

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE
STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS**

**IN RE THE GENERAL ADJUDICATION
OF RIGHTS TO THE USE OF WATER FROM
THE SNAKE RIVER BASIN WATER SYSTEM**

CIVIL CASE NUMBER: 39576

Ident. Number 29-14188

Date Received: _____

Receipt No: _____

Received By: _____

NOTICE OF CLAIM TO A WATER RIGHT

ACQUIRED UNDER STATE LAW

For Domestic and/or Stockwater Purposes

Where Daily Use is less than 13,000 gallons per day

1. Name of Claimant(s) Ranae Meyers Phone (208) 233-7653

Mailing Address 1740 Elevator Route Pocatello ID Zip 83,204
Street or Box City State

2. Date of Priority: (Only one per claim) 08/10/1899
Month/Day/Year (YYYY)

3. Source of water supply (Check one) Ground Water ☐ or Other ☒ (a) Bannock Creek
which is tributary to (b) Snake River

4. Location of Point of Diversion is: Township 11S, Range 33E, Section 1,
SW 1/4 of SE 1/4, or Govt. Lot _____ BM., County of POWER;
Parcel (PIN) no. _____

Additional points of diversion if any: Beginning at said POD and ending in 11S 33S Sec 1 NESE

If available, GPS coordinates: _____

5. Description of diverting works (Wells, Pumps, Spring boxes, Pipelines, Etc.) including the dates of any changes or enlargements in use, the dimensions of the diversion works as constructed and as enlarged and the depth of each well.

Instream stockwater use from Bannock Creek through the length of the three QQs.

Beginning at south side of SWSE and ending at north side of NESE.

6. Water is claimed for the following: (limited to Domestic and/or Stockwater uses. See page 1 of the instructions.)

For Stockwater purposes from 1/1 to 12/31 amount 0.04
Month/Day Month/Day cfs ☒ or AFY ☐

For _____ purposes from _____ to _____ amount _____

7. Total Quantity claimed 0.04 cfs ☒ or AFY ☐

8. Non-irrigation uses. Describe fully. (eg. Domestic: give number of households served if single ownership;

Stockwater and Number of livestock) Stockwater for 150 cattle and up to 40 horses.

9. Location of Place of Use is: Township 11S, Range 33E, Section 1,
SW 1/4 of SE 1/4, Govt. Lot _____ BM. Parcel (PIN) no. _____

If different than shown in Item 4

for (Check One) Domestic ☐ Stock ☒ Domestic and Stock ☐

Additional places of use, if any 11S 33E Sec 1, E1/2SE1/4

10. In which county (ies) are lands listed above as place of use located? Power

11. Do you own the property listed above as place of use? Yes ☒ No ☐

If the answer is No, describe in Remarks below the authority you have to claim this water right.

12. Describe any other water rights used at the same place and for the same purposes as described above.

None () WR 29-10283, a ground water right for stockwater overlaps in the SESE.

13. Remarks:

Since this property was obtained prior to 1899, livestock have utilized Bannock Creek for drinking. The survey performed in 1899 shows existing livestock fences on the property.

14. Basis of Claim (Check One) Beneficial Use ☒ Posted Notice ☐ License ☐ Permit ☐ Decree ☐

Court _____ Decree Date _____ Plaintiff v. Defendant _____

If applicable provide IDWR Water Right Number _____

15. Signature(s)

(a.) By signing below, I/We acknowledge that I/We have received, read and understand the form entitled "How you will receive notice in the Snake River Basin Adjudication." (b.) I/We do ☐ wish to receive do not ☒ and pay a small annual fee for monthly copies of the docket sheet

Number of attachments: 7

For Individuals: I/We do solemnly swear or affirm under penalty of perjury that the statements contained in the foregoing document are true and correct.

Signature of Claimant (s) Ranae Meyers Date: Aug 1, 2016

Date: _____

For Organizations: I do solemnly swear or affirm under penalty of perjury that I am

_____ of _____,
Title Organization

that I have signed the foregoing document in the space below as

_____ of _____,
Title Organization

And that the statements contained in the foregoing document are true and correct.

Signature of Authorized Agent _____ Date _____

Title and Organization _____

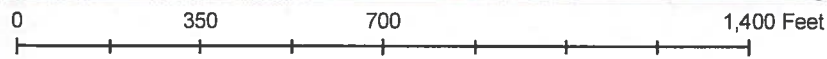
16. Notice of Appearance:

Notice is hereby given that I, _____, will be acting as attorney at law of behalf of the claimant signing above, and that all notices required by law to be mailed by the director to the claimant signing above should be mailed to me at the address listed below.

Signature _____ Date _____

Address _____

Last Name Meyers Identification No. 29-14188



2015 Aerial Photography

Legend

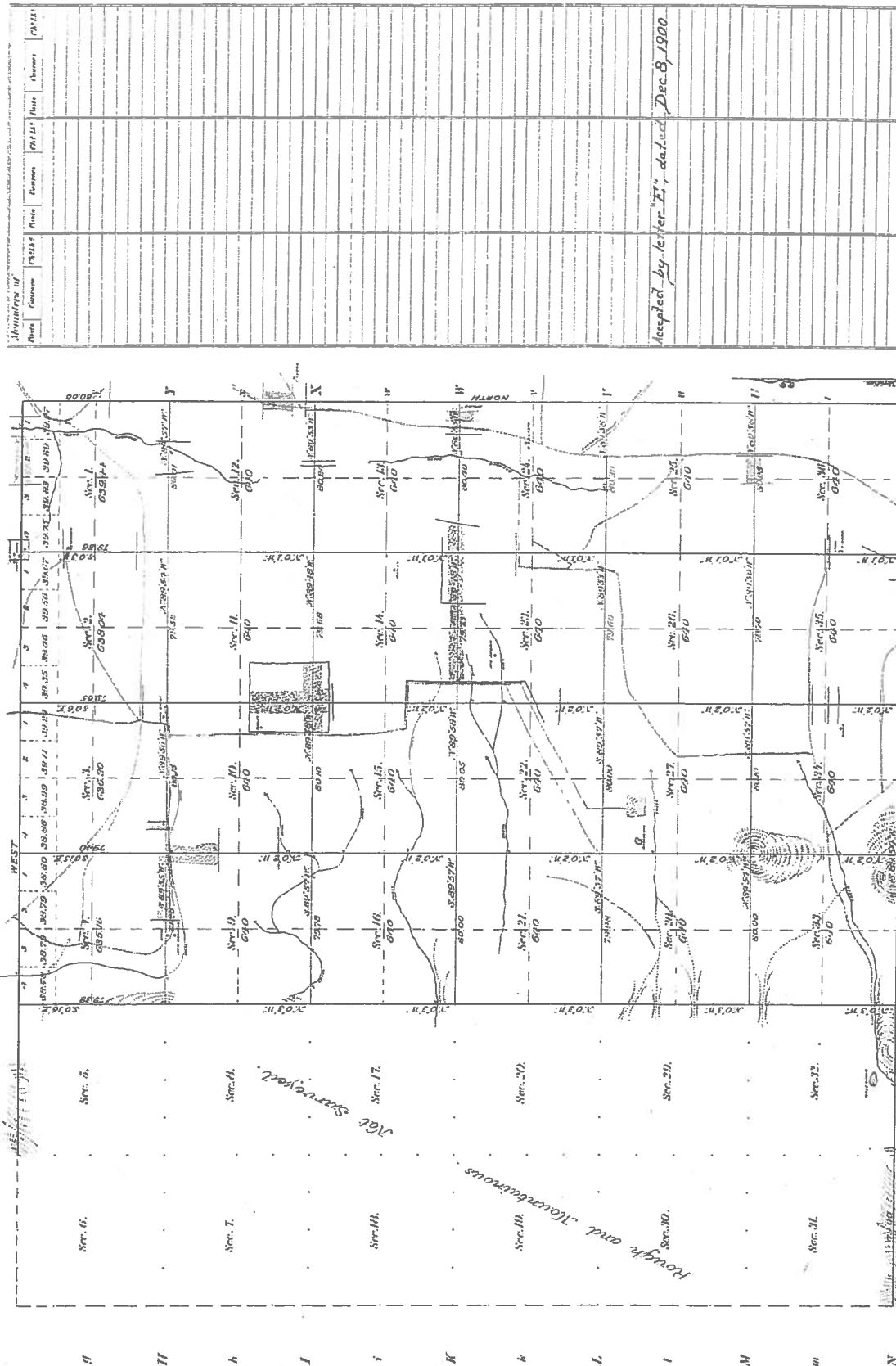
- Claim POD
 - Claim POU
 - WR POU 29-10283
 - Twp & Rng
 - Section
 - QQ
-

Notice of Claim No. 29-14188
Ranae Meyers

RMEA #16-0095
by: KM
August 1, 2016



Township No 11 South Range No 33 East of the Boise Meridian, Idaho.



Accepted by letter "E", dated Dec 8, 1900

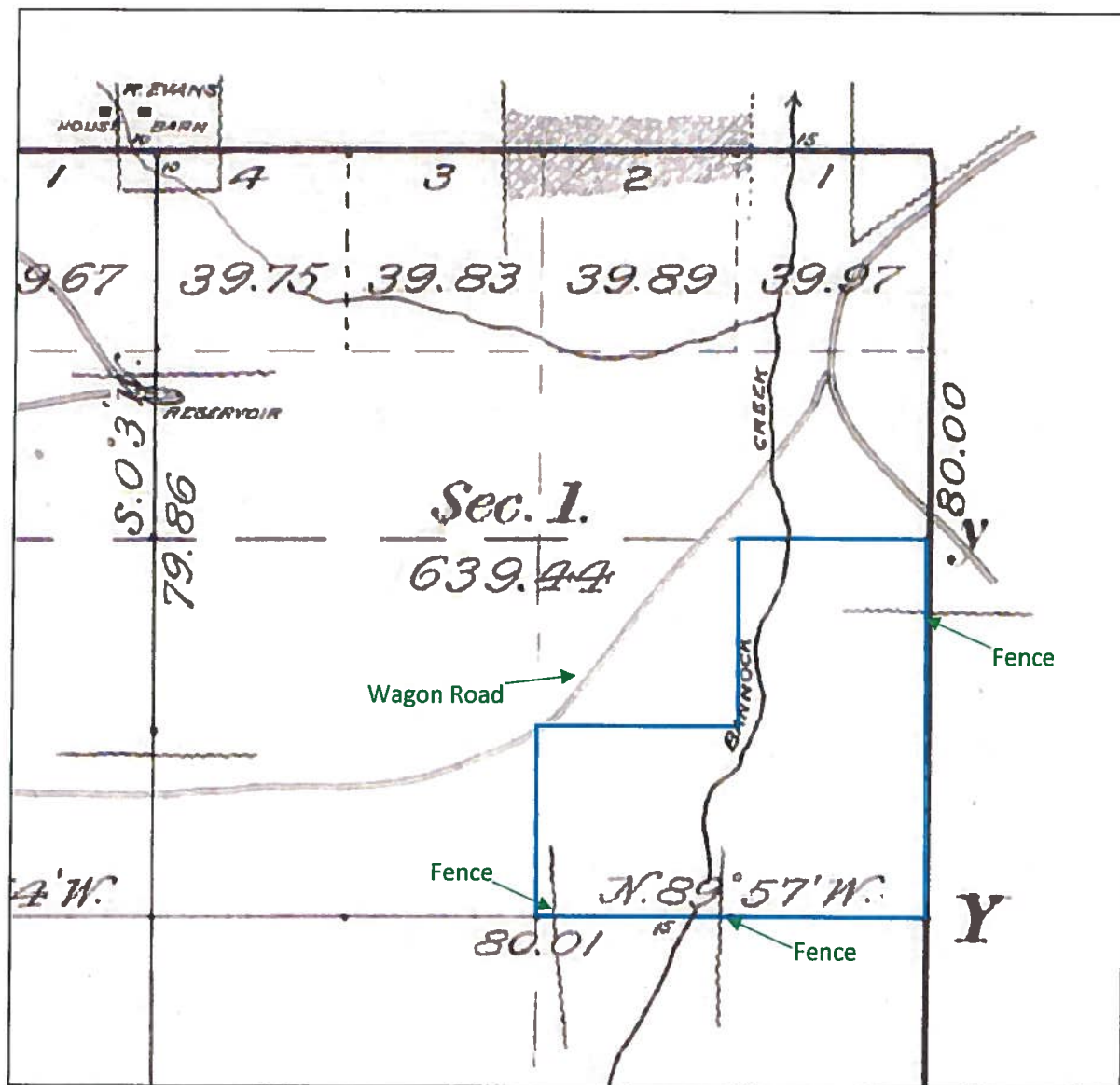
The above map of Township No 11 South, Range No 33 East of the Boise Meridian, Idaho, is hereby registered in the field notes of the survey thereof in the office, which has been examined and approved.

Surveyor General's Office,
Boise City, Idaho.
February 21, 1901

Joseph C. Brown, Jr.
Surveyor General

Survey Designated	By Whom Surveyed	By Date of Survey	Amount of Survey	When Surveyed	When Made
Township lines	Chester D. Bunch	July 9, 1899	16 73 00	Nov 22, July 25, 1899	17 35 21
Subdivisions			53 77 87	August 7 to 10, 1900	17 35 21

The image below is an excerpt taken from the Original Survey of Township 11 South, Range 33 East, performed in 1899 by Oscar Sonnenkalb. Blue lines have been added to approximate claimed place of use and green identifications have been added according to surveyors field notes¹.



¹ Original Survey and Field Notes can be found at www.glorerecords.blm.gov.

K.

O+C

70.

No.
INDEX.

FIELD NOTES

OF THE SURVEY OF

The Sub Division
*of**Township No. 11 South**of**Range 33 East*

OF THE BOISE MERIDIAN, IDAHO,

AS SURVEYED BY

Oscar P. ...

U. S. Deputy Surveyor.

Under *his* contract No. *197*.Dated *February 9th*, 189*9*.Survey commenced *August 7th*, 189*9*.Survey completed *August 12th*, 189*9*.**RECEIVED**

Received at Sur. Gen's Office.

Oct. 23 1899
667
OCT 21 1899

34

107.

Subdivision of T. 11 S. R. 33 E. Continued.

Chains dug pits 18 x 18 x 12 ins., N. & S.
of stone, 3 ft. dist., and raised
a mound of earth, 3 1/2 ft. base,
1 1/2 ft. high, W. of cor.

80.00 Let a limestone, 18 x 10 x 8 ins., 12
ins. in the ground, for cor. of secs.
1, 2, 11 and 12, marked with 5 notches
on S. and with 1 on E. edges, dug
pits 18 x 18 x 12 ins., 4 ft. in each
sec., 5 1/2 ft. dist., and raised a
mound of earth, 4 ft. base,
2 ft. high, W. of cor. -

Land, rolling.

✓ Soil, clay loam - 1st rate.
No timber.

S. 89° 53' 1/2 E. on a random line
bet. sec. 1 and 12.

40.00 Let temp. 1/4 sec. cor.

80.01 Intersect the E. Bdy. - of the top.
9 lks. S. of the cor. of secs. 1, 6, 7
and 12, which is a stone, estab-
lished by me and heretofore des-
cribed. -

Thence I run

N. 89° 57' W., on a true line,
bet. secs. 1 and 12.

108.

35

Subdivision of T. 11 S. R. 33 E. Continued.

Chains Direct bench land ~~through a~~ ~~undergrowth~~

19.00 Enter bottomland,

21.46 Fence, bears N. and S.

24.65 Braumock Creek, 15 lks. wide, course N. E.

37.89 Fence, bears N. 10° W. and S. 10° E.

40.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ Set a line stone, $14 \times 8 \times 6$ ins.,
9 ins. in the ground, for $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.
cor., marked $\frac{1}{4}$ on the N. face,
dig pits $18 \times 18 \times 12$ ins., E. and W.
of stone, 3 ft. dist., and raised
a mound of earth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. base,
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, N. of cor. -

80.01 The cor. of secs. 1, 2, 11 and 12.
*Land rolling - each chd. line, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ rods
100 ft. apart*

N. $0^{\circ}01'W$, on a random line
bet. secs. 1 and 2.

40.00 Set temp $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. cor.

79.86 Enter sect the North Pcty. Line of
the tp, 9 lks. W. of the cor. of secs
1, 2, 35 and 36, which is a stone
established by me and heretofore
described.

Thence I run

S. $0^{\circ}03'W$ bet. secs. 1 and 2.

1.38 Springbranch, 10 lks. wide, course S. E.

7/25/2016

www.glorerecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default_pf.aspx?accession=ID0610___495&docClass=STA

Land Patent Details			
Accession Nr: ID0610___495	Document Type: State Volume Patent	State: Idaho	Issue Date: 1/30/1906 Canceled: No
Names On Document ☒ BAILEY, CHARLES A		Miscellaneous Information Land Office: Blackfoot US Reservations: Yes Mineral Reservations: No Tribe: --- Militia: --- State In Favor Of: --- Authority: May 20, 1862; Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392)	
Document Numbers Document Nr: 4704 Misc. Doc. Nr: 7942 BLM Serial Nr: IDIDAA 005255 Indian Allot. Nr: ---		Survey Information Total Acres: 154.57 Survey Date: --- Geographic Name: --- Metes/Bounds: No	
Land Descriptions			
State	Meridian	Twp - Rng	Aliquots
ID	Boise	011S - 033E	E½SE¼
ID	Boise	011S - 033E	NE¼NE¼
ID	Boise	011S - 034E	Lot / Trct 6
REMARKS: LOT 6 OR NWSW QUARTER		Section	Survey #
		1	Power
		12	Power
		6	Power

http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default_pf.aspx?accession=ID0610___495&docClass=STA

BLACKFOOT 04935

4-1023-R.

The United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at BLACKFOOT, IDAHO, has been deposited in the General Land Office, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the claimant ANNIE BAILEY according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of April 24, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands" and the acts supplemental thereto, for the SOUTHWEST QUARTER AND THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION ONE AND THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION TWO IN TOWNSHIP ELEVEN SOUTH OF RANGE THIRTY-THREE EAST OF THE BOISE MERIDIAN, IDAHO, CONTAINING TWO HUNDRED FORTY ACRES,

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Land, returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the Surveyor-General:

NOW KNOW YE, That the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several Acts of Congress in such case made and provided, HAS GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DOES GIVE AND GRANT, unto the said claimant and to the heirs of the said claimant the Tract above described; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said claimant and to the heirs and assigns of the said claimant forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts; and there is reserved from the lands hereby granted, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, WILLIAM H. TAFT

President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, the NINETEENTH

(SEAL)

day of SEPTEMBER In the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and TWELVE and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and THIRTY-SEVENTH

By the President:

By

Secretary,

Recorder of the General Land Office.

RECORD OF PATENTS: Patent Number

292809

Bannock Valley

LAURIE WARD

of and fruit to bottle. Not much fruit was raised in the valley, so one would go by wagon to Brigham and bring back a load of fruit. Some years later, fruit was brought in by truck. Then we would be busy taking care of fruit, we would bottle some and then make jams and jelly for use in the winter. It would take a week or more to get it all taken care of. All the water had to be carried in and heated on the stove, so made it slow, as there wasn't any water in the house, it all had to be carried in from a pump. The garden produced potatoes and carrots that then were put in a dirt pit where they would keep all winter.

There were no bathrooms in the homes so when Saturday night came, everyone took turns taking a bath in a round tin tub. All the water had to be carried in and heated and then carried out again. The kitchen became the bathroom. There was no indoor toilets, only a outside toilet and we had to use catalogs for toilet paper. They were fine in the summer but in the winter it wasn't so good. They were rather cold and usually full of snow, to sit on one, you didn't spend much time there.

There wasn't much sickness other than colds. This was good because there was no doctor or no way to get to one in the winter.

There weren't many trees but some had trees around their home. In the summer it would get quite hot, but there seemed to be a breeze or a wind blowing to help cool it off. All the dry farms raised mostly grain and hay as their main crops. There was cattle, pigs, horses, and sheep being raised. There were many sheep herds pastured in the hills during the summer.

At one time there were four schools in the valley. There was many good programs put on by the schools. The Highland and Greentop had dance floors where dances were held on Saturday nights during the summer. In the winter, parties were held at family homes, pot luck lunch was enjoyed. There also was base ball games held on Saturday afternoons. Sometimes the families would get together and go up in the canyons for a picnic and visiting. There were always time to go places and do things, including visiting the neighbors. When cars came in the valley things changed.

On September 4, 1928, I married Charles Kerr Bailey, and we lived in a 3 room home. There we became the parents of five children, Dorothy, Ranae, Eldon, Ralph, and Larry. Then in November 1940, we moved to Clifton where I am still living and we had 2 more boys Steven and Dennis. They all graduated from High School here. Three went on missions, Eldon, Steven, and Dennis. They all are happily married and have families now, and good jobs. Four of the boys were in the service, 3 went in the Army and one now serving in the airforce.

Charles Kerr Bailey was born at Wellsville, Utah, September 4, 1897, the fifth child of James Richard and Ann Leishman Kerr Bailey. He was a farmer in

the Arbon Valley until 1940 when he and his family moved to Clifton. At Clifton he was a school bus driver for 26 years, retiring in 1967. He worked on the Clifton Sugar Beet Dump for 28 years. He was helping his wife do janitor work at the Clifton school at the time of his death. At the time of his death, he was an Elder in the Oxford Clifton Ward. He had been Sunday School superintendent in the Clifton Ward two different times, and worked in the Sunday School in the Arbon Ward. He had been a ward teacher since 1940. He was 73 at the time of his death.

It was on April 5, 1971 when I lost my husband so I have been alone for 8 years. As of April 10, 1979, I have 31 Grandchildren and 18 Great grandchildren.

Written by Ada Andersen Bailey

JAMES RICHARD BAILEY

James Richard Bailey, son of Charles Ramsden and Susannah Hawkins Bailey, was born February 26, 1867 in Wellsville, Cache County, Utah. His father, Charles Ramsden Bailey was born in Honley, Yorkshire, England, September 1, 1839. His mother, Susannah Hawkins was born in Kensington, England, May 8, 1847.

His father was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, having been converted in England about 1852. He sailed to America on the "Charles Buck," arriving in Salt Lake City, September 25, 1855. He moved to Wellsville, Utah in the fall of 1859. He believed in the principal of polygamy and married three women in the Logan Temple—Johannah Fredrika, Amanda Adamson, and Susannah Hawkins on November 7, 1863 and Hannah Jones, April 4, 1870. He was the father of 32 children 21 sons and 11 daughters. James was the oldest son and he had nine brothers and four sister.

James received his early schooling in Wellsville. He left school early in his life, as he started freighting at the age of 12. He drove freight wagons from Wellsville to various sections of the West. He drove through Arbon Valley, where, he said, the grass was up to the horses's belly. This gave him an idea where he would like to live when he was older.

He said that his freighting trips were long and hard, going only 30 to 40 miles a day, camping when there was grass and water.

James married Annie Kerr in the Logan Temple, June 11, 1890, having met and courted her at Aspen, Wyoming, where she had gone to cook for the loggers. Immediately after their marriage they moved to Huntsville, Utah, where he was employed laying tracks for the Five Points Railroad. After three months there, they moved to Bear River, Utah, where he worked on the Bear River canal system. They took

their only possession—a greased pig caught in a 4th of July contest in Hunstville.

They moved to Aspen, Wyoming where James helped get out logs for the sawmill as he had done before his marriage. They were there for two summers going back to Wellsville in the winters.

On June 21, 1892, James, John Bowen, Sam D. Davis, Edward H. Davis went into Arbon Valley to seek new homes. There was considerable snow in Knox Canyon and they could not tell whether there was water there or not, but later in the summer they found a good stream of water in the canyon and soon commenced to dig a canal to get water down into the valley.

James was one of the original pioneers to the valley. He applied for 160 acres of land under the Homestead Act, and in the spring of 1894 settled on his homestead. He had fixed a "dugout" for a house, having gotten there before his wife. However, when she saw it, she said: "I will not live in a hole," so he set up a tent, which served as a home for the first summer. They went back to Wellsville for the winter. The next spring sufficient logs were cut for a one-room log cabin. Later another room was added, and still later on a three-room frame house was built. The house was remodeled, adding two bedrooms and a sleeping porch.

Also, in the year 1894, James with D.J. Bowen and the Arbons (a few others) clubbed together and bought wire to fence each a small portion of land in order to seed wheat. D.J. Bowen had purchased an Osborne dropper, with which the grain was cut and hauled in wagons, as the grain was too short to bind. They secured a thresher from Samaria, which was brought down through Mine Canyon to the valley. This was used to thresh the grain that was raised that year. The crops were very meager.

In 1896 the crops were good and all of them together purchased a 10-foot header and there were just enough men who had remained to "tuff it out" to make up a crew. All the grain in the valley was cut by this header.

The winter of 1896-97 was very bad and a break did not come until April 10th. On April 7th there was the worst blizzard of the season.

A post office was established in 1898, with D.J. Bowen as postmaster. James took it from Brother Bowen (who had been postmaster for 1½ years) and he was the postmaster from 1899 to about 1903. Mrs. Tom Evans took it for a year when James was again appointed postmaster, which position he held until 1916. James built a shanty to house his post office. He also stocked grocery items for sale.

On August 19, 1900, a Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized in the valley, with 10 families and a few single men. D.J. Bowen was the first Presiding Elder, and James R. Bailey was the

first Sunday School superintendent, with Ed Davis and Joe Arbon as assistants.

By this time (1901) seven children had been born to James and Annie—Jane (Jennie) born January 6, 1891 at Wellsville; James, born October 1, 1892, (he died October 15, 1892); Susannah (Anna) born September 23, 1893 at Wellsville; Melvin, born November 24, 1895 at Wellsville; Charles born September 4, 1897 at Wellsville; Thomas born May 5, 1899 at Arbon, and Erma, January 29, 1901 at Arbon.

The first tragedy in the family occurred March 23, 1912 when Jennie, who had married Lawrence Gibbons, December 20, 1910, died during child birth. She and Lawrence planned to go to Malad for the birth, but she went into labor at their home in Arbon and by the time Dr. Ray from Malad could get out there she had **Author of Narrative** he had gone into convulsions and could not be saved. She was buried in the cemetery in Arbon. The snow was very deep and it was a major job to dig a grave.

In addition to the seven children referred to above, six more children were born to James and Annie—Elizabeth, born April 2, 1903 at Wellsville; Mary, born 28 February, 1905 at Logan; **Edna**, born September 8, 1906 at Samaria; Tressa, born in Arbon July 15, 1908; Merle, born July 20, 1910 at Arbon, and Earl born February 17, 1913.

James and Annie worked together trying to support their family. Cows were always milked, butter made and sold. There were chickens to supply eggs, so their living was pretty well made from the farm. In the summer a garden was grown, which also supplied the necessities of life. It seemed Annie could always set a table of good things to eat. She was known for her rice puddings, which were super. She fed a lot of people, and especially on Sundays after Sacrament Meeting. James was a sociable man and liked to visit. On Sundays members of the church from Pauline would come to the little church house and he would invariably invite them to dinner, most of the time unbeknown to Annie until they arrived.

James was a school trustee and he always insisted that his children attend school. Many of the children got certificates for being neither tardy nor absent during the school year. Winters were very bad most every year and snow would entirely cover the fences. The children would walk the 1½ miles when the weather was good, then Charles would drive them in a sleigh when it looked as if a blizzard was in the making. It was a hard deal to get children to school, but everyone of them was graduated from district school.

Every year after the canal was built (which brought the water down to the valley for irrigation purposes) the ditch had to be worked so water would not sink and waste. James was always present with his horses to help. He irrigated alfalfa and usually raised enough hay to feed his stock in the winter. By this

time, the boys were old enough to help hay, plow, and do all the jobs that had to be done on the farm.

James had good health, except for a hernia which bothered him. One day while on a leveler, which was drawn by several horses, he got deathly sick, so he unhitched the horses to let them go and started to crawl to the house, which was about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. Someone saw him and went after him in a buggy. He was taken to American Falls, where he was operated upon by Dr. Schultz. He had good health afterwards for many years.

James had many brothers and half-brothers who were noted for their singing, but he, having to work when so young, did not have the advantage to practice and sing in the group, and consequently, he couldn't sing as well. He loved music. His was one place in the valley that had an organ. This was played so much that the pedals came off. He then bought a Gulbransen player piano. Anna, Mary, Edna and Merle learned to play the piano and took their turns playing for church and other events in the Arbon Branch.

James was ordained a High Priest by Joseph F. Smith on October 31, 1915 in the Arbon Ward, Curlew Stake. He believed in the power of the Priesthood, and one time, along with Bishop Arbon, administered to a lady possessed of evil spirits. He always remembered that as a faith promoting experience, as the evil spirits were dispersed and the lady recovered. She is still living in 1979.

Every year, a trip was made to Brigham City, Utah for fruit and vegetables to be canned. It was common to get 20 bushels of peaches. She also canned plums, apples and every fruit that was available. These were canned in two-quart jars and usually there was enough to last until the trip was made again the next year. The mode of travel was a white-topped buggy, drawn by two horses.

James bought more land—a homestead his half-brother Cyrus had filed and settled on, and other land until his farm totaled 500 acres. Many times his wheat crop was frozen (seven years in a row) and very little grain was raised. Somehow the family survived and although we never had a lot of luxuries, we were able to have all we wanted to eat and nice clean clothes to wear.

During the fall of 1917 and winter of 1918, the flu was prevalent all over the country and thousands died. Arbon wasn't left out. Many families were hit. The James Bailey family was stricken, all but Erma and her father, and they had to be nurse and doctor. It was a terrible time for everyone because there were no anti-biotics or medicine to treat the victims. Seems it lasted three weeks before any improvement was seen in the patients. There was one death in Arbon—Raldo Wood. Schools were closed and no assemblies were held. (World War I ended)

Erma, who had married Park Lusk when he was home on furlough from the Army, April 18, 1918, and who was the mother of two children—James and Ralph—took pneumonia in the winter of 1922. She was so sick that she couldn't be moved to a hospital and she passed away February 24, 1922. This was a sad time for James and Annie. The winter was bad, lots of snow, and it was a task to dig a grave beside her sister Jennie's grave. Her funeral was held in the Pauline Church house. The trip to the cemetery was long and cold. Grandpa and Grandma Kerr and others came from Wellsville. The snow was drifted so that we couldn't see Uncle's Ren's house from the front windows.

In April, before the snow had melted, James had to take Annie to Pocatello to be with Stella, Melvin's wife, who was expecting a baby. On April 4, 1922, Lamond was born. She stayed about a week with Stella and poor dad had to take care of everything at the farm. Annie seemed to be indispensable. She was always called whenever sickness was present. Many Arbon babies were brought into this world by her. It seemed the doctor couldn't be present at the time needed, so she was summoned. There were never any complications with the mothers she assisted.

The water on his farm, supplied by a pump, was hard and unfit for washing purposes, so every week a trip was made to Brother Bowen's spring to get water. This was hauled in 50 gallon barrels. About 1924, another well was drilled and, the water was soft enough to use for laundry and culinary uses.

James took over the post office again in 1920 for about a year, then Mrs. Tom Evans was made postmistress. But in 1924 James again became postmaster, taking it from Mrs. Ellis Logan. It was kept in his home until 1928 when Mrs. John Bullock became the postmistress. The salary was very low, just the cancellation of the stamps and percent of the stamps sold. It was a good month if the salary reached \$30. Many farmers sold cream in Pocatello and sent it by parcel post, so that helped with the salary.

James and Annie had their first train trip in 1928. Their daughter, Mary with her husband Erin, and son Lowell, were living in Butte, Montana, where Erin was working in the Anaconda Mine office, so they, with Edna, visited Mary. James thought the trip was wonderful and enjoyed every minute of it. Many things along the way reminded him of his frieghting days.

The church members of the valley were called upon to give their views as to the building of a church house. All seemed to be in favor of contributing time, labor, and money, so a carpenter from Malad was hired and the building, which is still in use, was finished in 1928. James Bailey did his share on the building, and enjoyed going to church there for several years.

Earl, the youngest child of the family, was so ill he wasn't able to attend the dedication of the church building. He had married Aseneth Ramell from Tetonia, May 17, 1939. His illness worsened as time went on. He was hospitalized in Pocatello, and was in and out of the hospital until November 23, 1939, when he passed away. His funeral was held in the First Ward, Pocatello, Idaho. Samuel Mitton, a cousin (and noted musician) played the prelude and postlude music, as well as a musical selection (Mitton was married to Charles Ramsden's sister, Mary Ann.) Earl was buried in Mountain View cemetery in Pocatello.

On the 10th day of June, 1940, James and Annie celebrated their Golden Wedding in the church house. Many of their brothers, sisters, and other relatives came from Wellsville, Utah and other parts of the country, to share the joy of this great event. All the living children and their families attended.

After Earl's death, James decided he couldn't farm any longer, so he and Annie moved to Pocatello and turned the farm over to Soren and Merle. He decided to sell the farm to Melvin, which he did in March of 1941.

Both James and Annie worked at the Bishop's Storehouse, which was just across the street from their apartment (Fox Apartments). Both were complimented on their honest work and cleanliness.

Annie, who had had many bouts with gall bladder trouble, took terribly ill on May 27, 1946. She had done her laundry and while hanging it on the line became ill. Her doctor didn't think it necessary to hospitalize her. This attack was worse than any she had had before because the next evening May 28th around 5:30 she passed away. James had gone to the grocery store to get some ice cream that she wanted and when he returned she had expired. He never fully recovered from this shock. Annie was buried May 31, 1946.

Nancy Palmer Livingstone, who had worked with them at the storehouse, wanted to keep house for James, but he refused. However, later on they started keeping company and decided to marry, so on October 15, 1946 they were married in the Idaho Falls Temple. Not long after their marriage, James was working at the storehouse when he fell off the steps and broke his hip. This laid him up for a time, but he fully recovered.

Nancy owned a house on Yellowstone Avenue and in May of 1947 they moved out there. He would go to Arbon to visit whenever the opportunity came. He took care of the elevator at the Arbon's during harvest in 1947, and enjoyed his work.

In June of 1948, he spent some time with Edna in Arbon, as he loved to be around his granddaughter JoAnn. A lot of odd jobs were done by him. After going back to Pocatello, he became ill and a growth

developed in his groin. He was admitted to the General Hospital in Pocatello where he passed away July 12, 1948, and was buried in Mountain View Cemetery, July 15th.

Written by Edna Bailey Arbon

LORENZO H. BAILEY

Three older brothers, John, James and Charles, were the first Baileys to come to Arbon Valley.

Lorenzo joined them at the age of 16, to help clear ground and establish a homestead. This was about 1895—and he filed on his brothers Johns' homestead when he became of age—also filed a quarter section under the Dessert Act.

Lorenzo H. Bailey and Agnes C. married on February 27, 1903 in the LDS Temple. They traveled by horse what was then called Bannock Valley in April 1903. Lorenzo had already homesteaded on some land near the main road through the Valley—near the Jim Bailey farm. They started out with a small farm, later acquiring more farming and pasture land. (A square mile) Their first home was a small two room log house—they later added two more rooms and covered them with siding. There was no electricity or plumbing, used a windmill for their water and had an out-house in place of a bathroom. Eight children were born to them in this home (3 boys and 5 girls). They moved from this location to the former Dalton property, 1 mile west and 1 mile south, in 1921. There was a larger and nicer home here, also a beautiful yard after Chola planted flowers and yellow rose bushes. Also it had an orchard with apple, plum and cherry trees, currant and gooseberry bushes. They always planted a huge garden each year as this place was irrigated with water coming from Knox Canyon to the west. Their last boy and girl were born here (10 children in all, 6 girls and 4 boys.)

Wheat and hay were planted on this farm to feed the large herds of cattle and sheep they raised. Also acquired grazing land on the West mountains. The Baileys raised chickens, turkeys, pigs and usually milked from 10 to 35 head of cows. Separated this milk and had cream to make the butter the family used and also sold butter to A. Castelana and Sons grocery store in Pocatello, Idaho. Sold 75 to 150 lbs. of butter per week—the neighbors would get together and take turns hauling this produce to Pocatello and then bring back groceries for everyone. This trip would take 3 to 4 days by horse and buggy. Mother and older girls (Melba and Reta) would buy fabric in Pocatello and sew all the clothing for the family on the Singer sewing machine Dad bought when they were first married. (This is still in our possession). Dad would buy a load of flour and enough groceries in the fall of the year to last the family all winter, as we were

Charles filed on a portion of the land claimed herein.