH: I didn't realize Hole-in-the-Rock was in Kane County.

VC: You go twenty miles south of Escalant and go back into Kane County.

MH: So you had to haul all the way over there to work the road?

VC: ...to work the last forty miles.

MH: That can be quite political. I know from Cottonwood up to Cannonville almost, Kane County works most of that road.

VC: We used to get there a couple of times a year, in the spring and in the fall. You would have to go to washouts in the summer.

MH: What was it like working out in Hole-in-the-Rock Road?

VC: Oh, it was just like any other road when you got there. It was sure a lot of trouble to get there. We could never catch it. It is gravelly and when you catch it wet after a storm like this, then you could do some good.

MH: So, tell me how a washboard is formed?

VC: It is speed that causes it. If everybody would drive twenty miles an hour it would stay a lot better. If you get going fast then your wheels bump the road, then bumps again and that starts it. Each time you hit again you go off it and hit again it tear a bit of it out. If it stayed moist, why then it would stay down. When it is dry, it beats it out.

MH: That was probably why Hole-in-the-Rock was so bad this year, just too dry.

VC: Yes, it would have been hard to keep it very good this year.

MH: So speed and the tires...

VC: Yes, if you get one little bump to start it and they get longer and longer, then the whole road is that way.

MH: Ever run into anything interesting out there? How many years did you work on the County Road crew?

VC: Twenty-four years.

MH: Yes, so must have seen several interesting things.

VC: Yes, we would run onto people out there and on the Cottonwood road, from foreign countries. You could even talk to them. They wouldn't know enough English. Once in a while you would help somebody out, boy they were thankful for that.

MH: Like out of gas?

VC: Yes, or stuck. We helped some people from England, they got my name and address and a month later I got a box of candy from England.

MH: Great! Did you share?

VC: I gave most of it away. (Laughter) They were chocolates so bitter you could barely eat them.

MH: Oh, really, that sounds like the British.

VC: You would just run on to all kinds of people. I loved that part of it. I liked the work. I would have probably never quit, but I couldn't stand the public. Everybody was your boss and everybody wanted something for nothing.

MH: Oh, you mean like people who lived in the area and asked if you would come in and smooth this or that out.

VC: Yes. They'd say, "We are down here just a mile." And it would be sometimes five miles. They must have thought we were stupid. We would help a lot of people, because we were there. If they hired somebody it would be quite high for them. We had to be careful because we didn't compete with private enterprise.

MH: The Garfield County Road crew prepared a huge area for our new baseball diamond for Bryce Valley. They did an excellent job.

VC: Oh. We did a lot for Kanab when they built that park over in the Ranchos.

MH: Did you also work Johnson Canyon Road?

VC: Yes.

MH: How far over did you get?

VC: We worked clear into Cannonville. You know where the County Line is?

MH: Vaguely.

VC: We came into that.

MH: Is it below the Yellow Creek turnoff?

VC: Yes, it is right there where the road goes up to the cemetery.

MH: Oh, Georgetown.

VC: Right, we would go up there, two or three miles. We guessed where we were there. I never knew for sure where the line was. There are some steep hills out there. I think they did some work on that road since I was there. It needed it.

MH: So, that was the job you retired from. What about your family? You married Joann and had how many kids?

VC: Six, four boys and two girls. Two boys older, then two girls, and then two boys younger.

MH: They went to school in Orderville?

VC: Yes.

MH: Did any of them stay around here?

VC: No. We had one or two we about had to haul out. (Laughter)

MH: The rest went out on their own.

VC: There is nothing here.

MH: That is a problem with these towns. How do you keep them going? You reach a certain point where there is no commerce. It just becomes a retirement or vacation area.

VC: We have some people here that just come in the summer.

MH: They recently bought a place?

VC: It goes on all the time, but just a little bit. Every once in a while some one will sell to Californians.

MH: They will come out and spend the summer.

VC: And try to change everything, like it is in California.

MH: They do?! Well, they have a big old job in front of them (laughter)

VC: They make a lot of noise and cause a lot of trouble.

MH: They go to the city meetings?

VC: Oh, yeah.

MH: What do they demand?

VC: Oh, they want better streets and streetlights, police and fire protection.

MH: Police protection?

VC: Oh, yes. They need it all, telephones, power, water.

MH: Was there ever a hotel here?

VC: No, ah, there was at one time I guess. The house up on the corner on the next block. That was...a hotel.

MH: What was it like when strangers came through, like drifters?

VC: We don't have very many. We have a lot of curios people who want to know all about it.

MH: Alton was really started as a ranching town.

VC: Yes.

MH: Never for agriculture?

VC: Well, it has turned out to be agriculture, mainly.

MH: What do you think about the future of Alton? Do you think the Grand Staircase Monument has affected this town or this area?

VC: Well, I wasn't for it. It won't bother us as much as some other places. People don't like to feel shut-in or shut-out. I can't see where it will really harm us.

MH: Some of the roads they have closed, we have noticed that since we have been here.

VC: That is not right, [closing] roads that have been used, on public land.

MH: It is bad timing, or whatever with the drought and its affect on the decreased in rangeland.

VC: Not this year. It will come back. Don't know when.

MH: You don't think the drought is over.

VC: It will take a lot. It will take two or three good winters to put everything back.

MH: Some folks think that this winter will be a good winter. There are all the folklore indications.

VC: We get all our water from a spring. Some of the springs are up quite high on the hills. For them to keep running there will have to be some snow up there in the winter. Eventually they will dry up.

MH: Where does Alton get its water?

VC: Most of it comes from the Pinks up there. You can see them a bit now.

MH: That is Alton Canyon?

VC: We call it Main Canyon. I suppose there is a better name.

MH: Anything else you want to add?

VC: Well, I don't know.

MH: I'm going to give you guys a copy of this.

VC: Boy, that will be something.

MH: It is fun though.

VC: I bet you have a good time though?

MH: Yes, every interview is like a gift for me. I like learning about the culture and the history of the area. Good, then thank you.

* Please sign; return with edited interview. Thanks

UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM

INTERVIEW AGREEMENT AND DEED OF GIFT

I hereby give to the Utah State Historical Society the tapes and transcriptions of the interview/interviews recorded on September 11, 2002 and grant the Utah State Historical Society the right to make the tapes and transcriptions available to the public for such educational and research purposes that are in accordance with the policies and procedures of the Society's Utah History Information Center.

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Wayne Campbell

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* SIGNATURE Vane L. Campbell

* DATE Oct. 21 2002

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DATE 10-16-02