★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★ GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY EDITION ★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

Printed & Published in Muleshoe, Texas

Muleshoe: 1913 - 1963 -- A Pageant of Progress

By J. P. HALL

If we could stand on some sandhill south of Muleshoe and see pass before us a long parade of the men and women who have lived in the Muleshoe area from the beginning of time to our own day, we would see a colorful pageant of progress.

Of course, we can never see such a parade, because the years and many of the people of long ago are passed and gone. But the story of what they did lives after them and on this occasion of Muleshoe's 50th anniversary, we assemble our own parade. Let us watch the parade go by as compiled in the pages of The Journal's special anniversary edition.

First came prehistoric people of the stone age — small bands hunting now-extinct beasts with flint weapons, followed by the Indians, Comanche, Apache and Kiowa; early Spanish explorers, Spanish and Mexican traders, buffalo hunters, cowboys and plainsmen, Texas Rangers, land company and railroad excursionists, then settlers and ultimately the organizers of Muleshoe and Bailey County.

During this time transportation developed from the most primitive means possible — foot, as the pre-horse Indians were forced to travel, to horse, wagon, stage coach, hack, train, then auto, airplane and jet.

The wind and water have been used to turn the wheels of progress here. Just as wind was used for windmill power yesterday, so is water used today to irrigate this rich land and to make electricity for industry of tomorrow.

How quickly the parade has passed. . . .it has been just 50 years since men founded Muleshoe; but hundreds of years have passed since men first did all their labor by the strength of their hands until our day when tireless machines turn endlessly to do much of our work for us.

The same treasures of rich soil, temperate climate, underground water, perhaps oil and gas, as well as ancient artifacts, lie hidden within the bounds of this our High Plains land. The Muleshoe area holds the assets for continued progress for today and tomorrow not only in the ranching and agricultural fields but in the business and industrial realms of commerce.

THE MULESHOE STORY

The Muleshoe story must turn back the pages of history to its forebearers, the Muleshoe Ranch and the YL Ranch, which were both carved in 1902 from their progenitor, the giant XIT Ranch which had sprawled across ten West Texas counties since 1885.

The Muleshoe Ranch including the YL land, through it's procreators, E. K. Warren & Sons and the Pecos & Northern Texas Railway Company, laid the foundation for the settlement of this part of the county and ultimately provided the townsite for Muleshoe, the county's only incorporated town.

The city of Muleshoe is a part and covers most of sections 39, 40, and 54 of Block Y of the Muleshoe Ranch. This land was secured from E. K. Warren by warranty deed dated September 29, 1913, by Pecos & Northern Texas Railway Company. Surveying started as early as January 1907 for the Muleshoe trackage, a milestone in the line that closed the gap with the shortest train route between the Gulf of Mexico and Pacific Coast.

Muleshoe is the county seat of Bailey County, which on August 21, 1876 along with 53 other counties, was created from Bexar Territory by act of the Texas Legislature. It was attached for judicial purposes to Baylor, Hale, and finally Castro counties until 1918, when it became an officially organized county.

The original Muleshoe Ranch lands made a continuous strip some six miles wide and 30 miles long across northern Bailey County. When subdivided they included Blocks Z, X, and Y of the Bovina Cattle Company land and Block W of the YL Ranch.

This same strip of land of the Muleshoe Ranch had been a part of the Spring Lake and its YL camp, as well as the Bovina and Yellowhouse divisions of the XIT. Part of the XIT fence is still to be found in the sandhills south of Muleshoe. That fence line runs east, from the north side of the Janes Ranch, westward through the sandhills to directly south of the Bailey County park site landmark, dedicated to Peter James Bailey for whom the county was named.

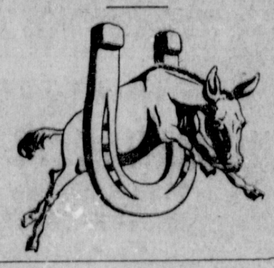
To trace the Muleshoe Ranch history, records return to September 1902, when the Bovina Cattle Company, a partnership firm composed of R. D. Gage, F. W. Johnson, Thomas Houghlan, and W. D. Johnson, paid $85,388 for 41,044 acres of XIT Syndicate land to the Capitol Freehold Land and Investment Company. This was about $2.80 per acre. On the same day they also bought another tract of 84,634 acres for $174.18 totaling some 125,679 acres of land out of what was known as Blackwater and South Alamouche pastures.

The Bovina Cattle Company used the mule shoe (U —) as its brand. This brand was registered December 4, 1903, and the record shows it with the open end at the top, leaning to the left. It was used on the left shoulder or left side of the animal. The brand was transferred to E. K. Warren & Sons on November 1, 1907, then to W. F.Moss in 1954.

Several versions of the naming of the Muleshoe Ranch include probably the most accurate story as related by W. R. Krammer and George A.Lackey.

After Warren acquired th eland they wanted to give the ranch a name; while walking along, discussing the matter, one of the men with Warren picked up an old rusty mule shoe. It was decided then to call it the Mule-

See PROGRESS, Page 4



Published by
The Muleshoe Publishing Co.
Publishers of
Bailey County Journal
and
The Muleshoe Journal

Bailey County Journal

"The Community of Opportunity — Where Water Makes the Difference."

VOLUME I, NUMBER 9 | 70 PAGES | Published Every Sunday At Muleshoe, Bailey County, Texas | SUNDAY JUNE 30, 1963

MULESHOE TEMPERATURES
Compiled by
R. J. Klump, Official U. S.
Weather Observer

	Hi	Low
June 26	90	62
June 27	90	65
June 28	99	62
June 29	93	63

Muleshoe Marks 50th Anniversary

Ray's 'Ritin'

By RAY MARTIN

Everybody around these parts is getting in the antique mood, so I've joined the parade, too. In fact, I was already antique before the celebration came along.

And nearly everybody has come up with a pioneer picture, so again I want to be in the swim; I got me a pioneer picture too. (You can see it in this column). Since this is Muleshoe and since this issue is looking backward a half century, I figured the best kind of a picture to use would be one featuring both the mule and old-times. Thus the picture. The Mules (their names were Rock and Allen) are perfect emblems for Muleshoe. The one-row cultivator and the garb of the man whom the mules were leading, are of pioneer vintage. As I said, this is about the most appropriate picture I could find for golden anniversary art for Ray's 'Ritin'.

I've seen quite a few of these pioneer celebrations come and go, and celebrations do. Some were good, some were bad and some were just in-between. There was the time in Ardmore, for instance, when that town observed its 50th anniversary several years ago. Theme was a huge outdoor stage topped by a CCC muscleman in a loin cloth standing atop a 20-foot man-made mountain. This character, who represented the Universe, stood stirring a huge iron pot. On the back side away from the audience, stage hands continued to feed in old-fashioned colored tableau powder as the muscleman stirred the melting

See RAY'S Page 6

CHECK FROM ESA — Muleshoe's ESA sorority is presenting a handsome $2,000 check to the credit of the Bailey County Library building fund. Here Mrs. Charles Lewis ESA treasurer, hands the check to Norman Thomas at Muleshoe State Bank as Mrs. Kenneth Precure, retiring president and Pat Bobo, of the Muleshoe Library board watch. (Journal Photo & Engrav.)

We Present Our Biggest Edition Ever

The Journal staff is proud of the 50th Anniversary Edition, and there are a few facts we would like for all our readers to know. This issue is the largest and the only special informal historical edition.

Additional copies of the Golden Anniversary Edition are available at The Journal office for 50 cents each while they last.

We are sorry some stories and pictures were left out. The cooperation of so many is greatly appreciated, and we hope to hear from still others, but we had to have a stopping place and time

See EDITION, Page 6

Downtown Gun Fight Planned for Jubilee

Muleshoe will be "shot up" next Wednesday night when one of the most unusual organizations in West Texas will come to town and stage a running gun battle smack in the middle of Main Street.

It's all a part of the Chamber of Commerce sponsored Golden Anniversary celebration of Muleshoe. The show will be put on at 8:30 p.m. Wednesday by the Terry County Rangers, rated as one of the top clubs of its kind in Texas, according to Roy Davis, Chamber manager.

The group has appeared before many organization with their demonstrations on gunslinging, marksmanship and speed. They include the March of Dimes shows at Austin and Amarillo.

Among the gunslingers who will be here are Tommy Hook, southwestern champion (fast draw) and his brother, Elvis Hook, winner of the Billy the Kid trophy. Also here for the show will be Gene McWilliams, Texas team champion and vice-president of the Texas Fast Draw association. He

See FIGHT, Page 4

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

SUNDAY, JUNE 30

Ministers asked to talk on "Our Heritage", a tribute to area pioneers.

MONDAY, July 1

Booster tour, sponsored by Muleshoe Jaycees, to towns and communities within a 30-mile radius, leaving courthouse square at 8 a.m.

Street activities, downtown Muleshoe, originating at speakers' platform, Main and Ave. B. Events include interviews with old-timers, Music, demonstrations, etc.

Music by local band, starting at 6:30 p.m.

"Jubilee Sales" at all Muleshoe stores, offering especially attractive prices on all merchandise.

Art club to present sidewalk demonstrations.

TUESDAY, JULY 2

Stores continue "Jubilee Days" sales events.

Interviews, entertainment, singers and demonstrations continue from speakers' stand.

Local band to play at 6:30 p.m.

Art club to continue sidewalk demonstrations.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3

"Jubilee Days" sales to continue at local stores.

Interviews, Music and demonstrations again to take place at speakers' stand on Main Street.

Art club to continue sidewalk demonstrations.

Pioneers' Reception at C&H Chevrolet showrooms, starting at 1 p.m., Vera Engelking, chairman. (Sponsored by Bailey Co. Historical Survey Committee.)

Local band to play at 6:30 p.m.

ESA sorority to auction "Muleshoe home-grown beef on the hoof", starting at 7:30 p.m. (Proceeds to go to library building funds)

Judging of Jaycee-sponsored beard-growing contest with ESA sorority members, dressed in Gay '90's costumes, to be judged 8 p.m. (Winners not to be announced until following night)

Old-fashioned gun battle on Main Street, starting at 3:30 p.m., put on by the famous Terry County Rangers, including "fast-draw" demonstrations (a one-hour show)

Square dance demonstration with Bob Glass as caller, starting at 9:30 p.m. with Muleshoe and area clubs invited to take part.

THURSDAY, JULY 4

"Bells for Freedom" to ring 4 minutes at 1 p.m., sponsored by Muleshoe Study Club

Old-fashioned picnic supper, starting at 5 p.m., Bring you own supper. (Benny Douglass Stadium)

Naming of winners in Jaycees' beard-growing contest.

Ceremonies honoring pioneers.

Third annual talent contest with $500 in cash prizes offered winners. Fireworks display, presented by Muleshoe Fire Department.

It was back in 1913 that E. K. Warren dedicated a plot of ground for a railroad townsite, which became the starting point of Muleshoe's history.

The Golden Anniversary is under way. Muleshoe — and the area — are recounting some of the many interesting experiences that have gone into the 50-year span from 1913 to 1963.

Actually the event got under way yesterday when "Jubilee Days" started and a speakers' platform was rolled onto Main street at Avune B. for a stage for the celebration.

And on the highways, motorists were stopped at a roadblock and were handed a prospectus telling about Muleshoe and offering coupons good for free coffee at Muleshoe restaurants and drug stores. FHA girls from Muleshoe served as hostesses for the stops.

Then today, Muleshoe ministers have been asked to speak on "Our Heritage," stressing pioneers' part in the development of West Texas.

Saturday also marked the start of downtown entertainment. A local band is presenting nightly concerts at the downtown center.

Monday is to be a full one for the area. Muleshoe Jaycees will lead a tour of towns and communities within 30 miles of Muleshoe, with Rufus II, the Jaycee's mascot, making the trip.

Muleshoe merchants are offering especially attractive prices to area shoppers in "Jubilee Days"

See ANNIVERSARY, Page 4

Special School Set for Latins

Muleshoe schools will hold a special summer school, starting Monday, for first-graders who do not speak English, Neal Dillman, superintendent, announced Friday. The classes will end August 23.

The classes, to be held from 8 until 11 a.m., Monday through Friday, are aimed at "helping non-English speaking children to speak English words sufficiently well to permit them to enter the first grade next September," school officials explained.

All classes will be held at Mary DeShazo elementary school, and instruction is free. Teacher will be Katherine Sanders.

Children, to enrol, must be 6 years old on or before September 1, and will be required to show a birth certificate before being enroled.

Thanks Extended To Contributors

The Journal's anniversary special edition is the handiwork of many people deserving credit but, because of limited space, it is not possible to acknowledge each one by name here.

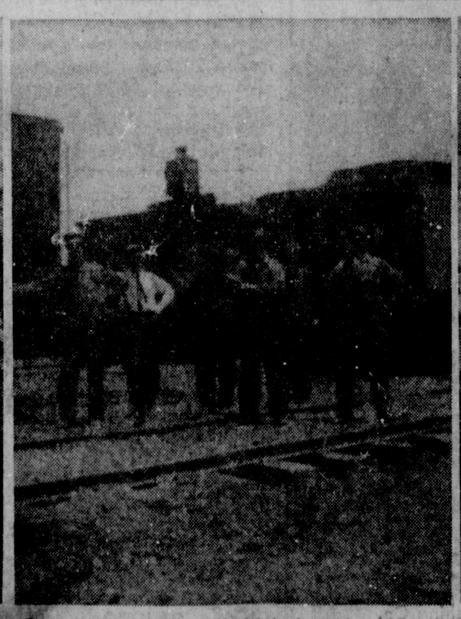
However, this paper acknowledges the cooperation of Mrs. C. R. Stevens in making her information and material available to The Journal. Her "History of Bailey County, Texas" was completed after two years work in August 1939 to satisfy requirements for her M. A. degree in history at Texas Technological College, Lubbock.

Roy and Thelma Walker Stevens moved to Muleshoe from Clyde in August 1932, when he assumed duties as principal, coach and science teacher at Muleshoe High School. Mrs. Stevens taught in elementary school here. Stevens, in addition to coaching the 1938 football squad to victory, wrote his own master's thesis of a "Survey and Proposed Plan of Education for Bailey County."

The Stevens now reside at 118 E. 19th, Littlefield, where he is Lamb County's Superintendent of schools. They previously moved from Muleshoe to Amherst in 1939, to Wichita Falls, then to Littlefield.

Stevens told The Journal that

See THANKS, Page 4



THIS IS THE MULESHOE STORY — These three pictures spell out Muleshoe's early days. At far left is Muleshoe Ranch headquarters with foreman's home, cookhouse and windmill. (Note old-fashioned wooden water tank.) Center picture shows first trains arriving at Muleshoe depot. J. H. Engram, fourth from left, is only person identified. At far right is Main Street, Muleshoe, March 28, 1925 when a drawing was held for a Ford touring car, won by Mrs. Otto Treider and given by M. P. Smith whose store is in left foreground. (Note mule team tied to telephone pole at right)

Far Cry from Original Telephone Service is Today's 'ESA' System

When did telephone servic start in Muleshoe? General Telephone Co. was unable to answer that question, but around March 1, 1924, R. R. Hendricks and Associates purchased the Littlefield Telephone System. It is our understanding that the Hendricks were probably operating the Muleshoe system at the same time.

By 1926 the Hendricks group was operating as the Panhandle Telephone Company which was providing service to several area cities including Littlefield, Anton, Shallowater, Bledsoe, Amherst, Sudan, Lehman, and Muleshoe.

On July 1, 1926, the Panhandle Telephone Company interests were acquired by State Telephone Company of Texas, and five years later that company was merged with Standard Telephone of Texas to form Southwestern Associated Telephone Company, a subsidiary of the General Telephone System.

At the end of 1930, there were 94 telephones in operation in Muleshoe, and two years later the total had dropped off to 75. from that point the number of phones began a gradual rise, to 755 in 1940, then 214 by 1945. In the five year post-war period following 1945 Muleshoe's telephone "population" recorded an increase of over 150 per cent, totalling 550 at the end of 1950.

By 1953, approximately 800 phones were in use locally, and ten years later, in April of this year, General had installed phone number 2,000 in Muleshoe. Local combination man G. W. Chapman performed the honors in the Stan Barrett residence.

Back in 1951, the city's telephone history reached a milestone with the installation of a modern dial system. General's central office building, loacated at 205 Avenue C, currently houses 1250 lines of Automatic Electric, step-by-step switching equipment. Additional outside facilities are scheduled for construction in the northeast and southwest portions of town during 1963.

An important new convenience, called Extended Area Service (EAS) came into existence in the Muleshoe area in December of 1959. At that time EAS circuits were established between Muleshoe and Lazbuddie; and Muleshoe to Needmore, enabling local phone customers to dial numbers in both outlying communities direct without a toll charge.

Similarly, Lazbuddie and Needmore phone users could dial Muleshoe numbers direct. Lariat joined the Muleshoe EAS network approximately one year later.

Additional EAS circuits have been installed between Muleshoe and the three communities involved since the original plan was initiated. There are now five EAS circuits from Muleshoe to Lariat; six from the city of Lazbuddie; and three circuits were added recently between Muleshoe and Needmore, bringing the number of EAS circuits to seven.

Aside from Chapman, a veteran of 16 years with General, other local telephone employees are G. D. Kennemer, installer repairman; and Merlyn Neel, central office repairman.

R. E. "Bob" Saunders is manager of General's Littlefield District, which includes Muleshoe and 11 other area towns.

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19 YEARS
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Margaret Garza
Try Our New Venus Cut
MULESHOE BEAUTY SALON

Kappa Kappa Iota Shown

By MABEL LAUGHLIN and OLA B. JONES

Kappa Kappa Iota is a social sorority for women who are interested in promoting friendship among teachers, and persons within the teaching profession.

In the beginning a group of teachers met and organized the Order of the Blue Violet in Oklahoma. As the membership increased, the name was changed to Kappa Kappa Iota and national status was acquired.

Mrs. Myra Ann Wallace, who is co-chairman of the National Convention, founded Kappa Kappa Iota in Texas. At present there are 46 conclaves, with an approximated membership of 1,000.

The Lubbock Conclave organized Iota at Muleshoe in 1955 in the home of Beatrice Blackburn. There were 16 charter members and Mary B. Obenhaus was the first president. The other past presidents are Ola B. Jones, Elizabeth Watson, Juanita Kirk, Margaret Slemmons, Joylene Costen, and Lena Hawkins.

Iota has a membership of 17 at the present. The meetings are held each third Thursday, September through May. The current officers are: Mabel Laughlin, president; Blanche Johnson, vice-president; and Esther Marie Dillman, treasurer.

May 4, 1933 - Journal

Neil Rockey says he has a son that plays the piano like Paderewski. He uses both hands.

1932

MULESHOE GETS PARK DEED SWIMMING POOL OPENS

When it's summer time, it's swimming time, and the Muleshoe swimming pool is to be opened to the public Saturday, May 28, according to announcement made by Mrs. R. L. Faulkner, proprietor.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE — Back when M. P. Smith opened his store in Muleshoe, along with the Post Office, the store was indeed a general store. It was necessary for the merchant to have in stock most of the items needed in the household as well as nails, bolts, claw hammers, sewing necessities and other items the pioneer needed. Remember the days when crackers came in a barrell, dry beans, too, and when bologna and sausage hung from the ceiling in the building? These were the days when M. P. Smith's General Store was the shopping center for Muleshoe.

First Merchant, M. P. Smith, 81, Recalls Early Days in Muleshoe

(Editor's Note: M. P. Smith now lives at 302 East Turnbull Drive, Oklahoma City 10, Okla., and is enjoying his 81st year. He has written The Journal of some facts about the early days of Muleshoe, of which he authenticates with dates and interesting incidents. His was the first mercantile store in Muleshoe.)

By M. P. SMITH

When Ochiltree County School land was offered for bids, I was in the mercantile business in Goodnight. Four men from there bid in league 206 early in 1913. I traded my business for the other interests in the land.

I was acquainted with the Janes brothers, who with the Coldren Land Company of Kansas City and the Santa Fe Railroad, had staked and laid out the town of Janes. They offered me a business and residence lots if I would put in a business there. The railroad grade was built through to Farwell and a switch track was graded for Janes.

The Old Hotel building was moved from Old Hurley to Janes. After they reached the sand the building was so heavy they sawed it into half-way of the length and made two buildings of it. They set them side by side and had two rooms.

On July 18, 1913, we landed in Bovina with our household goods, a cow, horse and buggy and over $800 worth of groceries. We were moved by wagon to Janes and occupied the north side of the old hotel building. The Janes brothers had built a small building about 18 feet by 24 feet for a bank. These building were all of Janes, Texas. The sand was so deep cars could hardly get in there.

The (Muleshoe) townsite people kept telling me to wait about building until they gave the word. So about October they had laid out the townsite of Muleshoe and we selected our lots, made a contract with E. R. Hart to furnish material and build the store. The 24 x 60 foot building was finished in early November 1913. We moved from Janes a few days later, cut off some rooms and lived in the back of the store until early spring. At that time we moved into a four room residence that E. K. Warren and Sons moved from north of Friona. We lived there until we built our home a block south of the courthouse and west across on the corner from the present Methodist church.

Coldren Land Company owned the church building, moved it from Old Hurley to three blocks east of the first Blackwater Bank building. It was used for school as well as church services, until the first school building was built.

The first Methodist Sunday School was held in the depot in early 1914. Albert Gaede and family, Mrs. John Wilterding and daughter Dottie, Mrs. E. R. Hart and son Bill, and my family were the first Muleshoe Methodist congregational organization.

On April 21, 1914, our second daughter was born. She is now Mrs. Doris Douglas of Guthrie, Okla. Our older daughter Maurine (then three years old) was the first child to live in Muleshoe and Doris was the first one born in Muleshoe.

A. J. Tays, who ran the hotel at Janes, moved with the building to Muleshoe. W. B. Gwyn was the next family to move to town. Gwyn had helped build the railroad grade and lived in a tent as the work progressed.

The Muleshoe post office was established in 1914. I don't remember exactly who was postmaster until sometime in 1919, he resigned and E. E. Hagler was appointed and served less than one year. Mrs. Carles succeeded Hagler and served until 1935.

I could talk to you about Muleshoe better than I can write. . . .

(The Journal thinks Mr. Smith is a fine historian and writer too and hopes he will come to "talk to us about Mueshoe's early days "IN " Muleshoe soon.)

1938 UNIFORM — Irvin St. Clair is pictured here in a Boy Scout uniform quite different from the ones of today. Notice the bloused trousers and high boots with the old styled cavalry hat. St. Clair was a member of Scout troup 20 and attained the rank of Eagle. He was an active member for five years and has helped sponsor the work all through the years. He is presently a member of the District Executive Board. He was 13 years old when this picture was made.

The first successful parachute descent was made in 1797 by Jacques Gernerin who dropped 3,000 feet from a balloon.

SHOP MULESHOE FIRST

Ceremony Read In Vaughn Home

The home of Judge and Mrs. Joe Vaughn, 113 West Third Street Muleshoe, was the scene Saturday night, June 22, for the beautiful informal doublering ceremony which united in marriage Miss Laquinna Stone and Bob Heath. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stone, formerly of Muleshoe, now residing in Lubbock, and the bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robbie Heath, Abernathy.

Miss Stone was attired in a white knit, street-length suit trimmed in pastel blue, with black patent leather pumps.Her chosen colors were also carried out in the white family Bible which she carried during the ceremony. Her only attendant was her cousin, Miss Gwen Roberts, Muleshoe. Alva Stone, brother of the bride, served as best man for the occasion.

After the wedding ceremony, which was performed by the bride's maternal grandfather, Judge Joe Vaughn, a reception was held in the Vaughn home for the group of close friends and relatives who attended. The table was covered with a white crocheted table cloth belonging to the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Aday.

Out-of-town guests for the occasion included the bride's parents and brother, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stone and Alva, and the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robbie Heath.

The couple will make their home in Abernathy where the groom is engaged in irrigation pump business. The new Mrs. Heath will commute daily to Lubbock where she is employed by Interstate Finance Company.

Scout Troop 634 On Camping Trip

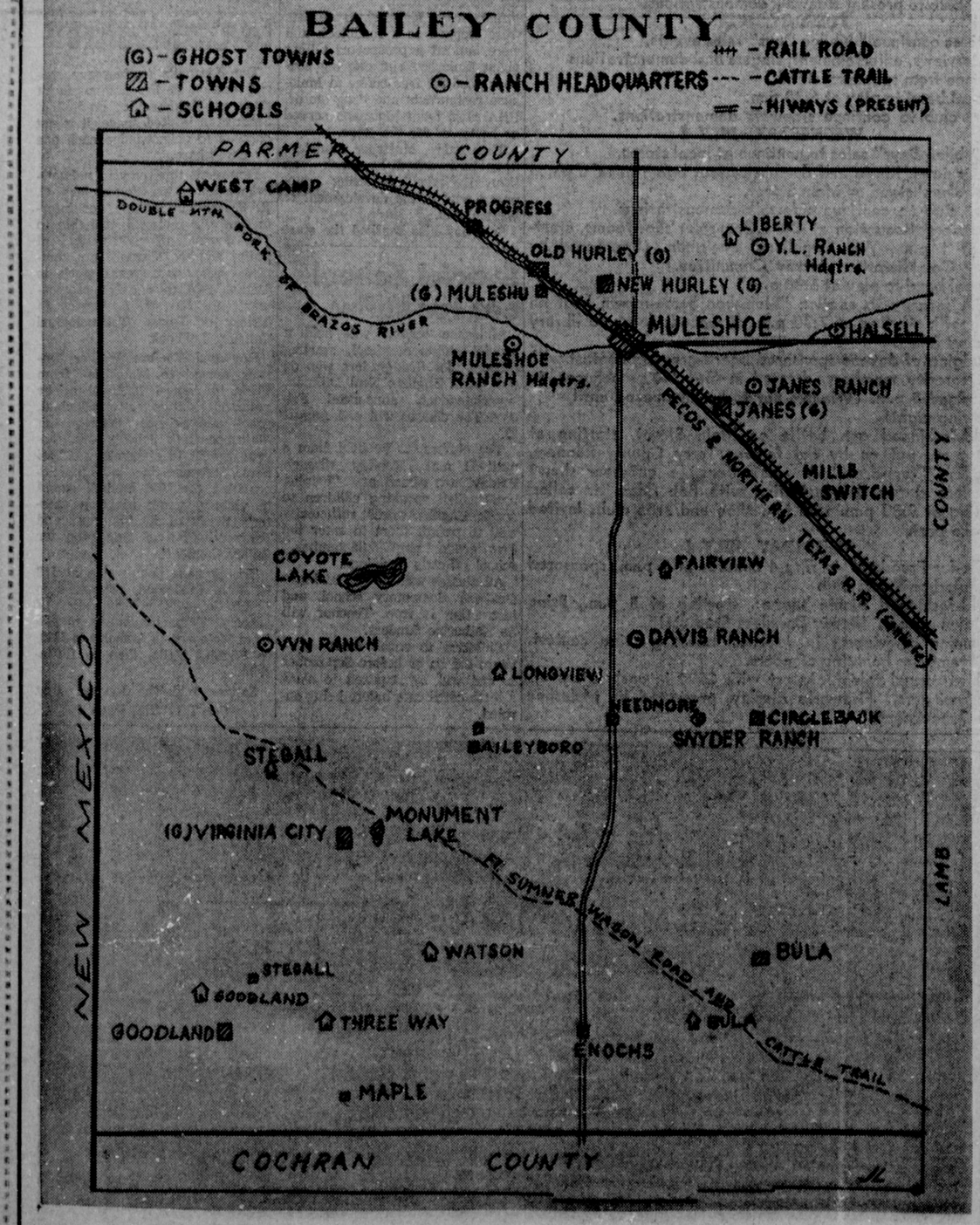
Boy Scout Troop 634 left Muleshoe last Sunday morning for an outing at Tres Ritos, N. M.

Boys going are: Anthony Rundell, Curtis Timmons, Johnny Rainey, Eddy Millen, Joe La Rue, Royce Harris, Andy King, Walter Deeny, Bobby Copeland, Alfred Bleeker, Richard Alsup and David Alsup. The were accompanied by Vernon Bleeker, Bob Copeland, and JimBellar.

Bleeker and Copeland returned Sunday night while Bellar remained with the boys.

They are to return this weekend.

More than 1,000 songs and nearly 50 plays were written or coauthored by Otto Harbach, who died this year at the age of 89.



Courtesy Muleshoe Publishing Co.

WHEN THE GOING GETS ROUGH
When you suffer a serious loss . . . when the going gets rough . . . it's then that our services to you, as our client, become a really meaningful part of your insurance protection. You can count on us to be in your corner . . . to help with claims problems and other difficulties connected with your loss . . . to look after your interests.
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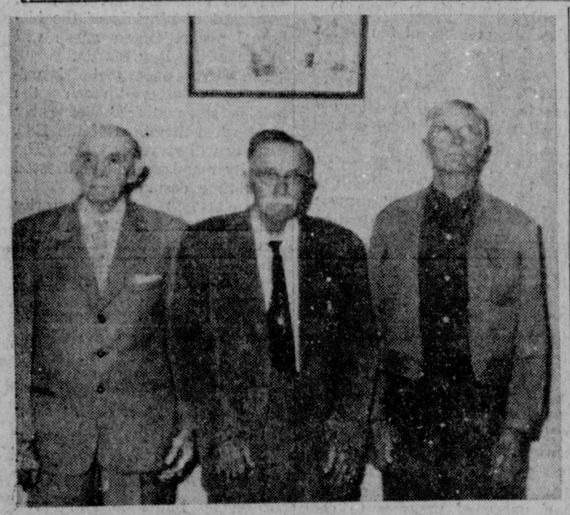
19th & Clovis Road
Bill and Margaret Collins
Serving Good Food in Muleshoe
1933 -- 1963

ANTALOPE HUNT IN 1911 — These sporting gunmen Muleshoe men shown are Harry Wilterding, Clyde Johnshow off their kill for an early-day photographer. The son and Hi Bearden, far right.

SPRING OF 1912 — Five miles west of Muleshoe in the spring of 1912 these three teams were laying Muleshoe's first rails. (Left to right) are pictured Harold Mardis, Harry Wilterding, Russell Bearden, Chester Brunk, Hi Bearden, W. M. Kelley and Paul Black. (Photo courtesy Russell Bearden, Journal Engraving)



EARLY OFFICERS — R. J. Klump, B. E. Chaney, and H. H. Carlyle, pictured here, were early officers of the Muleshoe Farm Loan Association, now the Federal Land Bank Association of Muleshoe. This picture was taken in the local office Saturday afternoon, June 1, 1963. (Journal Photo & Engraving)

Bill Clayton Named Speaker

Bill Clayton, Springlake, Representative of the 91st District will speak to the Bailey County Farm Bureau Women's Committee at their quarterly luncheon. The luncheon meeting will be held at Paul's Restaurant at 1 p.m., Tuesday, July 2.

"Those who have observed Mr. Clayton's freshman year in the Texas legislature will agree that he has served this area well with his representation. The members of the Women's Committee are pleased that he will be able to speak to them at this meeting. They tried to obtain him for their April meeing but were unable to presuade Mr.Clayton that a speaking engagement was more important than his elected job of representing the people in Austin. He should be able to brief the ladies on the past session of the legislature and will also discuss ways that women can aid their representatives in passage of effective legislation," Mrs. Morris McKillip said.

All area women are invited to attend this luncheon meeting, she added.

Poetry or Politics

The following is a letter that T. L. Snyder received from one of the other commissioners, F. J. Axe, inviting him to attend a birthday dinner.

Mr. T. L. Snyder:

On Sunday, July 25 this world will have been burdened with me 37 years. I am asking all the old Court to dine with me on that day. Be here by noon — Read the following and decide if I am better at politics or poetry.

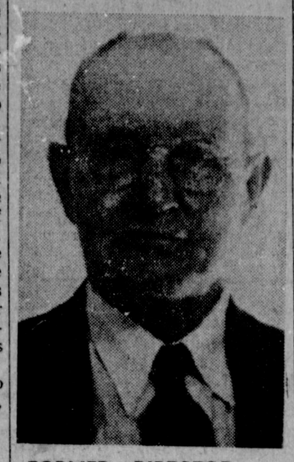
We have decided just fur sport
To have a meeting of our old Court
We want McCormick of No. 1
To be on hand and "jine" the fun
And T. L. Snyder of No. 2
Without a doubt, we sure want you
F. R. Metcalf of No. 4
Come be with us, one time more
Mark Cowsart with his smile so sweet
We want here to talk and eat
To make complete our little band
Our old Judge Kerr must be on hand
So one and all come dine with me,
Old F. J. Axe of No. 3.

SHOP MULESHOE FIRST

1932 Journal Auto License Will Be Colors of State University

Motor vehicles registered in Texas in 1933 will carry colors of the University of Texas and Tex-Agricultural and Mechanical College. Passenger automobile license plates will be gold and white; plates on trucks will be red and white.

Color selections were announced by the Texas Highway Commission.



FORMER DIRECTOR — Hiram Bearden came with his family to Bailey County in 1908 and was a early director of the Muleshoe Farm Loan Association.

PRESENT DAY CITIZENS — In an earlier day, are top left to right, D. E. McKendree, Ray Griffiths and Mrs. Griffiths. Bottom left to right, Clifton, Hattie Ray and Unice Griffiths, children of the Ray Griffiths. Herb was just the twinkle in his father's eye.

WE WILL BE
CLOSED
JULY 4
MULESHOE STATE BANK
FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Settlers Came From Nebraska In Summer 1907

By MRS. MAJOR WOOD

In the summer of 1907 a group from Salem, Neb., came to Texas and bought land in the "new frontier." Among those buying land were Lee Snyder, Dock Snyder, Hiram Rantsma, Henry Stitser and Will Grush. Bob Morse, who was living at West Camp, met the train at Farwell. He was driving a Reo bus to take the excursioners to view the land.

On December 23, 1907, the T. L. (Lee) Snyder family had a sale in Nebraska and loaded a railraod car with the rest of their belongings. Lee, his eldest son, Earl, along with Jim Snyder and Elmer Grush came with the cars and built barns on the Lee Snyder and Stitzer places.

On January 28 ,1908, the wives and children landed at their new homes. They lived in a barn until a house could be built. The lumber had to be hauled by wagon team from Bovina.

It didn't take long for the Jim Snyder and Elmer Grush families to get homesick and return to Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Lee Snyder and four sons, Earl, Carl, Vernice, and Frank remained. On May 2, 1908, Mrs. Snyder presented her husband with their first daughter, Mary, the first baby born in Bailey County, then unorganized.

Lee Snyder was Bailey County's first commissioner. Since there was no courthouse here, he had to go to Dimmitt. He often rode to Bovina with the mailman, caught a train to Summerfield, and rode the rest of the way with another mailman. Even when he drove to Dimmitt, it took one day to go and one day to come back. His pay was $3 a day while the court was in session, but he had no traveling expenses.

The firstmail came to Farwell and was picked up whenever anyone could get there. Then the people hired Joshua Blocher to bring the mail to Hurley once a week. Finally the government put a post office at Hurley .Then they paid Blocher to bring it two or three times a week. He rode a bicycle or a horse to Farwell. Later, Mrs. Bunk carried the mail, going with horse and buggy to Bovina three times a week. During the winter, Mrs. Snyder had a hot soapstone ready for her when she got there, which she reheated at Bovina for the return trip, exchanging it for a hot one on the way home at the Snyders.

Many of the settlers would take their dinner on Sunday and meet at someone's home. Joshua Blocher, a bachelor, couldn't seem to fit in with this group, so he dubbed them "The Kings Row." They were known from then on as the King Row Bunch. Some of the families in that group were the Snyders, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Wellsondt, Loui Wellsondt, the two Kurg brothers, Ernest and Godfrey and their sister, Millie; the T. M. Morse family including Bob, Chunkie, and Edith; Mr. and Mrs. Don Carles and their daughters, Helen and Irene; Miss Clara Kelley, Max and Myrtle Miller, Waite Miller, Clarance Milligan, and Burt Hubbler.

When the railroad came through in 1914, it missed the town completely. The town was then moved to the railroad at Blondie Puckett's place, and was called new Hurley.

The first cannery in Bailey County was along the railroad in Hurley. Among the workers were the Snyders, Guptons, Carles, and Miss Gladys Coventry. They canned vegetables grown on the irrigated land and sold it under the "Hurley Best" brand.

No one was without jellies and fruit even though the new orchards had not begun to yield. They hitched their teams to wagons, met at a designated place, and went "plumming." They would drive to one of the ranch windmills in the sandhills one day, camp out and pick plums the next day, and return home the third day. Everyone enjoyed the short vacation, except the ones who had to stay home and do the chores. Some of the group brought musical instruments and danced barefooted in the sand. The windmills had numbers on them; and they were as familiar as the corner of Main and Avenue B.

Lee Snyder died in January, 1931, and Mrs. Snyder died in April, 1957.

Congratulations,
Muleshoe
on 50 years of progress
MURRAY'S JEWELRY
will celebrate its
15th Anniversary July 31

WATCH REPAIR
Jewelry for Every Occasion
MURRAY'S JEWELRY - next door to Western Drug

Serving The
Muleshoe Area
With The Finest
In Entertainment

Bring The Whole Family
and See A Movie in
The Privacy of Your
Own Car

We are proud to have
a part in the growth
of Muleshoe.....
Mildred Handley
Ida Ruth Holt
Bernice Amerson
BERNICE'S
BEAUTY SHOP
MULESHOE

WE ARE VERY
PROUD TO
HAVE SERVED
THE
MULESHOE AREA
FOR
31 YEARS
CONGRATULATIONS
MULESHOE
ON YOUR
50th ANNIVERSARY
General Insurance Mortgage Loans
ALSUP INSURANCE AGENCY
James Glaze

Progress--

(Continued from Page 1)

shoe Ranch.

Other versions tell of a woman who asked, while riding around the ranch, it's name. They looked down,saw a mule shoe and as there was no name for the ranch at that time, the answer was "Muleshoe Ranch." The Warrens used the U Bar brand for the Muleshoe Rach; Borden County's Muleshoe ranch belonging to Johnson and Clayton used the Muleshoe brand. Others tell that the name came later after the Warren ranch had gone many years without a name of its own, that Andy Hicks and Warren found the mule shoe, and thus the name.

Thomas Houghland sold his interests in the cattle company to W. D. Johnson in 1904; R. D. Gage quit claim to the Bovina Cattle Company in 1905. The company in 1906 was composed of W. D. Johnson and F. W. Johnson. They subdivided their land into 95 separate tracts, cutting the land into sections of 640 acres each.

The Johnsons sold 36,573 acres of the non-tillable lan dthey lay in the draw and the sandhill section of the south side of the original Muleshoe Ranch at $3.50 per acre to E. K. Warren on February 26, 1907. During the next few years they sold that part of the remainder of the ranch which lay north of the Warren purchase to the first farming settlers who came from Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and other northern states.

E. K. Warren & Sons used the Johnson ranch for headquarters. The place soon became known as the Muleshoe Ranch, as they began using the mule shoe brand, which many called U Bar (U —). Other tracts were purchased in the years 1908 and 1909.

Also in the early days of ranching Warren leased thousands of acres and controlled most of the land between Muleshoe and Farwell. This however, was discontinued about 1928 1930 when lands were sold for farming purposes as the expense of fencing out a farm here and there was too great; and usually the lands sold were those where the waterings were located.

The records show that in September, 1904, Warren purchased cattle from W. E. Halsell. Cows at $25 per head, two-year old steers at $16 and bulls at $50 per head. Also cattle shipped to Kansas City brought the following prices: Three-year old steers, $34; and yearling steer calves $12.50 per head.

At the time the tracts of land were purchased, all business was done through the banks at Bovina and Farwell. Supplies were mostly purchased at Bovina. Cow hands were paid $25 per month.

The old Muleshoe Ranch headquarters is about four miles west of present-day Muleshoe. The original ranch had two camps for convenience in working cattle. One was west of the headquarters, the other east. The present West Camp community is some four to six miles north of the ranch's west camp and took its name from the proximinity of the ranch campsite. An elementary school was located near the old west camp quarters, which went by the name of West Camp. East Camp was partly in Lamb county and the YL area, then was moved to near where the Pleasant Valley school-community house is located.

TOWNSITE FOR MULESHOE

"The Santa Fe railroad wanted to build a track from Farwell to Lubbock, and many of the ranchers didn't want the railroad cutting their ranches. Charles K. Warren instead of opposing it, gave premission.

"When building the road, the Santa Fe asked us where we would like the shipping pens. . . and that was why — or rather — the beginning of the town of Muleshoe. The brand seemed a good name," writes George A. Lackey, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., a former president of E. R. Warren & Son Corporation.

There were not many fences in those days when a bunch of wild mustangs ran on the YL place. Lackey recalls when the town began to grow.

E. K. Warren's sons were Charles K. and his half-brother, Fred, who was a Chicago manufacturer of Angelus Marshmellows and Cracker Jacks. The late Mrs. George A. Lackey was E. K. Warren's only daughter, Edna.

The Warren family enterprises, operated out of Three Oaks, Mich., included not only the Muleshoe Ranch, but other large ranching operations in Texas, New Mexico, and Old Mexico, as well as the large Oak Meadow Farm and The Warren Featherbone Company, where baby-beef-type turkey feathers were made into featherbon corset stays. The family enterprises extended to partnerships in various financial, mercantile, and ranching activities.

"Charlie" Warren was described as "a man who knew and loved animals (horses, cattle and sheep). . .better qualified for appreciation of mankind." He knew and loved all kinds of people in Michigan and the Southwest, was sympathetic in his understanding, kindly and humorous in his dealings, though just in his judgments and a good business executive.

When E. K. Warren died in 1919, the business continued until 1925, when it was made a stock corporation with Charles K. Warren, president. George A. Lackey took an active interest, and after Charles Warren died in 1932, Lackey served as president until 1940 when Edward K. Warren, grandson of E. K. and son of Charles, became president. In 1954, the business known as E. K. Warren & Sons was liquidated.

Some of the foremen of the Muleshoe Ranch were Press Abbott, Bob Moorehead, Fletcher McDonald, Elmer Hoskins, Tom Clayton, Jerry Clayton, and Henry Edmons. In 1925 Warren leased the ranch to the Mashed O when the Warrens took back the Muleshoe Ranch management in 1929, A. J. (Andy) Hicks became foreman. He continued as foreman until the 1954 sale.

Four men, F. O. Bennett, O. H. Fulton, J. D. Leftwich, and W. F. Moss, all of Lubbock, bought the E. K. Warren & Sons' interests in 1954. The major portion of the Muleshoe Ranch was sold for small farms at that time.

Fulton later sold his interest in the ranch; Ralph Douglass now owns part of his land. About five years ago Bennett sold his land to the ranch's two remaining owners, Leftwich and Moss.

W. F. Moss and his sons, W. F. (Bill) Moss, Jr., Muleshoe, and John F. Moss, Amarillo, operate a partnership on their part of the Muleshoe Ranch. Bill Moss also operates the Hartley Dairy on his premises.

The original Muleshoe Ranch headquarter's house is on the Leftwich portion. Leftwich recently completed remodeling the old house. Jack Hicks, son of the late Andy and Mrs. Hicks, with his wife Mattie, son Jimmy, and two daughters, Andrea and Tammy, moved into the house the first of June. Leftwich has moved in another house close to the headquarters for his personal use.

The story of the Muleshoe Ranch land in 1963 continues — from cowboy to cowboys and plowboys. It is now covered by cattle and crops, and an area population of some 20,000 with 4,945 in the growing town of Muleshoe with residential construction, churches, and schools.

THE YL RANCH

The story of the YL Ranch, which later became part of the Muleshoe Ranch, begins several months after George W. Littlefield's and William E. Halsell's purchase from the XIT.

Immediately following the Capitol Syndicate's sale in 1901 of the XIT lands, T. L. Clark of Tennesee on January 22, 1902, bought 40,000 acres of XIT land lying in the, counties of Bailey Parmer, Lamb, and Castro counties for $2 per acre, which amounted to $80,000. Clark kept the ranch until February 1903 when he sold it to E. K. Warren and sons for 1100,- E. K. Warren and sons for $100,-

In the short length of time that he owned the ranch, Clark did no leasing nor stocking of the land. After Warren bought it he began ranching immediately. Warren never lived in Texas, but always had a foreman in charge. The Warren family visited here often.

The ranch that Warren bought in the extreme northeastern section of Bailey county became known as the YL Ranch headquarters. The mane probably derived as a "hand-me-down" from the old XIT camp called YL which had been a part of Springlake division. The YL brand was emblazoned on the bar, gate, chuck wagon and bunkhouse. The original barn building still stand today on the original YL headquarters. The school, built on a part of the ranch soon after the close of World War I, was named Liberty, but it never went by that name except on the records — everyone called it YL. The present-day old-ranch area continues to use the YL name for it's community and boasts of the second oldest church in the county.

Much of the land in the YL Ranch was fertile, and Warren sold that part for farms to Coldren Land Company's excursionists and other settlers. The part not sold was combined with the non-tillable acres of the Syndicate land that E. K. Warren and sons had bought from the Johnsons and is known as the Muleshoe Ranch.

Among those buying land was Bill Matthiesen who bought the YL headquarters place in 1918; the Coldren Land Company used the ranch bunkhouse as their real estate office until Steven Coldren's death. After being sold several times since 1946 the headquarters is now owned by Troy Thomas.

Two picnic-roundups were held on the YL Ranch, in 1921 and 1922. The first affair was heralded by a circular (of which a copy is owned by Mrs. Leota Wilterding). The advertisement was distributed all around the area announcing the "YL Picnic and Roundup, Labor Day, Monday, September 5, 1921."

Listed as activities were "racing, goat roping, pack races, bronco busting, cigar, potato, pony and foot races, plus a baseball game. . .cash prizes in each contest, entry fee of 50 cents for each entrant." A basket dinner was held at noon, "with plenty of shade and water — cold drinks, ice cream, cigars, etc. free. . ." advertised. An admittance fee of 25 cents was noted for the event which promised to start promptly at 10 o'clock located one mile south of the old YL headquarters, seven miles northeast of Muleshoe. The final announcement added "For further details address entertainment committee, box 97, Muleshoe. Texas.

Open-air dance was held on a board platform the night following the roundups with some 3,000 people one year. some 5.000 attending the second year.

Bailey County Journal

Published each Sunday by the Muleshoe Publishing Co., 304 West Second Street, Muleshoe, Texas

Member of The Associated Press

Entered as second class matter at the Muleshoe Post Office under act of Congress, March 3, 1897.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Immediate Territory $4.00
Outside Territory $4.50
In combination with the Muleshoe Journal (Published each Thursday) the following rates apply
Both papers in territory $5.50
Both papers outside territory $6.25
(State Tax of 2% paid by Publisher)

L. B. Hall ..... Publisher
Ray Martin ..... Editor
Doris Kinser ..... Society Editor

(Advertising Rates on Application)

Anniversary--

(Continued from Page 1)

continuing through Wednesday.

Many entertainment features are planned at the downtown center. For example, George Bell will play and sing at noon and again at 5:30 p.m. each of the three days. Jewellene Brackman, singer, and Gary Krise, a pianist, are also among the entertainers to be presented from the downtown stand, and old-timers are to be interviewed.

The art club will set up sidewalk art demonstrations.

The same program will be continued on Tuesday with interviews, entertainment and demonstrations.

Wednesday will see many activities taking place. Jubilee Days, of course, will continue in downtown stores.

A feature of that day will be the Pioneers' reception. starting at 1 p.m.' at the C&H Chevrolet showrooms on Main Street. Vera Engelking is chairman. The old-timers' reception is sponsored by the Bailey County Historical Survey Committee. Muleshoe Study club will register the guests, and the receiving line will be composed of officials of the historical group. Organ music will be played by Ray Martin.

The Jaycee-sponsored beard-growing contest will reach the judging stage at 5:30 Wednesday night when members of the ESA sorority will serve as judges. The Sorority members will be dressed in old-time costumes.

Then at 7:30, the ESA sorority will auction off a "Muleshoe home-grown beef on the hoof", and all funds will go to the library fund. The sorority invites everyone to attend the auction sale.

One of the top attractions of the entire Jubilee series is booked for 8:30 that night when Terry County Rangers put on a mock-gun battle on downtown streets, and present a "fast draw" show which is to run for at least an hour. (See story on Page 1).

The Wednesday program will conclude with a square dance put on by Muleshoe and area square dance clubs. Bob Glass will be the caller.

Thursday's events will take place at Benny Douglass Stadium at the senior high school, starting with an old-fashioned basket picnic at 5 o'clock. Everyone is invited to attend and bring well-filled baskets.

Winners in the Jaycee beard-growing contest will be announced at the Thursday program.

Pioneers also are to be honored at this program. Prizes are to be given to the oldest pioneers and to pioneers who have come the farthest to attend the event.

Then will follow the third annual talent contest when $500 in cash prizes will be awarded winners.

The entire event will conclude with a fireworks display, put on by the Muleshoe Fire Department.

SHOP MULESHOE FIRST

Fight--

(Continued from Page 1)

also is a member of the national organization.

Gunslinging with all that it covers, "is one of the fastest growing sports in American today," Davis said, "and competition is keen. Clubs are located throughout the United States with the biggest gunslinger club in Chicago. The "shoots" draw up to 100 entranies with the national event staged at Lincoln, N. M. each year, which takes two full days for the shoot-out trials.

The club, as do all gunslinger clubs, has at least one safety artist, and every precaution is taken to prevent accidents. The modern fast-draw artist, Davis says, "is to fast he would lay the oldtime gunslinger to shame, and today's artist treats his weapons with the same care as a fine watch would receive. The old style guns used are so sensative it takes only one half ounce of pressure to cock the gun, and one-fourth ounce pressure to pull the trigger.

The guns used, incidentally, are built by Ruger and Colt and are of the "full-cock" type. Standard FBI mannequins and electronic equipment are used in demonstrations of fast draw. Davis said the draws are much faster than the batting of an eyelid. "To bat the eye requires .16 second," he said, 'but these men are so good they can draw, cock their guns and fire in .4 to .6 second from a walking draw."

These are some of the stunts to be seen in Wednesday night'e demonstration here.

All members of the club are farmers, living in the Brownfield area, and all follow the gunslinging activities strictly as a hobby, Davis said.

Incidentally, the bullets the demonstrators use will be blanks or wax-filled.

Congratulations Muleshoe
on your
50th ANNIVERSARY
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Mr. and Mrs. John Farley

She's rushing to
Beavers
Flowerland
Floral Arrangements, corsage, bouquets for your needs—

Television Schedule For Muleshoe Area

KGNC-TV (4) Amarillo — Muleshoe Cable 4 — Monday Thru Frid — Daytime Viewing

7:00 - Today Show
8:00 - Major Comer
8:45 - King & Odie
9:00 - Say When
9:25 - NBC News
9:30 - Play Hunch
10:00 - Price Is Right
10:30 - Concentration
11:00 - 1st Impression
11:30 - T. or C.
11:55 - NBC News
12:00 - News
12:10 - Weather
12:20 - Ruth Brent
12:35 - Burns and Al
1:00 - Ben Jerrod
1:25 - NBC News
1:30 - The Doctors
2:00 - Loretta Young
2:30 - Don't Say
3:00 - Match Game
3:25 - NBC News
3:30 - Room for Dac
4:00 - Major Comar
5:45 - Huntley-Brinkl

Monday Evening

6:00 - News, W'ther
6:30 - Movie
8:30 - Art Linkletter
9:00 - Cains Hundrec
10:00 - World Windov
10:15 - N- W- S
10:30 - Tonight

Tuesday Evening

6:00 - News, W'ther
6:30 - Laramie
7:30 - Empire
8:30 - Dick Powell
9:30 - Ripcord
10:30 - Tonight

Wednesday Evening

6:00 - News, W'ther, Sports
6:30 - Virginian
8:00 - Mystery
9:00 - Eleventh Hou
10:00 - News, W'ther, Sports
10:30 - Tonight

KVII-TV (7) Amarillo — Muleshoe Cable 5 — Monday Thru Friday — Daytime Viewing

9:00 - J. LaLanne
9:30 - Early Show
11:00 - Ann Southern
11:30 - Seven Keys
12:00 - Ernie Ford
12:30 - Charlie Keys
1:00 - Gen. Hosp.
1:30 - Father Knows
2:00 - Day in Court
2:25 - Mid-day Repor
2:30 - Jane Wyman
3:00 - Queen For D
3:30 - Do U Trust
4:00 - Bandstand
4:30 - Maverick
5:30 - News

Monday Evening

6:00 - Sea Hunt
6:30 - The Dakotas
7:30 - Rifleman
8:00 - Stoney Burke
9:00 - Ben Casey
10:00 - The Deputy
10:30 - K-7 News
10:45 - Movie

Tuesday Evening

6:00 - Sea Hunt
6:30 - Combat
7:30 - Hawaiian Eye
8:30 - Untouchables
9:30 - Desilu
10:30 - K-7 News
10:45 - Movie

Wednesday Evening

6:00 - Sea Hunt
6:30 - Wagon Train
7:30 - Going My Wa
8:30 - Higgins
9:00 - Peter Gunn
9:30 - Naked City
10:30 - K-7 News
10:45 - Movie

KFDA-TV (10) Amarillo — Muleshoe Cable 6 — Mon. thru Fri. — Daytime Viewing

6:25 - Rural Ministe
6:30 - CBS College
7:00 - Farm News
7:20 - World of Spor
7:30 - Enco Report
7:40 - TV Editorial
7:45 - Freddie
8:00 - Capt. Kangarc
9:00 - Freddie
9:30 - I Love Lucy
10:00 - The McCoys
10:30 - Pete & Glady
11:00 - Love of Life
11:25 - News
11:30 - Search for T.
11:45 - Guiding Light
12:00 - W'ther, News
12:20 - Farm & Ranc
12:30 - World Turns
1:00 - Password
1:30 - Art Linkletter
2:00 - To Tell Truth
2:25 - CBS News
3:00 - Secret Storm
3:30 - Edge of Night
4:00 - Kids Matinee
5:15 - Superman
5:45 - Cronkite News

Monday Evening

6:00 - W'ther. News
6:30 - Tell The Trut
7:00 - Got A Secret
7:30 - Lucy Show
8:00 - Danny Thoma
8:30 - Andy Griffith
9:00 - Password
9:30 - Lloyd Bridges
10:00 - W'ther, News
10:25 - T. V. Editori
10:30 - Movie

Tuesday Evening

6:00 - W'ther, News
6:30 - Mr. Ed
7:00 - Hennesey
7:30 - Red Skelton
8:30 - Picture This
9:00 - Variety Gard
9:00 - Reckoning
10:00 - W'ther, News
10:25 - T V. Editoria
10:30 - Movie
10:55 - News, W'ther
11:00 - Movie

Wednesday Evening

6:00 - W'ther, News
6:30 - CBS Report
7:30 - Dobie Gillis
8:00 - Hillbillies
8:30 - Van Dyke
9:00 - Armstrong Th.
10:00 - W'ther, News
10:25 - TV Editorial
10:30 - Movie
10:55 - News
11:00 - Movie

KCBD-TV (11) Lubbock — Muleshoe Cable 2 — Monday Thru Friday — Daytime Viewing

6:30 - Classroom
7:00 - Todays News
7:05 - Farm Report
7:25 - W'ther
7:30 - Today
8:25 - News, W'ther
8:30 - Today
9:00 - Say When
9:25 - News Report
9:30 - Play Hunch
10:00 - Price Is Right
10:30 - Concentration
11:00 - 1st Impression
11:30 - T. or Conseq
11:55 - News Today
12:00 - Mkts, W'ther
12:15 - Closeup
12:30 - Groucho Marx
1:00 - Ben Jerrod
1:25 - Early Report
1:30 - The Doctors
2:00 - Loretta Young
2:30 - Don't 'say
3:25 - Afternoon Rep
3:30 - Room for Da
4:00 - Childs World
4:30 - Ivanhoe
5:00 - Dick Tracy
5:30 - Huck Hound

Monday Evening

6:00 - News
6:15 - Huntley-Brinkl
6:30 - Wide Country
8:00 - Theater
10:00 - News
10:30 - Tonight

Tuesday Evening

6:00 - News
6:15 - Huntley-Brinkl
6:30 - Laramie
7:30 - Empire
8:30 - Dick Powell
9:30 - Hennessey.
10:00 - News, W'ther, Sports
10:30 - Tonight

Wednesday Evening

6:00 - News
6:15 - Huntley-Brinkl
6:30 - Virginian
8:00 - Mystery
9:00 - Eleventh Hou
10:00 - News, W'ther
10:30 Tonight

KLBK-TV (13) Lubbock — Muleshoe Cable 3 — Monday Thru Friday — Daytime Viewing

6:20 - Sign On
6:25 - Farm Report
6:30 - College of Air
7:00 - Life Line
7:05 - Cartoons
7:30 - Cartoons
7:45 - King & Odie
8:00 - Capt. Kangarc
8:45 - Debbie Drake
9:00 - Calendar
9:30 - I Love Lucy
10:00 - The McCoys
10:30 - Pete & Glady
11:00 - Love of Life
11:25 - CBS News
11:30 - Tenn. Ernie
12:00 - W. Texas Nev
12:20 - Names in Nev
12:30 - World Turns
1:00 - Password
1:30 - Houseparty
2:00 - Tell Truth
2:25 - CBS News
2:30 - Millionaire
3:00 - Secret Storm
3:30 - Edge of Night
4:00 - Bingo
5:00 - Bowery boys

Monday Evening

6:00 - News
6:30 - The Dakotas
7:30 - Rifleman
8:00 - Danny Thom
8:30 - Andy Griffin
9:00 - Ben Casey
10:00 - News
10:30 - Untouchables
11:30 - Trails West

Tuesday Evening

6:00 - News
6:30 - Combat
7:30 - Red Skelton
8:30 - Picture This
9:00 - Variety Garde
10:30 - Germans & J.
11:00 - Fred Astaire
12:00 - M-Squad

Wednesday Evening

6:00 - News
6:30 - Wagon Train
7:30 - Going My Wa
8:30 - My Three So
9:00 - Naked City
10:00 - News, W'ther
10:30 - J.F.K. & Wa
11:30 - Hawaiian Eye
12:30 - Trails West

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For Thursday's Issue: Monday, 12 Noon
For Sunday's Issue: Thursday, 12 Noon
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Troy Harlin, Phone 3-4900, 220 West 20th Street. 1-13-tfc

Watkins Products for sale. Call W. O. Burford. Phone 965-3765. 1-36-tfc

WANTED ALTERATIONS
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LINDSAY SOFT WATER has come to Bailey County. Mr. Business man, Lindsay Soft Water can save you money — For more information Call Mike Flaniken, 3-1224. 1-31-tfc

CARD OF THANKS
We acknowledge with grateful appreciation your kind expressions of sympathy, love and prayers during the illness and loss of our beloved Barbara.
R. A. Foster and son, Dee, and family;
Evelyn Autry and family
1-9-1tp

4. Houses for Rent

FOR RENT: 2 bedroom house telephone 3-2580 or 3-3343. 4-9-tfc

5. Apts. for Rent

FOR RENT: Unfurnished apartment. 3 rooms and bath. 121 W. Ave. J. 5-5-tfc

FOR RENT
Two bedroom unfurnished apartment. Carpeted, with built-ins.
Phone 3-4960 or 3-3350. 5-4-tfc

FOR RENT one bedroom apartment. Adults only, 323 W. AVE. E. or call 8120. 5-30-tfc

6. Rooms for Rent

FOR RENT: Bedroom in my home 410 West 2nd. Rosie Mc Killip. Phone 3-9280. 6-21-tfc

7. Wanted to Rent

PERMANENT couple want to rent 2 or 3 bedroom house. Phone 3-3110. 7-27-tfc

8. Real Estate for Sale

HOMES FOR SALE: Nice 3 bedroom brick, double garage, well located. Available for inspection. Call Pool Insurance, 2950 or M. E. Lee, 3-9750. 8-8-tfc

FOR SALE: 465 acres, 3½ mi. South Needmore, Texas. 175 acres in cultivation, 53 acres cotton. See R. C. Martin, Needmore. 8-4-tfc

FOR SALE: Three bedroom home, bath and 3-4, large kitchen and den combination attached garage and utility, 4½ per cent loan that can be assumed with buy out of my equity.
421 Dallas St. Phone 2510 or after 6 p.m. 3-3959, Bob Harvey. 8-4-tfc

FOR SALE: 4 modern houses furnished nicely, will sell all together with only $2.500 down, or will sell each house separately with small down payment. Good revenue property. Brings in $200 or more per month.
Modern 3-bedroom Stucco home floor furnace, carpeted, redone inside and outside, new roof, small down payment.
Cross Real Estate and Insurance. Office Phone 5790. Muleshoe, Texas. 8-9-1tc

FOR SALE: Nice income property in Lubbock, brings in over $9,000 per year. Owners are old and want to dissolve partnership. Send the kids to Tech and enjoy a good income, priced below value, this is a good buy. $35,000 loan committment. Shown by appointment only.
Emmett Cross Real Estate Office phone 5790, Muleshoe, Tex. 8-9-1tc

FOR SALE: Nice 2 bedroom home in Richland Hills Addition. 1600 square feet, den and utility room, central heating, carpeting, fence and landscaping. Call 3-2651. 8-9-tfc

FOR SALE: M. C. BEDDINGFIELD ESTATE: 82 a. located one mile south east of Greenville, Texas, wonderful for development near new school site on paved farm to market road. Has four houses, two earth tanks, fenced, city water and lights. If interested call JACK BEDDINGFIELD at 3-3140, Muleshoe, Tex. 8-9-2tp

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FARMS - CITY PROPERTY AND RANCHES
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210 S. First & Morton Hwy.
Office pho. 3-1910 .. Res. 5881
Muleshoe, Texas 8-7-tfc

FOR SALE: 2 bedroom house — good location — corner lot — plumbed for washer, 220 volt wiring, $6,750.00. Jennings Insurance Agency. Phone 3-4970 or nights 7670 8-30-tfc

10. Farm Equip for sale

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FARMERS!
Set up your system now as Planting progresses in our IDEAL Farm Record Books.
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NEW & USED MACHINERY
1 Bee-Line 12ft one-way plow — Good — $350.00
1 IH Front Cult (455) For 400, 450 — $450.00
1 IH No. 10, 1962 Grain-drill 16-8, with Fert. Att., like new used 50 acres — Good discount.
1 NEW Carry on chisel 3-point, 11 ft. Krause Special Price — $350.00
Several NEW $39 Roll-over IHC Plows. Clean-up Price — Johnson- Nix — Muleshoe. $350.00 10-31-tfc

11. For Sale or Trade

For "A job well done feeling" clean carpets with Blue Lustre. Shampooer For Rent, Lane's Furniture. 11-9-1tc

FOR SALE: 1 pair waterskies, 1 swing set. Telephone 3-2580 or 3-3343. 11-9-tfc

12. Household Goods

KIRBY SALES AND SERVICE
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1908 West Avenue B
Muleshoe, Texas

SINGER TWIN NEEDLE
Sewing machine guaranteed, 5 payments of $5.36 or $20.00 cash. Also new vacuum cleaner, 4 payments of $5.50. Write credit manager, 1320 19th. Lubbock, Texas. 12-11-tfc

15. Miscellaneous

WANTED — IRONING
Call 3-4682. 15-5-tfc

FOR RENT Roto Tiller $2.50 per hour or $7.50 per day. Phone 3-4900, 220 West 20th Street 15-17-tfc

AM INTERESTED in buying first and second lien notes secured with farm or ranch lands. J. J. Steele; Citizens Bank Bldg; Clovis, N.M. Dial PO 3-3521 or PO 3-6455. 15-30-4tc

YARD SERVICE large or small Roto-tilling, seeding, leveling call Day 2970, Night 3-4854. 15-3-tfc

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We Repair Any Make Sewing Machine—Authorized Necchi-Elna-Dealer
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Legal Notice

THE STATE OF TEXAS

To any Sheriff or any Constable within the State of Texas-GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to cause to be published once each week for four consecutive weeks, the first publication to be at least twenty-eight days before the return day thereof, in a newspaper printed in Bailey County, Texas, the accompanying citation, of which the herein below following is a true copy.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION
THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO: John Miller, Defendant, Greeting:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to appear before the Honorable District Court of Bailey County at the Courthouse thereof, in Muleshoe, Texas, by filing a written answer at or before 10 o'clock A. M. of the first Monday next after the expiration of forty-two days from the date of the issuance of this citation, same being the 29th day of July A. D. 1963, to Plaintiff's Petition filed in said court, on the 10th day of June A. D. 1963, in this cause, numbered 2621 on the docket of said court and styled Vera Miller, Plaintiff, vs. John Miller, Defendant.

A brief statement of the nature of this suit is as follows, to-wit: Divorce as is more fully shown by Plaintiff's Petition on file in this suit.

If this citation is not served within ninety days after the date of its issuance, it shall be returned unserved.

The officer executing this writ shall promptly serve the same according to requirements of law, and the mandates hereof, and make due return as the law directs.

Issued and given under my hand and the seal of said court at Muleshoe, Texas, this the 10th day of June A. D. 1963.

Attest: Hazel Gilbreath Clerk, (SEAL) District Court Bailey County, Texas.
By Nelda Merriott, Deputy.
(SIGNED) 29-4tc

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17. Seed & Feed

FOR SALE Arizona Bundle Hegari Seed $5.00 per hundred. Phone 946-2547; G. G. Young 17-28-8tc

For the best irrigated pasture — plant MIDLAND BERMUDA GRASS. High quality sprigs — Fast efficient service — The latest in sprigging equipment — FOR COMPLETE BERMUDA GRASS CONTRACTING: CALL OR SEE — Arvis Gorgan, Route 2, Muleshoe, Phone Lariat 925-3258 or W. O. Stacy, Muleshoe, Phone 3-3328. 17-30-tfc

Princeton University was opened in 1747 in Elizabeth, N. J., same year and moved in Princeton in 1756.

The American Museum of Natural History operates four field stations, in Long Island, Bimini in the British West Indies, Florida and Arizona.

VACATION BIBLE SCHOOL — June, 1954 Vacation Bible School was held for the first time at the First Christian Church. The building is the first church which was replaced with a new one in 1956.
(Photo courtesy G. T. Maltby - Journal Engraving)

THE COWMAN SURPRISED BY THE PLOWMAN

Way out west in Bailey County,
At the line of New Mexico
Where the prairie turns to "till" land,
Where the corn and cotton grow.

There's no place like Bailey County,
There's no place in all the West;
That will beat old Bailey County
When you put her to a test.

The land that stood a year ago,
With waving grass and turf,
Now raises the finest cotton and corn
That ever grew out of the earth

There is the old and rugged rancher
That has been grazing her for many years;
When he sees the farmer plowing,
Knows he has to move his steers.

There's many an old-time cowboy,
Who worked for thirty bucks so cheap,
Now he can hitch up to a pick sack,
And make his thirty bucks a week.

That's way out west in Bailey County,
At the line of New Mexico,
Where the prairie turns to "till" land,
Where the corn and cotton grow.

So you had better coil your lariat, boys
And hang it up to rest,
For the "cowboy" days are over,
In this part of the West.

Written by R. E. Luttrell in 1923
Muleshoe, Texas

ARTIST AT WORK — Mrs. Dana Arnold is pictured here by her essel as she prepares to add strokes to this painting of a pitcher holding colorful roses and surrounded at the base with fruit. Mrs. Arnold spends most of her spare time painting. She also enjoys sewing for her granddaughter.

IF'NS

If'n you're ill, call a Doctor
If'n you're in trouble, call a Lawyer
If'n your pipes leak, call a Plumber
If'n you need a prescription, call a Pharmacist
If'n your wires splutter, call an Electrician

BUT--

If'n you're Hot, call TAYLOR
(No If'ns about it, keeping people cool is our Profession)

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The business with the coolest customers

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ONE STOP — COMPLETE INSURANCE COVERAGE
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W. M. POOL, JR. — LEE R POOL

GUARANTY ABSTRACT CO.
Phone 2640 —:— Muleshoe
Complete Abstracts of Title to All Lands and Towns in Bailey County, Texas
BONDED FOR YOUR PROTECTION
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PAT R. BOBO, Owner

COTTONSEED DELINTED
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W-J AUCTION
Auction Every Tues. Nite
Call Collect
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Since you've read this you know how effective it is to advertise in the BAILEY COUNTY JOURNAL

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MULESHOE

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PHONE 8480
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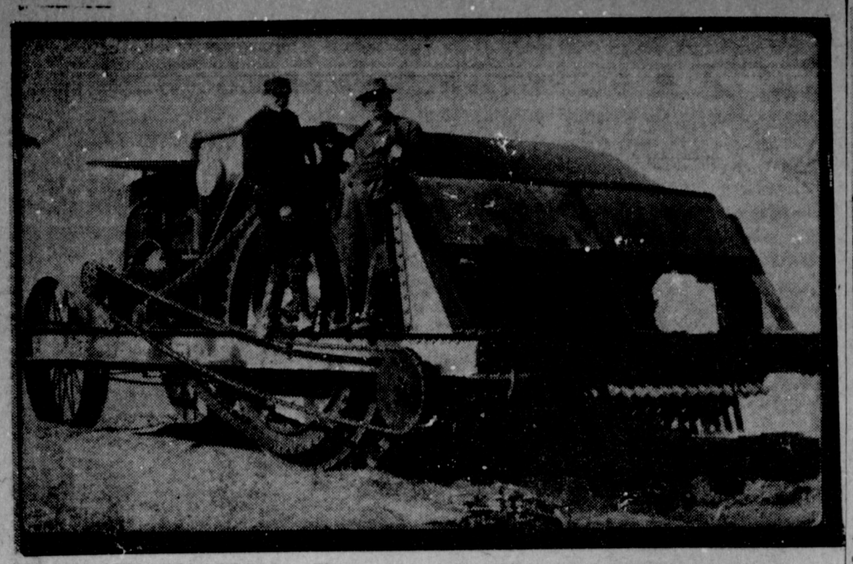
BOX 581
Plainview Hwy.

SINGLETON FUNERAL HOME
24 HOUR AMBULANCE SERVICE
Phone 2860 — Muleshoe

SEE HI-PLAINS SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION of Hereford FOR HOME LOANS TO BUY OR BUILD REMODEL REFINANCE
For Information Contact POOL INSURANCE Agency, 114 E. Ave. C., Phone 2950



EARLY STEAM TRACTOR — There were three early steam tractors used to break up the ranch land and make it suitable for cultivation. Bob Morris had the first, then I. F. Willman and Bill Mathiesen had early tractors. (Photo courtesy Mrs. C. R. Stevens, Journal engravin)

1894 AGGIE BAND — The Texas Aggie Band at College Station, as it appeared in 1894 with its 13 members. (AP Photo)

Young Artists' Work On Display

An art exhibit at Paul's Restaurant is featuring two promising young artists. They are Don Douglas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Douglas and Joe Adams son of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Adams. Both are 15 years of age and will be sophomores in Muleshoe High School this fall.

Their paintings are on display now and will remain hanging until after July 4.

Both have been taking lessons under Betty Black for the past two years.

Joe plans to develop his talent into use in civil engineering or in the draftsman field while Don's desire is to keep his painting on the hobby basis.

Muleshoe Art Association invites the public to view the work of these artists during the Golden Jubilee Celebration days.

M. G. Miller was hi-jacked view by four beautiful and charm- Monday night just out of Plaining young ladies They had a "flat" on their car. It is reported that M. G. took a terrible long time to fix it.

Edition--

(Continued from Page 1)

just ran out.

We invite readers' letters to the editor which contain further information of stories and history of Muleshoe and this area. This additional information and pioneer material will be published, just as the "hold-overs" will appear soon.

It is interesting to note various interpretations, and some data sounds contradictory. Remember the Journal is always interested in hearing "the other side of the story" — anytime.

And lastly — Thands to each and every one of our many contributors and our progressive businesses who helped make this edition possible.

Ray's--

(Continued from Page 1)

pot."

Only there was a joker: The stage hands one night feed in a huge firecracker along with the tableau powder. When the firecracker went off, Mr. Universe dived feet first smack into the middle of Washington Irving buying trinkets from the Choctaw Indians in centerstage.

They never could get Mr. Universe to go back to his pot-stirring job after that. Of course, I'll admit that he did look better when he had hair and eyebrows.

Or the time in another town (which I had better not name) when Teddy Roosevelt's horse ran away, tossed Teddy into the middle of a bunch of cowboys from 1900 who were busily engaged in shooting dice at the moment. Dice, fake money, cowboys and some of the audience scattered in several directions at once. The fellow playing Teddy got up, brushed himslef off and said in a voice that could be heard all over the place: "Either they get me a gentle horse or I don't ride in the blanket- blank pageant any more. What do they think I am, a Roughrider?"

But I think the best celebration I ever saw was a one-night program in late spring when another town which had better remain nameless, staged its 50th anniversary in the form of a big May-Day program. Theme was "May-day around the world," and to set the tempo, Atlas hunkered atop a 40-foot platform, holding a big papermache world which turned slowly as the pageant progressed. A spotlight picked up the particular spot on the globe being protrayed at the moment.

Again all went well until just before the show started, when a sudden norther sprang up. Atlas climbed his pole to the little platform where he picked up the world, squatted, and put the world on his sturdy shoulders. For a few minutes, it did quite well, but suddenly the chill wind began to cut through Atlas' bones, and he began to shake. At first it was only a tremble, but by the time the show had progressed to the Belgon Congo portion he was shaking violently from the cold.

A wise-cracking writer for the newspaper next day wrote "Our 50th anniversary pageant last night was a world-shaking event."

Which is all I care to write today on the subject of Golden Anniversaries. To tell the truth, the young gentleman in the picture behind and between the mules, Rock and Allen, was not yours truly. But the picture was so good and so appropriate for a Golden Anniversary edition, I couldn't resist using it. For the truth, ask County Agent J. K. Admas.

MRS. C. R. STEVENS

Thanks--

(Continued from Page 1)

Mrs. Stevens was pleased "that her work had become helpful to others and in preparation for this edition. She remains in good spirits since stricken with illness on December 27, 1960," he said. He particularly recalls 1938 and working with "his boys" — Woodie Lambert, Rufus Gilbert, Jim Cox, et al in football. He said they appreciate their many Muleshoe friends' continuing kindnesses.

Female oysters are capable of producing five to 50 million eggs annually, few of which survive to maturity.

County Judges List Who's Who

A list of the County Judges of Bailey County reals off a group of men who were organizers and important judicial powers starting with the formation and organization of this county in 1918.

Previous judicial power had been under three other counties until Bailey county was organized.

The county judges are also ex-officio county superintendents of schools in Bailey County.

W. M. Wilterding served as county judge Jan. 16, 1919 to Nov. 30, 1920. H is deceased.

R. J. Klump served Bailey county as judge from Dec. 1, 1920, to Dec. 31, 1924. Later he served as Justice of the peace. He is now U. S. weather recorder for Bailey county.

William G. Kennedy served as county judge here from Jan. 1, 1925, to Dec. 31, 1928, and after his term, he later moved to Grady, N. M., and is said to be engaged in farming.

M. G. Miller, a former school teacher believed now to be in the Fort Worth-Dallas area, was county judge here from Jan. 1, 1937 to Dec. 31, 1940. He married after he left Muleshoe.

Jim Cook was county judge of Bailey county from 1941 to 1944 and served two years as deputy sheriff and seven years as sheriff. He moved to Clayton, N. M., and now lives in Amarillo.

Cecil H. Tate, a Muleshoe attorney, was county judge here from 1944 to 1954, and for 12 years was county attorney.

Glen Williams, Muleshoe's present county judge, first took office January 1, 1955. A farmer and rancher, he came here in 1929, and served for four years as a county commissioner and for six years was on the county school board.

FAMILY REUNION

Mrs. Leota Wilterding and family met at the E. W. Wilterding home in Amarillo Sunday for a family get-together.

Those present were Mr. Jack Wilterding, Huntsville, Ala.; Jim Wilterding, Seattle, Wash.; Ervin Missman, Port Orchard, Wash.; Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harmon, House, N. M.; Mr. and Mrs. David Leamon and son, Wildorado.

W. B. WAGNON FAMILY — Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wagnon came to Muleshoe in 1925 and farmed until 1939 when they bought Hennington Grocery from Homer Hennington located on Main Street. Mr. and Mrs. Wagnon (both deceased) are pictured here with their three sons, Dixon, W. B., Jr. (June) and Joe Mack. Dixon is making his home in Lubbock and is associated with an insurance firm while June and Joe Mack still operate Wagnon Grocery which has been moved to a new location on Clovis Highway.

VERNON CLASS REUNION

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Claybrook attended his class reunion last week in Vernon. Bill graduated with the class of '53 of Vernon High School. It was the first reunion in 10 years. There were 60 members of the class present, along with their families. The reunion consisted of a reception, a tour of the new buildings, a banquet, and a dance afterwards.

Bill was awarded a tryphy for the class member who had lost the most hair, a trophy he is quite proud of.

While in Vernon, the Claybrooks visitied his parents. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Claybrook.

FROM WASHINGTON

Visiting here last week in the home of Mrs. Leota Wilterding was her son, Jim, Seattle, Wash., and his friend Ervin Missman, Port Orchard, Wash.

Press Abbott told of seeing an eagle eating on an antelope while it was still running with the herd. After the antelope had dropped, a cowboy came by, shooed the eagle away, and took the antelope home to eat.

MULESHOE PUBLISHING COMPANY STAFF, 1963 — We hope you enjoy our special 50th Anniversary paper, and we are glad to be a part of the celebration of Muleshoe's 50th birthday. Pictured left to right, Ray Martin, Tony Puente, Ronnie Locke, Melvin Malone, Mrs. Polly Otwell, Mrs. Luana Watts, Mrs. Doris Kinser, J. C. Spain, Mrs. Mary Tanguma, Mrs. Jo Gene Blackwell, Coy Gabbert, Mrs. Cherry Dun, and Miss Joella Lovvorn. (Journal Photo & Engraving)

Muleshoe's Golden Anniversary

Bailey County Journal

Special Edition

Section B, Page 1 THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1963

Colorful is the Word for Bailey County's Past

(Reprinted from The Muleshoe Journal of April 18, 1940.)

Editor's note: The Journal takes pleasure in publishing the following history of this county. It is one of the most accurate compositions on this subject coming to the notice of this newspaper.

In submitting the history for public persual, Mrs. Copley expresses her appreciation and indebtedness to those who have courtously assisted her in securing much of the data contained in this composition, being especially grateful to Miss Mary Elmore Rankin for material loaned as contained in her thesis, History of the Elementary Schools of Bailey County.

By MRS. A. W. COPLEY

Bailey County, one of the last pioneer units in Texas, is bordered by New Mexico on the west, Parmer on the north, Lamb on the east, and Cochran on the south. Hockley county touches the extreme southeast point. Bailey County, lying on the plateau of the Great Plains, is one of the highest counties in the state, reaching in several places an altitude of four thousand feet or more. It has an area of one-thousand thirty square miles, being one of the smallest counties in this section of the state. A large percentage of the land is rolling plains with shallow valleys, interspersed by narrow strips of sandhills that have been piled up by strong prevailing winds of this section. However, level and and dark soils predominate. The drainage system is formed by draws which form a part of the upper water shed of the Brazos river. The few natural lakes are usually dry, even though situated in the shallow water belt.

The county was part of the Bexar Territory along with more than a hundred other counties from 1836 to 1876. The Texas Constitution of 1876 set apart three million acres of land for the purpose of the erection of a new State Capitol. Later in 1879 Texas made a contract exchanging the three million acres of land, which included Bailey County, for the construction of the present State Capitol.

At this time a scattered and meager population lived only in East and South Texas. This large state had more land than people and there was much truth in the timeworn saying that she was land poor. The western part of Texas was known as the Great American Desert and not considered of much value.

After the last conflicts in Texas with the Indians when General MacKenzie captured the last of the Commanches in the Palo Duro Canyon and took them to the Indian Reservation across Red River, the history of this country became the history of the cowboys and early settlers. Buffaloes, antelope, deer, coyotes, and jack rabbits roamed these plains.

On August 2, 1876, Bailey County was created and was named for a hero of the Alamo, Peter James Bailey, 1812-1836, a young Kentucky lawyer, who joined the doomed company in time to give his life, the following day, defending the Alamo.

Twenty-four years after the county was created (1900) the first census report on its population appeared which was four inhabitants, only one of whom was a qualified voter. Ten years later, 1910, the cheap school lands, free federal lands and enterprising land companies had enticed three hundred twelve venturesome pioneers into the county.

The year previous, 1909, marks the beginning of the struggle of the settlers with non-resident land owners for county organization. The general tax rate at this time was ten cents on each hundred dollars valuation. All land owned by absentee land lords was exempted from taxation and the other value was so low that sufficient money for the maintenance of schools and the building of roads was not available. The territory was attached to Castro county for judicial purposes and any legal transaction requiring presence at a county seat consumed at least three days of valuable time. It required one day for the forty-five mile trip to Dimmitt, —more to history of Baily county the county seat, driving in a spring wagon, or buggy with a good team; another was spent in the transaction of business while the third day was needed for the drive home. The conditions aroused in the minds of the people an insistent desire and demand for their own county seat and officials.

Hence, in 1909 one hundred twenty-seven people, representing themselves to be qualified voters of the county, drew up and signed a petition requesting that Bailey County be organized in accordance with the provisions of the revised Civil statutes of Texas. When this petition was presented the Commissioners' Court of Castro County they considered the plea and granted the request, marked off the boundary lines for four precincts, and set the date for the election of officials for June 19, 1909. Some of the voters were so enthusiastic over their apparent independence that the entire night of June 18 was spent in celebrating the anticipated day of election. But the day brought a crushing disappointment in the form of an injuction served on the voters, prohibiting the selection of a county seat and local officials. The rich non-resident land owners, who had been watching the efforts to secure local government knew that if the attempt were successful and county taxes were levied, they would suffer financial loss. J. A. Oden and B. P. Abbott, representing the non-resident land owners, were instrumental in serving the injunction which stated that there were names of many persons on the petition who were not qualified voters of Bailey County. That after deducting the names of minors, women, and children there remained less than one hundred fifty qualified voters of Bailey County, and that this was the result of a conspiracy and a deliberate design of Stevens A. Coldren and others to organize Bailey County and establish the Town of Hurley as the county seat for the purpose of giving an enhanced or speculative value to land in and near Hurley and that the names of women and minors were placed on the petition to deceive the Commissioners Court. This action on the part of the property owners was accepted with resignation by the residents of the county because they knew that their list of voters would never pass rigid inspection by a court. In fact, the old timers of the county later humorously admitted that they were accused (perhaps justly) of not only adding names of minors, but also pets and animals. However, they settled down to watchful waiting and systematic planning for any opportunity that might present itself in the future.

The years 1916-1917 marked the fruition of the voters' plans that were put into action in 1918. The called session of the Thirty-fifth Legislature was the first legislative body to serve the purposes of the citizens. A fund of $1,500 was raised and Wm. G. Kennedy and E. D. King were sent to Austin to secure the passage of a new law changing the number of qualified voters for county organization from one hundred-fifty to seventy-five. On March 16, 1918 the Legislature passed an emergency law, making the desired changes which became effective immediately. This enactment on the part of Bailey County voters by a second petition for organization was drawn up and signed by one hundred and ten people who represented themselves to be qualified voters of the county. After the signers had been summoned and examined by the district court, eighty-four legally qualified voters were found, and therefore, the petition was duly presented to the Commissioners' Court of Castro County, April 8, 1918. The court spent the entire day and most of the following one in careful consideration of the request. On April 9, 1918, the court granted the plea and Bailey County, for the second time was marked off into four precincts, as required for an election. It was further ordered that the election be held throughout Bailey County, Texas on May 11, 1918 for the selection of a county seat and county officers.

The opposing non-resident land owners again protested and a law suit was filed, but the election ordered for May 11 was held before the Commissioners Court could canvas the returns the opposers had a temporary injunction served on the court which prevented the said court from counting the votes. Thus Bailey County, though organized, existed for six months without a county seat or officials. At the following session of District Court the injunction was ordered dissolved and the law suit was appealed to the court of Civil Appeals. Before a hearing could be secured the regular election on Nov. 5 was held and Bailey County officials were elected a second time. For some unknown reason the plaintiffs failed to serve an injunction upon the election of this set of officials and after they were sworn in on the second Monday in January, 1919, they decided to secure their county records from Castro County immediately and set up their own county government.

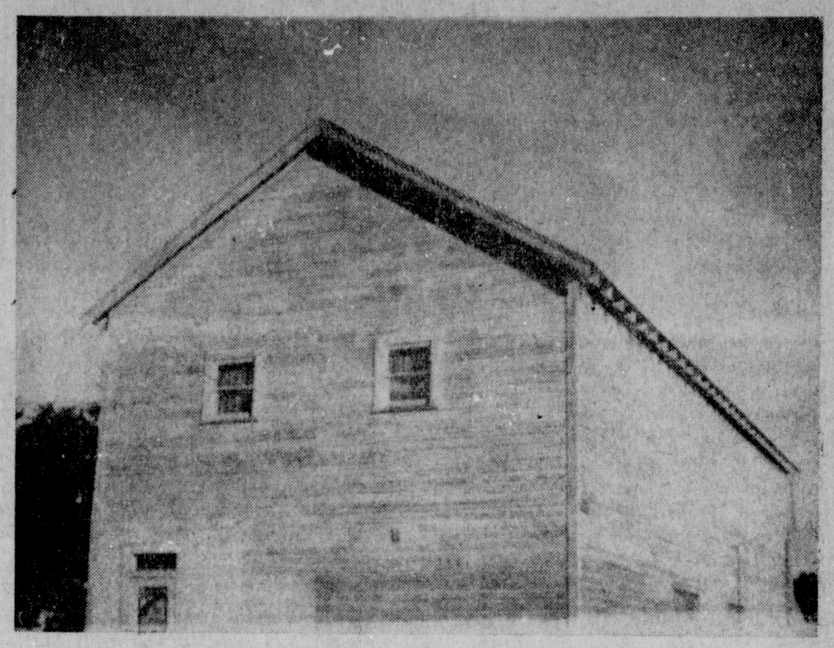
Hoskins, who represented those non-residents, succeeded in having a hearing set for January 18, in Plainview, and so two days before that date the following newly elected officials went to Dimmitt after their records: W. M. Wilterding, County Judge; C. C. Mardis, County Clerk; H. A. Douglass, Sheriff and Tax Collector; J. A. Greenfield, Tax Assessor; G. P. Kuykendall, County Treasurer; T. L. Snyder, Commissioner Precinct No. 1; J. B. Diggs, Commissioner Precinct No. 2; C. E. Dotson, Commissioner Precinct No. 3; Floyd Davenport, Commissioner Precinct No. 4; E. R. Hart, Justice of the Peace.

These men started out early in the morning through snow and frozen mud, some were riding and others walking part of the way. They reached Dimmitt about nine o'clock the night of January 16, and were permitted by the County Clerk to spend the night in the court house. The next day they arranged and compiled the needed records and after "bunking" for another night in the court house, left at 4:00 o'clock on the morning of January 18 for Muleshoe. The records were carried by H. N. King and E. R. Hart. The eleven officers scattered in every direction in order to confuse any officers who might be sent from Plainview to intercept them. The cold, wet journey was made without mishap to the records which were deposited in the vaults of the Muleshoe Bank for safekeeping.

The majority of the officials listed became active in the management of school affairs for the next two decades and they were well prepared to cope with the difficulties that arose.

The county records remained in the bank vaults until a more

See Bailey County's Past, Page 7



FIRST BAILEY COUNTY COURTHOUSE — Plans and specifications for the first courthouse and vault were drawn by W. M. Wilterding. H. E. Wilterding contracted to build it for $2,450 and A. S. Berry built the vault. This frame building was located where the Masonic Lodge is presently situated, corner of 2nd and Avenue C, was replaced in 1925 by the present structure. Picture was taken about 1920. —Photo courtesy of Mrs. C. R. Stevens, Journal Engraving

MULESHOE
50th ANNIVERSARY
1913 - 1963

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ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1955

TOTAL ASSETS AUG. 1, 1955 - $600,000.00

TOTAL ASSETS JUNE 30, 1963 - $7,000,000.00

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Janes Ranch, One of West Texas' Oldest, Had its Beginning in 1890

The Janes Home Ranch is now composed of League 205, Garza County School Land, and League 220, Castro County School Land, lying about six miles east of Muleshoe, Texas.

Records show that the State of Texas leased these lands to T. H. and J. W. Snyder for the period of ten years beginning September 17, 1889, consideration 2 cents per acre per annum. The Snyders were ranchmen who operated more or less around Colorado City, Texas.

On March 5, 1892, the State of Texas issued a patent to League 220 to Castro County, said patent being executed by J. S. Hogg, Governor. On that same date, March 5, 1892, Castro County sold this land to Thornton Jones by warranty deed for a consideration of $5,959.60; it then passed from Thornton Jones to Mrs. E. S. Ray; and from Thornton Jones, et ux, and Mrs. E. S. Ray, and husband, to A. T. Dunlap, who, on March 17, 1894, quitclaimed League 220 to Castro County.

On October 10, 1895, J. S. Brown, (et al.) executed a bill of sale to Janes Bros.& Brown for a consideration of $47,594.08, conveying title to all the cattle, horses, improvements, and certain other lease privileges, on eighteen Leagues of land among which was League 220, Castro County School Land. At that time it was customary that lessee construct all fences and other improvements necessary for the use and enjoyment of said leased lands.

On September 1, 1902, Castro County leased to Janes Bros. & Brown Cattle Company, four Leagues of land, which included League 220, beginning September 1, 1902, and ending January 27, 1908, for a consideration of 3½ cents per acre per annum

On May 9, 1934, Castro County entered into a contract for sale of League 220 to Janes Bros., a partnership composed of J. B. Janes, J. O. Janes and J. N. Janes, for a consideration of $1.75 per acre; $10.00 cash, and the further sum of $7,739.00 to be paid thirty years after date; with option to pay $1,000.00, or any multiple, at any interest paying date after three years.

J. B. Janes sold his interest in the Home Ranch to John N. Janes, approximately in the year 1910, and moved to Knox City, Texas.

On May 13, 1913, Janes Bros. exercised their option, paying the some of $7,739.00 in full, and received a warranty deed of even date from said Castro County. Title has remained in the Janes family since the above mentioned date.

JANES FAMILY

Jarrett O. Janes married in 1911 and purchased the Agua Negra Ranch near Santa Rosa, Guadalupe County, N. M., and resided on that ranch for a few years, then disposed of same and moved to El Paso, Texas in the fall of 1918, after a visit with the John N. Janes family at the Home Ranch, Muleshoe, he was en route to El Paso, the flu was raging at the time, and he became ill at Albuquerque. John N. Janes, wife and baby, John Ann, who was th about four years old, went to Albuquerque; the next day Mrs. Janes became violently ill with the flu and passed away two days afterward on October 15, 1918. When Jarrett O. Janes was sufficiently recovered to travel, he returned to his home in El Paso where he had a relapse and passed away January 25, 1919. Jarrett O. Jane will was probated in Muleshoe and was No. 1 on the Docket of said Probate Court; in other words, his will was the first to be probated in Bailey County.

John N. Janes married Ruby Robbins in Vinita, Oklahoma, on January 4, 1912, she being employed at the National Reserve Bank, Kansas City, Missouri, of which bank William E. Halsell and John N. Janes, among others, were Directors. William E. Halsell had his headquarters in Vinita, Oklahoma, and was owner of the "Mashed O" Ranch which adjoins the Janes Home Ranch on the east and is still the property of the Halsell heirs. Also, two sisters of Ruby Robbins resided in Vinta. A daughter, John Ann Janes, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John N. Janes in Denver, Colorado, on September 8, 1914.

At the time of the marriage of John N. Janes and Ruby Robbins, Bovina, Texas, was the nearest railroad point and the old road followed Running Water Draw to a point north of the ranch, thence south to the ranch headquarters. About 1902, or somewhere near that time, the Janes Bros. hauled lumber from Colorado City, which was the nearest railroad point, as the PV&NE RR had not been constructed from Roswell to Amarillo at that time; this lumber was hauled to a tract of land north of Sudan, Texas, known as the "Sod House Pasture," which was under lease. They built what was known as the "Red House," being painted that color, then shortly afterward moved it to the site of the present ranch home, where it remained until 1915. In 1915, it was moved about 300 yards southeast, and the present ranch home was constructed, same being completed in the late fall of 1915 by John N. Janes. The "Red House," from said date until the present, being occupied by the ranch hands.

During the time that John N. Janes operated the Home Ranch, "saddling-up time" was 4:30 o'clock mornings in the summer time and 5:00 o'clock in the winter — it did not take long to stay all night at the Rocking Chair Ranch.

HOME RANCH

The present ranch house was constructed with full basement and two complete stories, thoroughly modern, with steam heat and electricity. Mr. Janes's office occupied the southwest corner of the basement where there had been erected a fire-proof vault with steel combination doors and full equipment for an office. The basement and the first floor were also equipped with fireplaces and the house was fully and completely furnished; it was constructed by the late Fred Pone of Amarillo who was an outstanding architect and builder. Most of the furnishings and rugs were purchased from Robert Keith Furniture & Carpet Co., of Kansas City, Missouri, and shipped to the ranch. During all of these years, the furnishings have remained practically intact, much of it is now what might be called "antique" but it is well preserved, even to the player piano, and such pianos are now being sought by various collectors.

CATTLE MARKET DROP

In 1919 cattle went to the unprecedented price of $90.00 per head, at which time John N. Janes sold all of his cattle, his remuda, chuck wagons, et cetera, and leased his ranches for five years to William L. Ellwood: He sacked his money and came to Amarillo. Within six months, the price of cattle collapsed and a good cow with calf by her side could be bought for $25.00. This sudden drop in price broke quite a few ranchmen, and many others, while they were not bankrupt, were never able to fully recover from the blow. John N. Janes never re-entered the cattle business and his rances have been leased for pasture purposes since that time, however, he retained possession of the headquarters house, together with four acres of land surrounding same. He continued to call the ranch his home and spent most of his summers there during his lifetime; it was his custom to go to the ranch about the 1st of April, carrying along a cook and gardener; put in a large garden, procure several bunches of yellow-legged chickens approaching the frying size, and then he and his daughter, John Ann, who spent her vacations with him at the ranch, were all set for the summer.

BOVINA KILLING

In the early spring 1908, the writer, who was then practicing law in Canyon, Texas, and whose law firm represented L. T. Lester, who owned a string of fourteen banks, including the banks at Canyon, Hereford, Texico, Plainview, Lubbock, Dimmitt, and other points, went to Bovina, Texas. There had been a killing — John Armstrong, Division Manager of the XIT Ranch at Bovina, had been killed by another party who owed one of the Lester banks $10,000, his cattle being mortgaged to secure the indebtedness, and it appeared it was the intention of said party to ship the cattle to Kansas City market; the bank sued on the note and took charge of said cattle. At that time, Bovina was one of the largest shipping points in the world and Kansas City was one of the principal markets; cattle were driven from various ranches situated a hundred miles or more south of Bovina to this shipping point and were being loaded day and night. It was on this occasion that the writer met John and Jarrett Janes as they were in Bovina shipping at that time, subsequently, we never entirely lost contact, and, on October 1, 1925, after negotiating off and on for more than a year, the writer finally took over the active management of the John N. Janes properties.

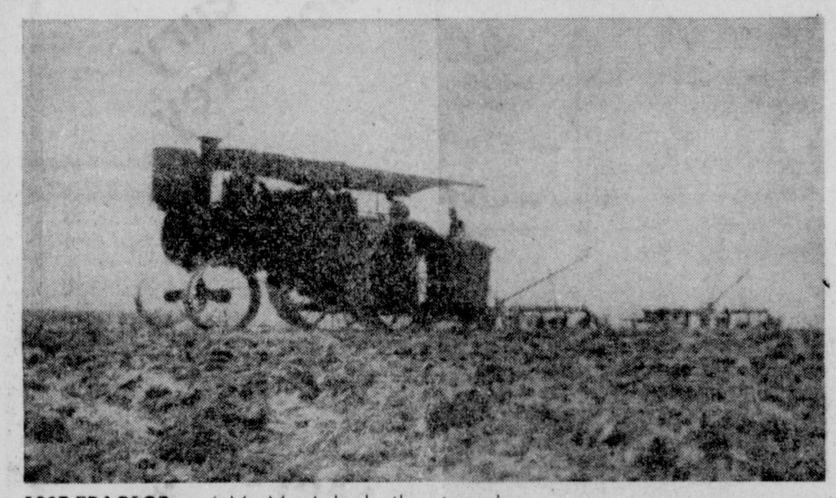
The Janes Ranch brands were "LF", for horses; "Rocking Chair", for bulls; and "Drag "Y" for cattle; William Stuart Wallace, II, is highly interested in ranching and is proud of being the heir to his grandfathers and his mother's ranch properties, which are all intact.

John N. Janes died on April 16, 1930, while visiting his daughter, John Ann, who was attending the El Paso School for girls.

On May 2, 1936, John Ann married Dr. William Stuart Wallace and to them was born one child, William Stuart Wallace, I I, on April 5, 1937.

Their son, who became one of the Executors of the Janes estate when he reached the age of twenty one years, is at present attending Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College (now Colorado College) at Fort Collins, Colo. It is his intention to maintain his legal residence in Bailey county, also to engage in the ranching business at the Home Ranch as soon as he has completed his schooling and fufilled his military obligations.

TYPICAL ROADS IN BAILEY COUNTY UNTIL 1918
—Photo courtesy of Mrs. C. R. Stevens, Journal Engraving



1907 TRACTOR — A Mr. Morris broke the sod for many of the Coldren Land Company colonists with this tractor with thirty-two plows.
—Photo courtesy of Mrs. C. R. Stevens, Journal Engraving

EXCURSIONISTS' TRAIN — The Pecos and Santa Fe Railroad Company ran excursion trains for the Coldren Land Company twice a month in 1907, 1908, and 1909. The company would furnish two cars for the excursionists, a pullman and a dining car. Originating the trip in Kansas City and picking up individual home-seekers all along the line, they ran on their own schedule, usually taking two days travel before reaching Farwell at the end of the line. The Vaughan Land Company took its excursionists from the Iowa home office to Portales, N.M., then to the townsite called Virginia City in southern Bailey county.
—Photo courtesy of Mrs. C. R. Stevens, Journal Engraving

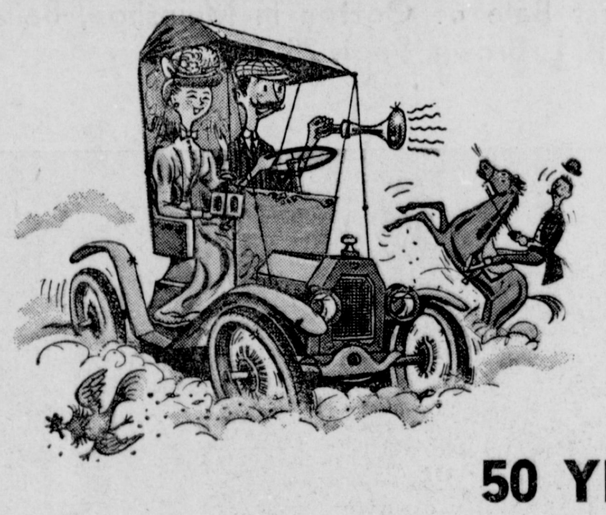
1910 Blizzard Was a Bugger!

Roy Dyer relates a story that his father E. E. Dyer used to tell. When the senior Dyer was working for the XIT ranch syndicate by building earthen water tanks out in the Friona area, he went to the Springlake headquarters in February, 1910, "to vote", during the Bad Blizzard.

"That was the only time I ever saw water freeze before it hit the ground when you threw it out of a wash pan. . ." Dyer used to relate to his son. We burned cow chips to keep warm during those days, he was fond of adding.

After his stint with the XIT, Dyer, with his Louisiana-born wife returned to Muleshoe in 1939 and opened a hardward and furniture store located first in the Gupton buildings about where Lambert cleaners is located; later the store was relocated where Perry Brothers variety store is presently, Roy Dyer said.

Capers take to egg and shrimp dishes as well as to lamb.



1913 TO 1963

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1963 FORD AND MERCURYS

COME IN AND SEE US AT THE CROSSROADS

Methodism Here Started at Old Hurley as Part of Bovina Circuit With Once-A-Month Church Services

Most things start "In the beginning", so this is a proper way to begin an article tracing the history of the Methodist church in Bailey county and Muleshoe.

In the beginning the original town of Old Hurley was the birthplace of Methodism in this community in August 1908. Old Hurley was about 2½ miles north of present-day Muleshoe on the Friona highway number 70.

This first church building, which was used as a community church for many years, was built by Steven A. Coldren of the Coldren Land Company, developers of Bailey county. The building was made from heavy oak timbers cut and sawed in Michigan and shipped in, all ready for erection at Hurley.

The church in Old Hurley held the Methodist services only once a month, as the church was on a circuit with Bovina, Summerfield and Black in 1908. The pastor was Rev. V. H. Trammel who was known as the Cowboy Preacher and Rev. G. S. Hardy was the presiding elder of the district, this position now being known as the district superintendent.

The Methodist families of this first organization in the Bailey county Methodist church were: W. M. Wilterding, John Wilterding, R. B. Canfield, J. T. Lindsay, Elmer Grush, a Mrs. Miles, Edward Barnhill, A. C. Gaede and Mrs. W. H. Kistler. The last two still live in Bailey county and attend the Muleshoe First Methodist church. Miss Dottie Wilterding, who attends the YL Methodist church, was the first organist and was Sunday School teacher for many years. John Metsker, who ran the store and was first postmaster at Hurley, led the singing at the Community Church while Miss Dottie played the organ.

MOVE TO MULESHOE

In 1913 the coming of the Santa Fe Railroad brought many changes. One was the formation of a new town named Muleshoe and when the railroad did not pass through Old Hurley, the land company decided to move in the spring of 1913 the Community Church building down to Muleshoe, where the train stopped.

The heavy timbers made it a terrific task to move the oak structure through sand so deep the teams could not get through with such a load to Janes, so it was left in the sand until Muleshoe was established. Mrs. Beulah Carles, who came to Bailey county in 1911 and now lives in Oklahoma City, and Miss Dottie Wilterding told The Journal in 1954 that there were many families there with their teams to try to help move it; among the families were Mrs. Belle Snyder, Mrs. Carles, H. B. Bearden, Vern Bearden, and Mrs. Leota Wilterding. But it proved too heavy for the teams and stood on the prairie for several days and was finally moved by all of the teams with the help of Bob Morris' Rumley tractor, the only tractor in Bailey county at that time. It was moved to a lot in the east part of town, now the location of the new Latin-American Methodist church — "The Church of the Divine Savior." The old church building continued to be used by all denominatons, as a Community church and as a school for several years.

When the Old Hurley Methodist congregation moved into Muleshoe in 1914, Sunday School was held in the Santa Fe depot, while the old building was being repaired, with Rev. Watenbarger, a Congregational minister presiding and A. C. Gaede as Sunday School superintendent.

A letter addressed to Mrs. Carles from Rev. W. M. Pearce gives much interesting information: Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gwynn and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Tayes were listed in the reorganization of the Methodists of Muleshoe, June 1914. Muleshoe was taken off the Bovina circuit in the fall of 1914 and did not have a pastor for three years. In 1917 Gaede wrote asking that a pastor be sent to Muleshoe and telling "that new Methodists were moving in all the time — the Hardens, the Harts, and many others" — so in November, 1917, the Conference sent to Muleshoe Rev. D. C. Ross, who came up from Lubbock on the train twice a month.

The late Mrs. I. W. Harden told The Journal back in 1954 that she recalled the Missionary society, as the W. S. C. S. was called in those days, met regularly in the homes of members.

In July 1920, after the Santa Fe had deeded the present lots owned by the Methodist church (which had been deeded to them directly from E. K. Warren when the town was first surveyed), the old church building, twice moved, was purchased by the Muleshoe Methodists from Coldren Land company and moved to its present location by I. F. Willman, and he had a Rumley Tractor too. Union services were continued until 1925 when the parsonage was built and Rev. J. D. Farmer became a full-time resident pastor. At that time A. C. Gaede again became Sunday School superintendent.

As the town and community grew so grew the church. The building was remodeled many times — in 1929 it was stuccoed; 1937 it was remodeled and enlarged — and in 1942 the present Fellowship Hall was built.

PRESENT EDIFICE

The needs for an adequate church plant had long been felt by the entire congregation. Under the general chairmanship of Noel Woodley, and associates Sam Fox, Bess Edwards, Bill Moore and D. B. Lancaster the present modern building was announced in November 1954 and dedicated on June 24, 1956, when the congregation moved into the present edifice under the leadership of Rev. Clarence Stephens. Bishop William C. Martin was present for the first Worship service in the new building. Certainly this was a day long to be remembered by Methodists. Here was a church rich in the history of service to humanity standing on the threshhold of new beginnings.

The official building committee for the new building was headed by Sam Fox, with Horace Edwards, Buford Butts, Inez Bobo, and Bess Edwards on his committee.

As a reminder of this faith of the fathers, the old bell rings from the tower as it has been doing for 53 years. Rich in tone and melody its resonance continues to call people to the great calling in Service to the Master. "The Cathedral of the Blackwater Valley" is a testimony to Christian love and faith, known as "The friendly church with a spiritual emphasis." The church is debt free in 1963. The old church bell, which was given by E. K. Warren was transferred to the present church building, which incorporated portions of the old structure.

The ministers who have served Methodism here are: V. H. Trammel, J. P. Swinney, A. H. Hussey, W. M. Pierce, D. C. Ross, C. A. Duncan, Raymond Van Zandt, George R. Fort, Preston Florence, I. D. Farmer, Payne, W. B. Hicks, E. C. Raney, J. F. Baker, R. S. Watkins, Jim Sharp, R. N. Huckabee, George Turrentine, T. C. Willett, W. B. Vaughn, T. G. Craft, H. W. Hanks, Clarence Stephens, Edwin L. Hall, Horace Brooks, and the present pastor J. Frank Peery serving in his third year.

PARSONAGE

In 1955 the Parsonage was built. It is ideally situated on a corner lot across from the church property. This parsonage was built through the generosity of three families of the church and Homer Sanders, Jr., was the contractor. Another member gave the lot and brick fence around the patio. This house has 2,600 aquare feet of floor space and a double garage and is beautifully appointed with the best of furnishings.

It is valued at $35,900.00 and no indebtedness, truly one of the most beautiful parsonages in Methodism.

GROWTH

The Men's Bible Class of the First Methodist Church of Muleshoe has initiated a scholarship fund for students going from this church into full-time life service of the church. The scholarship will provide $500 per year to students in need, for tuition and scholastic fees at an accredited college or university. To date four students have made use of the fund.

Membership in June 1963 is 680 members, with an average of 300 in church school this year. The church supports mission work in 30 areas of conference national and world mission fields.

The First Methodist Church proposes to build a Fellowship Hall-Educational unit to cost $175,000 before the end of 1964.

HINTERLAND OF 1870s

The hinterland to the west of Fort Worth, an outpost town with a few thousand inhabitants, was practically a wilderness, the "Staked Plains" — a land of waste, they said after the Civil War in the 1870s.

BUFFALO ON THE PLAINS

The American bison, the famous buffalo of pioneer days, roamed in great numbers over the plains of Texas. Old-timers still remember herds in Texas as late as the eighties.

MULESHOE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH — The "Old" Hurley church was purchased by the Methodists and moved to the present church location in 1920. Stuccoed, remodeled and enlarged, this building housed the Methodist congregations until the present modern structure was built in 1956. (Journal Photo & Engraving)

Muleshoe's First Scouting Unit Formed in 1931

By GEORGE HASKINS, JR

The first time a troop was registered in Muleshoe was in December of 1931, when it was called Troop 10, registered out of Roswell, New Mexico.

Oliver Moore was the scoutmaster that year, and H. E. Eckler was troop chairman. F. C. Skeeters and J. E. Adams were the other committeemen. The troop was sponsored by the American Legion, and had 16 boys as charter members.

The next year, 1932, the troop was called Troop 20, and was registered with the South Plains Council. Sponsored by the Kiwanis Club, it had G. A. Garrett as scoutmaster. C. F. Moeller was the troop chairman and Ray Griffiths and Clay Beavers were committeemen. There were 28 members.

Troop 20 changed sponsors to the Chamber of Commerce in 1936, retaining that number until 1960, when it was designated Troop 620. It is considered a 29 year veteran unit and is now sponsored by the Lions Club.

Former Boy Scout leaders have included Houston Hart, Ray Griffiths, Wood Lambert, Bozo Bowman (1940-1950), Ernest Kerr, (1950-1953), Homer Curry, (1953-1958), Horace Edwards, (1958-1960) Jimmy Dale Beller (1960-1961), George Haskins Jr., (1961-63).

Troop 634 is relatively a new unit, being organized in September 1960, sponsored by the Muleshoe Fire Department. Scout Leaders of this troop have been Phil Gillespie 1960-1963. Jimmy Dale Bellar is the present Scoutmaster.

The Explorer Post of Troop 620 has had G. A. Beddingfield, Carrol Pouncey and Vic Benedict as Post Advisors.

Cub Scout Pack 620 is under the leadership of Richard Puckett.

Cub Scout Pack 622 is a new pack, being sponsored by the Richland Hills P-TA. It is under the leadership of Gordon Doss.

Boys who have made Eagle Rank are Irving St. Clair, Ralph Ware, Gaylord Tate, Johnny Wilkins, Jimmy Wilkerson, Butch Lenau, Billy Beavers, Bill Sybert, Johnny Baker, Allen Berry, Herbert Blair, Harlan Curry and Jerry Don Haskins.

Two men from Muleshoe have received the "Silver Beaver Award", which is given for outstanding work in the Council. Alex Wilkins received one in 1958 and Owen Jones in 1963.

The first "God and Country Award" was presented to a Boy Scout this year. It was given to Jerry Don Haskins.

Owen Jones has been named District Commissioner for the George White District.

The present scout property was given to the scouts by the E. K. Warren family and was a part of the old Muleshoe Ranch. Before the present Boy Scout Hut was built, the first troop, number 620 met in the old American Legion building, which is not presently in existence.

The Muleshoe Lions Club converted a G. I. barracks in 1951 and 1952 for the Boy Scout's use, and placed it on the Warren property. The Lions Club has provided utilities for the hut continuously as a community service to the scouts. Both troops of Boy Scouts use the Scout Hut as a meeting place.

The National Jamboree will be held in July 1964 at Valley Forge, Pa. Six boys from Muleshoe have already signed to go. They are Paul Lenau, Billy Kelley, Jerry Haskins, Tommy Jones, Logan Puckett, and David Clinton. The boys will be gone three weeks, and will be able to go into Canada, see the World's Fair, see Washington D.C. and many other sights.

Attorney Recalls Those Colorful Campfire Days of Old-Time Cowboy

Editor's note: C. V. Woolley, Amarillo, author of the accompanying resume of the history of the Janes' Rocking Chair Ranch. He wrote Pat R. Bobo, Muleshoe attorney, May 29, 1958 this letter which accompanied the documental history of the colorful and interesting, bye-gone glamorous days of the always "open house" at the Janes Ranch.

This story of his visions of "The Riders in the Sky", which was told a Journal reporter during the McMurtry family reunion in August, 1962, will remain one of the classic stories of the Muleshoe area ranching days in the early 1900s. Along with other episodes of the old west, it will be preserved for posterity, although officially "gone forever."

"Now and then, if I happen to be journeying toward New Mexico, when I top the hill at old Parmerton, which is about eight or ten miles east of Muleshoe and from which one has an uninterrupted view of the valley for miles to the north, west and south, if the atmospheric conditions are just right, as my gaze sweeps this immense area, there comes into my mind those old days when the shipping season was in full swing and one could see campfires for miles in all directions, each one representing some outfit that was holding their cattle and awaiting their turn at loading, which went on night and day. Late in the evenings, before the boys had been able to induce the cattle to bed down, the noise of their lowing was of such volume as to resemble the beating of the surf on some seashore, and of course as each outfit completed its loading and the boys procured some panther juice from just across the line in New Mexico, they returned to Bovina and hell was popping in the little camp town, and there was no night.

Also, from the top of this hill, a mood sometimes envelopes me and there suddenly appears to be "riders in the sky" — flankers and pushers mounted on beautiful chargers and they seem to be shoving their herd of dark red cattle, whose black horns glisten, as they haze them up a cloudy draw. Some of the boys resemble old Bill Halsell, Charlie Warren, Bill Ellwood, Murdo McKenzie, John and Jarrett Janes, and other top hands of the log ago.

If the desire should possess you to have one of these visions, some evening when the sun is setting and the clouds are golden in the west, with just a gentle breeze blowing, have your wife play and softly sing that good old song, "Riders in the Sky".

RAIN — ON HI PLAINS

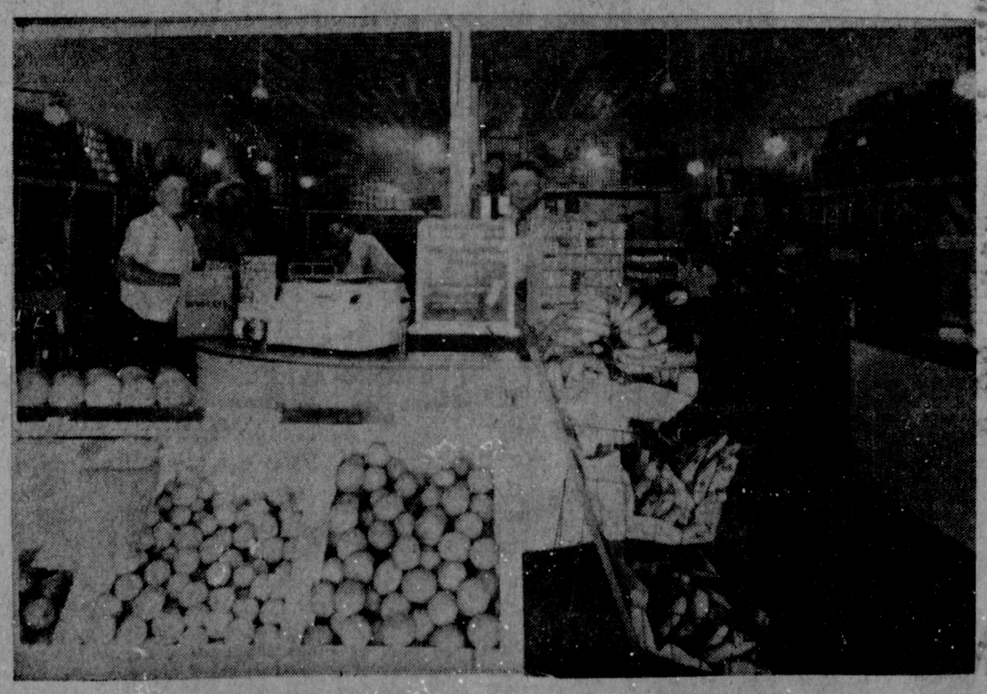
A traveler passing through a town in the semi-arid region (of the High Plains) saw a schoolteacher with a class of small boys and girls out on the campus. The teacher had a hose and the water sparkled as it sailed through the air. She said, "Children, that's what rain looks like." — Boyce House: "The Flavor of Texas Humor."

TEXAS WEATHER

A farmer started to town in a wagon drawn by an ox team. On the way, one of the oxen froze to death and, while he was skinning it, the other died of sunstroke. — Boyce House on Versatility and suddenness of weather of Texas.

Having been in the Grocery business in Muleshoe since 1939, we have watched the steady growth and rising prosperity of our area and we are proud to be part of the 50th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

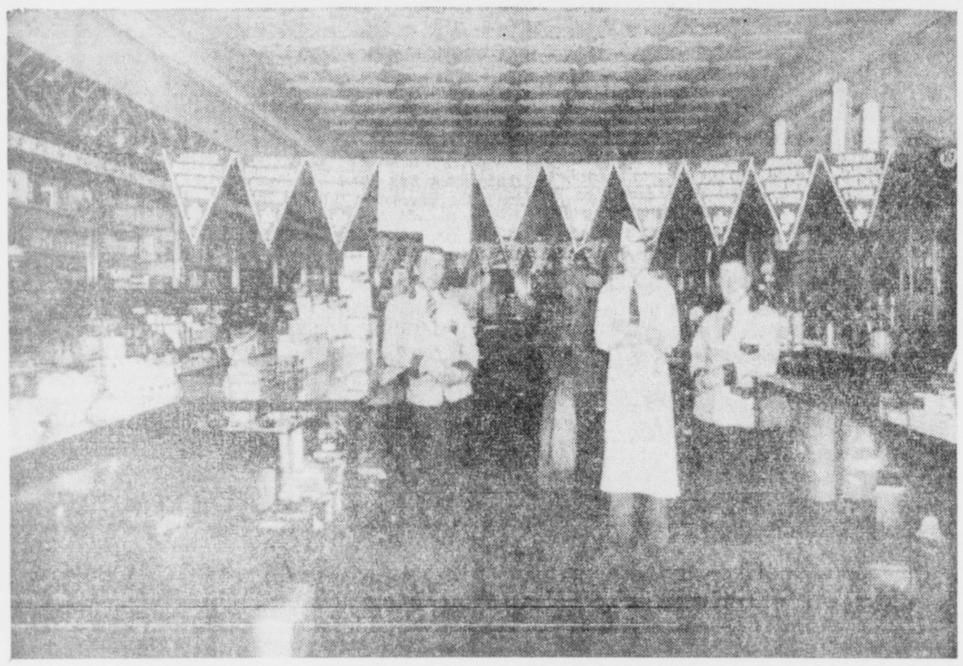
Shown top left, top right and bottom left are scenes from interior of early-Wagnon Grocery. Do you recognize people and cars? Shown at bottom right is the present store located at 515 W. American Blvd.



WAGNON GROCERY & MARKET

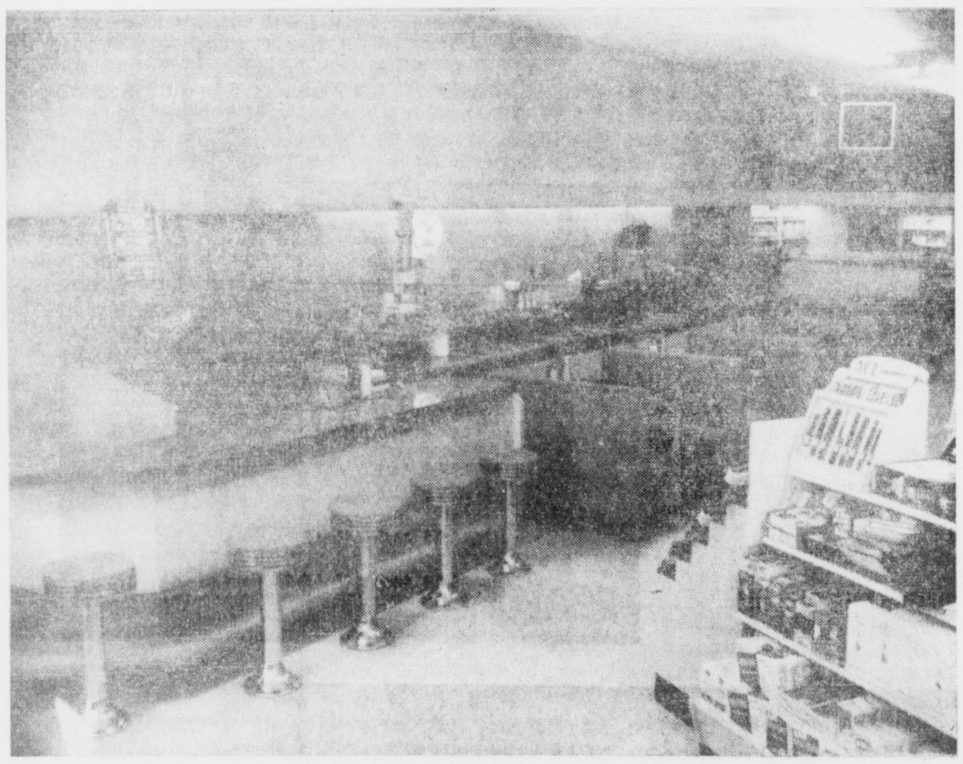
First Drug Store Joe Damron worked in
Comanche Oklahoma, 1918

Joe Damron Jack Nowell
First Damron Drug Store in Muleshoe opened in March 17, 1932



Buck Woods James Hurbet Dean, Soda Boy Joe Damron

Claud Wiseman R. L. Brooks Joe Damron



The New Damron Drug Store 1953

The Damron Drug Store as you see it today

SERVING THE MULESHOE AREA THRU THE YEARS

PHARMACISTS

Joe Damron
Keith Gage
Jack Nowell
Claude Wiseman
Paul Lawrence
Everett Waldrop
Gutherie Allen
Don Donald
Sam Damron
Turner Bledsoe
Walter Chambless
Dallas Ramsey

MEDICAL DOCTORS

Dr. W. A. Mathews, M. D.
Dr. Duke, M. D.
Dr. Harry Williams, M. D.
Dr. R. J. Sparks, M. D.
Dr. L. P. Gibbs, M. D.
Dr. Robert McCarty, M. D.
Dr. D. D. Lancaster, M. D.
Dr. L. T. Green Jr., M. D.
Dr. M. F. Green, M. D.
Dr. Oscar Friskie, M. D.
Dr. W. G. Plenke, M. D.
Dr. J. A. Ceipes, M. D.
Dr. T. M. Slemmons, M. D.
Dr. B. O. McDaniel, M. D.
Dr. W. F. Birdsong, M. D.
Dr. W. B. McSpadden, M. D.
Dr. George Chambers, D. O.
Dr. Jim Fite, D. O.
Dr. Ray Vinson, D. O.
Dr. Ray Santos, M. D.
Dr. Dick Gushwa, D. O.
Dr. W. M. Dean, M. D.

DRUG CLERKS

Buck Woods
John Smith
Jim Alsup
L. H. Thompson
Ruby Brashier Harris
Dorthy Bogard
Joyce Eakes Green
Helen Krebbs
Alice Baker
Mrs. A. W. Copley
Mrs. John Coe
Nancy Luera
Beth Villa
JoAnn Nicewarner

DAMRON REXALL DRUG

Muleshoe's Predecessors - Four of 'em! - Are Now Disembodied Townsites of Past

Four long-departed, disembodied townsites appear in Bailey county's history as apparitions of the past and as predecessors of the city of Muleshoe, this year celebrating its 50th anniversary.

Least well-known and almost forgotten is a townsite filled in 1912 — by the name of Muleshu. Attempting to duplicate the name of the Muleshoe Ranch brand which had never been put into writing, Muleshu was a natural. But it never existed except on the paper of the deed records of August 28, 1912.

When the railroad came to the county in 1913, an excited townsite war began. The only town in the county, prior to 1913, was "Old" Hurley. As it was not on the railroad route, it was soon killed after an existence of six years.

Janes and Hurley townsites were established by land agents. Janes was located in the sand hills and nearly everyone moved from "Old Hurley to Hurley. When the railroad company and the Hurley townsite company could not come to an agreement, Muleshoe was established on October 11, 1913. Hurley contested the selection of Muleshoe as the railroad townsite for several years. During these years area residents were given free vacation trips to testify in court. After Bailey county was organized in 1918, Muleshoe won a county-seat election which proved to be the final blow to Hurley.

The townsite fight between Janes and Hurley, as told by old-timers to Cecil Davis, is recalled that the railroad got land from Warren and established the depot at Muleshoe because Janes was too sandy and the Hurley townsite company and the railroad could not come to an agreement. The railroad settled the squabble by building a depot about half way between Janes and Hurley—Muleshoe. Mills Switch, whether established at the same time or later, was put in as a switch for and by the railroad, between Muleshoe and Sudan. There is presently a railroad marker sign designating "Mills Switch". There have been no buildings, townsite wise or otherwise, recorded.

These four then, are the forerunners antecedent to the history of Muleshoe, Texas — ghost towns left from Muleshoe's townsite battles.

"OLD" HURLEY

"Old" Hurley, approximately three and one-half miles north of the present location of Muleshoe, was Bailey county's first town. It was established in the latter part of 1907 by the Coldren Land Company in order to take care of its land-seekers when the excursions were made from Kansas City to Farwell, Mrs. Harry Wilterding related to Thelma Walker Stevens.

Hurley consisted of one store, post office, school house, livery stable, ice house, hotel and a church. John Metsker owned the store and was the postmaster. F. Perrin ran the hotel for the land company, and employed H. B. Bearden as proprietor of the hotel in 1908. Bearden also had charge of the ice house. Joe Rutherford ran the wagon yard. The population was approximately twenty-five in 1908.

The first church building in the county was built in "Old" Hurley by Steven A. Coldren in 1908. He agreed at that time to deed it when a Congregational Church was organized, E.H. Bearden said. The Congregational Church was never organized but the Methodist and later Baptists did organize and used this building, many times moved, as a community church. E. K. Warren gave the bell, presently housed in the belfrey of the First Methodist church and some of the seats for the church. He also hired the preachers.

The mail was carried from Bovina to "Old" Hurley three times each week; Josh Blocker carried it the first three months until a star route was established. At first he used a bicycle but later carried it in a cart.

Mrs. W. G. Panter recalls that they had to come to Hurley to get their mail in 1910 as this was the post office used by all settlers in this area. In fact, she says, when they came to Bovina by train from Nebraska, "Hurley was the only thing in these parts except Bovina."

Hurley sponsored four county events in 1908, a Fourth of July picnic, county fair, Christmas tree, and a children's day. Each of these events drew visitors from Parmer county and New Mexico, as well as Castro county, of which Hurley and the present Muleshoe-area were a part then. One hundred seventeen men, women, and children were at the picnic.

Mrs. Stvens also relates that the cowboys cooperated with the "nesters" in every way. When donations were called for, the boys would always do their part. They attended each of the celebrations held in Hurley.

There was no resident physician at Hurley. When anyone was ill, Mrs. H. B. Bearden would wait on him. If she thought a doctor was needed, someone would go to the Muleshoe Ranch headquarters and telephone to either Bovina or Farwell for a doctor. Telephone service was poor, and frequently connections could not be made with either Bovina or Farwell. In that case someone would have to go to Clovis or Hereford for the doctor.

When the surveys were made for the railroad in 1912, one survey was through "Old" Hurley. However, the survey that was accepted was not at "Old" Hurley but three and one-half miles south — now the location of present-day Muleshoe.

An excited townsite war began when the Pecos and Northern Texas Railway, a branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe lines, starting laying track through Bailey county in 1913. The only town in the county, prior to 1913, had been "Old" Hurley. As it "lost out" in the placing on the railroad route, "Old" Hurley was soon killed. Land agents started two new towns, Janes and Hurley, which were both plotted on the railroad survey.

Nearly all buildings at "Old" Hurley were moved to the new townsites in order that they might be nearer the railroad. The hotel was sawed in two parts and moved to Janes. The church building was to go to Janes but the sand was so deep that it was impossible to get the building there. It was left in the sand until Muleshoe was established. The store and the post office were moved to the townsite on the railroad that had been named Hurley. The other buildings were moved to Muleshoe when it was plotted.

JANES

When the contract was let for the railroad to be built through Bailey county, a railroad townsite was given by E. K. Warren in 1912. It was named Janes, Texas, and was located on the part of the Janes or Rocking Chair Ranch.

M. P. Smith built a general store and the post office was in the store. Janes Johnson moved his hotel from "Old" Hurley to Janes. John Janes, owner of the Rocking Chair or Janes Ranch, established a bank for the town. W. O. Lawrence once commented that the bank never had any depositors but Mr. Janes.

When Paul Coldren of Coldren Land Company, saw that the town would never grow, and that the Hurley Townsite company and the railroad could not come to a decision, he presuaded E. K. Warren to dedicate the Muleshoe townsite which was located between Hurley and Janes, according to Bailey county historian Stevens.

After Muleshoe was plotted M. P. Smith moved his store to the new location. He owned the first building in the new town of Muleshoe. James Johnson moved his hotel to the new town also.

There is no trace of Janes, Texas, today.

HURLEY

When the Pecos and Northern Texas Railway survey was made, the Fairview Land and Cattle company organized the Hurley Townsite Company, Inc. for speculative purposes. The company bought land from W. D. and F. W. Johnson through which the railroad survey had been made.

The Hurley Townsite Company plotted the town of Hurley three miles northwest of the present location of Muleshoe. It was located where the residence of the late Jess Mitchell, former editor of the Muleshoe Journal, was situated, and is presently the Walter Harrison property. It is across the highway from Blondie Puckett's.

The Townsite Company plotted Hurley, thinking it would make a fortune. The Company wanted more for the right-of-way than the railroad company would pay. It was during the fight between the two companines, that Paul Coldren asked E. K. Warren to donate land for a railroad townsite between Hurley and Janes. Warren agreed to this, and the town of Muleshoe was established.

The trains would stop at Muleshoe and not at Hurley. Claud Hayes, president of Hurley Townsite Company, did everything that he could do to make the railroad do as he wanted, but he never succeeded in the enterprise. Hayes would give free trips for people to go to Austin and testify in the company's behalf. Likewise the railroad company sent its representatives to Austin. The railroad company won, and a crane was established at Hurley for the trains to leave the mail. However, the citizens of Hurley would have to go to Muleshoe for parcel post.

Many nights soap was put on the tracks at Hurley to make the trains stop. One night Hayes told Mrs. Beula Carles that he had a chance to sell out with $20,000 profit for the townsite property holders, but he said, "I am a fighter and I always win." Of course the property holders lost everything they had invested.

L. R. Cox was the real estate man and leading citizen, according to Mrs. Stevens. At one time the town had a population of approximately one hundred people.

John Metsker moved his general merchantile store and post office from "Old" Hurley to Hurley in 1913. He sold his store to a Mr. McDonald soon after he went to the new townsite. McDonald's son was the postmaster.

The mail was carried by Star Route from Bovina to the new location until the Government made a contract with the railroad company to carry the mail on the new road, according to Mrs. Beula Carles.

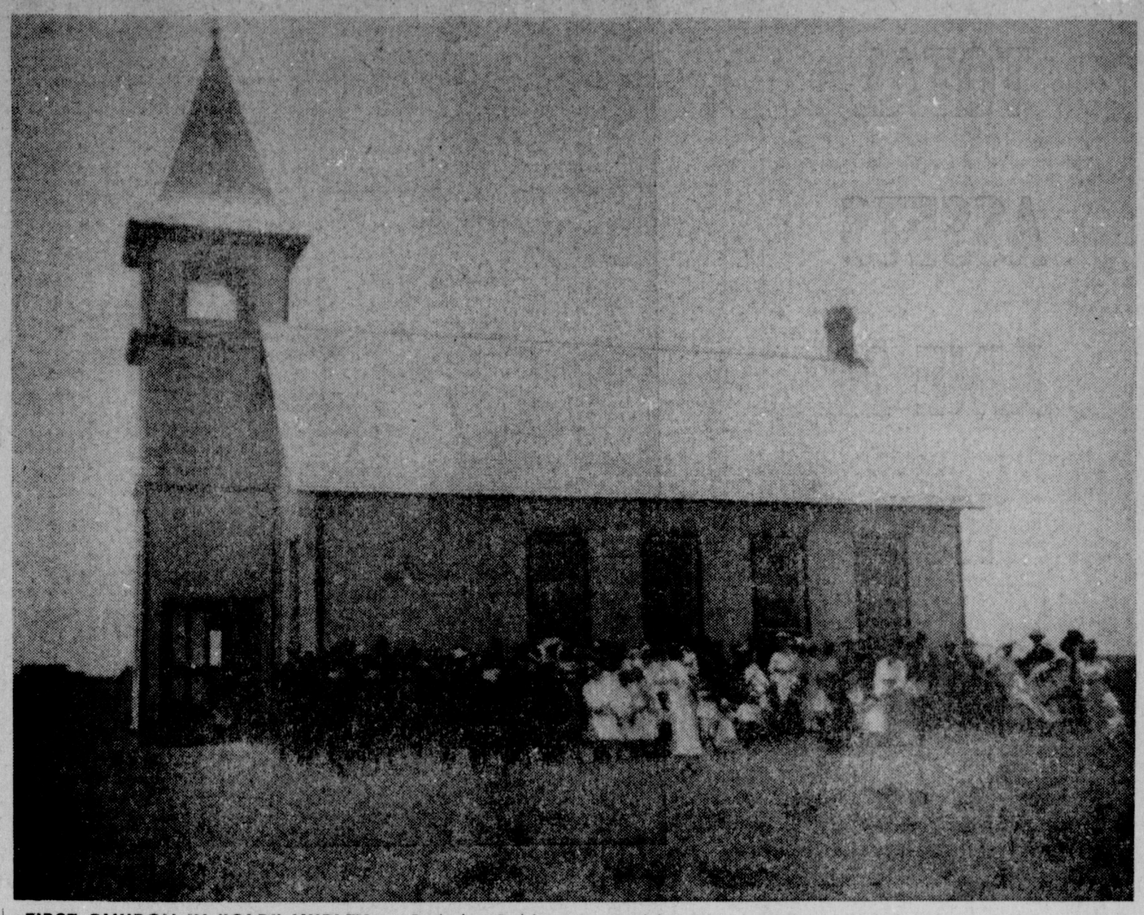
A Congregational Church was built in 1913. Money for the building was raised by public subscription. It was a frame structure with a canvas roof, which was built in a day and services were held in it that night, Mrs. Calres said. Reverend Wattenbarger, a Congregational minister, organized the church.

Hurley existed until the county was organized in 1918. Muleshoe won the Bailey county seat by receiving seventy-four votes to Hurley's thirty-six which was more than the required two-thirds majority. The outcome of the county seat fight was that the town of Hurley joined the other ghost cites in Bailey county. That might have been the fate of Muleshoe had the countyseat election gone the other way, commented historian Stevens.

In search of original townsite deed records for this 50th year anniversary edition, attorney Pat Bobo rediscovered that a townsite for MULESHU was filed on August 28, 1912 and consisted of 39 blocks. It was plotted on both sides of the present Clovis (Number 84) highway just this side of "Old" Hurley, but all on the west side of the railroad tracks. The original townsite was just south of Blondie Puckett's place, about at the location of the tomato shed buildings.

This is an hither-to unknown fact to many residents of the present-day Muleshoe. The townsite of Muleshu is recorded on "another page of history" from the original deed record of the Muleshoe townsite which was filed October 11, 1913 by Edward K Warren and which he dedicated on September 29, 1913.

These four — Muleshu, "Old" Hurley, Janes and Hurley — are the historical pre-decessors, now ghost-towns, in the establishment of the city of Muleshoe, Texas.



FIRST CHURCH IN "OLD" HURLEY — Built by Coldren Land Company at "Old" Hurley in 1908, this first church building in Bailey County was used in the early days as a community church. This reproduction of an old photograph owned by Mrs. J. T. Lindsey shows this building in "Old" Hurley in use by the Methodist congregation of Bailey county. (Photo courtesy Mrs. A. W. Copley, Journal Eng.)

CASAS AMARILLAS

As journeys were reckoned in the period of horseback travel, the next watering place west from Cedar Lake, Gaines County, was quite a distance. There near modern Levelland, Hockley county, was old Casas Amarillas, early Indian camp ground, used later by the buffalo hunters. — The New Texas Reader

"Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!" — Texan battle cry at San Jacinto.

Bailey County's Past

(Continued from page 1)

appropriate place was provided and the men took up the work of their offices in makeshift buildings without office equipment and learned to run the county government by actual experience. The people of the county, believing that their problems of local county government were in the hands of capable men, gave all their energies to the task of developing the natural resources of the county.

Schools had existed in the county for 10 years before county organization was effected and throughout this period salaries were low and numerous small schools were conducted in each district.

The first school was established in 1908 in District No. 1 at Hurley in the northwest corner of the county and given the name "Mardis". For over a decade the educational center of the county was organized in and around Hurley which became a center of rivalry and later that source of community and neighborhood disputes and bitter quarrels.

Two young girls, Leota Bearden and Cora Hutchinson, both graduates of Nebraska high schools, who had come with their respective families to settle in Bailey County, applied for the teaching position created by the establishment of the first school district. They went to Dimmitt to take the county examination given here in August, 1908 and each secured a second grade county certificate. The trustees decided to choose the young lady whose average of the grades was the highest, and Miss Bearden got the position.

In the fall of 1909 Hurley consisted of a two story hotel, a store, a church meeting house, a livery stable and a school house. The pupils came in from every direction and a few had 8 or 10 miles to travel twice daily. Some walked, others rode burros or horses or came in one horse hacks. The animals were left during school hours, at the livery stable. The young sixteen year old teacher assumed her duties with twenty-five pupils. Several of the children were larger and older than the teacher. The grade range covered the first eight grades. The school room was equipped with double desks, a strip of blackboard, crayon, erasers, and a water jar. After three months and seventeen days of school, the teacher and most of the pupils were stricken with scarlet fever and the term ended abruptly.

Muleshoe, which was established in 1908, consisted of one store, a blacksmith shop, and a few small buildings. At a special session of the Commissioners' Court on January 16, 1919 Muleshoe was designated as the county seat of Bailey County.

For some time efforts had been made to get a railroad through the county. Three men, who wanted the railroad to go by their farms, went to Austin to try to secure the permit for the rail road.

One man was so anxious for the line to pass his farm that he took a bag of Bailey county soil (taken from his farm) to show that this sandy soil was especially suitable for a road bed. When Mr. Mardis who was one of the Bailey County men in Austin at this meeting, learned of the bag of sand that was to be displayed in the court room, he slipped the bag out, emptied it and refilled it with that black, tight Austin soil. When the man who took the sand, got on the witness stand, gave his argument why the line should go by his farm and emptied his sample of Bailey County soil, he was quite surprised at its contents as it was so different from the description he had given. However, in 1913, the Santa Fe railroad, known as the Cole man Cutoff, was built, and the county began to grow more rapidly.

During the following twenty years Bailey County became one of the most productive regions on the plains. Nutritious grasses on vast grazing lands favor extensive beef cattle and sheep raising, and there is some hog raising and dairying. Cotton, wheat, kaffir, grain sorghums, oats, and alfalfa are raised extensively. The Black water Valley, situated in the northern half of the county, contains one hundred thousand acres of rich land that can be irrigated. Now (1940) there are one hundred irrigation wells in operation that pump from five hundred to two thousand gallons per minute each, lifting the water from twenty to forty feet. Truck crops flourish luxuriantly. In 1930 the buildings and land were valued at $7,459,125.00. The population had increased from 4 in 1900 to 5,186 in 1930. The county has had much to look forward to in the development of natural resources and educational progress.

We Are Proud To
Be A Part Of Muleshoe---
Especially During The
50th ANNIVERSARY

Let us create a very Chic new hair style just for you.

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RED HOT
SPECIALS
IN
Muleshoe
JULY
1, 2, & 3
1963

Wayland, son of J. W. "Pop" Dalton, is shown standing in front of Cafe operated by Pops and Staff from 1940 to 1959.

We have been in the Cafe Business since 1939
We are proud to be a part of the 50th Anniversary Celebration

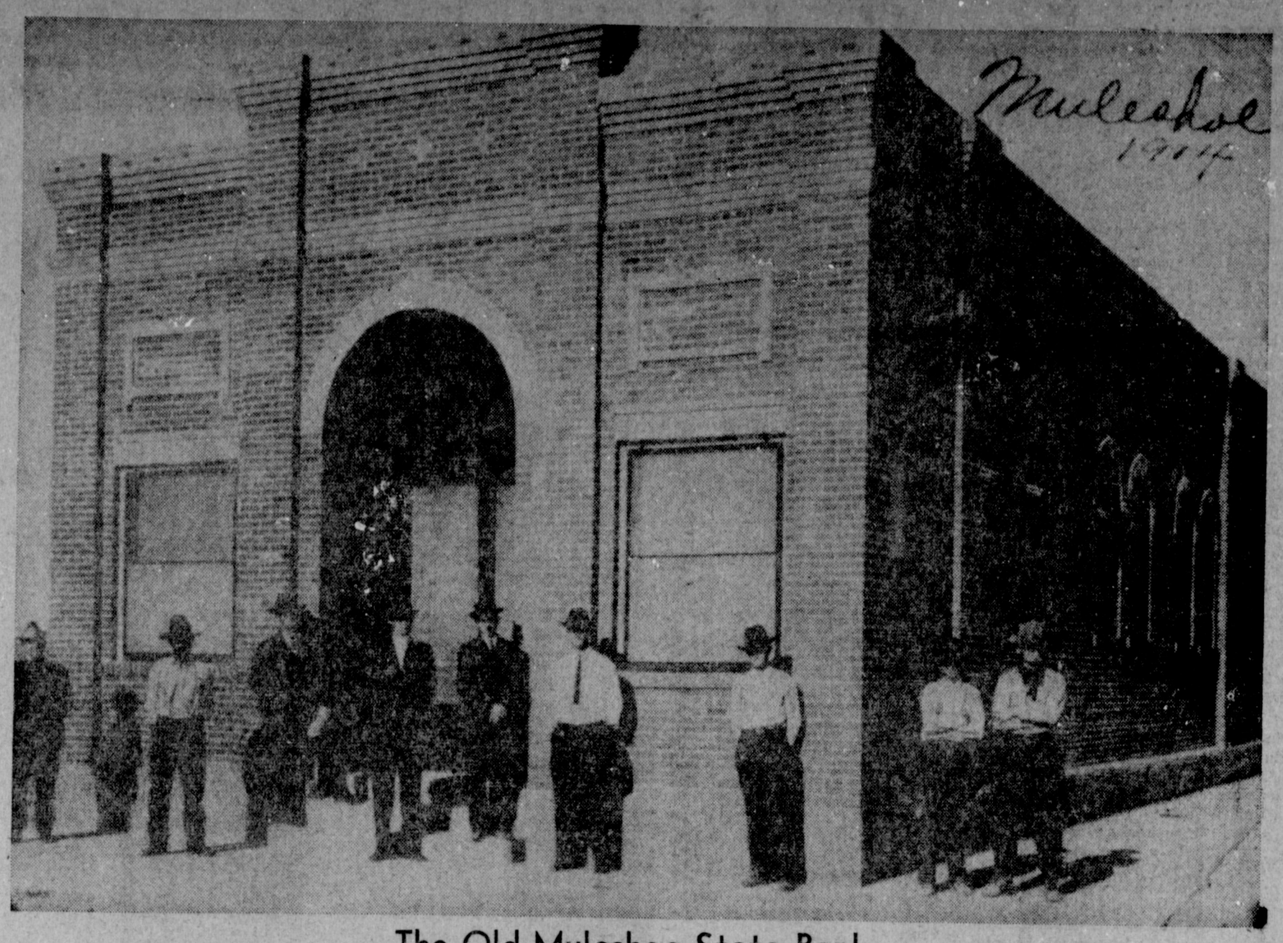
"For really good food and friendly service, drop in to see us. My daughter, Jessie Robinson, granddaughter, Monette, and myself will do our best to serve you."

"Pops" is shown standing in front of present location

"POP'S" CAFE

Located West on Clovis Highway

TOTAL ASSETS JUNE 29 1935 $222,890.72



The Old Muleshoe State Bank

TOTAL ASSETS MAY 31 1963 $8,007,999.78

The New Muleshoe State Bank

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*W. T. Andrews
W. Q. Casey
*Dr. Anson L. Clark
*Sam Damron
*Herb Griffiths
*Houston Hart
Dr. D. J. Henry
*B. W. Johnson
Victor Kemp
*Woodie Lambert
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PROVIDING COMPLETE BANKING FACILITIES FOR THE MULESHOE AREA

MULESHOE STATE BANK

Muleshoe's Golden Anniversary

Bailey County Journal

Special Edition

Section C, Page 1 | Muleshoe, The Community of Opportunity--Where Water Makes the Difference | SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1963

"WOMAN OF DISTINCTION"

Pioneer Life At Its Hardest Laid Foundation For High Award

One of Muleshoe's most beloved women, now on the top side of 80 in years, was once named "Muleshoe's Woman of Distinction."

Mrs. Beulah W. Carles, recipient of the honor, nor Pat Bobo, local attorney, who made the presentation can remember the exact year. However, they both agree it was either late in the 30's or early 1940's.

Mrs. Carles was contacted through her daughter in Oklahoma City, Okla., with whom she now makes her home and her daughter replied, "The thing mama remembers most about it is that she sat in a car with a colored driver for such a long time before the parade started and she nearly smothered. Someone, she thinks from the Gupton House, brought her a drink of water.

The citation for the award read: To The Chamber of Commerce of Muleshoe, Texas.

"We hereby nominate Beulah W. Carles as "MULESHOE'S WOMAN OF DISTINCTION"

"Beulah Weir Carles moved to Bailey County in 1911. She became an actual resident of Muleshoe in 1920 when she was appointed postmistress and has resided here ever since.

"She, better than any living person known to us, personifies those fine qualities so revered by all of us in the pioneer American Woman.

"She is and has always been self sufficient yet she has always given most of her energies and and service to her neighbors. From the time the first schools were organized in Bailey County the youth of this community have been recipients of her active interest and attention to their needs and activities.

"Beulah W. Carles could always be depended upon to promote the interests and activities sponsored by the young folks. She always managed to furnish a car for transportation to and from all athletic contests, church meetings and community gatherings for those who did not have transportation. She has been a member of the Methodist Church for 61 years, is a past matron for the Order of Eastern Stars, a member of the WSCS, PTA, Legion Auxiliary and a charter member of the Half Century Club.

'Beulah Weir Carles was born December 22, 1876, near Bentonville, Arkansas and crossed the plains twice in a covered wagon.

"She lived on a farm until she was 13 years of age where she became expert at driving teams and riding. She won first prize for riding at the County Fair at Rogers, Arkansas, on two different occasions.

Apples Teach Lesson

"She recalls that once while still a small child she was sent to a neighbor's house about 3 miles away for some apples. On the way home the apples fell off while she was trotting the horse, so she dragged the sack to a rail fence and got the apples up; then got the old mare up to the fence and when she started to get on the mare it would step away every time and she would drop the sack again. About dark she was crying and a neighbor came along and put them across her lap. A side saddle is a hard thing to get into with a load but it taught Beulah to hang on to things, so when she was sent to the mill after flour she made the miller put it across her lap so she could hold onto it.

"In 1890 the family moved into Bentonville and Beulah went to school there until 1894 when they moved back to the farm at Bloomfield. Being the oldest of six children Beulah helped her father by driving mowing machine and hay rake. She always loved the out of doors and had to help with the milking from the time she could hold a quart cup. In 1898 the family moved to Indian Territory where they had chills and fever, but she stayed in Arkansas a big part of the time with her grandmother Dickson.

" On January 1, 1900, Beulah's sister had a hemorrhage of the stomach and that was the cause of Beulah's first trip in a wagon. Before her sister became ill her mother had been taken to Manitou, Colorado, where she drank the iron water and she had been completely cured. So Beulah's mother said that the sister must go there and that Beulah was the one to take her. Having never been away from home very far, Beulah didn't want to go and thought she couldn't but her mother said "You could if you would." They were to go by train and her sister was sent to their grandmothers in Arkansas. The doctor there said she should go overland. A family was going that way and their father bought a spring wagon with overjet and a good top and started Beulah and her sister with this family in their heavy wagon and a heavy team.

"Beulah's team was young and they could easily have made 35 miles a day but 25 miles was the other team's limit so they were six weeks on the road. After leaving home on Thursday, Monday morning Beulah began to chill and chilled all the way to Dodge City, Kansas, every other day. Her sister who lay on the bed had to do the cooking. By the time Beulah led those horses to water and back and got wet to her knees every morning from the dew while greasing the wagon, feeding, and harnessing she really had a job and was getting weaker after every chill.

"By the time they reached Rocky Ford, Colorado, she wasn't able to go any farther so they got a room there, put the horses out to pasture and waited until their family came out in the fall of 1900. Her sister regained her health without ever drinking iron water and Beulah went to work in a laundry that winter at 12½ cents an hour while her father was laid up with rheumatism. You'd be surprised what $1.25 a day would buy then.

Clubs Rabbits

"Beulah married Dan B. Carles in 1903. To this union two daughters were born. In 1911 Dan Carles thought this country was going to be a great irrigated country so they bought land here and put down a well on the section where Bill McAdams lives. They had the first or second alfalfa iplantings in the county but the jack rabbits were so bad they had to put hog wire around it and still the jack rabbits came in; so Mr. Carles took some chicken wire and made a pen in one corner and the family got out early in the morning and drove the rabbits in and he and the girls killed them with clubs.

"One lovely spring day Dan Carles came in and said Get your bonnet and let's go to Bega Mill and get chips.' That was Beulah's first sight of the land which is now Muleshoe, that was in 1912. They began to build the railroad that year. Then in February, 1913 Fairview Land and Cattle Company hired Mr. Carles to go to the new townsite of New Hurley, where the county seat was to be located, so said the president, or boss man, of the company.

"Mr. Carles knew about how to prepare land for irrigation and a well was to be put on each 40 acres. One day two wells were ready to start pumping and Beulah went with him to see them start. One was going with such a clear stream of water just west of Puckett's store, when here came word that a big well was to be drilled that would irrigate the whole place so that was that. Beulah was boarding the men and furnishing beds for 50 cents a day.

"Mr. Carles had business in Colordao and was gone so long that Beulah took the children went too. The big well sanded down and was lost. They came back in March of 1914 and Muleshoe was here. M. P. Smith had built a store at Jane's Ranch about where Mill Switch is but on account of the sand the town was moved on to Warren's land, part of the Muleshoe Ranch and called Muleshoe. Smith moved his store up here and the hotel and church from Old Hurley were moved here by the Coldren Land Company.

Soap RR Tracks

"A town site or county seat fight ensued between Hurley and Muleshoe and as Mr. Hayes had refused the railroad right of way through Fairview Land company's land until he got what he wanted, he got nothing, not even a switch, and only two trains ever stopped at Hurley. About the first one was stopped by some boys sooping the track. The second when Herman Williams was hurt and died from a fall in a well on a pump after being caught by the engine and thrown in the well (they were all pit wells). Judge Paul from Amarillo came and the train stopped and let him off at Hurley. So it was lawsuits until in 1918 when an election was held and Muleshoe won by a close margin.

"Every building in town was on blocks so if the town moved they could be carted away and most of the houses had been moved here from Farwell, Bovina or Friona. The first two with a foundation were the houses built by M. P. Smith where Claude Ferrell lives and Geo. Kuykendalls where Wellborns Beauty Shop is located. Even the courthouse was on blocks and the jail was built of 2 x 4's.

"E. R. Hart's office was a little box building about 10 by 10 or 12 where Muleshoe Motor now stands. Muleshoe was in a pasture and you had to open gates to get there and cross one railroad crossing. You would come through a gate on hog hill then go southwest to the railroad crossing thence east to Main Street where there was a hotel, barber shop, and Smith's General Store.

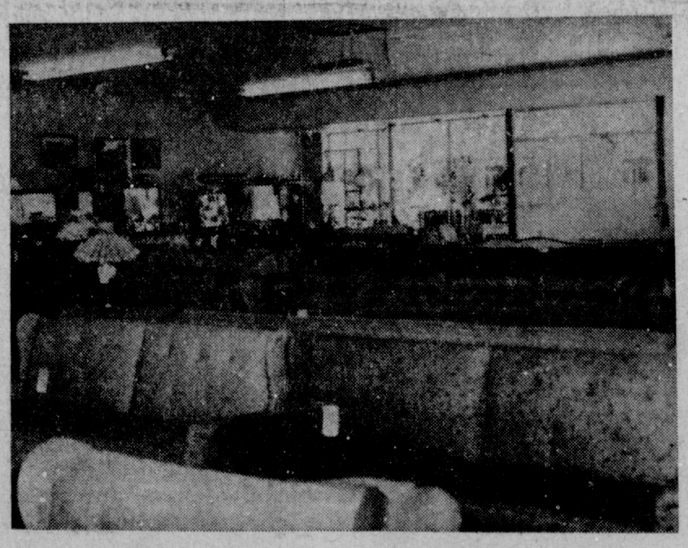
"M. P. Smith was postmaster. The mail was brought from Bovina to Hurley by Buggy and he had to get it from there. Then after the railroad was given the contract to Carry the mail a crane was put up at Hurley and the first class mail was hung on the crane for dispatch and the incoming mail was thrown from the train. If they dropped the mail bag it just waited until the next day and parcel post was put off at Muleshoe and then carried to Hurley.

"Smith resigned in 1918, and E. E. Hagler was appointed and he resigned and Beulah was appointed and he resigned and Beulah was appointed in 1920. All of the mail routes out of Muleshoe were established and she helped with all of them except Route 1. These routes serve in Bailey, Parmer, Lamb and Castro Counties. She was postmistress 15 years. Muleshoe has only had four postmasters since it was established. The people were so proud of every little box house that was built in town and you could hear a hammer anywhere in the city limits for it was very limited.

"There was the one church and it was southeast of the Ben

See PIONEER, Page 8

PRESENTED SCROLL — Mrs. Beulah Carles, postmistress beloved by Muleshoe, was presented a scroll in the early 1940's by Pat Bobo, Muleshoe attorney, for the Chamber of Commerce. The citation read "To Muleshoe's Women of Distinction: . . . . " (Photo by Cline Studio, Journal Engraving)



LANE'S FURNITURE

111 Main MULESHOE, TEXAS Phone 6430

Remember when Muleshoe Got Electricity? It was in May, 1926, Utility Company Says

Beginning at the southwest corner of Kansas, stretching across the Oklahoma and Texas Panhandles, swinging down on to the South Plains of the Lone Star state, and then moving westward to the Pecos Valley and Clovis-Portales regions of New Mexico, is an area that some call "The Golden Spread", others say is "America's Most Promising 45,000 Square Miles", while still others describe it as "America's True Frontier".

Whichever phrase suits your taste is apropos, because in each of them there is an indication of progress, future, and continued growth.

Because it is the growth of an area that is the key factor in the growth, or lack of it, of an electric utility company, this area has served as the native land for one of America's most interesting stories of reorganization, operation and growth in the electric utility industry.

This is the story of the Southwestern Public Service Company. Southwestern was the first of all American utilities to shed itself of holding company ties, and become an independent operating company — and, for this reason alone, would be a good historical subject.

But, Southwestern's growth, too, would make it a fit subject for historical record. And speaking of record, the very fact that it is possible that 69, 59, 42, 38, and 21 are all correct answers to the question of how old is the Southwestern Public Service Company makes research into its history an interesting subject.

The roots from which grew the main trunk of Southwestern's family tree were planted in Roswell, New Mexico, in 1904. Four years after the turn of the 20th Century, the Roswell Electric Light Company began service to the community with equipment that was contemporary for the period, and would be an outstanding museum exhibit today.

The company rocked along this way for six years or so with adequate equipment for the times and then merged with the community's gas supplier, and took on the name of Roswell Gas and Electric Company.

In 1921, the Roswell Gas and Electric Company was sold to a group of men who organized the Roswell Public Service Company.

This date, of course, is the one that lends limited support to the claim of 42 being the age of the present day Southwestern Public Service Company. But, at best, the Roswell Public Service Company is no more than a continuation of the company which started in 1904, so, to this point, the strongest case rest with 59.

The name of the Roswell Public Service Company was changed, in 1925, to the Southwestern Public Service Company, when, for the first time, the company began operations in two other Pecos Valley communities, Carlsbad and Artesia.

1925, then, is the first time that the name Southwestern Public Service Company appears, and, thus, it would seem that this company is, in all truth, 38 years old. But the west is wonderful when it comes to acquiring kinfolks, and when the Carlsbad properties were acquired which helped lead to the name as it is today, one of the properties that became a part of Southwestern had a history that went back to 1894. So, if Southwestern isn't that old, at least it has a "kissin' cousin", that's in the family now, that is 69.

MULESHOE ELECTRIFIED

These years of the late 20's are, perhaps, the most interesting, historically speaking, in the report of electrical development of this area. Here was a sparsely settled region just beginning to lay the background that would make it one of the nation's outstanding economic regions. Oh, it has trials yet to face, such as the dark and dreary dust-bowl days of the 30's, but it was "fixin'" to borrow from the idiom of the area, to grow.

It was a region of small towns, principally, each of which had its own inadequate, usually antiquated electric supplier, with very few, if any, interconnections with other communities, or systems. Most of these communities were only large enough to be served by a single circuit, and if something happened to it, the whole town was out of power until it was repaired.

The big electrical changes began in these 20's, when the electric facilities of the individual communities were purchased and "electric systems", with transmission lines and modern generating stations brought efficient and economical electric service to the region.

It brought some communities electric service for the first time.

A capsule history of the Texas-New Mexico Utilities Company, for example, indicates that it was May of 1926 when Muleshoe was first electrified. In that same year, a transmission line was built from Lubbock to Farwell, a major step in the program of constructing electric systems, as pointed out in an earlier paragraph.

As the region grew, so grew the electrical facilities, and September 1, 1942, saw the creation of the Southwestern Public Service Company as it exists today—this the 21-year-old in our list of birth dates.

On the 1942 date, what had been the old Southwestern Public Service Company, the Texas-New Mexico Utilities Company, the Panhandle Power and Light Company, and the Cimarron Utilities Company, were formed into today's Southwestern Public Service Company — this an operating company — without holding company ties.

Now, Southwestern and its Panhandle-Plains-Pecos Valley service area are wedded.

AREA DIVERSIFICATION

Because the utility industry is completely unlike any other, when you write and record the history of the Southwestern Public Service Company you do so principally, in terms of the accomplishments of the area it serves.

A utility exercises no major control over its growth. It can't, on the other hand, pick up its poles and move to another town or area, as a merchant can. The ups and downs of the utility and the ups and downs of its service area are synchronized. Because Southwestern serves a rapidly growing area it is a growing company, and all forecasts of area progress indicate that it will continue to be a growing company.

Early in the history of the Southwest, the cow man, the cotton farmer and the wheat grower wrote all the pages. This was strictly a "cows and crops" country, and the crops were just two — wheat and cotton.

But irrigation came along to change the agriculture picture and now you will find in this region one-sixth of the nation's irrigated farm land. You will find a diversified list of farm produce which includes fruits, vegetables, grain sorghums, peanuts, and poultry and egg production. As a matter of fact, some place in this area there is grown all the elements of a full-course dinner.

The economic reflection of this agricultural diversification is easy to see. In this region are found six of the top ten agricultural income counties of Texas and four of the top six in New Mexico, with the number one county in both states.

And the industrial story is much the same — diversification.

There is huge industry like that found in the North Plains portion of the service area. Here major producers of oil and gas products are everything except the odor in the production of gasoline, butane, propane, synthetic rubber, carbon black, petro-chemicals.

There is industry that is related to the economy of the area, such as irrigation pump and engine manufacturers to serve the farms and ranches, and oil field supply builders and distributors to help the growing oil industry of the territory.

And a new industry — defense — is important to the region, with four permanent air force installations, each of them jet or missile-related to our nation's armament effort.

Diversification — it surrounds you in this area like a rim does a wheel.

In addition to the irrigated land — one-sixth of all there is in America — pointed out earlier, and the top farm income counties, this territory has one-eighth of the nation's known oil reserves; produces 90 percent of the country's potash; 50 percent of the carbon black — vital to ink, phonograph records, and strengthening agent for rubber — is produced in this region; here you'll find the largest natural gas field and the biggest helium plant — which doesn't bloom; there's the world's largest cattle auction and the third largest inland cotton market. And it may not be of major economic importance, but the largest inland boat club in the United States is reported to be in this region and there isn't a major body of water within 500 miles of it.

TEMPERATE CLIMATE

Speaking of recreation—maligned though it may sometimes be, one of the area's greatest assets is its weather. While the ever less-frequent "dusters" and the sudden and hard hitting "blue northers" get most of the weather publicity nation-wide, it is a fact that for 300 days a year, on an average, you can play golf and indulge in other outdoor recreational activity in this territory. It is a fact, too, that the four permanent air installations mentioned earlier came to this region because of the outdoor activity made possible by the temperate climate.

MULESHOE GROWTH

How great has been the growth that follwed since Southwestern took its present form in 1942? Well, Muleshoe provides a perfect answer.

In September of 1943, Muleshoe had 475 electric customers. In April of 1963, it had 1,944 electric customers, an increase of 309 per cent.

In 1942, the largest single generating unit on the system had a capability of 23,000 kilowatts. Today, just 20 miles from Muleshoe, a 210,000 kilowatt generator or a machine that is nearly ten times larger, is being installed at Plant X.

Scheduled to be in service in 1964, the Plant X unit will be the first of two 210,000 kilowatt machines to be installed in two years. The second will go in service at Cunningham Station, near Hobbs, New Mexico, in 1965.

Speaking of Plant X people have many times asked how that name was chosen.

When the plant was in the planning stage, it was given the designation, "X", but it was thought that it would have a more formal name when it went into service.

But "Planet X" caught on across the country, in combination with the name of the community closest to it, Earth. Whenever Southwestern executives went to other sections of the nation, they were asked "How is Plant X at Earth coming along?"

FUTURE GROWTH

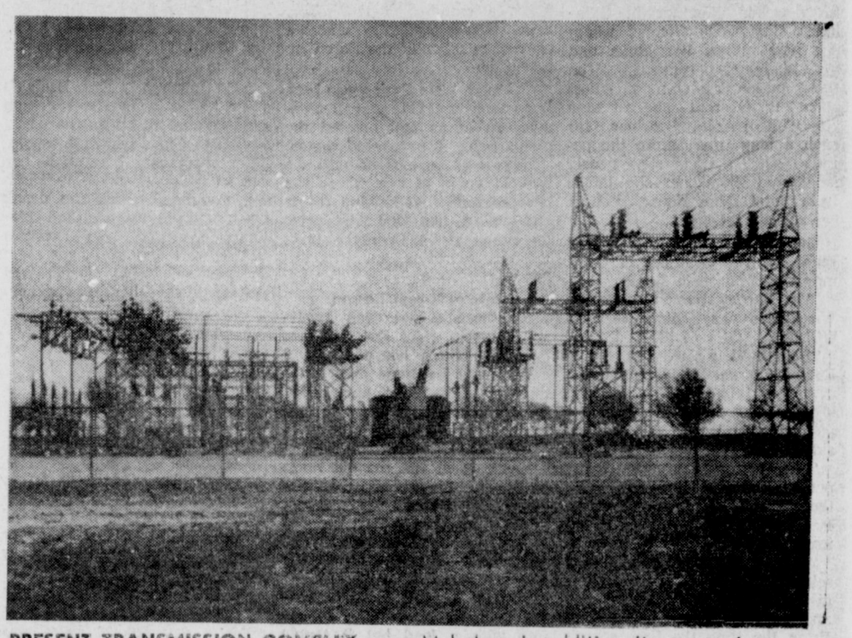
What about the future?

Southwestern Public Service Company is a participant in the largest privately-financed fusion research project in the field of atomic power. Should this research be successful, sea water would be the fuel source for power generation.

This is long-range research, made possible by the fact that the present day fuel source for Southwestern's plants, natural gas, is in good supply. And, at this time, natural gas is a more economical fuel source than the methods employed in conventional atomic plants, employing the fission process.

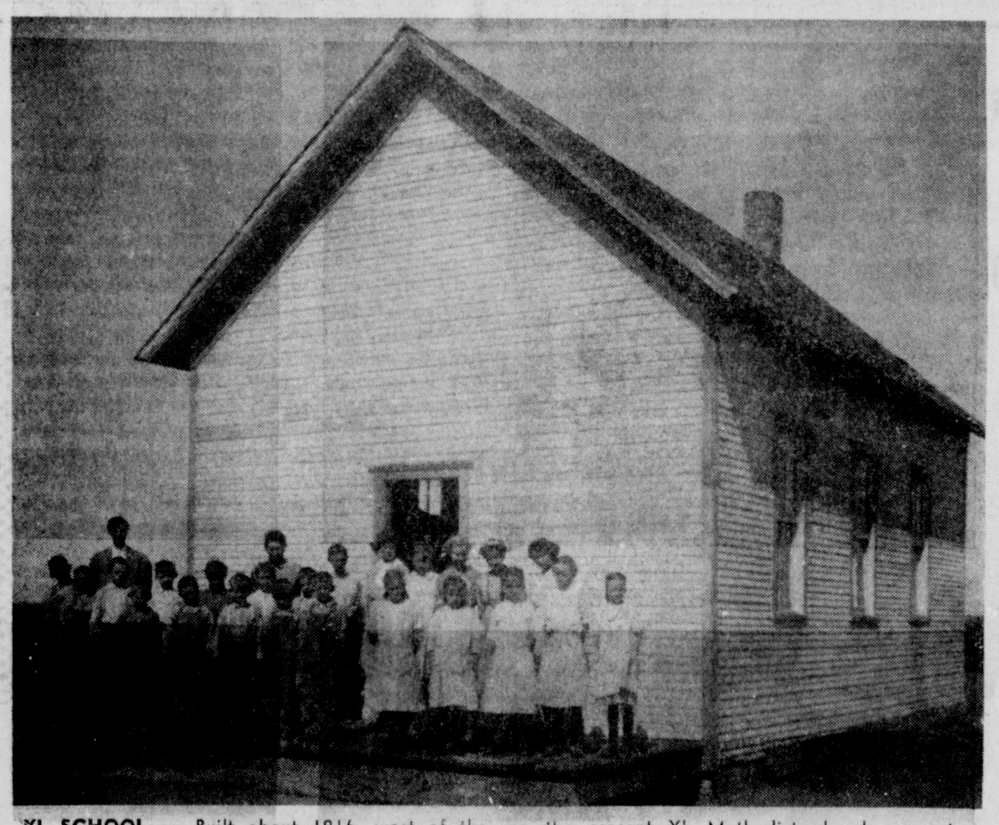
With construction and equipment investments in excess of $130,000,000 planned for the next five years, people of this region can be assured that, as they have been met in the past, their electric service needs will be met in the future.

HORSE-DRAWN "A" FRAME — In the early 1920's, a horse-drawn "A" frame as in this old photograph was used by Southwestern Public Service Company to raise transmission poles. In May, 1926 when Muleshoe was first electrified, such conveniences were used to install the system. (Southwestern Public Service Company photo, Journal Engraving)



PRESENT TRANSMISSION COMPLEX — The Bailey County Interchange keeps the power moving into the Muleshoe area in 1963. The main feed to this transmission substation is on a 115,000 volt line from Plant X, near Earth and just 20 miles from Muleshoe. In addition, it can receive power from Curry County Interchange, near Clovis, and the Lamb County Interchange at Littlefield. (Southwestern Public Service Co. Photo, Journal Engraving)

MULES PREPARE FOR RAILROAD'S COMING — Three teams, or six head of mules, are shown pulling the slip while building the dump for the Pecos and Santa Fe Railroad. The railroad actually came into Bailey County for the first time in 1913, following the work done by these mules in preparing for it's arrival. (Photo courtesy of Mrs. Glenn Dunn, Journal Engraving)



YL SCHOOL — Built about 1916, west of the YL ranch, this schoolhouse two years later was attached to the Buhrman school which was located on the present YL Methodist church property. (Photo Courtesy Mrs. Vera Engelking, Journal Engraving)

JANES BROTHER'S CAMP, 1906 — Identified by R. E. Luttrell from an old photograph given him by Mrs. W. O. Laurence, is Laurence, foreman of Janes Ranch at time of picture, third from right. John Janes is third from left, Jarret Janes, sixth from left. The man on far right is probably Prews Abbott. Note bedding piled on chuck wagon, which is covered with a tarp, with cooking gear in back of wagon. There is snow on the ground (seen behind wagon) on April 19, 1906, when the picture was made in Bovina, closest town for taking pictures in early days and called "the largest cattle shipping spot in the world at one time." (Photo courtesy R. E. Luttrell, Journal Engv.)

SECOND GRADE — Mrs. A. E. Lewis' second grade class of the school term 1928-1929 pose for the photographer. Many of the pupils in the picture still live in and around the Muleshoe area. (Photo Courtesy Mrs. Ottice Wyer, Journal Engraving)

BAILEY COUNTY

...in the Heart of the Powerful Plains!

REFLECTING THE GROWTH OF BAILEY COUNTY AND THE AREA SERVED BY SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY, CONSTRUCTION OF A FOURTH GENERATING UNIT, WITH A CAPABILITY OF 210,000 KILOWATTS, IS UNDERWAY AT PLANT X. REDDY WILL INVEST MORE THAN $24,000,000 IN NEW FACILITIES IN 1963, AND A TOTAL OF AN ADDITIONAL $130,000,000 IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS. THE PLANT X CONSTRUCTION, SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION IN 1964, IS THE LARGEST GENERATOR EVER INSTALLED BY THE COMPANY.

SOUTHWESTERN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

ELECTRIC SERVICE—BIGGEST BARGAIN IN YOUR FAMILY BUDGET

Although the electric servants in your home have multiplied, the average price of the electricity that makes them possible, is less today than ever before. In fact, your electric service dollar buys 24% more than it did 10 years ago.

Along the RFD

People Wanted Wide-Open Spaces - Thus Muleshoe Grew

By BILL MCADAMS

The population of Muleshoe and Bailey County was brought about through many reasons. The first, I am sure, was due to the finest body of land in the United States from an agricultural viewpoint. Land was cheap and terms ressonable. Many wanted elbow room and good air to breathe. Many came that weren't prepared financially to make a down payment on a quarter of land and build good houses to live in so they compromised by making the down payment on their land and built half dugouts or a box car shack until the land was paid for. A few bad crop years caused many to have to leave on account of finances, but a few of the hardy determined ones, stayed on and many are here today that have withstood the cold of winter and the dry windy springs that followed the cold winters. My hat is off to these sturdy pioneers of Bailey and adjoining counties.

Perhaps you may wonder why the writer is here. It so happened, that I wasn't run off from anywhere, visited my mother-in-law who moved to Clovis, N. M., in 1919 to try the climate for a son who had a bad case of asthma. Our visit was in 1922 and I heard the name Muleshoe. My curiosity got the best of me, I wanted to see whether it was a big muleshoe or a town — I found a very small town surrounded by a large ranch with farms scattered over the county

While visiting and seeing the sights, I met Mrs. Beulah Carles who was Post-mistress at the time and being in the Postal service myself, we could talk the same language and built a friendship that exists to this day. We talked about mail routes and I mentioned that I would like to have a Rural Route in this territory as I thought it would be beneficial to my health to live in a nice dry climate. We looked several sections of the Muleshoe territory for a new route, but they were all turned down due to scarcity of patrons. I had been on sick leave from the Fort Worth Postoffice and in Dec. 1925 a route at Valley Mills, Texas, was established and I was appointed carrier for this route.

About April the Postoffice Department notified Mrs. Carles that RFD No. 2 had been established and would start May 1st 1926. Mrs. Carles lost no time in calling me on the telephone and ask me if I would take a route at Muleshoe; after consulting my wife we called and said we would be in Muleshoe as soon as my transfer could be arranged. By fast work of my postmaster at Valley Mills my transfer was effective May 16, 1926.

I can remember driving from Merkel leaving there at an early hour we got in sight of Muleshoe after crossing the sandhills at almost sundown. From that direction the town looked so small and the buildings looked like they needed paint in the worst way. My spirit was at the bottom — Muleshoe looked different when I had entered from the west through the nice level land. Goes to show that it is always better to keep the best side for inspection.

Some of the things that happened during the years when Muleshoe and surrounding country was young, might be of interest to some of the younger people that live here. I remember that after the route became somewhat organized we had 55 boxes on a 61 mile route which was served three times each week. This service was continued for 22 months and at that time it was made a daily. You can imagine keeping a family on half salary. I remember how we worked to build the route during these lean months. It was talked around our house so much about making the route a daily that our little girl (Now Mrs. Bette Oliver) was asked what she was going to be when she got to be a big girl — she said "I am going to get me a route and try to make it a daily"

Many things that I recall are amusing and others are sad. I remember when it was so dry and crops were short. I remember a lady that left her letters in the mail box and three eggs per letter for stamps she was most liberal with her eggs I believe they were 10 cents per dozen and a letter required 2 cents. I paid Uncle Sam for the stamps and, of course, I needed the eggs too.

Another time one of my dearest friends put a dominecker fryer in the box and raised her flag —and hurrying to finish the route I pulled the door open and the fryer stuck its head out as fast as it could to get air. I turned hot and cold as I thought a rattle snake had been put in the box.

Another incident happened in later years. Mrs. James Freeman can vouch for this one —— The Morgans had a large mail box — the parcel post size —she and some other children put one of her little nieces in the box and had a tag on the baby which I found out after I got over my scare, addressed to her father who lived in Morton, Of course, the kids got lot of fun out of their efforts.

Another time I remember was when Odis Thompson's baby boy chewed a mouthful of grain that had been put on maize to keep ground squirrels from eating grain after it had been planted. The mother came running to meet me and told what had happened. Transportation was so scarce during those years that few cars passed along on country roads. I felt that it was urgent to get the little boy to a doctor. Farwell was 11 miles away and the closest place to get medical attention. When we arrived at West Camp a neighbor was filling his model T. Ford with gas and said he would take the mother and child to the Doctor. I went back and started delivering mail.

In those days a mail carrier had such a small amount of mail to deliver that we tried to help out in anyway we could. I remember driving to a man's mail box and he had a package of sweet potato plants: they had been in the mail too long and were almost dead. Honking my horn to attract attention, I soon found that there wasn't anyone at home. They had a windmill that had a nice shade near it with a wooden barrel to catch water for house and stock purposes. The overflow ditch looked like an ideal place to heel the plants in. Finding a shovel I did just that, then went to the mail box and left a note saying that the plants were at the windmill. That was real mail service and I had all the time that I needed to do a good deed for the day. Since there weren't any telephones between Muleshoe and Farwell it was real handy to ask the mail carrier to deliver messages and take back borrowed wrenches etc., that had been borrowed from neighbors.

During these years there wasn't a foot of paved road in Bailey, Parmer, Castro or Lamb County.

Winters were cold and I remember that antifreeze hadn't been invented. We depended on a piece of cardboard placed in front of the radiator to cut out the air that would be drawn through due to the fan.This worked if you had patience enough to watch it until the water was warm enough to start driving. One day it was pretty cold—about 11 degrees below zero to be exact. I had thought of many ways that might work to prevent freezing. One of the ideas was that — I had never heard of kerosene freezing. On this morning, I bought 4 gallons and filled the radiator thinking I had invented a foolproof system. When I had gone about one mile I smelled hot kerosene and stopped to investigate. My investigation showed that a few seconds more of driving would have caused an explosion and fire that would have been the end of another tin lizzie. My first thought was the mail had to be protected. I grabbed the partial tie of mail and letter sack and the 30 cents worth of stamps and 25 stamped envelopes that was carried for convenience of the patrons, and got a safe distance from the lethal weapon and waited for the final explosion or fire. but instead of this happening, the sub zero temperature soon cooled the motor. By walking ¼ mile 4 trips, I had water enough to fill the radiator and continued on my trip around the route.

This was before heaters in cars, and in cold weather we usually put on enough clothes that we looked like spacemen in order to not get too cold.

As I think back to the good old days when the houses were so far apart and snow was falling so thick that you could see only a few yards and no landmarks to go by it was no wonder it was easy to get lost on occasions. One thing that bothered a mail carrier was: Post office rules plainly said that "A carrier must not leave vehicle over 50 yards and that he must be able to see his vehicle at all times" I have wondered if the man that made the rules had ever been hopelessly buried in a snow drift and had to go on foot 1½ miles for assistance to get out of a drift or lake that was too deep and drown out motor.

But when you think of the wonderful pioneers that would do anything to aid me when needed, it wasn't so bad as the above may seem. You think of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey, The Goodsons, Laynes, McDormans, Myers, Stovalls,; Snyders, Beardens, Kennedys, Harlans, Gulleys, Chitwoods, Longs, Wilhites, Actkersons, Wallers, Heringtons, Adairs, Danielsons, Sheriffs, Ramms, Greens, Smiths and so many others that there isn't room to name all of them in a space that is limited due to older folks that have had so much more experience in taming this part of the mighty west.

P.S. — If Postmaster General Day sees this — I didn't do it.
(signed) Bill McAdams.

One-fifth of the present area of the United States was acquired with the annexation of Texas.

'Eyes of Texas' Not Official But It's Still Most Popular

Often mistaken as the State song of Texas, "The Eyes of Texas" is a favorite, but the official State song, made so in 1929, is the more appropriate and lovely "Texas, Our Texas."

"The Eyes of Texas" was adopted by the University of Texas as a result of an incident of considerable interest. It has become known in all parts of the United States, and since World War II, is recognized all over the world. Vast indeed is the audience which can join in singing the chorus.

The story goes, as compiled in "The New Texas Reader" (1947) that William L. Prather, who was president of the University of Texas from 1899-1906, stated in his initial address to the student body:

"On one occasion during the Civil War it fell to the lot of a Texas troop to be reviewed by General Robert E. Lee. The officer in charge gave this command: 'Forward, men of Texas, the eyes of General Lee are upon you.' "

Then President Prather, paraphrasing added: "Forward, young men and women of the University of Texas; the eyes of Texas are upon you."

The phrasing quickly 'caught on", and in 1903 a student poet on the campus, one John Lang Sinclair, wrote the lines of the inspirational song which is so beloved a University tradition today and set them to the tune of "I've Been Working on the Railroad (Levee)." Soon it was know as the University song.

In his final commencement address, the story relates, President Prather closed with the admonition: "The eyes of Texas are upon you till Gabriel blows his horn."

HOUSE BELONGING TO E. R. HART — A grove of trees at the Hart place was used for many picnics in the early days of Bailey County and Muleshoe social life. —Photo courtesy of Mrs. C. R. Stevens, Journal Engraving

CELEBRATING THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1914
—Photo courtesy of Mrs. C. R. Stevens, Journal Engraving

Miss Rye Long's Death Points To Lack Of Cemetery

Miss (Aunt) Rye Long died February 4, 1918 and there was no place in Bailey County to bury her because the county had no cemetery. Mr. Welsandt gave an acre of land and a cemetery was established.

A cemetery association was organized in 1918. Mrs. T. L. Snyder was elected president and held the office for 17 years. During those years the Bailey bought three more acres of land, fenced the cemetery, drilled a well, and bought a windmill.

Mrs. William Kennedy, teacher at Hurley, directed a play to finance the well and a collection was taken to fence the cemetery, according to Mrs. Snyder who Mrs. Stevens interviewed in 1939.

On April 6, 1939 The Muleshoe Journal reported that The Muleshoe American Legion became trustee of the Bailey County Cemetery Association in October, 1935, and during the four years had expended much time, labor and money on improvement of the cemetery. From 1935 until 1939 the American Legion spent $619.96 for direct improvements. The money was contributed by people of Muleshoe and the surrounding area.

An additional twenty acres, adjoining the old plot, was purchased late in 1939, water was piped into the cemetery, trees set out, and a small house built on the tract for use by the caretaker as a home.

SHOP MULESHOE FIRST!!

1963 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

GORDON DUNCAN, President - H. E. SCHUSTER, Vice President - MORRIS DOUGLASS -- JIM CLAUNCH -- ARLEN HARTZOG

ERNEST KERR, Manager

MILDRED DAVIS, Office Assistant

1919 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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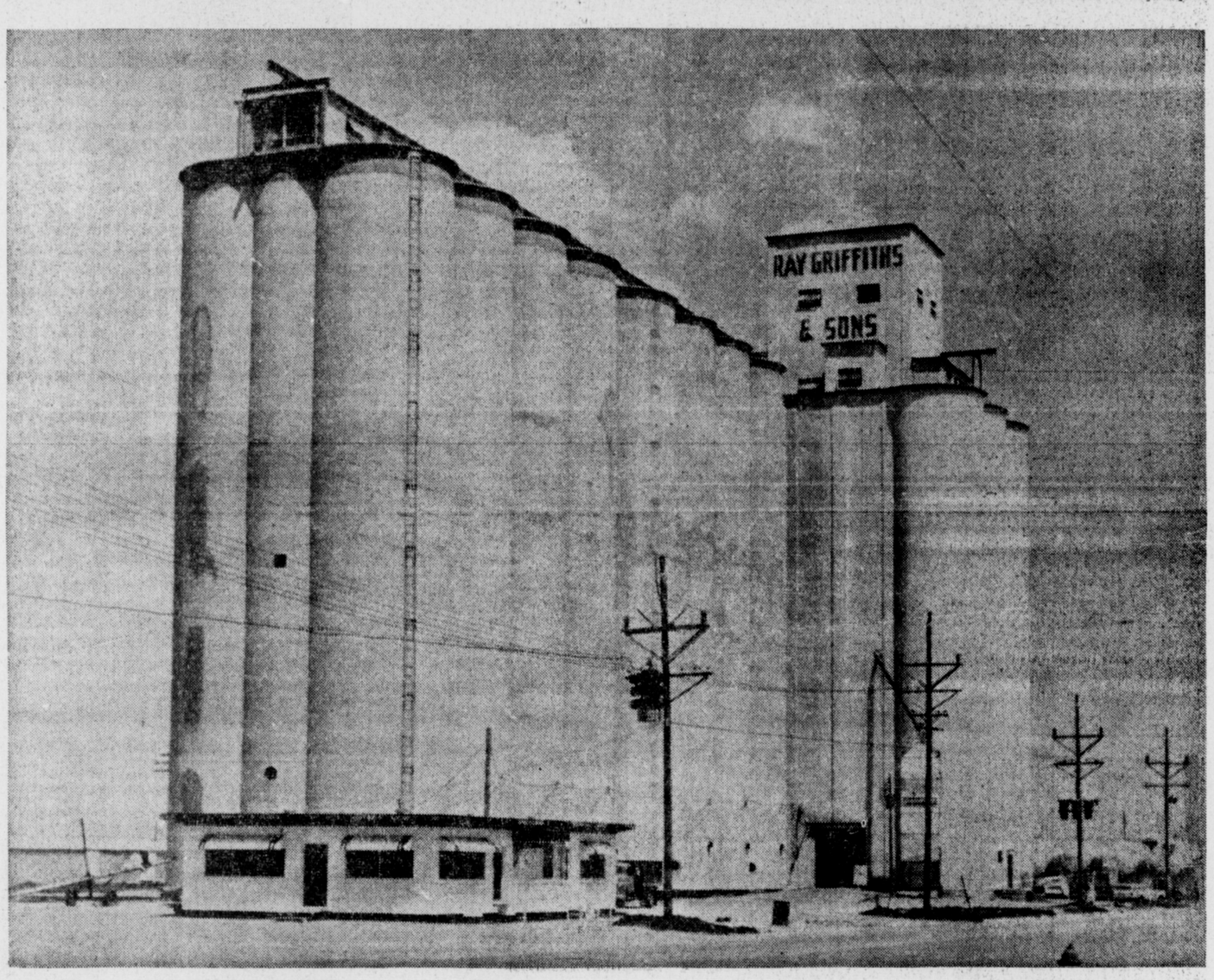
Muleshoe, Texas — Muleshoe, Texas — Hurley, Texas — Farwell, Texas — Hurley, Texas

LOANS - 1919

C. C. MARDIS	$2,000.00	W. B. GWYN	$3,000.00	CARL C. HUBER	$6500.00
T. L. SNYDER	$1,000.00	E. F. HEWETT	10,000.00	JESS E. WOOD	$3,000.00
S. F. LIPTON	$7,000.00	J. H. BARGER	$3,000.00	Roy Elrod & Carl Elrod	$6,500.00
W. M. WILTERDING	$3,500.00	R. J. KLUMP	$3,500.00	ALBERT C. GAEDE	$4,000.00
		CHARLES M. WEST	10,000.00		

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK ASSOCIATION OF MULESHOE HAS GROWN HAND IN HAND WITH AGRICULTURE & RANCHING IN THE GREAT MULESHOE AREA.

Federal Land Bank Association



SERVING THE MULESHOE AREA

GRAIN AND FIELD SEEDS

MERCHANDISING AND STORAGE

for

42 YEARS

RAY GRIFFITHS & SONS

Journal's First Edition Proudly Made its Appearance in February, '24; 'Here to Stay'

By JOELLA LOVVORN

Muleshoe Journal's first edition, Vol. 1, Number 1, was published Saturday, February 23, 1924, beginning 39 years of service to Muleshoe and Bailey County.

Above the mast head of the first paper was a solgan which read: "It Is Too Late Now To Become Dissatisfied With This Part Of The Country, Because King Cotton Has Taken Charge Of It!"

Bold headlines across the six-column page blasted forth, "Muleshoe School Is Given Class "B Rank by Examiner" and a sub-head below went into more detail by proclaiming, "Approval of $1,000 for Special Aid or Bonus Announced. Consolidated Districts Reaching Popular Support. Next Ambition Is To Reach Class 'A'."

The front page also carried three pictures of a train engine foiler which had exploded and killed two men. The cutlines beside the pictures read: "Above—Demolished boiler of engine No. 1455 which exploded 12 miles northwest of here last week, killing engineer, O. E. Plumlee and fireman, Tim Cronin. Right below —drive wheels and frame of locomotive sent rushing down the track by the impact of the explosion."

D. O. Smith, who lives west of Progress at the present time, saw the explosion take action.

Publisher and proprietor of "The Muleshoe Journal" was E. E. Hull and Levi Pressly, the editor.

The newly established weekly paper's subscription price per year was $1.50.

— 1924 —

An editorial in the second paper, Vol. 1, Number 2, published Saturday, March 1, 1924, stated the paper's purpose and began by proclaiming, "The Journal is proud of the expressions of confidence and faith received from people of Bailey County and with the continued cooperation of every citizen of the County, we can have a paper worth while. We are here to stay, and it is our aim to boost the County and surrounding country. There are several things the town and county need and we are going to do our best to get them. We have one of the best farming sections of the State and there is no sound reason why we should not come to the front and do some real building and development during the present year. We should have a telephone system, a new court house and other things too numerous to mention. Let's all continue to pull together and get some of these things."

Across the top of the six-column mast head of the second paper was, "With Butter At Fifty Cents and Eggs Twenty-Five, The Cow Has The Hen Backed Off The Board"

Those listed in the "Political Announcements" column in the second paper were, County Judge, F. E. Abney and R. J. Klump, (re-election); for Sheriff, Elmer Hoskins and H. A. Douglass; for County Judge, F. E. Abney; and for Hide and Animal Inspector, J. B. Rutherford. They were announcing their candidacies for the Democratic nomination for their various offices subject to the action of the primary election to be held July 26, 1924.

— 1924 —

Some of the Muleshoe Journal's first advertisers included : Worrell's Optical Shop; A. V. Mc Carty, Jr. Drugs and Sundries; Leon Dropff Auto Repair; Muleshoe National Farm Loan Assoc.; D. O. Smith Ford Cars, Trucks, Tractors;

Bailey County Abstract Co., L. S. Barron, mgr.; Levi Pressly, Attorney-at-Law; Blackwater Valley State Bank; Kendall Dry Goods Co., Clovis, N. M.; A. R. Matthews, Physician and surgeon; Mrs. Anna Moeller, Staple and Fancy Groceries;

C. F. Moeller, brick layer and plasterer; New State Auto Garage, Clovis; Arnold Morris, Automobile repairing and adjustments; A. L. Faulkner & Company, Investments; J. L. Taylor Barber Shop; Muleshoe Abstract Company, A. P. Stone, proprietor; A. Wiedmann Shoe Store, Johansen shoes;

M. P. Smith, Dry Goods and Grocery; White Front Garage, A. W. Coker, proprietor; E. R. Hart Lumber Company;

C. D. Gupton & Son Groceries; Bailey County Elevator Company, Ray Griffiths, manager; R. L. Brown, Real Estate and Farm Loans; Gunton Hotel; J. C. Penney Co., Clovis; W. G. Panter, dealer in lands; and R. B. Canfield, dealer in lands.

— 1924 —

An interesting slogan across the top of the third paper reads, "Pop Boone, of the Fort Worth Record, Has Finally Located Muleshoe, But Pop Hasn't Traveled Much."

—1924 —

A little announcement by the Methodist Church stated, "preaching second and fourth Sunday mornings and nights, Sunday School each Sunday. We have Junior choir for children. Please let us have your child. G. R. Fort, P. C., Pastor."

— 1924 —

Area correspondents were searched out early in the paper's history, as in the lower right-hand corner of the third issue a solicitation was made: Correspondents Wanted. The Muleshoe Journal wants correspondents from all neighborhoods of the county. To all regular correspondents, the Journal, stamps, and paper will be sent free. Let us hear from you for next week's paper.

— 1924 —

An editorialized note in the first paper stated that The Journal did not believe in hoisting the red flag unless it was entirely necessary, and in the third issue another note stated, "hoisting the red flag might be necessary if there is not some steps taken toward making the highway south of Muleshoe passable. Nuf sed!"

—1924 —

An announcement of new ownership of the Journal was made by R. B. Boyle, editor (and we assume owner) in the February 6, 1925 issue. He quoted rules and regulations of the paper in a half column statement.

Another paragraph stated, "The best paper published in Bailey County, The Muleshoe Journal is in it's new home across the street from the court house. (East) Equipped to handle all your printing, from the simplest to the most complicated form to be had in any office. Let the Muleshoe Journal do your printing. A home institution."

"One more issue and the Muleshoe Journal will be one year old. If you were a charter member, your subscription will expire with the next issue. Our plan has been, and will be, to discontinue all subscriptions when they expire. We do not carry any dead heads. Pay up and let's keep the ball rolling in high. Only $1.50 the year any place in the U. S. A.

— 1924 —

Needless to say, the Journal's first year of survival may be credited to the pioneering people of our area, some of whom are still on the subscription lists, and some of whom are still advertisers.

Information about the first year's activities was gleaned from newspapers borrowed from C. E. Briscoe.

SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT IN 1920 — Nearly everyone spent Sunday afternoon after church down at the depot and the tracks during Muleshoe's early days. (Note fashionable ladies' ensembles, complete with black stockings and button shoes) Photo courtesy of H. H. Carlyle, Journal engraving

ONE OF THE FIRST IRRIGATION WELLS - The first irrigation well was drilled about 1910 on the Burns place, which now belongs to C. S. Otto. A "Water Carnival" was held to celebrate its completion; everyone took a basket dinner. Games were played and pictures were made. This type of celebration as each well was completed lasted several years, according to Mrs. T. L. Snyder. —Photo courtesy of Mrs. C. R. Stevens, Journal Engraving

Water Was Worth Fighting Over

In June 1886 when checking his remaining water holes needed order to quinch the desperate thirst of the XIT cattle , Barbecue Campbell found a big Matador outfit watering at the XIT Spring Lake headquarters. He demanded where they were going. Arizona, the brawny, bearded trail boss said, hand on his gun, but easily, as though just resting it. There was a stretch of 111 miles to the next water and he wasn't pulling out until it rained.

Mari Sandoz in "The Cattlemen" goes on with the story that Campbell said: "I can't allow that. I have cattle coming in every day with their tongues hanging out. This is XIT land and water."

Now there was no doubt why the Matador foreman's hand was on the holster, his cowboys drawing in at a motion, letting the cattle spread. They were all armed, Campbell and his few men as always without guns. (For, from the first, the XIT had proved hard on the chute run of practices so fixed in the cow country especially with hard liquor and pistols at the hip banned.)

Finally the trail boss said he wasn't unfriendly but if the XIT tried to move his herd away it would mean lead.

Campbell ordered a man to ride out to round up the hands. "Tell them to bring all the guns they can."

At dawn the men started coming in, wondering, but ready. With a good force around him, Campbell rode over to Spring Lake. But the Matador herd was gone. Luckily they hit rain farther west. Campbell felt relieved, Mari Sandoz says in his report.

A gun fight on the XIT would have blown the Farwell brothers sky-high, and with the Matador, too — the big Scottish-owned ranch. Sky high wouldn't have expressed what would have happened over in England where the impatient cry for profit of the Capitol Syndicate's backers was growing.

This is just one of the stories of the Muleshoe area during the ranching days of the XIT. It is taken from Sandoz book, "The Cattlemen".

PLAINS' COUNTRY WIND

A tourist said to a filling station attendant in a town on the Plains, "Does the wind blow like this all the time?" And the native responded, "No, sometimes it turns around and blows the other way." — Boyce House: — "The Flavor of Texas Humor."

SHOP MULESHOE FIRST!!

TULIA

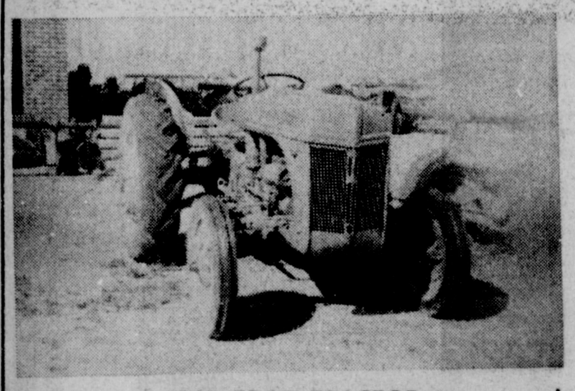
Tulia, in Swisher county, relates with pride that at the Turtle Creek battlefield General R. S. MacKenzie defeated the Indians.

ALL THESE are in Texas — Paradise, Utopia, Devine, Sublime, Loving, Blessing, Happy and Joy. There are also Mud, Clay, Sand, EARTH and Grit — and of course, MULESHOE. They are all towns.

OLD COWPUNCHER REMARK

". . .that speech reminded me of a longhorn — there were two points, a long way apart, with a lotta bull in between." — — Boyce House

FORD TRACTOR HAS



1939 FORD TRACTOR

GROWN, TOO!

FORD TRACTORS

9N 1939 - 1943
2N 1943 - 1947
8N 1947 - 1952
NAA 1952 - 1954
600 - 700 - 800 900 SERIES 1954 - 1957
601 - 701 - 801 901 - 1801 Series 1957 - 1962
2000 - 4000 - 5000 6000 SERIES 1962 - 1963

50th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

HOLLIE FRANCIS Owner and Manager
CECIL ATCHELY Parts Manager
BENNY ST. CYR Salesman
ORON SIMS Shop Forman
EARL HENRY Mechanic
GENE CONWELL Maintenance Man

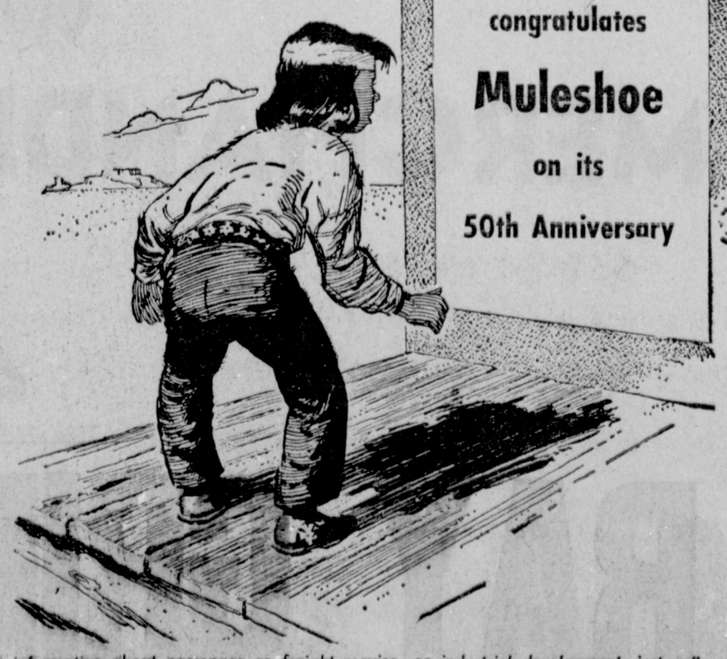
NEW LOAD OF 1963 FORD TRACTORS

FRANCIS IMPLEMENT CO.

West on Clovis Highway Phone 6020

Santa Fe

Santa Fe congratulates Muleshoe on its 50th Anniversary



For information about passenger or freight service, or industrial development, just call:
H. G. HOLT, Agent, SANTA FE RAILWAY
Phone: 5500, 119 East American Blvd., MULESHOE, TEXAS

Ruth Elder, Melba Phipps and Helen Moore (L. to R.) are shown standing in front of Pool Insurance Agency Building.

LEE R. POOL

GENERAL INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE

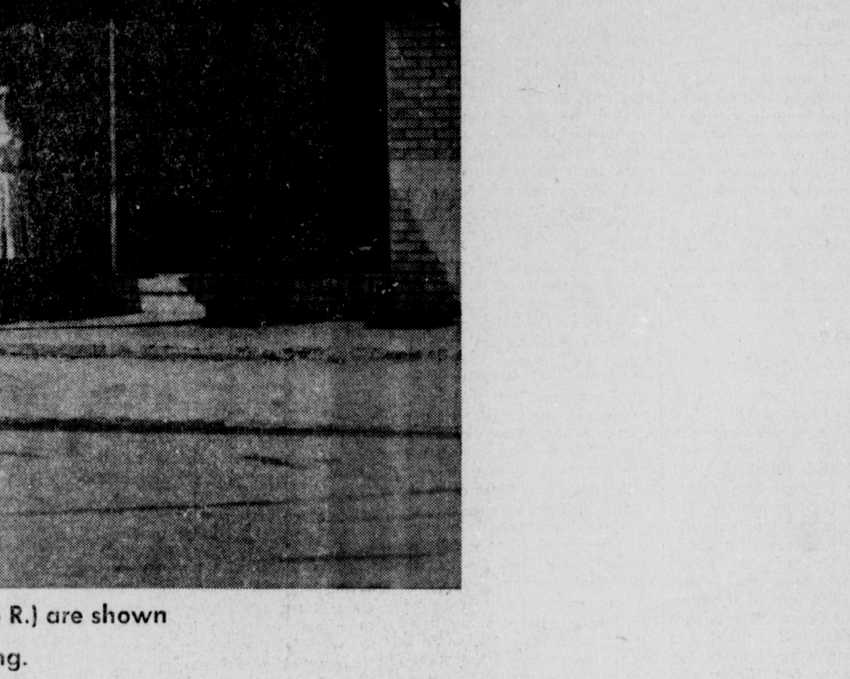
CASUALTY INSURANCE

BONDS

FARM LOANS

AUTOMOBILE LOANS

HOME LOANS



W. M. POOL, Jr.

WE HAVE BEEN INSURING THE PEOPLE OF THE MULESHOE AREA FOR 18 YEARS

ASSOCIATED WITH A GROUP OF THE FINEST INSURANCE COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Insurance Company of North America - Travelers Insurance Co. - Continental Insurance Co. - Floyd West General Agent - Echlin, Irvin and Crowell General Agent - Great Southern Fire and Casualty Co. - Pan American Insurance Co. - Southcoast Life Insurance Co. - Great American Insurance Co.

POOL INSURANCE AGENCY

'Hello Girl' of the '30's Disappears; She's Victim of Modernization - Dial

By LOIS LENAU

(Editor's Note: Mrs. Julian Lenau is the author of this feature story written in letter-form to Peggy, Mrs. M. S. Childers, the former Peggy Rocket, Wellington, who was switchboard operator and agent for Southwestern Associated Telephone company from April 1933 until her marriage to Childers in 1937. ("Operators had to quit when they were married in those days," Peggy Childers says in reflection.)

Poetic-license was used, but factually the "Superior Market" corner — where Peggy operated 69 telephones in '33 and over 200 in '37 on the "drop system" switchboard in a two-room office — is now Red's Food Store. The switchboard, brought to Muleshoe from Carlsbad, N. M., was run electrically with a key or manually with the crank handles.)

How long has it been, Peggy, since the dial telephone was installed in our town, and took you and your job from us? I knew it was long ago but we still miss you. I'm glad you were the last of our local "switchboard" operators, for who else could have filled your place!

Remember how everybody in town was "yapping" for the dial system? We were envious of other towns, no bigger than ours that had gotten the new telephones. To be able to dial a wanted number, rather than call the operator and ask her to "give" it to us, seemed more citified and progressive!

That write up in our paper finally convinced the telephone company that the time had come to make a change. Lou was joking when she told the ladies at Study Club that the Historical Museum people wished to trade their antique switchboard — for years, displayed in the "Early Communications" department — for ours. (Well, your old switchboard probably was almost as old as theirs) Although the ladies appeared to have found the report neither humorous nor unlikely, Lou was more than surprised to find her story in the next issue of the local paper: it was presented as fact, and final argument for the installation of a new telephone system in our town!

There is a big, brick "Superior Market" on the corner where your tiny cottage one stood. A hundred rooms the size of your "switchboard bedroom" would fit into the building, and yet leave room for your old kitchen-dining area. Of course you didn't need much house to keep, since you were on duty twenty-four hours a day.

It would take a dozen Peggies to render the services you once did; our town has grown so much! Nowadays when we are expecting a telephone call, we must stay within hearing distance of our telephones. No longer can we call Peggy and ask that our incoming calls be transferred to another telephone. There were many parties in your time, where more than half the guests were called to the telephone. More often than not, the people making the calls never realized that their messages were received at a telephone number other than the one that had been requested.

How generous you were with the "three minute limits"; you always gave us a few extra seconds before softly interrupting that our "time was up". You well knew that we could not afford "overtime" in those depression ridden days! We usually reserved long distance telephoning for emergencies, and not to be indulged in for casual conversation. Many times you added encouraging words — on your own — to a homesick son or daughter, after his folks had so reluctantly "hung-up". What a help you were to our children. Mothers were often away when a child came home from school or play. He needed only to call Peggy for help. You usually knew where we were, and, after admonishing the child, "Stay right there, behave yourself, and Mother will be home in a minute", you called us, or left word some place where we were expected. The usual message that, "Jonnie or Susie was at home and raising cain!" sent us rushing home; we well knew the "cain" our youngsters might, at that very moment, be "raising"!

We knew you disapproved gossiping, so we usually refrained from telephoning our choice tidbits. When we did gossip — via telephone—we realized that you might very likely be "listening in" not only might you be "listening in" — we knew you to be quite capable of calling a discussed person, so that he could "listen in" also! You had other ways of curbing gossip. Some times our "hen-huddles" were cut off; after a little while (in which we regained our breaths, along with a sense of sheepiness) you rang and apologized that, "the lines got tangled up; now your party is back on the line".

Our old people (remember Peggy, they were old people then, not elderly citizens?) lost consoling and comforting habits with the installation of our dial phones. In your day it was unnecessary that these old ones search faded memories for a phone number, nor hunt for glasses with which to read it in an always misplaced phone book. One short "crank" of the phone "handle" brought you to the rescue. Often their needs were very real ones — to call a doctor, to report a fire, or an accident; they just told you their needs, knowing that you would call the proper help. So many times, they were just lonesome and wanted a little attention — which they always received from you. How did you have the time, Peggy? No one does nowadays.

I could go on and on; looking back, I remember so many instances of your kindness toward us. It took the necessity of writing a theme for my "English", to bring about this letter that I should have written long ago. I hope my teacher approves it; for then, I may, with pride, send it on to you.

Pioneer--

(Continued from page 1)

Franklin Store. It was also used as a school house. The first building for a school was near the church. It was for primary grades and Miss Elizabeth Harden was the teacher. It was later moved and became a part of a three room school taught by W. E. Angeley's wife and a Miss Evans on the present school ground. The church was also moved and is a part of the present Methodist Church. The lumber was sawed and fitted in Michigan and shipped to Bovina then hauled to Old Hurley and built.

"Beulah firmly believes that Muleshoe is the finest place on Earth and Muleshoe people all love her dearly and recognize her as our Woman of Distinction."

Early Records Obtained By Determined Men

After overcoming many obstacle including getting a law of the State of Texas changed, and bitter opposition from ranchers in the community, the County of Bailey was organized in November, 1917. The first county officials were sworn in in January, 1918.

After making arrangements to use the Blackwater Valley State Bank vault for the safe keeping of records of Bailey County, W.M. Wilterding, county judge; C. C. Mardis, county clerk; H. A. Douglass, sheriff and tax collector; J. E. Greenfield, tax assessor; J. B. Diggs, commissioner for precinct 2, E. R. Hart, Henry King and others traveled to Dimmitt to get the records of the county which were kept there during the time Bailey County was attached to Castro County for judicial and all other legal purposes.

The roads were practically impassable and the group which left Muleshoe at sunrise had covered only 35 miles by dark. Part of the group who had to walk most of the distance from Springlake to Dimmitt hired O. C. White, who lived near Sunnyside to take them on to Dimmitt, arriving there about 9 o'clock at night. They slept in the court house and spent the next day making arrangements to get the books containing the records of Bailey County.

It was rumored that the opposition, made up mostly of ranchers, had persuaded the district judge to grant a hearing for an injunction against the officers of Bailey County to prevent moving of the records to Muleshoe from the Castro County Court House.

Understanding that the hearing was to be in Plainview the following day, the officers and citizens of the newly formed Bailey County left with the books at 4 a.m. in the morning, arriving in Muleshoe before the ground thawed sufficiently for the cars to break through the mud and slush.

When the hearing was called in Plainview, the books were safe in the bank vault at Muleshoe. Since Castro County did not have the books, it was impossible to enjoin officers from delivering them to the Bailey County officers.

On the morning the books were brought to Bailey County, the County Commissioners Court met in its first session, a special called session held at the Blackwater Valley State Bank and declared Bailey County fully organized. The court designated Muleshoe as the temporary county seat.

The northwest room of the bank building, together with use of the bank's vault, was designated as the temporary court house of the county.

Since no elections had been held in November for precinct 3 and precinct 4, County Judge Wilterding appointed C. E. Dotson as commissioner of precinct 3 and F. D. Davenport for precinct 4. After Davenport failed to appear to qualify, the office was declared vacant March 10, 1919 and J. S. McMurtry was appointed by Judge Wilterding. C. D. Gupton was appointed justice of peace in precinct 1. A county attorney could not be elected because there was not a qualified lawyer in the county. The court appointed A. B. Crane from another county as attorney.

The Commissioners Court set the following salaries for the first officers: county judge, $65 a month; county clerk, $50 plus $8.33 a month for keeping the finance ledger; county assessor, $40 a month; county treasurer, $10 a month; and sheriff, $500 a year.

District Court Met In 1918 In Muleshoe

The first term of the district court of the newly organized Bailey County commenced December 29, 1918 with the Honorable R. C. Joiner, judge of the 64th Judicial District presiding.

Other officers present included A. C. Hatchell, district Attorney; J. L. Fritch, court reporter; H. A. Douglass, sheriff; and C. C. Mardis, district clerk.

Homer Mardis, M. P. Smith and E. R. Hart were selected jury commissioners. They delivered to Judge Joiner a jury list for that term of court and also lists of the grand jury and petit jury for the next term of district court.

The grand jury selected by the jury commissioners for the first term of district court were G. R. Evans, H. M. King, J. E. Snyder, L. L. Wellsandt, C. H. Long, E. F. Hewett, J. H. Barger C. W. Milligan, J. M. Stokes, William G. Kennedy, L. Geisert and John Olson. Kennedy was foreman of the jury.

The first district court tried five cases. The first case to be tried was Henry T. Binder vs. Matthew C. Vaughn, et. al. The case dealt with a promissory note which had not been paid.

COULD ONE OF THESE BE YOU? — If you were in Mrs. H. J. Wyer's first grade class during the school term 1928-1929, one of the pupils in this picture may be you. (Photo Courtesy Mrs. Ottice Wyer, Journal Engraving)

"OLD" HURLEY SKYLINE, 1910
Photo courtesy of Mrs. Jennie Panter, Journal Engraving

XIT Ranch Had 49 Windmills in 1910

A former XIT hand, William O. Fuqua, told The Journal that he remembers well his job back in 1910, when his work was looking after all the windmills around the former Yellow House division of the XIT, called the White Ranch, Lamb county, or LFD ranch.

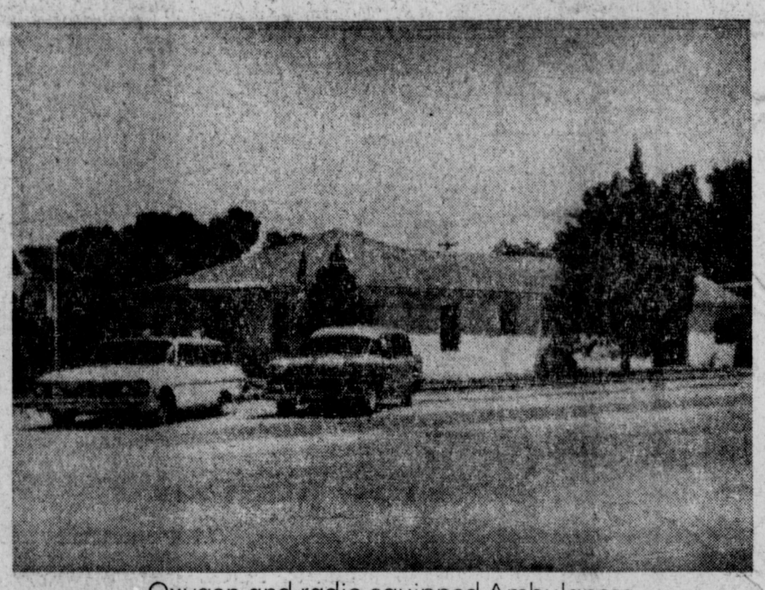
Fuqua, a resident of Levelland at present, told of driving a mule team wagon around "just lookin' after those 49 windmills seven days a week. . ."

FUNNY: Lemonville, Texas, in Orange county.

Front View of Singleton Funeral Home

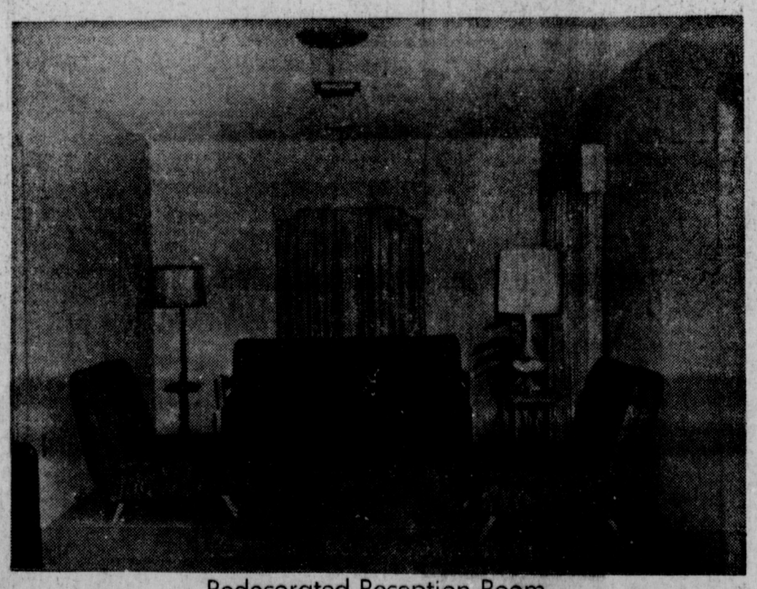
ELEVEN YEARS OF THOUGHTFUL AND COURTEOUS SERVICE TO THE MULESHOE AREA

Singleton Funeral Home has recently been completely remodeled and redecorated for your comfort and convienance

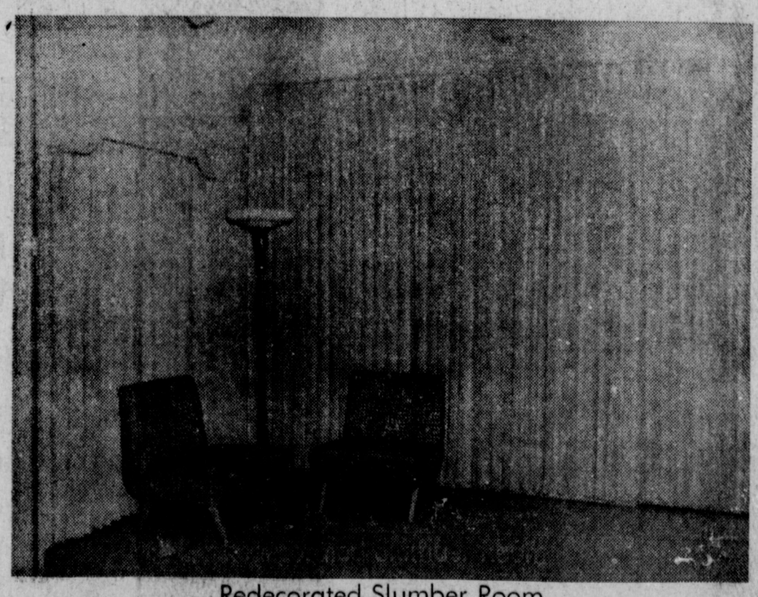


Oxygen and radio equipped Ambulances on 24 hour call

OBSERVING THE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF MULESHOE



Redecorated Reception Room



Redecorated Slumber Room

SINGLETON FUNERAL HOME

Muleshoe's Golden Anniversary

Bailey County Journal

Special Edition

Section D, Page 1 | Muleshoe, The Community of Opportunity--Where Water Makes the Difference | SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1963

West Without Cattlemen? Never! Played Big History Role

By CECIL A. DAVIS

The history of Bailey County is not complete without the cattleman, the ranches and the brands of the cattleman. For without them Bailey County would have been minus one phase of interesting history. Brands are the Cattleman's "Mark of Arms" to denote ownership and identification.

I came to Bailey County over 3 years ago when farming was only in small patches or farms of around 160 to 320 acres. Some planted Sudan Grass for seed, but the most of it was planted in feed with very little of the feed being sold, as it was most times bundled and fed on the ranches for cow and horse feed through the winter months.

In early days one could ride for hours and sometimes all day without seeing a person — just cattle, a few antelope and a coyote now and then. I have seen buffalo around the Whyte Lakes, where the Game Preserve is now. You would not open more than one or two gates either. It was all ranch country with no graded roads, just "Cow Trail" roads. You just set your course and rode in that direction; after a while you would see a set of "Tall Gate Post", which was used to help cowboys nd travelers to locate gates. It was the ethics of the rancher always to close a gate, even though he found it down. One could always tell when a gate was left open on purpose and when it was just thrown open. All the years that I have lived in Bailey County, I have studied cattle brands, and have seen many brands lost and forgotten, when ranches would sell out or change hands or ownership from other reasons. There have been cattlemen make fortunes, while other's went broke. But most times — "Once a Cowman — Always a Cowman."

ORIGIN OF BRANDS.

Brands, by means of the "Hot Iron" are not of the New World origin, and their use is not confined to any particular land. Branding in some form has been practiced or used at some period in practically all countries. Research shows that branding was used as marks of identification over 4,000 years ago, and the application of the hot iron was not limited only to the hides and pelts of livestock. People who protest the use of the branding irons, because it may be a cruel practice, will probably be horrified to know that "Hot Iron" brands have been applied to people the same as they are now applied to livestock. The branding of people was for two reasons — a mark of identification, also as a symble of shame. The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago in research work discloses that ancient Egyptian scenes and picture writing on tomb walls show branded cattle, as well as the actual work of branding cattle. One such scene, depicting the period about 2000 B. C., shows an ox with a mark on its rump, indicating the beast belonged to the Royal herd No. 43.

In studying the history on cattle and brands, we find that cattle first came to America by way of Mexico from Spain, then on into Texas, but the definite time or year is not known. We also find in Coronado's writings that his men reported killing cattle for food while he was exploring the West in the early 1500's. The first brands that were registered on the North American Continent that we have any record of, were registered in Mexico as early as 1529.

Cattle brands change with the changing of time. The old Spanish brands were very peculiar in their origin, having a"tauhita" or curlicule added to the brand, sometimes just for a fancy brand or to dress it up, as they liked their brands artistic, also to make the brands harder to change or "rerun", they were most always a large brand. The early American brands were more or less plain, but large, sometimes covering the entire side of the cow, two brands for example — the "Chain" brand a long straight bar started just behind the jaw, and ran full length of the animal, stopping behind the back leg, the other the "POE" brand, the P was placed on the shoulder, the O was placed on the ribs, and the E was placed on the hip. These two brands were both on the left side. We find that between 70 and 80 percent of the brands are placed on the left side of the animals. Some of the brands were from 6 to 8 inches high, the reason of the large brands was, so that they could be read at great distances as the cattle were wild, and sometimes the brush and timber thick. Then as the modern times came on, the cattle became tamer, and the brands became smaller, and today as a whole brands are small, from a small 2 inch mostly a horse brand, to around 3 or 4 inch brand.

A brand may consist of a letter, a number, a character or symbol, or even a combination of one or more of any or all of them. And brands are usually, with some exceptions, read just as you read this article, regardless of which side of the animal the brand is on, from left to right, from top down, or from the outside to the inside of the brand, and the brand may be placed anywhere on the animal that the owner may choose, and in any position. He may call the brand by a name that does not resemble the brand in the least.

BAILEY COUNTY BRANDS.

The Capital Freehold Land & Investment Co., better known as the "XIT" was started about 1880. They owned grazing land from the Sandhills north across the entire north end of Bailey County, and also had a small parcel of land in the southeast corner of Bailey County, connected with the "Yellowhouse Division". The "X-IT"brand was placed on the right ribs of all cattle. Muleshoe town is now on part of the old "XIT" range, the part that was conveyed to Abner Taylor, one of the early associates of the Capital Freehold Land & Investment Co. Mr. Taylor then formed a cattle company and called it the Bovina Land & Cattle Co., that was later sold to E. K. Warren, who later platted the original Muleshoe townsite.

The first brand recorded in Bailey County, then created but not organized, was recorded by O. L. Green, it was called the "W Half circle", recorded in 1896.

We can not find any record that the XIT was recorded in Bailey County, but in 1897 the Capital Freehold Land & Investment Co. recorded the X brand. However, there had been cattle run in all parts of Bailey County at the time, but none of the brands were recorded.

"LAZY OB"

In the south part of the County, where the Game Preserve is today, then known as the Whyte Lakes, the Snyder Brothers, D. H. & J. W., sons of Col. Charles Snyder, moved cattle in to the area, and called it the Whyte Lakes Ranch. These cattle were trailed up from Williamson County Texas in 1880, wearing the "Lazy OB" brand on the left side. These cattle were later sold to the XIT's, and delivered to Goat Tank in the Yellowhouse Canyon. When Snyder Brothers sold these cattle to the XIT's they then went back to Williamson County and bought up another herd of around 3000 head and trailed them through to the Whyte Lakes Ranch, where they run them for several years, these cattle wore the "Horseshoe T Cross" brand.

"YL"

Back in the north part of Bailey County land and ranches were being bought and sold. L T. Clark bought 40,000 acres from the XIT's in the northeast corner of Bailey County, and started the "YL" brand, recording it in 1902, later selling this land and the cattle along with the brand to E. K. Warren who recorded it in 1903, but discontinued the "YL" brand shortly after the purchase. Other ranchers began to move in over different parts of the County, some buying, some leasing while some moved in just on "Squatters Rights" and having to move on later.

"VVN"

Some of the brands recorded in Bailey County, and how some ranches got their names and when they were recorded are — VVN started before the turn of the century by Ross Sloan, one time postmaster of Dallas, Texas, was sold to W. H. Fuqua about 1915, and then in the early 40's was purchased by J. L. Birdwell who runs the Reverse 77 today; 77 over Y started in 1897 by J. Paul Handy; HPS started by J. A. Oden, who owned the Oden survey, in 1899;

"CIRCLEBACK"

Circle Back started by Kimberlin & Paniston in 1900, and called Circleback because they branded a large circle on the back, with half on the left side and half on the right side; Doorkey started by O'Keefe & Kaiser and recorded Dec. 4, 1901, this brand along with cattle and land holding were sold to E. G. Rall; Drag Y started in 1902 by Janes Bros., John and Jarret, and was run until John and Jarret disolved partnership about 1916, then John discontinued the Dray Y and started the Rocking Chair; John used it until his death, and today it is the John N. Janes Estate, and run by John S. McMurtry who started the Triangle in 1917 and is still using the Triangle today.

"U—" BRAND

U— started in 1903 by Bovina Cattle Co., but transferred to E. K. Warren in 1907; YL transferred to E. K. Warren in 1903; Turkey Track Buckle Tail started in 1904 by Andy Balong; JF Connected Recorded in 1908 by J. F. Metsker, who later became Muleshoe's first Postmaster; HIB recorded in 1910 by Hi Bearden, who contracted and built a portion of the Santa Fe Railraod bed when the Railraod was built through Bailey County, from Slaton to Clovis, New Mexico. He als helped move the Hotel from about three miles north of Muleshoe to Mill Switch, then moved it to Muleshoe, then later the hotel was bought by Mrs. C. D. Gupton Sr., and then called the Gupton Hotel, it was destroyed by fire in 1927; J recorded by John Boyle in 1910, who in later years built and ran the first Grist Mill in Muleshoe; W recored by W. M. Wilterding in 1910, who became the first County Judge after Bailey County was organized in 1918; 2K started and recorded in 1910 by Kinser & Kirk, .who sold to Stone & Vaugh who dropped the K from the brand and recorded the Figure 2 in 1912; TL connected recorded in 1911 by T. L. Snyder, who was one of the first commissioners when the County was organized; V recorded in 1911 by Van Natta Bros.; 69 started in 1885 by Captain W. J. Good & Sons, and sold it to Bivins & Jersig who recorded it in November 1911; E Bar recorded in 1912 by E. H. Buhrman; JK connected recorded by R. J. Klump who was the second County Judge of Bailey County; C recorded by C. C. Mardis the first County Clerk; IV recorded by M. P. Smith who ran the first General Merchandise Store in Muleshoe, also built the first house in Muleshoe in 1913; BG recorded in 1914

(See West page 2)

BRANDIN' AT THE BAR S, 1929 — Ranchers held annual round-ups yearly. This typical scene shows operations in 1929 at the Bar S Ranch, south of Muleshoe, with Lee Erwin on rope to far left; A. L. Davis welding the branding iron; with Carlie Emory heeling, Cecil Davis with needle, and Noah Bell holding head.

(Photo courtesy Cecil Davis, Journal Engraving)

Brand Reproductions Courtesy of **KING FEED LOT**

Bailey County Brands Compiled by Cecil A. Davis

Halsell Family One Of Earliest To Settle Here

(Editor's Note: The Mashed O Ranch, most of which is situated in adjoining Lamb county and which touches Bailey county, dates back to the early ranching days of the Halsell Cattle Company's first operations in 1901. The ranchland lies to the west and south of the town of Springlacke, which is some ten miles east of the old XIT Spring Lake headquarters. The Mashed O Headquarters rests in an extensive grove of trees near the same spot of the XIT Spring Lake headquarters.

Ewing Halsell of San Antonio was contacted by The Journal and he wrote the following article for this 50th anniversary edition.)

Ewing Halsell was born in Wise County, the son of Alice and W. E. Halsell. When Ewing was about four years old, his father, who had been ranching in Texas, moved his family to what was then Vinita, Indian Territory, and started ranching near Tulsa, Okla. He established the Bird Creek Ranch, just across from Mohawk Park and which is still owned by his children and operated by his son.

In 1901 his father bought 200,000 acres in Lamb and Castro Counties from the Capital Freehold Land and Investment Company, which was a part of the famous 'xit ranch, near Muleshoe. This land was a part of the 3,000,000 acres given this company by the State of Texas in exchange for building the present state capitol.

The largest part of this 200,000 acre ranch was sold in 1924 to farmers and has been developed into one of the most prosperous farming communities in the state, just as Bill Halsell predicted.

At this time the elder Halsell established the towns of Amherst and Earth building banks, hotels, lumber yards and other business houses, including large cotton gins, as he felft so strongly that cotton could be grown successfully there. The part he retained, the Spring Lake Division, still a sizeable ranch, some 100,000 acres, is still owned by the family and is operated as a partnership, ranching and farming operation. The Halsell family have through the years continued to develop and improve the Mashed O. herd which W. E. (Bill) Halsell started. Ewing Halsell has had the active management of this ranch since his father's retirement some forty years ago.

All of Halsell ranches were truly frontier ranches. The Commanche Indians were making raids in Texas during W. E. Halsell's employment at the Waggoner Ranch and during his partnership with his brother, Glenn Halsell. It was during this time an older brother George was killed by the Indians during one of their raids on the widely scattered ranches. Although at that time Bill Halsell was quite young, still in his teens, he participated in the pursuit of the Indians.

About 1920 Ewing started acquiring land in Nowata County, Okla. He now owns and operates two ranches there consisting of about 25,000 acres.

In 1944 he bought about 100,000 acres in Maverick and Dimmitt Counties from the late Hal Mangum.

His plan and idea was to bring his calves to south Texas, keep two years and back to Oklahoma and fatten on the grass, shipping during July, August and September. However, when the housewives started buying younger beef, this plan would no longer work, so it was necessary for him to start feed lots. He now operates feed lots at Earth, Tulsa and Lenapah, Oklahoma and Eagle Pass feeding two year steers and heifers.

On his Maverick County ranch he has cleared and put in about a 2,000 acre irrigated farm where he raises oats for grazing weaned calves and grain for the feed lot. He has made extensive improvements on this ranch, including roat plowing some 3,000 acres and seeding to blue panic and buffel grass. He also has built houses, repaired and built new fences and corrals. In connection with this ranch, he leases about 40,000 acres from the Chittim Estate.

Halsell is honorary vice-president of the Texas and Southwest Cattle Raisers Association and a member of the Blue Stem Cattle Raisers Association. He makes his home in San Antonio.

He moved there from Vinita, Okla., where he had lived most of his life. He donated to the Vinita Board of Education his home there, a three story brick mansion and on its grounds now stands the Ewing Halsell High School, a fitting tribute to a great man.

HISTORY: During the early days of the Republic of Texas land was unbelievably cheap. A good horse would buy five hundred acres of good farm land.

Magazine Story Brings Gaedes To Area In 1908

"The American Magazine" had an article about the Plains country, Bovina and the broken-out land of the XIT ranch back in 1907. The part that said ". . .40 bushels of wheat an acre on summer fallow land" was what attracted the Gaede family tothe Muleshoe area, A. C. Gaede recalls.

Arriving on the Coldren Land Company's excursion train in November, 1907, A. C. Gaede came with Charlie Shearer, county commissioner from the Gaede home town of Chapman, Kansas. He stepped on his first Texas soil in Bovina, then returned to get his family to bring from Kansas to this country.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gaede with sons Raymond and John arrived in what is now Bailey County on March 1, 1908. Geade's father, Fritz, came in November of 1913 on an immigrant car with all of the family's household goods. Fritz Gaede unloaded in Farwell, rather than Bovina where his son had unloaded some five years before.

Three other Gaede sons were born in Bailey county, then unorganized. Francis B. Gaede, born November 8, 1908 was the first male child born in what is now Bailey county, and now lives in Limon, Colo. The younger two boys born here are Wilbur and Woodrow Gaede.

An event Gaede recalls well was when his small son Francis, then two years old, got lost one cold pioneer day. Gaede had gone to Bovina and his wife, the former Rosette Aebi, was putting pumpkins on the mule-drawn sled. Young Francis was helping his mother, and followed her out into the pumpkin field and got strayed lost.

On arrival home and finding the boy missing and not answering his mother's calls, the anxious father procured the help of their neighbors Ashton, Harry and John Wilterding. They all walked the prairie with laterns searching for the boy to no avial. Then, because of the high grass, the men took up their search on horseback, and continued at it all night. The only sounds on that lonesome night were the baying of the cattle and the cry of the coyotes and lobo wolves.

About sun up, about 3-4 mile from their home, up popped a red cap, followed by a black coat — yes, it was Francis!

The story goes that young Francis had "just strayed up the cow trail, then gotten sleepy, lay down and then fallen asleep in the midst of the cattle."

Dottie Wilterding said that morning that the cattle had protected the boy, along with their own young ones, from the lobo wolves and coyotes — and this the story ends happily.

A. C. Gaede and Mrs. Geade, the former Ava Merrill Myke, live on the farm land which Gaede first bought in 1907. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Methodist church in Bailey County and Muleshoe. They are both active members of the First Methodist Church, Muleshoe.

"STAKED PLAINS"

The "Staked Plains" in West Texas (Muleshoe included) were so designated by the early Spanish hunters because stakes were driven to indicate routes across the great level expanse of country — a treeless plain. —The New Texas Reader.

SHOP MULESHOE FIRST!!

WEST--

(Continued from Page 1)

by Bentley Gwyn; Tumbling T recorded in 1914 by Paul Bros., who bought the Circleback Ranch and still own it today, managed by Kirk Slaughter.

Triangle started and ran in Bailey County in 1915 by John & Roy McMurtry; G Bar owned and recorded by C. D. Gupton, Sr. in 1915, who owned and operated the Gupton Hotel, also ran a grocery store; Figure 4 recorded in 1915 by McCelvy & Ely Cattle Co., in the Goodland area; Bar C recorded in 1916 by C. M. West; HH started by E. R. Hart, owner and founder of E. R. Hart Lumber Co., in Muleshoe, also was Muleshoe's first Mayor, recorded in 1916; H Bar recorded by Howard Carlyle Bailey County's second treasurer; 'quarter Circle Open A recorded in 1917 by G. A. Anderson; Bar O recorded by Maple Wilson in 1917. Maple was named after Maple Wison; Lazy 9 started and recorded by Jas E. Watson, where the Watson School got its name; Rafter D recorded by H. A. Douglass in 1918, who was the first Sheriff; IH recorded in 1918 by I. W. Harden; JH connected recorded 1918 by Hub Motherall who at one time ran a grocery store at Hurley, about 4 miles west of Muleshoe; JHJ recorded in 1919 by J. H. Jennings & Sons Ranch; Block recorded shoe in the sandhills.

Flying O recorded also in 1919 by the Sons of the J. H. Jennings & Sons Ranch; Blaock recorded in Bailey County in 1919 by Ross Glaze; YL recorded in 1919 by Wm. S. F. Mattheisen commissioner of precinct one for several years; Hart Tail U Bar recorded in 1920 by W. H. Fuqua who bought the VVN ranch; IF recoed by I. F. Willman in 1920; Bar S recorded in 1920 by my father, A. L. Davis; Lazy 7L recorded in 1920 by J. L. Howard, and is run today by one of his sons, Lester Howard; Cross 7 was recorded in 1920 by Mrs. Bulah Carles, who was Muleshoe's second Postmistress; Bar Z recorded in 1920 by S. C. Beavers, father of Spencer Beavers, present Postmaster of Muleshoe; FL connected recorded by C. R. Farrell: Running N recorded by Welton Winn in 1921: Bar N recorded in 1921 by W. C. Hopke; Bars S Bar recorded by Billy Buey in 1922. he was Bailey County's first Tax Assessor; Dollar Mark was recorded by Hat Roy in 1924; R Bar recorded in 1925 by L. H. Reubeneck; Buckel Tail recorded in 1926 by Roy L. Bayless; Pitchfork was recorded in 1927 by E. G. Rall; V recorded by Jess A. Reed in 1927; Bar Triangle recored by R. C. Gaede in 1928; 7X connected was recorded in 1929 by W. R. Bearden; J. W. Killough recorded the Lazy K brand in 1930; JB connected recorded 1931 by W. H. Parsons; in 1932 A. A. Kuehn recorded A K brand: Bench A was recorded in 1932 by A. H. Owen; Circle was recorded by W. O. Laurence in 1933; Bar over A Bar under was recorded by Mrs. W. A. Mathis in 1933; 111 recorded by T. L. Branscum in 1933; Flying W recorded by R. M. West in 1934; AL was recorded by Dr. Andy Lewis in 1934: Double Diamond recorded in 1935 by A. C. Nickelson.

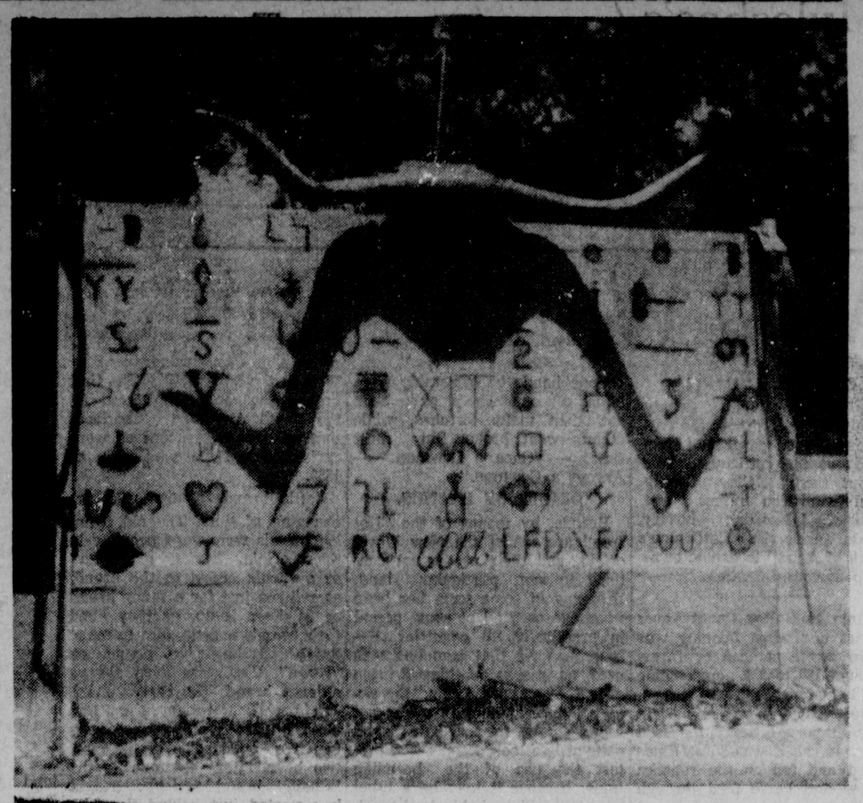
The records show that no brands were recorded in 1936: Circle Dot recorded by M. S. Stidham in 1937; Equel or Bar over Bar was recorded by Baker Johnson in 1938; PI, connected was recorded in 1938 by Louis Ponder; JA connected recorded by J. W. Ansley in 1939; Rocking M recorded by John C. Mann in 1939; OC recored in 1939 by J. J. Williams, County Clerk of Bailey County; VH connected was recorded by Van Rogers in 1939; Lazy 2 brand was recorded in 1939 by G. P. Howell; H. C. Holt recorded his HC brand in 1940.

STEGALLS BRAND

Cross Bar recorded in 1940 by Frank L. Stegall. Stegall got its name from Stegall Bros.; JH connected was recorded by H. H. Milsap in 1940; Rafter R recorded in 1940 by R. P. Ragsdale; Shoe Triangle was recorded in 1940 by R. B. Graham; Long Lazy S recorded by W. H. & Paul Sparkman in 1940; Lazy V over 8 was recorded in 1940 by L. J. Sanders; Guy Allen recorded the Bar little a in 1941; Cross Links was recorded in 1941 by Gowdy & Briscoe; JF connected recorded in 1941 by R. L. Fields; JK connected recorded by J. T. Kelton in 1941; L Bar recorded by Lloyd Stephens in 1941; Bar I was recorded by J. Martin Wilson in 1941.

There were a number of brands recorded after 1941, but most of them were of small cattle owners. At the time the brands were rerecorded in 1949 the Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association had between 250 and 300,000 brands recorded in their files in Fort Worth, Texas, from all the counties in the State, and just how many have been recorded since the 1949 law is not definitely known, as there are number after number of brands over the state, as well as in Bailey County that are in use but never recorded.

Ranching has contributed much to the history and progress of Bailey County and the brands that are still active are continuing to carry on the early traditions.



"THE BRANDING BOARD" — Brand historian Cecil Davis exhibited Bailey County brands on this board, branded on wood, in August, 1961 at the City Park. During the anniversary celebration this week Davis' branding board is on display at Cobb's department store. He has also "branded" his fence at his home, which is the old South Mill cow campsite, some 10 miles south of Muleshoe, on the old Davis Ranch.

(Photo courtesy Cecil Davis, Journal Engraving)

BUFFALO AND CATTLE — Buffalo were seen as late as 1922 on the Wildlife Game Preserve, southwest of Muleshoe, by Cecil Davis. A few buffalo are raised in the county each year by Johnny McMurtry. He and Hopper Ivy shot one for the August 1962 McMurtry family reunion at the Janes' Ranch headquarters. Guests are still talking about that good barbecued buffalo.

(Photo courtesy Cecil Davis, Journal engraving)

WE ARE PROUD . . . .

TO BE A PART OF MULESHOE'S 50th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Muleshoe Auto Parts has served the Muleshoe area for 8 years and we hope to serve our area for many more years to come.

WAYNE WASH -- Manager
DICK VALENTINE -- Machinest

MULESHOE AUTO PARTS

217 N. First Phone 3-0940

Happy 50th Anniversary

to the people of Muleshoe.....

The figures below indicate the growing importance of telephone communications in your progressive city:

Year	Avg. Long Distance calls (daily)
1940	27
1951	147
1954	300
1963	556

On April 30, 1932 just months after the General Telephone System acquired operating rights of the local telephone system, a total of 75 phones were in use throughout the city. Thirty-one years to the month later, veteran General Telephone combination man G. W. Chapman of Muleshoe installed the city's 2,000th telephone in the home of Stan Barrett. We are proud of the part our organization has played in the progress and growth in Muleshoe. Further extension of existing outside facilities in the northeast and southwest portions of the city is to be completed during 1963, and plans for additional central office equipment are on the drawing board. As the city of Muleshoe continues to grow and prosper in the years to come, General Telephone will be on hand to provide quality service at the lowest possible cost to its customers.

The employees and management of our Company join in congratulating the citizens of Muleshoe on the occasion of their city's 50th anniversary. It is our privilege to serve your fine community, and we look forward to helping make Muleshoe a bigger and better place to live during the NEXT half-century!

For Your Every Communications Need, Contact

GENERAL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF THE SOUTHWEST

A Member of America's Largest Independent Telephone System

ATTEND THE CHURCH OF YOUR CHOICE REGULARLY

THE MEMBERSHIP of MULESHOE'S CHURCHES HAS GROWN TOO!

YOU . . are invited to attend any of our services during the celebration of Muleshoe's 50th ANNIVERSARY

CITY CLEANERS
119 East Ave. C — Phone 3-2480
Muleshoe, Texas

MULESHOE STATE BANK
304 Main — Phone 2540
Muleshoe, Texas

WESTERN DRUG
Walgreen Agency
Phone 3-1060 — Muleshoe

ALSUP CLEANERS
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alsup
Phone 3-0760 — Muleshoe

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"Ginning Service That Will Please You"
Muleshoe, Texas

THE MULESHOE JOURNAL
304 West Second — Phone 7220—5400

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Muleshoe, Texas

MAIN STREET BEAUTY SHOP
Phone 3-4480 — Muleshoe

MULESHOE ANTENNA CO.
Muleshoe, Texas

FRY & COX BROS.
Farm Equipment
401 So. First Phone 3-3660 Muleshoe, Texas

MULESHOE MOTOR CO.
Ford & Mercury—Sales & Service
Muleshoe, Texas

POOL INSURANCE AGENCY
114 East Ave. C — Phone 2950
Muleshoe, Texas

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
1st & Ave. B — Phone 7770
Muleshoe, Texas

COX DRIVE-IN THEATRE
Friona Hiway—Phone 6000—Muleshoe, Texas

CASHWAY FOOD STORE
102 Main — Phone 2440
Muleshoe, Texas

CHARLES L. LENAU LUMBER CO.
202 East Ash — Phone 2220

WESTERN AUTO STORE
228 Main — Phone 9-1120
Muleshoe, Texas

MULESHOE FLYING SERVICE
Morgan Locker
Phone 3-0660 — Plainview Hwy.
Muleshoe, Texas

PIGGLY WIGGLY SUPER MKT.
4th and American Blvd. Phone 7390
Muleshoe, Texas

CHURCH SCHEDULE

ASSEMBLY OF GOD

Muleshoe Assembly of God
219 E. Ave. E - Ph: 3-9840
J. W. Farmer, Evangelist
Sunday School - 9:45 a.m.
Morning Worship - 11:00 a.m.
Youth Meeting - 6 p.m.
Sunday Evan. Service - 7 p.m.
Midweek Ser., Wed. 7:30 p.m.
W. M. C. - Thurs. - 2 p.m.

BAPTIST

Calvary Baptist Church
1733 W. Ave. C.
Bible School — 10:00 a.m.
Morning Worship — 11:00 a.m.
Evening Worship — 7:00 p.m.
Wed. Midweek Ser. — 7:30 p.m.

First Baptist Church
220 W. Ave. E - Ph: 6900
Rev. Don Murray, Pastor
Sunday School - 9:45 a.m.
Morning Worship - 11:00 a.m.
Training Union - 6:00 p.m.
Evening Worship - 7:00 p.m.
Midweek Services:
Teachers & Officers - 7:30 p.m.
Bible Study & Prayer - 8:00 p.m.
Choir Rehearsal - 9:00 p.m.

Main Street Baptist Church
424 Main St. - Ph: 8130
Rev. Lynn Stephens, Pastor
Sunday School - 10:00 a.m.
Morning Worship - 11:00 a.m.
Training Service - 6:00 p.m.
Evening Worship - 7:00 p.m.
Midweek Prayer Ser. - 7:45 p.m.
Sat. KMUL Program - 9:45 a.m

Primitive Baptist Church
621 S. First
W. R. Dale, Pastor
1st and 3rd Weeks:
Saturday Services - 7:30 p.m.
Sun. Morn. Services - 10:30 a.m.
4th Sundays
Elder Jimmy Bass - 7:30 p.m.
Wed Midweek Services - 7:30 p.m.

Trinity Baptist Church
—A Southern Baptist Church —
314 E. Ave. B. — Ph. 3-4794
Troy Walker, Pastor
Sunday School - 9:45 a.m.
Training Union - 6:30 p.m.
Wed. Prayer Meeting - 7:30 p.m.
W.M.S. Thurs. - 9:30 a.m.

St. Matthew Baptist Church
W. Third
Rev. E. McFrazier, Pastor

Spanish Baptist Mission
409 E. Ave. F.
Roque Puente, Pastor
Sunday School - 9.45 a.m.
Morning Worship - 11:00 a.m.
Sun. Evening Service - 6:30 p.m.
Training Union - 7:00 p.m.
KMUL Sun. Radio - 5:30 p.m.
Midweek Service Wed. - 7:30 p.m.

CATHOLIC

Immaculate Conception Catholic
(Fr.) Clifton J. Corcoran
Northeast of City
Sunday Masses:
8:30 a.m. - High Mass
12:15 p.m.- Dialogue Mass
Daily Masses:
Mon. 4 p.m.
Wed. - 7:30 p.m.
Other days - 8 a.m.
Christian Doctrine Classes
Sundays: After 8:30 a.m. Mass
Mondays: After 4 p.m. Mass
Wed. After 7:30 p.m. Holy Mass

CHRISTIAN

First Christian Church
120 W. Ave. G. - Ph: 3-5040
David Branson, Pastor
Church School - 10:00 a.m.
Morning Worship - 10:55 a.m.
Evening Worship - 7:00 p.m.

JEHOVAH'S WITNESS

Kingdom Hall
Friona Highway
Boyd Lowery, Minister
Phone 965-3391.
Sunday - Watchtower Study-4 p.m.
Tuesday - Bible Study - 8 - a.m.
Thursday - Service Meeting and Ministers School - 7:30 p.m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

Muleshoe Church of Christ
517 S. First - Ph: 3-0700
D. L. Thompson, Minister
Sunday:
Radio Program KMUL - 8 a.m.
Bible Classes for all - 9:30 a.m
Morning Worship - 10:20 a.m.
Evening Worship - 6:30 p.m.
Wednesday:
Mid-Week Meeting - 8:00 p.m.

Northside Church of Christ
117 E. Birch St. - Ph.: 3-4110
Frank Duckworth, Evangelist
Services:
Sunday - 10:30 a.m.
Night - 6:30 p.m.
Wednesday - 8:00 p.m.

Church of Christ
West Birch and Chicago
H. R. Stevens, Minister

St. Phillip's Episcopal Church
First Nat'l. Bank Bldg.
Community Room
Rev. James M. Mock, Rector
Phones 3-1810 or 7490
1st Sunday each month:
7:30 p.m. — Holy Communion
Other Sundays:
10:00 a.m. - Morning Prayer
10:00 a.m. - Sunday School

METHODIST

First Methodist Church
507 W. Second Phone 8470
J. Frank Peery, Pastor
10:50 a.m. - Morning Worship
8:30 a.m. - KMUL Radio Prgm.
6 p.m. Youth Fellowship
9:45 a.m. - Sunday School
7 p.m. - Evening Worship
8 p.m. - Wednesday Service
Dial-A-Prayer - Ph: 6490

Latin American Methodist Mission
Ave. D & 5th St. - Ph: 3-0829
Rev. Geronimo Guerrero, Pastor
Sunday School - 10:00 a.m.
Morning Service .....11:00 a.m.
Evening Service .....7:30 p.m.
Bible Study Wed. - 7:30 p.m.

NAZARENE

Church of the Nazarene
Ninth & Ave. C. - Ph: 5124
James H. Peters, Pastor
Sunday School - 10:00 a.m.
Morning Worship - 11:00 a.m.
N.Y.P.S. - 6:00 p.m.
Sun. Evening Worship 7:00 p.m.
Mid-Week Ser. Wed - 7:00 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN

First Presbyterian Church
Morton Highway Phone 3-0180
DON BOLES, Pastor
Sunday School - 9:45 a.m.
Morning Worship - 11 a.m.
Youth Fellowship - 7:30 p.m.
Jr. Activities - 7:30 p.m.
Adult Study - 7:30 p.m.

From Modest Beginning Here in 1938, Electric Co.op Now Serves Hundreds

By DEANN ADRIAN

In 1752, Benjamin Franklin organized the first cooperative in the United States. Since this time there have been many other coopratives organized to serve many different people. The Bailey County Cooperative was organized because the people in the rural parts of this area needed electricity to help run their farms. The only way to get electricity to these people was through a cooperative program.

To start a cooperative, a number of people who are interested in the work must organize. Some of the first people to become interested in the Bailey County project were Walter Damron, William G. Kennedy, I. F. William, and Levi Churchill. They began to organize about June 1, 1938, and to find out all they could about the rural electric association.

The first members to sign up for the organization agreed to pay a membership fee of five dollars and to use the cooperative's electricity. The first of these members were such men as Damron, Mathis, Kennedy, William, and Churchill.

CORPORATION SET UP

Aug. 30, 1938, a group of members met and drew up the articles of incorporation for the Bailey County Electric Cooperative Association. These articles were approved by the Secretary of State. After the articles were approved, the local people met at 2 p.m. in the court house here Sept. 21, 1938, and accepted the articles. They, also, wrote the by-laws and elected a board of directors.

At a special meeting of the directors Nov. 7, 1938, the board appointed Cecil Tate as lawyer for the project. Tate went right to work to get permission to rent an office, buy furniture, and to set bonds and insurance.

He helped the board secure the first loan contract from REA Nov. 30, 1938, for $178,000. They signed mortgages, and made deeds of trust notes for the organization for amounts up to $1.5 million. These loans are now made for 35 years. The Muleshoe State Bank was named depository for the money and W. G. Morrison, Waco, was named as consulting engineer.

Cecil McLaury was hired as the first project superintendent, at a salary of $120 a month. The plans for the first section were presented by the engineer Dec. 5, 1938, and were approved. The construction was awarded to J. E. Morgan & Sons, El Paso, Dec. 15, 1938.

LINEMAN HIRED

After the first lines had been staked in February of 1939, Tom Berry was hired as the first lineman in August of the same year. When Berry began working for the cooperative, there were only two workers in the main office, himself and the bookkeeper, Miss Delia Typton, who was sent to Dallas to a bookkeeping school. There was, aiso, only one pickup truck but no radio equipment in the truck. One night when Berry had been in Bledso and had just returned to Muleshoe, he was told that the lines were down at Bledso again, so he turned right around and went back to fix the line.

Berry built a bed on his pickup so he could set poles for which the holes had to be dug by hand. When he got a helper, he had to teach him how to climb. He put upa pole in the yard behind the office. McLaury, who was superintendent of the cooperative, did not know how to climb. One day he decided to try to climb the pole when he was alone. As he was climbing up, he slipped and slid down the pole. As he was going down he grabbed the pole; this, he was the first man to "burn" a pole. The terrible thing about this was that the pole was called the "Porcupine Pole" because it was filled with splinters.

"ROUGH" JOB

At this time in the cooperative the lineman had to do everything from reading meters to riding lines. One night in March it began to rain about 7 o'clock; the wind was out of the northeast; the lines went out some where down the line so Berry went to the substation where he found that a fuse was burned out. The poles were covered with ice, but he had to climb the pole to put in a new tricity, another fus went out; th fuse. When he turned on the elecmain breaker switch, also, tripped. By this time he was soaking wet, so he went home to change into some dry clothes. When he left to ride the line to the south to find the trouble, Mrs. Berry went with him. After quite a long time they found the trouble and fixed it. They finally got back home at about 6 o'clock in the morning.

The first line was built south of Muleshoe. There were 187 miles of line which served 127 members. Walter Damron's home was the first connected. They were having a party at the Damron home when Berry sneaked outside and turned on the electirc lights. Everyone was very surprised and some had to help Mrs. Damron to sit down. Before the cooperative, the Damrons' home was powered by their own plant which produced only 32 volts. The only electricial appliances were radios. Damron had to buy all the equipment to wire his house. He spent about $35 for the equipment which would cost about $150 today.

FIRST EQUIPMENT — Back in 1939 when Bailey County Electric co-op began service in this area, the co-op owned only one truck, used by the co-op's man Friday, Tom Berry, shown here beside the truck.

(Journal Engraving)

SOME SAID NO

After the Damrons' house was wired for electricity, many others began to receive the service soon. Most of the people were glad to get the electricity, but some did not want it. They gave such excuses as, "We have used kerosene lamps for all these years why change now?" or, "I raised all my children by a lamp and did just fine, so why should I use electricity?" The members of the cooperative told these people that they had started driving cars which was a modern convenience and they, also, would enjoy using electricity. Another reason some of the people did not want the electricity was because they had to pay $2.50 a month whether they received that much service or not.

When the members first began to get people to sign up for the cooperative, they went in groups to people's houses. The people who wanted the service paid a $5 membership fee and agreed to take the electricity. The also signed a contract which would hold them to these promises.

When the first lines were finished, they ran south from Muleshoe for about 100 miles. The first lines were beginning to be staked in February of 1939. Soon there were almost 300 miles of lines, and through the years more lines have been put up until today there are almost 2,000 miles of lines serving five counties, Parmer, Bailey, Cochran, Castro, and Lamb.

SEVEN ON BOARD

The first board of directors was a group of seven members of the cooperative and first officers were president, William G. Kennedy; vice-president, Walter Damron; and secretary-treasurer, I. F. William. There were also four more members on the first board of directors including two women, Mrs. Snider and Mrs. Rector. The members are elected for two-year terms. There is one member from each of the seven districts. The present members of the board are: president, E. W. Locker; vice-president, Carl Bamert; secretary-treasurer, Chester Setiff; the other members are Jesse Clayton, Van Rogers, Kenneth Corbell, and Clarence Hamilton.

The first annual meeting took place in the district court room of Bailey County in Muleshoe, Nov. 30, 1938. At this meeting, the 126 members present had a supper and discussed their business. This meeting was held for the following purposes: To authorize the construction and operation of the electrical services along certain lines; to authorize mortgaging of all property owned by the cooperative; and to take care of any other business of the corporation. Through the years the annual meetings have remained the same, except that they are now much larger. There has been an annual meeting every year, except one, —1943—since 1938. This was during the war and there was not a quorum of members present, so they could not have a meeting.

536 ATTEND

The latest annual meeting was held in February of this year at 2 p.m. in the high school auditorium in Muleshoe with 507 members presnt and 29 local and out-of-town guests making a total of 536 presnet. Jerry Anderson, special assistant to the manager of the national REA was the speaker. New board members were elected also. Refreshments were served in the Home-making department of Muleshoe high school.

The members' use of electricity has increased every year since the beginning of the cooperative. In 1945 the members' use of electricity dropped from 69 kilowatt hours to 65 kilowatt hours. The amount doubles about every four or five years. Thus the cooperative has served the people of Parmer, Bailey, Lamb, Cochran, and Castro counties for 25 years.

Monument City Now Deserted Townsite

(Editor's Note: The story of "Virginia City — Deserted" was written by Lyndell Gaddy on March 9, 1929, for her Journalism 135 class at Texas Technological College, Lubbock. We are pleased to be able to publish her work here for the first time. The story is one of the classic tales of southern Bailey County.

Lyndell is now Mrs. Tom Galt, who with her family, lives near her sister, Frances who is Mrs. Cass (Frank) Stegall. The two families reside in the Goodland community in southern Bailey County.)

By LYNDELL GADDY GALT

If one should drive about seven miles southwest from the little village of Baileyboro which is the geographical center of Bailey county and stop his care upon the plateau on the west bank overlooking old Monument Lake he would notice a number of stakes both iron and wood that had been driven into the ground years ago.

Also one would notice well laid out streets which had been graded and showed signs of having been well kept; by careful observation a well would be found and concrete foundations of houses uncovered.

This is all that is left of the once thriving Virginia City which was located as stated; about seven miles southwest of Baileyboro and eight miles from the east line of New Mexico.

Judge R. C. Hopping of Lubbock who at that time was sheriff of Parmer County related the following facts: M. C. Vaughn of Iowa, one of the promoters of the Blue Sky real estate brought in 1909 a group of people from the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Iowa to Portales, N. M., and sold acres of the said land in and around Virginia City to the northern people. Portales was the headquarters for the northern people who came to buy.

A railroad scheme was the object of the building of Virginia city. A railroad was going to be built from Denver, Colorado to run through the coal mines near Tucumcari, N. M., to either Corpus Christi or Point Isabell, there by supplying the Southern part of the state with cheap fuel. The railroad would run through Virginia City making it the metropolis or connecting link between the west and south.

PAY AND PAY

Numbers of homeseekers came to Virginia City and bought lots. A railroad grade was put up from Farwell, N. M., to Virginia City, a distance of thirty-five miles. The money for the grade was raised by each landowner pledging himself to give a dollar an acre on the land he owned and when the first train would be run over the road, the owner agreed to pay an additional dollar an acre. The land was sold at enormous prices at that time; some at $30 an acre. Virginia City was built. It contained one store, one two story frame hotel and numerous residences.

J. H. Healey and Colback, a Scotchman had charge of the grade building. Healey financed it while Colback operated the construction of the road. Construction work lasted a year; and the dump was completed to Virginia City. However, Colback never paid the day labourers; neither did he pay for the machinery used in constructing the road.

Naturally, all work stopped as the labourers refused to work longer without pay and the company which sold the machinery to Colback has an attachment placed on the machinery in order to regain their money. Sheriff R. C. Hopping placed the attachment on the machinery and left it near a hotel in Portales. He gave orders to Colback that the machinery should not be disturbed.

"Imagine my surprise," Judge Hopping continued, "when several days later I found the identical machinery at work on the road between Portales and Farwell. Immediately I returned to Portales and hunted up Colback. I told the Scotchman he had stolen the machinery as it was attached and he would have to go to jail.

Colback was rather impudent as he didn't think I was serious about it, so I took him on to the court house. Then he wanted to make bail but I made him stay in jail three or four hours first," he chuckled as he finished the episode. "However, I want to say," he added, "that I think Colback, Healey and Vaughn were all in earnest concerning this scheme as they all worked hard to put it through. I really don't think they tried to swindle or cheat the people out of their money."

In the meantime the inhabitants of Virginia City brought all of their machinery as they intended to raise wheat and corn as extensively as they had in the north. It did not rain for a year or so; crops failed; the settlers became discouraged and left. Some let their land go back; others kept it as has been proven by the fact that a man came through Littlefield about four years ago and asked J. E. Branmen, a well informed person on the subject, the value of real estate in and around Virginia City; he remarked that he owned some residence and business lots there and was still paying taxes on them.

The residences and buildings Monument Lake — a large alkali lake nearby, Judge Hopping said the lake derived its name from the fact that it had served as a monument to pioneers who had were sold to people in New Mexico and the northern people forsook Virginia City in 1911.

MONUMENT CITY

Virginia City has been known in recent years as Monument City; this name was derived from come across the plains from Crosby County to Portales. Moument Lake was the only large available water hole between the two places.

Muleshoe Wins Over Hurley As County Seat

A special election was held April 12, 1919 to select a permanent county seat for Bailey County.

In mid-1918, shortly after Bailey was designated a county, members of the Commissioners Court at their first meeting designated Muleshoe as the Temporary county seat.

The special election was advertised by posters and was not published in any newspaper.

Of the total 111 ballots cast, Muleshoe received 74 votes, Hurley 36, and Bailey Center 1.

The first jail for the county was a cell bought from Parmer County at a cost of $100. Roy Barber was paid $15 to deliver it to Muleshoe. This jail later became a part of a garage belonging to H. A. Douglass, the first sheriff of the county.

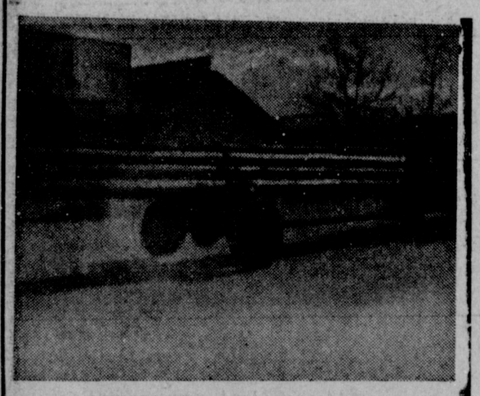
Plans and specifications for the first court house and vault were drawn by W. M. Wilterding, the first judge of Bailey County. The walls were double Cornell board partitions. H. E. Wilterding contracted to build the jail for $2,450 after making bond in the amount of $500 for faithful performance. A. S. Berry's bid was accepted to build the vault. The building later was purchased by the American Legion and the Masonic Lodge.

The court house was replaced in 1925 with the present fireproof building at a cost of $60,000, financed by a bond referendum held in December, 1924. In the summer of 1938 the Commissioners Court bought the Blackwater Valley State Bank building to provide more space for county offices.

TASCOSA

Although Tascosa, in Oldham ccunty, continues its march to oblivion, through dust, winds, and general decay, it once flourished as a great cowtown of the Panhandle. It was a trading post, a freight wagon station; it saw bloodshed. — The New Texas Reader.

TEXAS "PANHANDLE", the northern tip of the state, is so called because it appears on the map to be the handle of a giant pan.



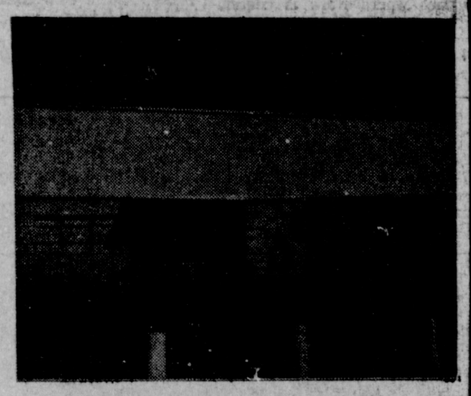
OFFICE BUILDING — 1939

1939 TO 1963

"TWENTY FOUR YEARS OF PROGRESS"

FROM 24 KWH PER MEMBER PER MONTH

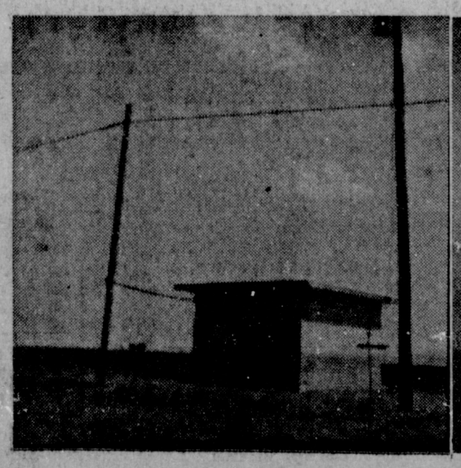
TO 1070 KWH PER MEMBER PER MONTH



OFFICE BUILDING — 1963

WE APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY OF BEING AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THIS AREA. WE ARE PROUD TO BE AMONG THE VITAL SERVICES, NECESSARY TO MODERN RURAL LIVING, AND WANT TO CONTINUE TO CONTRIBUTE OUR PART TOWARD THE FUTURE GROWTH AND PROSPERITY OF THE GREAT MULESHOE AREA.

RURAL TELEPHONE SERVICE



A WONDERFUL CONVENIENCE

BAILEY COUNTY ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASS'N.

AND

FIVE COUNTY TELEPHONE COOPERATIVE INC.

Men Who Hunted Mammoths Real Muleshoe Oldtimers

With Muleshoe's observing its 50-Year Anniversay it's a time for oldtimers to reminisce — to look back at yesterday, to enjoy old pictures and read old stories they may have read before about the pioneer days and other oldtimers before them.

But, of course, no living person ever knew the real "oldtimers" of the great Muleshoe area. The sturdy pioneers who settled in and around the sandhills didn't know them either.

These really-for-sure oldtimers are known only by the unperishable relics they left behind because they roamed this area at a time when the pages of history weren't written — when, in fact, there wasn't even any history. It was at least 10,000 years ago, perhaps much longer.

How do we know?

We know because the sandhill area, stretching into neighboring eastern New Mexico, has proven to be possibly the richest area, archaeologically, in the entire Southwest. Discoveries have drawn scientists from throughout the nation to the blowouts and dunes to study, to poke and to excavate with shovel and tiny dentists' tools. Archaeologists who study articles made by early man, geologists who examine and virtually "read" the soil strata laid down through centuries and paleontologists who can recognize the bones of animals long extinct — all have shown great interest in the region.

Even now relics of flint including projectile points, hide scrapers, drills and knives can be found at scattered camp sites in the Muleshoe area and collectors come from a wide region to hunt the sandhills. The things they find are, for the most part, articles left behind by a later inhabitant of a later period called "the modern" although it stretches back in time for hundreds of years. These were the Indians, those so-called "Redskins" we read about and see at the picture show.

DR. EARL GREEN, Texas Tech Museum, points to elephant tusk which was sheared by ditching machines in city sewage project. Green came in March 1961 to inspect the latest bone findings, which were east of Edwards Gin.

(Journal photo & Engraving)

The Evidence Is Here

But occasionally, collectors find an "Early Man" dart or spear point, easily recognized by those who make it a study. Such an artifact is what collectors consider a "real find" for they are rare and seldom found in concentrated or large amounts.

Excepticns are the relatively recent discoveries made at Clovis, N. M., (29 miles from Muleshoe) and the even later discovery near Portales where work is continuing at this time. In both cases numbers of mammoth skeletons were found in direct association with large flint weapon points.

By this association, scientists know the animals, extinct now for thousands of years, were hunted and killed by man. Knowing more about the game he hunted than the oldtimer himself and in lieu of another name, they dubbed him "Early Man". Since the first discovery of a particular type of point in association with giant mammoth bones was made near Clovis, points of this type, regardless of where they are found, are known as "Clovis Points."

What was the mammoth, the giant beast prehistoric man dared to attack with large rocks and flint spears? Skeletons excavated and restored tell the story.

With tusks to eight feet long, the elephant-like animal stood up to 14 feet at the shoulder. Larger than any elephant of the modern species, he would have made Ringling Brothers' famed "Jumbo" look like a virtual runt.

He roamed much of the United States from 10,000 to 30,000 years ago but his remains are often in especially well-preserved condition when found in the West Texas-Eastern New Mexico area.

Times Have Changed .

But conditions which made this preservation possible, the climate and sandy soil, were not present when the beasts and the "oldtimers" made this area their home. A tropical climate with plenty of rain fostered heavy vegetation along lush valley slopes. Lakes and ponds, running streams too, were numerous. Here was where Early Man hunted him, surprised him, killed him and sometimes on the spot devoured him.

But climate changed, heavy rains stopped, vegetation died and with it the mammoth, along with other ancient species — the tiny almost dog-sized prehistoric horse, the camel, the giant sloth and others. Winds came, dunes formed. Sands covered the area for centuries only to begin to blow-out later until finally the last cover is swept off the resting remains and they are discovered.

Nature, however, doesn't always do all the work.

Many finds are made in the course of mechanical excavation such as road construction or in gravel or caliche pit work.

MULESHOE DISCOVERY

A case in point would be bones discovered near Muleshoe by excavators for the city sewage work the week of March 1, 1962, just east of Edwards Gin.

Dr. Earl Green of the West Texas Museum at Texas Tech inspected the latest bones, and found them to be the same elephant variety discovered south of the city recently.

Green said the animals belonged to the late Pleistocene period, when they became extinct on earth. They ranged from eight to 11 feet in height, he said, and belonged to a group known as West Texas-New Mexico area.

Were these oldtimers related to the later Indians who roamed the Muleshoe area first on foot, later by horse? Were they distant ancestors of the Commanche who became "King of the Plains" and was the last to be pushed out as settlements begin to spread?

Scientists give obscure answers to that. They disagree, some saying yes — others, no.

At any rate their cultures had changed. Instead of small groups, they gathered in tribes. Instead of the heavy spear, they used the light and more accurate bow and arrow with its small flint tip. They could wander away from water without risking their very lives for now they had pots of clay — another new "invention."

And different they were, too, in their diet. Turning to the great herds of buffalo that thundered across the plains, these Indian bands probably never even heard of the elephant. He perhaps along with the "oldtimers" themselves had died out long before the mounted Commanche moved into the Muleshoe sandhills.

Jim Servatius, member SPAS
Managing Editor
Plainview Daily Herald

Bailey Altitude One Of Highest On This Plateau

Located in the region of Texas known as the South High Plains, Bailey County with an altitude that reaches 4,000 feet above sea level is one of the highest counties on the plateau of the Great Plains.

The county is approximately 24 miles wide and 33 miles long and is bound on the north by Parmer County, on the east by Lamb County, on the south by Cochran County, and on the West by New Mexico.

The surface of the county is an almost level plain free from creeks, forests, and high hills. It resembles a broad pasture with wide, shallow valleys. In some localities are found narrow strips of sand hills, but level land predominates.

Drainage is through draws which form the upper watershed of the Brozos River. There are several small natural lakes with in the county, and an inexhaustible supply of shallow water. The underground table is at a depth of 30 to 40 feet. Some of the wells produce as much as 1,500 gallons a minute.

Most of the soil of this area is either sandy loam, catclaw, or dark chocolate loam. It is deep, fertile, and noted for its conservation of rainfall and drouth withstanding qualities.

The native vegetation consists of grasses with a few shrubs. The county is about equally divided in respect to grazing and agricultural lands.

The average rainfall for this territory is 18.48 inches. This rain usually comes during the season leaving the winter months dry and bracing. Though this amount of rainfall would usually place this section in the semi-arid classification, the fortunate distribution of the precipitation character of the soil make it sufficient to sustain a great crop growing industry.

The average temperature of Bailey County is 58 degrees, never becoming extremely cold in winter nor extremely hot in the summer.

Because of the lack of humidity in the atmosphere, sunstrokes are unknown in this area, and during the winter there are only a few days at the time when an an overcoat is really needed. The average January temperature is 37 degrees and the average timperature in July is 78 degrees.

The county is noted for its long warm summer days and its cool nights. The sun shines here an average of 300 days each year.

"Be sure you're right: then go ahead!" — David Crockett

Immaculate Conception Church Here Hads Its Dedication in March, 1957

By (Fr.) Clifton J. Corcoran

Sunday, March 18, 1957, was the dedication and blessing day for the Immaculate Conception of Mary Catholic Church in Muleshoe A large number of Catholic church men and other people were witnesses of this important day for the Catholics of this area.

So now Muleshoe, Texas, had a Catholic church of it's own but the Catholic clergy out of Littlefield still has to come over to Muleshoe to care for the Catholic population here.

With the approval of the Catholic Bishop of Amarillo, the Most Reverend John L. Morkovsky, a permanent priest, came to Muleshoe on the first Friday in February, 1960, with the chapel in Olton as part of the Muleshoe Catholic Parish; later in May, 1961, St. Peter's Chapel in Olton was turned over to the Immaculate Conception of Mary Catholic Church in Dimmitt so that the people in Muleshoe and a new colony in Earth could get a more complete spiritual formation.

Now we have our history only to the present but there is a past that deserves our attention and thanksgiving.

As soon as the railroad got its right of way into Muleshoe, the Santa Fe Railroad officials helped the Catholic settlers with a site for a Catholic church, half-block north across from the present Mary DeShazo school. Later was sold to Johnny Johnson. Then a block of land was purchased from Leon Smith; later sold to the schools — where the Junior High School is partly on this block —Then through the help of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hicks, the estate of E. K. Warren gave the church land at the junction of highway 70 and Friona Road 214 — the present site of Brown Supply — the church still ownes this land. Monsignor W. F. Bosen of Littlefield purchased the present site from D. L. Morrison.

Before this when the town was surveyed, the Catholic, as well as Congregational, Methodist and Baptist churches were each given six lots to be used for church purposes. These deeds were made directly from E. K. Warren to the church officials, it is reported.

Catholic priests as far away as Slaton came into Muleshoe from time to time to have Mass for the the people and to care for other spiritual needs. In those days the Catholics met in the homes of their members and the Priest offered Mass, preached and administered other Sacraments as needed. One of the first Catholic priest to come into Muleshoe was Father Michael French, then pastor of the Catholic church in Slaton. Father French was a chaplain in World War I, who died in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1957. Some of the meeting places for Catholic services were in the homes of the late Tony and Fred Determan and in the home of Anna Moeller. Catholic services were at the most once a month in those pioneer days.

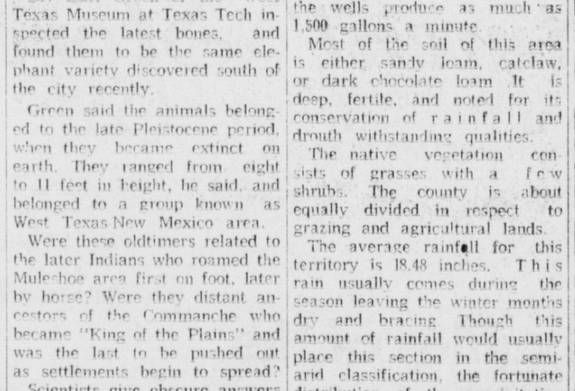
As we move into the 1920's the Catholics in Littlefield established their parish. The people around Muleshoe then went to Littlefield. After 1950 when the church in Littlefield became inadequate for the parish, the Catholics around Muleshoe went to Clovis for Mass until the summer of 1955.

Late in the year 1954 Monsignor Wilfred Bosen became pastor of the Sacred Heart Church in Littlefield and definite plans were underway to reactivate Catholic living in Muleshoe.

living in Muleshoe. In the summer of 1955, Monsignor Bosen started celebrating Mass in the Palace Theatre on Sunday afternoons.

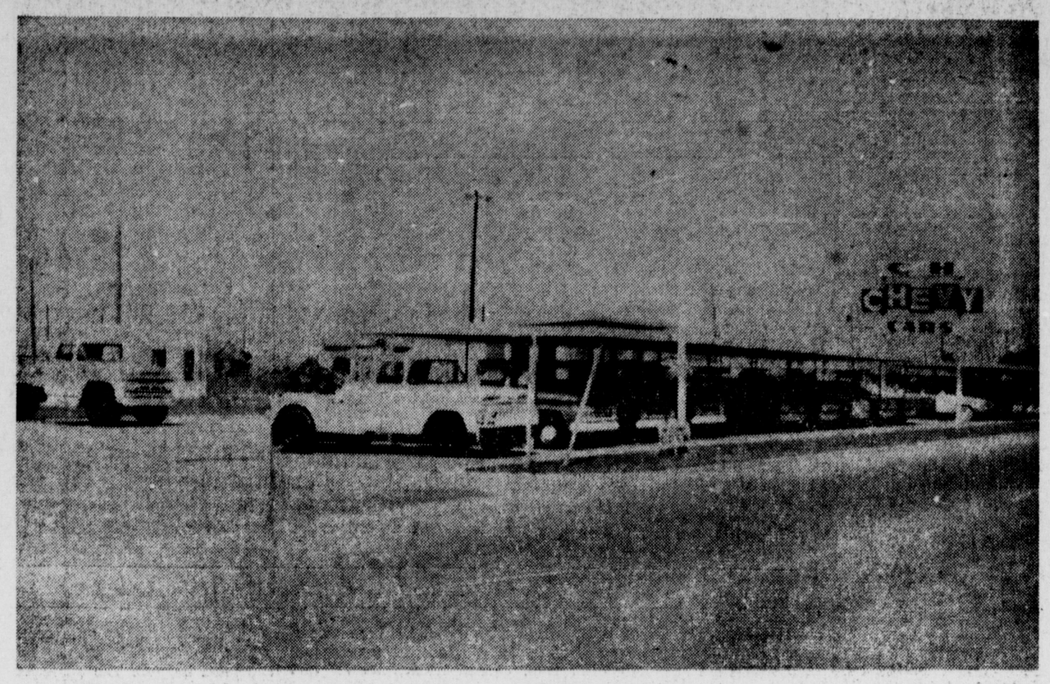
Late in 1955 Father Vincent Digintis came to Littlefield to help Monsignor Bosen with his widely scattered parishioners in Amherst, Olton, Sudan, Levelland and Muleshoe. Father Vincent offered Sunday Masses in the Moeller Theatres until the present parish church was ready. He made many other between-Sunday trips here to Muleshoe for sick members or emergency baptisms. Certainly Father left a good example of faith to his people.

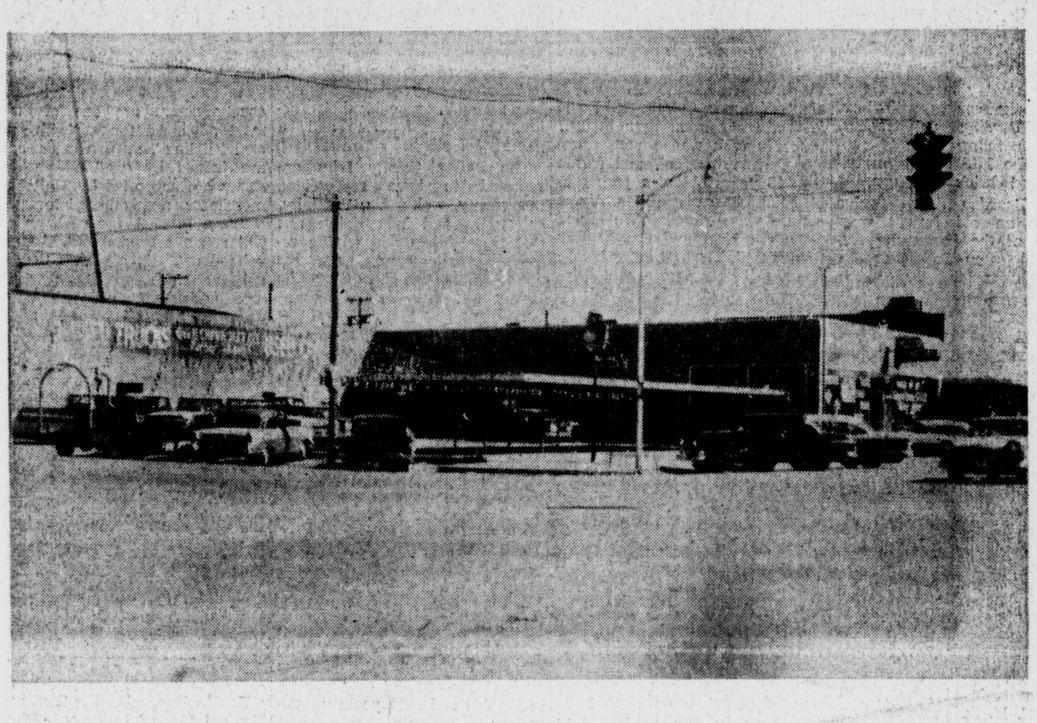
Histories of the Church so often bypass the largest numbers in the congregation, the people. Certainly the people in pews sacrificed much to keep their Catholic faith with so many trying obstacles. Their loyalty to their ancient faith is very real and deserves Praise that God already knows and will reward even greater in the life to come. God has seen fit for the Muleshoe Catholics to have a very imposing Church and congregation. Our prayers are that we will be worthy of God's kindness and that God will continue to make us worthy of his Providence always.



TOURIST COURTS — Among Muleshoe's first buildings was this Spanish-type tourist court owned by Mrs. Anna Moeller. The court, in it's prime of life had an arch entrance and was beautiful with an abundance of flowers and shrubs.

(Photo courtesy Luana Watts, Journal Engraving)





For 22 Years - -

. . . we have been growing with Muleshoe area. During these past 22 years, we have strived to offer our customers a fine automobile and the very best service.

We have appreciated your patronage and your good will.

It will be a pleasure to continue this relationship for the next 50 years.

C&H CHEVROLET CO.

County Fairs Showed Progress Of Community

Hurley featured the first Bailey County fair in October, 1907 with exhibits placed in the hotel there.

Everyone brought a picnic lunch and dinner was spread on tables in the hotel's dining room, according to an interview with H. B. Bearden which Mrs. Stevens had several years ago.

Features of the day were races and a rodeo. The foreman of the Muleshoe Ranch took some calves and horses to Hurley and the cowboys put on the rodeo. The nesters made a purse for the riders.

The second fair in Bailey County was in Muleshoe in 1925. It opened with a parade depicting the beginning and progress of the county.

The first float was an "old wagon drawn by a pair of broom tails with chain harness, carrying a dining table made of a good box and its supply of beans." The second float represented the present day. It had its dining table loaded with all kinds of fruits and vegetables grown in the shallow water belt, according to the story in the September 14, 1925 issue of the Fort Worth Star Telegram.

Another float showed the first school of the county with Mrs. Harry Wilterding as teacher. There then followed floats representing the 1925 schools in fully equipped brick buildings.

H. B. Bearden drove twelve horses to an old freight waggon, five of the horses he actually used when freighting for the Muleshoe ranch.

Each community had an exhibit with YL winning the community exhibit. Hogs, chickens, dairy and beef cattle also were shown.

A Muleshoe Fair was held in 1926 for the county, according to Mrs. W. H. Kistler, which featured a parade which she remembers well. From the Sept. 24 Journal: Included in the parade were a horse-back flag carrier, followed by "Old Settlers" who came here in the years 1907 through 1909. First were the first babies born to early settlers, then in the process of "growing up". Clarence Milligan rode his covered wagon draped with a banner proclaiming "Came Here in 1908 and Still Satisfied." Hiram Bearden had a train of thee freight wagons; E. H. Buhrman drove a wagon and team which had been shipped here from Nebraska in

COUNTY FAIR, OCTOBER, 1907

1908. His banner read "Bailey County farmers of 1908". Mrs. H. E. Wilterding sat at her desk with several of the first county school's pupils in their seats on a float proclaiming "The First School." A. C. Gaede's wagon came next loaded with settlers of 1908-1909 proclaiming "We Blazed the Trail and Made This Possible." Oldtimer Col. J. R. Boyle and others coming here in 1907 rode his rack wagon with camp stove, cowchips fuel, and fresno then 25 years old of a jack rabbit being chased by a man. Above picture was printed: "We Mined Our Own Fuel and Caught Our Own Meat". The last entry before the school floats were cars driven by R. B. Canfield and W. H. Kistler.

The next county fair, in September, 1935, was sponsored by the Muleshoe Kiwanis Club assisted by the Bailey County Home Demonstration Council and the Bailey County Farm Association.

More than two thousand entries of homegrown and home canned farm products were on display in the storage room of the Muleshoe Motor Company and in the American Legion hall.

A story in The Muleshoe Journal on September 19 of that year further states that there also was a good display of automobiles, tractors, and other machinery handled by dealers in the county; and that Wes Camp won the community trophy.

The county fair in 1936 was held under a big tent alongside State Highway 214. There was a large assortment of farm products, canned goods, needle and other sewing work, antiques and heirlooms of various kinds. The 4-H Clubs displayed livestock and there wers several community exhibits.

Features of the three-day fair included horse racing, automobile racing, dog and rabbit racing, carnival features and a game of football.

The Bailey County fairs are reported to have represented the county, culturally, socially, spiritually, and industrially; and that the exhibits showed the remarkable changes and progress made during the short time the county had been in existence.

The Bailey county fairs were held in the 1930's, with the end coming during World War II. These last fairs were held in quonsit huts and barracks, then on school grounds.

SCHOOL FAIRS AND STOCK SHOWS

In 1945, school fairs were held for Bailey County youth to exhibit their stock and accomplishments. Ed White, Muleshoe High School agriculture teacher and J. K. Adams, county agent, were in charge of these school fairs.

The two men tired to revive interest in a county fair, but generated no interest. Thus, the school fairs continued and have evolved into the Fat Stock Shows of the 4-H and FFA youth organizations.

County agent Adams adds that many people consider "the county fair as out of date as the horse and buggy". The advanced type of fat stock shows carry on the modern version of the county fairs.

Bailey county youth participate in the county fat stock shows, then proceed to the district and state competitions from here. The county shows are one of the most advanced types, "with no arm twisting", auction sales, and are judged by qualified people, shows are supported by Muleshoe merchants and other interested persons. In 1963, the cash prizes will range around $2,562, Adams pointed out, which makes the local fat stock show one with more each premium for the class prizes of any show in this area.

August 30, 1932

CANCELING MACHINE

The old pound pound system is no more at the Muleshoe post office. Last Friday postmaster, Mrs. W. B. Carles, received one of the new automatic cancelling machines now being sent out by Postmaster General Farley.

The new machine is adjustable to all sizes of matter to be cancelled and is automatic in its action. Simply turn a crank and the machine does the rest of the work.

May 10, 1934

E. E. Dyer, D. E. Cox and Howard Cox of Lockney visited R. L. Brown here Sunday.

AFTER CATTLE BRAND

Pioneer Settler Tells How Muleshoe Was Named

Editor's Note: — John S. McMurty, lessor of the Janes Ranch near Muleshoe has lived in this area for some 45 years. In 1947 he wrote the following article for The Journal giving the origin of the name quite a bit of early day history of this community and territory.

By John S. McMurtry

Having lived in this community for almost 30 years, I can well be classed as an old timer. However, when I am in town I can almost always see faces of people that were residents here when I came and doubtless all of these old timers are better qualified to write the following story than I am.

I have been requested to write my version of the origin of the name of the city of Muleshoe; the story coming from me must be second hand, because the town was three years old bfro I ever heard of it, but I can give you the history as handed down to me by men who were qualified to speak with authority because they made this history. Among these were Charles K. Warren, Rube M. Clayton, and William (Buttermilk) Smith, three outstanding characters with such dynamic personalities I am glad to have known them and regret that all theree have passed on.

History teaches us that our beautiful Blackwater Valley of which Muleshoe is a part was once a favorite hunting ground of the Kiowa and Comanche tribes of Indians, attracted by the vast herds of buffalo, the large flocks of deer and antelope, the prairie chicken, quail and other small game that was here in abundance.

Cattle raising was the first industry engaged by by white settlers after the buffalo were wantonly slaughtered, the first herd being driven in from New Mexico by Tom Lynch in the year 1882. He turned them loose at Springlake; this I think was the first ranching in this county. In that same year the land the city of Muleshoe is built on, together with some 3 million acres was patented to the Capitol Freehold Land and Investment Co., Ltd., of Chicago, Ill., and London, England, in payment for erecting the state capitol building at Austin.

This company became better known as The Syndicates and began preparations for operating the largest ranch in the U.S.A. B. H. (Barbecue) Campbell was the first manager and he divided this three million acre domain into seven divisions, each in charge of a division manager.

The divisions from north to south were named Buffalo Springs, Middlewater, Ojo Bravo, Rita Blanco, Escarbado, Spring Lake, and La Casa Amarillas or Yellow House, Muleshoe being a part of Spring Lake, the largest division.

It was a year or two after 1885 that they located any cattle on the these lower divisions.

The first cattle were delivered at Buffalo Springs in July, 1885 by Ab Blocker, veteran trail driver from South Texas. Mr. Campbell asked Blocker to suggest a brand that could be made with a straight bar iron. XIT was the brand suggested by Mr. Blocker, who interpreted it as Ten (Counties) in Texas. This brand was used by The Syndicates as long as they operated and at one time was the holding brand on 120,000 cattle.

In the year 1902 The Syndicates sold a large tract of land which included the present townsite of Muleshoe to W. D. Johnson and associates.

At that time W. D. Johnson and R. M. Clayton were operating a ranch in Borden County and using as their brand an exact replica of a mule shoe. Although Mr. Clayton never held title to any of the land here, he was associated with Mr. Johnson in the ranching business in Bailey County as they used the same brand here as they did on their ranch in Borden County.

In 1907 the Bailey County property was sold to E. K. Waren & Son. Johnson and Clayton retired to their Muleshoe ranch in Borden County and used the Muleshoe brand for many years. Incidentally, W. D. Johnson and a son of R. M. Clayton are still operating this Borden County ranch under a different brand.

The Warrens didn't get the brand with the ranch, so they adopted a U- which is still in use, but the name of Muleshoe and Muleshoe Ranch persists to this day and the city of Muleshoe was named for this ranch which still completely surrounds the town.

Other early day cattlemen include Capt. D. H. Snyder of the Renderbrook Ranch near Colorado City, Wallace Goode of the VVN's, Van Natta Bros., whose ranch headquarters were near the present site of Circle Back school, and the Janes Bros., John and Jarrett, who came here from Collingsworth County in 1892 and established the present Janes Ranch east of town.

Cattle raising is no longer the major industry. Grain sorghum, cotton, alfalfa, Irish potatoes and other vegetable crops grown under irrigation, and canning factories, elevators, warehouses, sorting sheds and dehydrating plants have added to the already growing city. Large herds of cattle are becoming rare, remudas of good, well trained horses, the howl of the lobo wolf, the camp fire and the sour dough biscuit are memories only; a few of us are still raising cattle, utilizing untillable land and raising better cattle on fewer acres. Doubtless the advancing years will drive away all call for men of our class.

May 4, 1934

OPEN GARAGE HERE

Frank Lee and Noah Kinser, experience mechanics, formerly of Snyder, Okla., are this week opening a garage in the rear of the Texaco filling station on Main Street. They have moved their families here and will make this their future home.

They announce that they will repair all makes of cars.

MAY 10, 1934

The Muleshoe school teachers sponsored a shower for Miss Beth Mardis and Coy Burkhead in the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Mc Adams Tuesday evening. Miss Mardis and Burkhead are to be married in the near future. Miss Mardis is a teacher in the grammar school here.

First Marriage License Births To Be Recorded

The first twelve marriage licenses that were on record in Bailey County were issued to the following: Melvin Rutherford and Miss Rosa Dyer, John Thomas Smart and Carrie Norris, Gordon R. McGaughey and Mary Harden, Addison L. Henry and Oletha Copehart, Homer Holland and Audrey Copehart, Fred Snowden and Bessie Full, Reuben Boone and Della Boddy, Connie D. Gupton and Gladys W. West, J. Leon Krapff and Modenia Ruth Layne, John Davis and Clora Corruth, Charlie Elmore and Cecil Copehart, J. L. Taylor and Doris Gwyn.

The Rutherford-Dyer marriage was the first license issued after Bailey County was organized on November 26, 1919, by C. D. Gupton, Justice of Peace, and by C. C. Mardis, County Clerk.

BIRTHS

Among the first births officially recorded in Bailey County were: Charles Henry Long, Jr. born December 22, 1918, Rena Mae Berry born June 5, 1919, Fanny Ruth Harcourt born June 17, 1919, Ray Elrod born June 23, 1919, Harry Ralph Evans born September 17, 1920, James Wesley Cunningham born September 29, 1920, Manuel Clinton Smart born October 22, 1920, Lillian Nadine Smith born November 4, 1920, Alice May Lowery born September 12, 1921, Floyd Everett Chaney born September 25, 1922, William Norman Blair born November 11, 1922, and Stella Fay Haynes born June 24, 1923.

The first boy child (Long) was born six miles NW of Muleshoe and Mr. Mae Cantrell, midwife, attended the birth. The first girl child (Rena Mae Berry) was born with Dr. J. M. McCuan of Farwell as attending physician.

EARLIER "FIRSTS"

Although not in the Bailey county records because the county was not organized until 1918, early residents agree that the real "firsts" belong to Francis B. Gaede, the first boy born in this county being born on November 8, 1908. Mary Snyder was the first girl born in the county, being born in May, 1908.

June 24, 1934

Pat Bobo, Jim Cook, John Lacey, and Jesse Osborn went to Amarillo Monday to attend the political speaking of Senator Clint Small, candidate for governor of Texas.

Cobb's Department Store

-- Muleshoe's most complete department store --

Serving the fine families of the

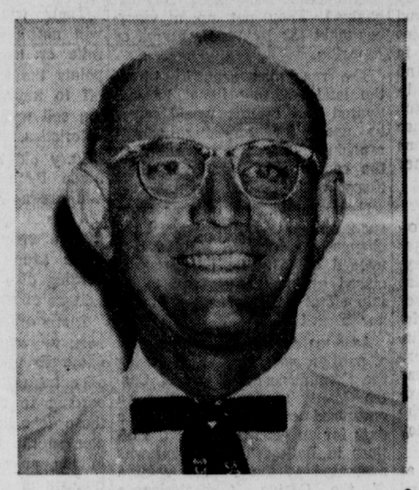
Muleshoe Area

And looking forward to your continued

patronage

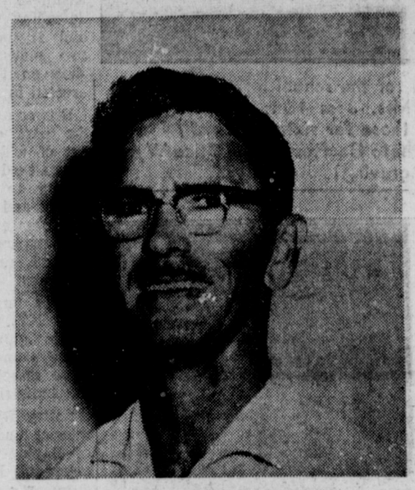
in the future

CASHWAY IS PROUD AND HAPPY TO BE PART OF THE GROWTH AND PROSPERITY OF MULESHOE



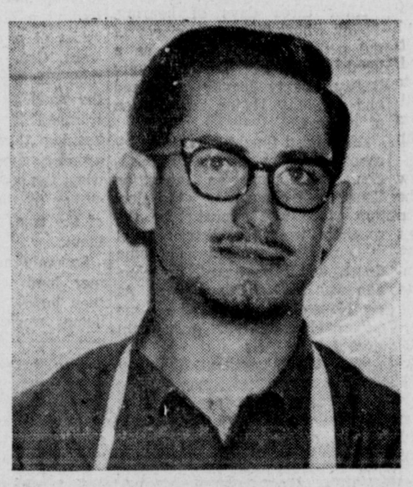
T. R. WHITE, was manager of Cashway from 1945 until 1959 when he became sole owner of the store.

JACKIE BLAYLOCK, office manager, has been with the store for 10 years.



W. D. "DUB" NICEWARNER, produce buyer and store manager has been with Cashway for 17 years.

LUCILLE NASH, checker, has been employed at Cashway for 4 years

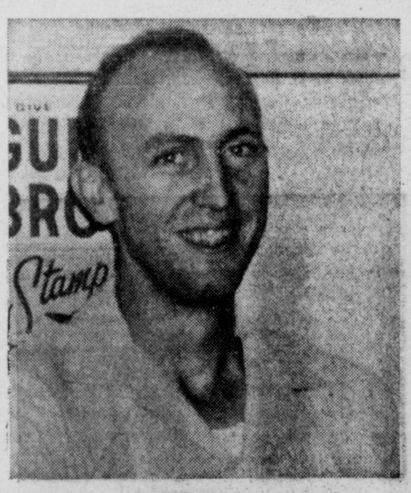


JERRY GARLINGTON, buyer and clerk, has been with the store 3 years.

JAMES ROY JONES, market manager, has been with Cashway 9 years.

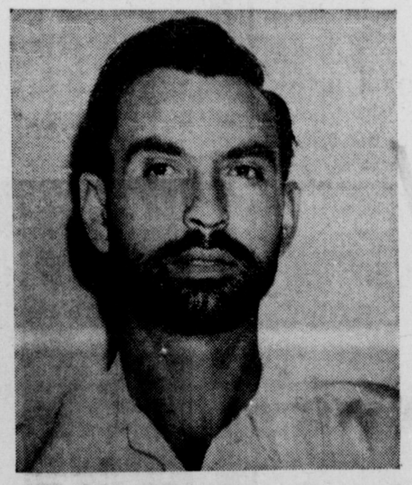
DON NICEWARNER, clerk, has been employed with the store for 6 months.

FRANCES BLAYLOCK is assistant office clerk. She has been with the store for 2 years.



JAMES WHITSON, warehouse manager, has been with Cashway 14 years.

CHARLENE RIDDLE, market clerk, has worked at the store for 1 year



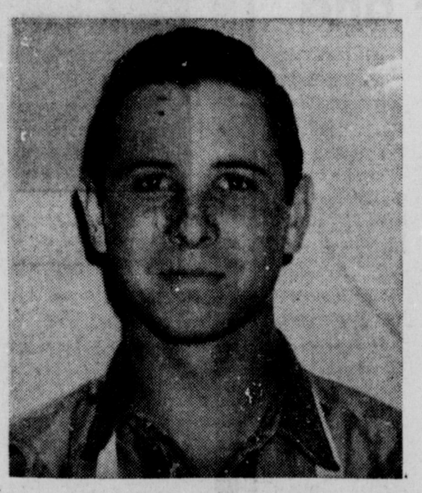
JOE PAT WAGNON, buyer and clerk, has been employed for 2 years.

OZELL HIGGINBOTHAM, a new employee, is market clerk.

C. T. HEARD, buyer and clerk, has been with the store 3 years.

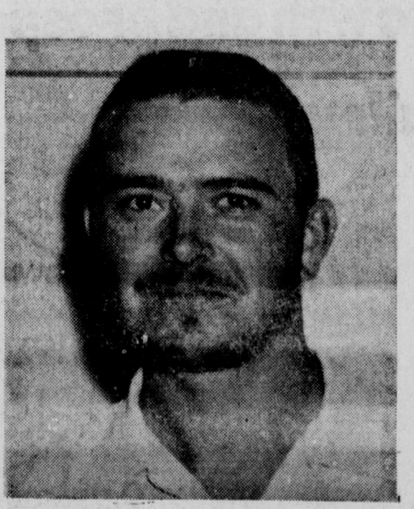
KENNETH JOHNSON has been with Cashway for 4 years. He is assistant butcher.

HAROLD MAXWELL, assistant produce clerk, has been with the store for 3 years.



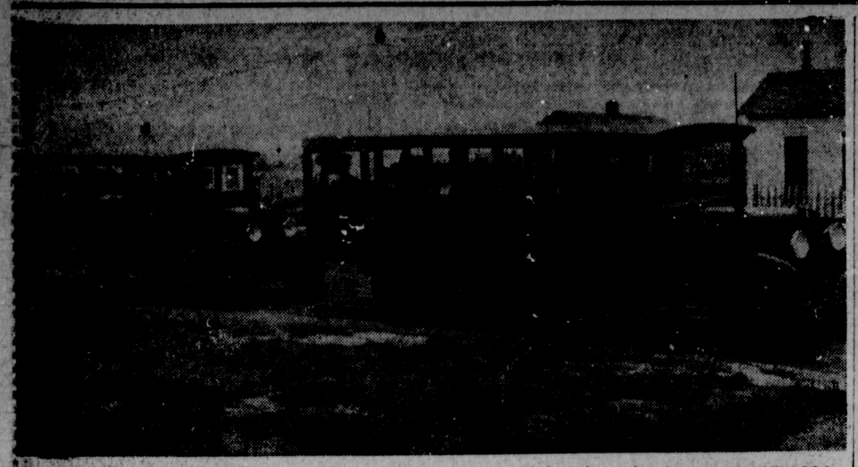
BART HICKS, delivery man has been with Cashway 2 years.

LeROY MAXWELL, clerk & sacker, has been with Cashway 1 year.



WALTER PARKER, checker, has been with the store 5 years.

White's CASHWAY GROCERY



FIRST SCHOOL BUSES — These two Chevrolet school buses were probably the first ones used in the Muleshoe Indepen-dent School District. These particular buses were used for the school terms 1927-1930. Mr. and Mrs. Jess Murrah drove buses similar to these for sixteen years.
(Photo Courtesy Mrs. Ottice Wyer, Journal Engraving)

THEY SHOT 2,000 RABBITS — In May, 1934, some 150 men participated in a rab-bit drive near Lazbuddie. Over 2,000 rab-bits were killed. Wow!
(Photo courtesy of Jim Cox, Journal Engv.)

BOOT HILL CEMETERY

Boot Hill Cemetery, where legend has it that all the men buried there "died with their boots on", is found near Tascosa, Oldham county, Texas.

AFTER THE CIVIL WAR

This northwestern part of the state was but a frontier, inhabited chiefly by marauding bands of Indians, its prairies covered with buffalo.

SPRINGLAKE

At Springlake, in Lamb county, there was another Indian camp ground and watering place used during the period of horseback travel in Texas.

May 10, 1934

Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Malone, Miss Addie Malone, Mrs. Morris Douglas, and Mrs. Earl Hicks were shopping in Clovis, N. M. Wednesday afternoon.

BAILEY county is one of 254 counties, of which about one third are larger in area than the smallest state in the USA.

IN TEXAS may be found Pittsburg, Los Angeles, Buffalo, Detroit, Omaha, Moscow, Paris, Turkey and Italy — and of course, MULESHOE.

"Don't surrender, boys!" — Wm. B. Travis.

Bailey County Created in '76 Despite Rancher Opposition

Bailey County was one of the 54 counties created from Bexar Territory on August 21, 1876 by an act of the Texas State Legislature.

This was the first and only time 54 counties were created at one and the same time.

The county was named in honor of Peter James Bailey, a Kentucky lawyer killed while defending the Alamo. A Centennial Historical Marker, located two miles northwest of Muleshoe on Highway 70, has been erected in honor of Bailey.

Between the years 1836 and 1876 the part of the public domain out of which Bailey County was created without judicial authority to try offenders. When Bailey and 21 of the other counties created at that time should be attached to Jack County for judicial, surveying, and all other purposes.

This arrangement continued until 1881, when the State Legislature approved an act whereby Bailey and 15 other counties were attached to Baylor County for judicial purposes.

Bailey was in the Baylor land district and the county surveyor of Baylor County also was surveyor of Bailey County. The surveyor's office was at Seymore and all records of files and surveys for the district were kept in his office.

In 1887 the 21st Legislature attached Bailey to Hale County, which had as its county seat Plainview. This state of affairs continued until 1892 when the 22nd Legislature attached Bailey to Castro County which had its county seat at Dimmitt. Bailey remained under this jurisdiction until it was organized as an independent government November 5, 1918.

The first attempt to organize the county made in the summer of 1909 failed because there was not a sufficient number of voters and the ranchers opposed the organization.

Severe Drought

During the year 1910 there was the most severe drought known in Bailey County. This caused many of the settlers to leave and the county did not show much growth in population for two of three years.

The railroad was being built between Lubbock and Farwell at that time and during this period the automobile was fast becoming the principal means of travel. The need for roads for automobiles was felt but as long as Bailey was attached to Castro County and was not organized, the road could not be legally laid in the county.

Because the land owned by non-residents of Bailey was exempt from county taxes, there was little money for schools and practically none for roads. This unfair taxation and a belief in the need for more schools and roads prompted citizens of Bailey to talk with officials of Parmer County who promised to use their influence to get connections between Lamb and Parmer through Bailey.

Let's Organize

When the Parmer County officials promised to help, a mass meeting was called in January, 1917 at the Hurley school house to determine whether to sever connections with Castro and be connected with Parmer. This would have to be done by a petition to the legislature which was in session at the time, according to W. M. Wilterding who was first county judge of Bailey County.

Committees were appointed at the first meeting. The second meeting held some two weeks latter was attended by about 40 citizens who discussed at length whether to join to Parmer or Lamb, if a transfer from Castro were possible.

During the discussion, T. E. Millen rose to his feet and yelled, "Why join to any county? Let's organize!" After the shouting and cheering had subsided, it was unanimously decided to appoint a committee to investigate the cost, vote, and efforts necessary to put over such an organization.

The Committee found the law required 150 legal voters in the county before an organization could be completed. At that time there were about ninety voters in the county, so the committee determined in order to have an organization it would be necessary to change the law.

A subscription of about $1,500 was raised to put over the organization and William G. Kennedy and Josephine Jennings were chosen as delegates to go to Austin with a petition signed by nine-tenths of the voters of the county. The petition asked that the number of 150 voters necessary to complete an organization be changed to 75.

Ranchers Oppose

After the proposed bill passed through the hands of the committee and when it came up before the legislature, the big ranchmen of the county decided they did not want the county organized. They put up a vigorous fight led by W. H. Fuqua of Amarillo.

The ranchmen argued that the land was not fit to be cultivated and that it would never be used for anything except ranching. They knew that when the county was organized their taxes would be increased.

Nevertheless, the citizens were successful in getting the law changed to read 75 legal voters instead of 150. The bill was declared an emergency one to go into effect as soon as the governor signed it.

As soon as the Bill was signed a petition was circulated asking the Commissioners Court of Castro County to declare Bailey an organized county and to set a date for an election to fill the offices in Bailey. The petition was presented at the regular session of the Castro Commissioners Court the second Monday in April, 1917.

Those opposed to the petition employed W. H. Kimbrough of Amarillo, and those favoring the organization were represented by Mart Cozzart of Dimmitt.

After three days of hearing, during which time each signer of the petition was contested as a legal signer, the Castro County Bailey County legally organized and set May 11 for the election of officers.

After hard fought opposition by ranchers opposing the organization, and before an injunction Court from canvassing the election which was appealed by the ranchers from the district court in Dimmitt to the State Supreme Court, could be heard, an election was held in November. At the November election the same officers elected in May were again elected.

Since the injunction, filed by the ranchers was against the May election only, the following officers were sworn into office on the second Monday in January of 1918: W. M. Wilterding, county judge; H. A. Douglas, sheriff and tax collector; C. C. Greenfield, tax assessor, J. B. Diggs, commissioner for precinct 1; and T. L. Snyder, commissioner for precinct 2.

Indian Legend Says "Spirit" Made Sand Hills

An unusual topographis feature in Bailey County is the range of sand hills, about a mile south of Muleshoe entering the county from the northeast and lying across the county in a general southwesterly direction.

The hills are not high and offer no difficulty to transportation, but are low and rolling and are used as part of the grass land for present ranching operations.

Their width in most places will not average more than a mile or two, though at some points the sand gradually slopes off to impregnate the surrounding soil with its particular characteristics.

Very old maps which were made by the early Spaniards and are now on file in the capitol building at Austin indicate that a river once ran where these sand hills now are, according the Jess Mitchell's "The Ledgen of the Sand Hills."

There are many legends which seek to explain how the sand came to take the place of the once beautiful flowing river. According to the most popular of these legends, the Indians displeased the Great Spirit and he in his anger caused a great typhoon of sand to sweep across the area, completely covering the ancient river and wiping out the Indian village.

Only a few of the hardiest braves escaped in some miraculous manner, according to the legend, and were fortunate in finding a sheltered place in the midst of a dense growth of low trees. Covering their heads with their blankets they shook off the sand as it enveloped them, tramped it beneath their feet, keeping themselves above the growing mound, until at last when the storm ceased they were sitting in the top-most branches of the trees which had protected them.

Scarcely anything in their former land was recognizable as they looked about them. Their homes were entirely wiped. Not a person, pony, nor animal of any kind was to be seen. The river was now only a ridge of sand. They turned away sadly to find a new home.

Many, many years passed and the Great Spriti relented and changed the land back to what it once was, so the legend goes. A new race of people began drifting across the area but there was not enough water and the Great Spirit whispered to the people to dig in the shallow places where water had been standing. As they need more water the shallow places were dug deeper. The river still flows beneath the sand hills, but here and there great wells are giving up a supply of pure water, according to the legend.

Geologists and archeologists think that the sand dunes found in Bailey County are the result of the drying up on old drainage channels and that the "blowouts" are the remnants of old stream beds. They indicate a time of great precipitation, then a gradual drying up, later on a chain of lakes, and finally, wind erosion piling stream sediment into dunes, according to Cahrles Renfroe in his "Archeological History of the Panhandle-Plains."

OUR YESTERDAYS

...

June 24, 1934

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wyer and Cloyd Skeeters visited in her parents home, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, at Hereford Sunday.

June 24, 1934

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Collins and daughter, Billy Margaret, Mr. and Mrs. Vern Bearden, and Eddie Glass were Sudan visitors Sunday evening.

June 24, 1934

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Damron and children returned Sunday afternoon from Bryson, Wichita Falls, Commanche, and Oklahoma City, Okla., where they have been on a vacation trip for the past week visiting relatives and friends.

June 24, 1934

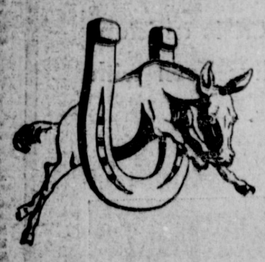
Mr. and Mrs. Clay Beavers accompanied by their daughter, Adella, and son, Billy, made a trip to Amarillo Tuesday. Billy remained for a visit with his aunt there.

June 24, 1934

Neil Rockey and R. B. Canfield transacted business at Sudan Monday afternoon.

May 10, 1934

R. L. Brown returned Thursday from San Angelo where he attended the West Texas Chamber of Commerce Convention which was convened there last week.



50th

Anniversary

One of Muleshoe's newest Automotive Parts Houses is proud to be a part of growth and prosperity in Muleshoe and Bailey County

JIM FOWLER — OWNER AND MANAGER

RUTH FOWLER — BOOKKEEPER

ROCKY GRALLA — PARTS MAN

FOWLER AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLY

American Parts Authorized Jobber

We Are Proud To Be Part Of The Muleshoe Growth and Prosperity

Especially now during the 50th Anniversary Celebration

JACK RIALS — Salesman
GARY EDWARDS — Salesman
EARL HARRIS — Owner & Mgr.
B. A. DALTON — Salesman

ARE HERE TO SERVE YOU

WESTERN AUTO

ASSOCIATE STORE

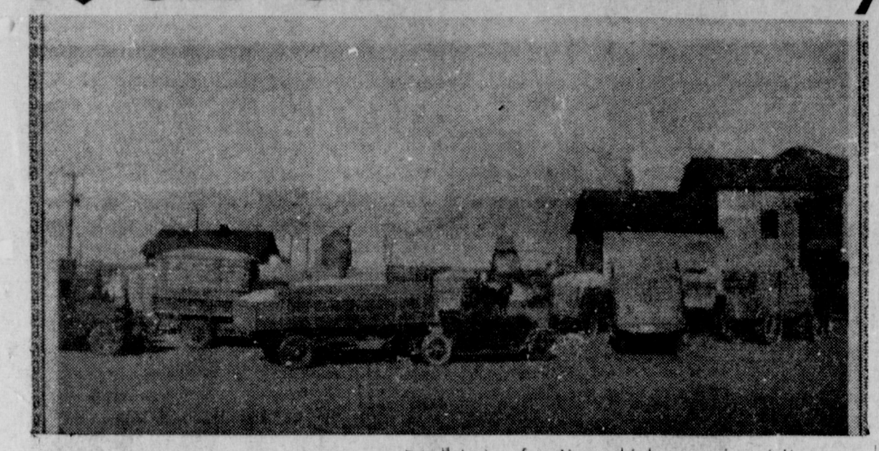
Muleshoe's Golden Anniversary

Bailey County Journal

Special Edition

Section E, Page 1 | Muleshoe, The Community of Opportunity--Where Water Makes the Difference | SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1963

1962 Sale of Bailey County Crops Tops $26 Million



MULESHOE'S FIRST GIN — R. L. Brown built the first gin in Bailey County at Muleshoe in 1923. G. T. Fort had the first bale of cotton which was ginned there on September 25, 1923. (Photo courtesy Mrs. C. E. Briscoe, Journal Engraving)

In Bailey County there are 532,480 acres of land, with more than two-thirds, or 371,323, acres in cultivation. The cultivated land includes acreage in the soil bank. Grass acreage is 148,065; with townsites, roads and other facilities covering the remaining 12,355 acres, according to J. K. Adams county extension agent.

This year about 165,000 acres on 650 farms in Bailey County are being irrigated by 1,800 wells.

Bailey County farmers pump water from the Ogalalla formation which is believed to be the largest interconnected underground body of water in the world.

In 1954 Bailey County had 884 farms and only 711 farms in 1959. The decrease in the number of farms is attributed to the increase in the size of farms, Adams' figures show. The average size of farms increased from 474 acres in '54 to 609 acres in 1959.

Crop allotments for 1963 include 94,855 acres of cotton; 200,669 acres of grain sorghum; 1,700 acres of corn; 2,518 acres of barley, and 16,354 acres of wheat. Reapportionment could change these figures, Adams stated.

The alloted crops total 316,096 acres which leaves some 27,000 acres taken out of production by government contract making a total of 343,096 acres, leaving about 28,000 acres of land for other crops or "wild acres."

The 21 gins in Bailey County ginned over 116,000 bales from about 98,000 acres planted in cotton in 1962. The cotton compress here received 65,000 bales in 1962 and had 5,000 carry over which crowded its 75,000 bale capacity.

The 164,492 allotted acres, plus acres planted beyond the allotment, probably exceeded one-half billion pounds of grain sorghum in 1962, according to Adams. Most of this production was handled by six elevators which have almost a half-billion pounds storage capacity.

There are three commercial feed lots in the county with a yearly capacity of 60,000 head of cattle which could eat from 30 to 40 per cent of the county's annual production of grain sorghum.

SALES $26 MILLION

Figures compiled by Adams further show total sales of crops in 19 . estimated at $26,060,000 and total sales of farm and ranch livestock at $1,240,000, for a gross of $27,300,000.

Figures on crops under irrigation and dryland acreage show a decrease of acreage for 1963 as compared with 1962 for the following crops: cotton, 5,000 acres; grain sorghum, 15,000 acres; oats from 500 acres in 1962 to no acres in 1963; barley from 400 acres in 1962 to no acres in 1953; vetch from 100 acres in 1962 to no acres in 1963; sugar beets from 10 acres in 1962 to no acres in 1963; onions decreased 130 acres; other vegetables from 20 acres in 1962 to no acres for 1963.

Increased acreage for 1963 over 1962 are shown by Adams' figures as: alfalfa increased 3,000 acres; irrigated pasture, 1,500 acres; wheat 2,500 acres; castor beans, 500 acres; Madrid clover increased from no acres planted in 1962 to 500 acres planted in 1963; tomatoes 100 acres; watermelons 200 acres, and cantalopes 100 acres.

Acreage which remains the same in 1963 as in 1962 is that of corn, soybeans, and potatoes.

Crops under irrigation and dryland acreage figures for 1963 are cotton, 103,000; grain sorghum, 135,000; alfalfa, 8,000; irrigated pasture 3,500; sudan 15,000; wheat, 18,000; corn,4,000 acres; castor beans, 1,000; Madrid clover, 500 acres; soybeans, 700 acres; potatoes, 1,300; onions, 20; tomatoes, 500 acres; watermelons, 200; cantaloupe, 100 acres; for a total of 371,323 cultivated acres. Of this number 149,020 acres are irrigated and 141,500 is dryland acreage. There are 40,000 acres in the soil bank, and 40,803 acres leave out land.

POWER PLANTS

There are 180 irrigation power plants using butane; 795 using electricity, 825 using natural gas, and one using diesel fuel.

The number of wells with pump lifting under 125 feet and the number with pump lift over 125 feet are the same, 900 each.

Wells with pumping capacity under 700 gallons per minute number 1,250 and there are 550 with pumping capacity over 750 gallons per minute.

Other statistics complied by Adams show 235 sprinkler irrigation systems, 10 wheel roll systems, and three drag line systems; 30,000 acres irrigated by sprinkler; land levelling acres 250; six saline lakes; one lake from which water is pumped on fields; 330 miles of underground pipe system; 60,000 acres irrigated from underground pipe and 240 farms having underground pipe systems.

DAIRYING

As farmers become more involved in the government crop program farmers turned all their attention to the agriculture commodities with guaranteed prices; consequently, specialized farming shoved poultry and dairying to one side, according to Adams.

The few dairies in Bailey County are highly specialized with the largest one in the county being the Moss Dairy at the old Muleshoe Ranch headquarters.

Moss Dairy has over 200 head in the miling string during all seasons of the year. The dairy plant is considered a show place with its ultra-modern walk-in-type stanchions and stainless steel milk holding equipment, Adams stated.

Some Early Day Doctors' "Calls" Were Made by Mail

By ANNITA ELROD

The first doctor serving Bailey County was C. C. Matthews, who had his office in the rear of McCarty Drug Store. In January, 1923, patients called on him there or took him to their homes for house calls, furnishing the transportation. It was a time consuming task to see even a few patients.

Coming to Muleshoe for a short period in the next few years were Doctors Williams, Duke, and Gibbs.

In September, 1939, Dr. L. T. Green Jr., moved to Muleshoe from Littlefield. Office space for Dr. Green was procured in the back of the Western Drug Store. The next year space for a clinic was obtained in one side of the building now occupied by Southwestern Public Service Company. The other half of the building was used by Tye Young for a chicken hatchery. A report has been made by Mrs. L. T. Green, office nurse, that although the bare unpainted floor was difficult to keep clean, the "cheep, cheep" of Tye Young's chickens kept things cheerful.

Dr. L. T. Green was joined that next year by Dr. Dudly Lancaster who came from Clovis, N. M., After a one year's stay here he left Muleshoe to return to practice with his brother and father in Clovis.

Dr. C. C. Matthews died in 1941, leaving Bailey County with only one doctor, L. T. Green, who built the first hospital in Muleshoe that year. The eight-patient structure remains a part of the present West Plains Hospital and Clinic.

BUSY SEVEN YEARS

The next seven years were quite busy for one doctor and hospital staff to care for a fast growing community. Breakfast trays had to be started at five in the morning by the doctor's wife, who was also "chief cook and bottle washer" as well as bookkeeper. The "regular" cooks came on duty at mid-morning.

During this time the doctor and his family lived in part of the hospital and could not tell night from day, as far as the time of day the patients came in.

Certainly the nine to five schedule was not in effect. People came to the doctor and hospital as the need arose and as they were able to make it in.

House calls were a common thing since transportation for the majority of residents was scarce and slow. Many of the "calls" were made by mail, especially during a measles epidemic. A letter would arrive saying that Johnny had broken out and knowing that the other children would take the disease, would the doctor please come as soon as possible; "Oh, yes, go by the grocery store and bring a couple of loaves of bread, also a spool of white thread No. 60". The little black bag was kept full of medicine on these trips, as how else would the patients have the needed drugs?

A cold ride through deep snow on a maternity call would end up with a stalled car, only to be met by the "anxious father" with a tractor to take the doctor on to the residence.

The population was increasing, more and more people were moving to the county so Dr. L. T. Green was joined by his brother, Dr. M. F. Green, in 1948; and a new addition was built to the hospital, known as the Green Hospital and Clinic.

In 1954 three doctors from Amherst who had operated the Co-op Hospital, Doctors W. R. Birdsong, B. O. McDaniel, and T. M. Slemmens, purchased the Green Hospital and changed the name to West Plains Hospital and Clinic. Dr. Birdsong and Dr. McDaniel have been partners since 1941. Dr. Slemmons joined them in 1945 after working in Panama during Slemmons' enjoyed their stay, especially the warm climate, after living in Waupun, Wis., where the severe winters kept deep snow on the ground from December through April.

Many house calls were made via hand-car on the railroad, then they were met near the patients home with a horse-drawn sleigh. The Slemmons say the sandstorms here are not as bad as that, and they have really enjoyed living and working in Bailey county.

The present West Plains Hospital and Clinic contains eleven rooms in the new addition. The annex, formerly a duplex residence, is now the Muleshoe Nurs-

(See DOCTOR'S, page 2)

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CROSS ROADS CAFE

High Plains Area Vastness Hard To Visualize Today

If we sit back now in 1963 and take a slice out of the map of Texas' High Plains to include Bailey County and its historically-joined neighbors, we see the vastness of this area's early history as shown in terms of the ranch lands some 80-years past.

In the frontier days of the year 1880, statistics show just an immense map with space and scattered small figures of a few cowboys on horseback and cattle on the High Plains. The U. S. Census of 1880 shows no inhabitants in Bailey or in neighboring Castro, Parmer, Hale, Lamb, Hockley, Cochran, Terry or Yoakum Counties. From the sparse population it is evident that ranching was almost the exclusive means of livelihood in this slice of Texas, wherever it was inhabited at all.

Through the decades, on the map below us, we see great changes coming in 1900,1910, 19-20, then 1930, followed by 1940, 1950 and finally 1960. People have come to settle this wide open country. The big ranches split and chaged to several smaller ranches; with tillabe land sold to the settlers. The railroad, the settlers, the colorination, — now cattle, the plow, towns and cities share the soil.

The Melvin, Blum and Blum land, known as the VVN ranch, located in the southwestern part documented record in the county, of Bailey County is the earliest dating back to a state grant given in July 14, 1879. The Snyder Ranch in the southeastern section of the county, followed in 1883.

Following the splitting up of the great XIT ranch, which began in 1887 and ended in 1912, the Bovina Cattle Company's ranch, in the north and northwestern part of the county, and the smaller YL ranch, located in the extreme northeastern section of the county — and of course, the Muleshoe Ranch which is a part of these two northern ranches — are shown on our early history map.

From the pages of history of these original ranches that controlled the land in Bailey county and their predecessors, come stories of ranching, brands, cattle and men.

PIONEERS REMEMBER

Mrs. C. V. Stevnes tells their stories here:

"The ranches passed through many trials together, such as droughts, blizzards, sand storms, prairie fires, poor market prices, ravages by the wolves, and the coming of the settlers.

"One of the worst blizzards in the county was in the winter of 1904 and 1905. It began on afternoon in February, lasted that night, the next day, and the next night. There was a whirling, blinding mass of snow, rain, and sleet. Snow was over two feet deep. It was so cold that the dry cattle died while asleep. Thousands of cattle died: hundreds of antelope froze to death. As long as the poor yearlings kept moving, they kept alive but their feet froze. After the storm the cowboys examined them and thought they were all right. But when the yearling would hun, their feet would break off." This story is by W. O. Laurence.

"A Mr. Hoover, freighting for the Yellow House, carried 2,000 hides to Portales, N. M., for that one ranch. He said that half the cattle were not skinned. All the ranches lost many cattle. Small ranchmen were left bankrupt. Their stock was gone, and they had nothing left but a few horses and the ranches themselves.

"Another bad blizzard came in the winter of 1911 and 1912. As long as the cattle traveled, they kept alive. However, the fences halted them. The cattle bunched close together as for a last protection, and helplessly dropped in their tracks and froze. There were piles of them. This blizzard, too, put many a ranchman out of business."

Mrs. Beulah Carles went with her husband to get some corn the day after the blizzard. She said to Mrs. Stevens in 1939 "I actually saw piles of them. It was such a sickening, pitiful sight. I am glad that I saw them because I could never have believed how bad it was if someone had just told me about it."

During the ranching era there were no wagon roads. People traveled mostly on horseback or in wagons, using cow trails for roads. Neighbors in those days were "closer" than they are today, in spite of the great distances between them. Mrs. Stevens observed.

At Christmas and other holiday periods they all gathered at the home of one or another of a group, like relatives in other places and times. They had great fun and pleasure together, the pioneers like to relate to newcomers.

For pastimes the cowboys hunted antelopes, coyotes and wild mustangs. They also had contests to see who was the best calf roper, bronco rider and steer roper. After the settlers began coming to the county, the cowboys would stop by a farmer's house and visit with the daughters of the family. These men would take part in the colonists' social gatherings.

Miss Dottie Wilterding, who was seventeen when she came to the county in 1908, said "the cowboys always treated the girls with the greatest respect."

In the early ranching days the cows depended on the native grass for feed. Corn was brought to Bailey County from Kansas City for the horses. The first wire posts and lumber were freighted from Dodge City and Colorado City. Each ranch had its own freighter.

After the railroad was built to Amarillo in 1887, supplies were freighted from there, a distance of 100 miles. As soon as the railroad was completed between Amarillo and Clovis in 1895, supplies were freighted from Hereford, a distance of 50 miles.

In the early days of the ranching era, the cattle were driven to Montana and Wyoming. Later they were driven to Amarillo and then shipped to market. As soon as the railroad was built to Clovis, the cattle were shipped from Bovina. At one time Bovina was the largest cattle shipping point in the world.

THREE CENTS AN ACRE

Hands with trail herds were paid about $35 a month and board. Ranch hands received $25. Some foremen got $50, others $60 a month. Land leased for three cents an acre.

A round-up was held on each ranch once a year to gather up the year's crop of calves. Sometimes the branding was done on the open range. Instead of throwing the cattle into a corral, the cowboys held them "under herd" on the range while the other cowboys roped and dragged the calves away from the other animals to a convenient spot near a branding fire. On some ranches the calves were driven into a large corral into which a smaller one supplied with a chute opened. In this passageway the actual branding was done.

During the branding season the cook had breakfast ready for the cowboys before daylight, then the real work of the day began. A short time out was taken for the noon meal, after which the work was continued until dark.

Each cow carried its life history in signs burned deep into its hide. Cattle that passed frequently from one owner to another were seared with many branding irons. There is on old joke that an owner often placed brands all over the side of an animal, put a hyphen on the tail, and continued the brand on the other side.

Nowhere else in the world have brands been so important to people or so closely interwoven in their lives as on the ranges of the Texas Panhandle-Plains. The history of the Panhandle-Plains is written in the symbols the cattle bore. These symbols are also branded on the lives of the people and the towns of the area.

DOCTORS--

(Continued from Page 1)

ing Home for elderly citizens with fifteen rooms, connected to the hospital proper.

Dr. McSpadden joined the staff at West Plains Hospital and Clinic in 1959. Later that year Dr. Ray E. Santos became associated with them. Dr. L. T. Green had returned to the West Plains Hospital and Clinic until he moved to the hospital on Avenue C. north of the Courthouse.

In 1957 Joe Damron built a clinic for Dr. George Chambers who operated it until the following year when they enlarged it into a hospital. Dr. Fite joined the staff for a year. The following two years Dr. Ray Vinson, then Dr. Gushwa were associated with Dr. Chambers. Desiring to continue his studies Dr. Chambers sold to Dr. L. T. Green who, along with Dr. Santos, operated the hospital.

Dr. Ray E. Santos moved into his own Clinic in 1962 on Avenue B.

Dr. William Dean joined Dr. L. T. Green and continued after Dr. Green's death in April, 1963. The hospital now is known as Green Memorial Hospital.

'Go West' - So' Robert Chandler Went West back in the Late 1880's

Mrs. A. W. Copley owns a bronzed high-button shoe which her father, the late Robert Anderson Chandler, wore in the early days. He lived in Virginia when he was a young man in the late 1800's and early 1900's.

Today it is the property of Mr. Chandler's eldest daughter, Emma Dee, now Mrs. A. W. Copley of Muleshoe

Recently Mrs. Copley had this black, high-top,box-toed shoe bronzed so that it could be used as an ornament in her living room. She plans to make a family tree and use this old shoe as the base. A small dogwood tree from Virginia will be placed in the shoe and tiny bronze shoes bearing the name of each member of this Chandler family will hang on the tree.

Chandler liked music, and he played the violin and banjo. He was a good dancer and danced many a step to the Virginia Reel, wearing his fashionable box-toed shoes, black trousers, white vest, red tie, and lack frock-tail coat.

When Chandler was a young man he wanted to go "West" like many young men of his day, so he went to visit cousins in Meridian, Mississippi. Then he and a cousin his age decided to go to Texas. They stopped at Reagan, Texas, Falls County. There he trained saddle and buggy horses for a well-to-do farmer for his board and room. He also did carpenter work as his profession. He met a pretty young lady, Miss Viola Scheihagen, married her, and took her back to Virginia to meet his family, who owned a large tobacco plantation. From then, Robert Chandler was known as "Texas Bob" Chandler.

"MULESHOE"

Editor's Note: Reprinted from the Muleshoe Journal dated Saturday, March 8, 1924: Levi Pressly, Editor; E. E. Hull, Publisher and Proprieter. Subscription price in 1924 was $1.50 per year.

This article appears on the front page of over ¾ of the issues in 1924-1925.)

Count Seat of Bailey County. In the Shallow Water Belt Where Cotton and All Farm Crops Are Successfully Grown.

Is the county seat of Bailey County, and is located on the main line of the Sante Fe running from Galveston to California, in the shallow water district.

Is a new town in a new farming section that is being opened for settlers. There is one elevator, churches, business houses and a bank with resources of $200,000.

The irrigatior rarmers in this section are giving attention to the cultivat on of cantaloupes, onions, tomatoes, and other high priced crops.

New $50,000 school building just completed, and school second to none. Ten thousand acres planted in cotton this year and a $25,000 gin just completed.

Is on the best all-the-year-route to Colorado and Pacific Coast, being served by the Robert E. Lee and Roger Q. Mills Highways.

There is not another body of land in all the nation better adopted to diversified farming than the South Plains.

Has delightful climate the year round, an altitude of 3400 feet and an average rainfall of 26 inches. Thousands of acres of rich, well located virgin soil await the farmer, that can be bought now at a price where the first crop will often pay for the land upon which it is grown.

Wherever you are, if the spirit of the pioneer is in you, if you are a worker, a dreamer, a builder, there is a place and a chance for you at Muleshoe.

Best country for hogs, poultry, turkeys, dairy farming and truck growing.

COME AND SEE IT!

June 12, 1929

GRAIN COMPANY OPENED

Mr. C. T. Wallace, local manager of the Cone Grain Company, informed a Journal reporter Tuesday that the new elevator which this Company has just erected in Muleshoe was already filled and that one car-load of grain had been shipped from it this week. The elevator was completed last week and opened for business on Saturday.

1924's FIRST BALE OF COTTON — This old photograph shows a party of Muleshoe boosters around the first bale of 1924 cotton. It was ginned at the R. L. Brown gin, the first cotton gin built in Bailey county which opened for business in 1923. (Photo courtesy Mary Sue Osborn Coleman, Journal Engraving)

FIRST MAJORETTES — These are Muleshoe's first majorettes. They are left to right, Jean Witte, Jean Bearden, Martha Jesko, Mary Frances Farley, Billy Jenkins and Dot McAdams. The Majorettes were selected during the school year of 1941-42. Their mothers obtained patterns and materials and met each evening and made the uniforms they are wearing here. (Photo Courtesy Mrs. Walter Witte — Journal Engraving)

FOR A BIGGER AND BETTER MULESHOE

WE ARE TRYING TO DO OUR PART

The Staff of WESTERN DRUG is pictured from left to right: Paul Swint, Ruby Crawford, Ruby Surratt, Elinor Yerby, Marie Henderson, Ronnie Swint, Mary Adkinson, and owners, Harry and Wilma Waddle

WELCOME

TO MULESHOE'S 50th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

WESTERN DRUG

Joshua Blocker Murdered Here in 1951 Slayers Apprehended, Tried, Jailed

An intensive search, spreading into New Mexico, had been held for Joshua Blocker, known to many of Bailey County as "Uncle Josh", since he was discovered missing Sunday morning, August 12, 1951.

Monday a number of volunteers who were acquainted with him began the search and as the day wore on the theory that the slight gray — bearded senis — reduse might have met with foul play began to gain ground among the searchers.

Blocker's bruised and battered body was found about 2 p.m. Wednesday afternoon in a cotton field on the Harold Mardis farm about 11 miles northwest of Muleshoe. The body was discovered by Cecil and Clifford Mardis as they were driving along the road on a tractor returing to their home from an irrigation well on the farm.

Blocher was lying on his right side between the first and second rows of cotton from the road. His clothers were tattered and torn and his shirt was covered with dried blood. He was barefooted, but his shoes were found a few feet from his body.

Late Wednesday night, the Bailey County Sheriff's department composed of Sheriff Hugh Freeman and deputies, Bill Boothe and Garland Freeman, were pushing an intensive investigation. They are being assisted by Captain Raymond Waters and "Razz" Renfro, Texas Rangers from Lubbock. Clues of the slayer were very few.

Two sets of footprints were found leading from the road across the barditch and to the spot where Josh's body was discovered. One set of prints was larger than the other.

At an autopsy performed, Dr. L. T. Green determined that death was caused from shock and exposure after he had been beaten about the head with a sharp instrument and tossed in the cotton field. He had three gashes cut in his scalp from blows which caused concussion. He had two cuts on his shoulder at the base of his neck. One was one and one-half inches long and the other was about two inches long. Exact time of his death has not been determined.

It is believed that Blocher was alive when he was left in the field. This was substantiated by the elder Mardis who said the man had apparently thrashed about and knocked down cotton stalks. He may have crawled as far as eight feet, Mardis said.

At the inquest, Justice of the Peace, R. J. Klump, returned a verdict of death from shock and exposure and said it was definitely a case of murder.

It was not known whether Blocher's attackers got any money, Freeman said. The man's shoes were found about five feet from his body indicating Blocher may have been thoroughly searched for money. Tracks indicating a car had stopped on the road recently were also found, the elder Mardis said.

Loyd Roberts of the Muleshoe Funeral Home said he believed that Blocher had died before daybreak Tuesday. Blocher's whereabout from late Saturday until his body was found had not been traced, officers said.

Blocher was reported to have derived support from property and rent houses in Progress which is about midway between Muleshoe and Farwell near the Texas-New Mexico line. No other means of livelihood was known.

A neighbor, R. L. Brooks, was accustomed to looking in on Blocher at frequent intervals. He discovered the frail 5 foot, 6 inch, 80 pound man was missing Sunday morning. Brooks had last seen him Saturday evening.

Blocher is well-known as the sage of Progress whose vitriolic tongue unmercifully lashes those who would make light of his small town. Blocher laid out Progress around 300 lots but the town never had more than a few hundred residents at the most. It had a post office at one time, but "them devils in Muleshoe worked a scheme and took it away from us," according to Blocher.

Although the old man feuded with neighboring towns, he had no real enemies, friends said, and if he met with fould play the motive was probably robbery.

BLOCHER'S MURDERERS CAUGHT OCTOBER 4, 1951

Lester Douglas Stevens, 50, and Thomas Livesay, 29, are being held in Bailey County jail in Muleshoe on a charge of murder in connection with the fatal beating of Joshua Blocher. Warrants were issued here Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock after the two men had signed written statements in Amarillo in which they confessed the crime.

Questioning of the men continued under direction of District Attorney Joe Sharp, Plainview, assisted by Bailey County Attorney Norman Bays. The two suspects were arraigned in justice of peace court in Amarillo and denied bail. They await action of the Bailey County grand jury, which convenes November 5.

The two men told the story of their callous plan to rob the aged, almost helpless man, who they believed had money hidden about his one-room shack in the town of Progress, which he founded. They came to Progress purposely to rob him. They got him to get into their car by pretending they wished to buy townsite property, then attempted to get him to drink a soft drink and eat some candy which had been drugged.

When Blocher refused, the elder man was said to have become enraged and hit him with an empty soft drink bottle. Afterwards, he was thrown into the cotton field where he was found Wednesday by the two Mardis boys, Clifford and Cecil. Officers thought the victim lived for some hours after that, and the two men said that he talked to them after he was thrown into the field, begging them for water. Their statement said that they gave him a soft drink and forced him to swallow several barbiturate capsules.

The older man had worked on the farm-to-market road which runs north from Progress and knew about Blocher and his habits and the lay of the land. They said they found only 13 cents in the one-room house, although they searched it thoroughly after dumping the victim in the field. Later officers unearthed nearly $10,000 buried in jars under the "old man's house," and also $190 hidden in the house.

SLAYERS' VERDICT GIVEN DECEMBER 1951

A 64th District jury deliberated here only twenty minutes before assessing the death penalty at 7 p.m. December 6, to Lester Douglas Stevens, 50, Amarillo foundry worker who was charged in the murder of recluse, Joshua Blocher.

Although Stevens heard the verdict with apparent equanimity, he appeared slightly shaken when led from the courtroom by Ranger Razz Renfro and Bailey County Sheriff, Hugh Freeman.

It had taken about three hours for Judge Bills to prepare a charge to the jury for the murder of the colorful old man who had nearly $10,000 buried in the dirt floor of his shack.

Thomas Clifford Livesay, the other man involved in the crude slaying of old Joshua Blocher, was convicted of the murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The jury got the case at 5:45 p.m. and returned its verdict at 7 p.m. Livesay conferred with his attorneys before accepting the verdict. He replied to a question by the judge that he had nothing to say.

Stevens' death sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment.

JOSHUA BLOCHER'S HOME — The home of Joshua Blocher, a pioneer eccentric hermit and founder of Progress community, was a crude, one-room shack with the four walls held together by metal frames and was built over his first dirt dugout residence. This picture was taken in 1920, after Blocher's death. Mrs. C. D. Gupton took the picture with four Burton young people standing beside the historic pioneer home.
(Personal Photo, Journal Engraving)

MARCH, 1939 BAILEY COUNTY QUARTER

The Bailey County quartet, composed of S. E. Morris, Tye Young, "Shorty" Ashford, and Mrs. H. L. Lowery, accompanied by Mrs. Ashford at the piano, attended the Lamb County Singing Convention held at Amherst Sunday afternoon and rendered several numbers.

A large crowd of singers and song lovers from several counties adjoining Lamb were present.

First 'New' Hurley School in 1913 Held in Canvas-Covered Church Building

By C. D. GUPTON

The first school at (New) Hurley was in 1913. The building was the Congregational Church building, which had not been ceiled and had a canvas covering stretched over the rafters.

This congregational church was a frame building, of about 30 feet by 60 feet. It was erected in one day by the people of the Hurley community; thus the reason for the canvas roof.

The building was not even floored for the first church services, but by the time school started in the fall of 1913, they had put in the floor.

Mrs. Gupton, the former Gladys West, taught school at "Old" Hurley from 1916-1918, and at (New) Hurley the school terms of 1918-1919, 1919-1920. Her family came to the Muleshoe area in 1916 and engaged in farming.

The picture of 1913 students in front of the church-school in Hurley which is reproduced in connection with this story has been checked and re-checked by the Guptons and many early Muleshoe-Hurley folks. By number, they are identified as follows: 1, the Bavlum girl; 2, Opal Rutherford; 3, Frank Snyder; 4, Bob Kennedy; 5, Ted Cox; 6, a Baylum boy; 7, Kenneth Cox; 8, Gentry Rutherford; 9, Vernice Snyder 10, Connie Gupton; 11, Baylumn boy; 12, Bob Doubleday; 13, Carl Snyder; 14, George B. Doubleday, Jr.; 15, "Dogie" Rutherford; 16, George Jake Landrum; 17, Sara Sue Landrum; 18, Keith Foster; 19, Sara Sue Doubleday; 20, Madge Doubleday; and 21, Allen Price.

(It is interesting to note that the Doubleday and Landrum boys and girls were coincidentally named the same: a Sara Sue and George in each family. Things were further complicated by the fact that the Landrum family lived on the Doubleday place, student number 10, (Connie Gupton) remarked.)

1932 Journal

R. L. Brown and Connie Gupton, acting in behalf of the Kiwanis club and American Legion, are this week in receipt of a deed from the Santa Fe Railroad conveying all of blocks 17 and 32, adjoining each other, to the City of Muleshoe, to be used for public park purposes.

NEW HURLEY PUPILS IN 1913 — These "children" (who are identified in story below) attended school in (New) Hurley in the combination Congregation church — school building which had only a canvas roof overhead, so recalls pupil Connie Gupton.
(Photo courtesy of Mrs. C. D. Gupton, Journal Engraving)

Determined Men Stay To Cultivate Soil

Editor's Note: The following information was taken from a thesis written by Thelma Walker Stevens.

From 1906 until 1912 real estate men in the middlewestern states with home offices in Kansas and Iowa brought land excursions to Bailey County and began selling the land for farms.

Many of the agents were men of character and fully believed in the territory they were trying to sell. Others were willing to use any scheme in order to sell the land. The two companies that did colonization work in Bailey County were the Coldren Land Company and the Vaughan Land Company.

COLDREN LAND COMPANY

The first settlement other than just the cow ranches began in Bailey County in 1907. The principal part of the settlement came in the spring of 1908. The Coldren Land Company was responsible for this first settlement.

Seeing the possibilities of Bailey County as an agricultural land, Stevens A. Coldren bought the tillable land in Block Y and A. Franklin Peddie bought the tiallable acres in Blocks X and Z from the Bovina Cattle Company. This land was originally a part of the XIT Ranch. The Bovina Company had bought it from the Freehold Land and Investment Company. The Coldren Land Company was in active charge of selling the acreage. XIT had its nome office in Kansas City. However, its operations spread over several states.

Farmers in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Indiana, and other middle-western states were worrying about high land prices. They had seen land rise from $25 to $90 an acre. Steven A. Coldren saw the wonderful possibilities of selling the land in Bailey County to these farmers who wanted cheaper land and a place to built their homes.

Before the land was put on the market, the company spent three or four years making a detailed study of it, testing irrigation, preparing propaganda, making maps, and contacting real estate men in towns in several states. It was not uncommon in the midwestern states for a real estate man to advise a person to go to the Texas South Plains where bananas could be raised. The land was advertised extensively in newspapers and periodicals.

The Santa Fe Railroad Company ran excursion trains for the Coldren Land Company twice a month in 1907, 1908, and 1909. The company would furnish two cars for the excursionists, a pullman and a dining car. The trains originated in Kansas City and picked up individual home-seekers all along the line. They ran on their own schedule, the trips from Kansas City to the Plains usually taking about two days. Two days normally were spent in inspecting land. All the excursionists' expenses were paid from the time they left Kansas City until they had returned.

From the time they boarded the

See Determined Men, Page 6

Phillips 66

Caprock

DeKalb

Atlantic Refining

Olin Mathieson

International Minerals

SERVING THE MULESHOE AREA

with

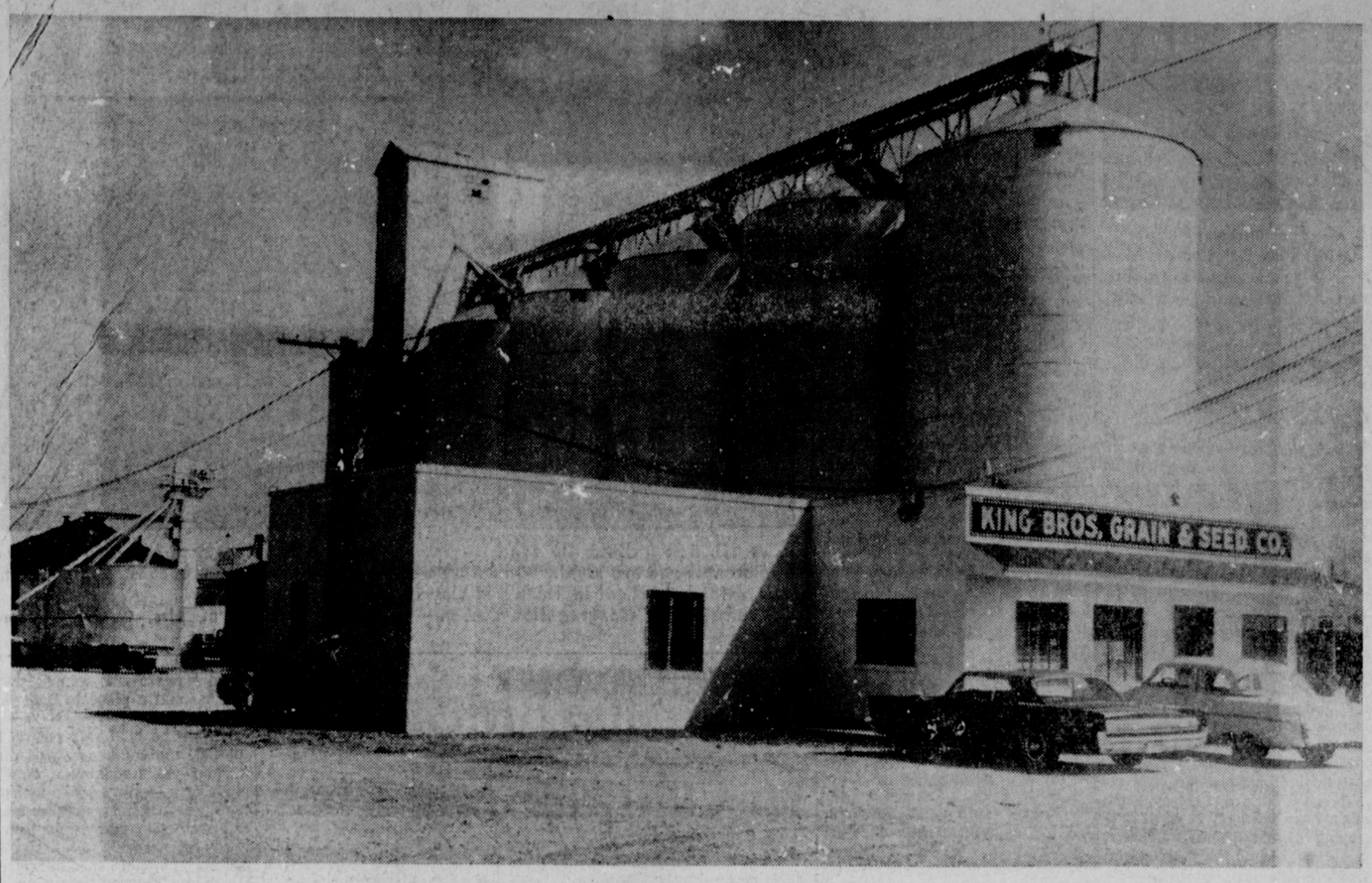
FERTILIZER _ LPG PRODUCTS _ SEED

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

WESTERN "66" CO.

WESCO BRAND

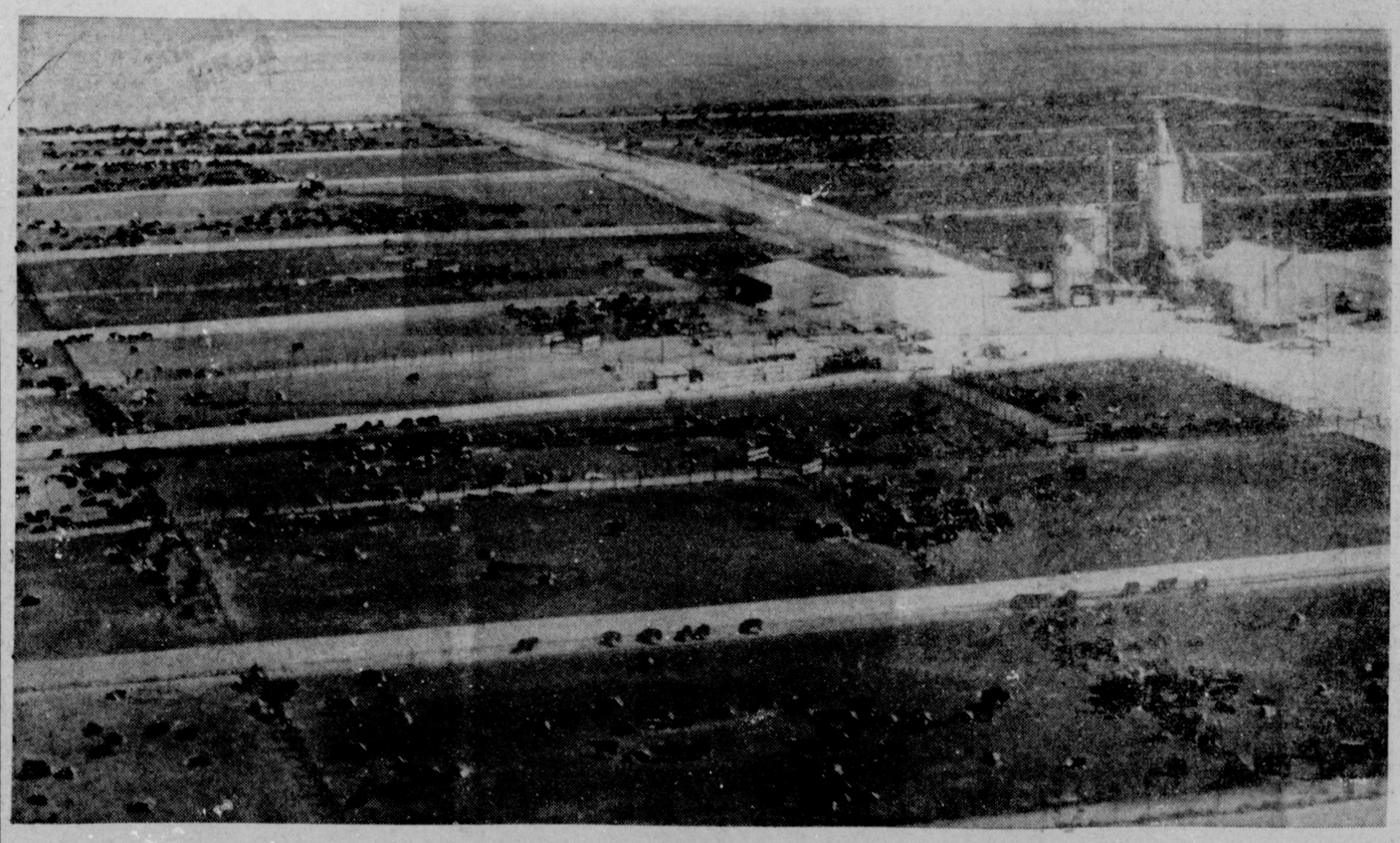
Plainview Highway MULESHOE



KING GRAIN CO.
HAS PARTICIPATED TO THE GROWTH OF THE MULESHOE AREA

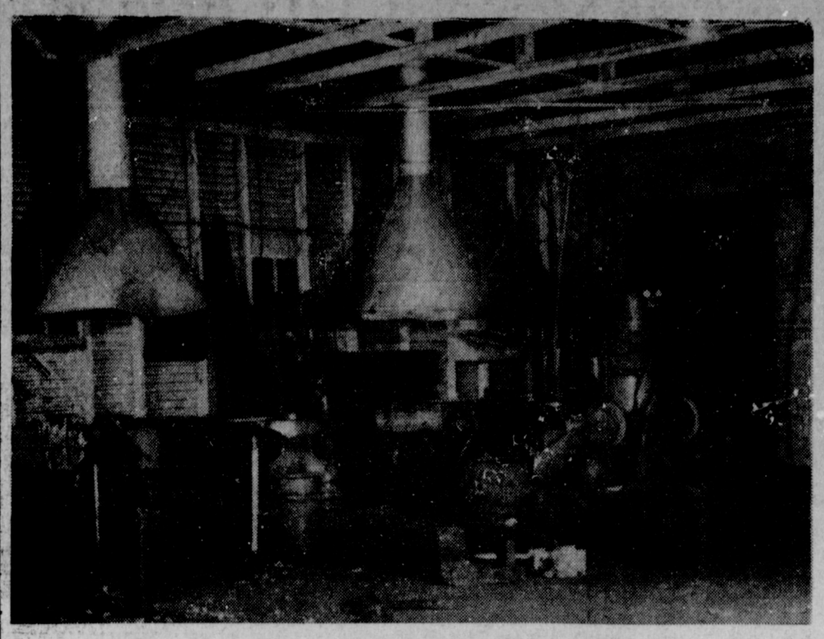
BY PROVIDING

GRAIN MERCHANDISING
SEED PROCESSING
AND
STORAGE
WITH A CAPACITY
OF OVER
2,000,000 BUSHELS



WE ARE ALSO
CONTRIBUTING
TO THE
CATTLE FEEDING
INDUSTRY
IN THE MULESHOE
AREA
WITH A
12,000 HEAD, FEED LOT

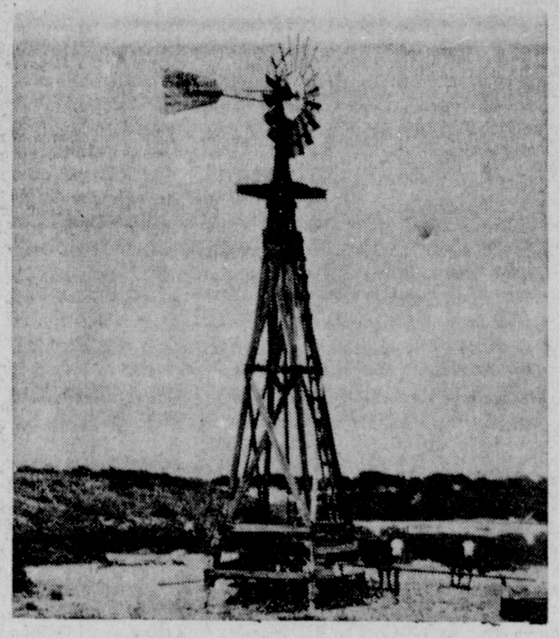
KING GRAIN CO.



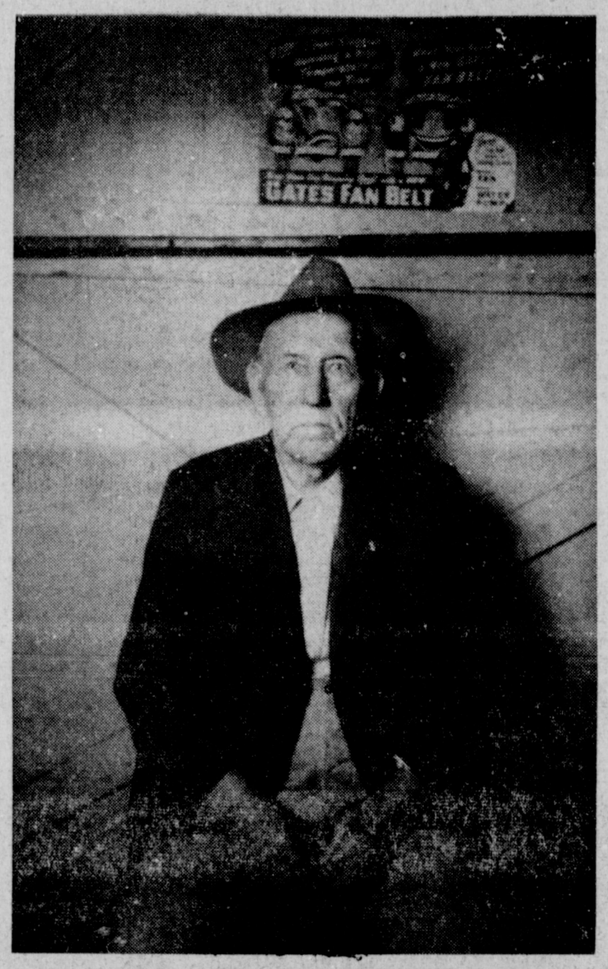
Blacksmith Shop

Original Building
at Corner of Main &
American Blvd.

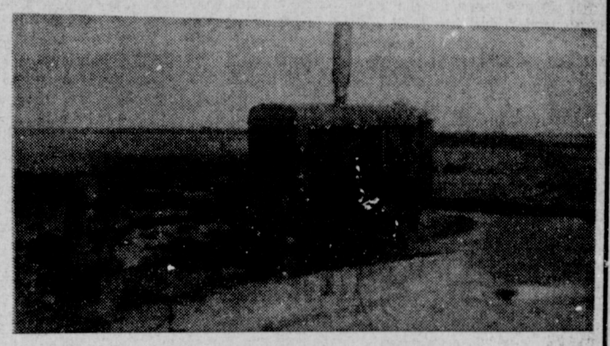
Machine Shop — 1933



"The way it used to be"



T. B. FRY, Original Owner



Present Irrigation Well
owned by Robert Byrd

Bill Hart and old Titan
"Man, what horse power"

Teenage Hotrodder

The Present Building

Jim Cox Jack Cox
Present Owners

Present Service Fleet

Fry and Cox Bros., Growing With The Muleshoe Area Thru The Years

FRY & COX BROS.

Elrod Family Played Big Part In Early Days

By ANNAMARY ELROD

One person instrumental in helping to make the early history of Bailey county was Jess Elrod. He came to Texas in 1909 from Portales, N. M., and worked for E. H. Buhrman on his irrigated farm, near the YL Ranch.

In the summer of 1911 when the Santa Fe railroad was being built across the Muleshoe ranch, E. K. Warren and sons of Oscosh, Wis., ranch owners, made a deal with Coldren Land and Cattle Company to sell some of the shallow water land on the Black Water draw for irrigated land purposes. The Coldrens were looking high and wide for some man in Texas to represent their company and handle the land deals. When they met Jess Elrod, who was twenty-one years of age, they hired him to take over. They gave him full authority to plow up and develop an irrigated farm for a "show place". This was done at what is known as YL headquarters, ten miles northeast of Muleshoe. He purchased all the machinery needed and hired all the man-power, sparing no expense to show the people what could be done with shallow water and rich farm land. The slogan for the Coldren Land Co. was "In The Land of Underground Rain."

After the irrigation wells were dug, they got the factory in the north to send a man to help operate the pumps and other fine equipment.

Fine mules and dairy cows were brought in from the north, and a silo was built. A tremendous amount of grain, hay, vegetables, and fruit were produced. It was an unheard of success for a dry plains country.

Jess Elrod operated the farm at YL for several years and his brother Carl worked with him. The Coldrens brought buyers from Iowa and other states and sold quite a lot of land. After several years, Jess turned the YL project over to his brother Carl and moved into the first house on the Muleshoe townsite.

The next venture for Jess was cattle ranching on his own ranch, north of Muleshoe.

Tom Elrod, younger brother of Jess came from Portales to run the ranch for him, leaving Jess free to devote his time and energy to further develop Bailey County. He sold land and helped organize and bought stock in the Blackwater Valley State Bank, becoming its first vice-president.

Jess became the first sheriff (deputy) in the area. He worked under the sheriff of Dimmitt, Castro County, Bill Burnham. Other interests were the Magnolia Petroleum Co. agency and Ford agency.

Jess met Miss Minnie Kennedy in 1913 and they were married on Christmas eve in 1915 and lived on Main Street in Muleshoe. During the next few years Jess continued to deal in land. Another brother Roy Elrod came to the area and went into a partnership with Carl Elrod in the well-drilling business. They bought farm land about four miles north of Muleshoe. Both were married. Roy to Nina Wallace in 1916, and Carl to Fay Wallace in the spring of 1917.

The flu epidemic hit the family hard in 1918. Both Nina and Minnie, wives of Roy and Jess, were stricken, so their husbands parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Elrod came to stay and help take care of the sick. Jess and Minnie's first son, Jess Jr., was born and lived only three days.

A drought in 1918 brought futher hardship to the folks of the area and slowed the tempo of living on these plains. Many herds of cattle froze to death during the winter.

W. T. Elrod, not to be discouraged, purchased land four and a half miles north of Muleshoe, setting up an Elrod colony. He moved the rest of his family here from Portales after the school term ended in the spring of 1919.

Mrs. W. T. Elrod was noted among all her friends as a fabulous cook. The neighbor women sometimes helped each other cook during the harvest. The threshing season took extra cooking for the hungry men. A neighbor child remarked that Mrs. Elrod should follow the threshing crews and cook for them all the time.

Two daughters Novella and Helen, and Bill (W. H.) Elrod became part of the most interesting era of the county. Bill attended school at Old Hurley the next fall. Helen enrolled at West Texas (Normal) school at Canyon to get her high school diploma and teachers' certificate. Novella attended school at Las Vegas, N. M., and Denton and taught school at West Camp during the 1922-23 term. She taught in the Muleshoe school system the next two years. Helen Elrod accepted the position of teaching at West Camp, remaining there until 1927.

Meanwhile, Bailey County had been officially organized in 1918 with the county seat at Muleshoe and named for Peter J. Bailey, the Alamo. A controversy developed over the selection of the county seat. One group, led by Joshua Blocker, was contending that New Hurley was the most suitable location. Others were of the opinion that Muleshoe was the best place. Little skirmishes occurred here and there as the election was held to determine the exact spot for the county seat.

It seemed that the Elrod brothers were transporting voters to the polls by the car-loads to vote, (presumably for the Muleshoe location). Some opposition to this developed and in the excitement a big man on a horse rode over Bill Elrod, 11-years-old who was visiting here for the occasion. One of the Elrod brothers took the fellow on in a round of fisticuffs. He said that no one could mistreat the smallest Elrod. Cigars were passed out by Carl Elrod after the election ended on a happy note, Muleshoe winning the round.

Both town and county were growing fast. New and larger schools were built. Bill Elrod was attending school at Muleshoe, riding horse back most of the time. Novella Elrod taught school in Muleshoe for two years and helped to get the Home Economics department started. She was married in 1927 to Cooper Woodburn and they moved to Amarillo.

The Jess Elrod family moved to San Angelo in 1923 to engage in the ranching business. Later as a side-line he did commission selling. Tom Elrod joined him in a partnership ranch at Stiles. Helen taught at Stiles and lived at the JE Bar ranch headquarters near Stiles. The Carl Elrods sold their farm and moved to Stiles in 1928. Roy Elrod passed away several years earlier, leaving his wife, Nina and two children to operate their farm.

Bill Elrod graduated from Muleshoe High School in 1926 and continued farming with his father, W. T. Elrod. He was married to Annita Waller in 1929. W. T. Elrod passed away in 1930. Bill continued on the home farm until 1933 when he started working with his brother Jess. His experiences varied from feeding out sheep in feed lots, to shipping cattle to market and later serving as foreman on the JE Bar ranch at Rankin.

Bill and Annita Elrod, their children Billy, Annamary, and Charles, returned to Bailey county in January, 1953 to engage in irrigation farming. The farm was located near the old "Elrod Corner."

"GRANDDAD" ELROD — W. T. Elrod, father of Jess, Bill, Roy, Carl, Tom, Helen and Novella Elrod, came to Bailey County in 1918 and established his ranching and farming enterprise some four miles north of Muleshoe. Jess Elrod worked with Coldren Land Company and was active in the organization of Bailey County. (Photo Courtesy of Mrs. Bill Elrod, Journal Engraving)

February, 1939

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Bass and son Raymond visited in Lorenzo Sunday with her sisiter and very young twin sons, Roy Joe and Roy Gene.

October 11, 1934

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Gardner and sons, Paul and Max, and Miss Cloma Hudson visited friends in Lubbock Sunday.

BAILEY COUNTY RESIDENTS FOR 40 YEARS OR MORE — Guests of the May 10, 1963, Friendship Club's Pioneer Party were (left to right) Mrs. Rachel Sterling, Mrs. Jennie Panter, Mrs. Arthur Ryan, Mrs. Beulah Motheral, Mrs. Laura Gilbreath, Miss Dottie Wilterding, Mrs. Sena Buhrman, Mrs. Anna Moeller, Mrs. C. R. Farrell and Mrs. Bessie Harlan. Mrs. Buhrman and Dottie Wilterding won the club prize for having lived in the county the longest — both recalling 55 years dating from the early days of this area. (Journal Photo & Engraving)

Determined Men

(Continued from Page 4)

trains until the time they were back in Kansas City, the prospective buyers listened to the stories of the land agents proclaiming the wonders of Texas. As they listened, they could see the wonderful possibilities that awaited them in a country where they had never been.

Many of the landseekers who came on the excursion trains bought homes. Some never came to the county to live; but the ones who did chartered cars and brought their household goods, teams, wagons, chickens, and cows with them. They would leave the train at Bovina, hitch their teams to their wagons and go to their new homes. In many cases the men came before their families and built houses. The lumber was hauled from Bovina.

When the drought of 1909-1912 came, the land did not produce. Many of the people became discouraged and moved away.

The landseekers were, as a rule, of the higest type-farmer, and many outstanding citizens of Bailey County today are these Coldren Land Company excursionists and their families.

VAUGHAN LAND COMPANY

In 1909 M. C. Vaughan of Waterloo, Iowa, bought a tract of land that originally had been patented to Melvin, Blum, and Blum in 1883. The Vaughan Land Company sold their land for farms. The company's home office was in Iowa. Plans were carefully worked out before the land excursions were begun. Real estate men in small towns were contacted to solicit prospects.

A townsite known as Virginia City was plotted on section 52 in Block B of Melvin, Blum, and Blum surveys. In the plans for a town a lot was reserved for the future court house of Bailey County and trees were set out around it. Twelve lots were reserved for church sites, two and one-fourth blocks for schools, and one block for a city park. Several houses were built. A hotel was constructed to take care of the company's excursion parties.

The Denver-San Antonio Railroad Company was organized to build a railroad from Texaco, New Mexico, to Virginia City. A town, which was to be named Montezuma, was to be established between the two places. The company employed a man to promote the railroad scheme.

CITY SLICKER

When the promoter arrived in Farwell driving a large car, he was quite a curiosity to the cowboys and farmers. He wore a "stove-pipe hat," carried a cane, wore a beard, and some described him as resembling an Englishman.

A working crew with 50 teams was employed to do the grading of the road bed. The promoter furnished the feed for the teams and would tell the crew he would pay them as soon as he could. After the man had worked about 90 days, he ran off with all the money that had been raised.

The Vaughan Land Company took its excursionists to Portales, N. M., Buggies, automobiles, and hacks were used to take them to Virginia City. The company paid all expenses from the time the prospect left his home in Iowa until he returned.

When the inspection was completed, the prospective buyers were taken back to Portales just in time to catch the train. They were not allowed to talk to a cowboy, or to a native. At one time when a prospect managed to talk to a cowboy, he asked what the principal crop was. The cowboy replied that it was "suckers."

Most of the land has been filed along the state line in New Nexico and had been put into cultivation by 1913. During the years 1907-1909 the crops were pretty because there had been so much rain. The agents showed these fields to prospective buyers. The lakes were full of water, and the pastures were green. Everything looked prosperous.

Many town lots in Virginia City and farms were sold to the excursionists and also to people who never saw Bailey County because of the "dream" that was placed before them. The promoter's road caused many people to lose everything they had.

The northerners, who came to work the farms they had bought, brought large steam tractors to break the land. Before a year had passed, they realized that the principal corp was "suckers." Many of them had to send to their old homes for money so that they might return. None of these landseekers, who came with the Wright Land Company, are in the county today. The only things they left to remind us of them are the old tractors, two large corner posts that a Mr. Keyser erected on his land, the old railroad bed, and the hotel building at Virginia City.

February, 1939

ENTERS TENNIS FINALS

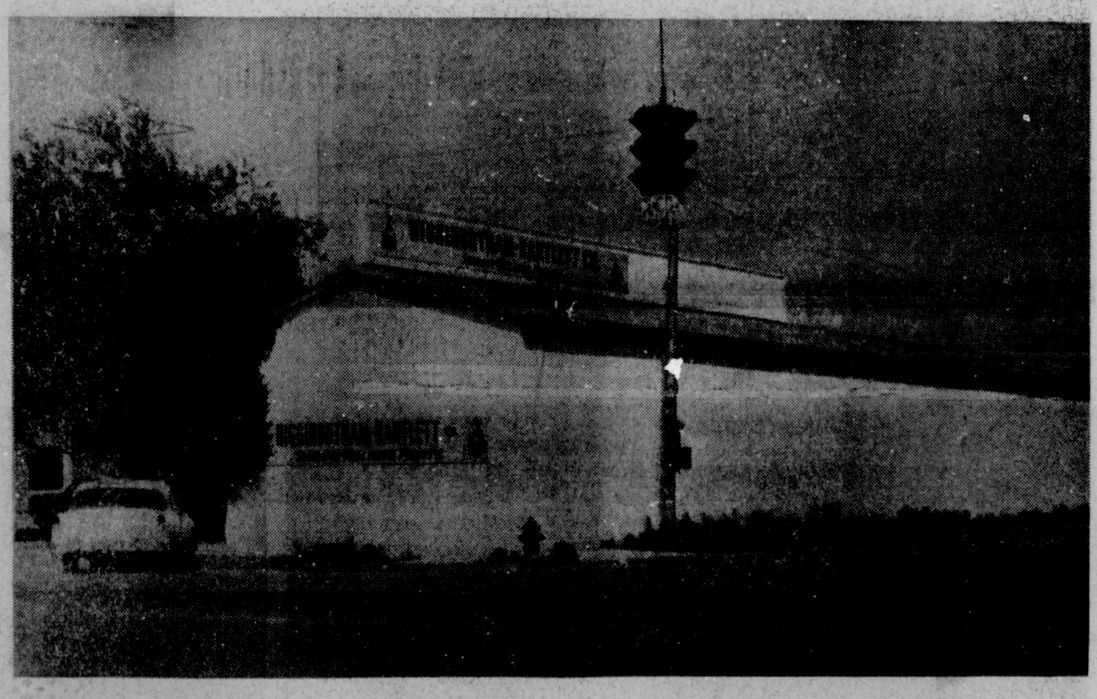
Jim Alsup, Woodrow Gaede, L. S. Barron, Walter Moeller, George Woods, Charles Alsup, Miss Twila Farrell, and Miss Eunice Griffiths entered the tennis tournament which was held in Clovis, N. M., last Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Muleshoe was well represented and made some good shows in their playing.

The boys lost most of the games, but Miss Farrell and Miss Griffiths were entitled to enter the finals Sunday evening, winning second place.

They will receive medals of awards.

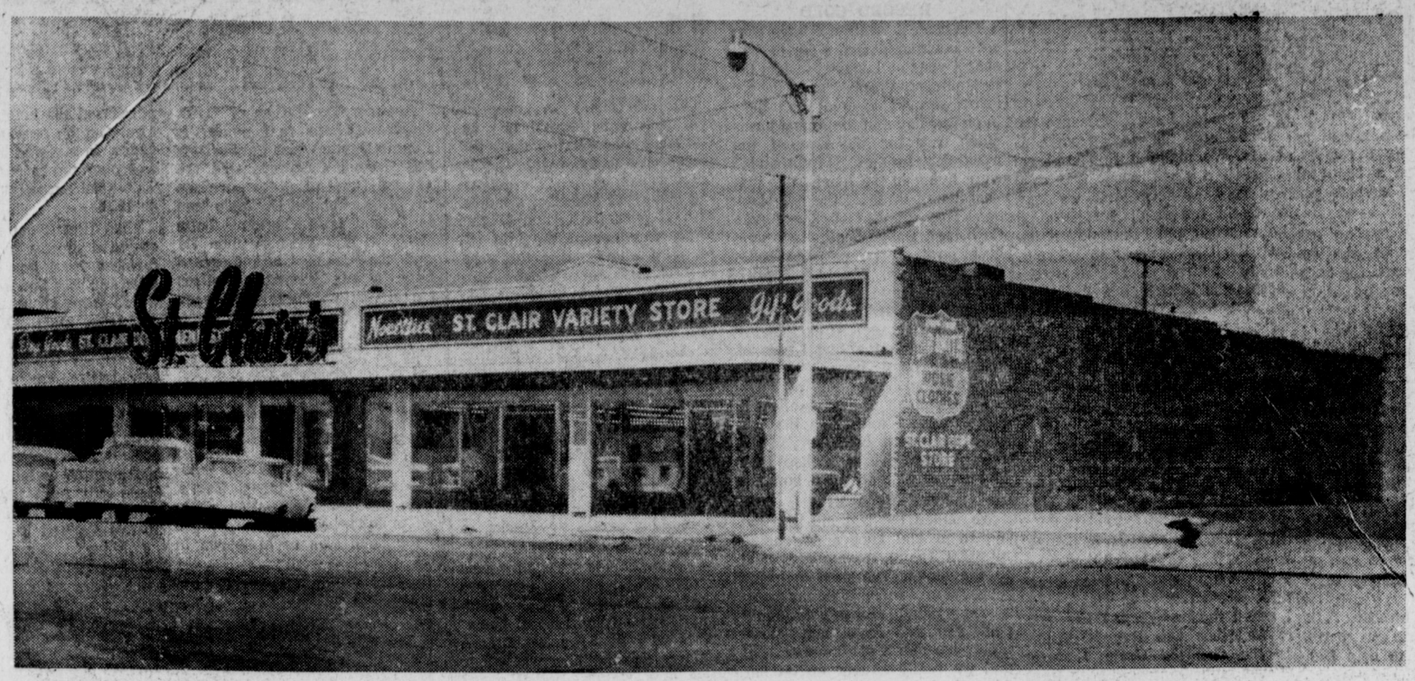
October 11, 1934

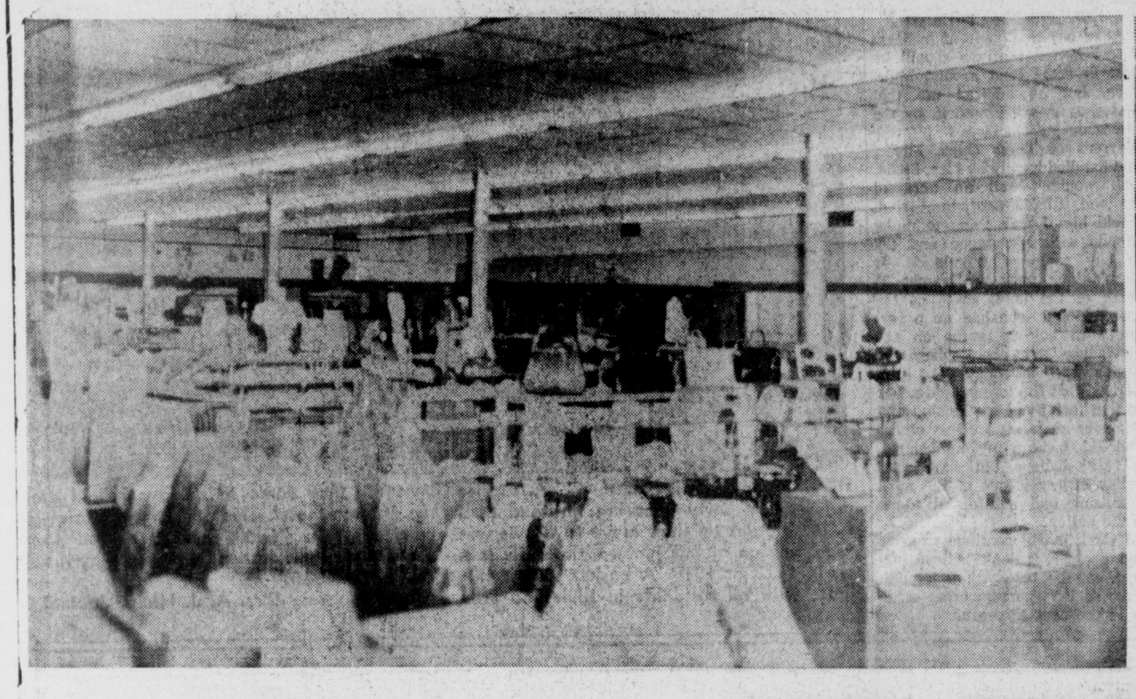
Mr. and Mrs. Vance Wagnon and small daughter, Sandra, formerly of Muleshoe but now of Tahoka, were here Sunday visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hennington and other friends.



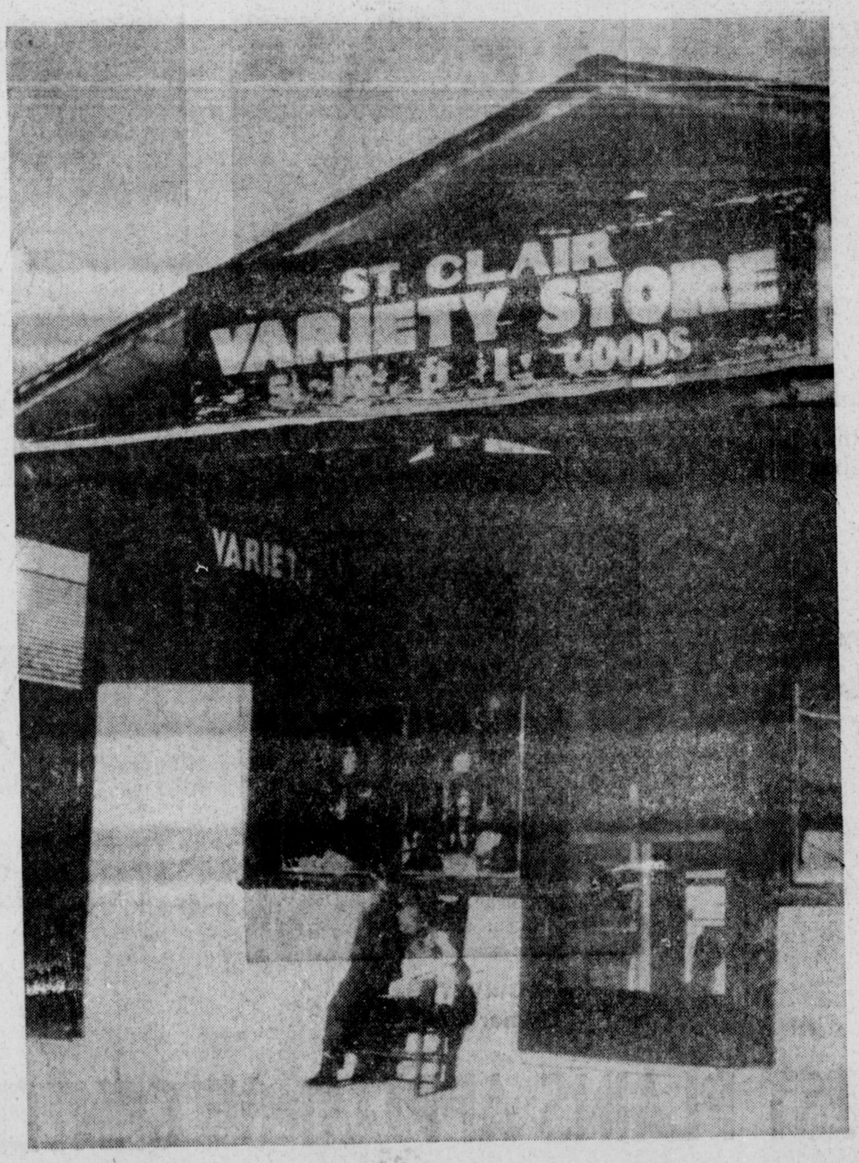
WE ARE HAPPY TO SERVE THE MULESHOE AREA WITH THE FINEST HOME BUILDING SUPPLIES - GIFT ITEMS - DECORATIVE FIXTURES - POTTERY - WALLPAPER - PAINTS - PICTURE FRAMES, ETC.

Higginbotham - Bartlett Co.





SERVING THE MANY FINE PEOPLE OF THE MULESHOE AREA SINCE 1930



GROWING and OFFERING the FINEST Brand Names Plenty Of Parking Space and a Completely MODERN STORE

ST. CLAIR'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Muleshoe Would Never Grow, They Said, But Were Wrong!

By LEE R. POOL

In the summer of 1924 my father, W. M. Pool, Sr., my oldest brother, Myron, and my cousin, Eldon Smith, came west on a prospecting tour.

They wandered around to various spots west of Lubbock, which wasn't much more than a wide spot in the road. However, it was growing since it had been selected as the site for Texas Technological College, and several buildings were being erected.

The area around Littlefield, Dad advised, was nothing more than a patch of blueweeds.

Dad was looking for a good sandy loam farm, similar to the one we had in Dickens County, out of the Matador Ranch. Land prices around Lubbock had advanced to as much as $30 to $50 an acre, so they came farther west to Bailey County to find just what he was looking for 11 miles south of Muleshoe and contracted to purchase it.

Dad almost had to eat his contract when Mother found that there was no high school nearer than Sudan.

MULESHOE IN SANDS

Muleshoe was 15 miles across the deep sand and was almost inaccessable. Consequently, Dad had to build a house and settle his family in the bustling town of Littlefield where the wagon yard, operated by a Mr. Parcha, was doing a land-office business.

On Jan. 21, 1925, we left our home in Afton where we had lived since 1910 loading our belongings in covered wagons. It was difficult to move household goods, machinery and livestock.

'NORTHER HIT'

To make matters worse, they had hardly started when one of those "blue northers" struck, the worse of the season. I've heard Dad say that he doubted that he ever thawed out.

I drove the family touring car, a 1924 Model T, loaded to the "gils", with Mother, the younger children and everything else we could pile in. By getting an early start, we made the 125 miles in one day, even though we could not make the top speed of 35 miles in our loaded condition, to travel in those days.

We must have been ahead of the weather, because I remember Jan. 21, 1925 as a beautiful day. We didn't even have to put up the curtains.

Dad preferred the touring car to the sedan, because the sedans were top-heavy and the touring car was better air conditioned.

MODERN HOME

Our new home was quite modern to us. It had 5 rooms and a path, but we had an electric light in the center fo the ceiling of each room, with a string to pull it on, and running water in the kitchen (the running water we had in the country was the kind we kids had to run after).

We also had a new kerosene cook stove, and a coal-burning heater, because there were no mesquite stumps or shinery roots to burn in the city.

On weekends my brother, Harvie and I would come out to the Bailey County farm to help Dad and Myron.

MEMORABLE TRIP

I'll never forget our first trip to the farm. The Model T made it fine to Sudan, but about five miles west of Sudan, the graded road turned to little more than a trail. I remember the grass being as tall as we were. We finally came to a house where the Berrys lived (Tom Berry's father) and they told us to go back north two miles to a gate, go two miles west, about two miles south and two miles west. We finally arrived at the farm about dusk.

The next day, Saturday, we boys thought it would be fun to come to the county seat, Muleshoe. When Myron told us that this was strictly out, we couldn't imagine why, until he said it would be an impossibility to get that Ford, as modern as we thought it was, across the sand hills. It would have been the same with an Essex, Star, Dart or Hupmobile. We had to accept the situation until about six months later, when we came out of the farm after a good rain.

WET SAND NEEDED

My brother told us that we cculd go to Muleshoe because the sand should be wet enough to cross. We made it fine until we reached a point about one mile southeast of town and we got stuck in the sand. We gathered some brush and "chugged" it under the back wheels to get out. A few hundred yards farther, out across the Brazos river basin, we saw Muleshoe. There were lakes of water, and I remarked that it must have really rained; but Myron told me that the water stood there the year round.

He said "Well, this is what you have been wanting to see." I remember saying "Well it isn't much but it ought to grow since it is on the Santa Fe Railroad, and there seems to be plenty of water."

We visited the business houses, which didn't take very long. we even visited the old wooden structure courthouse. The two people I recall meeting on my first trip to Muleshoe was Ray Griffiths, at the Griffiths Grain Elevator (I was quite impressed with Ray) and on down the stree, realtor R. L. Brown, who began to brag on the possibilities that Muleshoe had, including plenty of shallow water. I didn't doubt that because as we gazed down main street, about all we could see was puddles of water (and thanks to our good Lord we still have an abundance of good shallow under-ground water.)

MOVE HERE IN '32

In 1932, I first made Bailey County my home, when I was elected as principal of Longview School system, along with my brother, Harvie, Mrs. Winifred Young, and Mrs. Earl Edwards. We were advised that we would be paid in vouchers and that we might be able to cash them at 10 percent discount by E. R. Hart Co. However, the board had made arrangement with the Muleshoe State Bank to pay us our first month's salary in cash. I drew the handsome sum of $125.00, one teacher drew $90.00, and the other two $85.00. At the end of the month, I went in to cash the vouchers. The banker asked me if I knew what that school ought to do, and when I asked "What" he said, "They ought to close that damn school". I asked him if he really meant it and he said, "I sure as hell do," but he gave me the cash.

RECORD COLD

The coldest weather I have ever seen occured during Feb. of that school year at Longview when the thermometer dropped to 25 degree below zero. This cold spell blew in on Monday and the school buses didn't run for the rest of the week. My brother, Harvie and I were living in the teacherage and "hatching" three of the neighborhood boys, Clyde Galigher, Fayne Cash, and Dooye Scott, had come by to go to a "42" party at Willie Ellis, with us. We hadn't gone far before my '28 Chevy froze up, and we hardly made it back to the teacherage. After thawing out and playing a few hands of "42", the boys began to talk about going home. All of them living as much as three miles or more away. I told them that we hand only one bed, but I had rather sleep five in a bed than to attempt to take them home.

FIVE IN A BED

We pulled the bed into the living room and kept a fire going all night, taking turns adding coal to the stove. The next morning there were 8 to 10 inches of snow on the ground, and it was plenty cold. For two days and three nights we didn't see another soul and we really caught up on our "42" playing. Finally, about noon of the third day, one of the boys father's came looking for them. During the spell we five boys had eaten our two weeks supply of groceries, and burned a good portion of the school's supply of coal.

The next October, before school started, my new wife and I both resigned our positions in the Longview schools, because I had accepted a job as county agricultural agent, and could make more than both of us could make at teaching.

In 1945 when I decided to go into business for myself, I picked Muleshoe as the most promising town I could find, and joined Myron in the Insurance business. The highway sign showed the population of Muleshoe to be 1337, but I believe they got that figure from R. L Brown, one of Muleshoe's biggest boosters.

Our house and R. G. Spences' house were the only houses south of Green Hospital where Dr. L. T. was the town's only doctor and Dorothy was his Girl Friday. Gatewood was our next nearest neighbor until the Thurman White house, and Findley house were built.

The ranch fence was within throwing distance. Roy Jordon's house was about the last house to the west, and, of course, there was nothing across the tracks, or down the Sudan highway.

What is now Mary DeShazo was the only school building and there were no beautiful church buildings. There was no funeral home, but Steed's kept an ambulance in alamo type building where our office now stands and Howard Cox ran it.

BOUGHT FIRST LAND

After our first year of business I told Myron that we should invest in some land around Muleshoe, but he advised me that Muleshoe was hemmed in by the Muleshoe Ranch, owned by the Warrens of Three Oaks, Mich.; and handled locally by Mrs. Stone, who wouldn't sell an acre of the land. It had already been tried. I told him I was going to make friends with Mr. Stone and try to buy some of the land. It wasn't long until we bought 30 acres of the land, south of the hospital, and soon had an opportunity to buy 20 acres on the Clovis highway, about where the Legion hall is today, but was advised that the town would never go that far! I've been kicking myself ever since, as well as others who didn't share my enthusiasm.

I still believe Muleshoe and Bailey county is one of the most promising and substantial areas in the nation.

I think it will continue to grow and prosper. I don't believe any area can be better than its citizens, so let us make great strides in the next 50 years.

Muleshoe's First Hotel Roamed Hurley, Janes and Muleshoe

(Editor's Note: In cooperation with The Journal is assembling historical data of Muleshoe's early days, C. D. Gupton has written the following history of Muleshoe's hotels. Mrs. Gupton, the former Gladys West, daughter of the late C. M. West who came to this area in 1916, also contributed.

For the edification of this reporter as well as Journal readers, the question was posed to C. D. Gupton, 315 West 3rd: "How do we differntiate the generations of C. D. Guptons?"

Answer: The father of C. D. Gupton (whose real name is Connie Dayton) was Calvin Dayton Gupton (who operated the Gupton Hotel after its purchase in 1915). Connie Dayton's son is Connie Dale Gupton (who lives at 1612 West Avenue D) and the Connie Dale Guptons have a son named Chalres David Gupton. There now, these then are the "C. D. Gupton Men" with the same initials but varying given names.)

By C. D. GUPTON

The first hotel in Muleshoe was first erected at Old Hurley, about two miles north of Muleshoe, by Clyde and Harry Johnson. Later it was moved to Janes, Texas, which was about six miles southeast of Muleshoe. The third move of the hotel was to Muleshoe in 1914.

In 1915 Calvin Dayton Gupton purchased the hotel which he and Mrs. Gupton operated for several years. In addition a grocery store was operated in part of the hotel. This hotel burned down about 1927 or 1928.

This first Gupton Hotel was operated mostly for cowboys and farmers from out in the Springlake and Big Square communities which were about 20 or 25 miles out from town. Of course, the only transportation in those days was with wagon and team. It took two days to make the trip from those communities to Muleshoe.

A lot of people think that cowboys didn't do anything but ride heard on cattle. They did a lot of freighting cotton seed cake and black salt from the railway station in Muleshoe and which was always shipped in carload lots.

For years there was a pole hitching rack out in front of the hotel. Very often around noon there would be 10 or 12 saddle horses hitched there and the cowboys would be enjoying a square meal served family style inside. The meal cost 35 cents in those days. Don't remember what the room prices were, but probably about 50 cents.

SECOND HOTEL

The second hotel in Muleshoe was built in the early 1920's on the location now occupied by Bovell Motor Supply, and was built by Jim Johnson. Jim was no relation to Clyde and Harry Johnson who built the first hotel at Old Hurley.

This hotel owned by Jim Johnson burned down in the early 1930's.

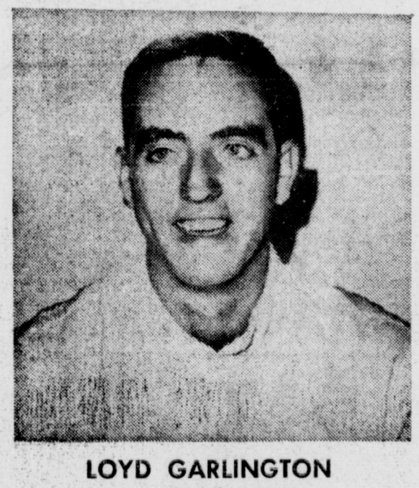
ELITE HOTEL

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Dayton Gupton, built a second hotel in 1926 called the Elite Hotel. The upper story was and is the hotel, with such businesses on the street floor as a grocery owned by the Guptons, Wagnon Grocery, Joe Damron's Drug Store, and a barber shop housed below. At present the Imperial Barber Shop, Bernice Beauty Shop and Lindsey Jewelry located under the Elite Hotel, which the Gupton family still own.

HOTEL, THRICE MOVED — A suprise going-away party honoring Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Wiggins on their move to Clovis was the occasion of this picture, probably taken in 1918 or 1919. A basket supper was held, with all residents in Muleshoe area invited. Many came to the event held at the Gupton Hotel. This building was originally built in "Old" Hurley, moved to Janes, then to Muleshoe and bought by the Guptons in 1915. —Photo courtesy Mrs. A. J. Hicks, Journal engraving)

ANDY DAVIS
Service

JEWELL GRIFFITHS
Bookkeeper



LOYD GARLINGTON
Service

MARIE BASS
Co-owner & Bookkeeper

BEN T. WARWICK
Television Technician

BYRON HARDGROVE
Salesman

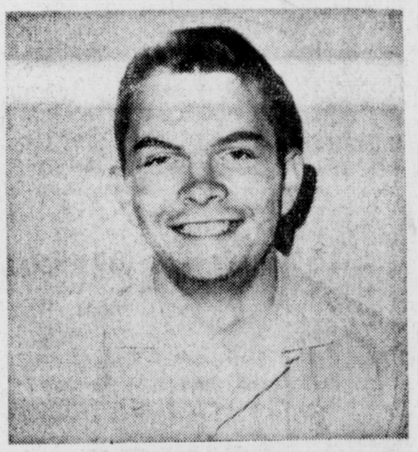
NECCHI

MOTOROLA

HARVEY BASS
Owner & Manager

RCA

FRIGIDAIRE



JAMES WARWICK
Assistant Television Technician

BILL HAIL
Electrician

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CURTIS WALKER
Salesman

Muleshoe's Golden Anniversary

Bailey County Journal

Special Edition

SECTION F, PAGE 1 | Muleshoe, Community of Opportunity -- Where Water Makes The Difference | SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1963

Muleshoe Was a Part of World's Biggest Ranch--XIT

EDITOR'S NOTE: When the 14th annual XIT renuion was held in Dalhart in 1950 the old XIT-ers, who were former XIT cowhands, and their wives, almost demanded that Mrs. Glenn Dunn make the memorial address. Mrs. Dunn and her family at that time lived in Parmer County on land which was once encompassed in the 3,000,000 acre XIT Ranch, and near the XIT division headquarters located near Lazbuddie. Mrs. Dunn is literally saturated in XIT history. The Dunns were personal friends of B. P. (Press) Abbott of Bovina, one of the most colorful of the XIT old cowhands. She attended the XIT reunion with Abbott and the older XIT'-ers just about adopted her. Mrs. Dunn, having moved to Muleshoe with her family several years ago, continues to enjoy living on the former XIT Bailey County land in Muleshoe.

By MRS. GLENN DUNN

"We live in the past by knowledge of it's history and in the future by hope and anticipation."

— DANEL WEBSTER

It was a warm sultry day in the summer 1888. The courtyard square began to fill with men and boys, while the women folk shopped. Two strangers were holding the attention of most of the men with loud-talking and great hand-waving. This was an uncommon sight in Weatherford, Texas, for strangers rarely stopped there.

At all, slight of build, dark haired lad of 17, with clear blue eyes and straight set shoulders edged closer and closer, and leaned forward, so as to , hear every word as the strangers told of three men in Chicago making a deal to build a State House in Austin. One was Colonel Amos C. Babcock another Charles B. Farwell, a member of Congress, who had enough political pull to borrow Military Equipment from Fort Elliott to make an inspection tour in West Texas. Col. Babcock, along with his son-in-law, Abner Taylor who was a contractor and builder in Chicago, and two brothers.

John V. and Charles B. Farwell, wholesale merchants and prominent figures in Illinois, had entered a contract to build "a magnificent capitol building at Austin" in exchange for a single tract of land in the Panhandle embracing approximately 3,900,000 acres, starting in the northwest corner of Texas, extending south along Texas and New Mexico state-line for nearly 200 miles, and that his company planned to develop it.

"Develope it —?"

"Yes, we will either plant colonies or stock it with cattle and sheep, or maybe bring in farmers to help develop it and sell it. But I must see the land first, before I decide definitely".

Mr. Mabry, the land surveyor of old Tascosa scratched his head, spit tobacco juice into the old tobacco box, which was almost filled with ashes, cinders and tobacco juice, and squinted at the black pot-belled stove as if he'd never seen it before, then in a booning voice said.

"You mean you traded for 3,000,000 acres of land 'sight unseen?"

Col. Babcock looked down his nose at the man, who needed a shave and maybe a hair cut,and very icily assured him that he and his partners were learned men and had spent the most part of a day studying the surveys before they made the deal.

Malbry saw at once that these men, who had enough influence with U. S. government to borrow a big sand colored ambulance pulled by four mules and a big wagon loaded high with supplies, would want no part of the information he was just itching to tell him.

When the look on the colonel's face softened a little, Mabry did venture to say that no farmers had had the courage to tackle these parts, and that ranchers, who wouldn't stop short of anything to find good grass (and especially if it was free) had only been there a few years. . .It was really the last place in Texas to be inhabited, since it was high, dry and lacking in wood and water.

Even if farmers came from Chicago and made a bumper crop, there would still be no place to market it then. Lumber to build houses would have to be freighted in from over 100 miles away. The winters were long and rough with howling blizzards; the summers were hot and dry. After frost in the fall the danger of fire was very great. Then too, there was the strip of land called "No Man's Land" which was not even in the jurisdiction of a federal court, so with no law enforcement officers it was an ideal and convenient hide-out for out laws of the West.

The young man pushed his way to the side of one of the strangers, and aksed to hear more about this new country that was to be settled, and most of all — how far was it? Did they need men to work?

It wasn't so hard to speak to his father of his wishes to go west and work on a ranch. The old man said:

"Press, don't you think you're a mite young to be going so far from your family and kin?" Even as he spoke a far-away remembering, look came into his eyes, for just twenty-five years before he had started in search of his own new frontiers.

Telling his mother was just a little harder and somehow different, for he was the youngest of three children. He knew he'd never go away if she were to be upset. But his mother was of pioneer stock too, and with a smile that belied her deep feelings, she cautioned him of getting a bad cold, that she'd heard of rattlesnakes in West Texas, to always be careful of his conduct, and not to forget to read the small Bible she pressed into his hand—and to write real often.

Getting to Fort Worth wasn't much of a problem for freight wagons came by most every day; but it was disappointing to learn that the freight wagon for west Texas had gone the night before he got there.

After almost a week hanging around the wagon yards, looking for a familar face or a freight wagon heading west, finally, just before giving up in despair and starting back to Weatherford, he heard a man talking loud and long about the Great Western Plains. He knew he was talking about the new ranch country in west Texas, so without too much ado, he asked if he could join on and work his way west on the freight wagon.

The work of loading and re-arranging and packing the freight seemed very slight compared to the thrill of heading west.

XIT

He had not known that the Big Ranch had been named XIT and that it was divided into seven divisions: Buffalo Springs, Middle Water, Ojo Bravo; Rita Blanca; Escarbada, Spring Lake, Yellow House and Bovina. Each division had its own freight outfit of 6 to 8 good mules, two good heavy duty wagons, which could haul ten to twelve thousand pounds of freight, and could travel 20 to 25 miles a day, in good weather.

This freight wagon belonged to the Spring Lake Division, but was carrying freight to Dimmitt in Castro County. What was in all the boxes and packages? Each time they make camp, so many boxes had to be moved around, that finally he couldn't stand it any longer and began asking questions about each one. As he learned a part of the contents from the invoice, he lost interest in a hurry. One item was one quart caster oil, others were two bottles of cod liver oil, 20 gallons boiled linseed oil, one dozen heavy brooms, two boxes Smith and Wesson cartridges (.44 caliber) one Stetson hat — 6⅞ such as sells for $9 to $10, and bacon, corn and oats, and if there were any tree sprouts or room for something else — bring a few lumps of coal."

The days were getting shorter and the weather much cooler by the time Press along with Uncle Charlie, the Mule skinner, reached Dimmitt. Press already had learned what it was like to sleep on the open prairie, see herds of antelopes through hazy mirages, hear the coyotes give mournful, lonesome serenades to the moon, but he was impatient to be a cowboy and work on a ranch, have his own horse and draw his pay.

He was told that there was plenty work at Spring Lake headquarters.

Spring Lake gets its name from the lake, shallow, not very large and only a few inches deep in water. No one had been known to have a herd of cattle drink it dry. This is one of the few places in the country where the water bearing sand comes out on the surface of the ground, along the water course of the Black Water River. It is not unusual to find the water sand with in a foot or two of the surface of the ground. This proved to be a life saver, as many times the cowboys could dig down with a spade and find enough water to water the cattle and horses.

There was work a plenty and Press started at Springlake, it didn't take long to learn that a cowboy had to learn to cook or eat it raw, and that the romance of the range well, there wasn't any,and it was just plain hard work.

XIT SUPERLATIVES

XIT history is a triangle of superlatives. The XIT Range is the largest in the world, under fence; Texas, the largest State in the union (at that time).

The Farwell brothers borrowed money in England to develop the ranch, and on this fact probably was hung the one-time myth, that the ranch belonged to Englishmen (The debt was liquidated in 1909).

Ab Blocker, a South Texas trail driver, with the assistance of B. H. (Barbeque) Campbell, first general manager of the ranch worked out the XIT brand for which the great ranch was named.

"Barbacue" Campbell didn't last long as general manager of the ranch. According to J. Evetts Haley he was big-faced, overbearing, loud mouthed and stocked the ranch with hands whose operations were sometimes questionable.

Colonel A. G. Boyce was selected as general manager. Many of the men were fired, however, the honest men were recognized and parised for that quality.

Col. Boyce was a religous and courageous man and in the 18 years he served as general manager of the XIT Ranch is said to have exerted a greater civilizing influence in the High Plains country than any other man. He was

See XIT, Page 2

CHUCK TIME ON XIT WITH Y.L. OUTFIT — This Y.L. outfit had their picture taken in the 1890's with their foreman, Press Abbott, who is identified as fourth from left. The outfit was attached to the Springlake division headquarters of the giant XIT Ranch. Part of the XIT's land in Bailey County was in the Springlake division, part in the Yellow House, and some in the Bovina division. (Photo courtesy Mrs. Glenn Dunn, Journal Engraving)

GROWING AND EXPANDING WITH THE MULESHOE AREA SINCE 1953

MECHANDISE THAT BUILT UP TO A STANDARD OF QUALITY

Not Down to a PRICE

MULESHOE TEXAS

you expect more quality for your money at . . .

ANTHONY'S

. . . and you get it!

XIT RANCH--

(Continued from Page 1)

stern, but his heart was big. Those who worked for him, as well as all who knew him still speak of him with highest respect.

Many times he called his men together at noon or in the evening for a religious service. His favorite place was Springlake headquarters where the men gathered in the shade of the trees to hear Col. Boyce or John Farwell read from the big Bible which was always on a table in the front room.

Springlake Hotel was a central gathering place for ranch officials and visitors — one of the favorite side trips for the visitors were the Sandhills of Bailey County. They always explain now that the ranch rejected that wasteland, little realizing that was the part of Bailey County with a wealth of underground water.

Fencing this vast ranch was a big undertaking and took almost four years. There was 260 miles of four-strand wire, 150 miles without a curve or turn, and it cost $181,000.00. The wire was a special pattented wire. As late as 1942 some could still be recognized along the edge of the Sandhills just south of otuleshoe. Some 100,000 posts were used and set 30 feet apart. It took five boxcars to bring the heavy wire stays, placed in the fence between the posts. One box car load of staples to secure the wire to the post, and one box car load of gate hinges. The fence was needed, not so much to keep introuders out, but keep XIT cattle at home.

More than 110,000 cattle were bought the first year, all of this was big busines s. But there's lots more to running a ranch than raising the money to buy it and stock it with cattle.

Rustlers and lack of rain, range fires, believed to have geen set because of ill feeling toward the Ranch and some of its foreman, cut deeply into the profits. Expenses continued to climb, wells had to be dug. Windmills set and kept in repair, and some kind of reservoir for the water for days the wind didn't blow.

Earthen tanks were made, but the water disappeared. They even tried a thing coat of cement — but cattle would break through; then tar was used to coat the bottoms, but this too, was not the thing.

There were three Dyer brothers who dug these earth tanks. Of these brothers Gene Dyer later came to Muleshoe and went into business and lived in Muleshoe until his death. His wife, Mrs. Alene Dyer, son Roy, and daughter Mrs. Howard Cox still live in Muleshoe. These brothers hit on the idea of letting the cattle pack the soil in the bottom of these tanks. They found they held the water fine. In 1941 two to these tanks were still in use in Bailey County.

What is now Bailey County was one of the hardest hit by the Big Burn which started in the late fall of 1894, in Eastern New Mexico and covered a strip 70 to 100 miles wide all across Bailey County on across Lamb, taking the tall grass which had been saved for winter feed on the Spring Lake Division, also part of the Yellow Houses and nearly all of the Escarbada.

The miracle of the Big Burn was that all the cattle were not killed. The exact count of cattle lost was not known but the fire losses, followed by a hard cold winter, on over crowded range to the north, along with a couple of short calf crops were placed at 4,000 head of the best breeding stock on the range. It was not unusual to see cows chase pieces of wastepaper blown from the trash at Springlake headquarters.

Rumors had it that the fire wasn't an accident, and rustlers began to hit, and fences were found cut. So Col. Boyce asked the Texas Rangers to come to his aid. Fire arms were handed to the cowboys to help protect the interest of the XIT.

The arming of the cowboys brought sorrow to the Farwell Brothers (for whom Farwell, Texas, in Parmer County is named) They were feeling very heavily the responsibility of a business deal that was losing money and not even able to pay the interest monies borrowed in England. They had always been peace loving, religious men. Dwight Moody was a great preacher friend of theirs. They were encouraging former baseball player Billy Sunday to give up baseball and preach the Gospel.

John Farwell wrote Col. Boyce that something had to be done. The XIT was a large outfit, but he didn't like the idea of an armed camp on the XIT.

"A better way might be to take God as a partner in this business, and start practicing the 'Golden Rule,' for without practical religion we have very little left." Farwell said.

Col. Boyce thought it was easy for John Farwell in Chicago to see the easy way to do things in Texas. But after thinking that even an army could not keep an enemy from slipping in and dropping a match, he decided to try the Christian way

An abruptly gun law ended on the XIT.

"Let the nesters turn their cattle in with ours, it will make them our friends," they said.

When a fire cleaned out a small rancher in the south part of Bailey County, Col. Boyce said "Give this man all the hay he needs."

The XIT had transformed the Panhandle and nearly all the cow country, now the XIT, itself was transformed. XIT had fewer fires, than anytime since its beginning. All of them were accidental, very few stock were reported stolen and a friendliness and helpfulness prevailed and was working better than the previous rough-shod arrogance.

The memory of the Big Burn and how hard they'd worked and how long they'd gone without sleep was still fresh in their minds. when the boys at Spring Lake begged the good natured foreman Mac Huffman to give them a dance. Huffman, knew the Farwells to be religious, so he said ask Col. Boyce. Boyce couldn't refuse that small a favor — so he said, "Sure, and invite the neighbors."

Each one had an idea to make the dance a success, but the main thing is "We gotta' have girls — PLENTY OF GIRLS."

The cowboys went in every direction, stopping at every settlement, inviting everyone, especially girls within traveling distance of Spring Lake. They hired a band called "The Fiddling Four" One fiddle, one guitar, one mandolin and one banjo. By good sun up on the Big Day, hacks, buggies, wagons and men and women on horse-back headed into Spring Lake. Dancing, eating and drinking coffee ("No likker allowed") A little sparking continued all day and night and the second day and night till three in the morning. Charlie Lea, the cook, said he'd put out grub to 212, and that was the start of the social gatherings on the XIT. Another kind of flame on the prairie.

LEASING

Cattle prices dropped and the northern cattle wer e preferred over Texas range cattle. Even losing money on each beef sold did not lessen the faith that John Farwell and A. Taylor had in the great XIT. But grasping at anything to pull out of the red and pay off some of the English creditors and stay off receivership at least temporially, they decided to lease some range in South Dakota and trailed a herd of 15,000 — 2, 3, and 4 year old steers to the new pasture.

Every move seemed to lose money. Texas steers were a drag on the market. A last push came when Farwell and George Findlay bought a small headquarters place, 60 miles north of Miles City, Montana and leased 2,000,-

PRESS ABBOTT AND BOB DUKE OF THE XIT — The XIT Springlake division foreman and later foreman of it's predecessor the Muleshoe Ranch, Abbott, left, and Bob Duke, the last general manager to run cattle on the XIT Ranch, show off a picture of a white-face short-horn bull, a result of the XIT's importation of cattle to add to the bloodlines of the XIT cattle in 1890's. (Photo courtesy Mrs. Glenn Dunn, Journal Engraving)

The rounding up of 10,000 two to four-year old steers started at Spring Lake and Bailey County, going from Yellow Houses north to Buffalo Springs. They had trouble crossing the Canadian River. It was Col. Boyce, whose 20 years of cattle handling came to the rescue, as he led in pushing the first few steers into the water, then he reminded the cowboys to remember what to do, when they came to the North Platt and the Yellowstone Rivers. The route was on government land and as the herds just eased along, they gained weight an dtrailing was cheaper than shipping by rail.

Two years of almost free range and good quality beef just wasn't enough to pay the bills. There were all kinds of troubles —ticks and cow itch, politics and drought. The people holding bonds, long past due, in England wanted their money.

XIT SALE

In 1901 John Farwell knew the only way to save face and escape going into receivership was to sell some of the land, not small piots, but large ranch size ones. Col. Boyce said one of the problems was that the XIT Ranch was too big for efficiency. There was just too much room for trouble to hit, and he believed it'd be best to sell, but to give the Englishmen who held the morgages a chance to buy first. The reply was "not interested in the Ranch, just the money due us."

The Yellow Houses was the first to go, George W. Littlefield bought 236,000 acres at $2.50 an acre from the famous XIT Ranch Capital Syndicate Land.

1939

COLD REFRIGERATOR GETS RED HOT

About 5:30 Tuesday morning occupants of the Will Harper home were aroused from sleep by the acrid smell of smoke. Making a prompt investigation they found their refrigerator red hot from a short circuit.

A neighbor was promptly notified, and coming to their assistance, the smoking refrigerator was moved out onto the back porch, and the smoldering fire put out.

August 4, 1934

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Griffiths made a business trip to Fort Sumner, N. M., Monday to bring back some fruit.

Prairie Fires Lighted Skies At Night Time

By MRS. E. H. BUHRMAN

My husband, two sons and I moved to what is now Bailey County in the fall of 1908 at a time when this was a vast prairie land with white face cattle grazing the plains.

The wind blew hard and long but there was not so much dust to fly in the air until settlers began plowing up the ground. Prairie fires were quite a sight to see as they lighted the skies at night.

Covered wagons passed by our house and many of them stopped to camp in our yard. Our neighbors were few but in those days people needed and depended on each other. We enjoyed, loved and appreciated every one of them.

Our home was 25 miles from a railroad; a grocery store was at Hurley where we bought groceries but for our other supplies we had to go to either Farwell or Bovina. This, as I said, was 25 miles and quite a distance for a team of horses to travel, many times it was necessary to go one day and return the next. Our mail was brought in from Bovina.

Our third son was born July 20, 1909. He was the second boy to be born in Bailey County.

The Coldren Land Co. had built a church at Hurley and we attended church there until one was organized in our community. We used part of the YL Ranch bunk house to meet in for some time.

1910 WELL

The first years were dry and our crops did not make much, so in 1910 we put down an irrigation well. It produced 900 gallons of water per minute, was a 25 foot well pit type.

A 25 HP Fairbanks Morse hothead motor was used. This was the first well of this size in this part of the country. Land sellers brought prospective buyers out to show them the well, as it was also the first to be used commercially.

(Editor's Note: Mrs. Buhrman is reported to have commented to the effect the millionaires were quite a rarity in those days, but several came to see her husband's first well on their place. Among them was "the" Mr. Dempster of Nebraska who not only commented on the good taste of the progressive type of man, Buhrman was in his irrigation project, and also of the type windmill used.(Naturally, the windmill was a Dempster which except for the wooden "deck" at the top of the tower, was almost entirely made of iron and steel.)

With the irrigation water we were able to raise grains, potatoes, onions and alfalfa. Our land was good and with this aid we grew fine crops.

After being here a few years several children were nearing school age so the need of a school arose. A house was bought and moved on our farm in 1912 for our first school building. This school was named Liberty School, commonly referred to as the Buhrman school, and eight pupils attended. At that time a school could be established wherever there was at least seven pupils to enrol, so several small schools were placed at distances , we would now consider close together.

One of these schools by the name of YL was about four miles southeast of the Liberty school, and in 1918 these two schools were moved together at a center location. Two teachers were hired and the school went by the Liberty name. This location is where the YL Methodist Church is now.

During this time Muleshoe also had been established and population in our community continued to grow, as more people moved to this area by 1924 the YL - Liberty School building was again too small. A two story brick building was built and teachers were increased from two to four. Our old building was moved to Muleshoe and used for a number of years as a postoffice. The building is still in the east part of the town.

In 1925 five students had passed all the required subjects and Liberty school had its first high school graduating class. Eight classes graduated from the school, the last one in 1933. The convenience of school buses was added in 1931. In the fall of 1933 the junior and senior classes were sent to the Muleshoe school, all the high school students were sent in 1935 and finally in 1947 YL -Liberty School was consolidated with Muleshoe. The YL Methodist Church bought the building, remodeled it and are still having church there.

I have lived on the same farm for 55 years, been a widow since 1928, have eight children, 15 grandchildren and 10 great grandchildren; can say I have enjoyed watching this country grow and progress but I have no desire to pioneer another country.

SHOP MULESHOE FIRST

Church of Christ Started in 1930

A few members of the Church of Christ began meeting in Muleshoe in 1930. There were eight members who began this work, Mrs. Nettie Lambert, who lives on South First Street was included in the list of the first members. They met in various places until 1934 when a frame building was constructed. In 1948 a brick building was completed. Soon outgrowing that building the present auditorium seating 535 was erected. The old auditorium was converted to classrooms and is still being used.

These ministers have preached for the church: Shelby Sanders, S. H. Biggerstaff, John L. Norris, Richard Donley, T. M. Carney, S. A. Ribble, Ebb Randol, W. R. Tittle, and Robert M. Grigg. At the present time D. L. Thompson is their local evangelist.

For the past fourteen years this local church has supported Juan Alvarado in Fco. I. Malera, Coahuila, Mexico — some tewnty miles from Torreon. Recently, two elders (Luther Hall, Paul Scott) and one deacon (Joe Smallwood) and the local minister, D. L. Thompson flew down to Torreon and visited this mission group.

Since May 1957 the church here has also helped support the work in Aarhus, Denmark. Other churches have assisted in making this work possible.

For several years the church here has conducted a weekly radio program. In addition to that this church regularly contributes to orphan homes.

At the present construction is under way on a new home for the local preacher — location will be at corner of 17th Street and Avenue C.

They anticipate construction of a new educational building in the near future.

1935

LOYD STEPHENS' FETED

Thursday evening of last week a group of about 50 friends of Mr. and Mrs. Loyd Stephens met at their home northeast of Muleshoe and gave them a surprise wedding shower and charivari.

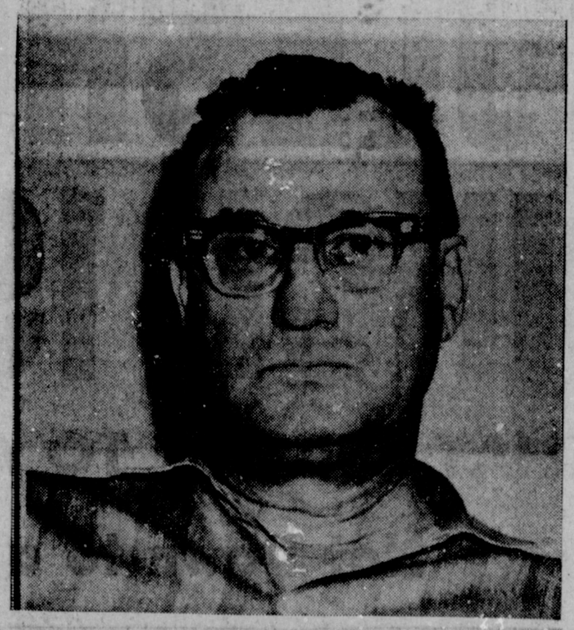
A number of various out-door games were played and enjoyed by all.

The honoree received many lovely gifts, including a full set of dishes.

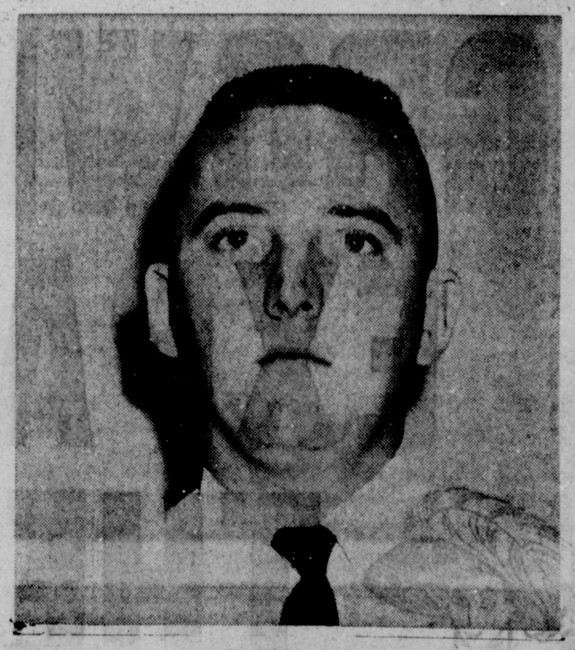
Delicious refreshments of cake, cookies, and fruit were served.

FRAN POWERS
Clerk - Typist

WE ARE PROGRESSING WITH THE MULESHOE AREA. WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO CONTINUED GROWTH AND EXPANSION FOR OR AREA.



W. B. LE VEQUE
Muleshoe Office Manager



BO BRYANT
Assistant Manager

PLAINVIEW PRODUCTION CREDIT ASS'N HAS LOANED OVER $248,000,000 IN 29 YEARS OF OPERATION

IN 1934 WE LOANED $195,000.00

IN 1962 $41,193,000.00

Plainview Production Credit Ass'n.

MULESHOE, TEXAS

To The Plodding Pioneer A Salute For Progress

By VERA ENGELKING

If we could turn back the wheels of time and listen to the howl of the coyote, hear the wind whistling over the prairie, and watch the Longhorn cattle grazing peacefully, these would be realities of yesteryears, but instead we can only reminisce.

My family came to Bailey County from Iowa in 1918 to make their home on land of the old YL headquarters, which the community is named after, and a somewhat new and different life was a part of the pioneering.

Muleshoe then consisted of a general mercantile store and post office combination, a bank, depot, elevator, garage, Magnolia Petroleum wholesale plant, a school used also for church, a hotel, and a few people. There also was a meager means of communication, a telephone system maintained by the people of the community with the switchboard in a Muleshoe home.

It must be remembered that the progress of Muleshoe is due to water for irrigation which attracted people to agriculture, for without ample water the county could not have become the farming area which it now is and might still have been ranching.

The Coldren Land Company helped develop the county by its excursion trips into the area. The company maintained their office at the bunk house of the YL ranch and my mother Mrs. Celia Matthiesen, wife of the late William S. F. (Bill) Matthiesen who was elected the first county commissioner for precinct number 1, did the cooking for the company's men after we came to the area.

Each year more new faces were seen and more sodbroken. Some of the people became discouraged and left to return later, and some never to return; because times were hard and the pioneers had to keep fighting from the botton rung toward the top for progress and advancement.

The first irrigation wells were pulled by one-cylinder Dempsters and sometimes brought discouragement to the deisel hot ball and pit pump farmers. Each spring to start the irrigating it was necessary that the farmers not having Dempsters go down the ladder into the pits and wrap the pulleys to keep the belts on until water was drawn to pump level. They were always accompanied by a few waterdogs which made the work move a little faster. Always some improvement to raise the morale of the farmers and to make the great change over to the present on top of the ground pumps was necessary.

My father shipped a Rumley tractor, plow and threshing machine down from Iowa. With these he did custom sod breaking and also threshedsmall grains such as sudan and a variety of sorghum grains.

Some farmers headed the milo and then threshed it, others preferred to sell it in the head. Of ccurse, there were always Jack, Jim and Pete, the mules and horses, to be fed and they consumed considerable as farming was done by them pulling the different implements while more and more tractors came into use and took their place until now when the most modern machinery is used to harvest.

OWN ENTERTAINMENT

The people of the community made their own entertainment, such as dancing, school and church socials, and the never to be forgotten singings; they never lost faith with God to carry them through.

The fourth of July usually was an area affair with such events as a picnic, baseball games, and rodeos which were enjoyed very much by everyone.

Then the trails turned to the laid-out roads and advanced as the need came until now the black topping is in the farm areas. Also, as the county became more populated, came the need for bigger and better schools. The one and two-room schools were deserted or torn down and some became the community centers of today, until now we have the consolidated school system.

In 1924 Bailey County saw the need for a new court house and the need became a reality with the construction of the building which is still being used for that purpose. My father was elected as commissioner for precinct number 1 in 1920 and served the county for ten years.

The late R. L. Brown, local realtor and one time mayor of Muleshoe, was the "father" of cotton ginning in this area and cotton really began to be grown. Some had been grown previously but had to be hauled to distant gins. The first gin was built in 1923 and the first bale ginned for R.G. Fort.

All the time new businesses were springing up and when the mail was delivered on the routes for the first time in 1925 it was a real joy. Before then all the people had to ride or drive to town for their mail and provisions. The first carrier on route one was George Dodsen who was replaced by Gil Wollard who carried the mail until his retirement. Through mud and snow they continuously brought the mail, though it be joy or sorrow, and they continue to bring it.

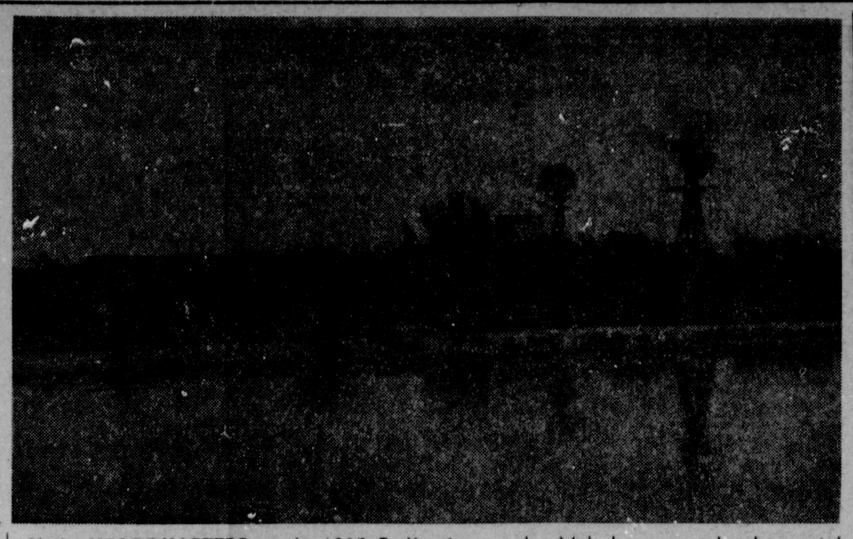
Then finally came a country doctor by the name of Dr. Matthews who since has passed on with his job well done. Before Dr. Matthews came doctors had to come from Farwell or Clovis. Now through advancement we have two hospitals and several doctors.

Finally through Levi Pressley, an attorney, Muleshoe, Bailey County and the area had its own newspaper, "The Bailey County Bugle."

All the time new businesses were being established and finally a theatre, a new entertainment, first the silent pictures and talkies and on and on until WOAG in Amarillo brought radio into the area which provided more and more of the happenings.

The old kerosene lamps started fading from use as lighting and more people purchased Delco systems and wind chargers until the REA brought the reality of the modern day and back again came telephones, with electric lights and our modern day television.

All this progress came about by the pioneers plodding away until now those of who remain look back at the reality which has come true. For myself, who grew up along with the county and surrounding area, I want to keep looking forward to a better future and to the younger generation. How fortunate they are to have all the granduer and splendor. They must remember the credit due the pioneers.



Y. L. HEADQUARTERS — In 1905 E. K. Warren bought 40,000 acres of land which is known still as the Y. L. ranch land. This is the headquarter's house as shown in an old photograph from Steven A. Coldren's personal album which he took "up East" to show prospective investor-settlers during early Muleshoe-area developmental days. The large barn, northeast of Muleshoe and east of the Y.L. church, is the only building still standing on the original ranch headquarters.

(Photo courtesy of Mrs. Jennie Panter, Journal Engraving)

YL RANCH BUNKHOUSE — In the 1920's this bunkhouse and the headquarters of the YL ranch served as a show place for "prospects looking for land". Much of the land on this ranch in the northeastern section of Bailey County was fertile and was sold for farms. Here Mr. and Mrs. Bill Matthiesen show an unidentified lady around, with the ranch bunkhouse shown in the background.

(Photo Courtesy Mrs. Vera Engelking, Journal Engraving)

Many Windmills Conquered By Early Settler

The difference between the late Andy Hicks of Muleshoe and Don Quixote of fiction was Quixote never conquered his windmills, Hicks did and along with other pioneers of this area proved that determined men stay.

Hicks was considered an absolute authority on windmills. For more than a decade he was the windmill repairman on the 46,000 acre Muleshoe ranch which was spotted with some 40 windmills. Later he was foreman of the ranch; headquarters of which were located about three miles southwest of Muleshoe.

A native of Alabama, Hicks came to Texas in 1886 to satisfy his urge to work on ranches. He was on The Spade when Frank Norfleet, now retired and living in Hale Center, was foreman. He "milled" for a short while on The Yellow House and finally settled on "U—" the original old Muleshoe headquarters.

Andy Hicks worked the windmill string, living in a camp wagon and tent, sleeping where night caught him and eating when he became hungry.

The ranch didn't favor any one make of windmill which made each repair job a little different and doubly aggravating when a half-dozen windmills broke down and none of the parts were interchangeable.

In an interview in 1931 with a newspaper woman Hicks recalled his favorite span of horses which he used to pull his camping rig and windmill rods. "They were better help than most men, with a "ho" or "whoa" they knew when to hold the line tight, take it on, or quit," he stated.

"But you knowwhat," he asked, "that was just as smart as those mules ever got. I never could get them to pick up the ropes and bring them back to me. Beth and Jude were my favorite mules. Sometimes I had to fill in around tanks to keep the water from overflowing and ruining a well. Those rascals got on to how it worked and they would jump over the water pipe like rabbits as we went around with the fresno and dumped dirt."

When a man traveled alone in those days he either learned to cook or he starved. Hicks cooked sustantial food, beans, sowbelly, potatoes and biscuits. He was very proud of his sour dough biscuits.

"I made my own starter with warm water and flour, no yeast, just water and flour," he related during the interview. "In warm weather I set the dough so it would work and then I was careful to keep it protected in cold weather so it wouldn't die. I used a two-gallon stone jar and threw back a chunk of dough from every bread making and added warm water."

Hicks stated more than 30 years ago, "I keep trying to made a starter, just like I used to do and I can't even get a bubble. I believe it's because the flour we have now isn't natural like it was then."

MARRIED A JESKO

He and Miss Celia Jesko of Bovina were married in 1924. Mrs. Hick's father Stephen Jesko moved to the Bovina area in 1908. He was the first and oly Catholic in the area at that time. He and his family came to theUnited States from what was then Alsace Lorraine and settled near Michigan City, Ind. He was married to the former Martha Dreyer who came from Poland. Seven children were born to the Jeskos in Indiana and two were born after they moved to Texas.

The Jesko family came on train to Friona, and Celia Jesko Hicks remembers that there was nothing in this part of the country except the Mashed O Ranch and Bovina shipping center — "that was it back in 1908."

When Jesko first came to Texas he purchased 160 acres of land, and when he died at age 65 he had 1,120 acres. At one time the Jesko family had 11 sections of land under lease,with all of the sons helping with the farm work.

Celia and the late Andy Hicks are ther parents of Jack, their oldest son, who was followed by the twins Alice and Alfred and then Ethel Maye. Both girls are registered nurses and they boys are stock farmers. Jack moved from Beulah, Colo., to Muleshoe June 1st, Alfred lives in Muleshoe. Jack is living at the Muleshoe Ranch headquarters house.

This pioneer family lived at the Muleshoe Ranch some 33 years, until 1954 when the Warren estate sold the ranch and Andy Hicks bought his own place two miles west of Muleshoe where Mrs. Hicks continues to live since the death of her husband on December 29, 1961.

Mr. and Mrs. Hicks were instrumental in helpin g establish the Catholic church in Muleshoe, and Mrs. Hicks is still an active parishioner.

Former Cowboy Writes Poetry Of Early Days

R. E. Lutrell and his wife, the former Artie M. Phillips, came to Bailey County in 1923. Lutrell worked as a cowboy for many of the area ranches and was a close friend to W. O. Laurence, cowboy of the Janes Ranch.

When Laurence died several years ago, Mrs. Laurence gave Lutrell one of his prize possessions — a picture of the Janes Brother's Camp, 1906. He also collects relics and artifacts, as well as horse figurines; Mrs. Lutrell has a collection of bells of all types from all over the world.

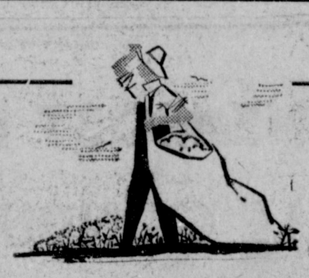
The couple lived in Vernon prior to coming to West Texas. Her grandmother was a cousin to Cynthia Ann Parker, and Mrs. Lutrell used to see Chief Quanah "crossing the river" near Vernon often. She knew him as well as her other "relatives". However, the Lutrells feel Muleshoe is home — though they love the Vernon country too.

Lutrell is the author of a poem about early Bailey county days which is published in this edition.

ORIGINAL COURTHOUSE PART OF HARPER HOME

Did you know that the first Bailey County Courthouse was moved to the spot now occupied by the Texas Employment Agency? It was used there for about 30 years, then moved by L. T. McKillip to his daughter's farm. He built her a home out of the building. A part of the original court house is part of the home now owned by W. F. Harper, some 6½ miles NE of Muleshoe.

SHOP MULESHOE FIRST!!

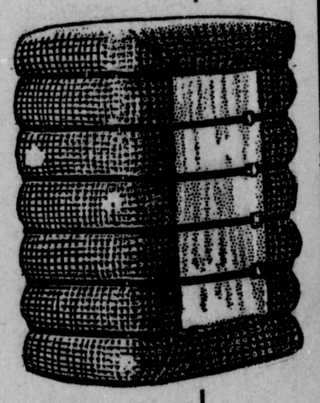


from the past to the present.....

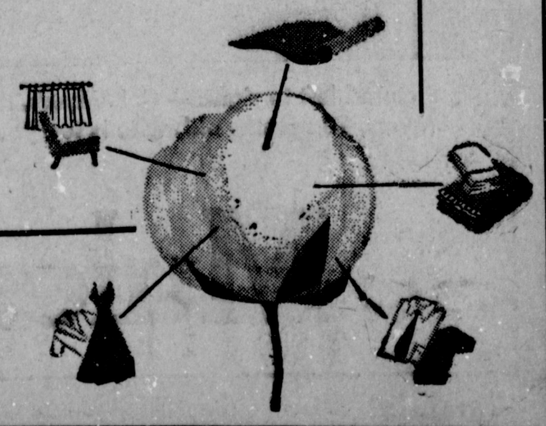
from the bloom to the finished product.....

COTTON

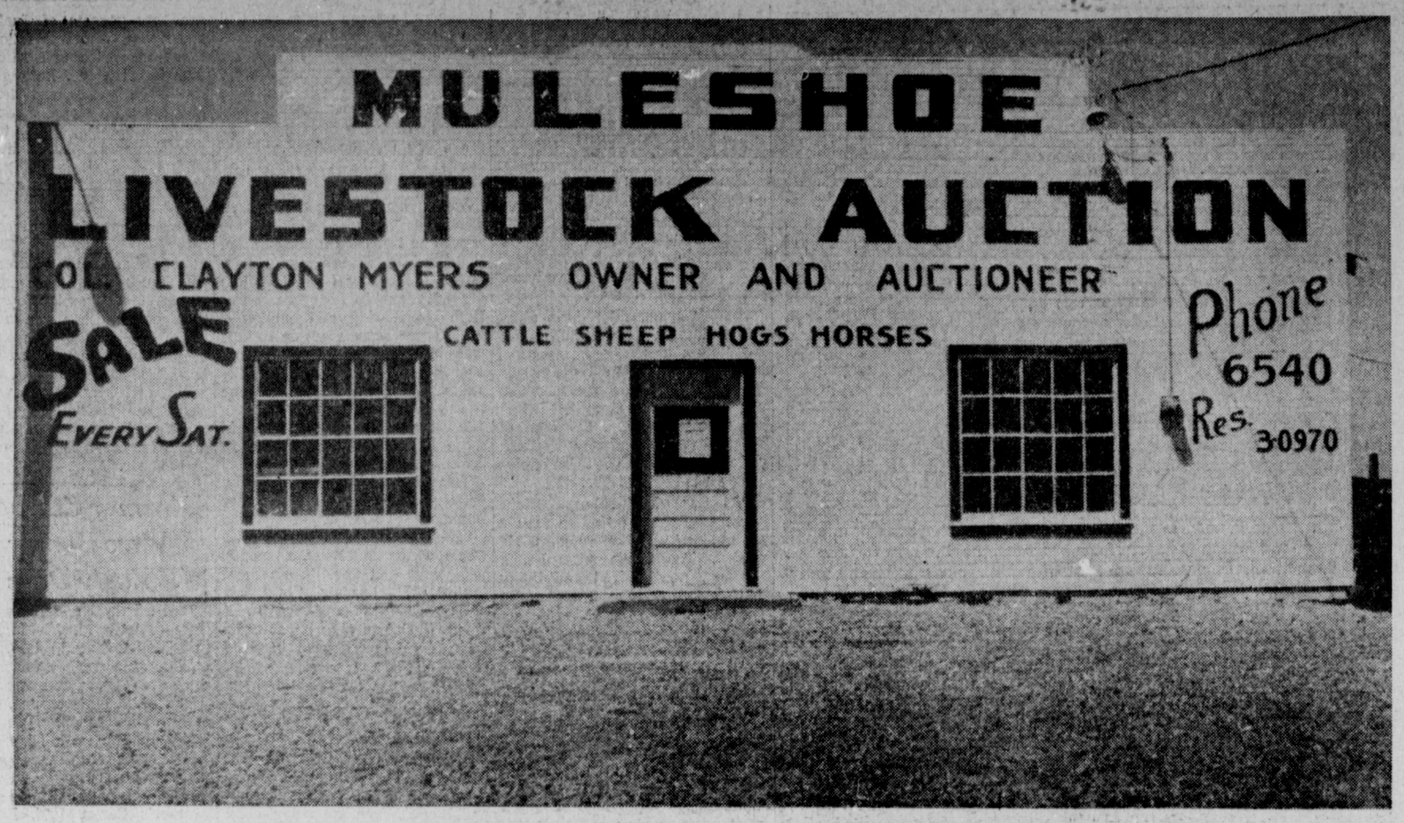
HAS BEEN A MAJOR FACTOR TO THE GROWTH OF THE MULESHOE AREA



It has been a pleasure being a part of the growth and progress made possible by the successful cotton farmers in our area.



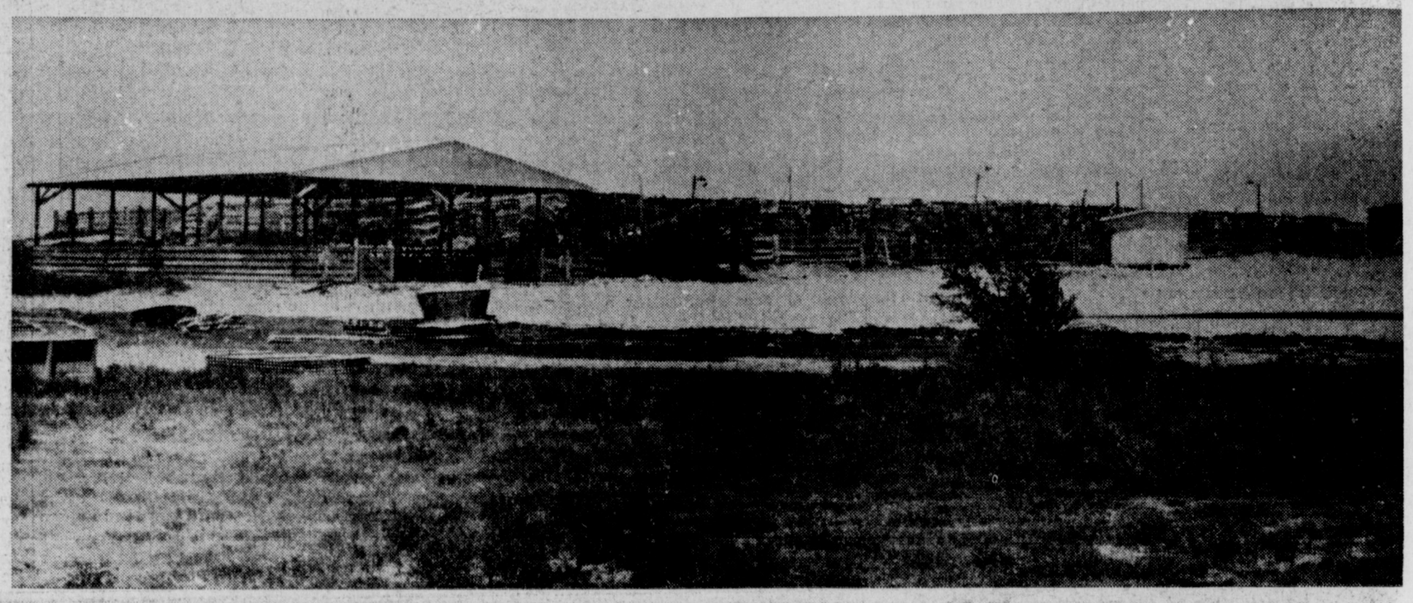
NICKELS GINNING CO.



SALE BARN LOCATED 1 MILE EAST ON LUBBOCK HWY

WE ARE PROUD TO BE A PART OF THE GROWTH AND PROGRESS OF MULESHOE

APPROXIMATELY 50 HEAD OF CATTLE WERE RUN THROUGH THE RING DURING THE FIRST SALE CONDUCTED BY Col. CLAYTON MYERS IN SEPTEMBER 1954



HOLDING PENS

Pictured left to right: — C. L. Myers, Patsy Myers, Gladys Myers and Clayton Myers. Not pictured is Thurman Myers, 18 months old, who is too young to be employed with his family.

THE MOST RECENT SALE CONDUCTED BY Col. MYERS INCLUDED 314 CATTLE. 316 SHEEP 86 HOGS AND 5 HORSES

OUR ADEQUATE BARN AND RECENTLY ENLARGED HOLDING PENS SHOW OUR FAITH IN THE FUTURE GROWTH AND PROSPERITY OF THE MULESHOE AREA

Muleshoe Livestock Auction

Vision of New Life Brought First Farm Family To Southern Bailey

A vision of a new way of life in a new land must have obsessed Thomas A. Gaddy as he left his home in Dickens County and traveled toward Muleshoe with his wife and two daughters, Lyndell and Frances, to sink the first plow into the land south of the sand in extreme southern Bailey County.

It was Christmas Eve, 1922 when they made their way to the land Gaddy had traded for, located on the Figure T Ranch, right out on the bald prairie. The first year, the land had to be grubbed out before it could be plowed. Gaddy completed the grubbing and got about half of it tilled using a team and a Sulky Rod plow — the untilled portion was planted with a knife plow.

First was trouble with range cattle tromping the field and fences had to be built. The chief crops were cotton and corn which thrived in the newly turned soil. Their next problem was with land agents. The agents were there in droves bringing prospective buyers to their farm to see the crops being raised. Gaddy soon began to notice that the cotton bolls were fast disappearing along the edges of the field and that almost half-way down the field the ears were gone from the corn. He discovered that the land agents were pulling them and giving them to the people to take back home and show as an enticement to them to settle there. Gaddy made a deal with some of the agents, selling them an acre along the edge for sampling purposes and then harvested what they hadn't pulled by gathering time.

Gaddy remembers the excusions operated by agents bringing people here from northern states as prospective buyers. One agent he recalls, bought a plot of land, plowed it and brought sacks of Idaho potatoes with him as he came, buried them in the plowed spot and as he showed people the land, he would scratch in the soil and came up with a fine Idaho potato — trick was that he told them they were grown right there in the native Texas soil. His scheme sold many acres of land, Gaddy said. Some of them with small capital didn't make it and their land was resold.

Mrs. Gaddy had her garden spot near one end of the field and among her vegetables was a squash she was saving to enter in the fair. She went out one day and found her prize missing. Later, she learned that a Muleshoe land agent, R. L. Brown, had pulled the squash, entered it in the fairs in Plainview and Lubbock and won first prize in both fairs. The squash measured 36 inches in length, she said. Years later, she teased Brown about taking her squash and they had lots of fun over it through the years, however, Mrs. Gaddy said, "I was furious at the time."

From his first crop of cotton, Gaddy won the prize $375 for the best cotton, given by the Blackwater State Bank. The cotton judging was done by the County Agent making a hat test. The agent came to the fields and tossed his hat 30 times per field and counted the boles on each stalk his hat landed on. The most boles on the thirty stalks won.

Ranchers didn't want their cattle to water with Gaddy's 16 head of milk cows and told him to keep his gate shut. Gaddy told them that there was no need to shut the gate as he had a big black shepherd dog that knew every cow he had and would let them come through the gate — but never let a range cow inside the fence.

The nearest school was Baileyboro. The Gaddy children were suppose to attend school at Circle Back, but with Baileyboro nearer, they were allowed to go there. Gaddy hired a man to take his daughter to school each day in a Model T. There were no roads and they drove across the range and through "stop gaps". Gaddy said they kept the old car torn up chasing coyotes in it over the pastures on the way toand drom school.

The ranch families and Gaddy asked for a school district and were told by the Board of Education that there was no use to try to utilized the land south of the sand for anything other than ranching and refused to grant the district. They threatened to go to Austin with the request for a school district and a precinct and commissioner, so the local board gave them 71 sections of school land and $5,000 to start. They erected a small building and named the school "Figure T" after the ranch.

Their first teacher was Lois Parker from Hereford who was described as a black-eyed wildcat who never ceased to lash the cowboys with her tongue and eyes every time they crossed her path. She lived with the Gaddy family as no housing was provided for her.

Gaddy was a trustee and a member of the County Board of Education. A. Mr. Elmore was commissioner of the newly established precinct.

Mail came out of Sudan and was brought to Baileyboro by whoever happened to be passing and ly went there for their mail. The Gaddy girls would ride horses to Baileyboro for the mail and it would take them overhalf the day. The men again launched a campaign, this time for a mail route. Before they could have the route, they had to have roads. Commissioner Elmore obtained a grader from precincts north of the sand and they followed the section lines and graded roads.

Next the route had to be maped out and declared. Gaddy plotted the route from Sudan connect with Baileyboro, Goodland, Watson and along routes to best accommodate the people.

The Gaddy home was 15 miles from two ranch houses. They did most of their shopping in Sudan, but when they came to Muleshoe, they drove over what was called "Cake Shack Road" an ungraded, two-track road and had to cross Black Water draw which often had water in it. The last gate they went through was just to the south edge of Muleshoe.

The second years' crop brought enough money to improve their house and as they hauled cotton to Sudan they would bring back a load of lumber. Their truck had no windshield, no cab, and traveled approximately 12 miles per hour.

As they came home from hauling their last bale of cotton, November 18, 1923 a terrific blizard struck that howled for days. Snow drifted, covering everything and it was January 7 before they saw the tips of the baregrass.

When the storm hit, 16 Mashed O cowboys were camped a short distance from the Gaddy home near a dipping vat and the dipping operation had just been completed. They slept in bedrolls on the snow-covered ground and ate in a tent used as a cook shack. They had to remain there for the duration of the spell to try to save what cattle they could. They would ride by day moving and milling the cattle.

Gaddy kept the camp in groceries, driving to Sudan for supplies and they in turn furnished beef for his family.

A cake line was strung from the railroad for miles, stretching acros the prairie to feed the cattle. Everyone available worked, hauling cake from the railroad to the furthermost end of the line.

At night the cowboys often came to the Gaddy home and sang while the girls played the piano and talked and laughed until midnight most of the time. The tales of the wild, wooly cowboys aren't true, say the Gaddys. The cowboys never were heard to speak vile language in their home — they were just good boys — full of life and loving everyminute of it. Even though their days on the range were rough, it didn't take the joy out of thier happy souls!

Both Mr. and Mrs. Gaddy commented that the pioneer years were the most enjoyable in their life. Mrs. Gaddy said she didn't care for a repeat preformance, but it was an adventure and a challenge back then when they, and the country was young.

The couple leased their farm in 1943 and moved to Portales, N. M., where they are presently making their home.

One Of Muleshoe's Oldest Barber Shops Still Open For Business

One of this city's earliest barbers, one who has been here through the years and still remains as one of the leading barber establisments here is J. L. "Lud" Taylor. Fact is, so far as can be determined, he is the only barber remaining who settled here as early as 1921.

Lud came to Muleshoe on Labor Day, September 7, 1921, from Amarillo and bought a small shop from C. L. McKinley, now a resident of San Angelo. The shop he purchased was located where the Ben Franklin Store is at present.

There he went about cutting and trimming of heads of hair, mustaches and beards until 1923 when he erected the building which presently houses the establishment.

Sometime during the year of 1930 Taylor built the building now occupied by Southwestern Public Service, now somewhat remodled, and opened the second barber shop. This was discontinued after about two years of service.

Prior to Southwestern's occupation of the building, Dr. L. T. Green and Dr. D. B. Lancaster opened the first medical clinic in the history of Muleshoe there and occupied the building until Dr. Green erected his hospital on the Morton highway.

In 1932 Taylor bought the Muleshoe Cleaners from M. P. Smith and with the help of his wife, operated this business until 1951.

Taylor, a native of Ozona, Texas, was a graduate of Gail High School as veledictorian under the tutorship of former District Judge E. A. Bills, who served this county for many years.

Miss Doris Gwyn and Taylor married May 29, 1923, the 10th license issued in Bailey County, and born to this union were two children, Geraldine and Carter, Geridine is now Mrs. Cleve I Cobb, Abilene, who is the mother of three children, and their son, Carter, is married and has two children and is making his home in Dallas.

Mrs. Taylor taught school at Circleback in 1922-23 and at Baileyboro during the 1924-25 term. Two of her students she remembers well are Mrs. Rudolph Moraw(Janie Garth) presently residing in the Needmore community and Clark Harvey, a Texas Tech professor.

Local Man Was Smarter Than Huckleberry Finn

Here is a story to chuckle over about Muleshoe in the early days: "Shorty" Duncan, cemetery sexton, was digging a grave at the Muleshoe cemetery one morning. A prominent citizen's funeral was that afternoon.

Two farm hands who were working on the field next to the cemetery leaned over the fence and remarked that where THEY were from, everyone pitched in and helped dig THEIR friend's graves!

Shorty, relishing in their pity for him as the only "friend" of the deceased did not turn them down when they stopped their work in the field and came across to dig that grave for him. Fact is, Shorty kept the regular $25 fee he got for digging the grave, even if he himself really didn't dig it at all!

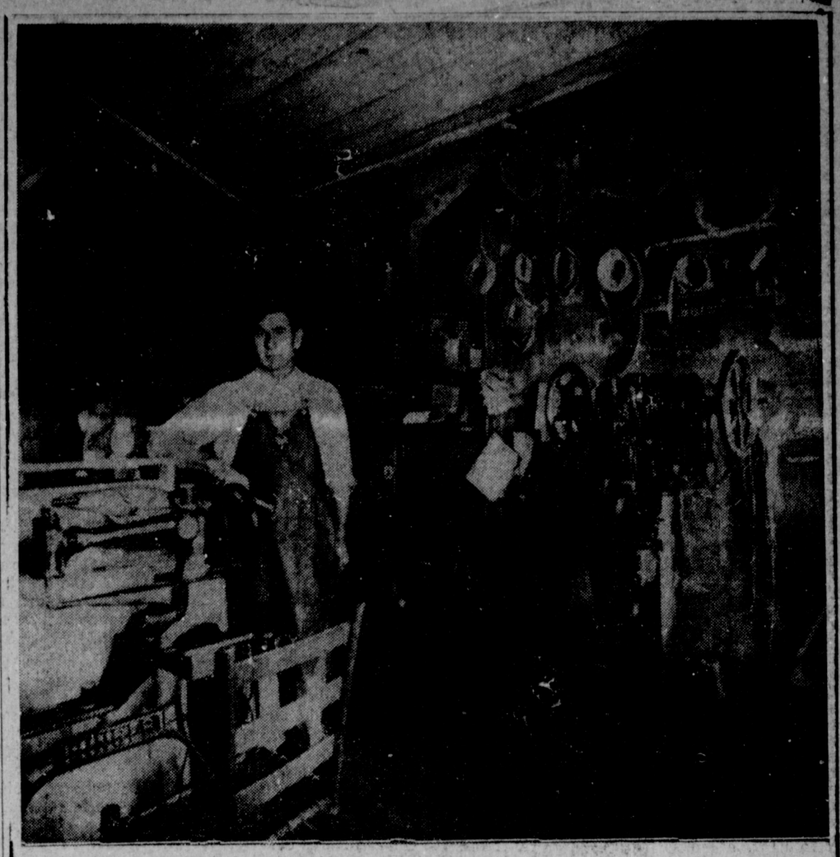
1932 Journal

LOCAL CITIZENS BUY LAND

Vance Wagnon and J. M. McAdams last week each purchased 10 acres of land in the Blackwater Valley through the R. L. Brown agency.

Both buyers expect to soon start improvements on their new acquirements. This land is located in the shallow water section adjoining Muleshoe and will eventually be put under irrigation.

TEXAS is the only state in the Union with a constitutional right to devide itself. (Section 3, Article IV, US Constitution).



SERVING THE MULESHOE AREA FROM 1925 TO 1963

FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF BOOTS AND WESTERN WEAR SEE

ROBINSON BOOT SHOP

127 MAIN PHONE 7219

CHIEF JONES

FOR 17 YEARS WE HAVE SERVED THE MULESHOE AREA AND WATCHED, WITH PRIDE, THE RAPID GROWTH OF OUR TOWN

Feeds — Ralston, Purina, Products

Fertilizer — Grace Anhydrous Ammonia, Olen Mathieson (Ammo-Phos), Caprock (Dry Material)

Seeds — Taylor-Evans (Golden Acres), Northrup King, Richardson

We are happy to be a part of Muleshoe's 50th Anniversary Celebration

JONES FARM STORE

MULESHOE

First Commissioners Received Too Much Pay

By JOHNNY McMURTRY

In the fall of 1915 I was working with the roundup wagon for the Matador Land and Cattle Co. I had been with those wagons several years and was having a lot of fun but wasn't making much money. My brother Roy had a leased ranch out on the high plains between the Tule Canyon and the main canyon on Red River. So I left the roundup wagon and came up on the plains and bought an interest with Roy.

We had about 1,000 cattle, bought a section of land and made some money there. Ranching was not very satisfactory; fences were all field fences; gates were always down with our cattle trespassing on some of those farmers' land, so when we got a chance to sell the land and the lease at a nice profit, we sold out.

In the spring of 1917 we came to Bailey County and bought 1,200 cattle and a lease on the 69 Ranch from F. W. Jersig. The headquarters was just south of the sandhills on what is now the farm operated by Horton Griffin.

Muleshoe was a very small place then, had a large frame hotel, a good garage, two stores, a bank, a lumber yard, and a Magnolia oil station. There were only 176 voters in the county, I forgot to mention a small church.

There were irrigated farms in the Blackwater Valley, around YL, Hurley and West Camp. There were only six houses in the county south of the sandhills. Those irrigation farmers raised anything they wanted to. There wasn't a cotton gin anywhere near so they didn't raise cotton. Cantaloupes were easily raised but not so easily marketed as they had to be shipped a long way. Everyone had small patches of alfalfa; it could be raised as easily then as now but demand for it was limited. Sorghum grains were the principal crops. They could hand head that, dry it out, take it to town and load it on box cars, or threash it and load it on cars. Those farmers didn't make too much money then but they were the staying kind and all that are still alive are still on their farms.

FEW SCHOOLS

There were only two or three schools in Bailey county then. School was held in the little church and there was a school house at Old Hurley near the old cemetery. I believe there was some kind of a school in the West Camp community but I am not sure. Bailey County was not organized then and the little school house at Hurley was where we all had to register for the draft in World War I; I remember cowboys passed our 69 camp all day and far into the night on registration day. Times were pretty hard those war years and the town didn't grow much. It also was very dry those two years.

After we got the war behind us Muleshoe began to grow. I liked ranching here but Roy's family lived in Tulia and he didn't like it so well. In August of 1917 Roy and I bought 5,120 acres of land from the Archer Brothers. It had a better house on it than we were living in so we moved our headquarters during Christmas week of that year.

SNOW 18 INCHES

The winter of 1918 and 1919 was very bad, started in right after the Armistice was signed and December 22 we had 18 inches of snow that stayed on 8 weeks. We had leased some more country, had about 1,700 cattle of our own and were wintering about that many for other people. Fortunately, I had just unloaded three cars of cake just before the big snow fell. I saved all of our cattle but that snow was a disaster to a lot of small ranchemen. Some of them lost all the cattle they had.

We had to haul all of our freight with mule teams, unload the cake at Mill Switch, which is half way between Muleshoe and Sudan. This switch is in the deep sand and it took four good mules to pull 40 to 50 sacks of cake; help was scarce and I was always short handed. I remember once I had 80 sacks of cake left in a car and only had halfday let to get it out. I didn't have any help so I took a six mule team and the feed wagon and moved that cake myself.I loaded 60 sacks on the bigwagon, and a small team of mules that were usually smart brought the rest and followed me with the feed wagon.

After the war ended and the snow melted, we had good rains all year.

Bailey County was organized. I thought organizing was a mistake and the year before the ranchmen got a restraining order that delayed organizing for a year. William Wilterding was appointed judge; H. A. Douglass, sheriff; C. C.Mardis, clerk and Edd Buhman, T. L. Snyder, E. C. Dotson and I were the commissioners. We met once a month and drew $4 per day. We soon felt the need for a county attorney and since no attorney lived in the county we hired A. B. Crane from Farwell. First thing he did was tell us we were drawing too much salary, that the law only allowed us to draw $3, so we had to cut our wages to $3 per day which was $3 per month. I served five years at $3 per month. When I retired the county was out of debt; it won't ever be again. We held court in the back of the Blackwater Valley State Bank; that was the smallest court room I ever saw but we made it do.

Jess Elrod built an elevator, operated it awhile and sold it to Ray Griffiths who is still operating it. That elevator did a lot for Muleshoe. E. R. Warren and Son put up money for a cotton gin, R. L. Brown operated the gin and Br. Fort brought in the first bale. Drug stores, filing stations, and other places of business have continued to go up and now we have a modern growing little city. A. B. Presley published the first news paper in the county.

Muleshoe has always had some pretty good boosters and foremost among them was Mrs. Beulah Carles. She was postmistress for many years, held the post office in two or three different places, finally securing the old M. P. Smith store building. She, her husband and two daughters lived in part of the building and used the rest for the post office. She made friends with everyone and was very accomodating.

I had arthritis very badly for 25 years, really wasn't able to work but I did. I recall that on December 24, 1933, I dehorned cows all day and was late getting to town; I was staying in town that winter. I was riding a silly little horse, he wan't worth killtime but I had to ride him anyway. After making a lon gride or working hard I couldn't walk without crutches so I carried them in a Winchester scabbard tied on my saddle. I didn't expect any mail and I don't think I would have gotten down if I had known that I had but Mrs. Carles had put the mail up and knew that I had a small package. I don't recall what it was and am sure it wasn't much but it was a Christmas package from my mother who was a very old lady then.

There wasn't a building south of the post office and Mrs. Carles could see me coming for over a mile. When I got near I saw her come out of the back door go around to the front, unlock the door, go in and get my package and hand it to me on my horse. In looking back over my misspent life, I consider that as the nicest thing anyone has ever done for me. Mrs. Calres would have done that for anyone, I haven't seen Mrs. Carles in two years and have no idea where she is; it matters little, I will never forget her.

I have been operating the Janes Ranch in connection with mine for 23 years and I have been living at the Janes Home place for 19 years.

EARLY DAY TEACHERS — During the school term of 1929-30 the following were some of the teachers in Muleshoe School: Mrs. A. E. Lewis, the former Miss Mickey Beaty; Mrs. John Jenkins, Mrs. H. Jay Wyer, Miss Lucile Beaty, (deceased), Mrs. Fred Boone, and Fred Boone, (deceased). (Photo Courtesy Mrs. Ottice Wyer, Journal Engraving)

Cook Rode Range Here Early in 1900

(Editor's note: The following story is a very brief sketch of the 63 years W. M. Cook has spent in this vicinity as told to a Journal reporter.)

The year was 1900 when I came to this country and took a job as a cow poke on the ranch west of what is now Muleshoe. There was no Muleshoe then, now Progress, "Blocher Town," as I call it, nor was there a railroad or anything else hereabout — just a ranch house now and then, plenty of rattlesnakes and coyotes and lots of hard work.

My pay was $35 a month and the roof over we cowboy's heads was the sky. We slept where night found us with saddle blanket for a bed and saddle for a pillow and if we didn't go to bed with a rattler, wegot up with one. We carried dried beef, beans, and just what ever was there at headquarters to eat, when someone rode in to get supplies. We cooked at night on a camp fire. Other campfires could be seen over the countryside after night and many times the men would ride to another camp to visit awhile.

Saw many a stampede in my life. Many nights if night guards failed to spot a coyote getting a small calf, the mama cow did and she always took off after the rascal and then the whole herd was soon on the move.

Winters back then were tough, not mild like they are now, It would blow and snow for days and the cattle would drift and it was extremely difficult to 'hold herd' after we finally got them rounded up.

After four years, I got tired of sleeping with snakes and quit. When down below Lubbock where the railroad was being built and went to work for $1.50 per day with board and a place to sleep.

I stayed with the railroad for three years and all the time, I kept wondering why they were building them crooked. Seemed to me they made a crook when it was just as easy to have run it straight. Maybe they had a reason, but I still wonder if they had been watching snakes, too.

By the time I quit the railroad, things had started to build some and I started carpentering. In 1915, I went back to Dawson County and married Lela Jones. We came back to "Blocher Town" and built a house on lots I had bought from Blocher in 1906.

We have eight children, two who live in Muleshoe, 17 grandchildren and 10 great grandchildren. Still drive a 1938 Chevrolet which don't have a knock about it, Cook said.

Cook said he was picture shy and didn't have but one early day picture and that was of a rattlesnake he shook out ot his bed one morning. It had 13 rattlers and a button.

Since Cook came back with his wife in 1915 he has spent his life as a carpenter and has done some farming.

They are still residents of Progress.

February, 1939

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Wiedebush visited friends in Littlefield Sunday afternoon.

Taxes Were Cheap Back in 1908; This One Totaled Only $5.48

By MRS. W. H. (BILL) KISTLER

Being among the first pioneers, my husband came to Bailey County in December, 1908, from Topeka, Kansas, and built a house on the land he had bought near Old Hurley. In January, 1909, I came with our children by train.

Our household goods, farming equipment, and livestock were shipped to Bovina, Parmer County, the nearest railroad point.

Old Hurley was the only town in Bailey County at that time. All official business was transacted at Dimmitt, the county seat of Castro County. A long two-day journey with horse and buggy was necessary to pay taxes, etc.

I have in my possession our first tax receipt in the amount of $5.48 for State, County and School tax on personal property and one-quarter section of land. The receipt is dated "for the year 1909." After purchasing another quarter section in 1911 our total tax was $7.43.

There were about 42 families around Old Hurley in northern Bailey county who came during the years 1907 and 1908. The families were of the following: John Kropff, Joshua Blocher, John Boyles, Lee Snyder, Jim Snyder, John Metsker, Jess Metsker, Ott Metsker, Emil Wellsandt, Louie Wellsandt, John Wilterding, Will Wilterding, A. C. Gaede, Frank Peron, Ernest and Millie Kurts, E. H. Buhrman, Harry Bricker, Ralph Bricker, Jesse Lindsay, Robert Canfield, a Mr. Kelly, Clarence Milligan, W. W. Kelly, Everett Barnhill, Wesley Miles, W. W. (Willy) Burns, a Mrs. Burns, J. H. Barger, Bert Hubler, Noah Scherk, a Mr. Hutchinson, Herb Scherer, Dorothy Osborne, Dolph Holland, C. C. Mardis, a Mr. Fairbrush, Harry Johnson, Clyde Johnson, John Sainer, Frank Hibbard and Wood Foster.

There was a postoffice in Old Hurley but all mail came to Bovina by train and was brought by carrier to Hurley twice a week at first, later, more often. The first carrier was Joshua Blocher with his pony and cart, then later Mrs. Ed Brunk drove a horse and buggy for the trip.

One day on her way back to Hurley, Mrs. Brunk stopped to open a gate, drove through, closed it and then found her horse had gone on in the pasture land and let her to walk about ten miles to the next gate. When she got to the gate, after walking those ten miles, she found her horse, patiently waiting there. There were no houses between the two gates.

Mr. Kistler served as a trustee in the Old Hurley School District until it consolidated with the Muleshoe Independent School District. He continued on the Muleshoe School Board until 1924.

My husband and three other men, Jesse Elrod, G. P. Kuykendall and Joshua Blocher, were sent to Austin several times on business connected with the location of a county seat for Bailey County. The townsite contest was between Muleshoe and (New) Hurley.

There were four children in our family, Merle, Gene and Ethel who attended school at Old Hurley. Beulah, who was born after we moved to Bailey County, went to Muleshoe to school after the consolidation.

Gene was a member of the first graduating class from Muleshoe High School in 1923. He drove the school bus his last year in high school. That year, 1923, was a "snowy winter". His father would come with a mule team to pull his son and the school bus out. The bus would get stuck in the mud too, for there were no paved roads in those days.

Ethel attended Teacher's College at Canyon and was an English teacher for four years, the last two years she taught in Muleshoe High School. She married J. D. Thomas, a Muleshoe lawyer and later Parmer County attorney, who delivered the oration at the laying of the cornerstone of the present Bailey County Courthouse in 1924.

My husband passed away in 1959.

ONION KING OF 1925

Bill Matthiesen, the Onion King, of the Blackwater Valley announced in the March 13, 1925 Journal that he would plant 20 acres of Denia onions. He also reported that his head lettuce and spinach were already coming up.

On his farm of 320 acres, they used two large pump plants to flood the entire farm. Alfalfa, holstein cattle and red hogs were found in bunches on this farm reports the Journal.

BASEBALL RALLEY HELD

MARCH 19, 1925

The local baseball fans met at the Courthouse for the purpose of organizing a baseball team on March 19, 1925. — The Journal, 1925.

CONGRATULATIONS MULESHOE

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Irrigation Used 50-Plus Years In Bailey County

By 1939 in the Blackwater Valley surrounding Muleshoe the great expanse of underground water had been tapped by approximately 200 irrigation wells which lifted the water from 500 to 2,000 gallons per minute.

Through irrigation the farmers began turning to truck crops, sugar beets, and fruits as new sources of income. At that time those crops found a ready market from 20 to 400 miles away.

However, this means whereby man can overcome the deficiencies of rainfall was not new in the county in 1939.

Irrigation was started soon after the first colonists came. In 1906 when Stevens A. Coldren was making plans to sell his land, he made a survey to obtain information concerning the depth, quantity, and quality of the water. Many colonists bought acreage because of the shallow water.

In 1910 was the red-letter year for the first irrigation wells to be drilled and completed.

In her story elsewhere in this issue Mrs. E. H. Buhrman tells the details of the large well her husband, one of the first county commissioners, drilled in the summer of 1910.

Also in 1910 an irrigation well was drilled on J. D. Burns place; though smaller than the Buhrman well, it may have preceeded it a few months. "Burns was the first person to make an extensive water survey of the Black Water Valley in Bailey County, and with a son and neighbor, was the first to install power plants to lift the water to the surface at the rate of from 500 to 1,000 gallons per minute, and to use it for irrigation purposes," according to a 1913 Steven A. Coldren booklet entitiled "In the Land of Underground Rain".

When the Burns well was completed a "water carnival" was held to celebrate the occasion. Everyone took a basket dinner. This was the case when each of the early wells were completed, when everyone was invited to attend. Many visitors came from the adjoining counties and New Mexico. This type celebrations lasted several years.

In 1913 the Fairview Land and Cattle Company drilled a well which irrigated about 40 acres at Hurley. Two acres were rented to each person for truck farming. Later three more well were drilled.

Well irrigation declined during World War I and was comparatively inactive immediately after the war, during the years of more than average rainfall.

Interest was revived during the period of several dry years beginning with 1927 and 1934 the number of wells had slowly risen. The rate of development increased materially in 1935. It was accelerated to some extent in 1946 and became still more rapid in 1937, but the rate-increase declined in 1938.

In 1939 there were approximately 200 hundred farms using irrigation for farming purposes, and there were more than 500 acres in truck gardens, besides wheat, cotton and grain sorghums watered. The average size of irrigated farms was nearly a quarter section.

H. E. Musson had one of the largest and best irrigated farms in Bailey County in 1938; with a 2,320 acre farm with sixty acres in vegetables. He also had a fair-sized acreage of sugar beets, grain sorghums including maize and kafir corn, sudan and other crops.

The Muleshoe Canning Factory, an enterprise sponsored by local business men and owned by Carl Case, had its first run in the fall of 1938. This caused more wells to be drilled in the spring of 1939 and was responsible for 1,200 acres of tomatoes being planted in the spring. A little over 4,000 cases of tomatoes were canned that year. The factory is at present inactive.

County agent J. K. Adams, in another story, tells of the 1,800 wells now pumping in Bailey County.

Charles D. Ball, of the local Soil Conservation Service, relates that the first wells were hand-dug with depths from 10 to 15 feet, water was pumped with pit pumpers or what is now known as centrifugal pumps. A few of these pumps were in operation as late as 1946.

From 1910 to 1947, there were approximately 265 wells in the area. The first irrigation method was done by ditch irrigation and gravity methods; since 1947 up to 1963, irrigation has grown tremendously in Bailey county.

At the present time, there are 1,800 irrigation wells in this area.

There has been approximately 225 miles of irrigation pipe and 200 sprinkler systems installed. Several hundred acres of land have been leveled for irrigation.

"Irrigation in Bailey county is growing more efficient every year with the development of newer and better methods," Ball concluded.

EARLY IRRIGATION WELL — Coldren Land Company put in 12 wells in northern Bailey County to show the excursionists. Shown here is well number ten, with Bob Clark identified standing in front of the well. Clark was an employee of Bill Matthiesen at the YL Ranch, who raised the first vegetables with use of water from these wells. (Photo courtesy of Mrs. Jennie Panter, Journal Engv.)

Half Built Home Sure Looked Good To Excursionists

On a cool February 2, 1910, G. W. "Wood" Panter and his wife Jennie arrived in Bovina on the Coldren Land Company excursionist train.

They had shipped all their worldly goods on the immigrant car from Dorchester, Nebraska. The fertile soil around their newly-purchased, house half-finished located in the YL ranch was their destination.

Recalling the move, Mrs. Panter recounts the mule wagon was loaded up in Bovina, with cows, a pig, and household goods, and off they went to their new home. It took all day, for they had to stop and feed the teams several times. There were very few houses of colonists and some ranches camp sites on the open plains then, she added. That half-completed house even looked good to them at the end of that first day.

The late Wood Panter ranched and farmed near YL for many years, and later established a real estate business in Muleshoe. His letter head had a picture of the world with the caption, "We Sell the Earth."

Pioneers such as Jennie and her husband, were the sturdy progressive colonists who made the Muleshoe area prosper during its transition days of ranching and farming.

YL Methodist, County's Second Oldest Church

By LYNDA HALL

The YL Methodist church, located six miles northeast of Muleshoe, is the second oldest church in Bailey County.

In 1914 there were so many more people living in the northeast part of the county, it was decided to organize a Sunday School at the YL Ranch, using the bunkhouse dining room as the meeting place. The members came in wagons, buggies and on horseback, but in good weather they mostly walked, so that the horses would be rested for work in the field the following week.

W. M. Wilterding was the first Sunday School Superintendent. A. C. Gaede was the second. The Sunday School teachers were: Mrs. E. H. Burhrman, Miss Dottie Wilterding and Mrs. I. F. Willman.

The only preaching services they had were by preachers looking for a place to preach, or preachers just passing through. Those of any denomination were welcome.

In 1916 a new one-room school was built. It was probably on the place now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Buhrman or 1½ miles east and a ½ mile south of this building, and was known as theYL school. The Sunday School was moved there.

By 1917 there were so many Methodist families in the YL community that A. C. Gaede wrote to the Conference asking for a pastor. In answer to this request the Conference sent Rev. D. C. Ross who lived in Lubbock. Since there were no roads through the sandhills, Rev. Ross came to Muleshoe by train once a month.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Millen were among the newcomers in 1917.

By 1918 there were more and larger children, another one-room school was built on the E. H. Buhrman farm or one and hald gether to make a two room school, know as the Liberty school. It was decided to move the Liberty school and the YL school to the half way mark and join them together to make a two roo mschool, the largest in the county.

This building was used for six years. The Methodist ministers serving this church were: Rev. Taber, Rev. C. A. Duncan, Rev. Raymond Van Zandt, Rev. Preston Florence and Rev.Fort.

Others new families now were; the Bickles, the Beardens, the O. N. Robisons and the Claude Farrells.

A new brick school building was erected in 1924. While it was being constructed Sunday school and church services were held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. F Willman.

By August 1926 there were 39 members. The Rev. J. D. Farmer was the pastor. Stewards were, H. M. Shofner, T. E Millen, W. M. Wilterding and Mrs. Clara M. Harre. Mrs. Harre was Secretary-treasurer, a position she held until shortly before her death in 1939. Willman served as steward until his death in 1945.

Rev. Farmer was followed by Rev. J. E. Payne in 1927.

In 1929 the first YL parsonage was completed, located ½ mile west of the YL school building. YL and Earth were on the same charge with Rev. Lloyd H. Jones as pastor.

In 1931 Lazbuddie was added to the charge and Rev. Cecil R. Matthews was pastor, followed by Rev. H. H. Allen in 1933.

Rev. R. B. Walden was with the YL Church 1936 and 1937, followed by Rev. M. D. King for three years. By now the charge was called the YL Circuit and consisted of YL, Lazbuddie, and Progress. Progress and Lazbuddie each had quarter time. Next came Rev. J. R. Bright for three more specl edition YL methodist addspecial edition YL methoidist years, then Rev. J. P. Cole came in Nov. 1943 and stayed until June 1947.

YL along with Progress was Rev. Carrol M. Jones first pastorate. During the 2 years Rev. Jones was our pastor the YL school was consolidated with the Muleshoe school, and the YL building was for sale. The YL Methodist Church purchased this building with some help from the Baptist people who were holding services here.

During this time of re-modeling the building the Church and Sunday School services were held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Head.

When the re-modeling was completed T. E. Millen, a commercial artist by trade, took over, and spent many tiresome hours designing and painting our walls, woowork, and furniture.

Rev. Thomas A. Bandy followed Rev. Jones for one year, and then in 1951 came Rev. L. J. Helm for nearly 3 years. During this time the kitchen and rest rooms were completed.

Under the guidance of Rev. Helm, early in 1954 the parsonage was traded to Dick Willman for the former YL Teacharage because of its more desirable location in its nearness to the Church. This parsonage was re-modeled and re-roofed before the arrival of Rev. L. D. Cleveland in June 1954.

Rev. W. M. Culwell came in 1955. Since then our lawn has been re-done, some trees pulled out, and concrete pipe laid so that it can be watered from the W. T. Millen irrigation well. Early in 1955 the Church steeple was reected.

Rev. Culwell organized the first Methodist Men's organization and out of this organization came our Family Night, held the first Wednesday night in each month.

Rev. Culwel, was followed by Rev. Roscoe Trostle for 2 years.

SPANISH METHODIST CHURCH

Latin-Americans and other Spanish speaking people, in our community and other communities about us were very numerous. Some who could speak some English were worshiping part time with us, but most of them neither spoke nor understood English. We felt the need of a Spanish Methodist Church here was very great.

Rev. E. C. Pequeno, the pastor of the Spanish Mission in Hereford, was willing to help start a congregation in Muleshoe. The building bought was owned by the Pentecostal Church, in the east side of Muleshoe. Later a parsonage also was acquired.

FULL CHURCH

Early in 1959 our people voted to have a full church and pastor. We had been sharing and worshiping half time with the YL Baptist Church. Our first full time pastor, Rev. D. C. Read, came tat Conference time June 1959. Our Official Board voted to set our services both morning and evening one hour earlier leaving the regular time for the Baptist Church. In July, the Baptist Church voted to disband as they only had eight members.

By 1961 it became apparent that we needed a new parsonage and set about to acquire one, with Marshall Head, chairman, Kirk Pitts, Bill Johnson, Mrs. Cecil Buhrman and Mrs. James Daniel on the building committee.

Rev. and Mrs. T. G. Craft, who had come in June 1961, now moved into this beautiful new parsonage May 11, 1962. The old parsonage was sold. Miss Dottie Wilterding invited Rev. and Mrs. T. G. Craft, to make their home with her until the new parsonage was finished.

Progressive Club Cites History

By LUCILLE HARPER

The Progressive Home Club was organized October 21, 1959. At that time it was known as the "Dig and Dream Club" with each member gardening and "trying out their green thumb" on flowers and lawns.

On January 17, 1961, the club changed its name to the Progressive Home Club. Although the membership has always been small, never exceeding 10 members, it has been a very active club. The projects for the past two years have been sponsoring a girl at Giristown located near Whiteface; donations for various projects, distributing cookies each month to Muleshoe Nursing Home patients and sending cards on their birthdays and helping needy families.

The meetings are social and each member acts a hostess in rotation and are each called on to present programs with new ideas for homemaking. Roll call is answered by members giving a household hint or something related to the progress of the home.

The Progressive Home Club aim is "Always Progress for the Future."

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19" Slimline Portable TV
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Where Water Makes the Difference

With a growth record that in the last decade was among the leaders in the nation for agricultural areas, Muleshoe holds an enviable position among the cities of the Plains. Located in the center of one of the world's largest shallow water formations, Muleshoe's agricultural predominance has been made possible by the availability of this water for irrigation. But credit, too, for its continuing prosperity must be given the nethusiastic younger members of the community. Under the guidance of forward-looking senior citizens, they have displayed the energy and vigor a community must have to grow.

We, at Pioneer Natural Gas Company, are pleased to have had the opportunity to contribute to this growth pattern and wish to add our hearty congratulations to Muleshoe on its Golden Anniversary.

PIONEER NATURAL GAS COMPANY
Providing the Fuel for a Growing Empire

AIR CONDITIONED TRANSPORT — Travlers in the early 1900's had their own built-in air conditioning — like the stage pictured above. This stage left Canyon early in the mornings, arrived in Plainview about sundown. From Plainview arrangements could be made for travel to Muleshoe and other early pioneer towns. (Herald-News Photo & Engraving)

Stegall Brothers Figured Prominently In History of Southern Bailey County

In February of 1919 when the Stegall brothers came to Bailey County to establish the Stegall Ranch camp some three miles south of Baileyboro, Frank, Rex and Keith had to go clear to Littlefield to get their hair cuts. They went about once a month to that barber shop which was open only one day per week.

The Stegalls ran about 3,500 cattle on their ranch. The cattle were shipped to Saint Joseph and Kansas City, Mo., from Sudan in those days.

Between their ranch's camp and Sudan there were only three houses and lots of land: across the Circleback ranch, the Paul Brothers of Amarillo house, E. G. Ralls' house and the E. W. Miller Seed farm which was run by Francis Miller. The Stegalls had to go to Sudan monthly to get their mail, which consisted of the Prized Chicago Herald Tribune and Examiner newspaper "of course." The Baileyboro Post Office and store wasn't started till 1921 when J. R. Blackshearer established it, Cass Stegall said.

The Stegalls ran cattle on the ranch's area which went to the New Mexico line on the west, the VVN on the north, south to the Figger 4 and Maple Wilson's place and to the east side of Monument Lake. In 1922 they bought the Figure 2 from H. T. Boyd, Sr.

GOODLAND'S LONG MAIL ROUTE

In 1924 a store was built and they named the place "Goodland." A postmaster by the name of a "Mrs. Shepherd" was obtained. The mail route was begun out of Goodland in 1926, with a Mr. Waters as first mail carrier.

Frank Stegall, whom everyone calls "Cass", served as postmaster between 1944 and 1947, "when the Goodland to Sudan and back to Goodland was the longest mail route in the U. S. A.?"

STEGALL SCHOOL

The Stegall school was started in 1926, the same year as the mail route from Goodland began. Miss Lyndell Gaddy, now Mrs. Tommy Galt, was its first teacher. Her pupils were Spurgeon Phipps, a Fowler girl and Mikdred Phipps, who was just five-years-old at the time. (The youngest miss was allowed to come so that the teacher would have at least three pupils in her school.)

Mrs. Rosemary Baker Johnson relates that she went to school in 1928 at the old Goodland School. Her family, the Hanovers, and the Stegalls were early settler friends in the southern part of the county. The teacher in 1928 was J. E. Adams, later a Bailey County judge.

The three Stegall brothers batched at the ranch until 1926, when they moved into a new headquarters two miles south of the townsite of Stegall. A Mr. and Mrs. Blackmore came to housekeep in the new house at that time. Stegall relates that the only entertainment during these early days was dancing.

BLIZZARD OF '23

During the first of December 1923, the Stegalls had just dipped their cows, when the big blizzard of 1923 hit. It lasted about six weeks. When it was over, thousands of cattle were dead. The Stegalls, Halsells, Hines and O'Briens' and the Figger 4's cattle had drifted to the southwestern corner of the Figger 4 Ranch as far as they could go to escape the cold. "A farmer had a fence there and wouldn't let them out, so most of them died," Stegall said.

The Stegall brothers started selling as small amounts as a half of section at a time in 1925.

"This was the beginning of the end of the Stegall Ranch — this blizzard of 1923 — and our going broke " Cass added.

In 1929 they leased remaining land to Pool and Goodman, Later they sold out the ranch for farm land, a lot with no money down. They never collected some of the money even.

In 1927 Cass married Frances Gaddy. Rex went to Amarillo. Kieth finished college and started working on the J. A. Ranch at Clarendon; he married in 1930.

In 1963 Cass Stegall lives with his family at Goodland; Rex, at Kilgore and Frank is at Gunnison, Colo.

(Editor's Note: The Journal acknowledges Mrs. Cecil Cole of Goodland and Cass Stegall for their cooperation of providing information for the anniversary edition.)

August 4, 1934

Dr. A. E. Lewis spent the weekend in Abilene visiting his wife and new son.

Claude Farrells Came Here in 1918

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Farrell arrived in Muleshoe on January 31, 1918.

There were no roads here at all at that time except the cow trails, and they were literally cow trails. As the cattle went out to pasture and as they came home each night, they dug well-worn paths which they followed every day.

Between the Farrell home and town, there were three gates to open. All farms were fenced in. If they weren't, soon the crops would be trampled by the livestock that wandered here and there over the country. It was not uncommon to see cattle right down the main streets of town.

Until May 30 of the same year, it was almost unbearably hot and dry. It had rained very little during the year. On that particular day, Mrs. Farrell and her children, and one of her neighbors had gone to a ladies' meeting. That afternoon storm clouds began to gather and before long it seemed like the clouds had actually burst. The rain came hard and fast. Since the weather had been so hot, it was not surprising that it hailed too. In a short time, the ground was completely covered with hail. It was late in the afternoon before Mrs. Farrell's husband could reach her. He, along with his neighbor, had a very difficult time getting the car through the water-filled cowtrails. They were hard to distinguish from the small gulleys that the hard-driving rain had made.

Before the much-needed rain had come, the people in the Muleshoe area had another problem to cope with — sand gnats. These little insects would buzz around constantly, nearly driving a person out of his mind. Many times it looked like an epidemic of the measles had broken out, so severe were their bites. After the rain, the sand gnats only appeared on exceptionally hot and muggy days.

Besides the heat and the dry weather and the sand gnats, Muleshoe also had sandstorms. Mrs. Farrell could not understand how the wind could blow so hard without blowing her house away. The first such storm that she experience was terrible. Her only comfort was the fact that the house on the hill that stood on blocks had withstood this kind of weather for several years, and her own home was set firmly in the ground.

1918 was the same year that the terrific snow storm hit this part of Texas. Many cattle froze to death. The cowboys skinned the dead cattle and the ranchers sold the hides.

Mr. and Mrs. Farrell have ten children, eight of which are living.

Shop Muleshoe First!

Muleshoe AAUW Branch Farmed In October, '56

The Muleshoe Branch of AAUW was organized by Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor of Greenville, State President, in October, 1956. The charter members were Roberta Biles, Effie Childress, Zeffie Childress, Dorothy Beddingfield, Beatrice Blackburn, Effie Bray, Joyeline Costen, Owetha Finley, Pat Gunter, Iva Gaede, Jimmye Henson, Blanche Johnson, Ola B. Jones, Ruby Lee Kerr, Bee Miller, Jean Moore, Frankie Parker, Christine Rutherford, Ann Smith, Lela Thompson, Hazel Ward, Elizabeth Watson, Lois Witherspoon and Elizabeth Woodley.

The past presidents of the Muleshoe Branch are Joyeline Costen, Lois Witherspoon, and Dorothy Beddingfield. The present president is Jean Moore.

The purpose of the association is to develop a program to enable college women to continue their own intellectual growth, to further the advancement of women, and to discharge the special responsibilities to society of those who have enjoyed the advantages of higher education.

AAUW makes ever widening horizons possible by generous International Grants to talented women from many countries to study in American Colleges and Universities with resulting mutual enrichment of our colleges, our members, and grant recipients, and their homelands upon their return.

Branches are composed of graduates of the colleges and universities on the list of the Association's accepted institutions. Individuals become members by virtue of the acceptance of their Alma Mater by the National organization and by virtue of a degree they themselves must hold.

Episcopal Church Is Newest Here

The Muleshoe Episcopal Church is the newest Protestant denomination to establish achurch in this area.

The local branch of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America held its first services in this area in September 1961, with once-a-month Tuesday evening services held in the Methodist Church Chapel. The Reverend Charles Henry of St. James Episcopal Chruch, Clovis, was communicant. Bi-monthly services began March 29, 1962 with Mr. Henry coming twice a month to hold services in the chapel.

In the spring of 1962, Mr. Henry accompanied by Mrs. Charles L. Lenau, Mrs. Bill Autrey, and Mrs. L. B. Hall met with the Right Reverend George H. Quarterman in Amarillo. At that time, the official charge of the Muleshoe church was changed from West Texas-New Mexico diocese to the Diocese of North Texas. The new minister-in-chagre since June 1, 1962, is the Reverend James A. Mock, rector of St. Mrsk's, Plainview. He conducted a confirmation lesson series during the summer of 1962.

On September 1, 1962, regular Sunday morning services were begun and are held in the First National Bank Building. Sunday School is held, with Miss Pam Lenau as first teacher. Morning prayer is conducted by the two licnsed lay-readers: Don Taylor, church warden, and Karl Freyer, church treasurer. Mr. Mock comes from Plainview the frist Sunday evening of each month to hold Holy Communion services.

The Muleshoe Episcopal Church will be named St. Phillip's. Tenative plans anticipate building a church structure in Muleshoe within the next few years.

Charter members of The Episcopal Church here include: the Bill Autreys, Mrs. Holly Bucy, the Karl Freyers, the L. B. Halls, the Mervil Kings, the Charles L. Lenaus, the Amos Mills, the Jim Smalls, the Don Taylors, and the Albert Johnsons, Farwell.

M. P. SMITH GAVE ... . FORD CAR AWAY

On March 28, 1925, according to The Muleshoe Journal of that year, M. P. Smith gave away a brand new Ford Touring car in conjunction with advertising in the Journal for the Ford Agency.

City's First Gas Service Started In Fall of 1930

Natural gas service was first made available to the residents of Muleshoe on November 21, 1930, by the West Texas Gas Company, which today lives its corporate life as Pioneer Natural Gas Company.

Among the first Muleshoe customers were Jess Mitchell, publisher of the Muleshoe Journal, who was issued deposit number one and Julian E. Lenau, issued deposit number six for the Western Drug. These deposits were refunded several years ago since they are no longer required by Pioneer Natural.

West Texas Gas began construction of the original natural gas Field to the South Plains and the Permian Basin on June 22, 1927. The following several years saw the building of natural gas lines throughout this expansive and now well-recognized West Texas empire.

A. P. "Shorty" Lambert, owner of Lambert Plumbing Company, was the first West Texas Gas employee to work at Muleshoe. Although Shorty lived in Sudan at the time, he laid most of the first service lines in Muleshoe. He installed 17 gas meters rather quickly the first couple of days. Between November 19, 1930 and October 8, 1931, 275 accounts were added. Today, Muleshoe accounts number 1,530 and, in addition, there are approximately 700 irrigation accounts in the area handled by the Muleshoe office.

On January 1, 1954, West Texas Gas Company, Dalhart Gas Company, Clayton Gas Company and Amarillo Gas Company were consolidated under the name of Pioneer Natural Gas Company.

Pioneer's Muleshoe staff includes R. O. "Doc" Botkin, local manager; Barbara Blackman, distribution office clerk; Jean Drake, junior clerk; Gene Paul Jarman, A. J. Phillips and Donald Prather, all general plant operators.

Providing "Fuel For A Growing Empire," Pioneer Natural serves four of Texas' 10 fastest growing areas. This "growing empire," with a population in excess of 900,000, has shown a 50 per cent population rise over the past decade, and indications are that they territory will continue as one of the fastest growing in the State.

The more than 225,000 customers of Pioneer Natural are distributed throughout 41 West Texas counties and one parish in Louisiana — comprising a gas service territory equal in land area to the State of Ohio. The four largest metropolitan centers include the cities of Amarillo, Lubbock, Midland and Odessa.

Economic growth and development of this dynamic area has required continued investment in facilities. Since 1957, investment in property, plant and aquipment has risen from $56 million to the current $122 million level.

In this rich West Texas area, versatile natural gas will play an increasingly important role in shaping the future growth and progress of the economy.

To meet the area's demands, Pioneer Natural's capital expenditures have been averaging around $10 million annually. These funds are devoted to plant construction, i.e. construction of new transmission and distribution mains, meters, warehouse and office buildings, and numerous other service facilities. Annual capital expenditures are also made to maintain sufficient natural gas reserves to provide dependable gas service to the area for many years in the future.

Two major construction projects, representing an investment of $3.1 million dollars, were completed during the first quarter of this year to increase transmission capacity and provide additional gas supply from the Permian Basin for South Plains customers. Twenty-five miles of 20-inch pipe were installed between Lubbock and Tahoka to replace a 10-inch pipeline which was removed. The 10-inch line was reconditioned and laid as the third 10-inch line loop from Lamesa to Tahoka. And construction of a new 4,000-horsepower compressor station at Tarzan, Texas, which islo cated halfway between Lamesa and Midland, was completed on April 15, 1963.

Pioneer has more than 6,480 miles of gathering, transmission and distribution pipelines, 29 compressor and field booster stations, and three products plants.

In the Panhandle-South Plains region of West Texas, approximately 4,900,000 acres of farm land are under irrigation, comprising about one-fifth of the nation's total irrigated acreage. Of this number, approximately 4,500,000 acres are in the area served by Pioneer.

Irrigated farming has always been important to the area, but the drought conditions of the 1950s and a move toward more dependable, efficient farming techniques have led to irrigation being introduced on a much wider level. As water pumping has become more important, Pioneer has expanded its facilities to meet the increased demands for fuel to serve much of this irrigated farm acreage.

Irrigation has served to strengthen the position of the Panhandle-South Plains region as one of the leading agriculture areas in the nation.

Considerabie attention is justified by the contributions of agriculture to the area's economic picture. However, natural resources, namely oil and gas, provide a second major, similarly important source of income. Within this region you find the prolific Permian Basin, in West Texas, producing approxmiately 20 per cent of the nation's oil output, plus the long-established Panhandle and Texas-Hugoton fields containing about one-third of the State's natural gas wells. And this presence of oil and natural gas accounts for the sizable petro-chemical operations that have been developed, using these natural resources as raw materials.

Boxcar was Home, Housing Scarce In 1915 Too

(Editor's Note: W. C. McCalment, 618 Amherst Street, Amarillo, wrote The Jurnal inquiring about the celebration for the 50th anniversaryof Muleshoe, after reading an article in the Amarillo paper telling of The Journal's anniversary issue.McCalment and his wife plan to come to Muleshoe to locate oldf riends during the Anniversary celebration activities.

He explains their interest in Muleshoe in the following article.)

By W. C. McCALMENT

As an employee of the Santa Fe Railroad Superintendent's Office of Amarillo, I was sent to Muleshoe to take over the Muleshoe office as agent, in October, 1915.

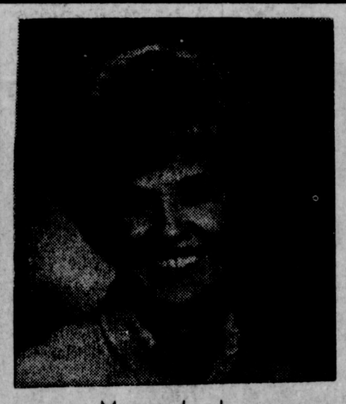
Living conditions at the time we located in Muleshoe were quite abnormal. At that time the Santa Fe remodeled a box car for our living purposes and in which we lived during our two years in Muleshoe.

I held the job until May, 1917, at which time I was about to be drafted into the army for World War I.

Having originated in Pennsylvania, I wanted to visit my home folks before army service, as well as leave my wife with my people. She had not met my family, as she was a Texas girl and we had been married at Canadian when I was working there.

We returned to Texas in June, 1962, making our home in Amarillo.

Shirley Smith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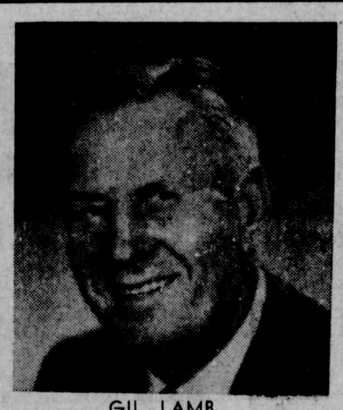
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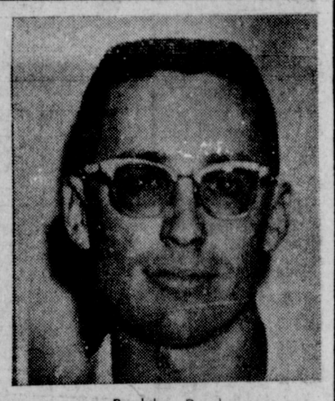
Mrs. Gil Lamb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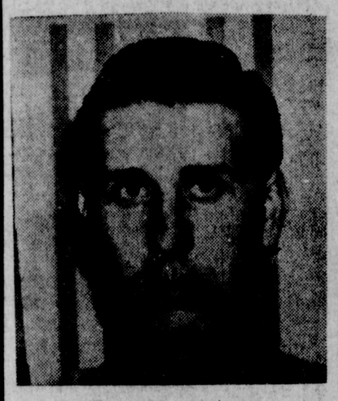
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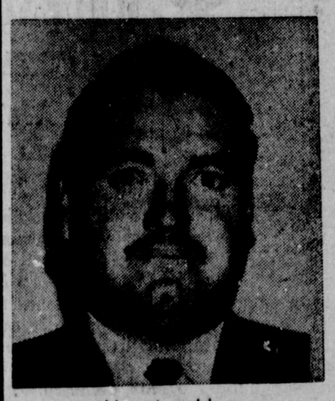
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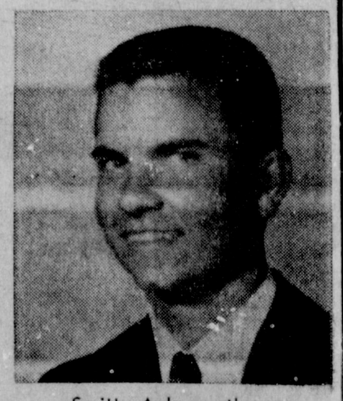
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Muleshoe's Golden Anniversary

Bailey County Journal

Special Edition

SECTION G, PAGE 1 | Muleshoe, Community of Opportunity -- Where Water Makes The Difference | SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1963

Cob Park To Douglass Stadium Up-Down Road For Football Team

The football story of Muleshoe is little known prior to 1925.

In a 1924 edition of The Muleshoe Journal, the year the Journal began publication, there is one football score listed, Sudan 11, Muleshoe 7.

The story in the Journal states the team was coached by Taylor White, agriculture teacher, with quarterback Erick Moeller as captain. Listed on the football squad were Roland Matthiesen, Rufus Gilbreath, Lewis Rice, Houston Daniels, Ray Moore, Thurman Glasscock, Jim Cox, Bill Hart, Bill Elrod, Scott Robbins, Erick Moeller and Jack Lawler.

With the completion of the Muleshoe High School building in 1925, and coverage in the Journal the first record of games is found. There were eight contests held that year.

On October 31, 1925 the Journal reports that Muleshoe's team traveled to Happy and scored a whopping 45-0 victory, for the first win in Muleshoe's history. This statement indicates there were not many organized games prior to 1925.

The second team on record in Muleshoe's football history was made up of , ends, Red Glasscock, Fred Lee, Jim Cox and Cloydene Johnson; tackles, Francis Gaede, Lewis Rice and Fred Moore; guards, Roland Matthiesen and Floyd Hagler; backs, Erick Moeller, Bill Hart, Houston Taylor, S. T. Thornton, Jim McCarty, Jack Lawler and Ray Moore. The team was captained by Hart and coached by Dick Reed, a football player and alumni of the University of Texas, and Billy McClure who played football at West Texas.

Of the seven games played in the 1925 season, Muleshoe lost four.

In 1926 the high school team became known as the "Yellowjackets'." According to reports in the Journal the team got off to a bad start and finished with a 1-4-1 record. Coaches were Denison and John C. Jenkins, Jim Cox was captain.

The 1928 season was another struggle for the "Yellowjackets" although the school did sponsor the team for the first time. Joe March, an ex-Oklahoma star who was employed by a local firm donated his time in coaching the players. Game captains were elected.

The end of the struggle which football had in getting a foothold at MHS was ended in 1929 when the 11 turned in a good record. C. W. Pharies coached the team that year and fullback Damon Danner was captain.

RECORDS SET

In those days keeping 11 men on the field was a major problem and resulted in play by what will probably be the youngest man ever to play on a MHS varsity team. He was Claude Wilemon who was brought from the 7th grade to play on the 1928 team when a shortage occurred. He played six years of varsity football at MHS.

Another "all time recorded" is reputed to have been set the first year reports on the Muleshoe team are available, 1924. Seems that assistant coach Billy McClur helped round out the team on several occasions and in a practice game with the "Bailey County Teachers" kicked a 57-yard goal. The unsubtantiated report would give McClure the distinction of being the only "coach" to hold an MHS all-time record.

COB PARK

Games in the early 1930's were played under the direction of coach Fred Bryant in old Cob Park, north of the Santa Fe railroad line, in what later became the Lenau Addition.

The field was reportedly rough as the proverbial cob, infested with glass, nails, rocks — everything but grass, but particularly with an abundance of corn cobs, from which the field received its name.

Seems in those days corn was an abundant crop around Muleshoe and when it was marketed annually an immense pile was made of the product by the railroad track next to the football park. When ears of corn were shelled thousands of cobs were left behind making excellent weapons for youngsters and eventually covering the football field, which left it as soft as rocks.

Raiph DeBord captained the team in 1930. In 1931 fullback Jim Burkhead was team captain.

WINNING TEAMS

In 1932 Coach C. R. (Roy) Stevens arrived in Muleshoe and ushered in the most successful period of MHS football. Muleshoe finally got football teams to cheer about. Stevens who coached here for seven seasons in the 1930's had winning years on five occasions, compiling a record of 30 wins, 17 losses and 3 ties.

The building efforts of Coach Stevens paid off in full in 1938 when his Yellowjackets went through an eight-game schedule, undefeated, winning the district championship, the first outright title at MHS, and downing Ropesville in a bi-district match as far as the playoffs went.

Team captains during those years were: 1932, end Troy Actkinson; 1934, Walter Moeller, quarterback; 1935, Houston Hart, tackle; 1938, Halfback, Delbert Parsons, and Center Benny Taylor; In the years 1933, 1936 and 1937 game captains were chosen.

In 1939 the Yellowjackets had a new man at the helm, Jack Williams, who followed in 1940 by Ed Haley, and in 1941 by Prince Scott.

Team captains during those years were: 1939, game captains; 1940, quarterback Dick Standefer; and 1941, Spud Thomas, quarterback.

During the 1941 season memorable events were beating Slaton, the district favorites, 14-7 in the opening district game; in a game against Sudan while using the "Detroit Pass" series Anthony Jesko receiving two cracked ribs; and Harry Walker, one of the team's stars, playing in the Oil-Bowl Game, composed of Texas All-Stars, in a post season contest. Quarterback Spud Thomas captained the MHS team that year.

COTTON PICKING TEAMS

The year 1942 found a new coach, Jack Williams, at Muleshoe High and fullback Audric (Hoggie) Morris as captain. The team played only a handful of games because transportation and funds were scarce, and also because school turned out two weeks for cotton-picking in mid-October.

A winless 1943 team with no paid coach was captained by Paul Gardner, end, and fullback Bruce Horsley.

Coaches Johnny Wight and R. V. Sorgee with captains Bill Renfro, quarterback, and tackle Bill Bickel in 1944 saw another first for the Muleshoe team — the game was cancelled because the opponent school, Sudan, was closed for cotton-picking.

The record read 2-5 in 1945 with George Gass as coach. It was during this season that the first Muleshoe game was broadcast over radio, by station KICA of Clovis.

James Beam became coach at Muleshoe in 1946 and pushed the team to a third place finish in district 5-A. Captains were Arlo Farrell, quarterback, and guard Jim Bickel. In 1947 Beam's team, captained by end Don Barnett, racked up a score or 4-4-1. Beam coached here one more year with Joe Bob Horsley, tackle, and Bobby Goss, fullback, as captains.

Beginning in 1949 Dorwood (Woody) Green, a Rice alumni, T. J. Bailey, Austin College, and Willard Hedges took over the molding of the teams and continued until the end of the 1950 season when Green moved on and Bailey and Hedges continued for another year. Captains for those years were: 1949, Bobby Goss, fullback, and halfback Ted Lawler; 1950, Ed Nickels, quarterback and Bill Gaede, end; 1951, guard Robert Waggoner and Aubrey Heathington, halfback.

It was on the afternoon of the first game of the 1952 season, after a vote of 196-121, students of Muleshoe High changed the teams name from Yellowjackets to Mules.

At the homecoming game of that season Muleshoe Stadium was officially designated Benny Douglass Stadium in memory of an outstanding Muleshoe athlete end, Don (Okie) Alexander, and guard, Royce Turner were captains in 1957; with quarterback Derrell Oliver, halfback Gerald Shanks, and tackle Jack Wright as captains in 1958.

In 1959 coaches Callan and Taylor were joined by Louis Powers, SW Oklahoma State. Captains wer Derrell Oliver, fullback-quarterback, Lyndall Black, halfback-end and Eugene (Peanut) Hawkins, whose career was ended by an automobile accident.

Injuries hurt the 1952 team with captains Buck Johnson and Bobby Seid being laid up with injuries. The team finished 3-7. Dewayne Burkhead, tackle, also served as captain that year, with T. J. Bailey and J. C. Koen as coaches.

The next year saw Leroy Scott and Elbert Johnson coaching the Mules with Kenneth Henry, guard quarterback Bill Willis, and fullback Bennie Bickel as captains.

Scott remained as coach for the 1954 season but Johnson was replaced by Bill Taylor. Guard R. L. Gabbert, Eugene Shaw, quarterback, and Kieth Buhrman captained the teams.

The year 1955 saw another change of coaches with Wayne Mantooth, Southwestern Oklahoma, taking over — assisted by Taylor. Mantooth resigned in a surprise move after the 1958 season and H. W. Callan who later became head of the Muleshoe athletic department was named to take his place.

During the years Mantooth was head coach game captains were used the first year. In 1956 John Young, halfback, and Bill Black, fullback, were captains; Black, guard.

In 1960 H. W. Callan was replaced by Jake Halter, as head coach. Callan was moved to the high school principal's position. Halter was assisted by Bill Taylor, George Washington, and Louis Powers. Game captains were used throughout the season. The Mules won three games, tied two, and lost five.

In 1961, Bill Taylor became head coach. His assistants were Louis Powers, George Washington, and Bobby Graves. Captains were Billy Gilbreath, half-back; Jerry Wright, tackle; Jerry Howard, tackle; and Wayne Malone, guard. The Mules won three of the 10 games.

The 1962 football season was the Mules since 1938. On the whole, the team was small, but scrappy. Coaches were Bill Taylor, head coach; Louis Powers, Bob Coleman and Willie McAlpine. Captains were Al Reasoner, tackle; Gerald White, guard; and Jerry Gilbreath, half-back. The Mules were held scoreless in district play until the last game when they met the Dimmitt Bobcats. The Mules defeated them 7 to 6 to win the District 3AA Championship for the first time in 24 years. The Mules met the Denver City Mustangs in the bi-district playoff, but were defeated 29-0.

FIRST RECORDED FOOTBALL IN M'SHOE — 1924 recorded only one score (Sudan 11, Muleshoe 7) for the team pictured here. Tutored by Taylor White, agriculture teacher, the 1924 squad is pictured: first row: S. R. Van Buskirk, superintendent; Bill Elrod, Erick Moeller, Houston Taylor, Roland Matthiesen, Taylor White, coach. Middle row: T. L. (Red) Glasscock, Bill Hart, Scott Robbins, Clovis DeBord, Rufus Gilbreath. Back row: Bill Daniels, Ray Moore, Jim Cox, S. E. Morris, Jack Lawler, Lewis Rice. (Photo courtesy Jim Cox, Journal Engv.)

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Halsells Hailed from Indian Territory To Establish 184,155-Acre Ranch in '01

(Editor' Note: Of a pioneering Amherst family, Mrs. La Grange and her husband have been associated with the Halsell family over 31 years in connection with the Mashed O Ranch. They drove from that ranch to Muleshoe with the contribution of the following artic1 efor The Journal's 50th Anniversary edition. She is a correspondent for the Littlefield newspapers, the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal and the Fort Worth Star Telegram.)

By LENORE LA GRANGE

HISTORY OF THE MASHED O RANCH

Sixty-two years ago, W. E. Halsell of Indian Territory purchased 184,155 acres of Springlake and Yellow House lands at $2 an acre. This was a part of the Llano Estacado or Staked Plains, a portion of the XIT Ranch. Before the XIT was divided it was the largest ranch "under fence" in the world.

At the time Halsell bought this large acreage buffalo, mustangs and antelope were numerous in the wild prairie country where gramma and mosquite grass made an unbroken turf.

On the land purchased was the Springlake division headquarters of the XIT, located five miles west of the present town of Earth. There was also a camp on the Sod House draw, located six miles north of the present town of Amherst, where the Estes Brothers, buffalo hunters, had established a bachelor camp in 1885.

In addition to the original purchase in 1901, Halsell in 1904 started buying school land located in the sandhills. At the same time he began selling farm land north of the sandhills bringing northern buyers from Hereford in horse-drawn hacks.

At this time he had put his only son Ewing as General Manager, a position he has ably held ever since.

AMHERST

In 1923 it was decided to sell Sod House Pasture as farm land and to establish the town of Amherst. Several years prior the Santa Fe Railroad had crossed the west end of the pasture and built a depot — (named Amherst by a railroad official) Hence, the town-to-be-built was named.

The land at that time sold for $25 an acre — today the same land will sell from $250 to $500. At that time all farming was dry land. Since then it has been proven there is ample water for irrigation, making it one of the best farming sections in Texas.

EARTH

In 1925 it was decided to sell that portion of the ranch where Earth is located. The town was first called Fairlawn and later Tulse. The post office department notified authorities that this name also could not be used. When this word was received, a colorful character Daddy Reeves, who operated the hotel built by Halsell, exclaimed "We've got more earth here than anything else — lets call it Earth", the sand was blowing that day and the name "stuck". The land around Earth too sold for $25 an acre. Just this spring a farm that originally sold at the price sold for $525 an acre.

Today the Mashed O Ranch consists of approximately 80,000 acres, of which about 6,000 acres are farm lands.

Several places in the sandhills on the ranch are known to be spots where Indians lived. Arrow heads, spearheads, many pieces of pottery containing definite markings could be found. The late W. J. McMillan, Lubbock, naturalist and big game hunter, spent many hours on the ranch hunting relics.

W. E. Halsell was a colorful character, very handsone, more than six feet tall, with sharp black eyes and a wealth of snow white hair. He was one-eighth Cherokee Indian which war revealed in his gifts of brightly colored beads, necklac es'and set rings. He was a very wealthy man. When asked on one occasion, "How does a man accumulate a fortune", his reply was "By being a good trader."

If you have visited the West Texas Museum at Texas Tech you have seen him as he depicts the cattleman in the mural, in the rotunda, painted by the New Mexico artist Peter Hurd. It is a very good likeness. The mural shows men and women prominent in West Texas' beginning. He died in October 1934 at 84 years of age.

WILL ROGERS

The late humorist Will Rogers, a friend of the Halsells in Oklahoma, visited the Mashed O Ranch several times, When there he helped with the round-up, branding or any othe ractivities going on at the time. In fact he visited the ranch just a few weeks before he made the flight to Alaska which ended in his death in August, 1935. He was a contemporary of Ewing Halsell and attended the Willie Halsell College in Oklahoma.

(Editor's Note: Will Rogers wrote a nationally syndicated column which appeared all over the country for many years. The date-line for his column was always "Muleshoe, Texas" according to Mrs. LaGrange. The famous Will Rogers is remembered well as a familiar figure around Muleshoe and Earth.)

NAMING RANCH

How did the ranch get its name which is the cattle brand — The Mashed O? W. E. Halsell was a partner in a ranch in what is now Oklahoma. The brand was the three linked O's. When the partnership was dissolved he separated the branding iron O's took one of the O's hammered it slightly, hence, the new brand, a Mashed O.

Ewing Halsell who makes his home in San Antonio continues to be general manager of the ranch. He and his three sisters are co-owners. They are Mrs. W. R. McCluskey and Mrs. Jay V. Holmes of Kansas City, and Mrs. Frank Wood of Los Angeles. They visit the ranch headquarters several times a year. Anything he says or does regarding the ranch is always agreeable with his sisters, which makes an ideal business and other-wise relationship.

John L. Murrell is the foreman of the ranch. He has been en employee for many years.

Several years ago the company put in their own feed lot, near the ranch headquarters. They installed modern feeding pens. All the feed is ground and mixed in an up-to-date plant at the lots. Most of the grain, ensilage and alfalfa used is grown on company lands. They now feed more than 2,000 head annually most of which are trucked to Lubbock, Fort Worth and Oklahoma City.

A few years ago 354 acres of ranch land in the sandhills, five miles south of Earth was sold to the Southwestern Public Service Company for their huge Plant X. It is the largest of their plants and furnishes electric power for Western Texas and Eastern New Mexico. They have the water rights to 40,000 acres. The ranch has access to surface water and for stock purposes. Although they have several wells on the water-right land, very seldom is more than one well pumping at a time. The water used at the plant is said to be re-used about six times.

RANCH LIFE

Ranch life isn't what it used to be. Several years ago Charles A. Guy, editor of the Lubbock paper, had an editorial entitled "Old Time Ranch Bows to Progress". "Techniques of ranching have changed drastically", he said "Old time cowboys do not fit into the picture as they once did, according to the article. Jobs that were formerly "Old Paints" now are done in cars and Jeeps". However, it is hard to see how cattle could be rounded up and steers and calves roped from a Jeep.

The ranch maintains a remuda of more than 100 saddle horses, and the cowboys enjoy the good food served in the ranch kitchen and the life in the bunk house.

The following poem, by an unknown author is reminiscent of early days of the cowboy:

BACKWARD, TURN BACKWARD

Backward, turn backward, ole time on your wheels.

Airplanes, wagons and automobiles,

Dress me once more in a sombero that flaps,

Spurs, a flannel shirt, boots slicker and chaps.

Give me a six shooter or two in my hand,

And show me a steer to rope and brand.

Out where the sage brush is dusty and gray,

Make me a cowboy again for a day.

Buckskin of color and whicked of glance

New to the feeling of bridle and bit,

Give me a quirt that will sting when it hits.

Strap on poncho behind in the roll

And pass me the lariat so dear to my soul

Then over the trail let me lope far away

Make me a cowboy again for a day.

—

Thunder of hoof over range as we ride

Hissing of iron and smoking of hide

Bellow of cattle and snort of cayuse

Long horns from Texas as wild as the duce

Midnight stampedes and milling of herds

Yells from the cowmen, too angry for words,

Right in the midst of it all I would say

Make me a cowboy again for a day.

—

Under the star studded canopy vast

Campfire coffee, and comfort at last.

Bacon that sizzles and crisps in the pan

After a round up smells good to a man.

Tales of ranchmen and rustlers re-told

Over the pipes as the embers grow cold.

These are the tunes that old memories play,

MAKE ME A COWBOY AGAIN FOR A DAY.

Klump Elected Bailey County Judge, Has Reported Weather For 42 Years

In 1909 when the West was still young, R. J. Klump came to this part of Texas.

Klump loaded his wagon full of lumber from a small lumber yard and hauled it six long miles to his farm south of Farwell where he built his home.

Klump had not been here long when he married Frances Elizabeth Harding on March 6, 1910. They lived on his farm for several years and their only transportation for some time was a horse and buggy.

In 1920, Klump and his wife loaded their belongings and moved to Muleshoe. At that time, Mrs. Klump was young, and she did not look forward to her new home because there were no people there that she knew. When she got her first glimpse of Muleshoe and the few buildings scattered around, she felt surely that this must be the "jumping-off" place.

In a short time the Klumps discovered that other people did live in Muleshoe. In all, the city of Muleshoe consisted of about 50 in population.

To the Klumps, the Main Street of Muleshoe looked more like a big mudhole than anything else. Main Street was composed of a grocery store, hotel, drug store, dry good store, post office, blacksmith shop, city hall, and a bank, then the Blackwater Valley State Bank. There were also a small school in Muleshoe where Mr. and Mrs. Angeley were the only teachers, and a wood-plank jailhouse that was hardly big enough to move around in.

In January of 1921, Klump became the county judge in the old frame courthouse. Since Muleshoe was such a new town, Klump did not have much "judging" to do Klump served as judge for four years. During that time, the first highway in the Muleshoe area was built. Most of the roads were just country trails that ran right through the sandhills. Many times, travelers would have much difficulty getting through the great sand dunes that surrounded the small town.

After leaving the position of County Judge, Klump worked for some time in the old Chevrolet building before taking the office of Justice of the Peace. He served in this capacity for many years.

In 1940, Klump was employed as City Secretary. At that time City Hall was across the street from its present location in the west side of the building that is now he fire station. After the new hall was erected, something Klump wanted very much, it was only a short time until he suffered a stroke. This was in 1955. City officials waited for many months for him to recuperate, then Klump asked to be replaced.

In 1921 Muleshoe did not have an official weatherman and seeing this need, Klump wrote to the official weather station in Houston concerning the matter and was given the job immediately. A rain gage and themometers were sent to him along with materials for record keeping.

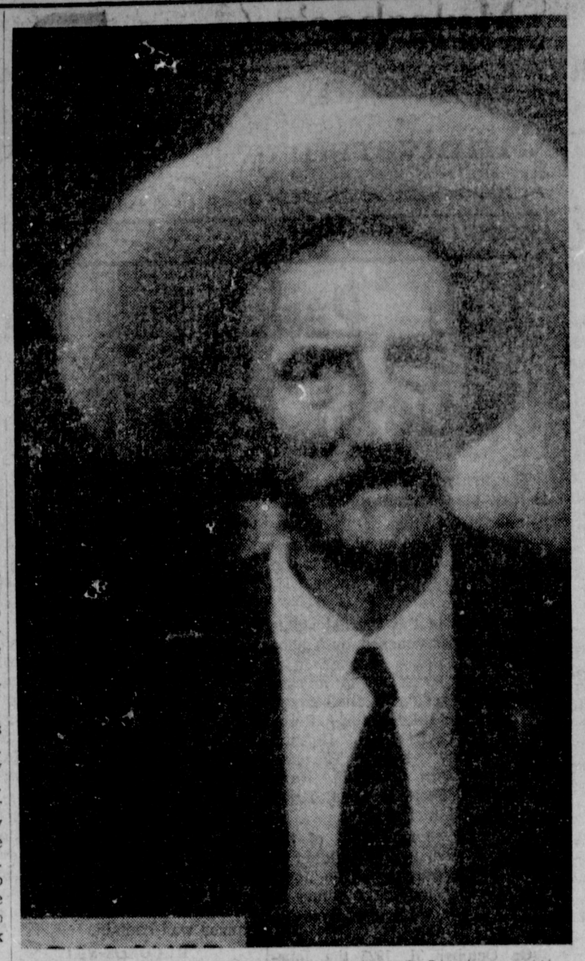
He still, after 42 years, has no chance to sleep late mornings because he must check his two themometers for high and low before 8 a.m. When it rains, he calls in the report to Houston, but if not, he mails in a weekly report.

A later weather instrument has been added, a microbarograph. This is to record storm activity and time of such in this vicinity. A graph is placed on a cylinder which makes one revolution every 24 hours. A needle marks the storm, time and intensity of it. At the end of 24 hours, Klump replaces the graph, dates the one he takes off and sends them to Houston at the end of each week for permanent records.

A well-worn trail leading from his back door to the instruments bears evidence of the many times he had made this trip, in all sorts of weather, rain or shine!

Now Mrs. Klump, who was at first so very disgusted with the whole thing, thinks Muleshoe has progressed so much during the time they have been here that it now the best place to live.

R. J. KLUMP

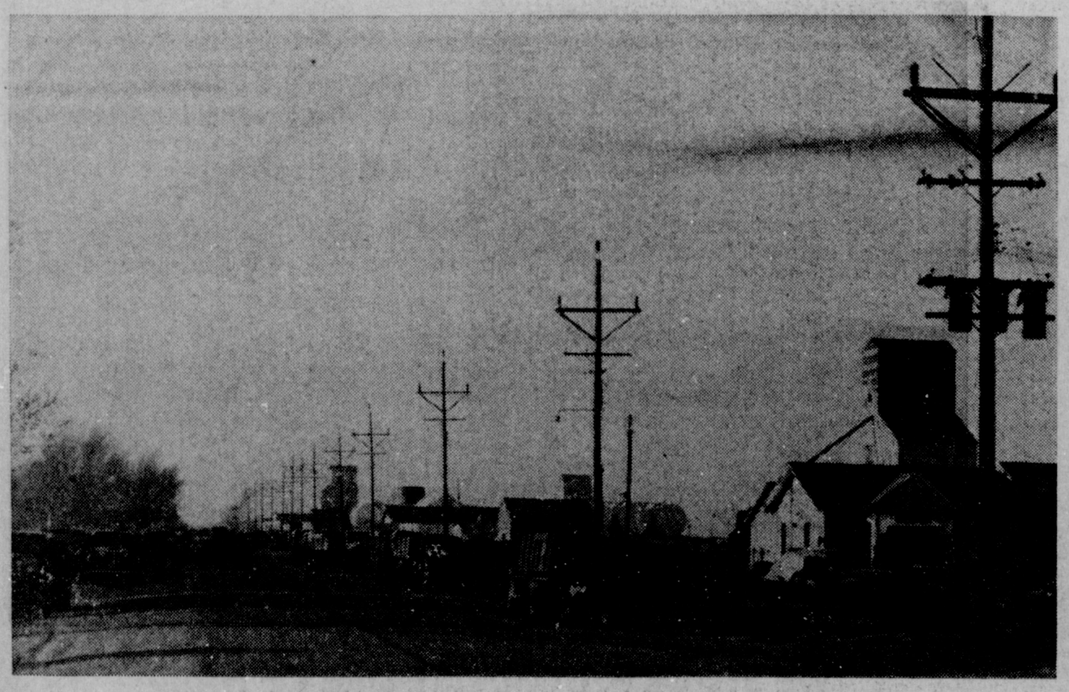


DESIGNER OF XIT BRAND— In 1895 Ab Blocker, cattleman from Tom Green county, and Fort Concho county, trailed the first herd of cattle (2,500) to the XIT. Around the Palo Duro quarantine, cutting east past Fort Elliott then back northeast to the Buffalo Springs headquarters, he found branding corrals, a tight chute for cattle, but "the biggest ranch in the world and no brand?" Ab said scornfully.

B. H. (Barbecue) Campbell had none, so Ab pushed his dusty old hat back as he let himself down from his horse. "A brand needs three things: got to look and sound good, be easy to turn and planned so it couldn't fit under another brand or possible for brand blotters to change. An X is always good—" so stretching out a bowed leg, Ab scratched three enormous letters in the dirt with his worn boot heel: X I T.

Campbell marked it off, tried to blot it, change it as a rustler would and couldn't so it was adopted. Because there was no iron ready, they used a single bar about five inches long forged across the end of a wagon rod. Then Ab Blocker turned it on one steer, and the two completed the history of originating the brand which has gone down in history as the insignia of the largest fenced ranch in the world. Bailey County's first history is emmeshed with the great XIT of which the northern strip was a part.

(San Antonio Express Photo; Journal Engraving)



Farm products have been a major factor responsible for growth of the Muleshoe area. Since 1922 farmers have relied on the reputation and service of the Muleshoe Elevator Co. for the marketing of their products.

We appreciate the opportunity to make a real contribution which has allowed our customers and our business to prosper as our area has grown.

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Left to right — Mrs. Fred Johnson, Bookkeeper and Boss - Fred Johnson, General Flunky Glen Rowland, Shop Foreman — Noel Mick, Mechanic — Lewis Lemmons, Parts Mgr. Larry Nigh, Parts Helper and Janitor —Cloys Cowan, Salesman and Trader — J. D. Sullivan, Delivers Machinery and sets it up — Jack Parks, Machinery man, All Around Trouble Shooter.

"Mrs. Johnson and I are proud of our entire organization. We hope we can continue to serve the good farmers of this area for many more years."

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Tractors and Machinery

KRAUSE
Disk Harrows, Chisels and one way plows

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JOHNSON-NIX IMPLEMENT CO.

Muleshoe Study Club Played Part In Early-Day Muleshoe History

The Muleshoe Study Club has had a glamorous history and many of the early-day residents of the community have had a part in making this history.

According to the records available, the first meeting of the Muleshoe Study Club was held November 3, 1938, in the home of Mrs. A. J. Gardner. There were 18 members present and they were: Mrs. A. A. Alexander, Mrs. Clay Beavers, Mrs. Pat Bobo, Mrs. A. J. Gardner, Mrs. Clyde Holland, Mrs. L. R. Hart, Mrs. Julian Lenau, Mrs. (Dr.) A. E. Lewis, Mrs. Justin McDermott, Mrs. Ray Moore, Mrs. Elvin Smith, Mrs. H. K. Smith, Mrs. Cecil Tate, Mrs. Vance Wagnon, Mrs. Buck Woods, Jr., Mrs. J. K. Walton, Mrs. H. E. Williams, and Miss Eunice Florence.

The following year the club voted to federate and in October 27, 1939, is the approximate date of federation. The members of the club felt they could do a much better and finer job becoming a part of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, than they could going the way alone. Through the years they have continued with the federation and have found this to be a valuable asset to them as club members.

DUES $2 PER YEAR

The early day dues were $2 a year, if the member joined the first 4½ months of the club year, but just $1 if they joined the last 4½ months of the club year. They remained that way until 1957 and the dues were raised to $6.50 per year and then in 1962 to $10.00 per year.

In the 1942-43 yearbook one of the programs listed was quite interesting. The theme was: "Around the World in Twenty Days." The September 10, 1942 program was on "The Early Mediterranean World." The roll call was answered with current events. The program chairman was Melda Smithson and she was assisted by Marie Lenau and Mary Hart. These parts on the program were followed with a round table discussion. The hostess was Jane Beavers.

The Muleshoe Study Club, in conjunction with the 1939 Study Club, started the first library in Bailey County. In looking through the old records it was found that Miss Elizabeth Harden was secretary of the 1939 Study Club and had a great part in assisting with this. It was found that the first library was located in Lela Mae Barron's Land office and the clubs paid $5.00 a month rent and it was open three days a week.

FIRST BOARD

The first library board consisted of: Mrs. Clyde Holland, Mrs. A. E. Lewis and Mrs. Julian Lenau. According to information in the old files it was found that other clubs were asked to help with the library down through the years. Also in past histories it was found that some of the clubs (Women's) organized were: 1939 Study Club, "Triple 4," Sewing Club called the Finger Prickers, Sub-Deb Club, and the Half Century Club.

Records show early day money for the library came form library cards and fines. In looking through the files of the early day treasurers, one deposit slip showed: Cards and fines, $3.10, $1.30, $1.90. Many books were bought with money the Muleshoe Study Club raised from their various money making projects. The club is still working for this outstanding project and hopes with the help of the citizens of Muleshoe and the surrounding area to soon have a library, of which the entire county can truly be proud.

This club has always helped with all civic projects and community events and its members truly try to back every worthwhile undertaking in the area. Some of the other projects down through the years they have helped with are: Scholarships for worthy students, contributing to Girlstown, Red Cross, Cancer fund, Muscular Distrophy, sponsored essay contests in the high school, Penny art fund, Hallmark Art contest, Christmas parade, Fourth of July celebration, March of Dimes, gifts to the state hospital at Wichita Falls, and many, many other worthwhile projects.

MEMBER HONORED

Mrs. Thurman White, who was the club president, 1960-61 was voted the outstanding club woman for the year, for the Caprock district of Federated Clubs. This was truly a distinct honor to come to the club and Mrs. White.

In 1962 Mrs. Horace Blackburn was voted the outstanding teacher of the year by the local club and she received recognition in many ways for this honor.

The past presidents of the club include: Mrs. S. C. Beavers, Mrs. A. E. Lewis, Mrs. Ray C. Moore, Mrs. James Gowdy, Mrs. Irvin St. Clair, Mrs. Katherine McNeese Mrs. Pat Bobo, Mrs. John Watson, Mrs. A. J. Gardner, Mrs. E. R. Hart, Mrs. Horace Holt, Mrs. Charles Lenau, Mrs. H. D. King, Mrs. Buck Wood, Mrs. Marion F. Harris, Mrs. M. F. Green, Mrs. A. E. Alcorn, Mrs. Buck Ragsdale ,Mrs. Vance Wagnon, Mrs. Lee Pool, Mrs. Thurman White, Mrs. W. Q. Casey, Mrs. J. G. Arnn. The incoming president is Mrs. O. N. Jennings.

The club has always had programs that were cultural and truly tried to help the members become better educated and well rounded in every phase of life essential to being a good citizen.

LIBRARY THEME

The theme for the programs during the past year was: "New Dimensions in Search of Growth." Among one of the last meeting during May of this year was held in the home of Mrs. O. N. Jenkings with Mrs. Gilbert Lamb as the director. This program was given during National Library Week. The program was conducted by Mrs. Lamb in connection with this particular week and she was assisted by Mrs. Cecil Cole and Mrs. Horace Balckburn in telling about libraries and their function and plans for the library here in Muleshoe. Mrs. Jennings gave a report of the district Federated Club meeting in Lubbock. This gives a good idea of some of the types of meetings the club has had this year and under the capable leadership of Mrs. J. G. Arnn, the members feel a good year has been spent.

Club projects for the past year as outlined in the yearbook were: Supporting and enlarging public library, Club house building fund, Scholarships and Assisting in Youth Center project.

The motto of the club is: "Study to Show Thyself Approved". The flower is the sweet pea and the colors pink and green. The objective of the Club is: "Strenghten our community through Growth."

Mrs. Gilbert Lamb is the president of the library board and during the past year the club has promoted and helped raise money for the library as one of its chief projects. The members of the club appreciate what the citizens of the county have done to help them with this truly worthwhile project.

Mrs. O. N. Jennings is the incoming president and a good year is expected to begin in the fall and many of the fine projects started during the past year will be continued.

1933 Journal

Since Admiral Byrd is taking a cow with him to the Antartic region, Junior Winn thinks he must be planning milking cream for his coffee and breakfast food.

Douglass Was First Sheriff: Served 11 Years

Law enforcement for the town of Muleshoe and Bailey County started after the area began to acquire more settlers and eventually it's first sheriff in 1919 after the county was officially organized.

General Ranald S. Mackenzie and his "Raiders" put the quietus on marauding Indians across the plains in the 1870's. Law "strayed" up on the High Plains with the Texas Rangers and neighboring counties' law officials. The ranchers had "codes of ethics" of their own; the settlers brought their "codes" from Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, et al. Judicially, before Bailey County was officially organized, the county was under the law enforcement and the court of law of Dimmitt, Castro County.

Such was the beginning of law enforcement in the Muleshoe area.

H. A. DOUGLASS FIRST SHERIFF

That first local law officer was Sheriff H. A. Douglass, Sr., who served one of the longest terms of any sheriff in the area — from January 1, 1919 until December 31, 1930 — some 11 years.

At the November 1917 election citizens of Bailey County elected another set of county officials, who incidentally were the ones they had elected also on May 11. Sheriff Douglass was sworn into office as the first sheriff and also delegated as tax collector. His salary was set at $500 per year by the first Bailey County Commissioners' Court.

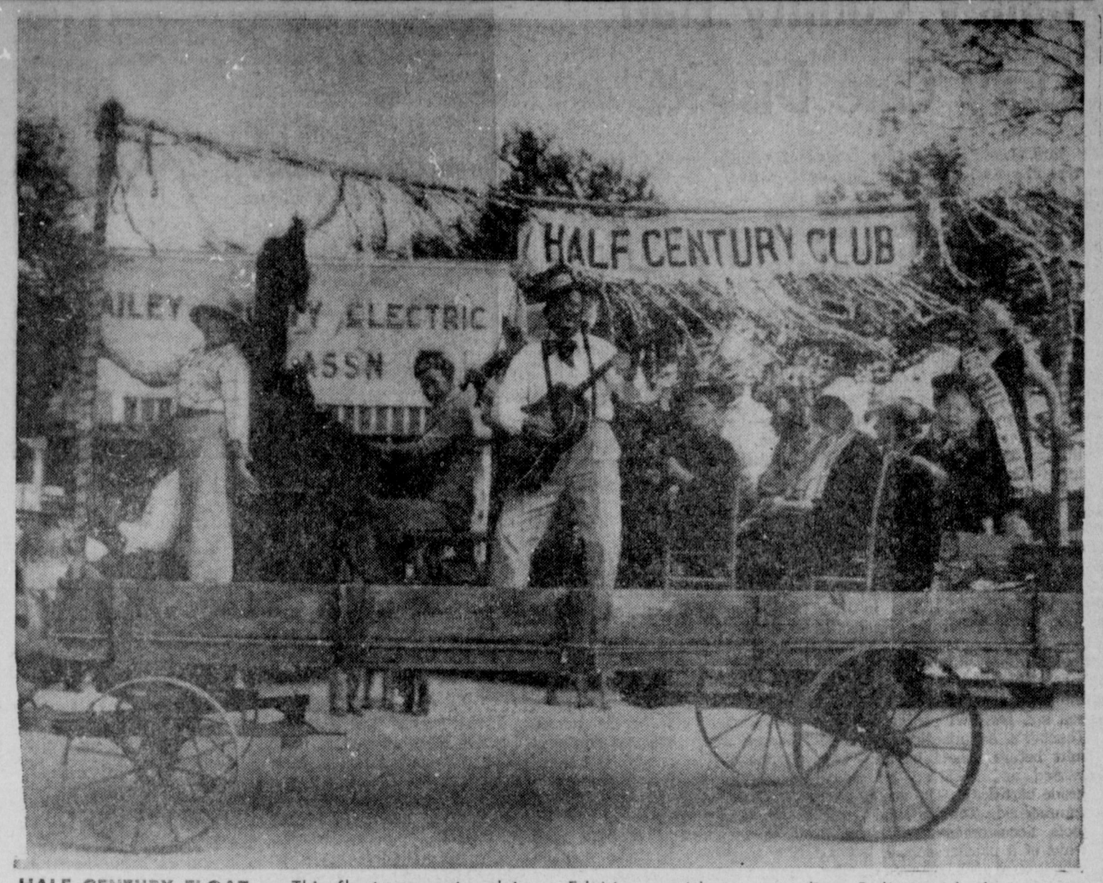
Part of the first county jail, of which the cell was bought for $100 at one time was a part of a garage belonging to Douglass, and is now a part of his widow's home.

H. Sterling served as second sheriff from January 1, 1931 until May, 1932. He was followed by Jim Cook, who served as law enforcement chief from May 1932 to December 1, 1938.

A well-known sheriff, who was active during some of the most interesting criminal cases in Bailey County history, was W. E. (Razz) Renfrow. His term ran from January 1939 until October 31, 1944.

From November, 1944 until December 31, 1948, J. C. Buchanan was sheriff, with Hugh Freeman sworn in January, 1949. Freeman served until December 31, 1956.

Dee Clements is the present Bailey County sheriff, having served continously since his first elected term beginning in January 1, 1957.



HALF CENTURY FLOAT — This float was entered in a parade when the town was quite young, by the Half Century Club. A. H. Owen is driving the team of horses decorated with colorful high-fringed tassels on their harness. At the organ is Mrs. Ola Ragsdale and directly behind her is John Fried with his fiddle, tho dressed as a woman. Thurman Hendrix playing guitar. Mrs. Walker Witte is also playing a guitar and opposite her is Mrs. Ed Moore with an accordian. Riding with the musicians are Mrs. Snow Davis, Mrs. Bertie Paul, Mrs. Beulah Carles, Mrs. Anna Moeller and "Miss Muleshoe" is Mrs. Neil Rockey wearing a 1901 bathing suit belonging to Mrs. A. W. Copley. Tommy Peace is standing on the wagon to brace the organ. (Photo courtesy Mrs. Walter Witte—Journal Engraving)

P-TA Expands Second Group Organized Here

By MRS. NORMAN THOMAS

There have been one or more Parent-Teacher Associations in Muleshoe public schools since 1927. I. W. Haney was first president of the first Muleshoe P-TA.

Several times Muleshoe has tried to have more than on P-TA without success. After several meetings it was decided 1960 was the year to try again.

The true beginning of the Richland Hills P-TA was a meeting held in August, 1960, in the Richland Hills Library.

A nominating committee of Frank Ford, Mrs. Charles Lenau, and Mrs. Lois Witherspoon selected a slate of officers to be presented at a meeting held in September, 1960.

With Frank Ford acting as temporary chairman, the motion was made and carried to organize a Richland Hills P-TA. The members present voted the meeting time to be at 4:15 on the third Monday of each month. There were 227 charter members.

Past president of the Richland Hills P-TA are: Mrs. Eugene Black, Mrs. Ray Daniel, Mrs. Roland McCormick. The present president is Mrs. Owen Jones.

Frank Ford and Mrs. Eugene Black were presented State Life Memberships from the Richland Hills P-TA. Neal Dillman was presented the highest honor that could be bestowed by P-TA on any person. He was awarded the first National Life Membership ever to be presented in Muleshoe.

Some of the projects that the Richland Hills Parent-Teacher Association undertook were: sponsored school boys safety patrol, sponsored playground improvement program, sponsored a conversational Spanish course, held a pancake supper, sent delegates to state convention, sponsored a civil defense course, sponsored a cub pack, conducted a survey on parent opinions of the compulsory immunization program for Muleshoe schools, and many others.

NELLIE DEAN GETS 1,000 GALLON WELL

Mrs. Nellie Dean last week finished drilling an irrigation well on her 160 acre farm about six miles west of Muleshoe, in which she installed a 10-inch pit type centrifugal pump, operating it now with a 15-30 hp. tractor, but will later install a 25 hp stationary engine.

IT'S OUR
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ALSO
50 YEARS IN BUSINESS
IN THE MULESHOE AREA

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Bailey County Had Only One District

Mrs. Leota Wilterding states that the first school in Bailey County started in September, 1908, at "Old" Hurley, with 25 pupils—some large, some older than she, who was only 16 years of age at that time. Miss Leota Bearden, who later married Harry Wilterding, adds that this first school district comprised the whole county.

She had 25 pupils, who came from Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, some had not been in school for some time, and she taught 33 classes a day — grades one through eight, Miss Bearden was hired for $45 a month but as Bailey County had no school funds at that time the Dimmitt Bank discounted the amount and she received $35 per month for her services.

During her first summer, after arrival in "Old" Hurley in June, 1908, Miss Wilterding studied at home on Texas History, which she found rather difficult as the former Nebraskian was not used to the Spanish names. Cora Hutchinson and Miss Wilterding took the Teacher's examinations in Dimmitt before school began; both passed and received a second grade certificate. The school term commenced. Teacher and subjects accustomed themselves to ways of a pioneer school, but the school term 1908-1909 was dismissed in January when Miss Bearden and part of the pupils became ill with scarlet fever.

During the years since the creation of the first school in Bailey County 13 school districts have been created. The breaking up of the ranches into large and small farms necessitated more farm owners and tenants which led to an increase in school attendance. As a result, various sections of the county began to create their own districts.

Six of the school districts of Bailey County were created while the county was still a part of Castro County.

In 1908 the county was made into one huge school district centered around "Old Hurley. The first district was called the Progress school district in the early Texas Department of Education records.

Two years later number two school district, now known as Circleback, was created. In 1913 Liberty and West Camp, districts three and four, were created. In 1914 Muleshoe, school district number five, was created and on May 10, 1915 was consolidated with Hurley district number six and retained the name of Muleshoe Independent School District.

Bailey County was organized in 1918 and since the five school districts then existing were inadequate Goodland and Baileyboro districts were created on August 23, 1923.

In the following year Fairview, Watson and Stegall districts were created. In 1925 two more districts, Bula and Longview, were created and the following year the last school district to be created was Wilson.

The school districts vary in size from 33 sections in the Wilson district to 132 sections in the Stegall district, which is the largest district in the county. The statistics for the district are few, even though the district is large due to the fact that it is the region of large ranches.

In the extreme northwest of the county there is West Camp, a four-teacher, nine-months school. Liberty, in the extreme northeast portion of the county, is a four-teacher school; Bula a nine-teacher, nine-months school; Goodland is an eight-months school and has three teachers; Circleback with five teachers maintains a nine-months school.

Baileyboro with 50 sections, Fairview with 51 sections, Longview with 50 sections, Watson with 60 sections, and Wilson with 33 sections are all located in the central part, lying north and south throughout the length of the county.

Among the teachers prior to the organization of Bailey County were Leota Bearden, Chester Williams, Mrs. Pearl Boone Grady, Mildred Gilbert, F. A. Cook, and Victor Shiflett, who taught at Hurley; Cora Hutchinson and Roy Gilbert, who taught at Pleasant Valley; Fern Churchill and Welthea Johnson, who taught at Buhrmann school; Miss Opal Copenhaver, who taught at Bunk House; Bess Nance, Miss Caldwell, Elizabeth Harden and W. C. Woodburn, teachers at Muleshoe; Matilda Tindenburg and Stacy Easter, teachers at YL; and Evelyn Mounts who taught Circleback ranch school; J. E. Adams, one of the Bailey County judges, Goodland.

Another early day teacher in the county schools was Miss Elizabeth Harden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Harden, who taught at New Hurley from 1918-1919. At that time she had a total of 18 pupils, of all ages and grades through the eighth.

Miss Harden reported that she taught in Muleshoe during the 1919-1920 term, in the one-room school house. Cooper Woodburn was principal and teacher of grades five through eighth; Miss Harden taught the lower grades.

HURLEY SCHOOL PUPILS IN 1910 — The Hurley School was the first school district, known as Progress School dirstrict number one, in Bailey County. Miss Leota Bearden (now Mrs. Harry Wilterding) taught the school at "Old" Hurley in 1908 and 1909. —Photo courtesy of Mrs. C. R. Stevens, Journal Engraving

Muleshoe Got its First Freight In 1914 - Farm Tools, Dogs, Horses

By ARTHUR RYAN

Three horses, two mules and farming tools, as well as the two dogs who played a big part in protecting the livestock and surroundings, composed the first shipment to arrive in Muleshoe by freight.

A friend and I left Ulyssis, Neb. about March 12, 1914, in a freight car. We arrived in Muleshoe March 18. My father had bought 160 acres in the YL community in the fall of 1913. This place had an irrigation well (called No. 12) drilled by the Coldren Land Co.

Our shipment arrived in Muleshoe by freight as the railroad had not completed its line into Muleshoe in 1914.

Immediately after unloading the freight car we headed for the YL Ranch headquarters where we stayed until we were established.

I witnessed my first sand storm, which came up from the north and which kept us really guessing whether to stay in or out of shelter.

I bought a 8 x 16 foot building. It was completely furnished with a bedroom, kitchen with utensils equipment, which was delivered on the farm for $60. This soon became the loafing quarters for the young bachelor fellows in the neighborhood, especially on rainy days.

I was called to army service in 1918, sent to Camp Mabry in Austin to a mechanical training center, discharged in December 15, 1918, and then back to bachelorhood and West Texas.

In 1922 I married Mabel Diebler. My small home was added to and is still used as our home at present. I also purchased the land from my father in 1923. To our union were born two daughters, Margaret and Virginia. Virginia passed away in 1945 but Margaret married Kline Buhrman and I am now a grandfather of three children.

I still continue to farm some in this:

WEST TEXAS

I don't know what it is,
That attracts a person,
To these ol High Plains we know —
Where it is generally dry and needing rain,
And the wind never fails to blow.
Some folks get discouraged and move away
To locate in some other place,
But the first thing you know, they are coming back,
Like they are running a race.
Whatever it is that holds a person —
We just can't understand why—
But once you land here, you will find,
You are stuck here to that final day ——to die.

February, 1939

MODEL T STOLEN SUNDAY

The Model T Ford car belonging to a man by the name of Taylor, living about four miles northwest of Muleshoe was stolen sometime after midnight Tuesday. Neighbors immediately took up the search, locating the car about a mile north of town where, in turning a corner the thief had broken off a wheel, having to abondon it.

The thief is said to have been identified by a blanket which, in his haste he forgot to take along with him. Sheriff Cook has been on the watch since and expects to locate him shortly.

ADOPTED FROM . .

A Texan remonstrated with his son:

"I heard you asking a man just now what state he was from.

If a man is from Texas, he'll tell you; if he's not, there's no use embarrassing him." ——Boyce House, from "I Give You Texas!"

Stories of Doc Indian are Colorful Word Pictures of Those Yester-Year

(Editor's Note: Some stories have been repeated throughout the making of Muleshoe's history.It is up to a few to handdown these colorful word-pictures, many as humorous and fun to tell today as they were in the 1920's. Dave Coulter, one of the keepers -of-history of this area's early days, has related a few of the more printable stories of Doc Indian for recording in The Journal's Anniversary Edition.)

In every area's pioneering history there are a few outstanding, well-remembered colorful characters.

Among those who lived around Muleshoe and Bailey County and live today in the stories of early-day life on these high plains, are some of the enthusiastic "boosters" such as R. L. Brown, early real estate dealer. Others are so vivid in the remembrances of so many oldtimers that their names live on, not for their civic contributions but because of their personal being. Four are mentioned here, more are brought into other pioneer stories, the hermit —— white-bearded Josh Blocher, the cowboys Ollie (O. W.) Laurence and "Buttermilk" Smith, and then "Doc Indian".

"BUTTERMILK" SMITH

One story of an early cowpuncher called "Buttermilk" Smith is typical enough to give a thumbnail sketch accuracy in portraying this Irish local jester. He was one of the first cowpunchers in this area and worked for the Sixty-nines.

"Buttermilk" Smith said to a one-armed chap one day on the Main Street of Muleshoe: "If you were not one-armed, I'd whip 'ya. . . ." after a small squabble that nearly became a fight.

". . . .but it t'aint the arm ya lost I'ma 'fraid of — 'tis the one ya have left that scares me. . ."

Smith worked for many of the early day ranchers in the county.

DOC INDIAN

'Bet nearly everyone who was in this area back first decades of the 1900's remembers ole "Doc Indian", who lived around these parts until 1921 or '22. . .

Toyah Bean was his real name, but everyone called him Doc Indian, because he was a full-blooded Indian (no one knows for sure what tribe) and Doc? Maybe "Doc" came from some of the doctorin' liquid-medicine-drinks he liked so well?

W. E. Halsell brought the Indian with him out of Oklahoma when he established the Mashed O Ranch near Muleshoe in 1901. Doc Indian, who continued to be a Mashed O employee throughout his life regardless of where or for whom else he worked, had his check waiting each month at the Halsell headquarters.

The stories go that he was "a friend of all the ranchers, the settlers — and the women too". He worked for all the ranchers in the area, including the LFDs, the 69s, Muleshoe Ranch, et al.

In Muleshoe's early days the 69 Ranch hands drove some 600 head of cattle to load them and tried to get them across the town of Muleshoe's railroad crossing (the same present 1st street crossing). Some person turned their car lights on, the cattle stampeded through town, and it took a week to get them back. This made Doc Indian so mad that he really abused his (dialected) English language and scoured with words that "ole dumb man. . .' 'He told the boys: "Let's go put our horses in the corral and go to the Gupton hotel, (which was located where Ike Robinson's boot shop is now). When he got in his room, he shot the lights out, went down to the dining room and told Mr. Gupton "I wanted to be sure I could eat'um when I got to the dining room," and eat he did!

Another time Doc Indian got on his horse, rode to Texico, went into a salon, and after a bit, asked the proprietors if they'd sell the salon to him. He stayed around all day, they made the trade for $8,000 — a good sum of money, especially in those days. He gave a check on W. E. Halsell on a Kansas City Bank, told them to check on it with Halsell if they wanted. They wired Halsell; he wired back "Pay the check". But, by that time Doc Indian had gone to sleep; they woke him, he groaned and said "Don't believe takum," rolled over and went back to sleep.

Once he got into a fight at Friona, after it was over he called Mr. Halsell and asked "What shall I do — kill him?" The answer was "Get on your horse and get back to the ranch." Doc Indian did.

On a fourth of July celebration back before the buffalo left this country, on the LFD ranch he got on his horse, drove buffalo up for the crowd to see, then killed it with his bow and arrow. Then, to the bewilderment of his audience, he sat on top of the animal, stripped off some hide and got some raw meat. He just sat there and ate the raw buffalo meat in front of the crowd!

In Doc's later days, Lud Taylor was a bachelor and had a room in the Gupton hotel. Doc one night went to Lud's room; later Lud saw him, decided to go elsewhere to spend that night.

The two last stories reflect Doc Indian's "Doctor Jeckle and Mr. Hyde" colorful personality best:

Standing on Main street in Muleshoe with a pint of liquor in his hand, Doc was told by one of his cowboy friends: "Sheriff Douglass will come get that liquor from 'ya. . ."

Doc Indian's reply was "No, he'll no gettum my liquor," as he turned up the bottle, emptied it with relish, then threw the bottle down in the street and said, "He can come get ME if He wants me . . .ugh".

On the other side of his personality, his friends remember the story when Mary Snyder's horse ran away with her on a morning ride to school. Doc Indian thought his horse might have caused her horse's scare, so he came up later to the Snyder home, inquired politely if Mary, then about ten, "gottum home OK?"

So — it seems there are several facts gained from these stories: Doc Indian couldn't express himself without profane language, but he respected Bill Halsell and women in general. It is said he never said "cuss words around any woman". He liked his liquor and he liked to "sleep it off" — and most didn't like to tangle seriously in a quarrel with him. Everyone liked him, enjoyed him, and "showed respect" to him. . .

These are just a few of the stories of ole Doc Indian, nee Toyah Bean, who lives today as "one of those characters" of early-day Muleshoe"

"Doc Indians" are scarce 'round these parts these days, aren't they?

August 4, 1934

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Griffiths and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvan Robinson and baby, and Dean Stevens returned Thursday afternoon of last week from a vacation and sight-seeing trip to Colorado and New Mexico.

August 4, 1934

Mr. and Mrs. Collins Beaty, Canyon, visited in Muleshoe over the weekend with Beaty's sisters, Mrs. A. E. Lewis and Miss Lucille Beaty. Mr. and Mrs. Beaty are attending West Texas State Teachers College at Canyon.

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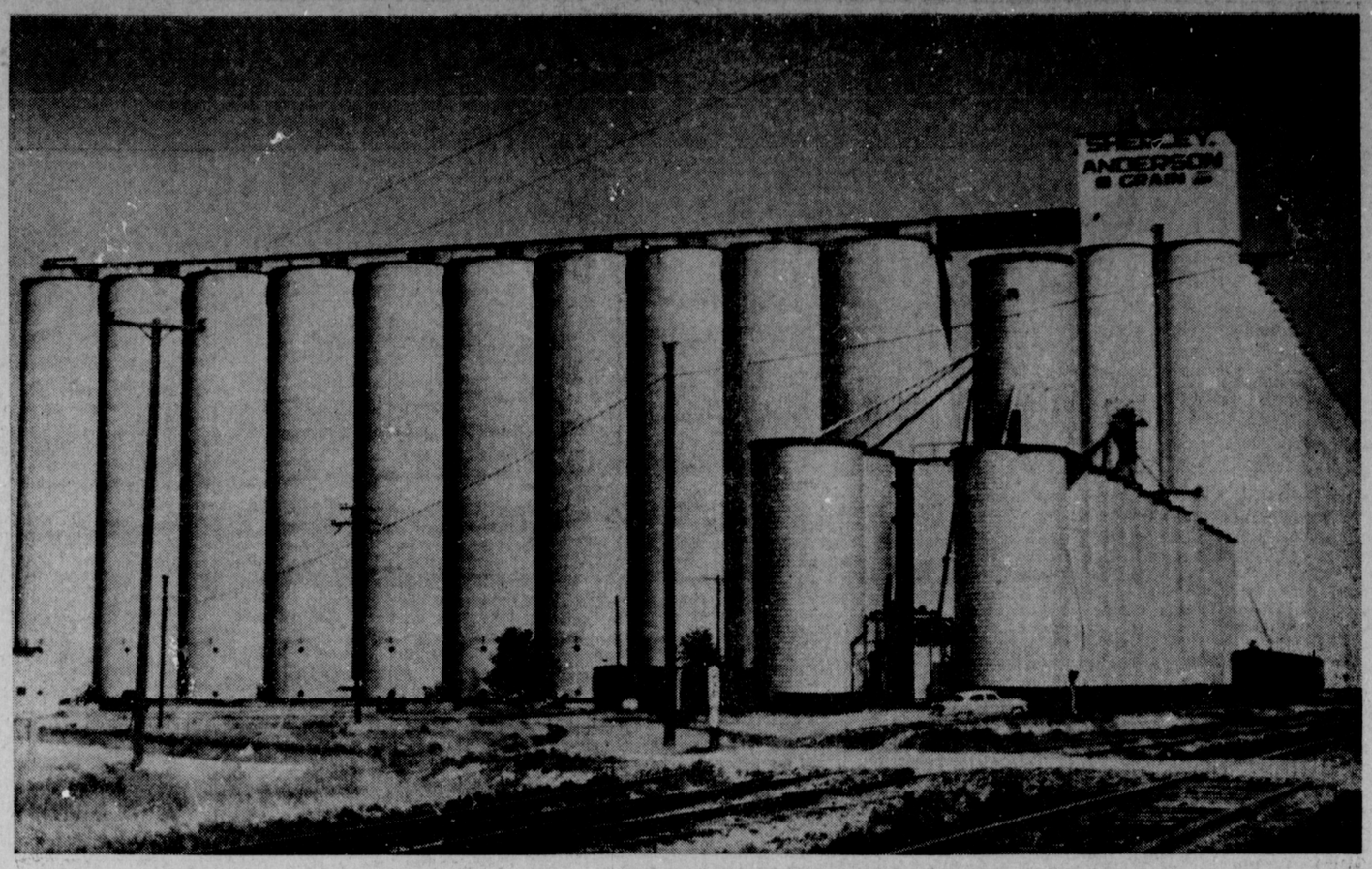

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King Cotton Began Slowly Now Major Factor In Economy

Editor's note: The following information on the agriculture era of Bailey County was taken from the thesis written in 1939 by Thelma Walker Stevens.

It takes people and transportation to develop the agricultural resources of any county; and Bailey County was no exception. Civilization was established by the furrows of the plow. The farmer must be given credit for the development of this county. They came seeking and making homes, and homes alone will hold a place.

The agricultural era of Bailey County began with the breaking up of the ranches. The agricultural industry in the year 1910 consisted of 70 farms with 365,128 acres valued at $3,773,790 in land and buildings. There were 963 farms in 1935 with 424,345 acres valued at $7,450,125 in land and buildings. The amount of population given for Bailey County in 1910 was 312, and in 1930 it was 5,186.

With the increase of land in cultivation there was, of course, an increase in the number of families, and likewise an increase of families accompanied this increase of farms.

The number of acres in pasture land has been gradually decreasing. The greatest farm development, during the period from 1920 to 1935, was the result of cutting up the large ranches.

During this 15-year period of rapid increase in the number of farms, a greater number of the farms owned entirely by the operators than later.

The principal crops of the county in 1910 were corn, wheat, oats grain sorghums and hay. Twenty-seven acres were planted in Irish potatoes.

For more than two decades Bailey County has produced cotton, which is called the money crop of the small farmer. The first bale of cotton was raised by Edd Hupp. He planted and irrigated ten acres. It was taken to Plainview to be ginned as that was the closest gin. Hupp bbled the cotton in a hay baler and gave Less Dodson $20 to haul the cotton to Plainview for him. Dodson carried it in a truck, taking two bales each trip.

R. L. Brown built the first gin in the county in 1923. It was located at Muleshoe. G. R. Fort raised the first bale of cotton that was ginned at the Brown gin. He took it to the gin September 25, 1923 in a small trailer attached to a Model T Ford automobile. The trailer was not large enough to hold all the cotton. Part was placed in sacks and put in the back seat of the car. This bale of cotton caused a good deal of excitement in Muleshoe. Several pictures were made before and after it was ginned. Many of the citizens of the town had their pictures made standing by the cotton.

(Editor's note: Mrs. Leota Wilterding has some of the first cotton ginned by Brown who gave it to Harry Wilterding on September 25, 1923.)

Although cotton is comparatively new as a crop in this county, it is one of the leading crops today. In the fall of 1938 there were fifteen gins in the county. There has been a steady increse in cotton ginnings since 1926 with the exception of the drouth years.

Editor's note: The important role in the economics of Bailey County which cotton has obtained is evidenced by the increase of production as shown by figures for ten year intervals: Cotton ginnings in 1926 were 4,879 bales; 16,502 bales in 1936; with a drop to 2,650 bales in 1946; 73,148 bales in 1956; and 113,229 bales for 1962.

The county in 1939 was equipped for furnishing adequate storage for 6,000 bales of cotton. Muleshoe, located in the northern part of the county, had three warehouses with a total storage capacity of 3,000 bales then. At Enochs, in the southern part, there is a warehouse of 1,000 bale capacity; and at Bula, in the southeast, a warehouse having 2,000 bale capacity. Mrs. Stevens continues in her thesis written in 1939.

In a survey of the counties in the South Plains by the Lubbock Avalanche Journal in the fall of 1938 the agricultural income of Bailey County was as follows: cotton, $578,000; wheat, $82,500; grains, $810,000; livestock, $576,000; for a total of $2,055,500. (Total sales from agriculture and livestock in 1962 are estimated at $27,300,000 by J. K. Adams, county agent.)

OTHER MONEY CROPS

Grain sorghums, which include milo maize, kafir corn, feterita, and hegari, hav ebeen one of the most important corps since the beginnings of farming in the county. This crop has found great favor with the farmers as it is a drouth resistant crop and because it has very largely the feeding qualities of corn.

In 1910 there were 3,094 acres planted, and there was a yield of 26,492 bushels which was about eight and one-half bushels to the acre. There was a steady increse in the acreage until 1930. In that year 52,679 acres were planted and there was a yield of 104,525 bushels. In 1935 only 12,210 acres were planted and that had a yield of 58,329 bushels, which was about five and one-half bushels per acres. The small amount of acreage and the small number of bushels producted per acre in 1935 were probably due to the drouth of the year.

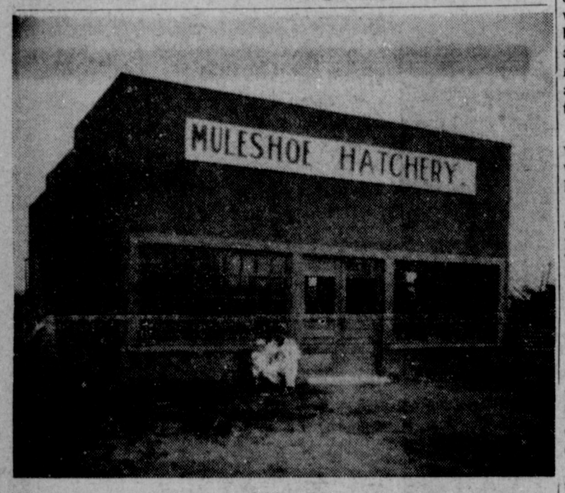
Two hundred bushels of wheat were sown in the county in 1910 with an average yield of 10 bushels per acre. In 1935 there were 10,148 acres planted in wheat. On account of the drouth of that year, it only averaged about six bushels to the acre. In 1925 eight farms had some acreage in wheat; in 1930, 69 farms had wheat,and in 1935, 101 farms reported acreage.

There were three grain elevators in the county in 1939. They were all located at Muleshoe. The first on was built by a Mrs. Stone of Portales, N. M., and is now owned by Ray Griffiths.

Corn has never attained the distinction of being a first-class commercial crop. It is generally a sideline with the cotton farmer and may be termed a "fence corner" crop. The largest corn crop that has been raised in Bailey County was in 1930. In that year 10,101 acres were planted. They yielded 125,659 bushels, which was nearly twelve and one-half bushels per acre. The average per acre in 1910 was nearly nine and one-half bushels. The yield of corn in the county varies considerably from year to year.

Oats has always been a minor crop. However, there has been a decline in acreage with the decrease in the number of work stock on farms.

Lack of market demand and inexperience of the farmers with the barley crop have kept production down in Bailey County. The first barley was raised in 1930. One farm had 20 acres in cultivation that year. It made 15 bushels which was less than a bushel to the acre. In 1935 three farms had 32 acres in cultivation, which was hardly an average of ten acres per farm. The yield was nearly 14 bushels per acre. Since 1935 there has been an increase in the acreage.



CHICKEN HATCHERY — Tye Young is pictured in front of Muleshoe's first chicken hatchery with his son, Jack. The hatchery was on the Sudan highway where the Mobile station now stands, one block east of Main Street. In 1940, Young moved the business to the place where Western Auto is now. Young stayed in the chicken business for 18 years, selling out in 1948. Jack is presently District Attorney.

Muleshoe State Bank Robbed, Employees Held At Gunpoint

As the Journal goes to press this week no definite clue has yet been obtained as to the whereabouts of the two masked gunmen who robbed the Muleshoe State Bank here Thursday afternoon, April 13, 1933, taking with them $1,642 in money.

It was approximately 3:00 p.m. Thursday, the wind was blowing a terrific gale, the atmosphere full of sand and dirt, nearly everyone off the streets inside to get away from the storm, and the doors of all business houses closed, when two masked bandits, one described as being fully six feet tall and the other one of short stature entered the First State Bank here. Cashier Jesse Osborn was in his private office and did not notice their entry at that time. Miss Opal Morris, standing at the teller's window promptly discovered their masked condition and started out through the rear, when one of them called to her to halt or they would shoot, the other robber stepping around the private office covered the cashier. Mrs. Osborn, Miss Morris, and Mrs. Pat Bobo were all herded into the front private office and forced to lie flat on the floor, one bandit stood guard at the front door while the other made a complete search of the bank for money. Miss Morris was forced to go to the vault to locate hidden money, but suceed ed in not "finding" all of it. Mrs. Bobo was forced to work the combination on the vault door which that morning had been turned on the locking studs thrown out, as a precaution, she having to release the studs after which all three were put into the vault and the door locked from the outside. As soon as they were put into the vault Mr. Osborn reached up and touched off a switch on the burglar alarm which set the gong to going on the outside, and with a screw driver quickly opened the door from the inside, they not being held in the vault more than two or three minutes.

It is stated the robbers took plenty of time for the job. The small fellow on guard acted like an old hand at the business, being very calm and deliberate, the tall man was quite nervous, causing some solicitation on th epart of Osborn and Miss Morris, both of whom had a .45 punched into their ribs, the hammer being drawn back and only the nervous twitch of the forefinger being required to end their earthly careers. Both robbers debated for some time after completing the robbery whether they should take the bank force with them or lock them in the vault; but the way being apparently clear, they decided to leave them behind.

As soon as the alarm was sounded by those inside the vault, Gilbert Wollard, mail carrier; Curtis Taylor, farmer living north of town; and Cecil McLaury, local restaurant man, who at that time were in the post office across the street from the bank, jumped into Wollard's automobile and gave chase of the robbers. Having no guns with them they dared not come in intimate contact with them. They later secured a rifle loaded with only two shells and started after them the second time, keeping well behind them until they were south of Plainview when, in the gathering sand storm, they lost them.

The bandits are said to have been driving a 1930 Chevrolet and that the license numbers on the car had been turned backwards. O. K. Angeley, former Muleshoe citizen, now proprietor of a filling station at Plainview, was here Sunday and stated that late in the evening of the robbery, a car containing two men drove up to his station for oil and gas. They looked and acted so suspicious that one of the men at the station took down the license number of the car, which license was issued in Wichita county, this state. At that time they did not know of the robbery, but he next morning learned of it, and reading descriptions, Mr. Angeley declared they checked exactly with the car and people they served. He said the car was driven on east out of Plainview toward Floydada.

Since the robbery both Texas and New Mexico officers have been scouring the eastern territory of New Mexico in search of the bandits, it being their suspicion they may have doubled back late in the evening of the robbery and are in hiding somewhere in the broken country acrss the western line of Texas in Roosevelt county. N. M.

MAY 1933

Who robbed the Muleshoe State Bank April 13 is still unknown, at least so far as the gneral public is concerned. Several long and short men, more or less fitting descriptions of the two who pulled off the illicit financial deal with the local institution have been made by bank employees have been some partial recognition of submitted photographs, yet no positive identification has yet bee made by bank employees and no definite arrests made of the alleged perpetrators of the crime.

Sheriff Jim Cook has not wasted a minute on the job of trying to apprehend the robbers, according to report; but if he is any nearer a solution o f the crime and to identification of the participants the public is not aware of that fact. It is known that he has made various trips to other surrounding towns, into New Mexico and as far east as Dallas running down more or less mysterious characters, but yet no definite proof has been obtained. At Littlefield and Sudan several suspicious characters have been rounded up by officers, bu to no avail. Numerous other officers in both Texas and New Mexico are also aiding in the search, but to date no reports have been made public of any definite arrests.

Sheriff Cook when interviewed by a Journal representative just before this newspaper went to press, stated definitely there was no positive information yet to be given out. He intimated he had been running down several clues, and was hopeful of favorable results, but just at this time there was nothing positive to be reported.

BASKETBALL TOURNEY TEAM, 1927 — Coach John C. Jenkin's Muleshoe team at the A.A.W. high school girls' basketball tournament, which was held at Breckenridge March 17 through March 19, 1927, included these attractively attired misses. They are, left to right top: Grace Chapen, Iris Harding, Mary Goodson, Shorty Glasscock, John C. Jenkins (coach) and (2nd row) Mary McDorman, Ruth Harding, Opal Morris, Mildred Lee, Velma McDorman, Marie Gwyn (with ball).
(Photo courtesy Jim Cox, Journal Engv.)

BASEBALL TEAM — Members of the Muleshoe Baseball team in 1932 are pictured, standing Roland Bigham, Lefty Givins, Lewis Nall, Neuty Moore, Storther Walker, Lefty Williams and C. Nall. Front row are Tye Young, Cass Stegall, Vic Walden, manager; Howard Towny, Author Damron, Alton Lumpkin, Red Cates, and mascot. Ray Givins, Jr. and Cecil Harvey as bat boy. Muleshoe games were played in Cobb Park located where the Lenau edition of the city is now situated.

OLD 69 RANCH

Tom Bugbee ran the Old 69 Ranch, located on the Hale County School Land southwest of Baileyboro which ran north to the Sandhills and the Muleshoe Ranch.

In 1896 Bugbee sold to Captain W. J. Good who ran the 69 until 1911 when F. W. Jersig and Lee Bivins bought the ranch.

The Old 69 Ranch operations were discontinued in Bailey County after World War I in 1919-20. The ranch is broken up for cultivation purposes. Murrell Stevens' place is located where the Old 69 ranch pens were situated, as is Cecil Davis' place on the 69 ranch.

SHOP MULESHOE FIRST!!

Hand Planting Cotton Recalled By Cecil Davis

The first cotton planted on a commercial basis, according to Cecil Davis, was the six acres planted by his father, the late A. L. Davis, in 1926.

The senior Davis hauled the cotton to a Littlefield gin, as there was no gin in Muleshoe until 1923, from his farm-ranch operation some ten miles south of the present Muleshoe. This community was the old Fairview community, according to Davis.

They did not have a cotton plater in 1920. Davis recalls that his sister Mary Clary and he sat on a board with a bucket between their legs and dropped seeds down through the spouts of the tractor that their father drove. This type of planting continued for two years until the father got a planter attachment, special ordered by the late E. R. Hart.

SHOP MULESHOE FIRST!!

Jim Ward's three oil paintings depict events in Muleshoe area history beginnig with buffalo on our "Great American Desert", to ranching with it's cattle, horses & windmills, and finally to "sod-busting" farmers using mule teams. Ward is the artist whose animals and western subjects are most well-known. His style is realism, as shown in the right painting of the U-Bar (Muleshoe) Ranch dipping vat with Andy Hicks' windmill clearly recognizable in detail. This painting is now owned by Jerry Gleason, DVM.

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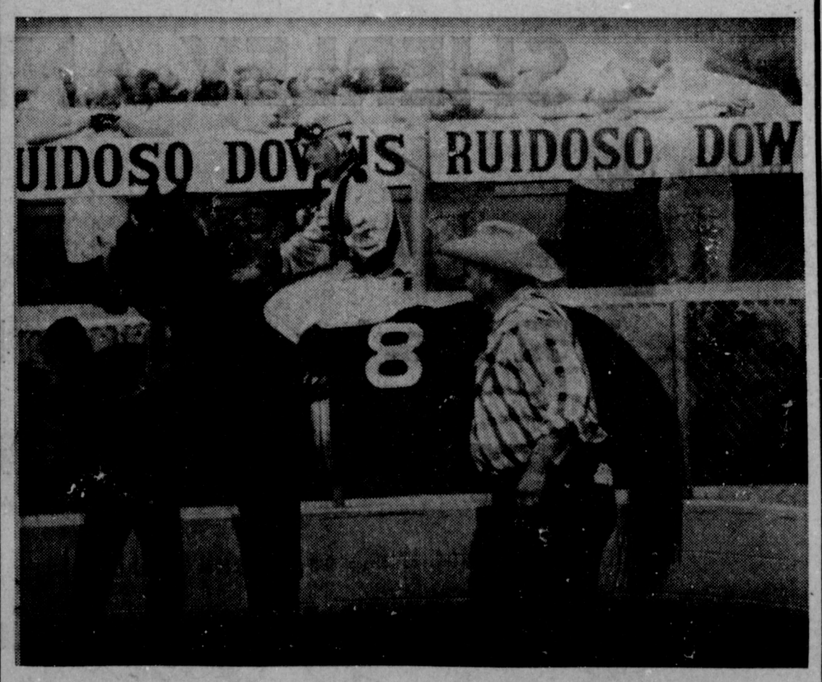


HOLIDAY ROAD, owned by L. H. ADAMS, Muleshoe, and W. F. WILLIS, Midland, won the 9th race June 17 at Ruidosa Downs, New Mexico.

BORDERED RANCH — When the school building, now Mary DeShazo, was built there was nothing west of the building except wide open spaces, windmills and cattle. The grounds were fenced and a windmill stood just inside the fence. (Photo courtesy R. J. Klump, Journal Eng.)

NO BUILDING WEST — Axel and Ezlada Benson had their picture taken with their milch cow, Blackie, in 1932. The spot where they are standing is where the new home of the Rufus Gilbreaths' is located on West 7th Street. Now buildings line the horizon which in now thickly settled.

Stage Coach Played its Part in 1900, Canyon, Tulia, Plainview On Route

Travelers in the early days rode conveyances that had their own built-in air conditioning. This stage, dated about 1900, carried its passengers for a $2 fare over the prairies.

It is typical of the early 1900's mule-drawn hack or carry-all labeled a stage coach. It left the Crawford Saloon, Canyon, early in the morning with six so-called texas Guinnea Mules pulling the passengers. They arrived in Plainview about sundown, and from there arrangements could be made for travel to Muleshoe, Littlefield and other early towns.

Eighteen miles out of Canyon the stage coach mules were relieved by a like team for the second stage of the trip.

At noon they had a stop above Tulia at the Half-way house where another change took place and a stop was made for the passengers to have dinner. Dinner at that farm home consisted of about five kinds of meats, plenty of vegetables, hot biscuits, corn bread, choice of six or seven kinds of pie or cake, with a total charge of 35 cents per head.

Then one other change of mules was made before reaching Plainview. As the mules were driven or urged, by a long black snake whip, at a dead run for their stretch, it was more like a rodeo when the stage drew into the corral for a change of charges.

Cowboys vied one another to see how quickly the mules could be replaced and headed the stage on its journey.

The stage route from Canyon to Plainview was later extended to Lubbock with Carl Rossen operating one of the first Pope-Hartford automobiles over the prairies from Plainview to Lubbock.

TYE YOUNG'S HATCHERY HAD GARBAGE THEFT

Back when Tye Young had a hatchery, they used to throw unuseable eggs in the garbage to be hauled away. It was the custom of Josh Blocher, a short man and with a bag on his back, to hunt out the garbage.

When getting Young's "rotten eggs" out of the hatchery garbage, Josh was caught by Dick Blackshear and Lester Hammons, former SW Public Service employees, who threw some rocks at the garbage can. It scared Josh so much he jumped up and scrambled away just as fast as he could.

Oscar Herron Shot By Deputy Sheriff

Oscar Herron, Littlefield negro, was fatally shot Friday evening, May 1, 1931, by Deputy Sheriff Jim Cook when he, along with Paul Mure, another Littlefield negro, and Tony Gilmore, Sudan, passed down Main Street of Muleshoe Friday evening about 7:30 o'clock at a rate of approximately 40 miles per hour, according to witnesses. They were driving a Buick car, Cook, jumping into a Ford, started after them trying twice to run them into the barpit so as to halt them, but they refused to stop. Taking after them the third time, he reached out of the right car window and around the windshield, firing a shot in the direction of the rear casing and thus halt the negroes. As luck would have it, one of the negroes received the bullet about the centr of the back of the head, ranging diagonally through and stopping just above the right eye. That it was a chance shot was clearly evident in that both cars were traveling at a high rate of speed over roads exceedingly rough occationed by recent rains.

Investigation of the car in which the negroes were riding disclosed several empty bottles and one full bottle alleged by officers to contain an alcholic liquor of some kind.

Moeller Finds Texas Paradise

By HERTHA WALKER

We were living in Davenport, Iowa, engaged in the grocery, meat market, confectionary business, when Daddy told a salesman if he could trade this place for a farm to go ahead.

One Saturday afternoon the phone rang and the party said, "Mr. Moeller, how about a farm in Texas?" It seemed that D. K. Smith from Muleshoe was visiting his brothers who were in the wholesale grocery business, and the matter was mentioned to him about trading. So Daddy replied, "Let's go see about it."

He spent the first night at the Janes Ranch, and when he came home, he said he had found paradise.

In January, 1920, he chartered a railroad car and with Erick, my brother, they came to Texas with all our earthly goods and three geese. One goose hung herself before arriving, and Daddy said maybe we would wish we had done the same.

On February 2, of the same year, Mother, My sister, Wilma and my brother, Walter, and I arrived on a cold dreary drizzling rainy day. When we got off the train and saw Muleshoe, no words could describe our feelings. If there had been a train going back, we would have been on it. E. E. Hagler took us to the farm.

Our relatives had told us that we were going to the end of the world, and that the Indians would scalp us, but the only thing scalped was our pocketbook.

Every time we did any farming, our neighbor to the south said that in Iowa, it was alright, but that was not the Texas way.

The first sandstorm that hit us covered even the homemade bread on the table. It surely was no paradise as we found out then and later on.

In 1923, Daddy built the first new building on the block off of the highway. He was a brick layer, but these were adobe. Before he had completely finished the building, there came a downpour of rain, and he just knew the walls would be melted down, but he found out later when he tore the building down that they were very strong, even though they were made of mud.

One day I went to see them at the building. Daddy was looking down the street in deep thought. I asked him what he was looking for. He answered and said, "I will not, but you will see brick buildings down this street as far as your eyes can see." That was forty years ago.

In that first building, we opened a cafe, grocery, and meat market. At the cafe, customers could eat all they wanted for 50 cents. If I had all the light yeast rolls that I cooked and Mother served we could walk around the world on rolls, I believe. The name of our cafe was The Blue Goose. John Lacy who worked at the bank said that there was one by that name in Kansas City and it was famous for its fine foods, as was our cafe.

Later two rooms were added to the north. One was occupied by R. L. Brown and E. J. Vance, real estate, and the other was occupied by a barber shop. Then a building was built for R. L. Brooks, and the Alsups had the first variety store. After R. L. Brown left the north room, a laundry was installed operated by Mr. and Mrs. Addie Fry. Ila May Stokes, now Mrs. Rip Taylor, and another girl were the ironers. No shirt was better ironed anywhere.

After the laundry, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Kennedy had a bakery in this building. Then it was sold to a man named Baker who moved it to the Sneed building where the San Francisco Cafe is now.

A building was then built to the north. It is now the West Cafe. D. O. Smith had a Westinghouse generator installed in 1924, and furnished all of us including the theatre with light until Southwestern came through. Then a grocery store and a building for R. L. Brooks was built. It was the first store where you could buy one small bolt or nail instead of a sack full.

The theatre was built and operated by R. L. Brooks' son. All of these buildings were of adobe. By this time, Daddy was an experienced adobe contractor.

In 1926, D. O. Smith had gas tanks in the alley behind the corner building. One day lightning struck, and he got on top and closed the valves. The people all left in their cars because they just knew they would be covered with burning gasoline.

Also, at that time they were drilling for oil north of Baileyboro. One night Smith got Daddy up and said, "Quick, Moeller, they've struck oil. I can smell the gas." But when they arrived, the hole had been filled with cement and covered with dirt. What ever happened to the oil well?

In 1927 Daddy built the first rent cottages. They were located behind the store where St. Clairs is now. They were there until Roy Jordon moved them later.

We had one road that ran across the sand. It was called the Bobo Boulevard and was made possible by the WPA. Daddy said that he thought it should be black-topped, so he went to see Eli in Austin. On the trip down, Daddy and Mother did not meet one car. Daddy said it was sure a good thing that Eli didn't know that or he may not have gotten permission to black-top it.

In 1933, we bought and remodeled the theatre. It was opened on labor day with Joe Brown in "Shut My Mouth" and Mahon was electioneering. We also had our last street dance that day.

In 1937, Daddy laid the cornerstone of the building where Sam's Auto Store is now and that night he died after fighting a fire in the theatre. The picture that was showing was "God's Country and the Woman." It was the first technicolor picture that we had shown.

In 1941 the Valley Theatre was built where the old Sneed's blacksmith shop had been. In 1947, the Palace Theatre which was built in old adobe, was torn down and rebuilt.

We had the first war casualty in the city. It was First Lt. Walter A. Moeller. He was a P-38 fighter pilot, and was with the "Sunsetter" aerial photography group. He was reported officially dead in April, 1945.

Carl Moeller was the mayor at his death. While mayor, quite a number of things were accomplished; the sewer system was installed, and he was overseer. He had one block put in, and the next day he called Roberts, the engineer, and told him that they did not have enough pipe. Roberts said that it was sufficient for Muleshoe drainage.

"Yes, for now," Daddy said, "but not for the future Muleshoe."

If Daddy were to travel through this city today, he would be very happy and pleased to know that his dreams were not misled.

Snyder Ranch Was County's Biggest Back in 1885

The largest ranch in Bailey County was the Snyder Ranch, which was located in the southeastern — central section of the county.

D. W. ., J. W. and Thomas S. Snyder operated their ranch until about 1885. Their brand was LF on the left side.

Most of their ranch land was leased for three cents an acre.

DDDDDDD RANCH

The DDDDDDD (7D) leased land from the Snyders. The stock company ranch began operations in the county about 1883. At first its headquarters was on what is known as the Swisher County School land which is due west of Circleback, O. W. Laurence related in 1939 to Mrs. C. V. Stevens.

The 7D, which was a beef company, would drive cattle from the lower country to Bailey county and fatten them. Then the cattle were driven to Montana and the Dakotas to be butchered. It would take three months to make two drive of four or five herd the drive was taken each year. The company quit opreation in the county in 1887. It drove all the cattle that it had on the ranch at that time to Montana, cowboy Laurence said.

OTHER SOUTH CENTRAL RANCHES

Some of the other ranches that were cut out of the original Snyder Ranch were operated by John R. Goode, Enochs and Flowers, Paul Brothers, J. H. Jennings, and Newsom. Whaley and Jones. These were shown on a map made in 1917 which was owned by the late A. P. Stone.

The Circlebacks Ranch, the V's (owned by Mr. Vivan who herded sheep on the V's), and the Bar N Bar ranch are other ranches of parts on the original Snyder Ranch land.

BAR N BAR RANCH

The Bar N Bar Ranch, in the southeast corner of Bailey County, was started by L. T. Lester in 1895. The headquarters was north of present-day Bula community and south of the Circleback, with the ranch land spreading also to Crosby and Lamb counties. In 1900-1902 Lester sold the ranch to the C.B.Livestock Company,with' Julian Bassett one of the owners. It's greatest period of importance was in 1904-1905 when 10,000 cattle were run on its 120,000 acres, according to Gus Ford in his book texas Cattle Brands."

CIRCLEBACK RANCH

The Circleback Ranch was operated in the late 1800's. Among the foremen were Porter Ernest, Tom and Dud Kent, a Mr. Sims and Mr. R. K. Slaughter. It contained approximately 10 to 12 sections.

Rotary Charter Given To Group

The Muleshoe Rotary Club was organized June 13, 1950, with a charter membership of 20 members. Delegates from Rotary Clubs in Sweeteater, Littlefield, Sudan, Plainview, and Lubbock were present at the meeting to welcome Rotarians of Muleshoe in the fellowship of business and professional executives throughout the world.

The official Rotary Charter was presented to president, Ray Keeling, by District Governor Elmo Wasson, Big Spring, who addressed to the club the history and purpose of the Rotary movement.

Guy Victory, president of the Lubbock Rotary Club, was master of ceremonies. The Lubbock Club sponsored the organization of this club. Minister Ebb Randol gave the invocation, and Rex Webster of the Lubbock Club led in group singing. Harold King, mayor of Muleshoe, welcomed the visiting Rotarians and their guests.

Dixie Lee Jennings and Dale Covert, young Muleshoe singers, won the hearts of the crowd with singing; they were accompanied at the piano by Mrs. W. C. Grandy.

Dean James G. Allen, Director of Student Life, Texas Tech, gave the address of the evening with the subject "Rotary in Your Community."

The ladies of the First Methodist Church served the evening meal.

On June 30, 1963, there were 11,309 Rotary Clubs with a membership in excess of 526,000 in 128 countries or geographical regions throughout the world.

The Muleshoe Rotary Club has 32 members. They meet on each Tuesday at noon at the American Legion Hall. The present officers are: John Miller, president; Harmon Elliott, vice-president; Randal Riley, secretary; Gordon Doss, treasurer, and Doc Botkin, sergeant-at-arms.

JOSH BLOCHER'S NO SMOKING SIGN

Josh Blocher's 8 x 10 half-dugout home had a sign over his wood cookstove "If you want to burn up your money, get outside." In other words: "No smoking, stupid."

1933 Journal

For a long time we've been taught that all men were brothers under the skin. Now Julian Lenau is wondering if all women are sisters under the powder.

RECOGNIZE THIS FAMILY — This was the question ask under this picture on Page One of the June 16 issue of the Bailey County Journal. The family picture is of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McAdams, Betty and Horace, taken in 1924 before another daughter, Dot, (Mrs. Hennie Long) was added to this family who have truly been Muleshoe boosters since their arrival here, May 15, 1926. Mrs. McAdams passed away September 13, 1962.

SCHOOL PICNIC — In the early days the scene of the end-of-school picnic was the nearest pasture. Pupils of Circle Back school, May 17, 1923 at the picnic were: Ruth Capehart, Hattie Damron, Mary Cobb, Ruth Green, Elizabeth Damron, Raymond Damron, Earl Wrinkle, Rob Green, Gail Green, Ollie Damron, Charlie Wrinkle, Lester Elmore, Bonnie Mitchell, Garth Green, and Louie Cobb. Mrs. Lud Taylor, the former Doris Gwyn was teacher. (Photo courtesy Mrs. Lud Taylor, Journal Engraving)

SHOP MULESHOE FIRST

LOOKING.....

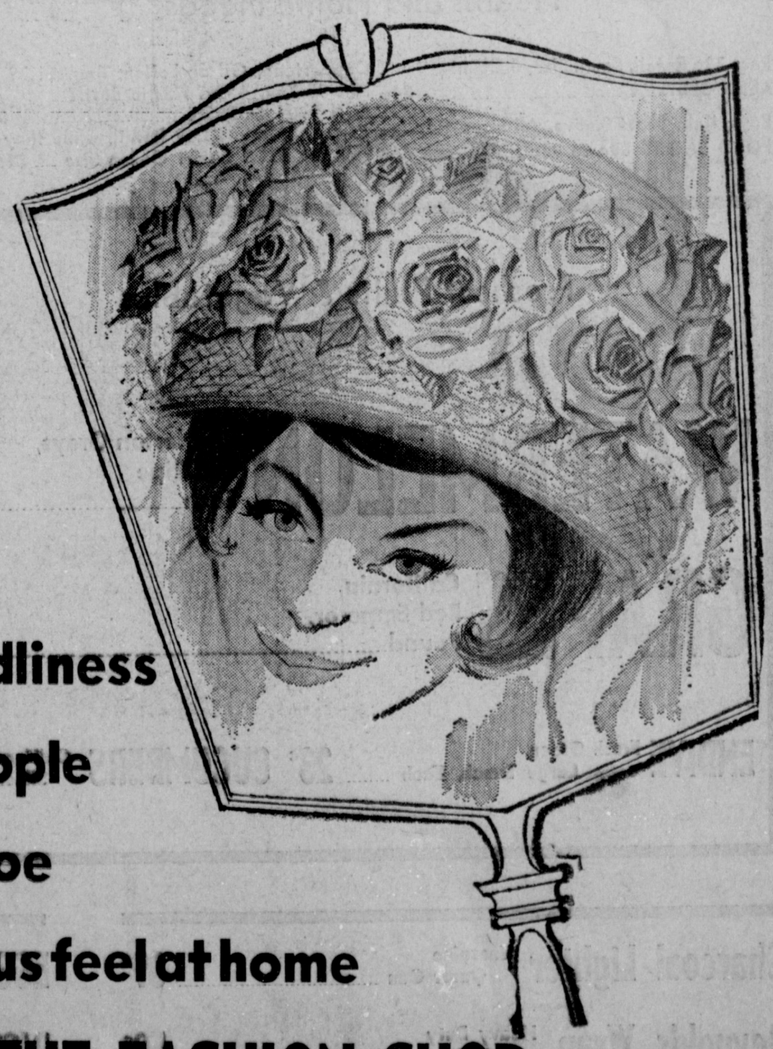
to the future growth

and prosperity of the Muleshoe

area.....

We Are In A New Business

And the Warmth and Friendliness of The People In Muleshoe has made us feel at home



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"The 'Last Word' in style, color and fashion"

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ELROD PLUMBING

Charles Elrod Mr. and Mrs. Bill Elrod Annamary Elrod

AT PIGGLY WIGGLY, YOU GET THE

GREATEST VARIETY OF FAMOUS BRANDS!

FRIENDLIEST, MOST COURTEOUS SERVICE!

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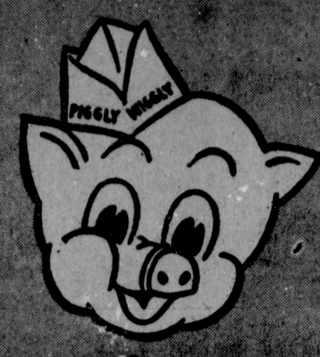

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S&H GREEN STAMPS

Double every Wednesday with $2.50 Purchase or More.

These Values Good in Muleshoe, July 1, 2, 3. 1963.

We Reserve the Right to Limit Quantities.

CLOSED JULY 4th

COKES OR DR. PEPPER ..... 12 btl. ctn. 59¢

CHARCOAL GRILL TIME ..... 10 Lb. Bag 33¢

MELLORINE Plains Home Treat or Foremost, Ass't. flavors, ½ Galion ..... 39¢

SUGAR SPRECLES BEET ..... 5 Lb. Bag 59¢

MILK CARNATION EVAPORATED ..... 3 Tall Cans 39¢

Folger's, Drip or Regular **COFFEE** ..... 3 Lb. can $1.85

Purity Cold Cups, 9 oz. Size, 25 Count pkg. **PAPER CUPS** 29c

Gebhardt's, 18 oz. Bottle **BARBECUE SAUCE** 25c

Schillings, Pure, 4 oz. Can **Black Pepper** 35c

Schillings, Pure, 2 oz. Bottle **VANILLA EXTRACT** 43c

Morton's **ICE CREAM SALT** ..... 10 lb. bag 35c

French's, Pure 9 oz. Jar **MUSTARD** 15c

Gebhardt's, No. 1 Can **HOT DOG SAUCE** 19c

Kraft, Jet Puffed, 10 oz. Package **MARSHMALLOWS** 19c

Bits O' Sea, Chunk, No. ½ Can **TUNA** 25c

CONGRATULATIONS TO MULESHOE ON ITS 50th ANNIVERSARY

Top Quality Frozen Foods

DINNERS Banquet, Chicken, Turkey, Beef, Chopped Beef, Ham, Haddock, Salisbury Steak, or Italian Style ..... 39¢

Banquet, Plain or Custard **CUSTARD PIES** ..... 3 22 oz. pies $1

Underwood's Bar-B-Q, 14 oz. Package **RIBS** 89c

Colonial, Banana, Chocolate Fudge, German Chocolate, 24 oz. Pkg. **CAKES** 89c

Somerdale, Whole Kernel **CORN** ..... 2 10 oz. Pkg. 25c

LEMONADE TIP-TOP PLAIN 6 oz. Can ..... 10¢

Health and Home Needs

Reg: 33c Retail, Small Size, 8 Count **ALKA SELTZER** 24c

Boys, Knit, Short Sleeve, All Sizes, Reg. **POLO SHIRTS** 88c to 98c 66c

Coppertone, Oil or Lotion, Reg. $1.39 Plus 9c Tax, 4 Oz. Plastic Bottle **SUN TAN LOTION** 88c

Burrough, Reg. $3.49 Retail, while they last, 1 Gallon Size **PICNIC JUGS** $1.88

Freshest Quality Meats at Piggly Wiggly Low Prices

T-BONE STEAK Armour Star, Aged, Heavy Beef, "Valu-Trim" Pound ..... 89¢

WHOLE FRYERS CLARY'S GRADE A POUND ..... 29¢

SLICED CHEESE Borden's American or Pimento 6 oz. Pkg. ..... 25¢

CANNED PICNIC Armour Star, Fully Cooked, Lean, Boneless ..... 3 Lb. Can $1.79

RIB STEAK Armour Star, Aged, Heavy Beef, "Valu-Trim", Pound 69c

NEW YORK STEAK Armour Star, Aged, Heavy Beef "Valu-Trim", Pound $1.49

SIRLOIN STEAK Armour Star, Aged, Heavy Beef, "Valu-Trim", Pound 89c

GROUND BEEF Lean, 100% Pure Beef Dated for Freshness ..... 3 lbs $1

FRANKS Butcher Boy All Meat, Pound 49c

LUNCH MEAT Butcher Boy, Spiced Luncheon or Variety Pak, 12 oz. Package 55c

SLIDED BACON Rath's Black-Hawk Pound 59c

RIB STEAK Armour's Star Aged, Heavy Beef, Lb. 69c

Freshest Fruits & Vegetables

WATERMELON Charleston Greys, Red Ripe Each ..... 59¢

GRAPES California, Red Emperor, Pound ..... 19¢

ENDIVE Fresh Green Large Bunch, Each 23c

CUCUMBERS California Long Green Slicers, Lb. 15c

Red Plum Jam Bama Decorated Tumbler ..... 3 18 oz. jars $1

Paper Plates Purity White 40 Count Package 35c

Tomato Juice Hunt's California ..... 5 46 oz. cans $1

BEANS Ranch Style ..... 8 no. 300 cans $1

Grape Juice Church's Unsweetened ..... 3 24 oz. btls. $1

Pineapple Sun Ripe, Sliced in Heavy Syrup ..... 4 No. 2 cans $1

Green Beans Marshall's Cut ..... 10 No. 303 cans $1

Tomatoes Hunt's Solid Pack ..... 6 No. 300 cans $1

Green Peas Stokely's Honey Pod ..... 6 No. 303 cans $1

Dog Food Old Sport ..... 15 No. 1 cans $1

Charcoal Lighter Energine Quart Can 39c

Reynolds Wrap Heavy Duty 25 Foot Roll 59c

EGGS Grade A, Ideal, Medium, Dozen 29c

INSTANT TEA Lipton's 3 oz. Jar 83c

Lowest Prices . . . Greatest Variety . . . always at . . .

Piggly Wiggly

Muleshoe's Golden Anniversary

Bailey County Journal

Special Edition

SECTION H, PAGE 1 | Muleshoe, Community of Opportunity -- Where Water Makes The Difference | SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1963

1945 Was Turning Point In Progress Of This Area

By J. M. FORBES

As the former publisher of The Muleshoe Journal, I have been asked to take up the tale of the paper's history and give an account of the nearly 18 years during which I was at the helm. (I started to say "lashed" to the helm for at times it was a stormy voyage and the sailing was rough.) Others, I understand, have outlined the earlier history of the paper in this issue.

My wife and I had bought the one-half interest of Clyde Holland, whose widow had carried on gallantly as editor and publisher since her husband's death a few months before. I entered upon my duties Jan. 1, 1945. Mrs. Holland was very kind, very cooperative.

It was wartime, remember, and no one could buy new equipment or hire help. I began at once to try to remedy both situations but nearly four miserable years went by before the first new machine was delivered. I ordered a new type setting machine Sept. 15, 1945, received it three years later to the day, 1948.

Meantime I had worried along with worn out equipment and a linotype machine that wouldn't and never would work, even when new. Fortunately, I was mechanically minded and even though I was only in my forties, I already could tell a screwdriver from a pair of plyers.

One day when the pot valve stuck and spilled molten metal all over that blasted machine and then the metal froze, I had to get a portable welder to thaw things out. I cussed loud enough that you could have heard me at Lariat. Judge Cecil Tate came over and said I may as well give up cusing; he said , he had known men who were so much better at it that I could hardly hope to compete. Heck, I thought, can't I do anything as well as the next fellow?

The help situation was not so easily solved as the equipment problem. We turned to school boys and girls, and this was good, although I tore my hair out in great handfuls. We must have had 50 of those kids from time to time and many of them are our friends today and come to see us when possible, and this has been one of our great satisfactions. My wife quickly learned the newspaper business and was invaluable. When I say I,we mean we.

But actually the history of The Journal is intertwined with that of the city and county. We had to build a plan in keeping with the area's growth and development and increase in population, which we proceeded to do. No local paper in this area has a better plant. Its production capacities are virtually unlimited.

We had bought the small building at 304 W. Second, moved the plant from the east side of the courthouse Jan. 1, 1951 to its present home. Getting ready for the "gathering storm" we had added to the building in 1954 and began laying in beautiful but expensive equipment and we got by with it, financially.

Muleshoe was bursting at the seams, as the saying goes, in 1955 and we went all out to keep up.

I don't mind saying that I loved the Muleshoe of 18 years ago more,if possible than I do the bustling city of 1963. The town was big enough for me in 1945. But, when Muleshoe and Bailey County Johnnies came marching home from the war in late '45 I knew the town had to grow and the area to develop; these young whatnots were not content, they went to work to better everything and you know what, us older folks aided and abetted them.

I should like to remind you gentle reader, if you are still with me, of the few things which had to happen to get the wheels of progress to turning. I name them, not necessarily in chronological order:

1. The electrification of our farms and ranches by Bailey County Electric and Southwestern Public Service Co. The formation of Five Area Telephone Cooperative, whose lines, together with considerable extensions by General Telephone Co. have provided desperately needed communication throughout the area. Also, General Telephone provided Muleshoe with a modern telephone system and we have forgotten the vexatious days of pencil sharpener phone sets.(Oh, hello, is that you, Mert?)

2. Muleshoe was a town of dirt streets, except for the highways in 1945, and county roads were all dirt except for highways. A few years before this, I am told, one had to employ experienced guides to find his way to Muleshoe. In 1946 county people voted road improvement bonds and laterals were constructed that seemed to invite people to come to this fair city. In the meantime,city streets were largely paved.

3. Muleshoe ranch was sold to several enterprisers who at once made much of the land available to farmers. Thousands of productive acres were quickly put into cultivation. This was the one event most devoutly wished for by everyone. This above all had to happen.

4. School consolidation was an obvious must, but it took some doing to build such schools as the systems of Muleshoe, Three Way, Bula and Lazbuddie. Understandably, small communities hated to lost their schools, heart and soul of their home area ,but largely the people saw the need and went along. In Muleshoe I had the opportunity to work closely with trustees and administrators. I salute them.

My wife and I and all at The Journal gave full support to all development proposals and we never in all the 18 years voted against a single bond issue proposal. We sold our interest in 1961 to Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Hall but our crystal ball says:

There will always be a Muleshoe Journal. I told one doubting Thomas many years ago, "When your great great grandchildren are dying of old age, The Journal will still be here doing its utmost to promote the best interests of the people of this city, county, and area."

Shop Muleshoe First!

Muleshoe Airport Braves Set-Backs, Now Offers Many Services To Area

Twenty-three years has passed since the idea of an airport for Muleshoe became a reality. In early 1940 Pat Bobo, Muleshoe attorney, launched a campaign to secure land for this purpose and within a short time 366 acres was donated to the Cit yof Muleshoe by Warren Estate with the stipulation that it be used for airport purposes or revert back to the Warren heirs.

During these relatively early years of aviation were the years in which people were still trying to accept the private aircraft as a mode of travel and not something for military use only — a change that had been far more gradual than the acceptance of the automobile in the prime of the horse and buggy days.

These too were the barn storming days when many who did venture to fly used the crafts as a means of daring adventure and many times pilots were not qualified for cutting capers high above the earth. One of the most exciting attractions for any public gahering was the bringing in of an aerial preformance.

With the tightening of FAA regulations and training of instructors, aviation began to take more hold as a private conveyance.

Bobo and Earl Ladd Sr., erected a hangar on the land, located on the Plainview highway on the outskirts of town, then considered to be 'out in the country' as there were few, if any, buildings north of the railroad.

A. H. Owen was hired to lay out the runway an dgrade them. This was done with a horse-drawn grader, which was no small task, clearing the pasture and dragging the strips. Owen said he finished the work December 31, 1945.

Joe Trijillo, a former army pilot, was hired by Ladd and Bobo to begin student training.

The three continued with the flight school for several years; they sold to two pilots from Sudan who kept the operation going for almost two years.

Later, aero clubs were formed and citizens of the town began to buy airplanes on partnership basis. This continued for some time as the only activity until Elvie Jennings took over the management. Few privately owned crafts remained at the time.

Jennings offered the first charter service along with student training and commercial dusting and spraying. Jennings also operated Friona's Benger Field and after two years, moved his entire operation there.

In 1950, Morgan Locker began to build up the airport after a twister had demolished the hanger and planes on the field.

With only a slab of concrete and one J-3 as a starter, much work had to be done to activate the business. In August, 1950, he and Harry Sheets built the east hanger; space for 4 or 5 planes. Hangers today house 20 crafts.

Shorty, Max Hard joined him and was co-owner until 1955 at which time he sold his interest back to Locker During those years, they added another J-3 Cub and built a plane which they flew for some time. They located an old 1928 Stearman in a loft somewhere in the Rio Grande Valley, brought it here and used the fuselage and tail section with other parts of a Waco (pronounced Wahco) and a Lycoming engine.

After Hard left, Robert Briggs began student training and continued until Locker obtained his instructors' rating. The same year, 1955, the old portion of the office was built.

Aviation was becoming more popular and more planes began to land here. According to the apparent needs of the rapid growing city and as no money was included in the city's budget fo htese necessities, Locker devised a plan,in agreement with city officials, to provide for improvements such as piping of natural gas, office, runway paving ect. By farming the unused part of the land, the runways were relocated to allow space for the farming to be done.

In 1958, the first twin engine plane was purchased by Locker, a Poper Apache. Not many months passed until the 5-place craft made it's longest flight — to Alaska with Bill Millen, R. O. Gregory, Bruce Parr, Friona, and Morgan Locker as pilot. They flew there to look over land as prospective buyers.

In 1959, the planes available at the airport were J-3', a Super Cub, a Tri-Pacer, a Comanche and the Apache. To this was added a seaplane, three gliders, and two Pawnee's for agriculture work.

Ground school was first offered in 1959 and taught with an enrolment of three. Today, the school is taught by the FAA approved Sanderson Visual Aid method on private, commercial and instrument levels and in one school alone the enrolment numbered 18.

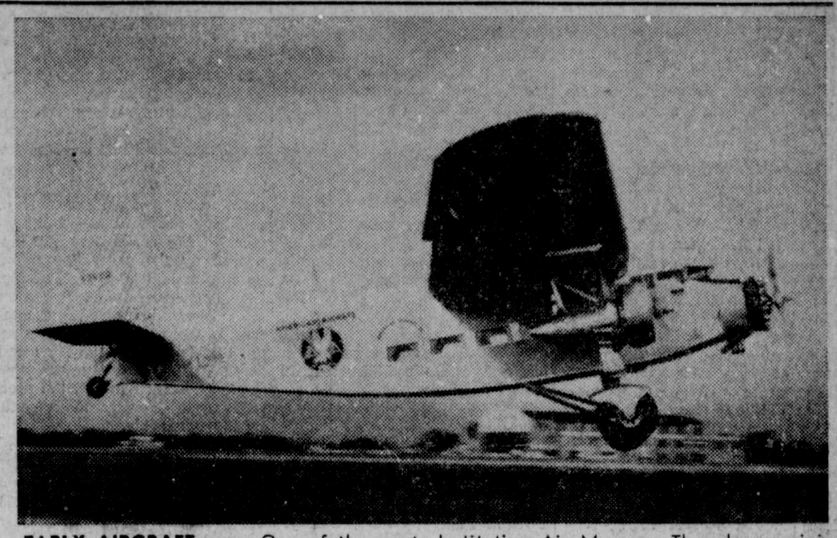
During the past ten years, residents have taken advantage of many facilities offered by this firm, some of pleasure, some of convience and some of necessity.

Pleasure flight are made from our hometown to Old Mexico, Florida and the Bahama Islands with pre-arraged accomodations and many interesting vacation features, and on flights to any spot the vacationing family desires.

Two of the Flying Service planes can be quickly converted for air ambulance service which has been used often during the past few years.

These services are in addition to flight and ground school training, soaring, fishing by seaplane, and agriculture work.

Today, another mark of progress is underway with the paving of the east-west runway, a strip 40 feet in width and 3,600 in length. The goal is another milestone for the advancement of Muleshoe and Bailey County.



EARLY AIRCRAFT — One of the most famous of early air transports— the Ford Tri-Motor— is visiting Texas cities. The N 9683 recently repurchased by American Airlines retraced early air routes in Texas before being presented to the Smithsonian Institution Air Museum. The plane, originally owned by American Airlines was retired in 1935 and sold to another company. It spent the next 27 years flying throughout North America and was acquired by American last Autumn.

FIRST STREET CONOCO

Says, "Congratulations Muleshoe on your 50th Anniversary and for your past patronage We hope to continue to offer our fine products to the Muleshoe area.

J. A. MILLS
owner
Alfred Flores
Joe Bara
Gilbert Bara

MULESHOE

WE ARE PROUD TO BE A PART OF THE PROGRESSIVE MULESHOE FARMING AREA

We have served the Muleshoe area in water well drilling, casing and pump repair for
20 YEARS

GENE LOWE — Owner & Manager
GEORGIA LOWE — Bookkeeper
DAN DUNN — Foreman
JERRY TEMPLER — Mechanic

LOWE PUMP CO.
MULESHOE

SERVING MULESHOE AND VICINITY WITH THE FINEST FOODS

Partial interior view of restaurant

WE ARE PROUD OF OUR PROGRESSIVE TOWN

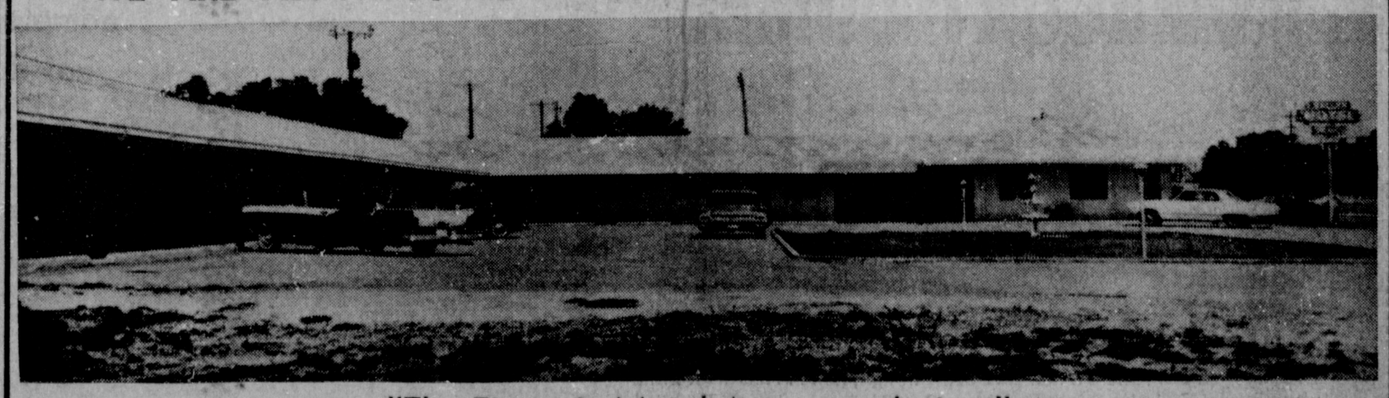
Outside entrance

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Whitecotton

PAUL'S FINE FOOD

West on Clovis Highway — Muleshoe

WE ARE PROUD TO BE A PART OF THE GROWTH OF MULESHOE



"The Finest in Motel Accommodations"

Located West on Clovis Highway

VALLEY MOTEL

Owned and Operated by Mr. & Mrs. Glenn Dunn

High Plains Research Project Conceived Here in Muleshoe

By C. H. JANEWAY

One of the comparitively recent events in the 50-year agricultural history of Muleshoe, was the organization of what is now the High Plains Research Foundation. In the summer of 1956, a group of businessmen and farmers decided that they needed to have more information on crops, fertilizer, farm cultural practices, and to develope new crops in order to maintain and increase agricultural income in the area.

The late Clyde Bray, who was in the real estate business in Muleshoe and also a farm owner, had made a tour of the Texas Research Foundation at Renner, Texas, when he was attending a Real Estate Convention in Dallas in early 1956. He was impressed with the value of the free enterprise agricultural research accomplishments he observed on the tour at Renner. He felt that such a program would be of value in the High and South Plains of Texas. Upon his return from the convention, he began writing to Renner to find out how that program had been started.

Bray interested Jess Osborn, Bill Millen, Robert King and others in a similar project. He then spread the idea around the adjoining cities and counties. As a result of his efforts, a meeting was held on July 10, 1956, with representatives of the area and members of the staff from the Texas Research Foundation at Renner. A second meeting was held on July 11, 1956, at Plainview. These meetings showed enough interest throughout the area to convince the group that such an agricultural research organization was possible and needed, and plans were started to provide a small reaearch program.

C. H. Janeway was assigned from the staff at Renner to assist the group of local committees in the organization of a small station of the Texas Research Foundation. On August 13, 1956, Clyde Bray provided an office for the research project at his real estate establishment in Muleshoe.

A finance campaign was organized to raise funds for the purchase of a research site and funds for operation of the project.

The first money for the project was raised in Muleshoe, Progress, YL and Bula in Bailey, County; Springlake in Lamb County and Bovina in Parmer County.

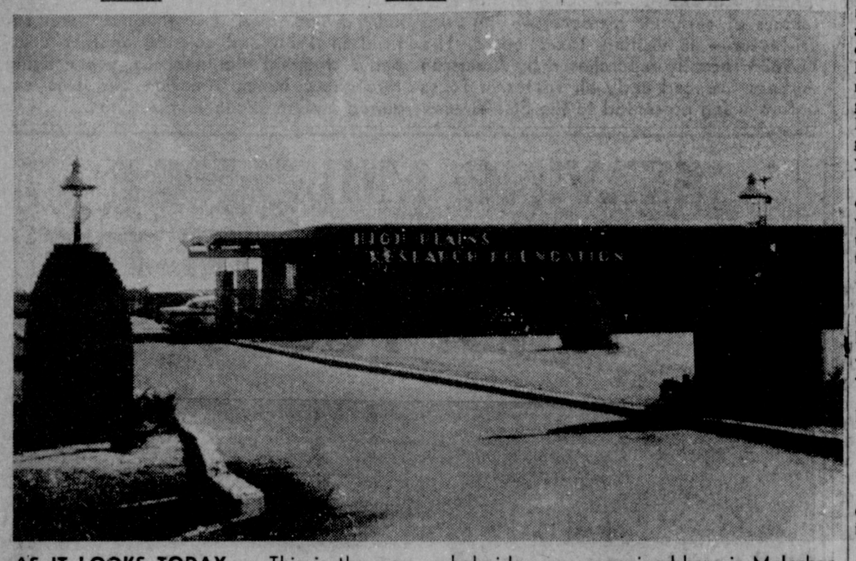
Interest in the project grew rapidly. Demands of local farmers and businessmen caused an increase in size from a small area to a one-half section project. On October 20, 1956, the organization of the research program was completed at a meeting of 60 representatives from 26 counties and a contract was completed to purchase 310 acres at Halfway, Texas. This site was selected after an inspection of several sites and a study of the aerial maps secured from the SCS of each site that had been suggested. The site at Halfway was approved by the organizing group because it had both the Pullman Clay and Amarillo Clay Loam soils. These soils were representative of more than 60 percent of the tillable soils in the High and South Plains. Halfway was also centrally located for all the area and paved Highway 70 made it readily accessible.

Operation of the research program started in January of 1957 with a staff of five and some major research projects. In 1963 the staff had been increased by demands for more projects to 22 members. Twenty-six research projects were added for 1963 to bring the total to 67 research projects. There are 6,000 plots in use at the farm. In 1962, the facilities of the Foundation were made much more adequate by a gift of a laboratory, office building, and conference room by the Killgore Foundation, Amarillo, Texas; Pioneer Gas and many others. A greenhouse, given by the Jim Hill Estate of Hereford, Texas, added greatly to the facilities, making year round research possible.

The station became an independent Foundation in May of 1959 when the Texas Research Foundation transferred all properties to the present High Plains Research Foundation.

Members of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation from Bailey County are Jess Osborn, James P. Wedel, Jack Little and Jack Schuster.

Jarvis H. Angeley represents N. W. Lamb County.



AS IT LOOKS TODAY — This is the way the headquarters building looks today at High Plains Research Foundation. The whole idea was conceived here in Muleshoe by the late Clyde Bray, Jess Osborn, Bill Millen, Robert King and others.

FAIRVIEW LAND COMPANY FLOODED MULESHOE ONCE

Remember when water ran down the streets of Muleshoe back in yester-year?

The Fairview Land and Water Company, of Fort Worth, wanted to try, on an experimental basis, to exhaust the water well some five miles northwest of Muleshoe, according to Dave Coulter.

(Editor's Note: Some people believe "that they wanted to 'wash out' Muleshoe, so their site at Hurley would become the townsite for the railroad."

The company put in a tourbine pump and ran it night and day, Sundays too.

Wasn't long until the water ran through the streets of Muleshoe and the well pumped on until it sank out of sight.

I. F. Willman went out to the Fairview well with his Rumney tractor. He filled up the hole over the pump and that is the end of this story.

Fry & Cox Bros. Grow With City

A business that has kept pace with a growing city during the past 42 years is Fry & Cox Bros. Implement and Hardware Store.

The firm was established in 1921 in a 20 by 30 feet box wood building on the corner of Main and American Boulevard where St Clairs's parking lot is now located. The firm was owned and operated by T. B. Fry and was known as the Blackwater Valley Balcksmith Shop.

Fry was the stepfather of Jim and Jack Cox, the present owners of the firm. Fry began teaching the Cox brothers in his shop when they were small boys and they both worked with him during their school days.

In 1931 Jack was taken in as a partner with his stepfather and during that same year a machine shop was added to the business. The business continued to grow and in 1935 Jim bought in to the firm, after having been associated with the E. R. Hart Company for a few years.

Four years after Jim joined the firm, they became the dealer for Minneapolis Moline farm equipment and they have continued to handle this well-know equipment since 1939.

During the next few years the business continued to expand and it was necessary to move to another location. A site for the new building was purchased on the corner of First Street and Avenue D. which is the present location.

A new and larger building was erected, and in 1940 they moved into this 50 by 100 feet building which semed huge to the owners after leaving the little, old building where they had begun.

Fry remained active in the business until his death in 1941. The Cox brothers took over full managment of the firm after their stepfather's death and have continued to progress with the growing city of Muleshoe.

The building has been enlarged until today it is 100 by 140 feet which houses a large parts and hardware department, a complete service department, a warehouse, and new offices which is the latest in Fry & Cox Bros. expansion program. There are two additional warehouses and a large yard stocked with new and used farm machinery.

In contrast with the one-man operation of 1921 the firm now has 25 employees — several of these have been with the firm a number of years.

On this 50th anniversary of Muleshoe, Fry & Cox Bros., the friendly one-stop farm store, looks forward to continued growth with the city in the years to come.

It was Sunday afternoon, March 3, 1935 — an awesome fury of nature whipped across the Plains by winds of 50 miles an hour. Sometimes the dusters of the early '30's were silent, creeping marauders that almost choked victims with dust from high up in the windless sky.

— From a clipping of Mrs. O. N. Jennings.

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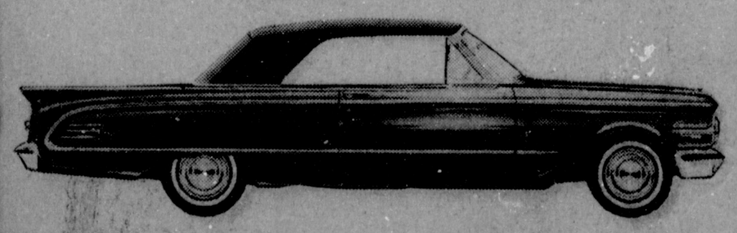
Comet makes sense any way you look at it! It's big enough for a family car; priced right for a second car; and it has the highest resale value record in its field!

MERCURY COMET



- Thrifty 6 or great V-8 . . . either way you're goin' great!
- Longest wheelbase of any compact . . . rides smoother!

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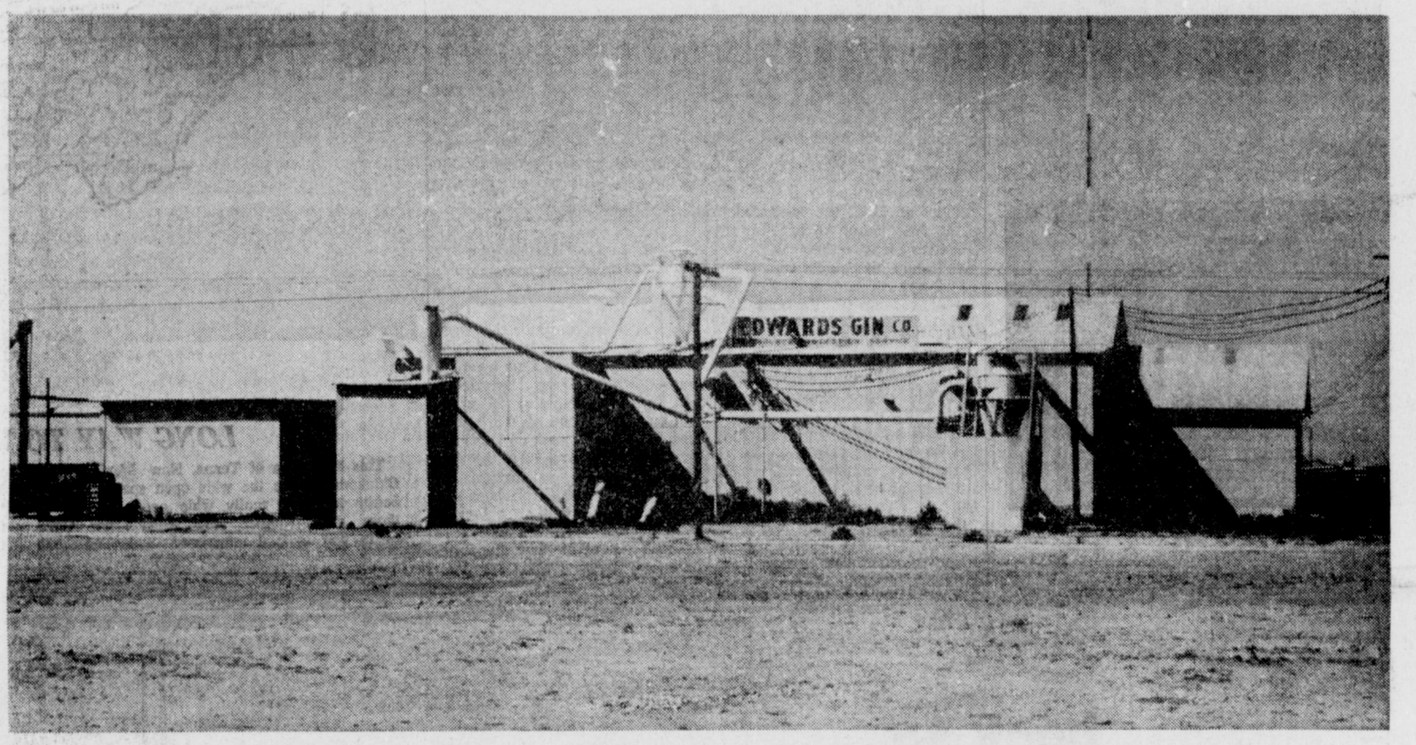
FOR YOUR 50 Years OF PROGRESS



EDWARDS GIN COMPANY HAS ENJOYED

GROWING AND PROGRESSING

WITH THE MULESHOE AREA. IN KEEPING

PACE WITH THIS FACT, WE HAVE INSTALLED

MODERN GINNING EQUIPMENT

TO PROVIDE OUR CUSTOMERS WITH THE VERY

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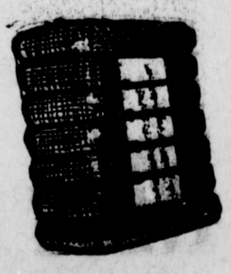


"Where Ginning is an art and service is a pleasure"

COMPLETE IRRIGATION SERVICE

The Birth of A City Still Going Strong

By LELA BARRON

Some cities have grown arcund seaports; some around natural resources such as oil and coal; some have started as way stations along natural trading routes, through a wilderness or seemingly waste country with nothing visible to indicate the possibility of a city.

Perhaps the city to be born and known as Muleshoe would be in the latter category since a wide expanse of sand, bare ground, hills and arrow heads from a tribe of lost people were all there was to be found.

In the year 1888 the State of Texas granted to Abner Taylor a wide expanse of seemingly useless land which was far removed from the City of Austin.

This land was granted by leagues to Abner Taylor who later passed title to a group known as Capitol Freehold Land and Cattle Company which in turn conveyed the land to R. D. Gage, W. D. and F. W. Johnson, a partnership known as Bovina Cattle Company. On April 18, 1903, the same year population of the community of Muleshoe began, 41,-044 acres were conveyed to Bovina and in November, 1905, Gage conveyed his interest in the land to the Johnsons.

In November of the following year the Johnsons designated, along with other lands conveyed to them, the entire parcel as Block "Y" W. D. and F. W. Johnson Subdivision, and subdivided the tracts of land into sections numbered from 1 to 95 with each section containing 640 acres. Muleshoe lies in sections 39, 40, and 54 of the subdivision.

Titlewise this brings us to a conveyance from W. D. and F. W. Johnson to E. R. Warren on February 26, 1907.

The Pecos and Northern Texas Railway Company obtained a right-of-way from Warren for the purpose of constructing a railroad through the property which would tie-in with Lubbock and Farwell connecting with the track from Amarillo to Clovis and on west.

Several counties were served by the railroad along with Bailey which was an unorganized county, being attached at that time to Castro County for judicial purposes.

In the year 1918 Bailey County citizens began talking of organizing their county separately and apart from Castro. Immediately legal procedures were begun for the organization and in the fall of 1918 the organization was completed.

Then came the question of a county seat. Muleshoe and Hurley were both on the railroad, about halfway between the county lines, some six or seven miles apart, so immediately a controversy began as to which would be the county seat.

On January 16, 1919 at a special session of the Bailey County commissioners court Muleshoe was designated as the temporary county seat of Bailey County and the room in the northwest corner of the Blackwater Valley State Bank building in Muleshoe, together with the use of the bank's vault, was designated as the temporary court house.

The called meeting of the commissioners court was attended by W. M. Wilterding, judge; T. L. Snyder, commissoner for precinct number 2; J. B. Diggs, precinct number 1 commissioner; C. C. Mardis, clerk, and H. A. Douglas, sheriff. At the meeting F. Davenport was appointed as commissioner for precinct number 4, C. E. Dotson, as commissioner for precinct number 3, and C. D. Gupton as justice of the peace in precinct 1.

In a regular session of the commissioners court on April 14, 1919 in the returns from old Hurley school six votes cast for Joshua Blocher were thrown out because he did not live in precinct number 1.

After canvassing the returns for the election of county school trustees the following were declared elected: Mrs. G. A. Anderson, 47 votes for trustee at large; E. R. Hart, 18 votes for trustee for precinct number 1; O. C. Snyder, nine votes for precinct number two trustee; R. J. Klump 4 votes for precinct number 3 trustee; and the court appointed Pool Ernest county school trustee for precinct number 4.

MULESHOE WINS.

The returns of the special election held on April 12, 1919 for the purpose of locating a county seat also were canvassed. There was a total of 111 votes cast with Muleshoe receiving 74, Hurley 36, and Bailey Center 1. The votes were canvassed in open session of the court and since Muleshoe received a two-thirds majority of all votes cast, Judge Wilterding declared Muleshoe the elected seat of Bailey County.

On May 28, 1919 the commissioners met as a Board of Equalization to adjust and pass upon all matters relating to the equalization of tax assessment of all property in Bailey County. Among other action taken by the board it was ordered that the assessment on the lots in the townsite of Muleshoe be raised from $5,500 as rendered by the railroad company, to $25,000 as agreed upon by members of the Board.

At the meeting an ammended report by the Jury of View which was appointed to lay out a road on the Texas and New Mexico line was presented and after consideration was accepted and the road was ordered opened. It also was agreed that J. W. Parker be allowed $20 for moving his fence. J. B. Diggs was ordered to make a bill and estimate of a 24 x 60 foot with 10 foot studding court house building.

At a meeting the next month Judge Wilterding was appointed to draw plans and specifications for a court house to include a vault and on June 11, 1919 the plans were approved by the Commissioners Court. In a July meeting it was ordered by the commissioners that the plans and specifications for the court house building be changed from single board wall partitions to double Cornell board partitions. At the meeting a turnkey bid in the amount of $2,450 was awarded to H. E. Wilterding. All bids for the construction of a vault were rejected and new bids called for. The commissioners approved the purchase from R. Diebold Safe and Lock Company of a $145 F. O. B. Muleshoe vault door. Four months later the first meeting of the Commissioners Court was held in the completed court house.

During a September meeting of the commisioners in 1919 A. B. Crane was employed as county attorney at a monthly salary of $40.

On November 8, 1920, the Commissioners court canvassed a county election and declared the following elected: for County Judge R. J. Klump; County Attorney Max W. Miller; county and District Clerk, C. C. Mardis; Sheriff and Tax Collecotr H. A. Douglass; County Treasurer Howard Carlyle; Assessor J. E. Greenfield; Hide and Animal Inspector, Elmer G. Hoskins; Commissioner Precinct Number 1 Wm. S. F. Matthiesen; Commissioner precinct number 2 T. L. Snyder; Commissioner precinct number 3 C. E. Dotson; Justice of the Peace precinct number 1, E. E. Hagler; Justice of the Peace precinct number 2, W. M. Coventry; Justice of the Peace precinct number 3, C. M. West; Constable precinct number 1, G. R. Evans; Constable precinct number 2, Lester Hickox; for Constable precinct number 3 Will Robinson.

On April 30, 1921 the first school bond referendum in the amount of $14,000 was passed with a vote of 20 for and none against.

A contract in the amount of $30,000 was awarded on January 6, 1923 to C.L. Haise for construction on Highway 7.

In April of that year it was ordered by the Commissioners Court that Ruba Plaze, the court house square, be fenced with netting wire with enough extra posts put in to make a good fence.

On November 17, 1924, a petition requesting an election for the purpose of voting bonds in the amount of $60,000 bearing six per cent interest and to run for 40 years, with bond money to be used for building a new court house was presented the Commissioners Court. The petition was signed by the number of persons required by law and the commissioners called an election for December 27 of that year. The referendum carried and in April of the following year a contract for the construction of the building was awarded to Rice Construction Company of Dallas.

The difference of 38 votes cast in the 1919 election which established Muleshoe rather than Hurley as the seat of Bailey County might well be recognized as the factor which started the growing pains for Muleshoe.

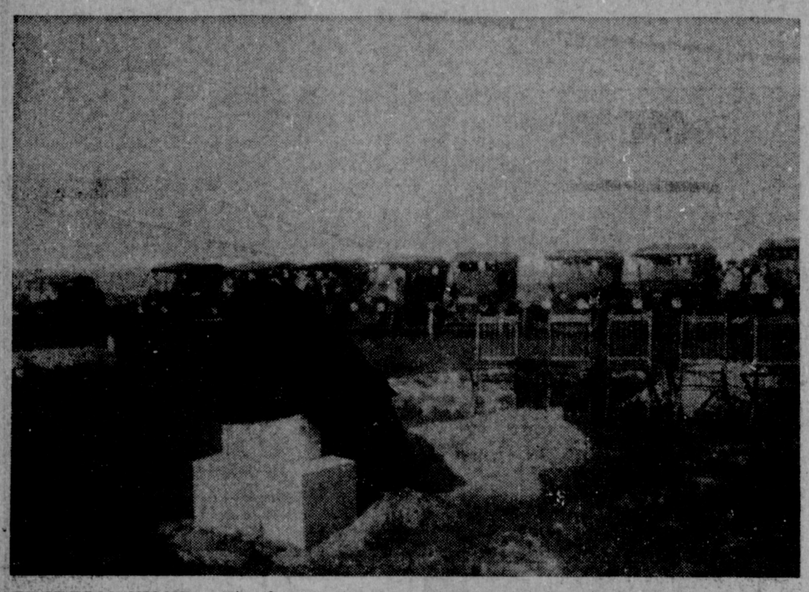
1939

ST. CLAIR ENLARGES STORE BUILDING

To accommodate his rapidly growing business, the St. Clair Variety Store proprietor this week began a 40 x 50 foot addition to their already spacious business house, which, when completed, will furnish a building 50 x 120 feet in size — one of the largest business houses west of Lubbock.

The entire store is to be further modernized, new fixtures installed and the stock of shoes and ready-to-wear greatly enlarged, commodated which heretofore as well as other new lines achave not been carried for lack of room.

JOHN WILTERDING FAMILY HOME — Built in 1908, east of Old Hurley, this first home of the John Wilterding family was photographer with son Harry, left; daughter Dottie at door, Mrs. John Wilterding and her sister, Mrs. Nan Miles, standing at right by the oleander plant which Mrs. Miles nurtured along for many years. (Personal Photo, Journal Engraving)



FIRST TOMBSTONE — This first tombstone was placed on the fourth grave in the Bailey County Cemetery Association which was organized in 1918. —Photo courtesy of Mrs. C. R. Stevens, Journal Engraving)

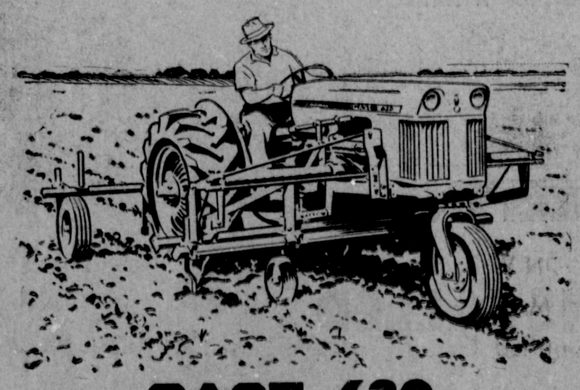
LONG WAY TO WATERING HOLES

This 1873 map of Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma shows the wide open spaces of the Southwest were really wide open spaces in those days. Neither New Mexico nor Oklahoma had gained statehood and Tahlequah was the capital of Indian Territory. El Llano Estacado, the Staked Plain, was branded a "sterile table land without water, grass or timber and elevated almost 2,500 feet above the sea." (Amarillo Daily News Engraving)

1963

back to

1909 Early Tractor



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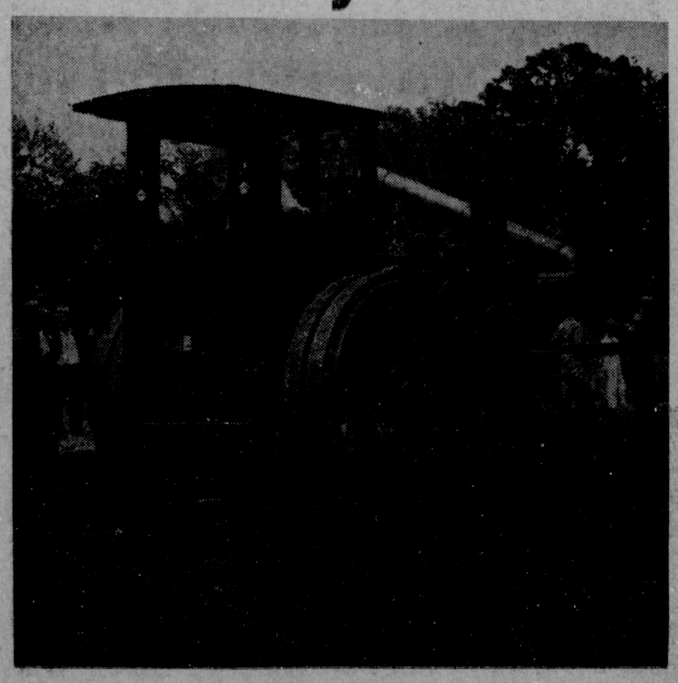

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See RONALD STINSON

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First Baptist Church Here Has Grown Through The Years

By MRS. LELA BARRON

When we think of painting a picture, craving a statue, building a structure or molding a life, too many times we consider only the immediate present or near past when in reality the foundation has been laid years in the past. Such is the case of the building of the First Baptist Church.

The First Baptist Church was organized July 11, 1920, with a membership of nine, namely, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Gupton Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Starnes, Mr. and Mrs. Mayfield, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Barron Sr., and John Stovall, all of whom at this time are deceased except me and maybe Mr. Mayfield, whose address is unknown. I still live in Muleshoe and am active in First Baptist Church work. The above nine members laid well the foundation of Chirstian service in Muleshoe.

The first pastor and organizer of the church was O. L. Oldham. The church after organization met in the old courthouse which has long ago been torn down. A year or so later the church moved to the grade school building, now known as the Mary DeShazo School, where they organized their first Sunday School in the year 1922 with L. S. Barron Sr., as their first superintendant.

As best remembered there were four classes, a ladies class, a men's class, a young people's clas and a children's class. I was the teacher of the young people's clas and Byron Griffiths was one of my most loyal and faithful members. Brother E. J. Barb was serving as pastor at that time. The church had services on Sunday each month, but met for their Sunday school each Sunday. Bard resigned the church in order to continue his education and Brother Stewart replaced him.

FIRST BUILDING

After Brother Stewart came, it soon became evident that the church must have more adequate facilities, due to the growth, and a need for more Sunday School space, so on Feb. 2, 1925, a deed from the Pacos and Northern Texas Railway Company was granted to C. D. Gupton. Sr., Ray Griffiths, and L. S. Barron Sr., trustees of the First Baptist Church of Muleshoe for a consideration of $1.00 and other valuable consideratiions. The church voted to build a basement as a place of worship.

In the early part of 1926 the church moved to the new location which is the basement of the old church which now stands on West Avenue D. and was continuously used until the year of 1961. The basement did not have a baptistry, therefore at times the candidates were carried to Littlefield for baptism, and some times carried out to the Bud Morris where there was a large water tank and baptism was administered to the candidates there.

Because of ill health Brother Stewart resigned. He was succeeded by Brother Strickland and later by Brother C. A. Joiner.

The church voted to build an auditorium on top of the basement, where they were presently worshiping. In 1935 the contract was let for the erection of the building at a cost of $2,365.89 and repair the basement for Sunday school rooms. The building still stands on the corner of West Avenue D, through not now in use.

Brother L. S. Jenkins followed Brother Joiner as pastor and served the church from July, 1933, until March, 1936, when J. Manley Reynolds became pastor. He was followed in July, 1938, by Brother E. B. Hamilton, Brother M. M. Shaw, and then in 1943 Dr. W. R. Hornburg became the pastor. During these years the church had increased in membership to 362.

In February 1944, at Dr. Hornburg's suggestion the deacons made a recommendation to the church: "That a bond committee be elected to receive bonds to be purchased and given to the church to be placed in a building fund. Immediately the challenge to "Buy a Bond" was met by a class of 12 year old boys who were taught by Bryon Griffiths. One Sunday morning early in March of the same year, John Crow, in behalf of the "Men of Tormorrow" Class presented the first $50.00 bond to Dr. Hornburg for the church building fund. This class of 12-year-boys "Men of Tomorrow" really are the "Men of Today". Dr. Hornburg accepted the bond, and then in his own inimitable way said, "Well boys, mother and I had intended to give the first bond but you boys, bless your dear hearts, have beat us to it." After graciously accepting the bond Dr. Hornburg then added his own to it, making $100 to start the fund. At that time in April, 1945 the membership had grown to be 385.

In November, 1945 Brother A. more special editon First Baptist add tospecial edition First Baptist W. Blaine, a friend of Brother Hornburg came. Many of our older folks today who were blessed by his bringing his record player, a gift of the church, to them in the afternoon's after his sermon of the morning, which he always recorded, and playing the sermon to them will ask "How is Brother Blaine? I will never forget him."

Because of the steady growth of the town and also of the church, plans were made to build again, this time a large auditorium. On October 5, 1949, the building committee made the following recommendation to the church, "That Doc Wilhite be employed to build the auditorium and walls and roof only of the educational building.

Ground breaking ceremonies were held in October, 1949. Byron Griffiths gave a brief history, and Ray Griffiths and I turned the first shovelful of dirt.

The church had to borrow enough money to finish the auditorium and the rest of the educational building which were all finished in mid-January, 1951. The West Plains Workers Conference met with the church January 28, 1951, for th efirst service in the new auditorium.

The recommendation in January, 1954, was approved to erect the building for a nursery and also to rent or build a building in the east part of town for a mission of the church.

Brother E. K. Sheppard came in August, 1954.

On February 23, 1955, the First Baptist Church of Muleshoe was free of debt for the first time in many months.

DEDICATION SERVICE

Dedication services were held for the First Baptist Church of Muleshoe on May 8, 1955. Mrs. Bryon Griffiths brought a brief history and George Hicks sang "Bless This House" acompainied at the piano by E. H. Kennedy. A large crown was present for the services. By this time the church had grown to a membership of between 750 and 800 members.

In April of 1955 the Church voted in conference to build a new parsonage for the pastor, which was duly completed.

On January 1, 1956, First Baptist had the joy of seeing one of their dreams come true; the Trinity Church was or became a fully organized church supporting herself. Then the First Baptist entered into another mission project beginning a mission for the Spanish speaking people of Muleshoe and surrounding area.

In the following October Brother E. K. Sheppard resigned the pastorate to accept the pastorage of Bloomfield Colorado Baptist Church where he is still serving. The Church surely was blessed by the ministry of these two great men of God, and continued a marvelous growth.

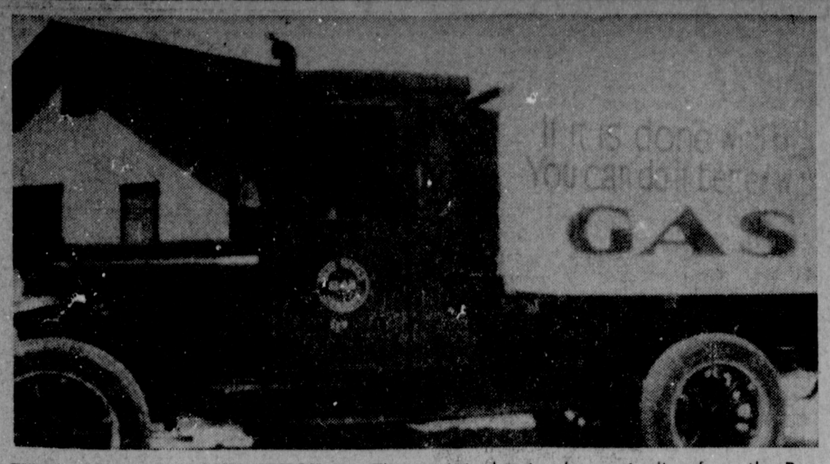
After Brother Sheppard left the church we were pastorless for nearly a year, then in March, 1961, Brother Don Murry came. The new educational building was moved into in October of that same year.

The church has been blessed greatly in that we were privileged to have a great part in the Japan New Life Movement in Japan and Hawaii. Representing our church in the Mission Movement was our pastor Rev. Don Murry and his wife, Jeanne; Clinton Kennedy, our Sunday School Superintendent; Mr. and Mrs. Verney Towns; and Jake Diel.

Brother Bob Watts, Music and Educational Minister, came January 7, 1962.

The church has had her trials and tests but God has richly blessed. Some have sowed the seeds, others have watered, but God has given the increase, coming from a membership of nine to the present membership of an estimated 1,200, certainly God has given the increase.

(Author's note: This information has been gleaned from the Church records and from the history given by Mrs. Byron Griffiths at the dedication services which were conducted on May 8, 1955.)



FIRST GAS COMPANY TRUCK — This 1927 Chevrolet service truck of the West Texas Gas Co., was built the same year West Texas Gas began construction of the original natural gas pipeline from the Panhandle gas field to the North and South Plains and the Permian Basin.

SWIMMING POOL AND PARK FOR MULESHOE

Accoding to The Journal, March 13, 1925: "R. L. Faulkner began a new home on the hill by Mrs. W. C. Bucy this week. He is also making a swimming pool just over the hill. Just below the natural pool he has layed off a block that will be planted in trees, forest style. . ."

1932 Journal OPEN RITZ THEATRE

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Robinson, well-known citizens of Muleshoe, for some time past, have taken charge of the local Ritz theatre. They will for the present, run two shows weekly.

Berry Electric

"For All Your Electrical Needs"

Small Appliance Sales & Repairs

Refrigeration Repairs, House & Contract Wiring

Tom Berry has been in Muleshoe since 1938, serving electrical users for 25 years.

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We Continue the Muleshoe Tradition

We feed our own home-grown beef fed on Muleshoe land.

Our Muleshoe Beef is always your best

GOOD EATING

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1920 IRRIGATION WELL NO. 2 on YL Ranch northeast of Muleshoe. From left Mrs. Boyle, Ellic Mick, W. W. Mick, Bill Matthiesen, an unidentified Journal employee and Editor R. B. Boyle of the Muleshoe Journal.

LAYNE - BOWLER

IRRIGATION PUMPS

ADVANCING IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT IN BAILEY COUNTY

IRRIGATION SUPPLY CO.

Martin Oliver, Owner

SERVING MULESHOE & MULESHOE AREA FARMERS FOR 16 YEARS.

Cashway Grocery Grows With City

Cashway Grocery opened here in late October, 1945 with T. R. White as manager. Elmer Gollehon, owner of a chain of grocery stores in the upper South Plains established the business located in a 25 by 60 foot building which is now the north 25 feet of St. Clair's Department Store.

There were two checking stands operated by White and Clyde Waggoner with Ogle Lorrance as sack boy and Eddie Scapala as butcher. These were the days when few items came ready packaged and on Saturday nights, Mrs. White and Mrs. Waggoner busied themselves in the back of the store opening 25 pound crates of fruit, beans, and many ofther food items, sacking, weighing and tieing them in preparation for the next week's customers. The butcher was also a busy man as his customer came to the meat counter, viewed rows of beef, pork balogna and cheese through the window of the refrigerated case, selected what they wanted and the butcher removed it from the case, sliced, weighted and wrapped it and smilingly handed it over the counter all the while hearing about the welfare of the customer's family. Mrs. White was bookkeeper from the beginning and still is. She has served as chief "pinch-hitter in every department from the market to "sack boy" through the past 18 years.

In the Spring of 1947 Cashway was moved to a new site, located on the corner of Main where Avenue D now stands. This was a spacious 30 by 100 building and the accumulated customers that had begun to jam the store traffic in the smaller business building now had more room and a wider selection of merchandise in the new building. To accomodate the public, the third checking stand was added as well as additional market facilities and the staff was increased to speed service. Among those added to the employee list were W. D. Nicewarner, still with the firm, and White's sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Wimpy Walker.

When the store was moved to this location, the only building south was the old Muleshoe State Bank building. There were no sidewalks and people began to question the business man's sanity for moving "out of town" and would sadly predict that the move would be the downfall.

But this was not the case, 1951, the store was again bursting at the seams and a larger, better store was a "must". Muleshoe State Bank had moved into a new building, their present location, and White and Gollehon began to discuss the Bank's former location as a possible business site. Arrangements were soon made and the new, modern store designed and the building started. Within a short time, the Cashway was again moved and open for business in an all modern surroundings.

Improvements in fixtures, merchandise and service has been made constantly since that time to keep abreast with an expanding population and public demand in the bustling city of Muleshoe.

White purchased Cashway from Gollehon in 1959 and except for changing the name to "White's Cashway" the store has remained the same, operated under the same policy.

White has been in the grocery business most of his life, beginning at the age of 14 when he was employed after school and on Saturday by Goodner Wholesale in Wichita Falls. After eight years there, he moved to Lubbock and for 9 years prior to moving to Muleshoe he was manager of a wholesale grocery company.

The White family remembers well their move to Muleshoe. They bought a house from the late Harold Griffith in the old Golf Course addition, one of the first built to the west of West Plains Hospital, then the first wing of Green Hospital. The addition had just been opened and the streets were just being graded through what had been pasture land, and the sod was still piled in the center. The Lee Pool's and Earl Finleys were the only other houses on the block. This was out-in-the country with no sewer line extended that far.

The White's have been active in civic endeavors and social events and in the promotion of Muleshoe on all levels. They have participated in and sponsored school events and are active members of the First Christian Church. They are parents of one daughter, Mrs. J. Pat Wagnon, and one son, Clifford, who has just completed his freshman year at Texas Tech. They have two granddaughters, Debbie, 10 years and Tyree, 8 months.

JOURNALS Continue Spirit Of First County Newspaper

The Muleshoe Journal and The Bailey County Journal continue the spirit of the first county newspaper, The Booster :

"Be a Booster. Why NOT? The world is going to move on — with your help or without it. So is Bailey County. .

"You had better get behind the wagon and help push the load forward. . .then to get in front and get run over. . ." (Nov. 21, 1919)

The two 1963 newspapers further endorse the purpose of the first Muleshoe Journal as stated editorially March 1, 1924: "The Journal is proud of the expressions of confidence and faith received from people of (Muleshoe and) Bailey County and with the continued cooperation of every citizen. . . .We are here to stay, and it is our aim to boost the County and surrounding country."

THE BOOSTER

The first Bailey County newspaper, The Booster, was published in 1919 by Turner L. Smith,a congregational minister at Hurley.

The Booster, financed by advertisments, was published monthly in behalf of the religious and other community intersts of the county. It was sent to every family in the county.

Reverend Smith used a hand press to print the paper, which was a four page, three column edition. Only three editions were printed.

Firms advertising in the first edition included The Newett Mercantile Company of Hurley; Guptons and Wiggins, Muleshoe; O. C. Snyder, Hurley; R. E. Curd and Company, Texico, N. M.; Texico Garage in Texico; and McGuan and Presley of Farwell.

BAILEY COUNTY BUGLE

The Booster was followed by a paper called The Bailey County Bugle, and was first published for several months in Farwell with Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Sigler as publishers. It was purchased from them by Captain E. E. Hull of Clovis.

In about 1922 the Muleshoe-news' editor for The Bugle was Levi Presley, an attorney. As The Bugle proprietor and publisher Hull owned no equipment, the paper was printed in Clovis.

A four page, four column paper, it contained advertisements in its second edition of Blackwater Valley State Bank; A. V. McCarty, Drugs; Farmer's Trading Merchandise; Josh Blocher, "The Old Reliable Land Man"; Bailey County Elevator, Ray Griffiths, mgr.; Gupton and Son, Groceries; Bailey County Abstract, L. S. Barron, Mgr.; White Front Garage, H. G. Rhoades, Mgr.

On the front page of the second issue, January 26, 1923, was a streamer headline announcing "The Best Thing That Has Come to Muleshoe Since Heck Was A Pup," which, upon reading down the column, is found to mean the starting of a newspaper for the town of Muleshoe. It contained quite a bit of local news also.

A local reporter was stationed in Muleshoe during the time the paper was published in Farwell and Clovis.

THE MULESHOE JOURNAL

Hull and Presley, with several others, said Muleshoe was large enough to support a newspaper. Thus, then, five years after its predecessor. (The Booster and The Bailey County Bugle) had opened the newspaper field in the county, The Muleshoe Journal was born on February 23, 1924.

A story of the first issues of The Journal appears elsewhere in this edition.

Later in 1924 the paper was sold to R. B. Boyle, who installed the first printing plant in Muleshoe. This first Journal shop was located in a building (with Barry Lewis, abstractor and Dr. A. E. Lewis, denist). The Muleshoe Journal was an eight-page paper, four pages of which were printed by Boyle with the other four pages being "ready print." All machinery in the plant was run by a gasoline engine.

Boyle remained in charge until November 4, 1927, when C. S. Holland became owner-publisher. A few weeks after his arrival, Holland installed a linotype machine and electric motors were added to the existing equipment. The Journal became one of the most modern plants on the plains at that time. Holland did not use any "ready print", but printed all the paper himself at the Muleshoe plant.

In 1930 Jess Mitchell bought The Journal from Holland. He installed a new linotype machine in 1933.

"The Legend of the Sandhills" was compiled, written and published by Mitchell, under his pen name of Zep.

C. S. Holland re-purchased the paper from Mitchell in 1941 and published it until his death in 1944. He sold a half interest to E. Q. Perry, E. B. Miller and H. I. Hilburn of The Plainview Herald-News. Later he sold a part interest to R. L. Jones. When Holland died, J. M. Forbes came to Muleshoe and bought the Holland interest in The Journal from Mrs. Holland.

"Scoop" Forbes describes his "Life As Publisher" during his 17 years at The Journal in a separate article in this issue.

On September 15, 1961, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Hall bought the interests of the four partners and formed The Muleshoe Publishing Company, which continues to publish The Muleshoe Journal each Thursday.

THE BAILEY COUNTY JOURNAL

Publisher Hall added the first full-size, regular Sunday edition on March 31, 1963. The expanded publication was christened The Bailey County Journal and is published each Sunday. Home delivery in Muleshoe was established with the Sunday paper's appearance.

MAIN STREET BEING PAVED WITH ASPHALT

That two blocks of Main street in Muleshoe are to be paved with asphalt and oil is the gist of a contract signed between the City Commissioners and G. B. Dryson & Co., calling for the work to start Wednesday, May 9.

These two blocks have been previously graded, laid with caliche and the curbs and guttering put in. The paving is being done as a result of private subscription of property owners. The contributions have been made under direction of E. R. Hart and C. F. Moeller.

OLD JOURNAL BUILDING — This frame building once housed the Muleshoe Journal and commercial printing shop. After the Journal moved to a new location, 304 W. Second, the old building, located across from the court house on the Morton highway, was remodeled and occupied by Barry Lewis Abstract in north side and Dr. A. E. Lewis, dentist office in the south side. The building is still occupied by Barry Lewis while Dr. Lewis has moved into the building on the north corner of the block.

HAPPY 50th Anniversary MULESHOE

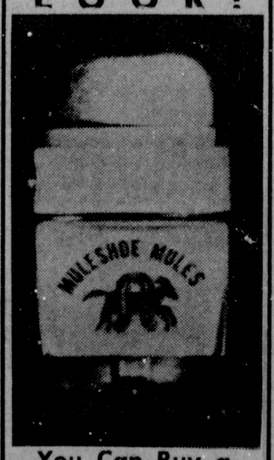
Outside View

Mr. & Mrs. Joe Carroll and Staff

WE ARE PROUD TO BE A PART OF THIS THRIVING AREA

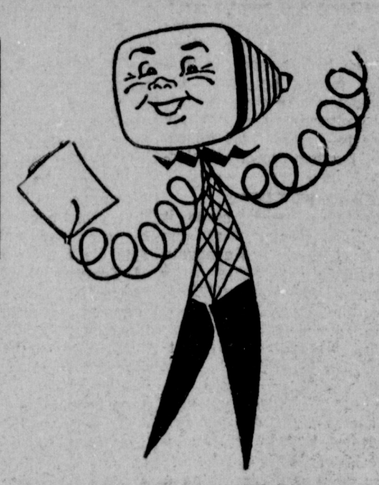
for excellent food.....
friendly service.....
Stop by
the
DINNER BELL CAFE

West on Clovis Highway Muleshoe



You Can Buy a MULESHOE LIGHTER at
L & H GROCERY
414 W. American Blvd.

Congratulations.....
MULESHOE
on your 50th Anniversary



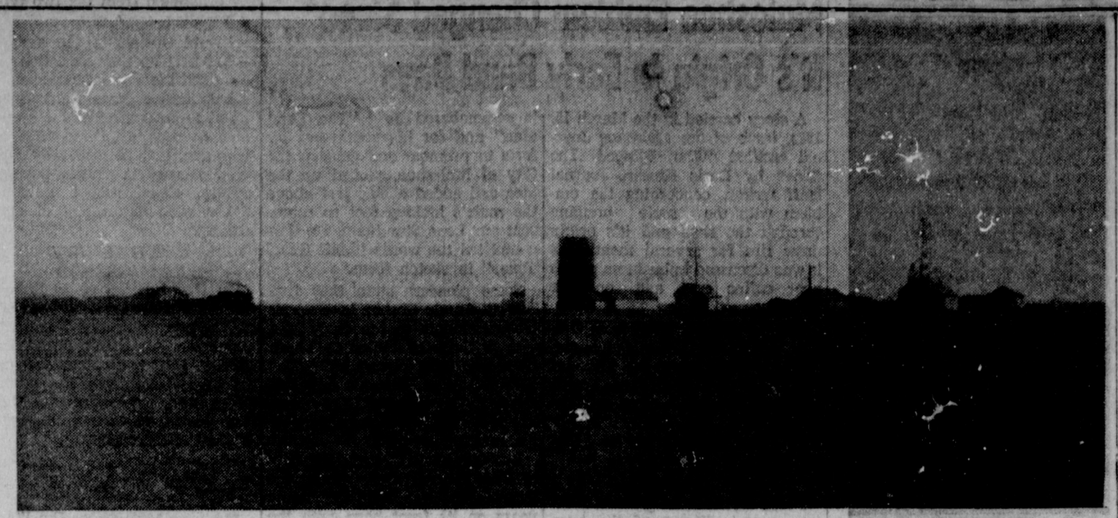
ABEL CABLE

WE ARE DELIGHTED TO SAY, "WE HAVE GROWN, TOO."

In Only 4 Years, We Have Added 700 Subscribers to the Cable.

We now have FM Music from Lubbock and Clovis. KMUL. Muleshoe, is also hooked up for special events after normal broadcasting hours.

Muleshoe Antenna Co.



FIRST TRAIN ARRIVES — Here's the arrival of the first train in Muleshoe, back in 1913. The town itself "sprawls" in the foreground. Biggest single structure was the railroad's own water tank, shown in center. Note well derricks. (Photo from Dottie Wilterding's collection, Journal Engraving)

SURVEY IN 1910

Railroad Established Muleshoe to Develop Its Surrounding Area

The Muleshoe station of the Santa Fe Railway opened for business January 9, 1914. The line from Lubbock to Texico was completed and became a part of the Pecos and Northern Texas Railway Company on March 1, 1914.

Surveying of the line started as early as January, 1907, however, it was 1910 before the route was firmly established, and grading was not begun until July, 1912. The layingof track took place between March and November, 1913, and tri-weekly train service started November 14, 1913, between Lubbock and Texico. The next month the Railroad Commission of Texas ordered regular train service as a common carrier, on a tri-weekly basis.

Completion of this segment of trackage, a portion of the Coleman-Texico cutoff, closed the gap between lines running to the Gulf of Mexico and those heading to the Pacific Coast. This placed in service the shortest route between Galveston and Los Angeles-San Francisco.

Original plans provided for a railway station at Janes, with a private spur at Muleshu (first spelled Muleshu before being changed to Muleshoe) for E. K. Warren, but this plan was soon abandoned and a townsite was carved out of portions of Sections 39 and 54, lying just south of and adjacent to the rail line. The land was secured from E. K. Warren by warranty deed dated September 29, 1913.

The townsite of Muleshoe, the county seat of Bailey county, was established by the railway company for the purpose of developing the surrounding country, and not as a speculative venture. Lots were very moderately priced to accomplish this development. Muleshoe was named for the Muleshoe Ranch which was owned by Warren and Sons of Three Oaks, Michigan.

A number of lots were donated by the railroad for religious and municipal use, including 12 lots deeded to the Methodist Church July 19, 1920; 24 lots to the Catholic Church on December 30, 1920; 12 lots to the Baptist Church on February 2, 1925, and two blocks to the Town of Muleshoe for parks in 1932.

A number of men have served the Santa Fe as agents at Muleshoe, beginning with M. H. Rees, 1915; W. C. McCalmont, 1916-17; J. F. Haynes, 1919; L. L. Hall, 1920; D. E. Cox, 1921; E. Pavlicek, 1923; J. Cooley, 1924; D. E. Cox, 1925-26; H. A. Eckler, 1927-37; O. B. Carthen, 1938; J. G. Blair, 1938; H. O. Barbour, 1939-57; H. G. Holt, 1958 to date.

Muleshoe is served by two passenger trains daily, No. 75, westbound, leaving at 9:32 a.m., and No. 76, eastbound, departing at 5:11 p.m. Local freight service is provided by Trains Nos. 85- 86, westbound on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, eastbound on alternate days. A minimum of four transcontinental freight trains pass through Muleshoe daily, supplemented by intermediate service as may be needed. The Santa Fe Trail Transportation Company, truck-line subsidiary of the railway system, serves Muleshoe with three schedules per day, increasing this to four on Mondays and Thursdays.

The Santa Fe expended and built lines of railway for various reasons — some to serve oil fields, mining deposits and forest areas. Other mileage was built to provide shortcuts, speed service and reduce expenses. Much new construction was intended to develop hitherto railroadless agricultural areas, such as the lines laid down in the Panhandle. This has developed a far-flung system to serve the nation from Chicago to the Gulf and Pacific Coast.

Population Facts, Figures Of Interest

The total population of Bailey County in 1920 was 517. By 1930 the population had increased 1,000 per cent to 5,186; an increase of 18 per cent was shown during the next 10 years for a total of 6,318 people; a 20 per cent increase was registered from 1940 to 1950, bringing the total to 7,592. During the next 10 years the population increased another 20 per cent for a total of 9,090 people.

As late as 1950 the county's population was considered all rural with 53 per cent being farmers and 47 per cent being rural nonfarm people.

Centers of population other than Muleshoe include Goodland, Maple, Enochs, Bula, Circleback, Needmore, Baileyboro and Progres. Non-farmers at these points and places, other than Muleshoe, account for 17.5 per cent of the county's population. Of the county total, 42.5 per cent reside in Muleshoe and only 40 per cent are rural farmers, according to figures provided by County Agent J. K. Adams.

Families with children under six years old number 767, and 1,373 families have children under 18 years of age.

By age groups Bailey County was a fraction of a per cent higher in 1960 than the State of Texas figures for ages five through 65 years; but Bailey had only five and one-half per cent of her population over 65 years old, while the entire state shows eight per cent as being over 65.

Only 180 familes in Bailey County earned over $7,000 in 1950, while 543 had reached that bracket by 1960, Adams figures show.

Luck Work, Determination Paid Off For Henry Hanover

The late Henry Hanover of Muleshoe was a man who took his luck where he found it, and when Lady Luck smiled at him again shortly after World War I when he had reached an age which at that time was considered too old for a man to start over, Hanover not only took what luck he found but by ingenious hard work turned luck into a more stable commodity.

At 50 years of age when the first World War ended, Hanover summed up his financial situation by stating, "When my creditors were satisfied, the only assets I had in the world were my wife and three little girls."

Besides losing a fortune he had made in farming, ranching, lumbering and dealing in hardware, time had taken the best years of his life.

For six months everyone he asked for work said to him the same thing he was saying to his reversed financial situation —no.

In 1908 H. M. McClevy, president of the Temple Investment and Loan Company, had bought the Figure Four Ranch, 42 sections in Bailey County with nine miles of it stretched out along the New Mexico state line.

Hanover's luck sent McClevy looking for a good man to run the ranch at a time when Hanover was looking for a good ranch, or anything, to run. It is reported Hanover didn't look much like a cowpoke, he looked more like a minister. But he could talk cattle because he knew them. When McCelvy headed back home to Temple, Hanover headed toward the Panhandle.

The Figger, as it was known, Four Ranch was in cow country, a lonely setting for the central Texas Hanover family.

In the deal Hanover was given grass privileges and in that one clause he saw his chance to come back. It was slow going, his wages didn't leave much for buying cows but he put every dime he could into a cow of some kind.

His wife was paid $15 a head each month for feeding and bunking cowboys. Sometimes besides the regular hands there were outfits with a herd on a grass lease that the Hanovers would feed and that provided a little money for cows.

The Figger Four headquarters were new and modern with bunkhouses equipped to care for 25 to 30 cowboys.

It was not uncommon for a passer-by to stop when no one was in the house; eat, wash his own dishes, leave a note and ride on.

Sometimes in a snow storm the Hanovers would have from 12 to 20 people straggle in. Once when a blizzard hung on they ended up with three families they had never seen before — nor since.

Food No Problem

Food was no problem. There were always plenty of vegetables and canned fruits. Staples were bought in big lots. Cured pork hung in abundance; chickens and eggs were plentiful and most time there was a beef hanging on the windmill.

Hanover carried a deputy's license for 15 years. There wasn't much business in that line but the county wanted a man they could depend on, just in case.

Henry Hanover was working for a definite goal, security for his family and his old age. No one was paying much attention to him, but one day he found his grazing privileges were paying off. He had worked from the very beginning to make all the Figger Four cattle good Whiteface stock.

Things began to show a definite change; ranches were being broken up into farms; farmers were getting dairy herds, few Holsteins and lots of Jerseys were showing up.

Finally McCelvy decided he would look the ranch over. He was amazed when he found Hanover had bought a nice home in Muleshoe and had 300 Hereford cows.

Hanover was 70 and he wanted to retire so the Figger Four was broken up into farms and sold. The Hanovers moved into Muleshoe where he opened real estate office.

At the age of 71 Hanovers friendly, broad smile showed all of his own teeth. At that time he had never had a physical checkup in his life.

His philosophy was, "The reason people don't feel better and get along better with themselves and others is they take their symptoms too seriously."

First Band Here Formed in 1939

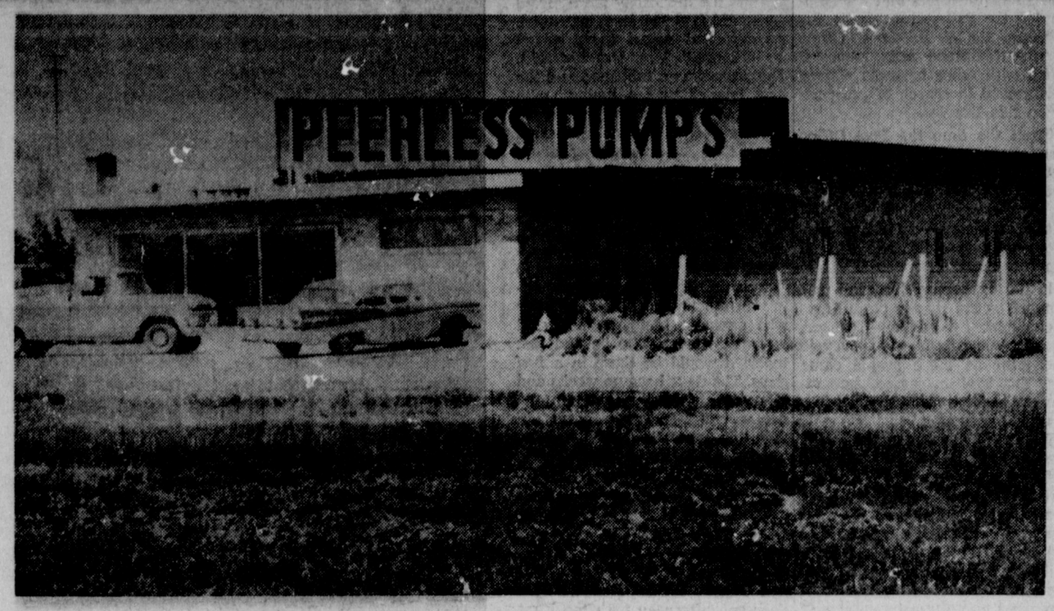
For several years before it became a reality many patrons of the Muleshoe school were clamoring for a school band. But due to financial conditions, the teaching staff was not adequate to add a band director until the school year 1939-40. At the beginning of that year, H. E. Williams was employed as public school music teacher, with duties to include band directing.

Williams started the band in September, 1939, with a group in which few members had any previous training. Great interest was manifested, and soon a beginners band was started. It had between 30 and 40 members. Williams is credited with doing a good job with this beginning group and soon had them playing the simpler numbers with great zeal. By the end of the year the beginners sounded like a real band.

With the assistance of the band parents organization, Williams succeeded in procuring a number of uniforms so that the band began to look like, as well as sound like, a band.

That is now the Muleshoe High School band first began. Today it is one of the most important organizations in the school. For two consecutive years, 1962 and 1963, the Muleshoe band has won the coveted Sweepstakes Award. It is at the present under the direction of Miss Kathy Phillips.

SHOP MULESHOE FIRST



WE ARE PROUD TO BE A PART OF THE AGRICULTURAL GROWTH OF THE MULESHOE AREA

"Well"-Known Facts from Peerless Pumps

PEERLESS PUMPS

421 N. First MULESHOE Phone 3-2420

CONGRATULATIONS MULESHOE

on your 50th Anniversary

May you be as progressive in the next 50 years, as you have been in the past.

WE ARE PROUD TO SERVE THE MULESHOE AREA

MONTOGOMERY WARD

MULESHOE

Post Office Amid Tug-Of War, Early Events Long Remembered

Amid the tug-of-war between struggling townsites and the coming of the railroad as basis for survivia, the U. S. Post Office serving Muleshoe area pioneers, along with other business places, was moved in search of prosperity on this frontier.

From the time the Post Office was established in Old Hurley with John Metsker as postmaster until sometime after it was firmly located in Muleshoe, it was located in general stores, barber shops, hotels, and finally to a separate building.

In the early days the mail was brought to Old Hurley three times each week by Joshua Blocher, first by carrying it on his bicycle and later as more people came and the load increased, he attached a pony cart to haul the mail.

With the beginning of the settlement of Janes, M. P. Smith built a general store. The post office was moved there with the prospects of the railroad coming. However, with the dedication of the townsite of Muleshoe and the railroad route being established, the post office to this city. Smith remained as postmaster until 1919 when E. E. Hagler took the job along with his barber shop business. In early 1920, Hagler resigned due to ill health and was succeded by Mrs. Beulah Carles.

Soon after 1920 when she assumed her duties, she bouht a house and moved the post office into it, for the first time without some other business being in the same building. When the new YL school house was built, she bought part of the old building, added to the office; the family lived in the back portion. In 1928, it was again moved into the building formerly occupied by M. P. Smith Mercantile store.

During the 15 years Mrs. Carles served as postmaster (incidently, Mrs. Carles says there is no such word as 'postmistress' as far as the postal department is concerned and W. B. McAdam and Gil Wollard still call he r "Dear Sir") she had many experience on the comical side of life. She recalls the effort to establish Star Route 2 in the southern part of the county when Helen Bearden and Irene Bradley to ocetitions around to be signed to verify the need for the route. "The people wanted the Dallas News brought to them but they were afraid to sign their names to any kind of paper. Also some of them had been eating cranes, which was against the law. They were afraid we would find the feathers, which we did, and report them, which we did not," Mrs. Bradley said. The route was established and the first carrier was a young man who took the money that people left for money orders and cried when they started asking about their packages.

Mrs. Carles recalls the depot agent, D. E. Cox, during the early '20s who pushed the mail from the depot in a two-wheeled cart and his daily report to the post office employees concerning an elderly man named Crites who came to Muleshoe and said a young woman who he had just married would be there in a few days. The days became weeks and Cox reported daily that she did not arrive. Finally, he came in with his report "Well, Mrs. 'Christ' has come!"

In 1932 while Mrs. Carles was in Washington attending a Postmaster's convention, a team ran away with Ed Riddle who was carrying the mail from the office to the train and back on a flat-bed wagon. Riddle came in the door one afternoon with the First Class mail pouch in one hand, the other hand dangling from a broken wrist and said "The team ran away with me and there is 22 sacks of mail in the west end of town and I want a drink of water, — I'm sick!" Ruth Bearden ran to the kitchen and brought a glass of water. Fay Elrod, who was a postal clerk, took him to the doctor while Ruth remained with the office and Irene Bradley went to the west end of town to count the mail sacks people had gathered up along the route of the run-a-way team.

Upon her return Mrs. Carles said "Well Ed, I heard you had an accident." "Yes Mam, I had two of them." "Two — hows that?" "Well," Ed replied, "when the team threw me off the wagon and broke my wrist. I swallowed my chewin' tobacco and that liked to have killed me!"

POST OFFICE EXPLOSION

Explosion of accumulated gas in the Muleshoe post office November 26, 1946, injured five of the staff, A. J. Gardner, postmaster; Mrs. A. J. Gardner, clerk Mrs. W. B. McAdams, substitute carrier; Gil Wollard, carrier; C. D. Troutman, carrier; and destroyed building and fixtures.

Muleshoe and the countryside were rocked by the explosion, which occurre dat about 7:50 that Tuesday as the postoffice workers prepared to open up for the day, the Muleshoe Journal reported.

"Gil Wollard applied the match to the stove and the explosion followed.

"Employees of nearby business places immediately ran to the scene and began frantically to dig the victims out. The men at the C&H Chevrolet company garage, just across the street, were among the first to get to the scene.

"Buck Wood, of the Western Drug, was standing in the door and Clinton Briscoe, said they saw the roof of the post office building go up into the air high enough to be see from their barber shop.

"Many people right in town failed to hear the explosion for some reason. On the other hand, it was heard by people several miles away.

"Damage was not confined to the post office building. Many windows in near businesses were broken. The front plate glass window of the English Food Market was blown into the street and broken to bits. The ceiling in the store was also badly damaged. Eugene English, proprietor, was alone in the building at the time. Miraculously, he was not hurt.

"A flash of fire went through the room as the accumulated gas exploded.

"As soon as word of the disaster began to reach the outside world, editors of the Associated Press and United Press, and of city daily papers began to tie up all the telephone lines in an effort to get the story," The Journal story concluded.

BARBER SHOP AND POST OFFICE — This combination building was located approximately on present spot of Ben Franklin Store in approximately 1915 or 1916. Shown in picture are, left, Cooper Woodburn (man's foot) Elizabeth Harden (lady in hat); & Led Winn, far right; in background are Mary Harden Bethany and Good Harden. This Maxwell was the first car Elizabeth rode in, and she adds that it had to be pushed up hills. —Photo courtesy Elizabeth Harden, Journal engraving)

Muleshoe Emblem Changed Since It's Origin In Early Band Days

A story carried in the March 15, 1962, issue of the Muleshoe Journal entitled "Who Flipped The Shoe" by Doris Kinser, Journal staff writer, concerning the emblem with the mule jumping through the shoe and it's origin drew fire for several months as it was discussed in business places over coffee cups and on the streets.

Letters were received from Oregon, Idaho, Maine, Oklahoma, Arizona, West Virginia, Missouri and numerous points in Texas. Most comments centered on the designer of the emblem rather than how it came to be "flipped."

ORIGINATOR

From information gleaned from letters and citizens of the town the originator of the Muleshoe emblem is reputed to be Raymond Roubineck. He and his brother, Lambert and Cloyd, came to Muleshoe on New Years' Day, 1922, and with them came a new type of entertainment. — The Rag-A-Jazz Band.

In their collection of musical instruments was a large drum. One day when the musicians were sitting idly talking with a group of men, Raymond sketched a mule jumping through a shoe on the drum. He wrote the words "Rag-A-Jazz Band — Jazz With a Kick — Muleshoe, Texas" which came to serve as an advertisement for his band and for Muleshoe itself. When the band played for dances, picnics and gatherings of all types in this part of Texas and eastern New Mexico.

Sometime later, the late R. L. Brown, a real estate dealer who is remembered as "The Land Man" and for his continuous efforts to promote and develop the City of Muleshoe, picked up the idea and added a star just above the mule's kicking feet to represent our Lone Star State. He thus completed the words "Mule Shoe, Texas" in sketch form.

Some pioneers state they first saw the mule design in Brown's advertisements in the early 30's, and in those of Muleshoe Motor Company then owned by Neil Rockey. After Brown's retirement, C. L. "Happy" Dyer continued to use the old emblem on his real estate ads.

Looking back through the files of The Journal shows that the first design was used for many years on its front page with the emblem in the upper corner above the nameplate. The mules were removed from the front page of The Journal by J. M. Forbes and was replaced by the one used today in the Muleshoe Journal, with the irrigation well, flow of water, products of the land, and livestock which symbolize the area's prosperity.

CHANGED

Long time residents of Muleshoe and Bailey County recall that the original emblem of Muleshoe had the open end of the shoe turned up and a star over the mule. A second model of the emblem was created, probably by Rockey when he had the emblem put on the sign across the front of his business in 1927. Some still maintain that the shoe was turned over when commercial printing was done out-of-town and through mistake the shoe was turned down; others say Rockey designed the newer model for his own use. Still others vow that it was turned over when someone came up with the metal emblems to attach to bumpers of cars and to secure them, the shoe was turned down to provide two places for bolting — the two prongs on the open end of the shoe. Many have commented that the shoe turned down spills out good luck and want the emblem to be turned upright again.

Brand history of the Muleshoe Ranch for which Muleshoe was named begins with the U Bar, brand. A legend of this ranch says that the cowboys lost their branding iron and made one from a mule shoe that they found. Cattle are branded with the open end of the shoe upward and horses with shoe turned down. Both of the Mule Shoe emblems probably originated from the two types of branding, some say.

Several models of the emblem — the first up then variations later with the shoe turned down. The Muleshoe State Bank is believed to have adopted the second emblem soon after it's first appearance, then it gradually gained popularity in present-day stationery, signs, school emblems, and a wide assortment of other articles.

ORIGINAL NOW STREAMLINED

On the occasion of Muleshoe's 50th anniversary and for this special edition artist Jim Ward, with Oklahoma A&M in animal husbandry, former amateur and professional rodeo clown and contestant and former manager of Muleshoe ranch, has streamlined the original mule emblem.

(Note this new emblem throughout this issue, as well, as on page one's "ear".)

This new Mule Shoe, Jim Ward, and The Journal hope, will bring Muleshoe first, continued growth — as symbolized with the "new" mule jumpting UP, rather than down in the first emblem. The mule's shoe is turned up, like a cornucopia horn, to hold the good luck rather than down as the second and following versions of the emblem.

Thus — Who Flipped the shoe? it's a good question. But the Muleshoe Publishing Company now is able to "flip it back the way it once was. . ." with the aid of artist, Jim Ward, appraiser for Veteran's Land Board of Texas and a farmer east of Muleshoe. The Mule Shoe emblem is flipped with best wishes for the good luck and continued growth — Muleshoe.

That Mule Shoe emblem looks good — anywhere!

1939

"THE BLACK DERBY"

Friday evening of last week, the 1939 football boys of Muleshoe High School sponsored the presentation of "The Black Derby", a mystery play in three acts. Approximately $40 was cleared from the entertainment and advertising, which was staged at the Muleshoe High School auditorium under direction of William L. Crow.

Participating in the play were: Auda Luttrell, Evelyn Jennings, Bob Cantrell, Neoma Durham, Lela Mae Barron, Rosa Renfrow, Paul Gardner, Albert White and Leo Baker.

May 4, 1933 - Journal

Les Dodson says any man who is fortunate enough to be a woman's first husband can boast of having an economical wife.

CONGRATULATIONS.....

MULESHOE

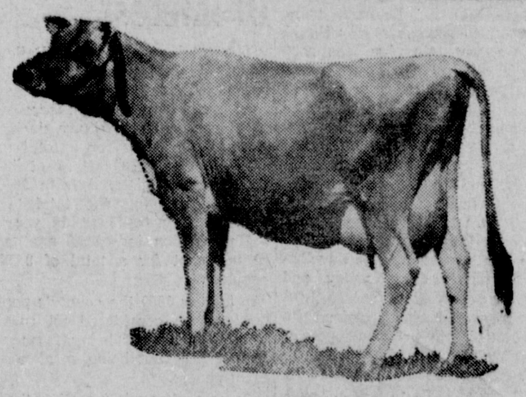
on your 50th Anniversary

We Are Proud To Serve
The Progressive Farmers
In The Muleshoe Area with
The Finest Fertilizer
Products

BAKER FARM SUPPLY

West on Clovis Highway Phone 6130

from production to the finished product



WE ARE PROUD TO SERVE THE MULESHOE AREA WITH THE FINEST MILK PRODUCTS

SEALTEST

LeROY HOLLEY -- Distributor

Muleshoe

Muleshoe's Golden Anniversary

Bailey County Journal

Special Edition

SECTION I, PAGE I | Muleshoe, Community of Opportunity -- Where Water Makes The Difference | SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1963

Oldest Deed Recorded, the VVN Ranch. Went on Books BeforeCounty's First Deed

The oldest document recorded in Beiley County deals with the land in the VVN Ranch.

In October 1882 the State of Texas deeded to H. S. Melven and Sylvian Blum land in southern Bailey County. The land was given in consideration of their service to the Stage during the 1876-1881 survey which was one of the preliminary basis for the Capitol Syndicate Company's land grants to the land company from the State, in exchange for their building the State Capitol building in Austin.

H. S. Melvin sold his land in the county to Leon H. Blum, Hyman Blum and Sylvain Blum on August 1, 1882. Adjoining this land the Blums bought and additional 130 sections of 640 acres each from the State of Texas in 1883.

In February 9, 1883, A. L. Matlock and G. P. Meade, after buying some of blocks B and C from Leon Blum, sold part of the land to C. C. Rumriil. Later Maltlock sold other land to J. B. Coate and James Harlan for 10,000 shares of Mountain Monarch Silver Mining Company.

On March 13, 1885, Matlock and Meade sold their land, the VVN, back to Leon Blum.The whole portion of the original VVN was returned to Blums ownership in 1890.

The Blums leased their land to various persons and parties for grazing purposes after 1890.

D. F. White leased a part of the Melvin, Blum and Blum land on September 1, 1892, for five years and eight months. When the lease expired in 1898, he leased the land for another five years. White made a contract with the Eddy and Bissel Live Stock Company to pasture cattle for the company on the land leased from the Blums. In 1897 the Eddy and Bissel Live Stock Company sold 15,000 head of the VVN cattle located on the lease to Thomas J. Moon, Hasekiah G. Williams, and William G. Good.

In October 1900 the Blums later sold some 157,682 acres to J. R. Couts for $1.00 per acre. Different ranches in the southern part of Bailey County leased land from Couts, who never ran any cattle on it himself. After Couts death in 1904, his widow sold some 85,-844 acres to William Hurt for $2.25 an acre. She later sold the remaining land for ranches and farms.

The McCelveys bought 20 sections; O. O. Reed secured seven sections; and W. H. Fuqua bought all of Block A. Most of the land Couts owned is now in cultivation.

John B. Ferguson was a purchaser from the executors of 72,-094 acres of land, more or less situated in Bailey County, and he sold this land to W. H. Fuqua in May, 1906.

Fuqua borrowed money on the VVN Ranch in 1931 from the First National Bank in Dallas. In 1936 he mortgaged the land and it was taken over by the West Texas Mortgage Loan Company, a Texas corporation and a branch of Stone and Webster, New York. Fuqua was a owner of the First National Bank of Amarillo.

John L. Birdwell and Cordie Birdwell, his wife, bought all of the remaining VVN Ranch land on January 31, 1948 from the West Texas Mortgage Loan Company. Upon his purchase, Stone and Webster dissolved the mortgage company and Birdwell sold some land which was suitable for cultivation.

The Birdwell family today operates the VVN Ranch, which dates back to deeds dated 1882 from the State of Texas to Leon Blum, to Leon Blum as assignee for Melvin L. and H.. Blum and assignee for Thomas H. Jones, Jr. in 1882.

VVN RANCH VAT PENS — This heater was used for heating the water for the cattle's dip through the vat (shown in the background) in a corral which was located southwest of Coyote Lake on the VVN Ranch. Cattle were run through the disinfectectant for scabbies, lice, etc., in vat sets similiar to this VVN vat on Figger 2, the V's, the Circleback, the Old 69, and the Janes Ranch.
(Photo courtesy of Cecil Davis, Journal Engraving)

1939 COLD STORAGE PLANT PROPOSED FOR MULESHOE

That a cold storage locker may be established in Muleshoe in the near future was the decision reached at a meeting of the County LandUse Planning Board held at the court house here last Saturday afternoon. It was also the expressed opinion that a similar cold storage plant may be located at Needmore for the accommodation of people residing in that part of the county.

FROM SEPT. 1927 JOURNAL

The City of Muleshoe and D. E. Keeney of the Burrow Lumber Co., are instalong a free watering place for horses just north of the Burrow yard.

Baptist Mission Soon Independent

By MRS. W. R. BOWERS

On Mothers' Day May 12, 1954, we met, 26 strong to open a mission, made possible by the First Baptist Church. Present were: Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bratcher, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bowers, Louise, Virginia; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Roberts, Ginger, Larry; Mr. and Mrs. Troy Perkings, Robert, Lynn, Troy Ann; Mr. and Mrs. Albin Ratliff, Gary, Larry, Tommy; Mrs. J. R. Harris, Gary, Sharon; and Miss Rosemary Pool.

That first Sunday we were all very excited in the adventure we had undertaken. We were very proud to have a part in the great task our church had begun under the direction of pastor A. W. Blaine. There were only 26 present for Sunday School, but by the time worship service started several others had arrived.

Rev. J. E. Moore had charge of the first worship service, and later accepted the call extended to him to become our pastor. The second and third Sundays another Rev. Moore, Mrs. Perkins' brother, was here to bring the sermon.

Before many weeks had passed hindred because of lack of room, so we proceeded to knock out the partition and enlarge our auditorium. Soon that too was too small and we began to think in terms of a new building, with room for everyone. As 1954 slipped away plans were made for erecting another building on the back of our lot. By the time we had been here a year we had the present building to worship in. We enjoyed a growth to the point of thinking of becoming an independent church. On January 1, 1955, we took the big step and asked to be recognized by the other churches in our Association as Trinity Baptist Church.

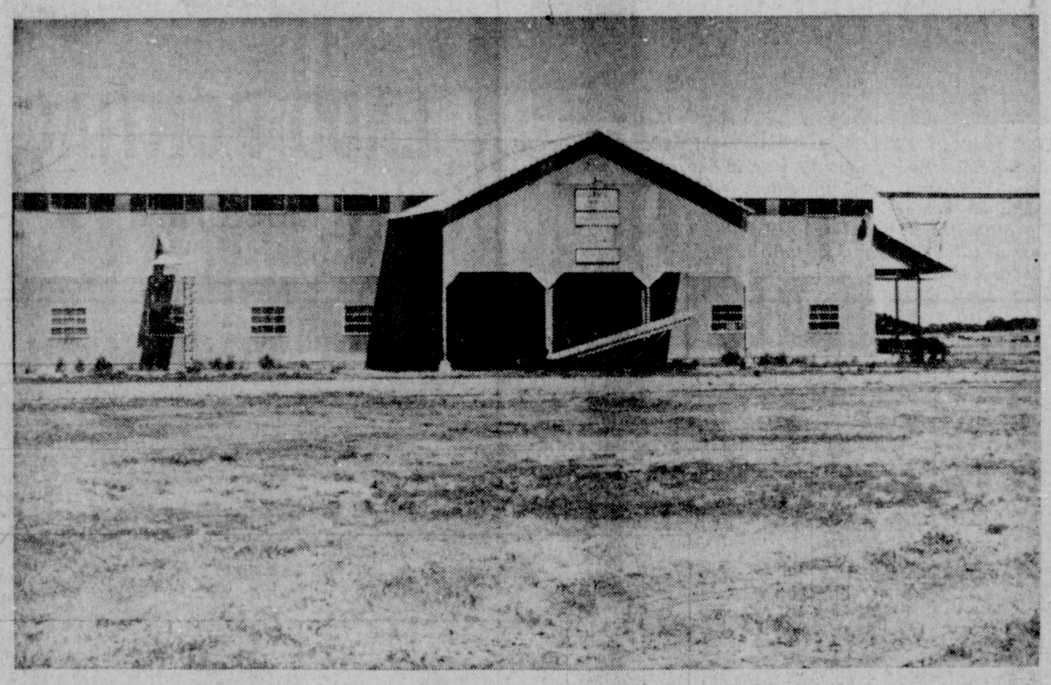
In October we had the opportunity to purchase the house and lot next door. We borrowed money from Mr. and Mrs. Bryon Griffiths to purchase this property. We knew that we would someday need the room for our church to grow. In 1958 the church was 4 years old and was almost debt free. Also it had brighter prospects than ever before. On May 11, 1958, the building was dedicated with the hope that it would soon be too small to house the growing church.

In September 1958, Rev. George Wilton brought his family to accept the pastorate of the Trinity Baptist Church. Then in 1960, the church called the present pastor, Troy Walker, to come. In its short history, the church has reached many people for the Lord.

Elmo Head declares that hard boiled eggs are made from other things besides cackleberries.

OLDEST BARBER — This is the interior of the yet remaining barber shop Muleshoe originally established in 1921 by the present proprietor, barber employees, Bill Garrett, now of Las Crucis, N.M.; and Frank C. Skeeters, Long Beach, Calif. The customers are unidentified. The sign on the wall above the barbers heads was advertisements of business services available at that time. Among them are U.R. Reading these signs—Others do the Same —Artcraft Signs, Clovis, N.M., and R. L. Brown Land Co.; Muleshoe Hotel; Valley Motor Company which was the Chevrolet dealer with telephone number 12 and many others lined the walls of this business.
(Photo courtesy J. L. Taylor, Journal Eng)

THIS IS PROGRESS



Organized in 1953 with 257 members
In 1963, 10 years later, we have 2 gins, excellent equipment and 398 members

BOARD MEMBERS

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A. R. McGuire, Vice President
Kenneth Hanks, Secretary
W. M. Stevenson
E. W. Gray
W. O. Stacy
M. E. Little

EARL RICHARDS, manager

MULESHOE COOPERATIVE GIN

CASTRO-BAILEY — In the picture above are the commissioners while what is now Bailey County was still a part of Castro. In the center of the back row is T. L. Snyder who was first commissioner of Precinct 2 where Muleshoe now stands.

(Photo courtesy Mrs. Major Wood - Journal Engraving)

SERVING
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Wholesale & Retail

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City of Muleshoe Has Made Great Strides Since Incorporation in '25

By ALBERT FIELD
MULESHOE CITY MANAGER

Counting the present mayor, 17 men have served as mayor of Muleshoe since it was incorporated in 1925. At that time it had a population of 600, and the first election was held at the courthouse May 2, 1925, to determine whether a majority of the qualified voters of Muleshoe were in favor of incorporating under the commission form of government.

Of the 61 votes cast, 49 were for the commission and 12 were opposed. This information is obtained from the Bailey County commissioners' court minutes, Vol. 1, page 298.

Exact terms of the 17 mayors has not been set down in council minutes since that first mayor, R. L. Faulkner, took office back in 1925. After him came A. V. McCarty, Sr., L. S. Barron, C. C. Mardis, A. P. Stone, Tom Davis, C. F. Moeller, A. E. Lewis, R. L. Brown, Julian Lenau, Connie D. Gupton, W. R. Harper, H. D. King, R. C. Keeling, W. T. Bovell, Houston Hart and the present mayor, Arthur Crow.

For those who are interested in how the City receives its operating funds, here is a percentage breakdown:

Property Taxes, 39.3 percent; Water sales, 32 percent; sewer service charges, 10.7; garbage collection, 84; other 2.4; flines, 1.8; and swimming pool 1 percent.

Expenditures run like this:

Administration, 6.4 percent; police, 19.3; fire, 4.7; street, 16.3; sanitation, 7.5; park, recreation and swimming pool, 1.9 percent; water and sewer, 25.8, and debt service, 27.1 percent.

Muleshoe has 15.81 miles of city-maintained paved streets, and 4.3 miles by the highway department within the city limits for a total of 20.11 miles. Approximately 10.5 miles of dirt streets are maintained inside the city limits.

Muleshoe now has 1,488 active water taps, 60 of which were completed this past year. At the same time, 73 sewer taps were put in.

Water and sewer improvement bonds were voted in 1962 which provided for 6,396 feet of six-inch water line; 5,518 feet of 8-inch water line; 3,223 feet of 10-inch water line and 3,862 feet of 12-inch water lines which makes a total of 19,002 feet of water main installed.

In addition, the bonds provided for 16 six-inch gate valves, 11 8-inch gate valves; 3 10-inch valves, 6 12-inch valves, eight fire hydrants, three highway crossings and 11 street crossings. Also the bonds made possible 8,773 feet of 6-inch sewer line, 6,920 feet of 8-inch sewer line; 7,854 feet of 10-inch line and 4,518 feet of 12-inch sewer line. Also included were 950 feet of 15-inch sewer line and 300 feet of 18-inch sewer line for a grand total of 29,315feet of sewer line.

Along with it, 4,950 feet of 48-inch concrete pipe were installed, 220 feet of 24-inch concrete pipe, 300 feet of 18-inch concrete pipe and 13 inlets and four manholes.

This storm sewer program eliminated a serious downtown flooding problem which had existed for many years.

Gwyns Were Early Settlers

By MRS. LUD TAYLOR

The late Walter Gwyns brought their family and settled here before there was a town — the only buildings being M. P. Smith's store and the depot.

As the Gwyn family was moving to Muleshoe from Littlefield in a wagon, they passed the old hotel that was being moved from the Janes Ranch.

Gwyn was a foreman of construction workers on the Santa Fe Railroad that was being built through the country at that time. He began on the construction work in Lubbock. The family had moved there from Rotan in August of 1910. From there they went o Littlefield on July 3, 1913, and then on to Muleshoe in November of 1913. When he railroad was finished at Farwell, they moved to the Hatfield farm near YL and began farming. Gwyn also worked on the Halsell Ranch.

Miss Welthea Johnson was the school teacher in the one-room school in Muleshoe at that time. Five of the pupils were Gwyn children and two were Wilterding children. Later Albert Gaede's three children enroled.

The Gwyns then moved to Hurley in January of 1915 where he farmed and raised registered white-faced cattle.

In August of 1917, Gwyn traded the cattle to Johnson for a garage in Muleshoe. Then on April 3, 1918, he bought the Rice farm three miles north of Muleshoe and another farm at Lariat where he lived until his death on September 8, 1940. Mrs. Gwyn built a home in Muleshoe where she lived until her death on January 26, 1948.

The Gwyns were charter members of the local Methodist church. When fellowship hall was dedicated, Mrs. Gwyn was honored as the only charter member present.

Mrs. Gwyn was born at Paris, Texas, in Lamar County on May 17, 1880. Her husband was born at Corinth, Miss., June 23, 1875. He was only two years old when his family moved to Bell County near Temple at Heidenheimar and then to Robey.

Mr. and Mrs. Gwyn were married June 19, 1900 in a Methodist church where he was Sunday school superintendent.

The first Sunday school held in Muleshoe was in their home which was a tent. It was located where the Conoco Service Station across from Muleshoe Motors now stands.

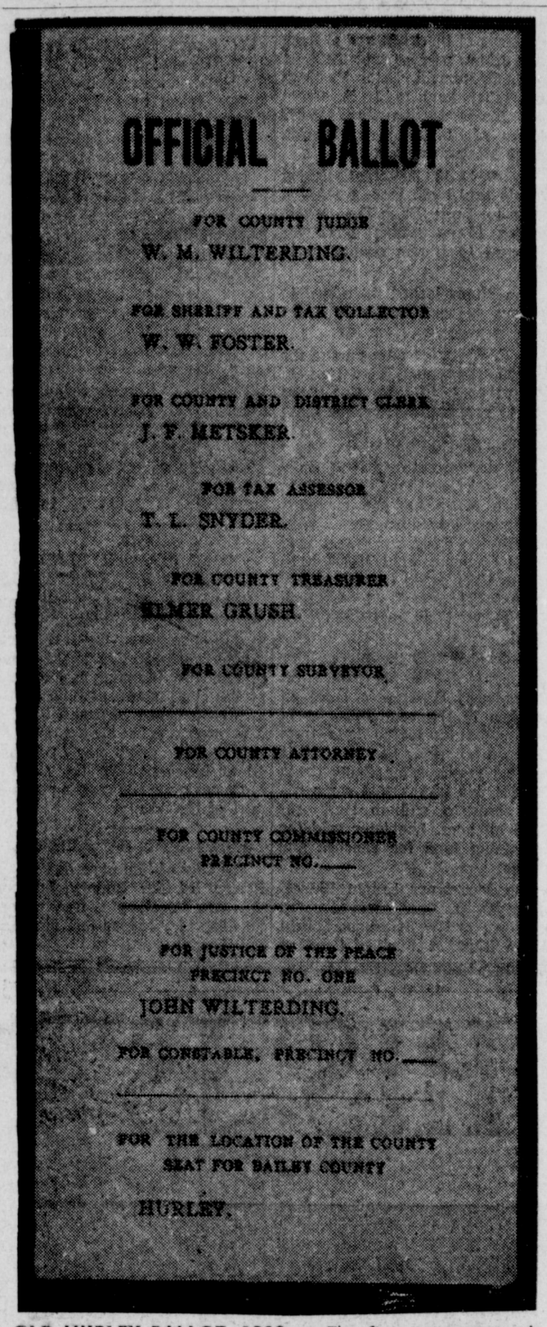
Chester Mardis who was just entering the ministry, organized a Sunday school in New Hurley, and he came to the Gwyn home and had Sunday school on Sunday afternoon.

The Gwyns were the parents of ten children. Three of them are still living in Muleshoe. They are Mrs. Lud Taylor, Mrs. Roland Bigham, and Byron Gwyn.

MAY 4, 1933
May 4, 1933 - Journal

Dave Coulter, bovine specialist living in the forest of old Hurley townsite northwest of town, says to just give your cow something to make her hiccough and one can get whipped cream without having to whip it.

Shop Muleshoe First!



OLD HURLEY BALLOT, 1909 — The first attempt made to organize Bailey County was in the summer of 1909 when this ballot was presented. As there were not a sufficient number of voters and the ranchers opposed the organization plan, the plan failed and Bailey County was not officially organized until 1918.
(Ballot courtesy of Mrs. Leota Wilterding, Journal Eng.)

Waterfowl Winter Shelter is Chief Aim of State's Oldest Refuge Here

By MELVIN R. EVANS
Refuge Manager, Muleshoe National Wildlife Refugem

Located approximately 20 miles south of our great city is a National Wildlife Refuge. This refuge was established in 1935 and Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge is the oldest refuge in Texas.

At the elevation of 3,750 feet above sea level this area was established primarily to provide protection for wintering waterfowl.

The area contains 5,809 acres and was purchased from four different people or groups of people.

The Robinson Tract (738 acres) was purchased August 17, 1936; the Paul Brothers Tract was purchased December 15, 1936; the Wilson Tract (2,214 acres) was purchased February 5, 1937; and the Enochs Tract (1,1440 acres) was purchased October 14, 1938.

Development begain in 1937, and most of the early work was done by WPA workers under the supervision of James K. Walton, the first refuge manager. The number of WPA workers peaked at about 70 in 1940. WPA work ended on May 24, 1942.

Shortly after the establishment of the refuge, areas were broken out for farming purposes. Farming is conducted on wildlife refuges only for the purpose of providing food for the wildlife that are utilizing the area, or to provide feed for orther refuge areas.

Water has generally been a problem on this area.This life giving compound is generally in short supply. Farm ponds which have been constructed on surrounding areas are magnifying this problem.

The only economical use on the area is livestock grazing. The grazing permit was initially issued in the early 1940's. Twenty-five percent of the revenue from this income is paid to Bailey County in lieu of taxes.

A peak number of 700,000 waterfowl used the area as a winter home during the mid 1950's. This number has generally dropped from that peak to a peak of 92,000 during the winter of 1962-63. Sandhill Crane numbers for the entire region are generally the same as they were prior to the establishment of this area. During some seasons these birds use the refuge heavily, and during other years use surrounding areas.

During some seasons, the birds in this area of the Panhandle suffer greatly from "Fowl Cholera." The worst such outbreak occurred during the spring of 1949, when several thousand ducks died of this malady.

Fishing has had a long history of ups and downs. At the present time it is in one of its downs. Water is again the problem, in that insufficient fresh water is available.

The area is open to the public and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife encourage you to come to this area and learn more about the resource that put over $19 billion into the economy of our society in 1959.

BUT WHAT ABOUT NOW?

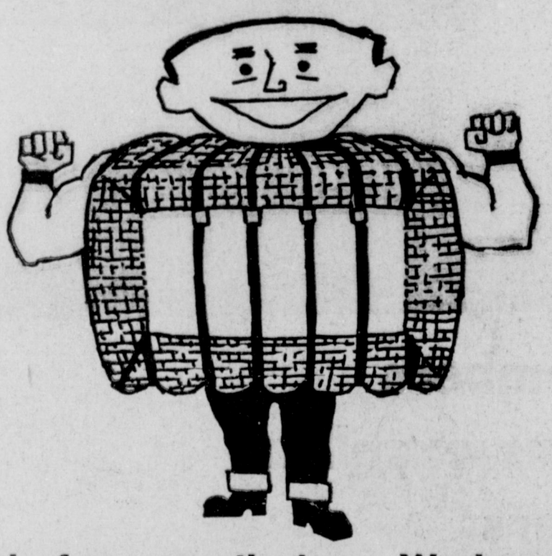
BOWLING GREEN, Ohio (AP) — Those males who consider the attractiveness of coeds when applying for college could do worse than reflect on Bowling Green State University.

Both Jacqueline Mayer, Miss America of 1963, and Bonnie Gawronski, Miss Ohio of 1963, were Bowling Green State students at the time of their succession to their titles.

PARTNERS IN PROGRESS
AND
PARTNERS IN
FIRE PREVENTION
GO
HAND
IN
HAND

LADD PONTIAC
MULESHOE

WE ARE 'BUSTING' WITH
PRIDE
OVER THE PROGRESS OF
MULESHOE
DURING THE LAST
50 YEARS



We are proud of our growth, too. We have the finest equipment and personnel available to serve the Muleshoe area farmers.

PAYMASTFR GIN
BILL DARNELL, Manager

WITH
DIGNITY
AND
BEAUTY
MULESHOE'S

PERPETUAL CARE CEMETERY

Bailey County Memorial Park
Muleshoe

MYSTERY COUPLE — The bride and groom appearing as the mystery couple in the Sunday, June 23 issue of the Journal as a Golden Anniversary teaser were Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Carter, Lazbuddie. Mr. and Mrs. Carter were married August 23, 1911 in Mangum, Okla. They came to Bailey County in 1932 and first settled 3 miles north of town, then moved to the Lazbuddie community in 1938 where they still make their home. They are parents of three daughters; Mrs. B. Bradshall, Farwell; Mrs. Duke Baker, Big Spring; and Mrs. Gene McGuire, Tulare, Calif; one son,, Harvey Carter, Tulare, Calif and 11 grandchildren and 5 great grandchildren.

"THESE BOYS HAVE GROW-ED OLD" — This picture was taken of two boyhood friends in Muleshoe dated about 1921, it shows Howard Carlyle and Byron Griffiths "horsing around" proudly by their 1921 auto. (Personal Photo, Journal Engv.)

Christian Churchs' Thirteenth Year

By G. T. MALTBY

The qcongregation of the Christian Church of Muleshoe was organized June 18, 1950, at the close of an evangelistic meeting conducted by L. C. Reece, evangelist from Fort Worth.

Rev. Reece came to Muleshoe the last week in May, 1950, and rented a part of the building now occupied by the Muleshoe Farm and Garden Center, in which to hold the revival services and as a temporary place of worship for the congregation which was to be established.

On Sunday evening, June 18, a business meeting of those present atthat service was held for the purpose of setting up an organization or steering committee to direct the affairs of the new congregation until such time as the charter membership might be closed and a permanent set of officers selected. The following were elected as members of this committee: Clyde Bray, Dave Aylesworth, John Dudley, Mrs. Jack Epps, and G. T. Maltby. Maltby was elected to serve as chairman of this committee. Also at this meeting, Clyde Bray was elected treasurer; Francis Roy, secretary and Joh Roy, superintendent of the Bible school.

Bible school and worship services of the congregation were held in the temporary quarters, at 216 East Avenue C., for approximately six weeks, at the end of which period the house of worship formerly occupied by the Primitive Baptist Church o. Muleshoe, located in the Gatlin additon of Muleshoe, was purchased.

In the late summer of 1951, the present site of the Christian Church was obtained and shortly thereafter the building located in the Gatlin Addition was moved to this new location.

In August, 1950, Frank Reece minister of the new congregation. Reece remained with the Muleshoe Church until the early summer of 1951. Thereafter our little group was without a resident leader until Johnnie Moore came to Muleshoe in June, 1952.

In April, 1953, Vincel Larsen, a lay minister from Levelland was called to preach for the congregation on Sundays. He was employed in Levelland thoughout the week and was obliged to drive back and forth on weekends In January of 1954, he resigned.

In November of 1954, the congregation was glad to have James Todd to serve as their full time minister.

A short time after James Todd began his work here, H. D. Morgan, church architect, came to Muleshoe. His purpose was to discuss with us plans for a future church home. Everyone agreed that the lack of adequate church housing was hindering the progress of the work. Accordingly Morgan was asked to draw up tentative plans for a new church plan.

The Wilson-Sanders Lumber Company was the low bidder with a bid of approximately $30,000. This bid was approved and the building committee was authorized to proceed with the construction of the building near the close of November, 1955.

The first services were held in the new building in March of 1956. The building was formally dedicated on Friday evening, May 4, 1956, with Chester Crow, general secretary of Texas Board of Christian Churches, delivering the dedicatory sermon.

The congregation was aided in financing the project by the many generous gifts from the people from the Muleshoe community as well as from the members of the Christian churches of District 2 of Texas.

Immediately after the dedication of the new building James Todd terminated his connections with the Christian Church in Muleshoe Stuver supplied the pulpit on Sunday mornings until near the close of August, 1956. At that time, Dean Smith moved to Muleshoe to assume the duties as resident minister. In the spring of 1957 he resigned, and from then until September 1959, the burden of the Sunday services of the Christian Church was carried by Johnnie Moore with short periods of vacation during the ad interim ministries of Brown and Taylor.

In September, 1959, Ray Vinson moved to Muleshoe to assume duties as part-time minister. In June, 1962, Vinson graduated from Texas Tech, and on July 1, he accepted a call to minister the Christian church at Olney.

From the time of the departure of Ray Vinson, the pulpit of the Christian was filled from Sunday to Sunday by laymen sent to us from the Christian churches of Lubbock. These men rendered a very valuable service in keeping the membership together and active in the work until another minister could be located. This the congregation succeeded in doing in March of 1963. The services of David Branson, Salem, Ore., were secured. He, his wife and two sons, J. R. and Eric, are living in the parsonage purchased by the Christian Church in October, 1962.

Water Covers Most of Area In 1941 Here

Water everywhere — the area in and around Muleshoe looked much like the Mississippi River June 4-6, 1941. Water literally covered everything.

For two days, Muleshoe was almost isolated because of the heavy floods that swept through the country causing much damage to the business houses, farm houses, and farm lands.

In some sections, the rain reached cloudburst proportions. Flood waters from the north part of the country tumbled in on fields washing out crops, drowning livestock, and damaging farm buildings. Ditches were not sufficient to carry the water, which overflowed fields and pastures. In several instances, farmers herded cattle and hogs on haystacks to save them.

The water carried out a Santa Fe bridge at one point, holding up rail traffic for three days. Passengers and mail were transferred here.

The weather station announced a total rainfall of 21.18 inches for this year.

SHOP MULESHOE FIRST!!

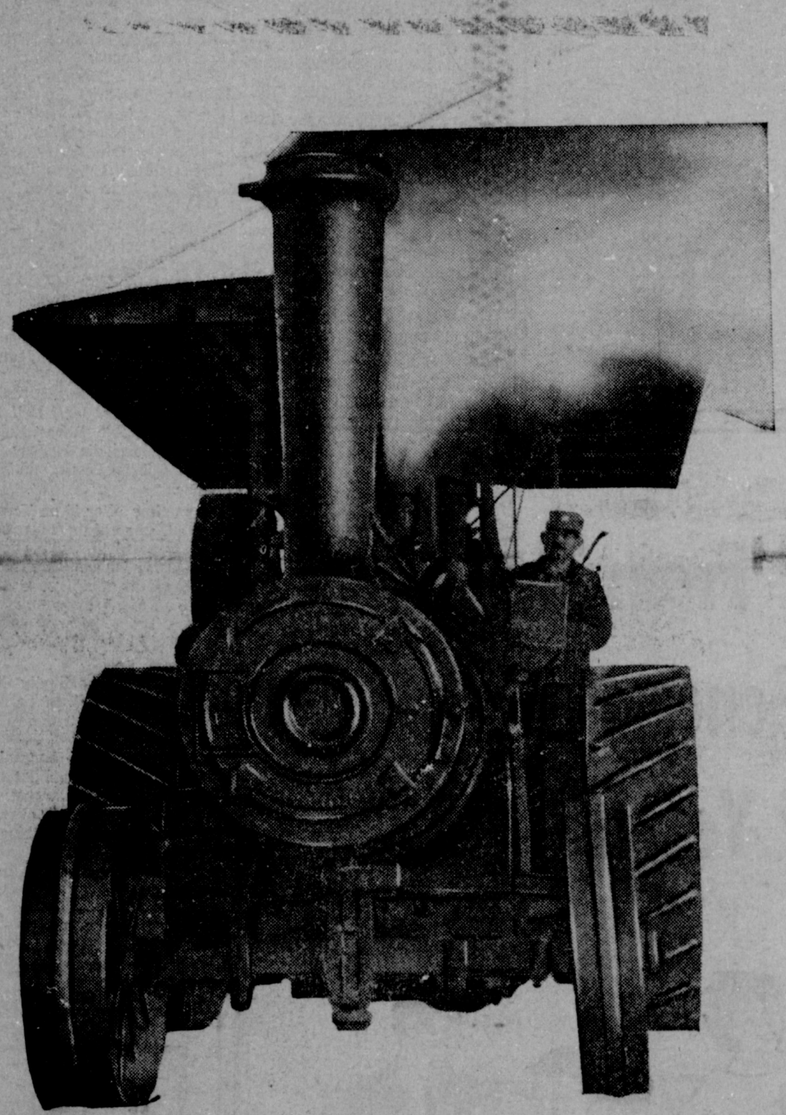
SHOP MULESHOE FIRST

"Do Not Despair, Crop Care From The Air"

SERVING THE PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURAL FARMING AREA

Farmer's Aerial Spraying Service

Muleshoe

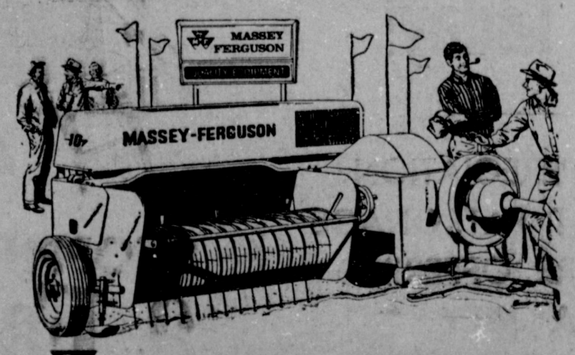


WE ARE PARTNERS IN PROGRESS WITH AGRICULTURE IN THE MULESHOE AREA

NOT for the OLD but for the NEW

SEE THE ONE and ONLY BALER THAT ENDS DAILY GREASING!

Here's the Baler that puts you in the field first—the Massey-Ferguson 10. The Baler that's hard at work—and tons ahead—while the others are still greasing up. The Baler that gives high capacity to keep you ahead—all day long—through its wide 56-inch pickup . . . smooth, gentle leaf-saving action . . . famous sure-tie knotter . . . and long-lasting, factory-sealed bearings throughout! It's available with PTO or engine drive, and your choice of a Massey-Ferguson Retail Time Payment Plan. Call or come in now.



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Feed Mixed to Your Specifications

John's Custom Mill

Muleshoe

Early Settlers Danced To Tunes Played by The Rag-A-Jazz Band

By R. L. ROUBINEK

My family came to Muleshoe on January 2, 1922, from Beatrice, Neb., to reside on the Dempter place which we had purchased.

My father came through with the freight car which brought our household furniture and other equipment. My mother, two brothers, and I came in a model T car. One brother remained in Nebraska.

We stayed about a month in the bunk-house of the YL headquarters until we received possession of the Dempster place.

Several days after our arrival, there was to be held a community dance in the home of K. K. Smith with music provided by a phonograph, but when Smith learned we were musicians, he approached us to play for the dance. As we had not unpacked our good clothes, we played our first dance in Bailey County wearing blue-striped overalls.

After that, our band became well-known throughout the country. My brother, Lambert, played the saxophone and trombone; Cloyd, the drums, violin, and marimba; and I played the clarinet and the saxophone.

We played for many functions, and on many occasions we were accompanied by Hertha (Moeller) Walker, at the piano.

Our band was known as the Muleshoe Rag-A-Jazz Band with a kick as I had painted the original Muleshoe symbol on the drums in 1922, later it was taken over by the Muleshoe Motor then owned by Neal Rockey. Our band remained in fact until about 1927 remained intact until about 1927 when my family moved to Idaho. In the meantime, I was united in marriage to Katie Kennedy and we remained here to continue farming. We are now in the laundry business. We have one son who plays the trumpet.

After my brothers left, several other musicians and I formed a band. It consisted of Herschal Alsup, drums; Glen Rockey, piano; O'Neal Rockey, saxophone; Richard Rockey, violin, and myself playing the clarinet and saxophone. This band disbanded due to World War II.

Later another band was organized and contained the following: Gerald Priboth, drummer; Pinky Barbour, trumpet; Mary Haun, piano; Lowell Irvin St. Clair, trumpet, and myself on the saxophone and the clarinet. Again the war caused the band to disband.

I still play a little for entertainment, but mostly I reminiscence about the jazz bands of the years gone by. I remember the tempos of the waltzes, fox-trots, and the one and two-step dances. They will always linger on, but I still look into the future for bigger and better bands for without band music, much joy would be removed.

The new "Cook depth" of 37,782 feet in the Philippine Trench is more than 1,500 feet deeper than the previous record ocean depth reported in 1959 by the Soviet research ship Vityaz in the Pacific Ocean's Mariana Trench.

Members Received Charter For Order Of Eastern Star in 1926

By MARY FALREY

Muleshoe Chapter No 792, Odder of the Eastern Star, was organized June 28, 1926, by Mrs. Adella Drew, Plainview, District Deputy Grand Matron of the Gand Chapter of Texas.

This ceremony was held in the meeting place, upstaris, in the building now occupied by the Corner Drug Store.

The Charter was received, by the chapter, October 28, 1926, with the following members signing the Charter: Dora McCarty, Fannie Klump, Ruth White, Galdys Gupton, Pauline Aldridge, Pauline Waugh, A. V. McCarty, Jr., R. J. Klump, Taylor White, Connie D. Gupton, J. E. Aldridge, Tresa Skeeters, Nellie D. Lawrence, Mabel Milligan, Truma Griffiths and Sybil March; J. M. March and M. P. Smith. Mabel Milligan was the first Worthy Matron and R. J. Klump was the first Worthy Patron.

In these early days, there were just the bare necessities for holding chapter meetings, but the members were very enthusiastic and eager to progress.

In 1928 a piano was purchased for the price of $150 and the music added much to the meetings. Various money-raising projects were promoted, by the Finance Committees and the meetumg place was changed to the old highschool building. Then a two-story building on Avenue D, just west of the Courthouse, was procured and the meetings were held there until 1949.

When the present hall was built by the Masons in 1949, the chapter was moved to the new hall, where the meetings are held at the present time.

July 5, 1938, the old piano was traded in on a new one. The new one cost $360 and $100 was allowis still in use in the Masonic Hall.

The Schools of Instruction were held in Lubbock, Littlefield, and in Plainview. Lubbock and Littlefield, at that time, were part of this section.

Each Worthy Matron made some contribution for improvement to the chapter, and it continued to grow and prosper.

Many of the members who have served as Worthy Matrons are still active in Muleshoe Chapter, and R. J. Klump served for 21 years as Worthy Patron.

Those serving as Worthy Matrons over the period of years are: Mabil Milligan, Rosa Stidham, Dora McCarty, Nina Elrod Barfield, Sibyl March, Bertie B. TAaylor, Fannie Klump, Lora Mae Coker, Hattie Griffiths, Virginia Wyer, Stella Eason, Jula Carlyle, Mary DeShazo, Elizabeth Harden, Beulah Carles, Mary Hart Childers, Elizabeth Gardner, Emma Dee Copley, Jackie Tate, Naomi St. Clair Alcorn, Ruth Mc Carty, Melzine Elliott, Mary Frances Holt, Margaret Collins, Bettie Burkhead, Viola Layne, Ruby Cox, Billie Mathis, Lola Bray Anna Lucy McAdams, Lou Green, Callie Smith, Mildred Wingo, Ada Thomason, Mary Farley, and Jewell Strong.

The Worthy Patrons, other than R. J. Klump, were: J. B. Roberts, Ray Griffiths, Clyde Holt, J. E. Mills, W. F. Creamer, John Thomson, Tom Smith and Elbert Nowell.

April 2, 1946, the Muleshoe Chapter voted to sponsor the Muleshoe Assembly Order of the Rainbow for Girls, and in June of that year the Assembly was organized, with Elizabeth Harden serving as the First Mother Advisor.

Many improvements hasve been made in the chapter room, the kitchen and banquet room of Masonic Hall, and each year the chapter birthday is observed with a shower of appropriate gifts.

Hazel Nowell is the present Worthy Matron and Elbert Nowell is the Worthy Patron.

Teen Town Lived And Died - 1949

In 1949 many of the people in Muleshoe felt that the teen-agers in this area should have some sort of recreational center where they could plan special activities and where they could have something to do in their spare time.

The school felt very strongly about this idea, so they hired Don Jackson to organize a youth center and to be the director of it.

Jackson, along with several others from Muleshoe, went to Frederick, Okla., to get some idea about a youth center and how to carry out its activities.

When the group returned home, they organized Teen Town. It was patterned somewhat like the one in Oklahoma. It was held in the lot across the street from the old Baptist church.

The seniors were in charge of most of the activities, but the other classes participated also. Some of the ones who took an active part were: Ted Lawler, Bobby Goss, Melba Bryant, Margaret Sanders, Joyce Blackburn, Willa Fay Akin, Billie Mary Collins, Joy Sanders, Rufus Aylesworth, R. E. Bryant, Richard Barnett, Marquita Splawn, Joe Frank Cummings, Bill Green, Bobby Gable, Shirley Evans, Phillip Garrett, Jerry Julian, Joan Holman, Howard Tate, Earl Ladd, Jr., Ellen Johnson, LaQuintas Whatley, Wanda Kimbrough, Jeanette Kirk, Clifford Mardis, Richard Puckett, Mack Ragsdale, Jimmy Shafer, Bill Stinson, J. R. Henry, Billy Fay Graves, Bill Gaede, Jim Gaede, Janice Jordon, Gay Sanders, Sondra Wagnon, Pat Lane, Kay Malone, Leatrice Martin, Joe Pat Wagnon, Joan Hill, Jackie Bovell, Glena Miller, Jody Balylock, Bill Collins, Ed Nickols, Delores Locker, Jerri Nell White, John D. Wimple, Robert Holt, Ted Harrison, Freddie Harvey, Mona Smith, Charles Lewis, and Waneen Beller.

Sometime after Teen Town was started, some of the churches who were opposed to dancing felt that Teen Town should be discontinued. However, there was very little dancing at the youth center. Most of the activities consisted of hayrides, weiner roasts, and various other games.

Teen Town was finally dissolved because of lack of parent cooperation and financial assistance.

May 4, 1933 - Journal

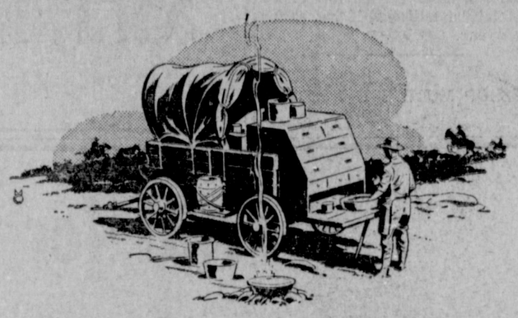
Jim Wiberly says a lot of this back-to-the-farm movement we are hearing so much about now days doesn't mean anything more than some city folks hunting up a chicken dinner with their country cousins.

TEXAS FLAG: The Lone Star flag of Texas is the only state flag to fly over an independent republic. (1836).

WAY BACK WHEN — Way back when Muleshoe could hardly be called more than a wide place in the "cow pasture" George Kuykendall came here and served as first bank cashier.. The Black Water Valley State Bank was opened for business on August 17, 1914 and other officers were as follows: C. W. Harrison, president; M. P. Smith and J. A. Oden, vice-presidents; and directors were the men named above and Jess Elrod and H D. Huyck. At the close of business the first day, the profits were $7.50 and the deposits had reached $3,728.02. The bank was reorganized October 15, 1931 and has since operated under the name of "Muleshoe State Bank." Kuykendall is now a Lubbock resident.

SHOP MULESHOE FIRST

A Warm Welcome to Muleshoe from Roy & Hazel Dyer



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Aluminum Irrigation Systems Financed
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Strictly from Yumville

Get a dozen, cousin.
Spudnuts.
Fresh Fluffy.
Excruciatingly
delicious taste,flavor
Chocolate.
Sugared. Glazed.
Yumville agrees:
Good, good, G-O-O-D-E-R
We make 'em,
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WE HAVE SERVED THE MULESHOE AREA FOR 5 YEARS

WE HAVE ENJOYED YOUR PATRONAGE AND WE HOPE TO CONTINUE IN THE FUTURE

Special
July 1, 2, & 3
Spudnuts
Baker's Dozen
60c

SPUDNUT SHOP

CECIL AND VIOLA RUNDELL

BUNKHOUSE AT THE MULESHOE RANCH — The old bunkhousewas located about four miles west of town, and used by the ranch cook and his family during the opera- — The old bunkhouse was located about house is still standing, as is the cake shed, and the ranch headquarters. —Photo courtesy of Mrs. C. R. Stevens, Journal Engraving

Better Citizens; Better Community Is Epsilon Sigma Alpha Project

The outstanding women of any community do not just happen rather they are created, individually and together, through the desire to be better: better mothers, better wives, and better citizens.

Among those women in Muleshoe engaged in this striving are the members of an International Sorority organized for just this purpose, Epsilon Sigma Alpha, founded in Jacksonville, Texas, in 1929, originally comprised of ten members, is now grown to include some 40,000 women, in 45 states and several foreign countries.

ESA was established on the promise that a group of women through an organized program of self-betterment, developing talents and abilities among them to a high degree, could and would be of much value to the community in which they lived, at the same time forming true and lasting friendships with one another. ESA members were then, and are now, dedicated to the ideals of cultural improvement and community service.

The Epsilon Chi Chapter of Muleshoe was formed in October, 1949, with the aid of Alpha Sigma Chapter, Plainview. Charter members at that time were Marjorie Precure, Dorothy Beddingfield, Gwyneth Bigham, Tiny Forbes, Betty Glaze, Ruby Gregory, Halsie Lee Harrington, Mary Frances Holt, Ann Horsley, Jean Lovelady, and Billie Jones. Some of these women are now gone from Muleshoe; many are region and we are grateful to them.

Epsilon Chi has, in the years since, made an active effort to be of service to Muleshoe and the immediate area, aiding in local Fund Drives, providing glasses for school children in need, giving of their time and funds to provide a happier Christmas for those who might otherwise not have them, and for three years raising funds to aid the children's Training Center in Lubbock. The latter is an organization endeavoring to train the mentally retarded children in our area to better care for themselves. In 1959, Epsilon Chi provided the means to send two local children to a Girl Scout summer camp. During these same years, ESA in Muleshoe has been making donations to national charity organizations.

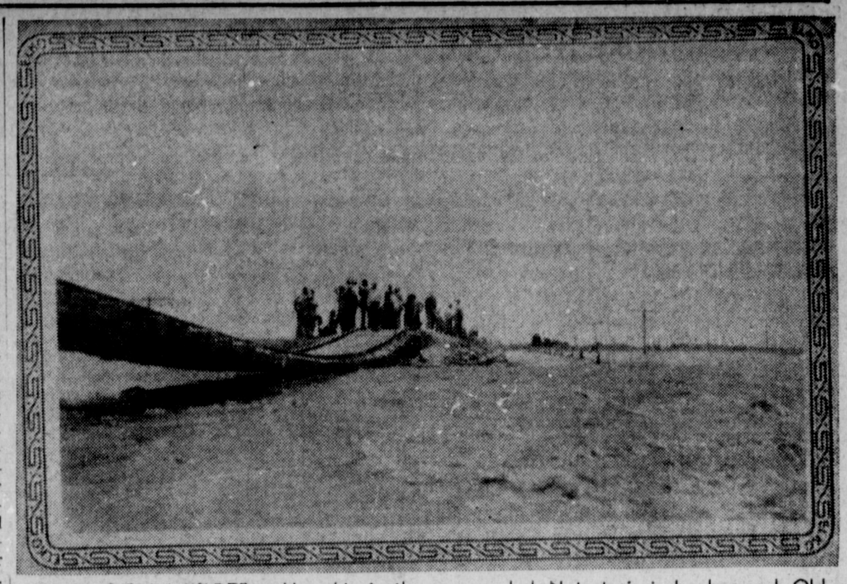
Past presidents of Epsilon Chi have been Ruby Gregory, Gwyneth Peterson, now living in Clovis; Lois Witherspoon, one of Muleshoe's teachers; Marlene St. Clair, Alta Mae Ellis Joy Finley, Cookie Bamert, Jane Griffiths, Maurine Hooten, an active worker in the WSCS of the Methodist Church; Bill Edd Jones, a familiar face to all customers of the Muleshoe State Bank; and Johanna Wrinkle, active in the local Girl Scout work. Through the years, these officers have had the invaluable assistance of four of Muleshoe's leading women, Evelyn Johnson, Blanche Lenderson, Obriete LaVeque, and Elizabeth Woodley, educational directors of ESA.

The sorority's local project is to help finance a public library for the community. The past year most of the energies of the sorority members were behind this movement. Their hopes and desires are to see in the near future a library that the community can be proud of and onethat it is a source of inspiration to everyone, young and old.

Immediate past officers were Marjorie Precure, president; Jo Santos, vice-president; Carol Bryant, secretary; and Sammye Lewis, treasurer.

The incoming officers are Marlene Martin, president; Sue Devany, vice-president; Ece Benedict, secretary; and Jerri Wagnon, treasurer.

Present active members of Epsilon Chi are studying a program of self-improvement with which they hope to prove themselves of worth to Muleshoe today.



SUSPENSION BRIDGE?— No, this is the railroad East of Muleshoe—looking East—as the 1941 rains had carried the foundation down-stream, leaving rails and ties suspended. Note train in background. Oldtimers say materials to fight water were brought by train as far as possible. (C. E. Briscoe Photo, Journal Engraving)

Club Formed With 17 Members

The Muleshoe HOBBY Club was organized on September 29, 1960, in thehome of Mrs. S. C. Caldwell. The following women are charter members: Flo Weeks, Euna Mae Oswalt, Lillie Maddox, Era Dell Gillis, Zula Carlyle, Hallie Briscoe, Pete Witte, Pearl Smith, Jewel Strong, Elsie Fley, Juanita Pruitt, Clemmie Ladd, Jewel Griffith, Mae Henderson, Opal Robinson, Bessie Purdy, and Lillian Sims.

The club meets on the first and thrid Tuesday of each month. Three socials each year are held including a picnic in August, a Christmas party, in addition to several all-day meetings and covered-dish luncheons.

At each meeting members bring new crafts to display and there are often one or more demonstrations of some of the newer ideas. There are no dues but each lady gives her age in pennies on her birthday. Each hostess furnishes a gift for her meeting to be sold. In addition, greeting cards are sold in season, and each fall a rummage sale is held.

Each member has a secret pal, and they present them with gifts on their birthday, anniversary, and at Christmas time.

Anyone who has a hobby or anyone interested in developing a hobby is welcome to join the club.

By 1980 it is estimated the population of the United States will rise to 250 million from approximately 188 million this year.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AT Y.L. — One of the earliest Sunday School classes at the Y.L. Methodist church is pictured here, courtesy Mrs. Jennie Panter. (Personal Photo, Journal Engraving)

CREAM CABINET

The Western Drug Store this week installed a new Frigidaire cream cabinet of latest type, it holds 20 gallons of ice cream and sherbet of various flavors to accommodate their rapidly growing business in the summer refreshment line.

YES -- things have changed.....
BUT -- for the better

We are proud to be a part of
Muleshoe's growth and progress

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Mr. & Mrs. Ebb Randol

We Have Enjoyed Serving
The Very Fine Ladies' Of
The Muleshoe Area

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BEAUTY SHOP

SERVING THE MULESHOE AREA
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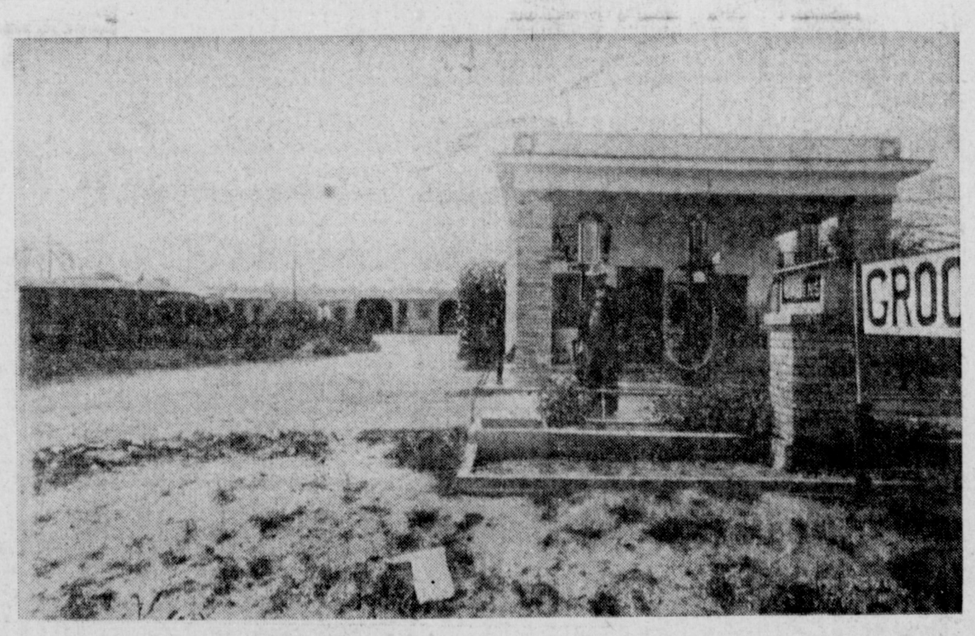
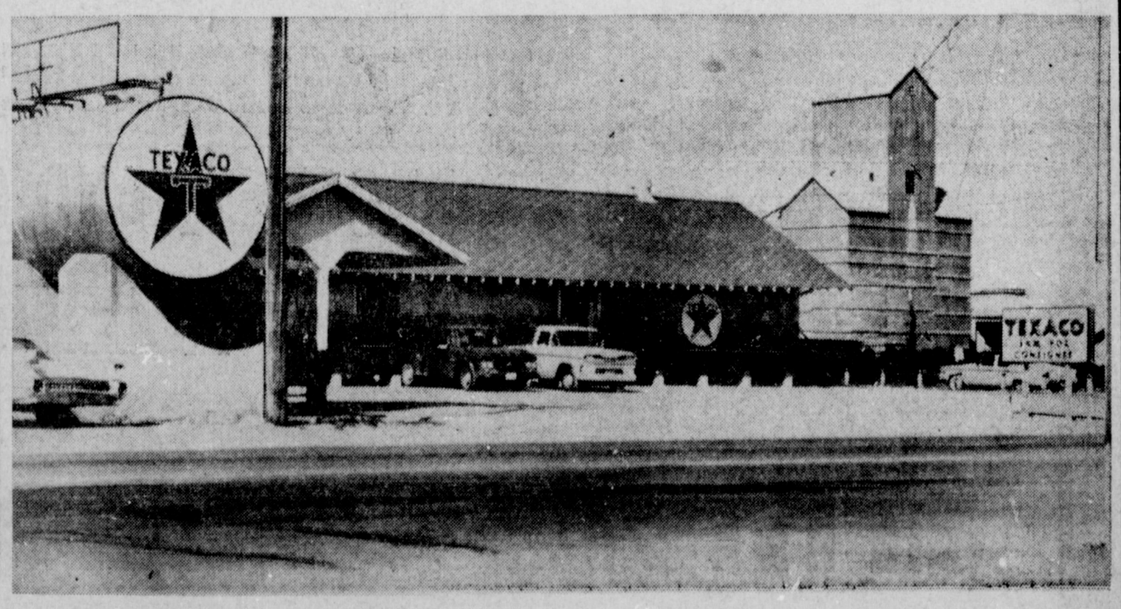
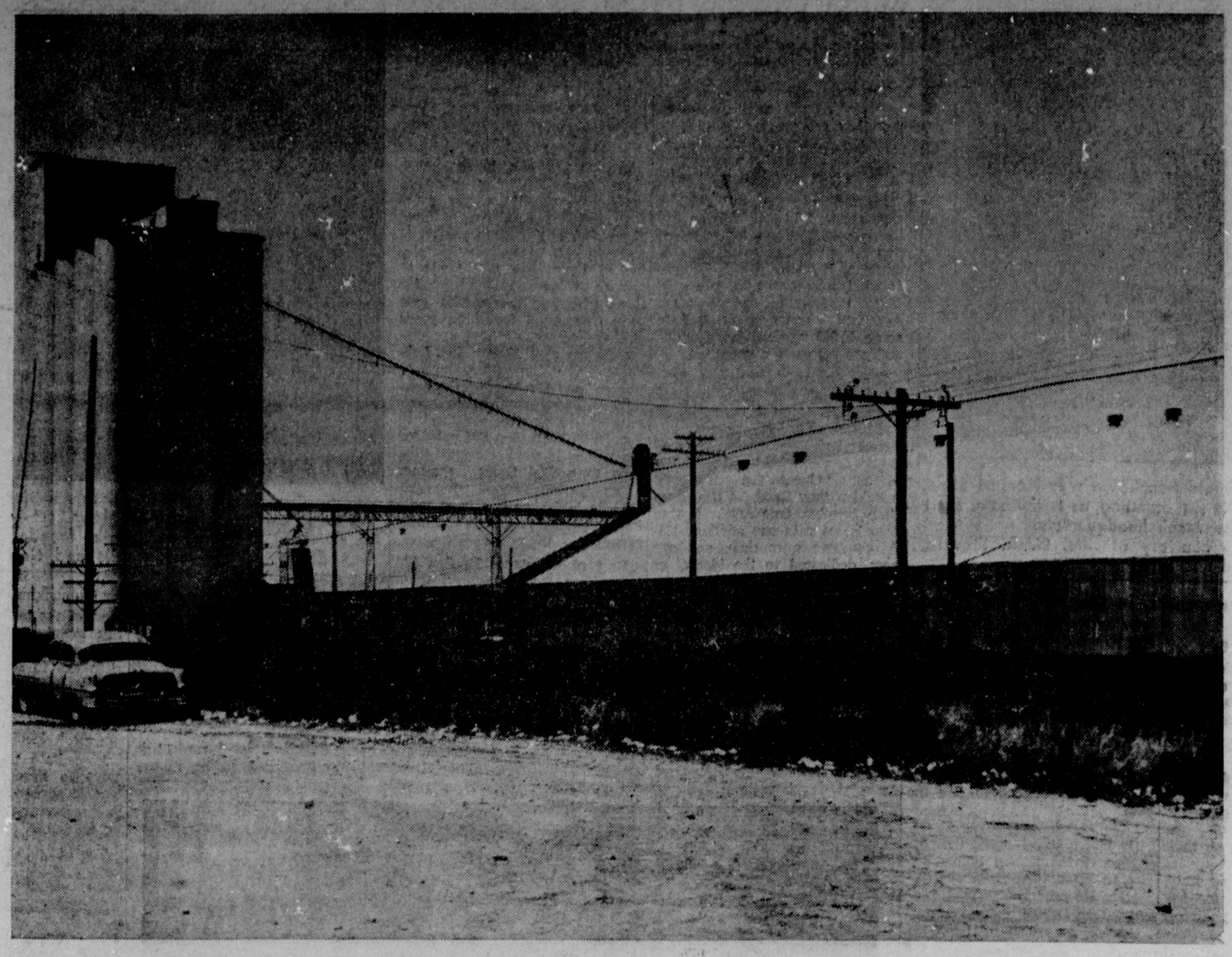
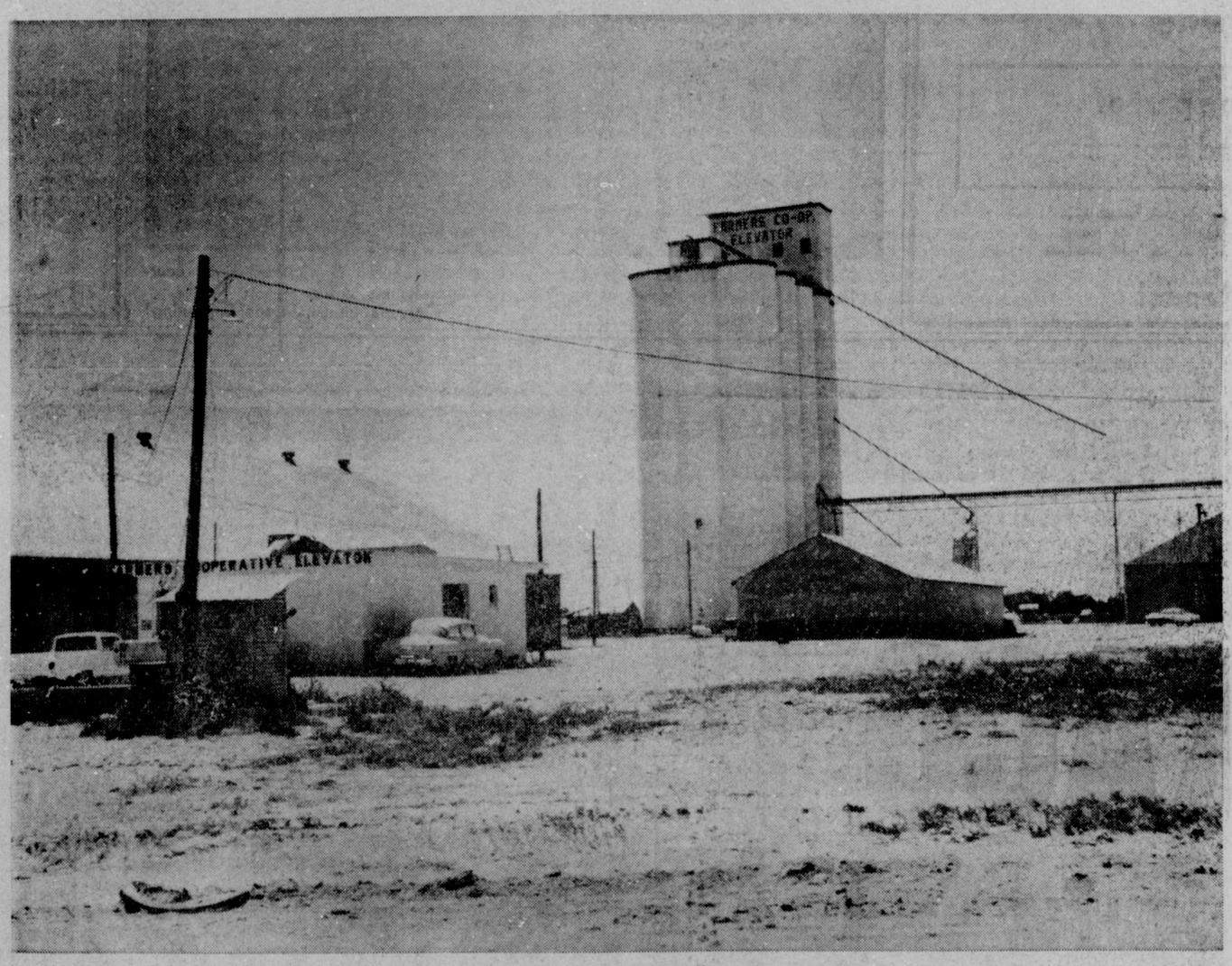


"This Texaco Service Station, was serviced by Sam Fox, young Texaco Wholesale Agent". I. W. Haney's first Muleshoe Motel in background of this 1936 photo.







WE ARE PROUD OF THE CONTRIBUTION
THAT AGRICULTURE HAS MADE IN THE
PROGRESS AND GROWTH OF THE
MULESHOE AREA

Farmers Cooperative Elevator

MULESHOE, TEXAS

EARLY PIONEER FASHION — Mrs. H. H. Schuster looked like an early 1900 fashion plate at the Friendship Club's Pioneer Day 1963 in her grandmother's (Mrs. A. A. Locklard) black stockings and high buttoned laced shoes. Her black lace glove was handhit by her great-grandmother over 100 years ago; the locket a keepsake given her by her husband after their marriage. (No, the dress with matching bonnet and handbag are copies of 1912 styles and was made by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Jack Schuster.) Journal Photo and Engraving

Damron Drug Store Opened Doors Here Thirty-One Years Ago, 1932

More than thirty-one years have passed since Damron Drug first opened its doors in Muleshoe. It was in February, 1932, that Joe and Robbie Damron moved from Amarillo to launch their new business venture in the town that was to be their home — where they were to bring up their children, Joan, Sam and Jayne. In those early days, Damron Drug was located where the Imperial Barber Shop is situated now — remember?

In the beginning, there was just one pharmacist and one fountain clerk. Other pharmacists came. . and went — Vernon Glass, Keith Gage, and Paul Lawrence. And in the 1930's you didn't find girls behind the fountain. This was a job for the boys. You may remember getting a malt from Joe Bill Alsup, Jim Alsup, Lloyd Alsup, Horace McAdams or Jack McNutt. Perhaps you had a lemon ice cream soda brought to you by John Smith, Claude Riley, Bill Woods, Buck Woods or Curtis Danner. Did you ever get a mug of root beer. . .with a lot of foam on top?

Remember how they used to oil the floor? This was the way they cleaned the floor in the old days. But occasionally problems would arise — like the time when Joe Damron asked Claude Riley to oil the floor. The next morning Mr. Damron discovered that Claude had "oiled" the floor with creosote-dip! The smell of that episode is firmly etched in the nostrils of many of the old-timers in Muleshoe.

In the back of the drug store in those days you would find a doctor's office. Some of the doctors who served Muleshoe from that office were Drs. Matthews, L. P. Gibbs, D. D. Lancaster, and L. T. Green.

Of course, back then Muleshoe didn't have a hospital. The doctor frequently would have to make calls at night. And when the doctor made a call the pharmacist was called out, too. Many nights Joe Damron would make the familiar trek to the drug store four or five times to fill prescriptions.

On one such night, Mr. Damron was filling a prescription for two men about five o'clock in the morning. One of the men asked for a malt.His companion said, "Let him go home and get some rest."

The first man replied, "He doesn't care as long as he is making money."

Mr. Damron concluded the conversation when he said, "I didn't come down here to make money — I came down here for your health."

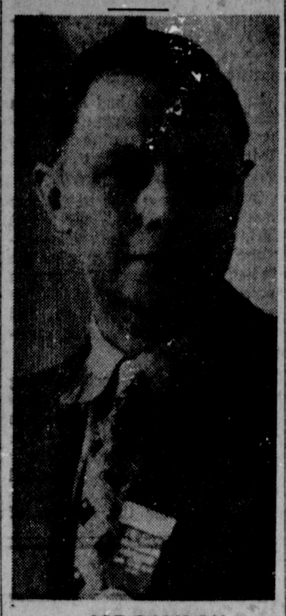
Those were Depression days—not an easy time for anyone. Mrs. Damron did the daily washing for the drug store. She washed all the store towels on a rub board. In addition, she did all the washing and housekeeping for her husband and three children.

Remember when the Damron Drug had maize stacked as high as your head on the sidewalk? That was the time when they gave away a free ice cream cone for each head of maize. Thousands of heads of maize were exchanged for gallons and gallons of ice cream.

During the war, girls were given the opportunity to work behind the fountain — and the boys never got their jobs back! Some of the girls could only work two hour shifts — curb service was discontinued. Perhaps you'll remember some of the girls who worked at the fountain: Pat Jennings Nichols, Kathryn Hammonds Robertson, Feren Graham Autrey, Cleta Bayless Bynumn, Fern Smith Warren, Lena Bell Smith Thomas, Sue Osborn Coleman, Geraldine Taylor Cobb, and Jo Winstead Sneed.

Joe Damron told his clerks never to say that they didn't have an item requested by a customer. He said always to ask him — he might have it in his pocket!

Probably you remember when Damron Drug was moved to the present location. Now you will find Mrs. John Coe and Mrs. A. W. Copley serving as cosmeticians and cashiers. There are three registered pharmacists — Dallas Ramsey, Sam and Joe Damron. At the fountain, you are served by Betty Villa and Nancy Luera. The people of Muleshoe are proud of this modern store.



JOE DAMRON

Joe Damron is a member of the First Baptist Church and of the Masonic Lodge. Mrs. Damron is a member of the First Baptist Church, Eastern Star, and the Friendship Club, Playing bridge is her hobby.

Two of the Damron children and their families live in Muleshoe. John Smith,whose wife is the former Joan Damron, is manager of Corner Drug. They have two children, Gary, age 17, and Cindy, 12.

Sam Damron is a pharmacist at Damron Drug and is married to the former Elaine Jordan of Mason, Texas. They also have two children, Druscilla, 12 and Dana, 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Reese (formerly Jayne Damron) live in Odessa, Texas, where he is employed by KOSA-TV. They have three children, Greta, 9, Rocky, 6, and Lori Jan, 1 year.

SHOP MULESHOE FIRST!!

Caliche Pit Was Little League's First Field Here

Little League baseball, popular throughout the nation with literally thousands of boys, first came to Muleshoe back in 1954, Bill Moore recalls. Managers were D. B. Lancaster for the Cardinals; B. R Putman for the Socks; O'Neal Rocky for the Cubs, and Moore himself for the Lions.

Moore recalls that the league got off to a pretty good start with 48 boys signed up in those first four teams. Their playing field was literally a caliche pit out in the park, a pit 14 feet deep, 50 feet wide and 160 feet long down in the south end of the park.

The Leaguers got busy to turn it into a ball park. They had been told they could use the area if they would level it off, and that's just what they did — leveled it off.

They started with only the money the four sponsors gave, $100 apiece. But from the first, the league flourished, and through the 10 years of major league clubs for the boys here, sponsors have been the Rotary Club, Lions club, Jaycees and the American Legion. Contributions have come from many business men to help build the fence around the park, and many business men still contribute to this very worthwhile summer program for boys. Julian Lenau, for example, built the first dugouts.

In fact, the League has had cooperation right from the start. The county commissioners, city commissioners and individuals had a part in leveling the field.

Today, 160 boys are playing in the Little league major and minor clubs at a cost of around $1,000 a year to maintain, Moore says.

Today, the league has two ball parks, one in the city park and the other the U—Bar field, the latter on land furnished by Buck Moss and J. D. Leftwich. The field is named for the U—Bar ranch which joins the city of Muleshoe.

Investment in the Little League is figured at $10,000, and despite some rather rough times during the past, the league has never ended a season in debt, thanks to its leaders and to the good support the league has received through the years.

Today, Little League Baseball, Inc., is big business. Bill Moore points to this credo of the Little League volunteer as typical of the Little League attitude:

"I will regard Litle League as a proud national asset and help endow it with the highest possible standards. Respect the individual boy. Try to understand his capabilities, limitations and problems of growing up. Be exemplary in the growing movement of Little League, ready to improve the estate of our youngsters whenever possible, and to find honest enjoyment in the creative service and teaching the program affords. "Recognize obligations in training boys and teaching lessons of fair play, discipline and teamwork. Keep informed in basic understanding and knowledge of the objectives of the program.

"Cooperate in scrupulous observance of the rules and regulations which are the strength of Little League. Encourage volunteer support of parents, educators and all agencies devoted to the welfare of youth.

And the little League Player himself has this pledge:

"I trust in God; I love my country and will respect its laws. I will play fair and strive to win, but win or lose, I will always do my best."

SNYDER BOYS A 'PLOWING — Carl and Vernice, sons of the pioneering T. L. (Lee) Snyders, went a'plowing back in the early 1900's on the Snyder place located north of Blondie Puckett place. (Photo courtesy Mrs. C. V. Stevens, Journal Engraving)

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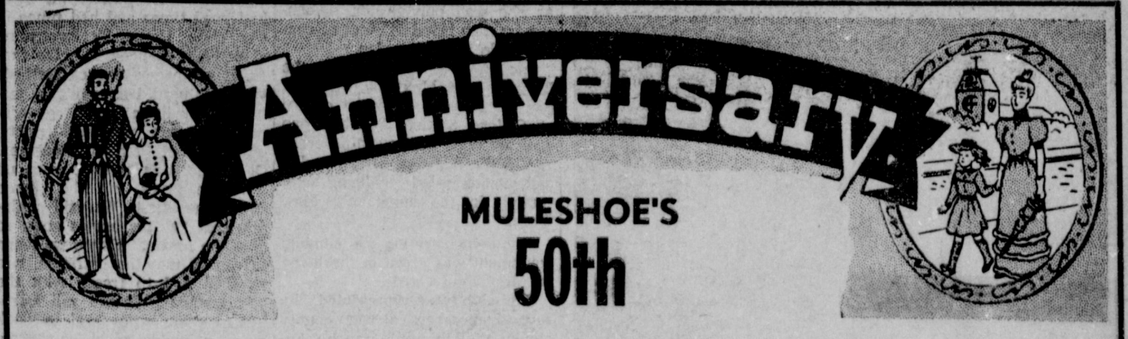

MULESHOE'S 50th

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CONGRATULATIONS MULESHOE

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FOREMOST MILK

IN THE MULESHOE AREA

MALONE MILK COMPANY

BUILDING THE YL RANCH SILO — In addition to the original ranch barn which was built in 1906, this silo was built about 1916 on the YL Ranch. It was used for many years by foreman Bill Matthiesen when he had registered Holstein dairy cattle and kept silage in it for the cattle. Both the barn and silo are still standing today. (Photo Courtesy Mrs. Vera Engelking, Journal Engv.)

DRAGGING ROADS — Muleshoe citizen, Jess Osborn, shows part of his former life before coming to Muleshoe where he was with Muleshoe State Bank for many years and served as State representative. Here he is pictured with four mules hitched to a darg in Okolona, Ark. in 1912. The men would drag the roads after rains in attempt to fill "chug holes". The graders were a wonderful invention he is convinced.

Knowledge And Fun Highlights Home Demonstration Organization

Editor's Note: The history of the Home Demonstration Club during the 1935 year was compiled from the reporters notes, Mrs. C. C. Mardis.

..By MRS. W. R. BOWERS

In 1935 the women of Bailey County invited the Commissioner's Court to a community dinner for the purpose of asking them to employ a Home Demonstration agent. Here is the annual report of the Muleshoe Home Demonstration club reporter, Mrs. C. C. Mardis:

"This is one of the questions asked in talking about the Home Demonstration club work in Bailey County: Has it been worth while: In giving this report of the Muleshoe Home Demonstration club work for 1935, I think it has. The club was organized April 12, at Mrs. Sam Cook's with 13 members. The first regular meeting was held April 22.

Since then we have held two meetings a month, also had representatives at the parliamentary school sponsored by the County Council, and the reporter's school held at Muleshoe High School. Mrs. George Harmon of Lamb County was the principal instructor. We sent six representatives to the short course at Canyon. One tile-laying demonstration was held at Mrs. R. L. Jones' as she was our garden demonstrator. She layed 112 feet of concrete tile in her garden.

One banquet was given to the Kiwanians of Muleshoe. We sent two delegates to the short course at College Station. We had one demonstration on vegetable cookery in the home of Mrs. Mardis, and one on salad makeing and serving in the home of Mrs. Tyson.

One demonstration on canning equipment was given in the home of Mrs. John Gaede.

The club was represented by several members at the county picnic at Robinson's ranch August 21.

One delegate attended the two day's school in pattern making by Dora Barns, clothing specialist from A&M College. Six members attended the Dairy Judging Demonstration held by K. M. Renner of Texas Tech. Most of our members entered exhibits in the Bailey County Fair consisting of vegetables, canned goods, quilts, and old relics. We won first place on the educational booth and also on our garden demonstration book.

Besides the above memtioned 21 ribbons were won and they included first, second and third places. When we held our achievement day at Mrs. R. L. Jones', we began to realize the work and effort that we had put forth.

When one demonstrator and 21 co-operators gave their reports, we learned that we had canned, dried, and preserved over 6,000 containers of food valued at $4,971.

When one realizes the social contacts that have been made with the various club women over the county and how much the work means to Bailey County, in a social as well as financial way, it is then that th ework sems worthwhile. Most of the cre dit must be given ti Miss Alma Stewart, our Home Demonstration agent, for without her help we could have done nothing. While 1935 was a short club year, it is very good evidence of what a group of women can do when they all work together.

It seems Muleshoe Home Demonstration Club won't celebrate its 50th anniversary with the town but it can go back to 1935. Between 1935 and 1944 it seems that the club either disbanded or just wasn't active at that ime.

Nineteen years ago the Muleshoe Home Demonstration club was organized. In 1944 at the Bailey County court room the Home Demonstration agent, Miss Grace Patterson (now Mrs. Ivy) met with the following council officers: Miss Elzada McMahon (now Mrs. Gulley), chairman; Mrs. Manuel Self, secretary - treasurer; Mrs. G. T. Maltby, Progress club president, and Mrs. Dave St. Clair, parliamentarian. The Muleshoe club was duly organized with the following officers being elected and installed: Mrs. Gale Holt, president; Mrs. A. W. Copley, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. J. E. Day, council delegate. Other members present were: Mrs. W. H. Autry, Mrs. Dave Aylesworth. Mrs. Jim Cook, and Mrs. Roy White.

The club is young in years but has had a very busy and useful life. At one time in its history the club had nearly 50 members. Through its years the club has seen many agents. Miss Alma Stewart started the club in 1935. In 1940 Miss Lillie Gentry came, followd by Miss Grac Parson in 1944. Mrs. Laurette Wilson (later Williamson) came in 1946. Mrs. Marie Corrington (now an agent in Forsythe, Mo.) came in 1949. After a short time Miss Diane McClerkin (now Reed) came in 1952. She was followed by Miss Molly Jordon in 1955. The county waited a while for a new agent came in 1957. Then came young Ann Graham in 1961. She stayed only a year and now Jean Martin is here to be of service to the county.

As the years passed we have had good times and bad times in our club. Home Demonstration clubs have changed with the times. It no longer teaches methods Grandma used, but up-to-date methods. We learn about government matters, women's rights, civil defense, first aid measures. Of course it is good to keep up with the times, but the home still comes first. We still maintain that "as the homes goes, so goes the nation." Hence we learn to can so that the nutrients are retained and to freeze with the best methods. We are still learning to cook better and to cook more palatable meals and how to serve the basic foods to our families.

Home decorating, furnishing, and step-saving arrangements are of major importance to our club ladies.We learn to sew and help keep our budget down.

The club has been led by many presidents over the years. The following is a list of these women:

Mrs. Sam Cook, 1935; Mrs. Gale Holt, 1944-45; Mrs. Tom Zimmer, 1946; Mrs. Roy Carney, 1947-54-55; Mrs. S. C. Caldwell, 1949-52-60; Mrs. Dave Aylesworth (deceased), 1950; Mrs. O. L. Dutton, 1951; Mrs. Leon Julian, 1953; Mrs. Hazel Odin, 1956; Mrs. M. E. Simmons, 1957; Mrs. S. L. Robison, 1958; Mrs. Bill Gipson, 1959; Mrs. Jewell Griffiths, 1961-62; and Mrs. W. R. Bowers, 1963.

Each president led the club in some worth-while project. Some of these have been: cleaning the city park, setting the grass in the park, dress revues, 4-H award banquets, flower shows, home improvements, outdoor fireplaces, lampshade making, upholstering, leather tooling, and glove making. The club has always tried to show the county some of its achievements once a year by exhibiting projects in a store window downtown. This is done during National Home Demonstration Week, which is the first week in May.

The Muleshoe club had participated in county-wide entertainments for the Commissioners with such things as suppers, banquets, chicken frys, ice cream suppers, programs, and a hobo party for the men and their wives.

In 1952 the club had a float in the Will Rogers Round-Up depicting their years of usefulness. This float won the prize for the "most spectacular" in the parade.

Our club has sponsored patients in the state hospital, girls at Girls' Town U. S. A., and contributed to many funds such as the 4-H scholarship fund. The women have quilted and made clothes for the needy in Muleshoe and served meals for the sick members of the club.

The club opens each meeting with a devotional, but we realize that "all work and no play make Jack a dull boy" so we have a game at each meeting. Also over the years we have sprinkled crafts, hobbies, and entertainment nights for the families of the members.

August is the vacation month for Home Demonstration clubs. We try to have some entertainment each year. In the past we have had picnics, tours, parties, and meals in various places.

The club has furnished judges for fair exhibits as wellas showing exhibits at the Bailey county and district fairs. Also we have put on a few radio programs to acquaint the town with our work.

The way I see the history of this club is that Muleshoe and Bailey County would have missed a lot of services if it had not been organized. To sum Home Demonstration clubs up in a few words would be "to do what God put women here to accomplish."

The Clovis New Journal of May 3, 1949, had a prize-winning letter from a past Texas president, Mrs. W. G. Kennedy which was the best judged letter from District 2. This was to celebrate National Home Demonstration week. Mrs. Kennedy was also District vice-president and state treasurer. Mrs. Kennedy says that when she joined, little did she realize how Home Demonstration club work would premeate her whole life. She wrote on the "Health Aids" she had learned and how they had helped her family and their "Eating Habits'. Of all the "Sewing Tips" she had learned seemed to help the most in her family clothing. The "Bedding" demonstrations had been so beneficial and the "Room Improvement" had encouraged her to improve her whole house."Beautiful Frame" was the next topic in her letter. This was actually yard improvement and she told how to make a foreground and background for her home. Her "Spirit of Partnership" was the titile for the relationship with her family, friends, and club women. Last, but of course not least, was "Social Life." She expressed what the club had meant in that capacity to her life.

May 4, 1933 - Journal

E. R. Hart says another way to save money is to play like one is broke when strangers offer you a share in a good thing.

May 4, 1933 - Journal

Sheriff Jim Cook says the days when auto accidents happened in this country because the road was wet are a long ways behind; but accidents still occur because the drivers are wet.

Lula Embry Hosts Progressive Club

Lula Embry was hostess for the Thursday meeting of the Progressive Home Club attended by six members and one visitor.

Lucille Harper presided over the business meeting in the absence of both the president and vice-president.

The group canceled previous plan for a meeting in the Holiday Inn, Clovis, N. M., and instead, will hold a picnic July 4, then gather at Paul's Restaurant for dinner and forty-two afterwards.

Meeting will be held at 3 p.m. for the remainder of the summer. A note of "thanks" was read to the group from Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Gilliland for a wedding gift sent them by the club.

The program was presented by Vera Engelking who displayed pillows, baskets, aprons and planters made from walnut shells. A series of riddles guessing was also a part of the afternoon entertainment.

Zida Mae Black will be hostess for the club meeting set for July 11.

Congratulations
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Golden Anniversary

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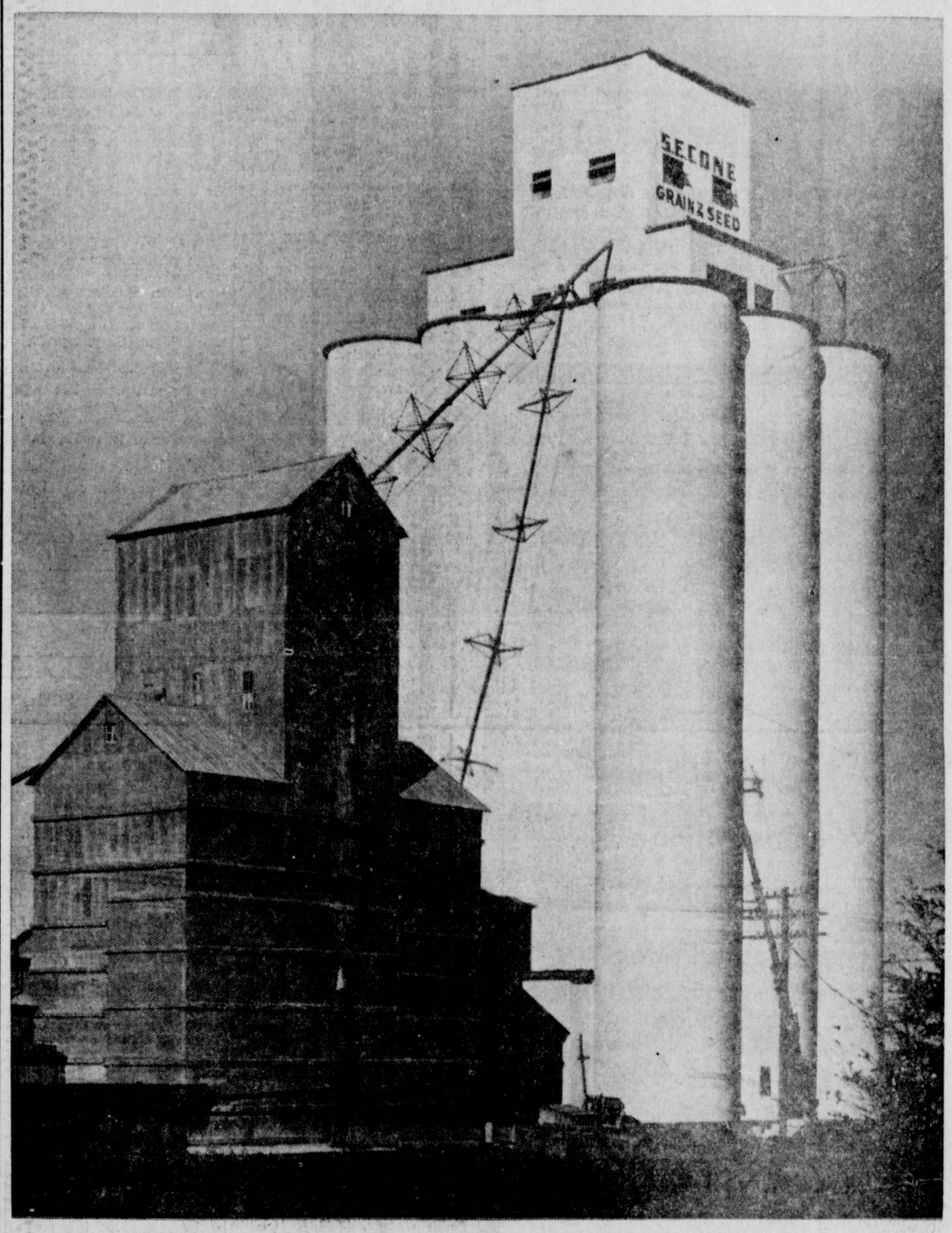

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