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Kane County

By Miss Seignillor Higbee.

There are contradictory statements as to the date of the settlement of Kane County due to change in its boundry lines. Kane county at one time it is claimed embraced that part of Washington County, lying west of a line running due south from Old Harmony, or Harmony as it was one time called.

This included Old Harmony, Toquerville, Virgin City and other towns now belonging to Washington County. If Old Harmony was then included in Kane, the county was first settled in 1852 by John D. Lee and others, who settled on Ash Creek and called the place Harmony. If Harmony was not included then the first settlers were J. T. Willis and Nephi Johnson who settled at Toquerville and Virgin City respectively in 1858, Kane is one of the three southern most Counties in the State.

The Colorado River separates it from San Juan on the east, Washington County bounds it on the west, and on the north Garfield and a part of Iron County, Ariz. is its southern boundry. The country included within its lines is that peculiar formation that marks the Colorado on either side. Mountainous peaks, high plateaus, beautiful, but not the best adapted for farming purposes. It has however some excellent farm lands in the valleys, made so by unremitting labor, and unyielding preservance.

The products from the farms have been quite sufficient for the needs of the people. There is a long stretch of country lying between Kane and the nearest railroad, and until the advent of the Automobile, was rough and broken and at times almost impassable, hence only a local market for products. Cattle and sheep are the greatest sources of revenue.

Despite the difficulties with which the people have had to contend. Dry Co. in the Territory, Unless it be San Juan, having greater advantages in point of communication. The people are determined and persevering and fairly prosperous.

That there is mineral in quantities is hardly to be questioned, but up to date little has been discovered. None of the precious metals have been found. Now copper now lead, gypsum, iron, coal, lime rock, and endless acres of sandstone have been discovered. Zinc deposits are reported to have been found but to what extent the report is based on truth is not known. There is an alum hill to the right as you enter Mt. Carmel from the North. If you desire proof step over and lick it.

The elevated tableland and plateaus, confirm the opinion expressed in the Chapter on "Physical Utah", descriptive of that country lying below the rim of the great basin.

Kane County was named in honor of Col Thomas L. Kane, well and favorably known in the history of the latter-day-California.

The foregoing is taken in substance from the record of the D. U. P. organization at Orderville Kane Co.

First Kane County Officers were _____

John B. Rider-----Probate Judge
 W. H. Clayton-----County Clerk
 W. H. Moody-----Assessor and Collector
 John F. Brown-----Prosecuting Attorney
 J. H. Higgs-----Surveyor
 Willard Carrell-----Selectman

Precinct Officers:

Kamb-----J. H. Higgs-----Justice of Peace
 Glendale-----Silas Brinkerhoff-----Constable
 Orderville-----H. A. Fowler-----Justice of Peace
 Orderville-----C. H. Porter-----Constable
 Mt. Carmel-----J. H. Higgs-----Justice of Peace
 Mt. Carmel-----G. H. Jolley-----Constable

The following are the towns within the limits of Kane County, Kamb, which is the county seat, is the largest in point of population. It is situated in south western part of the County, and is as near the main line of the Mail route as any place of note in the County. It was permanently

settled in 1870.

Orderville, located on the northern bank of the Rio Virgin in the western part of the County was first settled in 1875.

Glendale was permanently settled March 7th, 1871 by James Leithhead, R. J. Outler, Warren Foote, W. D. Katchiner, A. G. Gibbons and others.

Mr. Carmel was settled permanently in March 1871.

Johnson, situated about ten miles north-east of Kanab was settled in the spring of 1871 by Joel, H. J. S. F. and Wm. D. Johnson.

Pahreah situated near the junction of the Pahreah River and Cottonwood Creek was first settled in 1872 by Thomas W. Smith A. F. Smith, and James Wilkins and others. Upper Kanab or Ranch consisting of scattered Ranch homes is now centered in the town of Alton, west of upper Kanab and was settled by Jonathan Boston and others in the year-----

It has been difficult to get such authentic history of Kane County prior to 1876, when the people moved into that section from the Luddy. By request of the Kane County organization of the P. U. Z. Sister Malinda P. Boudy has furnished a few items to be recorded prior to that date. The account is of her immediate family, but is very like the story of the majority of those early pioneer settlers Sister Boudy was practically a life long resident of Kane County.

In the spring of 1865 several of the Boudy brothers of Davis County, settled in upper Kanab, Lorenzo D. Boudy, Jared C. Boudy, and Byron S. Boudy. About About the same time Walter Smith, Charles Partridge, Wm Smith with a few other families located in the same section. They built log cabins just west of where the Kane County dairy was later erected. That same fall 1865 the Boudy brothers returned to Centerville, Davis County for the rest of their families and possessions.

Very soon the remaining families were called to strengthen lower Kanab. They left the little start they had made to do as they were bid, a necessary characteristic of pioneer building. Lorenzo D. Roundy and his families joined them in Kanab later in the autumn of 1865. John D. Parker father of sister Roundy, who had been detained in Lavan, Juab County, because of illness joined them in Kanab on the 3rd day of Jan. 1866. He left Lavan on the last day of Nov. Because of the hostility of the Indians along the Sevier. He took the route by Fillmore Beaver County through Iron and Washington Counties, and by way of Pipe Springs and east from there twenty miles to Kanab. He came into Kanab through three feet of snow. The snow has never fallen to that depth in Kanab since that winter. Kanab, in the memory of most residents has a Dixie Climate. The same evening Bro. Parker arrived in Kanab his little son died of Scarlet fever.

Three days after the Parkers had moved to Pipe Springs James M Whitmore and Robert McHitere were killed by the Navajo and Pahate Indians, a few miles east of the foot near Dulrush.

James M. Whitmore and family were Texas to the church they were cultured and refined, and in a prosperous financial condition. They had joined the Saints in Salt Lake City and were comfortable and pleasantly situated, when the call came from Pres. Young to move south. To accept a call to Dixie at that time was a test of faith, but the Whitmores were Loyal and with their earthly possessions were soon located in St. George to aid in pioneering Utah's Southland about fifty-five miles east of St. George. This he used after making some improvements, for grazing purposes for his cattle, sheep and horses of which he had many for he was well to do measured according to the standards of the time.

Robert McHitere who had come south in the same company and had been employed as help by Whitmore, was with him at the ranch in Jan. of 1866.

According to Mrs. Roundy the sad news of the tragedy was written on an envelope by a herd boy who had escaped and brought to Kanab by an Indian.

Byron Boundy and Gran Clark answered the call to carry the news to St. George. They left Kanab, well equipped, at 9:30 A.M. and arrived in St. George next day. Byron Boundy, afterwards often said it was the fear of that dark night ride expecting every moment of be surrounded and perhaps scalped by Indians that turned his bald headed young. As the word passed a pall of gloom settled over the village, while sixty men made quite preparations through the night for a start to Pipe Springs on the following morning. The weather was intensely cold start to Pipe Springs on the following morning. The weather was intensely cold for that Dixie climate, the men inadequately equipped for a journey in such unusual Dixie weather, suffering was the result. As they neared Pipe Springs they ploughed through snow three feet deep. This bears out Mrs. Boundy's statement the snow had obliterated all guide marks, and it was several days before the bodies were discovered, no Indians were in sight, it was depressingly quiet. Finally they came suddenly on to the camp of two Indians preparing supper from beef they had killed, belonging to the murdered men. They would not talk and the men were compelled to take them along with them. In accepting one day's horses beef revealed the snow ran a man's hand. It was Whitmore, the Indians then pointed to where the body of McIntire lay and admitted the two men had been killed by Navajo and Pah-ute Indians. Part of the company was then conducted to the camp of the hostile Indians. Part of the company was then conducted to the camp of the hostile Indians near the South gulch and nine Indians were killed. The full story of the tragedy will never be known further than that the bodies of the two men were shot with bullets and arrows, the body of McIntire receiving many wounds. The Indian said this was because he had carried a pistol and fought desperately for his life. The bodies were packed in snow and taken to St. George for burial. See account of tragedy by Anthony W. Evans in the No. 10 of the Improvement Era 1916. Under the caption of Traveling over forgotten trails. Of the episode Mr. Evans says "It was the first depredation in the Dixie country in which white men lost their lives, but they were not the last victims of the lung was waged by Navajo and

Rebates against the white settlers of southern Utah" "The pioneers who blazed the way and established outlying settlements were constantly exposed to the danger of attack by roving bands of Indians who opposed the invasion of their country by the white man. Eternal vigilance was the price of safety, constant industry and rigid economy the price of subsistence."

The Indians justified themselves, they felt an undisputed right to the country Jacob Hamblin, Indian Scout, perhaps better acquainted with the red man from every angle than was any other man of that period.

observes, from the Indian point of view. "The great number of cattledead sheep brought into the country by the white settlers, soon devoured the vegetation that had produced nutritious food that the Indians had heretofore subsisted upon. Then at the gathering season, they found their usual supply of food gone and perhaps their children crying from hunger the only consolation left them was to gather around their campfires and recount their grievances. I have felt grieved many times to see the Indians with their little ones, glaring upon a table spread with food, and trying to get our people to understand their condition, but were not able to. Hunger has caused them to commit many depredations and driving many who wanted to be friendly to desperation. "He relates incidents of 1869-70 of great exposure, in frightfully cold weather of sleeping out many nights hungry, daily efforts to bring peace between the Indians and white men of this southern section. He cites an instance of Navajoes driving off a small band of houses from Kanab. They were apprehended by his little band of scouts, and compelled to give up their loot. They were glad to give up blankets and other personal effects to be freed. There were two Indians guides- friendly - in this little company of white scouts. Soon after turning the Navajoes loose the two Indians guides came upon another small bunch of Indians twenty miles east of Kanab killed three of them, scalped two and was proceeding to scalp the third when they discovered he had sandy hair. They afterwards told Jacob Hamblin they were afraid to scalp him in fear he was a white man.

"The winter of 1866 the people of Kanab fought Savages one hand and Scarlet fever on the other. John D. Parker buried two children and L. D. Rowdy one. Four little graves lay due west from the north corne of the Old Fort on the hillside between two Cedar trees.

In Jan 1866 a company of men was sent from Dixie to help guard the fort at Kanab as the Indians were becoming very troublesome. Though the fort was guarded night andday, during ove y dark of the moon the Indians secured their booty. The settlers were never molested at full moon. In each raid they made they succeeded in running off cattle, horses and sheep. The settlers seemed unable to cope with the situation or to capture the rauraders though once the hostiles were compelled to leave their meat broiling on the coals in orde to escape. Captain Andrus advised the brethren not to fire the first shot, much to the regret of some of the men, no Indians were killed.

In Feb. of 1866 a little son was born to the wife of Chas Finney in a dug out. It proved to be as nice as any baby.

In March 1866 some of the men had been sent to Long Valley to strengthen that section. They were five days traveling a distance of fifteen miles. The teams were poor the loads heavy and roads bad sand-sand. One Oxen dropped dead on the Mt. Carmel hill when the yoke was removed from its neck."

Crops were planted as soon as they reached Mt. Carmel, or Windsor as it was the called. There were two settlements in the valley at the time the northern town was called Berryville, to be renamed later-Glendale.

The year of the settlement of these two towns was 1862. Most of the Dixie settlers were made in 1861-1862 according to Jacob Hamblin. That spring 1866 the Berry Brothers had left Berryville for Kanara for supplies and were camped near Cane-beds near Short-Creek in a wash. Indians fell upon them that night and killed two brothers and one of their wives. Joseph Berry when found was leaning between the wheels and the wagon bed dead. Robert and the woman were lying dead on the ground. An Indian had brought the news to Kanara writted on an ~~ear~~

envelope, and sent by Wm. Berry a brother to the mother of the victims. Wm. Berry was on his way to meet the boys, when he suddenly came upon the place of massacre. There was every evidence of a terrible struggle. They were buried in St. George.

The last week in June, scarcely three months after arriving in Windsor the final call came for the people of long-valley to move into Dixie as it was felt unsafe for them to remain in small numbers and scattered. Concentration of forces seemed the wiser plan while the Indians remained hostile. The growing crops looked good to these home loving pioneers and wisful were the glances cast about it the improvements they had began, as they made hurried preparation to answer the call of duty and once more leaving all as "Dister Roundy navely puts it, "Were soon on wheels again"

On the first day out a four year old son ~~of~~ of Bro. Spencer fell from the wagon under the wheels and was run over and killed, as they were crossing the creek by what is known as the Esplin farm, three miles south of Berryville. The little company was compelled to stop ever a day and make preparations for a hurried burial. On a knoll putting out from the mountain west of the Esplin farm, the little grave is marked by an oval tier of rocks, which shows plainly even today as a child with little playmates, I visit the grave many times, and as many times from sympathetic hearts were deeply affected at the sight of the grave.

Pres Erastus Show sent a company of men from Dixie as guard and guide to this little band of travellers.

At Short-Creek they stopped to water their teams, when Captain Andrus observed two Indian chiefs, Charley Howd, and Coal Creek John riding down the canyon toward them. They shook hands with Andrus and talked until the wagons were carralled and the women and children place in them. Suddenly a shot was heard excitement reigned. In the tumult Wm. Berry seiged his gun and threatened the two Indians. It took four men his two wives and mother to calm his sufficiantly to take his hun. He felt they, the Indians, were responsible for the death of his brothers. The commotion, however, was the result of the accidental

discharge of a gun in one of the wagons. The Indians gave word that the company might pass on in peace. They continued their march without stopping to eat, as night settled Capt. Andrus noticed three Flickering lights in a triangular shape on top of a near mountain.

Hi was an Indian scout and understood their fire signals. He was fearful of trouble it might mean a massacre so they hurried on through the dark night. The women, who were able some of them with babies in their arms, driving the teams, that the men and boys might drive and guard the stock and the wagons, all night through the darkness fearful but determined, arriving however at Rockville unharmed with nothing worse than an experience to relate.

Continuing they crossed the Virgin river near St. George where they made camp for a few days. From here Lorenzo D. Roundy was called with part of the company to Kanara, Iron County, to help build up that village. The rest of the company returned to their former Dixie homes.

The Roundy company arrived in Kanara on the 2nd. of July in time for the 4th. of July celebration. In the fall of the same year L. D. Roundy was made Bishop of Kanara and remained so until 1876, when he was drowned in the Colorado river. Long-Valley was now vacated until 1871.

Danab is taken from the Indian word Kanaw meaning willows. The name was probably given because of the willows that lined the creek bed as it went sparkling through the grassy valley. At that time it could be stepped at any point greatly in contrast to the deep gorge of today made by the loss of foliage and grass and the packing of its soft earth by numerous herds of grazing cattle and sheep.

Danab is near the border line of Arizona, and has an elevation of 5000 ft. Near Kanab are canyons showing ruins of cliff dwellers.

In 1870 on Sept. 10th. town site was selected by Brigham Young and the following day Levi Stewart was made bishop of the first Ward organization, and

perhaps the first organization of any nature in the town. Levi Stewart with a small company had answered the call to settle there a distressing accident occurred in the family of Bro. Stewart in 1871. A fire of unknown origin destroyed his log home and burned to death six members of his family all of whom were sleeping in one large room filled with house-hold effects and some combustible substance. The whole interior of the room was a blaze so quickly, that it was impossible to rescue the screaming victims and the parents with many townspeople who gathered were compelled to listen and to smell the odor from the roasting bodies of the victims. A sight that Jacob Hamblin said would never be erased from the minds of those who witnessed it.

Shortly before this Jacob Hamblin had returned from making peace with the Indians on the other side of the Colorado. He was met by "Chong" chief of the Sanab Ind. who said to him, "You have made peace with the tribes on the other side of the river, now the evil spirits cannot get among them, and they will come and dwell with us in the shape of fire, water and wind," with in a very short time, the distressing fire mentioned occurred and within a very few months several fires. One the new Crist Mill at Glendale, wind storms and later floods brought some destruct. Jacob Hamblin relates this to show that the Indians at times was gifted with inspiration. He learned the humility of the Indian by long association.

In the spring of 1871 Long-valley was resettled by people from the disanded Huddy Mission. Bro. Nelson one of the very few alive today from the Huddy Mission I gleaned a few facts. He was one of the company who settled at Berryville and the facts related here concerning the reestablishing of that town are from his account. In referring to the Huddy was "A hard, hard place to make a living".

It was the desire of Bros. Young to secure a foothold to as much country as was consistant hence the establishing of many outlying settlements.

The manner adopted was to call people to build up waste places. The Muddy Mission was established by a call from Pres. Young to families from Salt Lake, Provo, Nephi, Farmington and other places. He labored and er misfortune, the Muddy settlements supposed to be in Utah later developed to be situated in Nevada. The settlers had been paying taxes, in Utah. There was a probability that the State of Nevada would press them for back taxes. They were entirely unable to meet such emergency. There were a lawless bunch of settlers, and officers, and a very pronounced anti Mormon and fronted a desert.

The people became discontented Pres. Young made a trip to the settlement, along hard trip for then made of travel down through these Southern settlements and ninety miles west of St. George, to look into the situation. He was much disappointed. He called a meeting at Overton, gave the people their choice of remaining or leaving. The vote taken resulted in a decision to disband. He made it optional with each individual, but suggested Long-Valley as haven of rest. A committee was formed and sent to investigate and report their findings. The committee arrived at Windsor of Christmas day 1870. The report described the valley as long and narrow with a stream running through it. Good range for livestock some fertile soil, but little land.

It was so hot in the summer time at Muddy that children playing bare-foot out of doors in the sand carried cushions to stand on when it became unbearable warm for their feet. I have heard the statement made by those who knew it became unbearable warm for their feet. I have heard the statement made by those who knew that an egg could be cooked by covering it in the hot sand. Difficult as it had been to wrest a living from the soil. Hard as had been the conditions under which they had been compelled to live, now they were to leave all- Orchards, growing crops, houses such as they had they could scarce be censured for the tear and sigh. Once again a harassed band of Mormon pioneers left all and took up a weary march in search of more propitious fields.

After undue hardships they reached Windsor now to be named Mt. Carmel and took up residence in homes vacated in 1866 and began a new life under more favorable conditions. All, however, did not move into Long-Valley some of the exiles returned to former homes in the month some moved into Dixie some settled in Darab, but the majority went on to Long-Valley twenty miles north of Kanab. Occupying as far as they would go, the vacated homes of 1866. Some in Windsor and the balance pressed on seven miles to the north to Berryville. They entered Long-Valley on March 1st. of 1871. There were about two hundred in number and were soon joined by approximately the same number who had fled in 1866.

The two Long-Valley settlements were presided over by one bishop James Leithead who was formerly of Farmington and well-to-do until 1875.

There was an old fort at Berryville, made of poles tied with rawhide, toward Chris. That part of the company who settled there approached led by Bro. Leithead "Step right here, "he cried", Before entering we will number doors, and write corresponding numbers on slips of paper and draw for rooms. This to avoid feelings over choice of rooms. One family arriving earlier in the day had secured the most favorable rooms. He did not offer or play fair so his selfishness was allowed. He near by land was drawn in the same way and the balance apportioned according to size of family.

Joseph A. Young suggested a new name for the town Bro. Leithead asked that it be named Glendale after a town in the ^Dornie Scotland. A few years later a petition to the legislator was granted and the country lines definitely established.

As they exist today Bro. Watson says up to that time it was all Washington County. The reverse to the Statement of the D. U. R. of Kane county. Now began a terrible struggle for the people of the valley. Taking the country in the rough, without much means and the elements, much of the time against them. The first year crops did not mature, corn was gathered in the mild and roasted in the even to keep it from sowering. In 1873 grasshoppers took

most of the crops. The sun was darkened because of their numbers. Some trouble was occasioned by the return of old settlers claiming homes and land that the new settlers had appropriated.

A grist mill was built in Glendale by John Brinkhall. It burned down he had made burrs with which to operate it from volcanic rock. Until a new mill was built these burrs were operated by hand to grind corn for bread. James Leithend went back to the Mary to get the stone burrs from a mill there with which to operate a mill.

The first winter in Glendale three babies died in one night from Measles. Bro. Watson and sister Hyatt were appointed to watch by them. Joseph A Young was very active in securing a mail route through the valley. He had built a home in Glendale brought his wife to make her home with him there. He died shortly after and was buried in St. George. They were able to get some cloth from the Washington factory which helped.

There was land to grub, ditches to make little money for improvements, or with which to procure food.

In 1863 a terrible flood in Kanab did great damage. In 1874 came a call from Pres. Young to organize the United Order. Organizations were effected throughout most of the Southern Utah settlement and some in the North. After a short but unsatisfactory trial the effort was abandoned in most of the towns. In length of time the organization at Orderville lasted longest, a period of twelve years, Brigham City came second. Brigham Young said of the Organization at Orderville, it was the nearest being right Organization, and the most successfully run of any that had made the attempt.

The law of Stewardship was given to the Saints in 1831 while they were located in Jackson County, Missouri, the purpose was to make the Saints more equal in temporal things. The earth can be made to yield enough for its inhabitants, Co-operation in a system of United Order would save one of the worlds greatest economic problems, less man power, less team power could care for greater farm acreage with better results and so in every other field

of labor. This was clear to Bro. Young hence the move towards organization. It was on his return trip home after spending the winter in St. George as was his custom. In the spring of 1874 that he sent John R. Young his son to Organize Kanab and Long-Valley, while he attended to the Organization in St. George Washington, Cedar City, ect.

On the 20th of March 1874 a meeting was called at Mt. Carmel for 1:P.M. John R. Young read a letter from Pres. Young and George A Smith authorizing him to organize the settlements of Kanab and Long-Valley. The meeting was adjourned till 7:P.M a vote was taken, the majority favored the organization. The first officers sustained were Israel Hoyt President, Samuel Clariage first and Thomas Chamberlain second vice presidents. Wm. Heaton Sec. and Bryan Jolly Treas.

On the following day the 21st. these officers met as a board and agreed to visit each member and ascertain first how many were willing to identify themselves with the Order and those who were not, and how much grain there was in the place. The result was ninety-four people over the age of fourteen and ninety-six under that age who were willing to join the organization. There were eighteen over that age and sixteen under the age who were unwilling.

There were five hundred and thirty-five bushel of wheat three thousand sixty bushel of barley and oats. This was held to pay debts and provide the immediate wants of the members.

Up to this time James Leithhead was bishop of the two Long-Valley towns. Some differences grew up between members and non members of the Order, and dissatisfaction entered the ranks of members. Some trouble arose between those who first owned the homes and land and some who had moved in from the Muddy and taken possession. Early in 1875 Brigham Young sent Howard C. Spencer from Salt Lake to preside over the Order. It was decided because of these differences of locate a town about two miles up the valley on the north side of the Virgin River

All who proposed to remain in the Company were to move to the new town, called Order City. In March 1875 Nateman H. Williams and family moved to the new town site, others soon followed. The first work as an organized body began on the 1st. day of April 1875. The minimum and maximum prices of land were five hundred and twenty-five hundred an acre.

The first two or three years was persistent struggle with the soil for an existence, Unrelentingly both men and women toiled with the elements. Crude machinery to work with, a lack of money with which to embrace opportunities, building up a commonwealth was slow.

The women aided by spinning and weaving cloth on the hand loom, later they run a factory by making straw hats of the men and boys, ect. At times they were able to trade with the Navjoes for blankets.

All property turned into the company was appraised, and each family given credit for the amount. Those who contributed became stock holders, if a man became discontented and desired to leave he was allowed a percent of the amount he had turned in. The Capital stock thus formed increased many times, and but for the many who came in without means and those who become dissatisfied and withdrew, usually from the same class, and who from a humanitarian standpoint, was never sent away empty though there was no rule of the order requiring the gift, and those parasites who came in and fed upon the body. The experiment would have been a financial success. There were minor causes that helped to retard the financial growth that in and of themselves had little weight. The experience was a good one and those who worked successfully in its twelve years, would without doubt acknowledge the benefit to them. At the time word came to disorganize, Thomas Chamberlain, Bishop H. W. Replin; "I did not go into it for this, I thought I would always live in the Order."

Orderville was organized into an ecclesiastical ward on the 5th of Aug. 1877 H. C. Spencer having been taken from acting bishop of the long-Valley settlements.

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and appointed first counsellor in the Stake presidency, Thomas Chamberlain was sustained as bishop of the Orderville ward. On the fifth of Aug. 1877. Since that Henry H. Esplin, Henry Chamberlain, and E. A. Carrall have occupied the position Edward Carrall is the present incumbent.

The Kanab Stake was organized on 15th. of April 1877. L. John Battle was sustained as president.

KANE COUNTY CENSUS FOR 1930

- Precinct 1, Danab;-Farms, 90, Population, 1930, 187, 1920, 169, 1910 98.
- Precinct 2, Mt. Carmel;-Farms 16, Population 1930, 133, 1920 143, 1910, 131.
- Precinct 3, Orderville;-Farms 38, Population 1930, 459, 1920, 378, 1910, 380.
- Precinct 4. Clendale;-Farms 24;-Population 1930 239, 1920, 250, 1910 244.
- Precinct 5. Alton;- Farms 24;- Population 1930, 187, 1920, 169, 1910, 98.
- Precinct 6. Johnson;-Farms 11, Population 1930, 36, 1920, 12, 1910, 66.