

LeRoy Judd 2002
KaneCo.

Southern Utah Oral History Project

The Southern Utah Oral History Project was started in July of 1998. It began with an interest in preserving the cultural history of small towns in southern Utah that border the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. The project was managed by Kent Powell, from the Utah Division of State History, who oversaw the collection of oral histories conducted in Boulder, Escalante, Bryce Valley, Long Valley, Kanab, the Kaibab Paiute Reservation, and Big Water, by Jay Haymond, Suzi Montgomery, Marsha Holland and other volunteers.. Also in cooperation with the state was the Bureau of Land Management and the people of Garfield and Kane counties, with support from the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. The goals of the project were first to interview long-time local residents and collect information about the people and the land during the first half of the twentieth century. In addition, the interviews were to be transcribed and copies of the transcripts were to be made available to the public at the Utah State Historical Society and at local repositories. Lastly, to build a relationship with state agencies and the local communities and provide a medium for the local communities to express their interest in preserving their own history and culture in the areas that are now included in the GSENM.

Thank you to everyone who took the time to care and share their memories and stories.



INTERVIEW WITH: LeRoy Judd
INTERVIEWER: Marsha Holland
INTERVIEW NUMBER: one
DATE OF INTERVIEW: February 27, 2002
PLACE OF INTERVIEW: Kanab home of LeRoy Judd
SUBJECT OF INTERVIEW: Ranching and early life in Fredonia and Kanab
TRANSCRIBER: Marsha Holland
DATE: May 29, 2002

Tape 1, side A

MH: Today is February 27th. And I am with LeRoy Judd and we are in Kanab. LeRoy let me have you introduce yourself.

LJ: My name is LeRoy P. Judd. I live in Kanab, Utah. However I was born in Fredonia, Arizona. I came up here to teach school oh, some twenty years ago. High school music and typing and American History. Then besides teaching of course, I still had my ranching interests in Fredonia and on the Kaibab National Forests and on the areas near Fredonia, Arizona.

MH: Were your parents involved in ranching? How did you learn the ranching trade?

LJ: My grandfather lived in Kanab, Utah and my father was born in Kanab, Utah.

MH: What are their names, your grandfather's name?

LJ: Knap Judd was his name and they were in the farming and cattle ranching business along with most everybody in those days. My father was born in Kanab and he moved to Fredonia, Arizona early in ranching. Then eventually I was able to borrow money from the Federal Land Bank and buy out his interest and so I became a rancher along with the teacher. I taught high school music and American Problems and Typing. And then I can to Kanab later on. They got me

here also to teach some school. I taught in Fredonia about 12 years then I came to Kanab and I taught there. I haven't taught there for about six years.

MH: When did you move to Kanab?

LJ: Oh, I don't remember. Probably 1944.

MH: So, that was during the War then. What was it like here then? Had a lot of young men left?

LJ: Oh, yes. A lot of them went from both here and Fredonia. I know wit my bunch I left on a bus from Flagstaff, Arizona because I was from Arizona. We went to Flagstaff then took a bus right to San Diego, California where were divided into our various areas. I had taught school up until that time so I was, so I was fortunate enough too get an office job. (LeRoy's wife comes in and taping is stopped) I taught the soldiers, who they called illiterates. I found that they weren't illiterates, they had not had a chance to become proficient in reading writing and arithmetic. I found a lot of them were anxious to get the schooling and others were anxious to get the time when they didn't have to work.

(Microphone problems)

MH: What kind of things did they teach you in the Navy? They didn't just didn't have enough schooling when they were inducted or...

LJ: All the boys that we had in the Navy had never, most of them were from Oklahoma, and the, may I use the word, retarded states, who weren't particularly interested in education. Also the people back in those areas were, hadn't been formally educated. Even the parents, so their children came up with a lack of education. The Navy was very interested in, they had a lot of sailors come in who

were illiterate, so then they formed a teaching unit. I became the leader of that. At one time I had as many as one hundred and seventy-six teachers that we farmed out all these hundreds of boys in groups of twelve and fifteen and sat around tables ... It was also, besides just teaching, it was also a group to help them become more interested in becoming educated. A lot of them were from the backwoods of Oklahoma, Texas, and Louisianan. They weren't interested in that responsibility of becoming educated. So, it was our job to not only to teach them that but to help them to become literate, we would essay. So, it was quite, very interesting.

MH: That is a pretty neat thing to do during the War. When did you make it that to this country?

LJ: Oh, my goodness. My oldest son was one year old. My oldest son now is Dennis Judd, he has the Wigwam here in town, the store. I'd say along about 1942, '41 along in those years.

MH: When you were growing up in Fredonia. What kind of things did you do when you were a kid?

LJ: Work or play?

MH: Work or play.

LJ: Well, work, my father was a cattle rancher. We had the permit on Kaibab National Forest as well as the Bureau of Land Management which was around the Fredonia area for a period, for about five or ten miles. Different people besides us have permits. Maybe there are five or six different men ran their cattle together in a communal type situation. W also had cattle permits on the Kaibab National

Forest around Jacob Lake sea. And we'd take them up on the mountain in the summer time, in June July and August and then bring them off into the lower country for the winter months, because of the weather pattern.

MH: Follow the grass. You spent a lot of time on a horse then/

LJ: Oh, yes, I spent a lot of time on horse and even go down thirty miles south west of Fredonia, twenty miles south of Pipe Springs National Park, and we would rope wild horses with lariats and bring them home and break them and sell them as broken saddle horses.

MH: Those are the wild mustangs/

LJ: The wild mustangs, yes.

MH: Are there still some of those around?

LJ: No, they re all gone now. There was a lot of tension back in those days between the wild horses and the cattlemen who wanted to preserve what grass there was for their cattle. Horses belonged to no one, or everyone. So they were fair game. The BLM tried to protect but they didn't try very hard, because they knew they were destroying the land, so they began to go extinct.

MH; Are they around it other parts of the Country?

LJ: Oh, yes. There were a lot of wild horses both on the desert. Then also we had permit of the Kaibab National Forest, which was up by the Jacob Lake which is some thirty smiles southeast of Fredonia. We always liked to catch the horses on the Kaibab National Forest because they were raised on a rocky soil. Their feet were harder in comparison to the horses on the desert, which were very soft. It was hard to keep them shod because of the soft feet.

MH: What are some of your memories of cattle ranching when you were a kid helping out with the family business. Would you have camps?

LJ: We would camp simply. We didn't have a trailer or a building. We would go up someplace around the waterhole, where we could keep our horses watered and fed. But at night we'd would hobble the horses. That means tie their front feet together and turn them loose. They would have to go out and find for themselves all night long. Then you would put one or two bells around one of their necks. That way when we wanted them we could go find them. The bell would tell us where they were.

MH: What was your camp like?

LJ: Oh, we would just have... each one of us would have what we called a bedroll wrapped in a tarpaulin, a rather heavy material that would protect it from moisture as well as dirt. Then we lay that out on the ground. We would have three or four different men in this group. We would lay them out around the fire with the feet towards the fire and camp out of a frying pan and a saucer of water.

MH: Did you do that in the spring, for the round up?

LJ: We had a round up ever spring. Most of the animals were born in February, so they would grow up until April and May then as cowboys, would need to go out and drive all of them into a central corral. Then we would have to rope them with a lariat on our horses all the young calves. Usually one man would catch them by the head with the lariat and the other would catch them the hind feet. The horses were trained to hold them there while the men would go up and do the branding, the earmarking and castrating on all these animals. It was just a way of life.

MH: Did you ever work with your grandfather?

LJ: My grandfather wasn't involved, but my father was very, very much so. My grandfather was a Kanab gentlemen and they didn't ever have extensive cattle rights like my father did in the Kaibab and BLM around Fredonia. Just a way of life.

MH: What did your grandfather do in Kanab?

LJ: My grandfather had a farm south of Kanab some two miles where he raised alfalfa and potatoes. They also had a large garden. They would raise enough produce to help carry them through the winter. They all had chickens whose eggs of course. And then they would take one of their animals every fall and butcher it and be able to hang the meat in cool places to last all winter.

MH: What about your family? How many brothers and sisters did you have?

LJ: I had four brothers and two sisters.

MH: So you boys did most of the ranching.

LJ: Well, a lot of them left as soon as they got to be old enough to be on their own because there wasn't enough there for everybody. Once you got old enough to go on your own, you got your own job. The boys didn't hang around very long. They could make a lot more money working for someone else than working for themselves.

MH: Where were you in the line?

LJ: I was the end, the baby.

MH: Who were your brothers and sisters?

LJ: Merlin, Edgar, Kenneth, LeRoy, Maureen and Ada.

MH: What kind of things did your Mom do to keep the ranch running?

LJ: Oh, the mother was the kingpin. She always had to cook the meals. We always helped with the dishes. I remember that was one of jobs, to pick up the knives, forks and spoons and the plates and stack them over on the sink, then wash them and some other of us would dry them and put them in the cupboard for storage.

MH: You had the usual farm animals?

LJ: We had pigs, chickens, milk cows and then we butcher one of the animals each fall to have enough meat to carry us through the winter.

MH: How did you keep things cold?

LJ: Well, we would wait until it got over the hot season and we would usually hang the butchered animal by a leg or something in the shade of our barn. We would wait usually until it got cold where they wouldn't spoil.

MH: No refrigeration?

LJ: No, no. What was that?

MH: I have heard of interesting contraptions that people have made around water.

LJ; Most of my experience with water was, we had a lot of vast interests on the Bureau of Land Management, where there was no ponds, we would go out with a team of horses and a plow, to plow up the land and then scrape it into a pond system, whereby the rain and floods would fill up this pond. And that would last for several months at a time. We would use it for livestock.

MH: How about culinary water?

LJ: At home we had a barn with a tin cover. Of course the rain would come down on this tin and then run into a cistern. A cistern then was a hole in the ground maybe

ten feet wide and maybe ten feet deep and we would concrete that so it would hold water. And the water would run off the tin off our home and the barn in to this cistern and that would last all year, or from storm to storm.. From that cistern we had a contraption we called a hand pump at the home. If you pumped the pumped it would cause a suction action from the water in the cistern up home where we used it in the household.

MH: Did you have indoor plumbing?

LJ: Oh, yes we had indoor plumbing?

MH: And electricity?

LJ: I remember not having electricity. I remember what a grand thing it was when my mother, when she could turn on a light. About that time. We had coal oil lamps. Then later on we were able to get gas lanterns. But mostly coal oil lamps. We had maybe three or four in the house.

MH: So everyone had to stay in one place to get some light?

LJ: Oh, yes. Then later on each individual town perhaps was able to invest in electric motor, which would create electricity. We would run a line down the street to hook all the homes in. It was quite a change and undertaking, especially for the women.

MH: What was the first thing your Mom got excited about when electricity came?

LJ: Indoor plumbing for toilets. Before that time we would have to walk down maybe three or four hundred feet to an outside toilet. When she got inside plumbing, she was ecstatic with happiness. When you could flush a toilet that was something, my goodness. Now we just, it is a way of life. When I grew up

that was very, not everybody had that, just the well to do families had indoor plumbing. Then of course as it became easier and less expensive to install, why it was done. Later on the towns were able to bring water from outside, from some spring and have a large storage reservoir whereby each home could hook on to a water sore.

MH: Is that what Fredonia did?

LJ: Oh, yes. The Fredonia water came from what we call Six-Mile Spring, which is six miles northwest of Fredonia.

MH: What about Kanab's water system?

LJ: They had been in business many years longer before Fredonia was developed. Fredonia was developed from the overflow from Kanab. For instance, my father was born in Kanab. When they moved to Fredonia, Fredonia was nothing at the time. They homesteaded, they moved on to an area and by living there a certain number of years and making applications they could own the land. That is how that happened.

MH: So, you must remember coming up t Kanab when you were young?

LJ: Oh, yes.

MH: What was it like when you came up here to visit?

LJ: Of course my grandparents lived in Kanab. My Dad had a 1930 Dodge car that we would come to Kanab in and usually spend Sunday afternoon with my grandparents. We would visit and have some kind of a lunch and then g back home at night.

MH: What was the town like then?

LJ: Oh, it wasn't nearly as developed as it is now. Maybe a fifth of the people were there then as are here now.

MH: What did you look forward to when you would come up to visit?

LJ: A change of lifestyle. Coming to my grandparents. Then also my father had brothers and sisters in Kanab and they had children and we would come to play with them and visit. We would always look forward to a change in lifestyle.

MH: You ended up moving up to Kanab. You have two ranches, correct?

LJ: I became a schoolteacher. I taught in Fredonia. My main ability or skill was music. I developed a band and a girls' chorus. I had maybe sixteen to twenty girls in this chorus who sang in three-part harmony. I taught them this. We came up one time to sing in the LDS conference. They had heard about our little Fredonia girls' chorus. We came up and sang for conference. Before we got home that day,, I was besieged by the Kanab school board to come teach in Kanab. They had no idea we could do that with a bunch of girls. That was how that happened.

MH: How big was your family then when you moved up here to Kanab?

LJ: Just my oldest son Dennis. He had the Wigwam downtown. He is about 58 years old now. He is older than I am! (Laughter)

MH: It wasn't too difficult to move your family here then?

LJ: Oh, no, you just do it.

MH: You had ranching in your blood. How did you develop your ranch.

LJ: Well, I still have then same ranch as I had then. We would just ride down ther and do it. We had our horses in Fredonia and we had corrals and water, so...

(Dennis was there visiting at the time of the interview) Dennis! Do you remember growing up in Kanab? (Barry, another son walks in) Barry is my number three son. My number two son is a teacher at Dixie College and the stake president.

MH: Teaching is in your family?

LJ: Oh, yes. My number four son teaches at BYU. He teaches American Problems.

MH: And how about Barry?

LJ: He is in the insurance and real estate business. He took over from me in insurance and real estate.

MH: You have done a lot of things around here. I guess if you know the land as well as you do, the real estate business follows suit, right? Now, you still have the land down in Fredonia?

LJ: Yes, I still have it. Almost 5,000 acres of BLM (leased) acres plus maybe 1200 acres of privately owned land.

MH: How many head are you running?

LJ: Right now only about 50 head. We used to have as high as 180. Right now it is down to 50 because of changes in moisture and changes in what the soil produces and what you want you want to do and what you need, what the land will support and all that sort of things. Many, many conditions determine what you do. You don't do it. You let the land make those decisions.

MH: There has been a change in the amount of rainfall we receive. What to you attribute that to. Many people I have interviewed remember when the snow was up over the fences.

LJ: Well, I have only seen that once in my life. We don't have than two feet of snow in here. Two feet would be a lot for us. It also doesn't last very long because the weather is warm. Also the cattle have learned to live with that. The cattle have learned to go through with their noses and their feet and uncover the feed with their bodies to be able to survive.

MH: But the moisture is less? You have noticed a change?

LJ: Oh, yes. I have hauled water all my life. We had a large thousand-gallon water tank on a truck and we would drive out. It depended on the need or the demand for how much water to haul out. I have hauled water out as far as thirty miles east f Fredonia to various... We had a water tank on the ground. We would haul out there and fill [the tank] every three of four days or once a week. Just a part of the lifestyle.

MH: You have seen Kanab change in your time here?

LJ: Oh, yes it had doubled and tripled.

MH: What do you think about the changes.

LJ: It is for the good. People have developed our area because of the weather and because of the beauty of the landscape around. We think of course that everybody is honest and that develops into a way of life. You know who you can and can not trust.

MH: Were you here during the time when the movie people were here?

LJ: Oh, yes. I have been to a lot of movies. I'd say I have been in thirty different - movies. Usually on horseback. Then I have furnished horses for movies. In my business of cattle raising we had to have horses to handle the animals, so they

would come and rent our horses. Of course we would say well you can have my horses if you will hire me. So we did that. We would go right along with the horses and take care of them. They might pay us twelve to fourteen dollars a day for taking care of our own horses.

MH: Do you have any special memories of that time?

End Tape 1, side A

LJ: I can't remember any private movies, but it all seemed like they were quite exciting because the movie people were up and moving and doing things. Just watching make the movies was quite interesting. Some of these things they did we thought were pretty stupid.

MH: like what. Tell me some of the things you thought were silly?

LJ: The time they wasted. They didn't take time to tell us what they wanted and they kind of waited to see what we were going to do with mass of horses or animals. After awhile they would ask, "Can you do this with them, can you do that, can you do this again?" That sort of thing.

MH: Did you meet any of the stars?

LJ: I can't remember their names, no.

MH: John Wayne came through though, right?

LJ: John Wayne came through a number of times. He is like one of us Kanabites.

MH: Did most of the people stay out at camps or would they stay in at town?

LJ: No, they would come in at night. The motels were usually filled with movie people. A lot of the homes took in movie people as well. The people at home would cook their meals and have beds for them and get paid for it.

MH: That was a good thing for Kanab?

LJ: Very good! It was part of our industry. See they have always called Kanab Little Hollywood. It has been a name we picked up through the years from having so many western movies filmed here.

MH: Do you think that enabled Kanab to be more ready for the change currently going on with how the land is being used around here.

LJ: Oh, very definitely. They were a modern little old fashioned city. (Chuckles)
That make sense?

MH: Yes. I also see a interesting side to Kanab that you don't pick up on in other towns, sort of an intellectual side.

LJ: Yes, you bet.

MH: What do you attribute that to?

LJ: The outside influence of people coming in here for the movies. They filmed a lot of movies here. I would say they made one hundred different films in the last fifty years. We haven't had one for several years and I have often wondered why. Probably the need for movies isn't that exciting, or they found new areas or something. Of course they have to look and see what the people will come and see too. The Old Western theme is kind of lost its allure for people. It isn't as exciting as it used to be.

MH: I think for people who don't live in our country it still is a lure.

LJ: Yes, it is.

MH: Also there is more high tech in the movies.

LJ: Very definitely

MH: You worked in the Kanab schools for how long?

LJ: I'd say I taught school in Kanab maybe twenty six years. I taught band and chorus and American Problems and typing.

MH: I've never heard of American Problems of that subject before. Is there another name for that?

LJ: It would be business, how the federal government works and the various intricate organizations with state and national governments and of course America is full of problems. They would give us those problems and have us help solve them. What would we do with the money or no money and that would be quite interesting and a challenge. We grew more that way. We didn't just go to school for reading writing and arithmetic; we had a purpose to solve some problem. I thought the education system was excellent.

MH: Then you understand well the workings between state and federal government ?

LJ: Not minutely but enough to get along.

MH: How do you think it works down here with particularly the federal government trying to...because their philosophy has changed over the years, for instance with the BLM had been multi-use and encouraged ranching and now it doesn't seem so..

LJ: The reason is that all the small people with small holdings have been weeded out because there wasn't enough there to make a living. The larger ones grew and the little, small ones faded out. It became more of, like my own grew from maybe twenty heads to two hundred and fifty because I bought up various interests besides my own to make it viable operation.

MH: What are the big changes in ranching that you have noticed over the years?

LJ: Well now everything is done by truck. We, I grew up we had to drive them from place to place. We had to drive them to a central town for market. Well now you pick up a pick-up and haul them. That is the biggest difference I think.

MH: They also sell cattle by Internet or video.

LJ: I don't know a thing about that. Not in our area.

MH: Where do most of your cattle get sold?

LJ: Buyers come in from various places and buy them and then ship them out by truck.

MH: You were a real cowboy.

LJ: I guess you can say that among other things. I taught high school music for twenty years.

MH: Did you ever rodeo?

LJ: h, no. I never did rodeo.

MH: But you had to learn how to rope a calf?

LJ: Very definitely. Whether you are alone or with somebody. I have gone out to my ranch around Jacob Lake Arizona and driven a herd of cattle into a corral. Then I got on my horse and I roped a calf. Then you walk down the rope to where the calf is struggling and you pick him up and throw him down and tie his legs and then you build a fire, heat and iron and brand him

MH: What is your brand?

LJ:— Four cross bar on the left hip, bar cross bar one plus one, and then 4D. A 'D' with a '4' on the front of it.

MH: Do you ever remember any cattle-rustling going on?

LJ: Not to a great extent. We always knew we missed one or two, and we probably knew who did it, but then we figured we needed it. I never did, I know of at least two different families that killed some of my cattle, but I figured they needed it more than I. I didn't mind. What is one out of one hundred and fifty? I was blessed and they weren't, let's put it that way.

MH: How about a story from the range, any odd happenings?

LJ: Not specifically. Storms have always been a problem. We always did most of our gathering in the Fall. And of course you would try and recognize the storm and learn to guess what the future was going to be, so you could get your work done before the snow came. We tried to move our cattle off the high country because some of them had common sense enough to come off by themselves and some would stick right there until the last dog was hung, pardon the expression.(chuckles)

MH: What were some of the indications that you would notice?

LJ: Well we watched the weather conditions and also the old people pretty well knew what was going to happen without having to be taught or educated by the Federal Government, they just knew what kind of a Fall you were going to have and how much snow to expect, so they just prepared for.

MH: Like they felt it in their bones.

LJ: Oh, yes. That is a very good expression. That is exactly what happened.

MH: Did you ever produce hay?

LJ: Oh, yes. I have produced as many as eighty acres of alfalfa, where I've planted it, I've irrigated it, I've cut it, I've baled, Eve hauled it and I've fed it. It is all part of ranching.

MH: How has that part of you work changed over time.

LJ: Well back in those days we always used horses for our power, now it is all tractors and motors. That is about the biggest difference I think.

MH: Do you find it to be more expensive because you have to...

LJ: Oh, definitely. There is so much more work involved.

MH: So you trade one for the other. You haul in your hay, and you put it in a barn. Would you bail it or put it in stacks.

LJ: We bailed it. We had two ways of doing it. Right now I have a bad back. I have always had a bad back. I put that down to the fact when I was a young man, twelve, thirteen fourteen, fifteen years we used to haul the hay with a tram and wagon to a central location and then throw it off into a hay bailer. Now you have bailers that up and down the fields. Back in those days we had a stationary bailer where we hauled the hay. The powers were horses gong around in a big circle. We would throw the hay off into a bailer and we would weigh them. With usually two wires and mark the weight on a little wooden tag, then we would dell the hay to the public.

MH: Except what you needed for your cows?

LJ: That's right.

MH: So hay is one thing that you would sell and your beef. What other kind of things were sold out of this area?

LJ: Eggs. (Laughs)

MH: Was there ever much of a dairy business here or did it develop?

LJ: No. Now we have a dairy out here. But it pretty well is defunct anymore, because the small local dairies have lost out in the processing. The large dairies are able to do it more, with a lot less fuss or bother and more profit. It has gone to bigger areas, bigger businesses.

MH: What are some of your best memories from teaching school?

LJ: I had great success with music. My choruses would sing in public or conference or something. I got a great pride out of that.

MH: Your chorus would travel through the state?

LJ: Oh, no mostly right here. St. George would be about as far as they would go.

MH: Did they kids in Kanab have as good as voices as the ones in Fredonia?

LJ: Oh, no, there is not much difference.

MH: How have you seen the schools change over time. You were in the school for twenty-seven years. Did you notice any changes?

LJ: Yes it became a lot easier because we had more materials and also it wasn't so demanding. We had different classes. The students who needed extra help would be put in special classes. That was good because they would get the help they needed. The fast students would be in a group by themselves and sometimes this called social problems because it broke up friendships and all that sort of things. It was always good because you were able to teach more and better groups at a time.

MH: They have a new school here?

LJ: That is all new to me. Up here, I taught maybe twenty years up here on the hill. Hat has all been locked up for three or four years. The main school is down the Lane. I never taught in that, ever. It is a new school.

MH: I'll have to take a trip down to Fredonia. It has always seemed like a road that you pass on through. It is hard to...for example as you explore into Kanab there are beautiful homes here, really neat historic building.

LJ: Well, there was more money in Kanab. Kanab was the business hub of the whole area, where Fredonia was a simple little farming community.

MH: And what do you think about Fredonia now, is it still a little farming community?

LJ: A little farming community, that is about right. In fact farming is way down the totem pole. There are only about three families that farm any more. The rest of them work for the Forest Service or State road or various businesses...

MH: Or in the schools...

LJ: There are very few what I would term farmers or ranches anymore. They have gone together to bigger for a number of individuals.

MH: So, you have the Judds who are still ranching and farming. Who else?

LJ: The Chamberlins, the Johnsons. The Johnsons are the biggest ranchers now.

MH: Was Andrew Johnson a rancher?

LJ: No, they were always tourist people.

MH: I heard he just passed away.

LeRoy's wife has joined the group.

Mrs. Phyllis Farnsworth Judd enters interview.

PJ: He was real interested in making jewelry and he loved the outdoors and loved to see the mountains and hills. But he made jewelry all the time.

LJ: My wife has just gone through a major surgery on her shoulder. Years ago she fell coming in that doorway over there. She just had it redone last week.

PJ: I broke my shoulder and I got it done. Then about six weeks later they had to do it over.

MH: That is not good.

PJ: No, it drives you crazy.

MH: How long are you in that thing? (A shoulder sling)

PJ: I have to be in it five or six weeks. I have only been in it a week now.

MH: How did you two meet?

LJ: She was a Kanab girl and I was a Fredonia boy.

PJ: He said I winked at him at church. (Laughter)

MH: Was that it, she winked at you?

LJ: I would assume so.

PJ: I was from here and he was from Fredonia.

LJ: we Fredonia kids had cars and the Kanab kids didn't have cars. They were always after us because we could haul them around.

PJ: ...I just happened to see him at the door. I thought I smiled at him. He said I didn't.

LJ: Smile... you winked at me, you little vixen. Come in Athene.

MH: Did you get married when you moved up here?

PJ: Then he went to two years of college in St. George, then he was ready to go somewhere else 'cause that was all they had down there...

LJ: Flagstaff...

PJ: So he was going to go Flagstaff, so we decided to get married. We were both nineteen. My Dad said, "You are too young!" And we had been married sixty-two years. (Laughter)

MH: That is a long time!

LJ: Not to us, it is just normal. We have four sons, this is number three.

End of Tape 1, side B

please sign and return

UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM

INTERVIEW AGREEMENT AND DEED OF GIFT

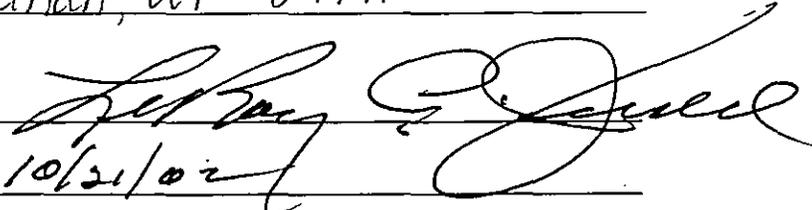
I hereby give to the Utah State Historical Society the tapes and transcriptions of the interview/interviews recorded on Leroy Judd and grant the Utah State Historical Society the right to make the tapes and transcriptions available to the public for such educational and research purposes that are in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

NARRATOR Leroy Judd

ADDRESS PO Box 99

Kanah, UT 84741

*

SIGNATURE 

DATE 10/21/02

INTERVIEWER Marsha Holland

ADDRESS PO Box 132

Tropic, Utah 84776

SIGNATURE Marsha Holland

DATE 8-23-02