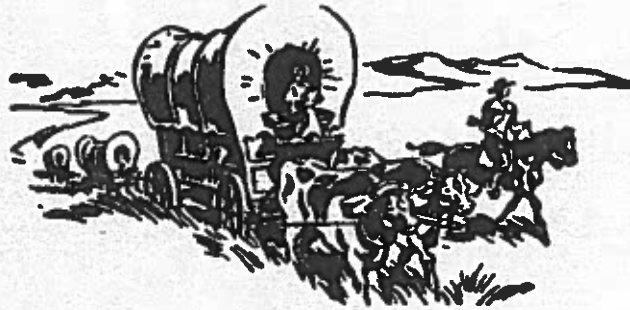

The Hazelton Community



The Hazelton School

District 83

WELD COUNTY, COLORADO

November 1951

The Hazelton Community

**A record of its beginning by sheep ranchers in 1865 and
the subsequent influx of a farming population in 1887.**



Dedication

**This booklet is dedicated to those
who have helped to establish the Hazelton Community.**

Foreword

It has been found that the thickly populated community lying approximately four miles west of the Greeley city limits has been in existence about eighty years.

Except for the occasional inclusion of names in early day accounts of the settlement of the west, there is no known record of the beginning.

It preceded the Greeley Colony, yet was not a part of it.

With the realization that more and more of its history will be lost with the passage of time several persons who are descendants of the early families or who wished to know more about the cooperative little community, have made it possible for the pupils of the Hazelton School to collect historic material and to publish it in this form under the supervision of the teachers during the 1951-1952 term of school.

Interviews with pioneers within the area, and in and near Greeley, were easily arranged. The accounts were written as accurately as is possible for children between the ages of eleven and fourteen. Those younger collected geographical exhibits, dramatized colorful incidents of early days, and cooperated in every way in the culmination of this study.

The pupils and teachers are grateful to the parents who furnished transportation for the many interview trips, to pioneer families who graciously gave valuable information, to Mrs. George Mosier for the guiding map and favorable publicity, to Weld County Assessor Homer Bruce for land records, to County Agent George L. James for classification of vegetation, to Homer Randall for items on the development of irrigation, to the librarians of the Greeley Public Library, and to Maude Meeker Gilliland.

If the large objectives of a study such as this have been even partially attained it has been a worthwhile and pleasant experience.

The objectives have been:

1. To improve school-public relations.
2. To bring about the realization that we have a duty to perform in preserving the heritage left to us . . . the human resources, natural resources, and the democratic way of life.
3. To build an appreciation for the contributions of those who have established the community.
4. To discover and to further the development of all the resources of the community.
5. To develop the child's personality by means of cooperative activities.
6. To encourage originality, creativeness and dependability.

The Hazelton Community

CHAPTER I

Location —

The Hazelton Community as of today is located four miles west of Greeley, Colorado, on U. S. Highway 34. It covers approximately nine square miles, extending from the Greeley Country Club corner to the west edge of the Moody farms. From north to south it lies between the Poudre River and the south edge of the Briggs lands.

Geological studies have shown this area to be a part of the Cretaceous period, the fourth in the great breaks in geologic history, with the evidence of the western edge of the ancient sea cropping out in one place or another. The hills on the Woehler, Mosier and Deason farms show the lift of the old sea bottom by the variety of rocks and soil layers.

It was in the Cretaceous period that the great coal and petroleum reserves were formed. Nearly all the ranges of the Rocky Mountains were uplifted and folded during that time so that it is not uncommon to find Dakota sandstone in one field, water-rounded rocks in another, iron deposits in another, and fossil-bearing clays in still another. Recently, surveys by interested oil companies have been made of the area.

Sheep Draw —

Originally, what is now the Hazelton Community extended from Evans westward to within ten miles of Loveland, and from Evans northward to the Poudre River. It was then called Sheep Draw. Sheep Creek crossed it almost diagonally from southwest to northeast and was once the favorite location for sheep ranches as it is fed by springs. Grazing on the thick buffalo grass and native hay was profitable before cultivation and irrigation of land was developed. However, much of the land was covered with sage, yucca and cactus, with a stony topsoil. This still is used for sheep raising.

As early as 1865, five years before Greeley was founded, sheep ranches had been located along the South Platte and Thompson Rivers a few miles to the south of Sheep Draw. Since rivers were natural routes for early freighters and gold miners, the United States had established feed or hay stations at many points, thus opening the way for courageous sheepmen to locate in the west.

Indians —

These stations were the targets of roving Indian bands who resented the intrusion upon their hunting grounds. State militia were sent to guard the stations. Near the present site of Evans, where the government had stored hay, the Arapahoes and Cheyennes burned 300 tons. Some of the militia are buried in the Evans cemetery which also has the graves of the very early settlers who could not endure the hardships.

Buffalo —

The hills to the west and south of Greeley had some of the last buffalo herds driven toward the foothills by the railroad crews which had completed the Union Pacific line from Julesburg to Cheyenne in 1868. At the last big buffalo hunt two inexperienced hunters from Greeley were given a wagon load of buffalo hindquarters by some of the old ranchers who had ridiculed their inadequate guns.

Homesteaders —

Sheep ranchers were followed by homesteaders. Under the Homestead Act, tree claims and homesteads were filed upon in the 1880s. The advent of the first irrigation ditch in 1883 interested easterners who saw a future in the arid land.

Mr. Carl Barber came to Hazelton in 1887 when he was eight years old. Oscar Moody moved to the community from Greeley in 1889 when he was one year old. His father first lived on the Blair land which is now the George Mosier place. There were only five ranches in the area at that time. Three of them were Fisher's, Tom Briggs' and Frank Hazelton's.

One of the oldest pioneers who still resides on the land she homesteaded in 1892 is Mrs. Ada Landon, now 95 years of age. She came in a covered wagon from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where she had been a telegrapher on a railroad.

Within the next few years these names were added to the list of settlers in the community: Walker Mosier, A. L. Kiltner, Hays, Tuncell, Bolander, Ollie O'Farrel, Rasmussen, Cozzens, Carlson, Helps, Howard, Dickey, Putnam, Piedalue, Brown, Beetham, Ferguson, Storm and Landrum.

To each belongs a colorful account of early experiences.



CHAPTER II

Barber —

Carl Barber was born in Kansas in 1879. Eight years later he came to this area by rail. When his parents moved to Sheep Draw there were only five or six homes west of Greeley. The countryside was largely prairie. There was a six mile expanse of nothing but prairie land between the Barber home and Loveland.

The school house serving the few families was known as Sheep Draw and was on the Walker Mosier place. Sheep Draw was named for the sheep camp one mile west and one-half south of the present Hazelton School, on the Ragin place.

In 1910 the Sheep Draw bridge was washed out in a flood. Three later floods did similar damage. In 1913 came the Big Snow.

Mr. Earl Barber came to the community from Kansas also. His wife had lived to the south in the Ashton community.

Mr. Barber cultivated the present farm land before he built upon it, driving his team from an earlier home near Milliken. The original large house and barn which burned, are preserved on a handsome tinted and framed photograph. Mr. and Mrs. Barber reside on the same farm in a new house now under construction.

Their grandchildren, Anne and David Barber and Sharon and Sally Ann Rieder, attend the Hazelton School today.

Moody —

Oscar Moody moved to the community from Greeley in 1889 when he was but one year of age. The land was largely prairie, with hay, grain and potatoes as the principal crops. Cattle and sheep grazing still was carried on all along Sheep Draw.

Early settlers hauled drinking water from the springs which feed the creek.

One of the tragic happenings of the time took place when a man standing on the doorstep of what is now Franklin Moody's house, shot a coyote on the hill. The bullet glanced and went through a window, killing a baby. Another tragedy was the drowning of Avie Howard in an irrigation ditch.

The name for Hazelton was acquired from the Hazelton family, one of the earliest ranchers. The land where the present school building stands was donated by Ollie O'Farrel in 1909, after the school had been in four other places to the east and south of the present location. Oscar Moody hauled all the bricks from Greeley with a team and wagon.

Mail and telephone service did not come until after 1900. And because there were two telephone companies in operation, the Bell and the Independent, one had to own two telephones in order to reach all the people. Later, Bell bought out the rival company.

Today the grandsons of Oscar Moody, Jerry, Leslie and Bobby, sons of Franklin Moody, and Ronald Moody, son of Donald Moody, attend the Hazelton School.

Landon —

In 1892 when Mrs. Ada Landon first came from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the community was known as Sheep Draw. The land was covered with short grass, sagebrush and cactus. The cattle had to eat the cactus when drouth caused a scarcity of grass. Cottonwood, willow and ash trees grew along the streams.

Mrs. Landon homesteaded the land she lives on, across the road from the present Hazelton School. Her first house was located near the first school. It consisted of one room which she helped to build. She then moved a mile west, and later she moved her house to its present location and added two rooms.

As Mrs. Landon recalls there have been five schools, including the present one, in this community. The following locations are measured from the present Hazelton School.

The first school was a one room farm house located one mile east and one-half mile south on the east side of the road. The second school was a one room shanty one mile east and one mile south on the east side of the road. The teacher was Rose Swann. The third school was a large one room building located one mile south and one-half mile east on the south side of the road. Again Rose Swann was the teacher.

Some of the pupils were Carl, Earl, Robert, Edna and Ora Barber; Paul and Frank Briggs; Elmer and Avie Howard; Denna, Maybell, Ben and Buford Landrum; Mary, Thurza and Anna Mosier; John Owens; Bert, Maud and Roy Parsons; Alice Russell and Marguerite Woods.

The third school had an excellent baseball team including Maud Beard, Anna Mosier Kelly, Dolly Mackadue, Alice Russell and Marguerite Woods.

The fourth school was a one room building located three-fourths of a mile south on the east side of the road. Later another room was added. The teachers over a period of years were Dora Severance, who boarded with Mrs. Landon, Edna West, Pearl Rankin and Bertha Whitman. That school burned down during a school year and provisions were made for the pupils in the bunk house on the Moody and Barber farms.

In 1909 the present school was built with Mr. Williams and Frank Barber helping in the construction. The large bell now in use was salvaged from the burned ruins of the previous school building. Some of the first school board members were Alonzo Beetham, D. H. Barber and James Cozzens.

Two of the teachers in the present school died during the school year. While decorating a Christmas tree, Mrs. Doland fell off a ladder and struck her spine on the corner of her desk. She was taken to the hospital and seemed to be getting along well until the day before she was to be released. Blood poison caused her death a few days later. Mrs. Bowman, who had a

severe cold, did not wish to remain in bed because there were only a few days of school remaining. Her cold became worse and she died of pneumonia.

The community gatherings and clubs were literaries, box suppers, the Women's Neighborhood Club, and spelling bees. Mrs. Beard organized Sunday School in 1897 using the school house as a center. Mrs. Landon, Mrs. Emma Barber and Mrs. Alonzo Beetham were the three oldest members of the Women's Neighborhood Club which Mrs. Landon entertained in her home. Picnics were held on the last day of school on the school grounds.

Today the forty ash trees which add distinction and shade to the Hazelton School are a heritage of the civic minded patrons of forty years ago.

One of the severe storms remembered by Mrs. Landon was a sandstorm in the early 1900s. A severe hailstorm in 1900 and another in 1915 caused great damage.

A tragic recollection is that of the death of Ben Marsh's child who died after drinking fly poison from a saucer placed on a window sill.

An amusing incident is connected with the replacing of a worn out floor in the third school building. The old boards were placed across the rafters in the school barn. This was where the children liked to eat noon lunches. The larger children went up one day and the smaller ones followed. Soon they all found themselves on the ground in one big pile because too many had sat on one end of the boards.

Mrs. Ada Landon and her daughter, the former Marguerite Woods, have related the above to Shirley Estrick, Marjorie Jennings and Rose Repp, all girls of the eighth grade.

Cozzens —

Mrs. Mary Barnett relates that 50 years ago Cozzens homesteaded the place one-half mile north of the present school house. At the time they owned and farmed a place in the Olin community. Mrs. Cozzens and the children would come to the homestead and stay the required number of days out of every six months in order to hold the land. The house and dugout were farther back from the road than are the present improvements.

There were no roads and very few homes between the homestead and their home in Olin, now east of Lucerne. The way seemed long and lonesome.

One time when Fred Cozzens was passing the Sheep Draw bridge he heard someone yelling "Help! Help me!" Upon investigation Mr. Cozzens discovered one of the Carlson boys pinned beneath a spider harrow. Some of the teeth were in his leg. It was through Mr. Cozzens' assistance that his life was spared.

Helps —

George Helps' grandfather homesteaded the place one mile west and one-half mile north of the present school. The family was the first to grow sugar beets.

Since there were no fences in those days, farmers used rivers as boundaries. Mr. Helps allowed his cattle to graze between the South Platte and the Poudre Rivers. One day two men were having trouble and became angry. One of the men's wife called the other man a horse thief and a dirty cattle rustler. The accused man did not deny it. George Helps has always thought that accounted for the cattle he lost in that vast grazing area.

One day in about 1900 Helps and another man were hunting about a mile west of the present school when they saw two men digging on a hill. They were curious and went over to the men. They were looking for gold and were burning the rocks to see if there was any gold in them.

The first school was begun when twelve families went to the county superintendent and obtained permission to establish a school. It was set up in a farm house in the southwest corner of the Mosier place which was once a sheep camp.

The second school was one mile south of the first one. The third was one and one-half miles west of the second one. It had one room with a pot-bellied stove in the middle. Dora Severance taught 50 children for a salary of \$50 a month. Her father was a Colorado State Representative.

Miss Evans was one of the early teachers who taught approximately 62 years ago. John Moody and Earl Barber were school board members.

Briggs —

When the Hazelton Community first was settled it was very large, extending from Greeley to what is now Smith's Service Station on the highway to Loveland.

A man named Ollie O'Farrel gave the land on which the present school stands. At the time it was not a very good location because the main road was then a mile south. The road which ran past the school was narrow and rough. Today the location is desirable because it is on the Greeley water line and on the paved road.

Mr. Briggs recalls two big fires on the Mosier and Kelly places, both farm houses burning to the ground. One of Mr. Mosier's barns blew down in a strong wind.

Mosier —

When Walker Mosier came to this region the land was covered with buffalo grass. He and A. L. Keltner were partnership owners of one section of land, both being interested in grazing livestock. Later Mr. Keltner developed his specialty in cattle, while the Mosier farm continues with sheep.

Other specialties which have developed are the growing of squashes for seed by A. R. Hertzke, buying and selling milk cows by A. L. Keltner and the raising of dairy cattle by Art McCloskey.

There has been a great deal of land improvement through land leveling. This began when George Mosier had his land leveled during 1943 and 1946. Since then Dave Kelley, A. L. Keltner, Paul Shaw, Mrs. Grace Howard, Elmer Rothe, Evan Deason, Earl Bentley and the Briggs Brothers also have had their land leveled for conservation and reclamation.

The men in the Hazelton Community belong to the West Greeley Farm Bureau. When it was organized John Wilkin was president, Earl Bentley vice-president and Art Briggs secretary. The president and secretary still hold their positions.

Hazelton became a three-teacher school after the 1948 census was taken and it was found that there were enough pupils in the district to employ another teacher. The district profited financially because of more state aid, and the children were benefited by the additional time and instruction. On the school board at the time that the attached teacherage was made into an attractive primary room were Paul Briggs, president; Donald Moody, secretary; and George Mosier, treasurer.

Mary Jeanette Mosier, granddaughter of Walker Mosier, attends the Hazelton School.

Tunell —

Carl and Emil Tunell came to this community in a covered wagon in 1905.

They were acquainted with the Indian affairs which had taken place previously on the prairie southwest of the present school. Some of the Ute Indians which took part in the Meeker Massacre had their camp two and one-half miles up Sheep Creek. A line of trees marked the campsite and served as shelter and fire wood. From the big trunks the Indians made war drums. These were hollowed out and covered with skins. They were beat with sticks made of branches and tipped with buffalo horns or leather. Pegs were pounded into the trees to enable the Indians to climb quickly to watch for the enemy.

Sheep Creek was only about five feet in width, yet the Indians managed to paddle their canoes up the creek to obtain supplies not found in this region. The water was very clear and was a good source of supply. The Indian women carried it in handmade containers. A kind of yoke was constructed from branches smoothed to fit the women's shoulders. Clay buckets were suspended from the middle of the pole by ropes made of braided weeds.

In preparation for battle, the Indians gathered dry branches and made huge bonfires. Then they beat the war drums and danced around the fire. They had much practice with bows and arrows and targets painted on animal skins.

During the Peace dances the chief wore all his beads, feathers and extravagant clothes. His string of beads was six feet in length and four feet of feathers hung down his back. Here the braves learned their first dance and were entitled to make their bows and arrows.

The Utes went into the mountains for long poles for their tents. A band of them were in the mountains when the Tunells came to this area. The chief's tent was twenty feet high and thirty feet in diameter. All other tents were ten feet high and fifteen feet in diameter. The lengths were measured by human foot.

At the time of the Tunell's arrival there was a great deal of Indian smoke weed in Sheep Draw. The Indians gathered and dried it, then ground it between two big rocks, one of which was shaped like a cup. The ground weed was packed into the peace pipes and smoked. A flood in 1935 washed away most of the smoke weed growing along the creek.

The trout in Sheep Creek were caught with the fishing arrow and net. The net was made of sticks, wound with weeds. The fishing arrow was similar to a native spear but was shot from a bow. Other game which the Indians shot included wild birds, buffalo, antelope and snakes. Snakes were used for soups on special occasions. Some wild fruit and weed seeds also were used for food.

For storing food the Indians dug holes and lined them with skins. They were always put in a place where no sunlight would reach them.

Clothing was washed in the creek and rubbed on the rough stones. The chief's wife did her laundering in a clay container close to her teepee.

The braves built clay dams about five feet high to slow down the current when they wished to use the water. The dams were braced with poles and contained holes to allow some of the water to go through, thus reducing the pressure on the dams. However, in the flood of 1935 all evidence of the dams was washed away.

Messages were written in signs on leather by the chief and carried to another chief by a brave.

Another party of Utes were camped in the trees along the Poudre. They used the bluffs and high hills to the north and west of the Moody land for lookout points. Their methods of constructing teepees and drums differed slightly from the first mentioned Utes.

A small group of stray Indians came down from the mountains and caught this group unprepared for battle and killed most of them.

The Utes were later placed on the reservation in Utah. A mountain Indian by adaptation they were constantly invading the plains hunting grounds which were claimed by the

Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Old Friday, a peaceful Arapahoe Indian who married a Ute maiden, aided the early white settlers on many occasions by warning them when Indian raiders were approaching to pilfer the feed stations and ranch houses.

Keltner —

When Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Keltner first came here from Missouri in January, 1906, they saw a bleak, barren country. The weather was very dry and there were many grasshoppers.

A severe hailstorm occurred in 1918 with hailstones large enough to kill turkeys and chickens. Mr. Keltner had to have his buildings re-roofed.

Mrs. Keltner mentioned the fashions in dress as being extremely different from those of today. Women wore three long skirts and because they did not have washing machines the laundering with tub and washboard with homemade soap was not quickly nor easily done.

Men wore mustaches, and shirt collars came up to their chins. Trousers had tight, narrow legs and were held by broad suspenders.

Mr. Keltner volunteered to tell his recollections at the school culmination program on November 8, 1951, at which he will be a guest.

Carlson —

Ethel Carlson and her brother, E. G., came to the community from Sweden during the time that the fourth school was in operation, in the early 1900s. A new room had just been added before it was destroyed by fire.

In 1916 the Carlsons built a large house and purchased a Model T Ford. Severe rains and flooding of Sheep Creek were common at the time. One night Miss Carlson and her brother went to town. As they returned they could not get across the bridge. They left their Ford at Barber's and walked home. The flood washed out three bridges, broke the city water line, and disrupted electric power. As early as 1914 power had been extended to some rural areas.

Peterson —

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Peterson originally came from Sweden to Ohio, then to Nebraska, and in 1902 to Colorado.

In 1919 when the present school building had two rooms, Miss Peterson taught one of them. She helped to carry rocks to make the fountain which Miss Doland and her pupils were making.

Always interested in the school, the family at one time gave \$80 to the school to buy one of the first large photographs ever to come out. Mrs. Pancake was also one of the teachers who taught with Miss Peterson in the years between 1921 and 1923.

Roths have since purchased the Peterson lands.

Howard —

Mr. George Born of the Born Grocery and his family worked beets for Mrs. Grace Howard when they first came to the west. The Born children walked from the Howard farm to Greeley at six o'clock in the morning to attend what was known as summer school. By one o'clock school would be over and the children would walk home to work in the beet fields for the remainder of the day.

Mr. Born relates that when money was being raised to buy the present piano for the Hazelton School through a box supper, he bought the box belonging to the three Sitzman girls. It was made of white cardboard with a three-leaf kelly green clover. It sold for about half as much as the cost of the piano.

The piano still is in use with little care except an occasional tuning.

Piedalue —

Eliza Piedalue was the youngest of the Absalom Piedalue family who came from Nebraska by covered wagon. The journey required eight days. The family lived in Greeley a short time, then in the Olive Branch community, and finally settled in Hazelton in 1909.

Eliza recalls that she was the youngest of the children in school and that some were seventeen years of age. In the winter months the pupils enjoyed skating on the ponds along Sheep Draw.

The family bought what is now the Shewmake place. It had no improvements so with the occasional aid of helpful neighbors they built up the place themselves. Neighborliness extended through the harvest season when all the men traded work and boarded at the place where the threshing was being done.

Deason —

Evan and Sarah Deason moved to the community from Nebraska. In 1929 Mr. Deason purchased the farm north of the Sheep Draw bridge. In 1936 he purchased the farm on which the school house stands. At the time it was unimproved. Now it has been made into a modern dairy farm.

Mr. Deason filled up an old creek bed south of the school house, changing the channel of the stream, leveling and removing small trees from twelve acres of waste land which now is being farmed. In 1949 Evan Deason, Billy Mahan and Arthur McCloskey installed a Sure-Rain Sprinkler and irrigated the land by the sprinkling system.

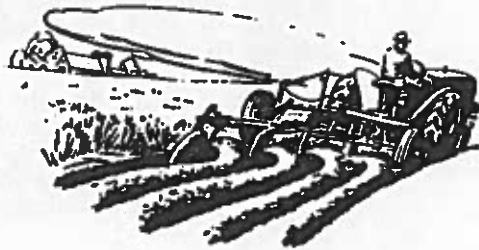
Mr. Kealiher purchased the part of the farm to the south-east of the bridge and in 1944 began to sell sub-divisions to people wishing small tracts. The land had not been farmed for years and its location did not permit irrigation. Beginning with Mr. Mutchler from South Dakota, who built a concrete block

house on ten acres, the development of the hill population center began. Approximately a dozen families have purchased small tracts during the past six years. Consequently the increase in school enrollment made necessary a three-teacher school.

The small area near the bridge has been the scene of tragic happenings. One of the small homes was destroyed by fire. Two people have been killed because of the very narrow bridge and numerous traffic accidents have been connected with it. However, in 1951 the new wide bridge was completed.

The traffic hazards for the twenty or more children who walk along the highway have drawn the attention of the State Patrol. At the present time a Safety Patrol of boys and girls is in operation.

Grandchildren of Evan Deason who are attending the Hazelton School are Garland and Norma Mahan.



CHAPTER III

Irrigation —

The Boomerang Lateral was the first ditch in the Hazelton Community. It came from the Big Thompson River to the south. It reached the Thomas Briggs and Earl Barber lands.

The first meeting to organize the irrigation system was held February 18, 1883. The ditches were made by men, horses and scrapers. The first farmers to use water for irrigation were Tom Briggs, D. H. Barber, L. W. Putnam, Gene and George Howard and John Moody.

The ditches now in the community are called locally the Boomerang Main, with North Branch and West Branch. Another name is the Greeley-Loveland Ditch. Today the water comes from the Big Thompson, Lake Loveland, Boyd Lake, Seven Lakes, and the Colorado River. The stock is worth \$450,000.

4-H Clubs —

The spirit of the early farmers who wished their sons to become successful farmers on the lands which they possessed made possible the early organization of the Boys 4-H Club. Only scattered records are available. However, it is known that the first club was begun in 1923. Mr. Davis was the first leader. Mr. T. Olsen, a leader for many years, recalls that in 1925 the Boys 4-H Club placed first in pinto beans at the Weld County Fair, at the State Fair and also at the National Fair.

Mr. Olsen will talk to the Hazelton public during November about the early days of club work.

Mr. Paul Briggs has a wealth of exhibit material belonging to his sons who spent many years in the work.

The names of the leaders which are available are Leonard Cooperrider, John Heimbichner and Donald Moody.

4-H Club work for girls did not begin until about ten years ago, under the direction of Mrs. Cooperrider. Always a blue ribbon club under the leadership of the women of the community, it has gained prominence together with the boys club for its beautiful Fourth of July floats and its square dancers.

At different times Mrs. Duane Barber, Mary Lou Barber, Mrs. Reichert, Mrs. Franklin Moody, Mrs. Donald Moody, and Mrs. Herbert Wilcox have been among the leaders.

Health Council —

One of the most serviceable organizations extending into the Hazelton district is that of the Weld County Health Department. One of the councilwomen who has served a number of years is Mrs. George Henneck. Others are Mrs. Franklin Moody, Mrs. Donald Moody and Mrs. George Mosier.

Home Demonstration Clubs —

Many of the women of the locality are members of home demonstration clubs, taking active part with geographical neighbors to the north and to the south. Club territory overlaps into surrounding districts as the Hazelton district is smaller in square miles than are many others.

CHAPTER IV

The list of land owners for the Hazelton School community does not exist prior to 1926 as the early records were lost in the destruction of the Weld County Courthouse by fire.

The 1926 list bears 38 names. The list of 1946 has 45 names.

The desirable location on the city water main has brought offers of great sums to many of the present land owners. The feeling is strong to preserve the community in preference to being absorbed by neighboring towns and cities.

The quotation from W. W. Angew well speaks for the citizens of Hazelton:

"I believe in the gallantry of older people whose seasoned experience and steadfast devotion has preserved for me the precious heritage of the past.

"I believe in the magnificence of the past, knowing that without its storied wealth I would possess nothing.

"I believe in the challenge of the future, fully realizing there will be no future except it becomes alive through me.

"I believe in the sacredness of duty, through which I must conserve what was given me, and thereby help to preserve it for all comers after me.

"I believe in the contagion of health, and that I can spread it through cheerfulness, wholesome habits, sensible expenditure of energies and wise use of foods.

"I believe in the nobility of work as the creative expression of the best within me, and as my share in easing the common load of all."



CHAPTER V

Pupils enrolled in November, 1951, in the Hazelton School are as follows:

Upper Grades —

Larry Bennet, Ronald Bentley, Burton Brown, Sue Cummings, Ernest Duran, Shirley Estrick, Marjorie Fahrenbruch, Paul Gibbons, Allen Goetzl, William Hart, Paul Henneck, Marjorie Jennings, Norma Mahan, Mary Mosier and Rose Repp. Teacher: Miss Iola Broeder.

Intermediate Grades —

Anne Barber, Rex Brown, Irene Duran, Rudy Duran, Eddie Fahrenbruch, DeVoe Gibbons, Eldon Gibbons, Joe Gratzl, Pamela Hart, Barbara Hoffman, Kenneth Hoffman, Buddy Jennings, Mae Jennings, Garland Mahan, Charles Martin, Jerry Moody, Ronald Moody, Sally Ann Rieder and Sharon Rieder. Teacher: Mrs. Sylvia Jones.

Primary Grades —

David Barber, Steven Brown, Larry Chandler, Annetta Gratzl, Dennis Hart, Margie Heimbichner, Jane Jennings, Barbara Lagunas, Jannavie Lagunas, Shirley Martin, Manuel Martinez, Dolores Martinez, Bobby Moody, Leslie Moody and Bobby Urich. Teacher and Principal: Mrs. Eva B. Smith.

School Board Members —

Elmer Rothe, president; Donald A. Moody, secretary, and Earl M. Bentley, treasurer.



North Carolina Department of Transportation

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 USC 306101-306105) requires that the Department of Transportation (DOT) take into account the effects of its actions on historic properties.

The Department of Transportation is currently reviewing the proposed project and its potential effects on historic properties. The Department is required to identify historic properties that may be affected by the proposed project and to evaluate the potential effects of the project on those properties.

The Department is currently conducting a survey of historic properties in the project area. The survey is intended to identify historic properties that may be affected by the proposed project and to evaluate the potential effects of the project on those properties.

The Department is currently reviewing the survey results and is expected to complete the survey by the end of the year. The Department is expected to issue a final report on the survey results by the end of the year.

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