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THE POPULIST PARTY, Formerly the FARMERS ALLIANCE and PEOPLES PARTY

In the '80s and down to the late '90s, was the worst panic the U.S. had ever seen since the Civil War. Products and live stock were the lowest ever known. And a few men assembled together and organized the Farmers Alliance in Texas in 1873. And elected Officers. After which they took the name of "The Peoples Party" which was organized July 4th, 1892. At Omaha Nebraska. Four months after its birth, it pooled 122,045 votes. carried six States divided the electoral vote in three other states, electing five United States Senators ten congressmen and organized itself in 41 states. It had lost none of the ground it won last year, and was then only ~~six~~ sixteen months old. From the Aurora of Fri. Dec. 22nd published at Joseph, Oregon, it being the popular party of the people at the time. It took the name of the "Populist Party" which soon spread to Wallowa County. And the first organization of a Farmers Alliance in Wallowa County was at Alder. In fall of 1890. by an organizer from outside. And the first ticket in Wallowa County, was put out at Alder in April 1892. For the June election. Peter O'Sullivan County Chairman. J.A. Burleigh was a Republican in politics and had been teaching school at Lostine the winter of 1892-3, used the money to buy the Democratic paper "The Border Signal" of Dr. E.W. Barnes, Jan. 1st, 1893 which was published at Enterprise and changed the name to "the Aurora" and the politics strictly a Populist paper or strictly a Populist or Peoples Party paper. And early in 1893, the Wallowa Chieftain having been purchased by Frank Clark was moved to Enterprise to Joseph, 1893, And April, 1893, "The Aurora" moved to Joseph.

The second Peoples Party ticket in Wallowa County, was April 27th, 1894. The Convention met at Enterprise and was called to order by County Chairman Peter O'Sullivan. At 10 o'clock A.M. And J.A. Burleigh

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was nominated for Representative. Following is the list taken from the Aurora of Fri. May 4th, 1894. State Nominees for Governor Nathan Pierce. of Umitilla Co. for Sec. of State Ira Wakefield of Jackson County. For State Treasurer, R.P. Caldwell. of Lane Co. For Attorney General, M.L. Olmstead, of Baker Co. For Supreme Judge, R.P. Boise. of Polk Co. For Sup. Public instruction, T.C. Jory. of Marion Co. For State Printer, G.M. Orton, of Multnomah Co. Congressional Nominees, First District, Charles Miller of Marion Co. Second District, Joe Waldrop, of Multnomah Co. Sixth District, Nominees, Circuit Judge, J. Nat Hudson, of Wallowa Co. District Attorney, Wm. Parsons of Umitilla Co. Peoples Party, County Ticket, for Sheriff, E.J. Forsythe, of Pine Creek. For Clerk, J.A. French, of Joseph, Oregon for Representative. J.A. Burleigh of Joseph for Commissioner. G.S. Craig of Enterprise for School Superintendent. Mrs. M.A. Hamilton of Prairie Creek, For Assessor. G.L. Post of Enterprise, for Treasurer. R.C. Greig, of Enterprise, for Surveyor. W.P. Cole of Joseph.

Aurora of Dec. 29th, 1893, says J.A. Burleigh gave an address in the the Prairie Creek School House. and organized a Peoples Party Club.

At the second Peoples Party, of April 27th, 1894, at the Convention there were 27 delegates seeking nomination.

The Portland Oregonian raises the Macedonian cry. Democrats come over and help us, beat the Populists. The Populists you know are dead.

The official returns from Virginia show that the Populists polled over 99,000 votes in that State at the Nov. Election last year

a Judge Olmstead of Baker Co. A life long Republican an old soldier and ex-commander of the Grand Army of this State has united with the Peoples Party and will make a canvass of the State.

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Auroria of Fri~~de~~ 22nd, 1893, says thicker and faster. Editor of Journal Wallowa Co. finished. The county naturally, is ten times better than I supposed and has the finest scenery in Oregon. The Peoples Party are two to one Populist and wide awake. Burleigh-Jim nit Bill, who is fighting it out on the ice over at John Day-is fighting it out at Joseph in great shape. The Auroria is so bright that a duffer can see to read at midnight. Still the shadows fall attachments, mortgages, foreclosures and leaving the Homesteads. Ho money, still Carlisle says our money must be of a good kind to be good in all the world. Only we must not have any in America. Our goods are good enough to swap for the goods of others nations. Let us have money good enough for home use. M.V. Rork, in Farmers Journa

Auroria of Dec. 29th, 1893, says. There is some talk on the part of the Democrats attempting to fuse with the Peoples Party. These Politicians may as well stop chasing the will-o'-the-wisp right now. because the Peoples Party will not fuse. As their experience has not been satisfactory. etc. as fusion means death, etc.

From Butte Montana Bystander.-The report of the possible coalition of the Silver men with the Populists, which is contained in the dispatches, if true, is nothing more than the Populists have been expecting for a year past. The Populist Party, is the only National Party from which aid can be expected by the silver men and show that they realize the fact when they offer to join hands with it. Come on boys, The Populist ranks are always open.

Auroria of Dec. 29th, 1893, says in Prairie items , that the Pop's of Prairie Creek precinct met at the School House last Tues. night and listened to an address by J, A. Burleigh, after which they organized a Peoples Party Club. H. S. Hunt was elected president, J. S. Trout vice president; Orval Wilson, Secretary, Alfred Kinney, Treasurer. the club will meet on the first and third tuesday evening of each month

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Prairie Creek voters are almost to a man for the Peoples Party.

Attorney J.Nat Hudson, informs us that he and J.V.Luttrell visited the Paradise country last week and organized People Party Clubs at Paradise and Flora. He said that country was solid for the Peoples Party.

Auroria of March 30th, 1894, says Prof. J.W. Powers and wife of Wall Wallowa were in the city Tues. Mr. Powers friends are talking him for a candidate for School Sup. on the Populist ticket.

It is reported that the Union County Populists endorsed Judge Fee in case he is nominated. If this is true, the Union Co. Populist should be heartily ashamed of themselves and should get together at an early date and undo their dirty work.

The LaGrande Chronical says the editor of the Auroria, (J.A. Burleigh) is too badly blinded by partisan prejudice to be a proper leader for his party in his community. Bless your soul, Honey, we never attempted to lead anything but an honest and upright life and to become a leader of party or community, it is necessary to be a cowardly cringing, fawning sycophant, too cowardly to say yes and afraid to say no; then we are perfectly willing for the Chronical man to have the honor. He seems suited by natural instinct and training for the position.

It is a fearful thing to be a Democrat but to be a Populist is a crime. "T.T. Geer the author of Ecclesiastes, probably had a vision of the advent of Geer when he wrote the following. Yea also when he that is a fool walketh by the way his wisdom <sup>faillith</sup> ~~faileth~~ him, and he sayith to every one he is a fool" Eccle. 10-e-Ex.

A Challenge. - J.A. Burleigh Populist candidate for Representative hereby challenges John McDonald, candidate for Representative to discuss the merits of the political parties which they represent in joint debate before the voters of the county. Times and places to be fixed to suit the parties interested.

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If you expect the effulgent rays from The Aurora to continue to shine across your threshold, you must pungle up on your subscription.. We have plenty of "Confidence" in your honesty but it takes cash to run a paper.

No, dont try to smooth it over and make further assess of yourself. It was a dirty, cowardly conspiracy to destroy this paper, ruin the character and credit of the paper and injure Populist party. That is the very best that can be said about it.

"Where does your paper go" was asked of an editor whose paper was known to have a very wide circulation. "It goes to Great Britain, South America, China, and it is all I can do to keep it from going to Hell."

Auroria of Feb. 8th, 1895, says J.A. Burleigh Representative in Legislature offers a resolution requesting one Delegate in Congress to use their influence in favor Free Coinage of Silver. He also succeeded in passing one bill for protection of Fish in Wallowa County.

He also presented a bill in the Legislature of 1895, No. 213, restricting and regulating hunting and fishing

Auroria of Nov. 1st, 1895, says, The Wallowa County Peoples Party executive committee ask for 100 true blue Populists to sign the following fund. We the undersigned promise to pay to the Sec. of the County Central Committee, S.F. Pace, Lostine, Oregon before Dec. 1st, 1895, the sum of \$1.00 to be used by the central Committee in buying and distributing Populist literature. Signed by S.F Pace, J.A. French, J.A. Burleigh, H.C. Cramer, G.S. Craig, Wm. Green, E.J. Forsythe, L. Olsen, J.M. S hultz, Amos Williams, Peter O'Sullivan, L.W. Riley, John Martin, D. Brušna, and R. Olsen.

Of Dec. 6th, 1895, Dick Bunnell was fined \$40.00 for trying to break up a Populist meeting at Lostine.

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Aurora of Aug, 23rd 1895, says. We are mad. Darn the people .How can they expect us out here 80 miles from a Rail Road, 25 miles from a river, Millions of miles from Heaven, one block from a Whiskey Shop and about 10 steps from Hell to get out a better paper than the Auroria.

Arco Items of Jan. 30th, 1896. says J.A. Burleigh of Enterprise, delivered some good Pop. Lectures here. Also at Flora and Paradise last week. Come again James.

Auroria of May 15th, 1896, says. that Peter O'Sullivan announced himself for County Judge and EJ Forsythe for Sheriff. on the Populist ticket. Also from Flora Items, which says , candidates are scarce out here and election close at hand. You had better come out among the people boys, loaded with Cigars and a little extract of wild cherry or something of the kind to warm us old Mossbacks up a little

Auroria of May 18th, 1894, says there was rumor afloat that that the fore part of last week, that there had been a battle between cattle and sheep men on lower Swamp Creek. And that there were six men killed. We presume that it was Representative Burleigh in that country, killing off what few old Partyites was left. (See Swamp Cr<sup>3</sup>)

Auroria of April 24th, 1896, says the Pop. County Convention met in this city (Enterprise) last Sat. and nominated a complete ticket. at 10 o'clock by Chairman O'Sullivan . And G.J. Bowman made temporary chairman and F.E. Parkyn and J.A. French as Secretaries. The committee on credentials reported 36 delegates entitled to sit in the Convention of which 34 were present and two proxies. At 3 o'clock the convention was opened and the balloting for nominations commenced. For Representative, J.F. Johnson of Wallowa was nominated without opposition. E.J. Forsythe was nominated by acclamation. for Sheriff. The nomination for County Clerk was given to J.A. Burleigh. by acclamation. S.P. Crow was nominated the same way for school Sup. S.F.

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S.F.Pace of Lostine was unanimously Nominated for Assessor. For County Judge, the name of Peter O'Sullivan, J.B.Olmstead and G.W. Hamilton was placed in nomination. Peter O'Sullivan refused to have his name used. And the vote was taken on the other two. and Hamilton won out by six votes. A.C.Beckman was out for Treasurer and Cole was nominated for Surveyor and Dr.J.W.Banard ~~was~~ Coroner. Ex-Judge O'Sullivan thought he was the victim of religious persecution, and had not had a square deal. After which they all pledged themselves to the principals of the Omaha Platform and fully endorsed the ~~State Programme~~ Platform adopted at the State Convention at Salem, March 26th. 1896

According to Websters Dictionary the Farmers Alliance was organized about 1876 as a Political party.. Which was nationally reported about <sup>1880</sup> ~~1888~~ especially in the South and West. It merged as a political party with the Peoples Party in 1892.

According to Times Encyclopedia and Gazetter, the Farmers alliance was first founded in 1873. originally in Trxas where it was organized against cattle thieves. It was organized under name of national Farmers Alliance, at St, Louis Mo. Oct 1st, 1889. And the peoples Party was an outgrowth of the Farmers Alliance.

Times were so hard in the '90s in Wallowa County, that J.A.Burleigh accepté potatoes sacked at 15¢ per sack, wheat at 25¢ per bush besides Rutabages, Carrots, etc on subscription to the Auroria (See Gould Creek)

Many years after J.A.Burleigh had been admitted to the Bar, two Swedes named Ole and Lars were working for the East Oregon Lumber Co. and got into a dispute which ended in a fight . And Ole licked Lars. and Lars had him arrested. And Ole got Burleigh to defend him, and Lars got Daniel Boyd to defend him. And the two Attorneys seeing they didnt have much of a case, planned between themselves

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When questening their clients to pretend to get mad and pretend a fight..So Burleigh got Ole on the witness stand and began questioning him and Boyd kept jumping up and objectioning. And Judge would over rule Boyd. And soon Boyd pretended to get mad and pulled off his coat and told Burleigh they would settle their difference by fighting it out and asked the Judge for a few minutes recess And Burleigh said I dont have to fight. My Client will do my fighting for me, And Ole said Ya Ya I will fight him and jumped up and pulled off his old Macinaw and started for Boyd. And Boyd threw his coat on the table and started to run with Ole after him. And the Bailiff caught the mad Swede and the Judge resumed court..When Ole was seated again the Judge said I will fine you for Contempt of court. And you will be in custody of the Sheiff till it is paid \$25. Boyd said afterwards if he ever got a chance ,he would sure pull one on Burleigh.

## PITTSBURG CREEK, LANDING and BAR.

Empties into Snake River. Named for the Stern Wheeled Steamer PITTSBURG which was built by Williams Brpthers in about 1884, when the R.R. Bridge was built across Snake River near Huntington, Oregon. The Bar is at the mouth of the Creek, and the old Indian cross was from this Bar. on the Idaho side. Also Whites crossed at this place. in Canoes in later years. and swam their Pack Horses, when going to some Idaho town for supplies. The Oregon side was known as the Pittsburg District. The creek which empties into Snake River nearly opposite the mouth of this creek, is also called Pittsburg Creek. and Bar. Near which are many large boulders with markings and Hieroglyphics. on. Also some of the boulders have holes in, which the Indians used as Mortars. to grind their Camas, etc. A great many Pestles have been found there. Near the creek on the Oregon side, is a coal vein about two feet wide, Where Mike Thomason got Coal for his Forge. He being a Blacksmith and made many Ring Bits and Spurs for the Stockmen. He owns the Bar and ranges his cattle there. This is the voting district for the Pittsburg District. Thomason being the Justice of the Peace for this district. (See Somers Creek) and is called the Mayor of Pittsburg He put in the first Telephone <sup>line</sup> at this place This Bar was a large Indian camp ground in early days. And when Thomason plowed the Bar, he plowed up many Arrow and Spear heads and each year that he ploed, he would find more. And has a large pnn full. The point between Snake River and the mouth of this creek, is a conglomeration of gravel, etc. where there has been found shells and small bones.

Mrs. Tom Brownlee ran a store and Post Office on the Bar on the Idaho side in late '80s or early '90s. Thomason took first Radio on Snake River in about '26. It being the first Radio on Snake River in the Wallowa County District. The first Squatter on the Bar

On the Oregon side was George Stubblefield in spring of 1886.

The Steamer had Pittsburg printed in large letters on either side and was about 45 or 50 feet long.

It was said Williams Bro's built the Steamer just below where the R.R. Bridge was built, with the intention of gathering fruit and vegetables along the river to be shipped by rail to the interior. Which was in 1884. But it was learned later, it was built to compel the R.R. Co. to put a draw in the bridge or pay them for the Steamer. Though the Steamer could pass under the bridge easily they knew that Snake River had been designated by the Government as a ~~navigable~~ <sup>navigable</sup> stream which required all bridges to have a Draw for the passage of any vessel under it. So after the bridge had been completed, The William Bro's insisted on a draw being put in, which the R.R. Co. refused to do, saying it was not considered a navigable stream so far up. And it was taken into the lower courts and the R.R. Co won. But Williams Bro's carried it to the higher courts and it was decided in their favor. And it was said, the R.R. Co. had to pay them about \$75,000, for the damage the Williams Bro's claimed they had lost in trade, by not having a draw in the bridge, so they could pass back and forth under it. Before the suit, they would run the Steamer up to, the bridge, each day, and keep whistling for the Draw to open, to favor their suit. After the damage was paid, they signed an agreement with the R.R. Co. to not insist on a draw, and to take their Steamer off the upper river within a reasonable time. And about 1886, they started down the river with the Steamer to Lewiston, Idaho. But on arriving at the Bar, on the Idaho side, their boat was damaged so bad, and the water being so low, they tied up at the Bar, till the next springs high water and make repairs. And in the spring about May, they went on down to Lewiston, Idaho. And this has been known as Pittsburg landing and Bar. It is said the Captain

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took the Steamer over the rapids near the mouth of Imnaha River backwards.as that was the only way it could be steared.The Pittsburg was used on Snake River,near Lewiston for several years after.after Spence Lozierhelped take the Stubblefield sheep and ~~winters~~ and Winters down ~~winters~~ in 1887 and he said the Steamer had just went down that spring.(See Snake River)And the P.O.was discontinued about 1910.

Mike Thomasson name should be spelled THOMASSON.But he dropped a one S.(See history of Butte County,California.)

Mike Thomason took very sick at his ranch and was taken to Lewiston,Idaho,to a Doctor.And he said he hadDropsy.And Mike said Dr.I want to get cured up as soon as possible .As I am planning to go to the Chicago Exposition .And the Dr.said,Mike,you better fix up your business.As you have only a few more days to live.And Mike said.That is sure Hell Dr,I cant go if I am dead.

Jack Titus a sheep man of the Pittsburg district,told me he read a story taken from some Hudson Bay records ,that the Hudson Bay co.had a trading post on the West side of Snake River,in the Pittsburg District.

PARSNIP CREEK.

Empties into Snake River.Named by George S.Craig for the wild Parsnips that grew there.He with his son Frazier,a boy of 12 years old,took his cattle took his cattle down to this creek to winter range.A few days later,he found 7 head dead.And looking for the cause,he found they had eaten wild Parsnip that grew there And they dug up all they could find,burned it and threw in Snake River.Harry N.Vaughan ,Chas and Guy Horner,had their cattle on C reek,a few years later,and lost two cows from eating the Parsnip And they pulled all they could find and burned it.This is just a small branch which runs out at the base of a cliff.

Ersa Wortman had a shearing plant later at these springs and lost several sheep there by eating the Parsnips. The ground is very damp around the springs and when stock is grazing, they pull up part of the roots which is poisonist to stock.

PUDERBAUGH RIDGE.

Situated between Crazyman Creek and Imnaha, Named for Cal. Puderbaugh who Homesteaded there on the river. He had the first Saw Mill on Upper Imnaha, which he bought of Henry Sprague. (See Big Sheep Creek) Puderbaugh died of heart trouble on his way from Joseph to his ranch. The Mill was run with a Turbine wheel, instead of an overshoot wheel.

PRAIRIE CREEK, POST OFFICE and STOKADE.

*Bramletts place* *at Enterprise city limits*

Empties into the Wallowa River. Named for the basin in the extreme Upper end of Wallowa Valley. Which it tran through in the early '70s. The first Post Office on Prairie Creek, which was the second in Wallowa Valley, was kept by R.M. Downey (See Downey Gulch, etc.) on his Homestead in the S $\frac{1}{2}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. II, 3S, Range 45. And was allowed and first mail carried to it, July 1st, 1878. The first mail carriers were were Byron Norman, and Mels Holtridge. Who carried alternately horseback from Wallowa P.O. at Bramletts place, at the extreme lower end of Wallowa Valley. Downey said this Office was established before either Alder or Joseph P.O. And that he would go to his place from the Stokade to distribute the mail (See Alder) P.O. established Jan. 1st, 1876.

R.M. Downey settled on Prairie Creek in Oct. 1874. coming from Anderson, Harrison County, Missouri. Others who settled there the same year, were Fred Proebstel, John Stepwealt, Perkins, John Shafer and Thomas Roupe.

Downey was the first Assessor appointed in Wallowa Valley, which was April 6th, 1887. Also was the first Asessor elected in the valley which was June 4th, 1888.

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Downey said as long as he could ever learn, Charlie LeVar a Frenchman who married to a Nez Perce Squaw was the first settler on Prairie Creek. He also said the Frenchman called French Louie, (See Alder) was one and the same man. LeVar was a Trapper and hunter. (See Lightening Creek.)

Francis McFarland said his father Phillip McFarland told him the oldest Indians called this creek SA H-WEISS-NE-MAH. which means Oyster Creek. And in early days the Indians got lots of Oysters in the swampy land near where the Creighton house is. What the Indians called Oysters were the bivalve Mussels. (See also Wallowa Canyon.)

the first settler to make final proof on land on Prairie Creek was James C. Hutchinson who came to Wallowa Valley Oct. 19th, 1872. Though he was in the valley in 1870 and settled on the creek. He filed on the land and he filed Dec. 8th, 1875. The instrument is dated Aug 30th, 1875. He had served nearly three years in the Union Army during the Civil War which was allowed on his residence on his Homestead. This was the first land patented in Wallowa Valley. And was surveyed by W.H. Odell. in 1866.

Thomas F. Rich had the first store on the creek in Oct. 1880. on the John Stepwealt place. (See Fruita in Imnaha) Rich came to Wallowa Valley in 1880,

The John Stepwealt place was the second place in Wallowa Valley which the Gov. issued a patent for. Mr. Rich was born in Worcester Co. Mass. June 14th, 1838. died May 18th, 1929 at Portland, Oregon. his remains were shipped to Enterprise, Oregon where they were buried in the Cemetery there, by the Masonic Order.

Thomas Roupe had the first Saw Mill on the creek, which was run by water over an overshot wheel. He was one of the earliest Violinists in the valley. He was very fond of riddles. knowing a

great many, and was of a Poetical nature. The following riddle was his favorite.

An emblem of purity, the half of a tongue, and three fourths of a King between. Will name you a hero, Of whom the muses have sung. Whose equal has never been seen. (The answer is Washington.)

Charles W. Meek had the first Planer machine on the creek at his place in the edge of the timber at the Upper end of Prairie Creek and made Coffins.

Oregonian of Wd. Sep. 8th, says. Messrs Wilson and Holdridge have built a Saw and Shingle Mill on Sheep Creek ditch.

Also W. C. <sup>Meek</sup> ~~Beek~~ will have a Planing Mill on Prairie Creek up at the edge of the timber at work by Oct. 1st.

Also just below, M. Roupe has built a splendid Saw Mill, using a Turbine Wheel.

James D. Halsey came to Prairie Creek in fall of 1879. He drove in with a yoke of Steers and a yoke of cows. He was a Civil War Veteran and was with General Sherman in his march to the sea.

The Prairie Creek Stokade was built in the North West corner of South West quarter of Sec. 12, 3 South Range 45. around the log School House which was the first School House built on Prairie Cr. This Stokade was begun in latter part of June, and finished in July 1878. for protection of the settlers during the Bannack Indian outbreak. The settlers dug a deep trench about 100 feet square around the School House. Then set two rows of logs endwise in the trench so one row would break the cracks of the other. and extended about 10 feet above the ground. The corners of the Stokade were built out and Port holes cut in so the sentinels could see each way, along the outside. It was built large, so the settlers could set their Tents around the inside. Then they dug a well inside the Stokade and plowed a ditch from the creek and turned the water in

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(See Kinney Lake) Mrs. Loretta, Roupe, Downey Hunt, said they only stayed a few nights because the Indians could turn the water off in the ditch that had been plowed to bring water to the Well.

Mrs. A.N. Adams, (See Innaha) Said her husband was catching and salting down fish at the lake and she left the Stokade and went over and stayed with him.

Charles Meek and Luther Perkins, the latter only a boy, were stationed outside a short distance on their saddle horses to guard and give an alarm, if they saw any Indians approaching. And Meek said Perkins noticed a stump in the edge of the timber and thought it was an Indian. And let out a yell, Indians. Turned his horse and whipped him all the way to the Stokade, yelling Indians every jump Meek said it was amusing to see him ride and whip. (Luther Perkins died at Central Point Oregon, June 18th, 1947. Aged 86 years.

Henry Howard Flagg, one who helped build the Stokade and hauled the logs for it, Had been enrolled in the Kansas State Militia, June 1st, 1864 at Junction City Kansas, by H.J. Jones. Was ordered in active Military service as Private in Company G, 15th, Regiment, On the 26th day of Oct. 1864. at Junction City Kansas, by Governor Thoma Carney. in compliance with order #f3. issued by Major S.R. Curtis U.S. Army. He came to Wallowa Valley, Dec. 24th 1877. Died Aug. 5th, 1889 He married Rachiel Elizabeth Alberson, April 1st, 1862

Mrs. Flagg and Mrs. McClain, the latter was wife of Captain McClain slept together in the Stokade as they had moved their household goods and agreed between themselves if there was an alarm given, they would not scream. Captain McClain gave orders if there was any Indians seen by any of them, they was to beat on an old dish pan. to give the alarm. So one night when they were all asleep, the Captain slipped out and began pounding on the old Dish Pan. And every one was on their feet instantly. Not even taking time to dres

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But when they learned it was a false alarm, they were all very mad But not able to tell who made the alarm. Some said if they could only find out who it was, there would be trouble. But they didnt le learn for several years afterwards. when the Captain told it. He said he did it to try their steel. And it proved good..

When J.G.Moxley, heard the alarm, he jumped up so fast, that he stepped right in the face of their baby. And several of the women fainted. When all the women and children got into the Stokade from their tents, Mrs. McReynolds began to scream and fainted. And when she came to, She screamed, Pray. Why dont you pray. And found she had left her baby in the tent. Some had been staying at their cabin close around and when they heard the alarm, they jumped up and ran for the Stokade. And several women found when they got into th the Stokade, they had left their babys at the cabin on the ranches Mrs Mary Proebstel would not move into the Stokade. But slept out in the willows on her place. with her children. Saying the Indians would not bother her, because they told her they wouldnt. The fall before she hired som Squaws to dig some potatoes for her. And they wanted to dig them with sharp sticks .But she persuaded them to dig them with a Hoe. Which was new to the Squaws. And when they got through digging, they wanted her to give them a Hoe, which she did. But very reluctantly. As tools were very scarce in the valy at that time. And the Squaws told her then, not to be afraid of any Indians

While at the 1925 Pionner meeting, Mrs. Preboestel was asked by Mrs. W.W. White and several other Ladies, while talking to her, why she didnt embrace religion. So when she died, she would go to hea- ven. And she answered by saying, Prairie Crrek was good enough for her.

Grants Pass, Oregon  
April 15th, 1925.

Mr. J. Horner  
Enterprise, Oregon.  
Dear Sir.

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In reply to your request, cannot aid you but little. As it has now  
of  
been almost 47 years since the building the Fort on Prairie Creek  
The Fort was built June, 1878. We were expected to be attacked by  
Indians and worked night and day on Fort till completed. The Fort  
consisted of a large Log School House 30X40 feet in size. closed  
in by Stokade built of logs from 8 to 10 inches in diameter. Cut  
14 feet long set in a trench dug 2½ feet deep. The logs set on end  
and three logs thick set so as to break joints. and so close. the  
wind could hardly blow through. James McClain was captain of this  
Company. I forgot who were the other Officers. We organized State  
Militia while building Fort. And ordered guns which with amunition  
were sent right away. The guns were Carbines Calibre 45 Rim Fire.  
There were 30 odd in the Company and we drew one months pay of  
\$16.00 to the man for service.

We saw no Indians, but it was claimed by night guards that they  
saw signal lights flashed by Indians in the hills North and East  
of the valley.

Each man knew his post, or was supposed to in case an alarm was  
given, to make ready for the enemy. So one morning, just at break  
of day, one of the guards that was on duty, and had a big old pan  
that made a great noise for its size made the call for every  
man to his post. And just a minute, they were all out. Some few  
made out to get their trousers on, and others did not. Some took it  
it as a joke, and others were mad enough to lick the guard,  
which was the nearest and only skirmish we had.

Perhaps you will only gain but little data from this letter  
But if James McClain is living go to him.

Very truly yours,  
James P. Wilson.

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[ Robert M. Downey said he remembered the signal fires mentioned in the above letter. (See Muster Roll)

J.J. Blevans taught the first school on Prairie Creek in the above log School House. It being a subscription school. The first seats in this school house were made of split logs with pegs for legs. He also taught the first Singing school, using the Golden Robin song books. He also taught the first school between the Sheep Creeks (See Alder)

J.J. Blevans was born in Tenn. May 5th, 1829. Moved to Missouri when a child, and lived there until the spring of 1852. When accompanied by his brother-in-law Zuray D. and oldest sister, he crossed the Plains on the Old Oregon Trail, and arrived late that summer at the settlement where Eugene Oregon now stands. He taught several terms of school in different parts of Willamette Valley. Served 18 months in a volunteer Company in the Rouge River Indian War. Later he attended Willamette University and was class mate of Joaquin Miller, Poet of the Sierras. Was Clerk of Linn County,

Oregon. He married Elizabeth Small, April 12th, 1860. Went to Idaho City Idaho in 1864, where he Placer mined. His wife died there in fall of 1865. He then went back to Willamette Valley and was there until 1876. From there he went to Wallowa Valley, arriving May 7th 1878 where he helped organize the Prairie Creek Militia Company and build the Stokade.

Blevans always carried a blanket and in the winter, or bad weather he wore it as an Indian as an overcoat. And when seen coming to his school, you would think he was an Indian. His main cuss words were Dear Dear me. Though he did not belong to any Church His full name was James Delot Jefferson Blevans. But in later years he dropped the D, from his initials.

Oregonian of Sep. 22nd, 1882, says.

new school house built Prairie Creek, to replace one burned down last winter.

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T.M. Estus came to Prairie Creek in Sep. 1878, from Ash Flat Kansas Arkansas, with horse teams and were about four months on the toad. Coming into Wallowa Valley over the Smith Mountain and was charged toll. They camped one night on the mountain with Dan Kinney and Jeff Goodman who were out to Grand Rond Valley for flour, etc. Mrs (grandma) Estus, said this was about Sep 26 or 27th. 1878. And it snowed on them that night. And said it was pretty hard living in the Wallowa Valley that winter. At least it was for them on Prairie Creek. And they had to go to Grand Ronde Valley for provisio~~n~~ and had very little money to buy with. And lived mostly on Venison and fish. As the other settlers did. Saying she was tickled nearly to death to get one Calico dress a year. We put butter up in 10 gallsa Kits in brine and hauled to Milton and Walla Walla and traded for provisions among which was some brown sugar. Which was considered quite a luxery. And made a Hopper of Shakes and made all their soap from the Lye they caught. As they would fill this Hopper with Willow and Alder ashes and pour water on the ashes catching the Lye as it drained off. at the bottom. They traded for Joe Doty's place and moved in the day he moved out. The building was made of logs and covered with Shakes and had a Puncheon floor. She said they only had a few dishes that they brought across the Plains with them, and were mighty careful with them, especially her Yeast Bowl. And that they could walk over their fence on the snow that winter. which was a very severe winter.

Roy (Ted)down was the second man to own a flying machine in Wallowa County. And soon after buying it, he started from Vancouver Washington, and landed on his farm on <sup>upper</sup> Prairie Creek July 6th, 1929 making the fly from Vancouver in three and one half hours. The machine was a Waco, 10 Biplane. The price he paid, was \$3300. He had taken flying lessons under Tex Rankin in 1927.

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Dan Warnock (See Crow Creek, etc.) lassoed a bear in early '80s on the creek, and led and dragged it to Joseph, where after showing it awhile he butchered it. One cannot hold a bear by the neck with a rope. It will scratch the rope off with its front feet as fast as you put it on. You have to get the rope on behind its fore legs and keep it tight. (See Parsnip Creek)

Mrs. C.E. Lewis whose first husband H.H. Flagg, belonged to the Mil Militia Co. on Prairie Creek in 1878, Died just before midnight, Mon. Dec. 23rd, 1940. Being 95 years, 8 months and 8 days old. She was the oldest woman in Wallowa and Union Counties. Rachiel E. Alverson was born in St. Clair Co. Michigan, April 15th, 1845. She married H.H. Flagg at Salina Kansas in 1862. They crossed the Plains in wagon train of about 50 wagons. One of the party in this train was D.B. Reavis and family. Mr. Flagg died in 1889. The Pall bearers for Mrs. Lewis were J.A. Burleigh, Charles Johnson, J.H. Horner, Ben Weathers, C.H. Zurcher, and D.B. Reavis, Jr. She was buried in the Enterprise Cemeta

Following is a copy of the official Muster of James McClain.

-----  
Headquarters of the Oregon National Guard.  
Salem Oregon, Sep 5th. 1925.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original Muster Roll of Captain James McClain's Military Co. of Prairie Creek. Union County, Oregon. during the Indian hostilities of June and July 1878.

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Muster Roll of Captain James McClain's Military Co. of Prairie Creek, Wallowa Valley, Union Co. Oregon. Volunteers organized June 26th, 1878 for the supression of Indian hostilities in said County and State.

Names of Company.

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 James McClain | Captain.      |
| 2 J.S. Goodman  | Ist Lieut.    |
| 3 J.C. Doty.    | 2nd, Lieut.   |
| 4 I Burnitt     | Ist Seargent. |
|                 | 2nt ""        |
|                 | 3rd,          |

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4th,  
1st, Corporal  
2nd,  
3rd,  
4th,  
Privates.

Number of days in service from June 27th, to July 30th, 1878

12. DAVID Warden	30	days
13. John Hawk	30	
14. Joseph Cox.	30	
15. J. J. Mathoen	30	
16. C. O. Wilson.	30	
17. J. P. Tucker.	30	
18. S. H. Tucker.	30	
19. Daniel Kinney.	30	
20. W. C. Stockman.	30	
21. D. W. Davis.	30	
22. C. F. Miller.	30	
23. O. Miller.	30	
24. James Haynes.	30	
25. W. A. Doty.	30	
26. J. J. McReynolds.	30	
27. Wm. McReynolds.	30	
28. E. Roupe	30.	
29. J. C. Tucker	30	
30. J. C. Moxley.	30	
31. A. N. Adams.	30	
32. Chas W. Meek.	30	
33. J. P. Wilson.	30	
34. Tho. Roupe.	30	
35. C. W. Downing.	30.	
36. H. H. Flagg	30.	
37. Ward Blevins.	30	
38. Hiram Perkins.	30	
39. Luther Perkins	30	
40. Geo. A. Wilson.	30	
41. John McCall.	30	
42. Chas. McReynolds.	30	
43. J. A. Blevans.	30	
44. J. E. Stickney.	30	
45. J. J. Blevins.	30	
46. B. Oliny.	30	
47. J. H. Finley.	30	
48. Jas. Stricklin.	30	
49. John A. Stockam. <i>alf meek</i>	30	

~~One of the mysteries in the above Muster Roll is how the name A. N. Meek, which should be A. H. Meek got on it. As A. H. Meek did not come to Wallowa Valley, till 1884. Only Chas W. Meek was here in 1877. A. H. (Alf) Meek name must have been put on the copy, before it was sent to the Adjutants Generals Office. at Salem, Oregon. when several were making applications for pensions that were in this Militia Co. in 1925. A. H. Meek would not do so. saying he was not in the valley at the time.~~

Dr. James M. Gailey, was the first resident Physician on Prairie Creek, coming there in March 1883 from Mulberry, Bates Co. Missouri. He was exempt from Military duty during the Civil War, on account of weak lungs. Which was the reason he came West. He was a graduate of Westminster College of Penn. Also a graduate of St. Louis Medical college of St. Louis Missouri. He often signed himself, A.M.M.D. At one time he had a squatters claim, in the center of what is now, Kansas City Mo. and traded it for a wagon and team. When he came to Prairie Creek, he acquired the place the Stokade was built on, and tore down most of the Stokade and used it for wood and fencing. Later J.H. Buchanan acquired the place, and used part of the Stokade for posts to support the roof of a Cellar he constructed. And in 1926, he tore the cellar down and presented J.H. Horner a block off one of the posts about two feet long for the Historical and Pioneer Asso. of Wallowa County. After which Horner made diligent search at the different places where other Stokade were built in the valley and found this was the only part of any Stokade in the valley, that could be proven. A piece was cut out of this block to make a Gavel for the Legion Post No. <sup>Chief Joseph</sup> 18 which was presented to the Post by J.H. Horner. (See Enterprise.)

Thomas F. Rich, (See Innaha and Fruita) was Captain of the wagon train he was in while crossing the Plains. And arrived on Prairie Creek Aug. 7th, 1880 where he bought the Squatters right of J.H.

Stepwealt. Some of them who were with him in the train, were J. A. Rumble, and wife, Stover, F. X. Musty, and wife, John Rankin and wife, Stepwealt, the latter was a Bachelor (See book No. I, index to deeds at Court House, Rich had been over the route West, about 20 years before. And when they got to the first ferry on Snake River, the Ferryman said there was no road down the river on that side to the next Ferry. and they would have to cross at this ferry

and go down to the next ferry and cross again. Other Emigrants didnt know that one party of men owned both ferrys. At the lower Ferry, they charged very heavy. As it was about three days travel between the ferrys, and the emigrants would pay what ever was aske rather than go back where they were charged heavy enough, as it was. When emigrants didnt have the money to pay, the ferrymen took anything they had. Even to Feather beds. Pillows, Blankets, etc. before they would ferry them across. But Rich knew there was a rough road on that side down and told the Ferrymen so. which he disputed. And he went on down with his wagons and didnt have to pay at either ferry. Rich always laid over Sundays and had servic in their camp.

Charles Pratt settled on the creek at the edge of Swamp Creek passin fall of 1882, Near the Jonn Creightoh place. He came fro, Fredonia, Wilson, Kansas, with teams with Abe Howard. (See Howard Meadows.) Pratt was a Civil War Veteran and a cripple. The affec- tion seemed to heridetary. As three of his family seemed to be afflicted the same way. A sort of Hip affection. He took a Homestead on the creek. He was very hard up financially, when he came to the valley, as were most all the early settlers. About this time the C County Court was paying a bounty of 2¢ on squirrel tails. The Co- unty Court required you to sabe the tails, which were taked to the Court House and counted. and paid for. These squirrels were very numerous and destroyed nearly all the grain in early days. And Pratt killed enough squirrels to buy quite a bunch of cattle He would take his plow ad team and go out on the vacant land on Awamp Creek, and plow long furrows and put poisioned grain in them. Then take his boys out the next morning and gather up the dead squirrels and cut off their tails. And he was known ever af- terwards as Squirrel tailed Pratt.

School District was known as Pratt District, #20.

| Jan. 1st, 1913, David Henry Burrows, married Edith Matie, Foster Williams. She having been married before to Guy L. Williams Sep. 29th, 1907. And they moved immediately to Burrows place on Prairie Creek, near to her parents place. And David said, one day, Edith I wish you I would make some good old Salt Rising bread, As I am getting all fed up on Hop Yeast bread every day, So in June, she made up a batch from a receipt she had gotten from the Comfort Magazine. But it wouldn't raise. And when she had baked it, it was so flat and heavy and soggy, She took it out to the berry patch by the pasture and buried it all deep in the ground. And when Dave came in for dinner, from his work, He asked where the Salt Rising Bread was. And she said it was a failure this time, and he said he wanted to sample it, any way. And she said you will never get to sample that bread. And he said, what was you digging in the berry patch, for this morning.? and in the evening he slipped out and found where she had dug. And Woe and behold, his spade struck one of the loaves, and he couldn't push his spade through it. And he dug out seven loaves bringing them all in and said, he guessed he didn't want to sample them, but would see if the hogs would eat them. And began to laugh. And Edith said she didn't see any thing to laugh about, but if he ever told it on her, he would have to get another cook.

David H. Burrows died at a Portland Hospital of Cancer. Edith M. Burrows died at Enterprise Hospital Aug. 11th, 1939, of Dropsy. Edith Burrows oldest daughter by second marriage, joined the WAC'S, during World War two, and was stationed at Great Falls Montana. Where she married Chas. McNeese. Dec. 22nd, 1945. At the Post Chapel by Father Steffes (Mrs Estella, (Kellow) Foster, Mother of Edith M. Burrows, ~~Foster~~ Williams Burrows, died at Enterprise Hospital, July 1st, 1945, Aged 80 years and 10 months old.

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PIERCES. (Union COUNTY)

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Situated on the O.W.R and N.CO.R.R. Between LaGeande and Elgin. Named for Walter Marcus Pierce. in 1898 who owned a Warehouse at the place. To which the R.R. Co. built a siding to. There was no R.R. Station there, only a Warehouse. Which burned down later, And the R.R. Moved the siding. Pierce made his first purchas of land in Grand Ronde Valley at this place, in 1897. And moved there to live Permanently. with his family in 1907. Where his first Wheat farming began, under the name of Pierce Tweedy Co. Coming from Umitilla Con in 1897. Pierce furnished his Cousin Henry Pierce the money to buy a steam Combine Header and Thresher, which was the first Steam Combine in Umitilla Co. Henry Pierce combined 2500 acres on the <sup>Indian</sup> Umitilla Reservation, on land leased from the Umitilla Indians at 50¢ per acre. per year. After which he took his Combine to Union County, by its own power, and combined 1500 acres of Wheat and Barley which was partly on the Walter M. Pierce place. J.H. Horner and Calvin DeMerris hauled wheat for Pierce from the Umitilla Reservation to the Mission Station in 1894 which was only a Plat- form by the R.R. Track. at the time. when the Combine was first put on the Umitilla Reservation. Walter M. Pierce was later elected Go- vernor of Oregon. After which he was elected to Congress two terms

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Empties into Snake River. Named by W.H. Winters who ranged his stock there. As the winters were so pleasant and the grss so plent~~E~~ and stock did well and came out fat in the spring. (See Snake Tiver Prairie, etc.) Winters ranged over a 1000 head of cattle and a 100 so of Horses and mules on this range. His brand was the Anchor brand. Ben Johnson later <sup>was</sup> settled on this range and ranged his cat~~e~~

POLE CANYON or CREEK.

Empties into Minam River. Named for George and Jackson Pole. Who had Homesteads there. George was crippled up with Rheumatism

PEEP OVER SADDLE Formerly, P.O. SADDLE. Later, URNAIE SUPRA.

Situated on the divide, between the heads of Summit and Steam-boat Creeks. Named for an incident that happened there, by a bunch of Stockmen on their way from Snake River to Imnaha. And one of the party made a bet, which caused it to be given an indecent name which name it went by for several years. (See Hilton Ridge, Bean Cr. Until the Forestry Dept. under Forestr Ranger, Harvey Harris and the surveying crew he was with, changed the name to PEEP OVER Saddle. It was said one of the party named it, after Dan Warnock proved it and won the bet.

Grady Miller of the Foresry Dept. was in charge of the P.O. Saddle District in 1912, And two nice looking ladies from Portland, Oregon. who were vacationing at Wallowa Lake , came to miller and asked him the meaning of P.O. Saddle or what P.O. stood for. or if there was a Post Office there at one time. And Miller seeing a chance for some fun, said he was a guide for a bunch of Professors, Botanists, Scientists and Geologists, who were looking over this district, And when they came to P.O. Saddle one of them stood on the narrowist place which gives a grand view of the Imnaha and Snake River soroundings and said. he would name this place URNAIE SUPRA. And he took down the name, but didnt think to ask what the meaning was And said Ladies, just set the name down and when you get back home ask your Doctor or Druggist what the meaning is. For it must be a Latin word. As I know it isnt an Indian word. And I will appreciate it very much, if you will write me the meaning. And they said they would be glad to do so. But Miller said he never received any letter from them.

POWWATKA RIDGE and POST OFFICE Formerly PURGATORY RIDGE.

Situated between Mud Wild Cat Creeks. Named for a certain variat of Fir Trees that grow there. Which the Nez Perce Indians called

PAH-TOES-WY-PA. This name has been changed by Whites. Also called Purgatory by Whites for a big timber fire there in early '90s. (See Promise.) Following is the true name and meaning as given me by Otis Halfmoon and Edward Kash Kash. Full blood Nez Perce Indian and Historians of their tribe. Halfmoon in his own form of writing, says. POWWATKA is not properly pronounced. That is thus. PAH-TOES WY-PA. Meaning it is Fir trees similar to Fir that grows in high mountains. Odor is strong. Indians used it for things put away like Furs and other stuff. And this is what grows there. Which name was known to Indians of the Nez Perce country. Name of a tree, PAH-TOES-WY-PA. The Nez Perce country and its tongue have been mixed up some as any other language. High and low and so on. can not very well understand. (See Wallupa Creek, Grand Ronde River and Chesnimus). Kash Kash said it was a Nez Perce word and that they called the ridge, as near as he could understand, and write it down, POT-TOSE-WAY-PAH. which he says means Balsam Fir or lots of Balsam Fir over there. I asked younger Indians which was David Isaac (See Wall Lake) and he said he thought it was POW-WAT-TA-Ha. Jim Henry whose father was a White man, married to a Nez Perce Squaw, told me the same. This latter word refers to their main Old Camp at the point where they could stand on the point of the ridge, and look over the country for several miles around. Or in their words, the same as a Desert. Where they could see all over the country. This was Old Nobe Henry's route down this ridge and down to his winter quarters. near the mouth of Asotin Creek. In coming down this ridge, from the valley some would switch off and go down the Carpenter Trail onto Mud Creek.) (See Mud Creek) This is one of the oldest Indian trails. And at the point, where the large springs are, was their last camp, before going down onto the Grand Ronde River. And by going a short way East, of the springs, onto the ridge, one can see across on Day ridge

Eden country and up and down the Gran Ronde River, for several miles. This is their camp, POW-WAT-TA-HA. Shortened by Whites to POW-WAT-KA. (See Imnaha) for meaning of HA.)

Joseph Harris and wife were the first permanent settlers on the ridge. at these springs, and were the first to keep the Post Office. in about 1893 which was moved to the B.H. McGinnis home, farther up the ridge. and was discontinued about 1924. As the settlers got their mail by the Star Route. from Wallowa to Troy. Harris helped burn the first Brick at the Enterpris Brick Yard. Dan Mann John Phillips and Walker Barton (See Promise and Dry Creek) were the first known to drive a rig down this ridge. While on a huntin trip. And Dan Mann built the first Cabin on the ridge. Among the first settlers on the ridge, besides above, were, Wm. Lewis, F.M. Ghormley, Olaf Anderson, Mrs. Martha Anderson, Alfred Carpenter, Dillon, B.H. McGinnis, Shell Moore, John Stevenson, George McNees, John and Henry Beggs, Wm. Minor, Jesse Harris, Athhur McMullen, Lige Hulse, Buchanan, Elmer Stokes, Howard Coyle, Phillip Prince, Jake Hylton, Wes Wood, Collins, Harvey Harris, Chenoweth, and George Post. And Wm. Lewis built the first road down the point or ridge. to the Grand Ronde River, where he settled in 1900 Mrs. M.A. Ghormley taught the first school on the ridge. the winter of 1903-4, and Henry Olive (See Wallowa) taught the second school the winter of 1904-5. in different places on the ridge.

There has been stones laid in a circle of 5 and 6 feet across and was built high enough to conceal a man. lying inside of the circle. These circles have filled up to the top layer with soil from years of washing and wind. It is thought they were built to lay in to shoot game or were used in early warfare. with enemy Indians. S (See Lookingglass Creek.) For several different years, the K of P Lodge of Wallowa, Met at George Colemans, Sr. and put on their

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Initiationary work. (See Eagle Cap) Mrs. McDonald an early settler of Promise, said the timber on the ridge got afire in the '90s, and burned for several days quite furiously. And the Promise settlers would go over to the breaks of Wild Cat Creek at night and watch it. And they called the ridge Purgatory. And for several years when referring to the ridge, they would say over to Purgatory. And while watching the fire across the canyon, one of the party said they could look over from the garden of Eden, across the <sup>river</sup> Jordan which was the Grand Ronde River into the Promised Land and through Purgatory into Paradise and from Paradise into Hell (See Paradise and Grand Ronde River.) In 19 the Bowman-Hicks Lumber Co. bought the timber on the ridge, and logged most of it off. About this time, ~~Harry~~ Harry Maughan set up a Saw Mill at upper end of the ridge and sawed considerable lumber. But his mill Burned down in a short time But Francis M. Ghormley, had the first mill on the ridge. He was a School Teacher and his wife organized the first Sunday School on the ridge. They Homesteaded there in 1898 Harry Maughan was killed in an airplane wreck near Folsom, Neb.

When Ed. Leffel was Game Warden of Wallowa County, in the early 1900s, he heard of some game violations on the ridge and went down Horseback to investigate and the settlers got onto it and laid for him. And when he got to the lower end of the ridge and began to make inquiries the settlers told him no one had killed any Deer out of season ??? and told him he had better go back home. But he went on. And pretty soon he heard some shots from behind a log. And he turned back. Soon two more bullets whizzed by him. And and he began to whip up and another bullet whizzed by him, and he whipped his horse into a run, and when he stopped to let his horse get his wind four or more bullets whizzed by him. And when he got clear to the upper end, of the ridge, the shooting stoppd

And he said there seemed to be West Virginians behind all the logs and trees the full length of the ridge. shooting at him. He didnt go back any more. But it got out on him later. Did he report this to headquarters, NO. (see Wallowa Lake)

Phillip Prince who lived at the very upper end of the ridge, that had a large family and killed what Deer he needed. And some sneak tipped him off to the Game Warden who found several Deer hanging in his barn loft. So he arrested him and took him before Rod McCrae who was Justice of the peace at Wallowa. And McCrae asked him what the charge was? against him and he said illegal possession of Deer meat. And Prince said I plead guilty Mr. McCrae, and the J.P asked how much of a family have you Mr. Prince? and he said I have 12 chillun and have to have meat for them. And McCrae, said. any man who is raising 12 children out in that God forsaken part of Wallow County, ks entitled to all the wild meat he needs. Then said. Go back to your home and take care of your children.

POCKET LAKE.

Named so for its location in a pocket in the Mountains. It is nearly due East of Mirror Lake. This Lake was stocked with fish by Charley Lee and Max Roberts. Who took the fish as far as they could on pack horses and carried them in cans the rest of the way  
age 15  
Donald Gene White was drowned in this lake Aug. 15th, 1947, while fishing.

PROMISE and POST OFFICE.

Situated between Wallupa, Wild Cat and Grossman Creeks. and Grand Rounde River. Named for John Phillips and Dan Mann. While they were camped on breaks of Wallupa Creek in spring of 1890. Phillips jokingly remarked to Mann, that this was the Promised land that Moses never got to. And he Homesteade there in 1891. And named his first daughter, Promise.

When Phillips got back to Wallowa town, from the above trip, he

He said to Henry Oliver, I have found the Promised Land on the breaks of Grand Ronde River (See Cougar Creek) Following is a requested letter from Mrs. John Phillips.

Promise, Oregon.  
July 12th, 1931

In spring of 1890, Mr. Dan Mann and Mr. John C. Phillips, left LaGrande, Oregon, came down to a country 25 miles North of Wallowa known as North woods looking for homes. On the trip, they had a colt killed by a Cougar. So named the creek Cougar Creek. In the fall, they came again, and examined the vegetation. So it appealed to them. So they located claims. So in the month of April, 1891, Mr. Mann came in and done some plowing and built a Cabin. On April 25th Mr. Phillips and family arrived, accompanied by Mr. Hardin Weathers and Charley Smith who helped us in moving. We were five days coming from LaGrande. As the roads were very bad. In fact, there was no roads after we left Wallowa. He followed the Indian Trail and zizzaged around logs till we came to the country which Mann said should be called Promised Land as there were wild Bees. And we brought our cows, so had milk and Honey. On April 30th, Mr. Mann brought his family in. So we pitched our tents and went to work. for year and a half, we had no company only an occasionally visit from Mr. John and Heck McDonald who were caring for their horses and cattle in vicinity.

In Sep. 1892, A. T. Groat brought his father, Mother and brother. Our first neighbors. In July, 1894, Mr. M. F. Dowd brought his wife and two daughters and I. S. McDonald in. Miss Martha Dowd, taught our first school. I think it was 1895, that Grandpa, George Carper and sons, Joe, Charles, John and Walter came from West Virginia and took up Homesteads. And in a short time, we had a settlement of over 100 male voters. in the Promise precinct. But on account of hard times, many became discouraged and soon as could prove up

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sold out and left. It is a fine country for dairying and fruits. all kinds of fruits and vegetables can be grown here. that can be grown in Oregon. There was lots of wild game here. Deer, Grouse, also fish. During the first 12 years, we were here, Mr. Phillips killed 89 Deer and 14 Bear.

Resp.  
Mrs. John Phillips.

I. S. McDonald was a teacher as was his daughter Anna. Who taught the first school, A subscription. Martha or Bertha Dowd, taught the first school for public money which was for a three months term The winter of 1895-6 The first marriage in Promise country, was Charles Carper and Bertha Dowd. They were married May 12th, 1898. by Rev. George Carper. who was the first Minister in this district. and preached the first sermon in 1895, When he announced he would marry the first couple in Promise free.

The first death was an infant of Mr and Mrs. Dan Mann. Which was buried first on their Homestead and later moved to the Promise Cemetary.

The first Sunday School was organized in July, 1895. And the first Church was built in about 1898. It being a Christian Church.

The first Notary and U.S. Land commissioner, was Byron F. Miller who was also a Christian Minister.

The first Saw Mill put up, was by T. G. Miller. Who also put up the first on Middle Point (See Middle Point)

Other settlers besides above, up to about 1897, Walter Miller, E. F. Johnson, Scott Powell, Joe Carper, Nels Ames, Ward Clark, James Fleshman, Ben Hawley, Groat, John Dowd, and Holnes.

The first winter Mann and Phillips were in Promise, they had to shovel two feet of snow off the grass. So their stock could get feed. and carried supplies from Wallowa on their backs. Having to use snow shoes to travel. Mrs. McDonald said the snow got very deep.

the first winter they were there, In 1894, and grub got very low. and the men kept waiting for it to Chinook, before they would go to town. unless they got short on Tobacco. When they would make snow shoes and go in any kind of weather.

W.I. Sanner also came to this district in 1897 from West Virginia. He was familiarly known as Unkle Billie. He died Mar. 22nd, 1930. caused by a stroke of Paralysis. He was the leader in Politics, being a Democrat. and took an active part in all the elections in the Community. But always stood for he thought was right in Politics and religion.

Luke Conners came to Promise Mar. 25th, 1903. from Northfield Minn. He was a R.R. man. His brother J.H. Conner was division Roadmaster in Washinton and Oregon. Luke Conners wife was LaVernice Anne Williams. She was born near Illion New York. Her parents came from Wales in a Sailing Vessel and were six months coming over the Ocean.

See County records for Luke Conners which was considered nothing but a Frame Up.

Following is a solicited letter from Uleous (Uley) Poulson. whose home was in Promise at the outbreak of War one.

Promise, Oregon.

After telling folks at home goodbye, came to Enterprise and left with the gang. Clayton Knodell, Howard Collins, J. Templeton and Harry Coleman, were a few in the bunch. Arrived at Camp Lewis and entered service. Sep. 3rd, 1918. Were given our Uniforms there. Were trained 14 days. at Camp Lewis. Our Company Officer being Captain Patterson. Part of our bunch was sent to Fremont, California. to replace in part the 8th, Division I was put in Co. A, 8th, Infantry. And the 8th, Division Commanders were first Lieut. O'Conners and first Lieut. O'Connell. And the Colonel of the 8th, Infantry was Keck. Colonel of the 8th, and divisional Commander was Major General

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Halmick from Fremont Calif. Was sent to Mitchell Field , Long Island sailed from there, Oct. 26th, on the President Grant. There were 1500 soldiers on the boat. Most all of them did their share feeding the fish. in crossing. There were 14 boats in convoy. Two sub-chasers and one Battle Ship escort. On the way over, they trailed barrels and had target practice. At first we thought the Germans were after us and all tried to rush and see. but were soon put at ease. One night when all were in bed, one of the boys Mess Kits, fell down and hit by the fellows head that was in the lower bunk. I popped real loud. and he yelled we are torpedoed. every one in that heard him, rushed pell mell for the deck. The guard at the Hatches was just run over He couldn't do anything with the boys . Was rather silly looking bunch when they found what had caused the excitement. Eleven days out. But were met by five sub-chasers from the other side. Landed at Brest France, Nov. 9th, From Brest, we went to Pons. And at Pons, I was sent to the Hospital with the Measels. Was in the Hospital 16 days and was then returned to Brest. to my Regiment. and went on special military<sup>Police</sup> duty. Had a few hairraising experiences. Fell over a dead ~~soldier~~ one night in the dark. Thought he was drunk at first, but on examination, found him dead. Gave me a queer feeling at first. The 8th, Infantry was guard of honor to Secretary of War Baker, on his arrival in France. Was also guard of honor to President Wilson We stood in the rain over five hours to present arms to our Presi

The French people were wild with joy. when Wilson arrived. They looked on him as a Savior. The 5th, Marines were kept busy, trying to keep order. When the train stopped, Cadillac's were imported for Wilson to ride in. His Cabinet followed his car. A Movie was made of his arrival. He came over on the George Washington (Star Liner) and the super Dreadnaught. Nebraska was his escort. The 8th infantry drafted men were replaced by enlisted men and sent into Germ-

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many for general duty. The others were sent home except the 33 for special Police duty. We, the 33rd, were sent home under the command of Ist Lieut Yuell. ~~With discharge~~ <sup>with orders to be</sup> discharged on arrival.

Came home on the Santa Paula, And steaming by the Statue of Liberty One Negro said. You can put four lights down Honey I's back. And all felt like the Negro. that it was a mighty good land to come back to. We landed Aug. 4th, 1919 and were discharged, Aug. 8th, from Mitchell field Long Island.

Was a great bunch of boys I was with and have many happy remembrances of my Soldier days.

Uley Poulson.

Uley Poulson died Dec. 6th, 1936, of Pnuemonia in Veterans Hospital at Walla Walla, Washington.

A short time after the established of the P.O. at T.C. Millers home, He built a small building near and kept the P.O. there. Also a small stock of goods which Eugene Holmes <sup>of Wallowa</sup> furnished him to sell on Commission. And later, he bought a small stock of his own.

There were many log rolling in Promise in the early days. When a settler ready to put up his cabin or barn, Settlers from all over the district came and helped him roll up the logs All bringing well filled baskets of lunches. George Carper, John Bennett and Ernie Groat had about the last log rolling in 1905.

Before and awhile after the Whites came to the Promise District The Indians kept all the underbrush burned out. Which saved the timber. and Huckelberry patches. But when the Forestry Dept. formed the Reerve they would not allow it burned. And many of the berry patches grew up to Jack Pines and brush.

In about Jan. 1912, Joseph K. Carper was appointed First Gov. Hunter in Wallowa County. He had seven dogs of different breeds and when not hunting, he occupied his time on his fruit ranch in Promise. He was nicknamed "Huckelberry Joe" Once when he was hunting Bear,

land Coyotes, on Smith Mountain and North woods district, clear over to the Billie Meadows, Frederick Cville, of the National Geographic Magazine, was with him. And one day the dogs got on a trail and off they went. And Joe sensing what it was, went after them yelling as fast as he could go. And soon saw the dogs were fighting something under a log. Which he knew was a Porcupine, which he shot. Then he said, now we are in for it. And hanging their coats on a limb, went to work pulling out Porcupine Quills. Which was some job. Quills were all over the dogs. In their mouths even. Except fortunately, were not in their eyes and they had to tie some of the dogs down and work with a pair of rlyers. By actual count, they took out 618 quills from one dog. That one lived and didnt loose either eye. Photos of the dogs that got the quills in, hangs in Joe Carpers Cabin. at Billie Meadows, which was taken by Frederick V. Coville of the National Geographic Magazine. It appears in that Magazine of Jan. 1912. This Photo appealed to Theodore Roosevelt so much, that he had it enlarged and hung in his Office at the White House at Washington D.C. during his term of office as President of the U.S. This Photo is now in possession of Joes step daughter Mrs. Voetburg. of Enterprise, Oregon. Who prizes it as a Souvenir. Joe Carper was born in Raleigh Co. West Virginia Sep. 21st, 1865 and was married when he was 17 years old. His first wife died and in 1920 he married, Mrs. Myrtle Votenburg and one child was born to this union Carper died March 10th, 19 . He was a very religious man and very proud of his large family of 18 children seven step children and 80 grandchildren and 20 great Grand Children. After living in Promise many years, He moved to Centralia Washington, where he died. And was buried in the Centralia Cemetry March 13th, 19 . He was named Huckelberry Joe fro the reaso that when Huckelberrie began to ripen, he got the whole family out to gathering the berries

and fill buckets, Cream Cans ,etc.load in his wagon,drive to the different towns and sell for from 75¢ to \$1.00 per gallon.

POIS ON SPRINGS and POISON CREEK.

Empties into Chesnimnus C reek Named for poison Larkspur that grew there.Frank and Hayes K ernan had their sheep at these sp-rings,and while grazing in the damp ground,pulled up some of the roots which they ate,which killed several before they noticed it This was in 1902 or 1903.

POE SPRINGS and CANYON.Formerly THOMPSON CANYON.

Empties into Lostine River.Named for Zachariah Poe.Who took a Homestead there.This was the only spring in that section which ran continously during the whole year.when he located there in 1885 or 1886.Poe was in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.He had two sons namely Jackson and G eorge.George was killed by a runaway teamHe also had two daughters ,Mollie and Becky John Bowman married Mollie the oldest,and Jesse Keeler married Becky.Poe gave Nate Smith \$300.00 for his relinquishment to th place.Poes Homestead was up next to the foot of the mountain where he built his Cabin by the spring.(See Thompson Canyon)

POST GULCH.

Empties into Big Canyon Named for some posts made there out of a Fir tree in early '90s by David M.Dennis.Who packed them out on horses.Dennis came to Wallowa Valley in 1882,with the Vaughan family.(See Innaha)and ranged his stock on Snake River for several years.He married Gussie,Tharp Gibson a widow with two children and raised quite a family from her. Later he got the contract to carry the mail from Joseph to Imnah and resided on the J.H.Horner place on Camp Creek(See Camp Crek during the term of his contract.

PATSY LAKE.

Named for a little girl named Patsy Whitehead.who was riding with her father,Thomas Whitehead and Roy Schaeffer.When they discovered this little Lake,And Schaeffer said we will name this Lake Patsy Lake.

This lake is near the old Northern Mines.Roy Schaeffer owns the recreation resort at Lap-over.(See Laoover)

PARSNIP CREEK.

Empties into Wallowa River.Named for the wild Parsnip that grew there.Hiram and George Williams who settled at the mouth of this creek,1879,said the stockme lost a grear many cattle from eating this wild Parsnip in early days .And they pulled lots of it and burned it.Williams Bro's built a small roller mill on the creek in 1885,which they ran by an overshot wheel.Thos mall was used to mash Barley and other grains to feed their hogs.They cut the Rollers from large logs.George Williams was a Bachelor Hiram was married.The latter and his wife both smoked.She said she learned to smoke when a small girl by fillijg and lighting her Grand mothers Pipe.But after using the weed for over 40 years,her heart began to trouble her.And thinking possibly,tobacco was the cause she quit and the trouble ceased.And she never used it again.Hiram was a good old time Fiddler and gave many dances at his p̄lace And people came for miles around to these dances.And all would say,there was where we always had a good time.And Aunt Sallie always had such good suppers.Their daughter Cora,became a professional Violinist and organized a sting band of which she was the leader.And played for dances and entertainments all over Wallowa County.

Near the mouth of this creek,wasehere Old Stotekiki,Nez Perce Indian and his band had one of their main camps.Near which is an

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old Indian burying ground. Williams said these Indians camped by his place for over 20 years each summer. And he never had any thing stolen by them. And said Old Stotekiki went blind in his old days Williams said the old Indian told him, that Stotekiki, meant long hair. or one born with long hair, which he said he was. The Whites shortened his name to Old Stote.

At one time Williams son Richard, was very low with Bowel trouble And they thought he would die. And some Indians came along and one of the Squaws said she could doctor him. And Williams said alright And she went out on the hills and was soon back with what looked like wild currant leaves and made a tea of it. and had the boy drin it. and the boy recovered completely. But the boy died a few years later of Scarlet fever.

at another time, some Indians came along and showed Williams some virgin Gold. And he became very much interested and asked the Indians where they got it. And they would not tell him. But only few miles away. And he offered them money and several different things But they would never tell where they got it.

In summer of <sup>1878</sup>~~178~~ Mark Homan, (See Alder) who was the first settler on this creek, near the head went to the timber for a load of wood a few miles distant. And passed through where there had been a large camp of Soldiers He being a Civil War Veteran , inquired what soldiers they were. and learned they were General O.O. Howards and his men on their way out to Grand Ronde Valley. And while loo- around the camp ground, He found a kettle they had left. And his family used this kettle several years. After living there a few months Homand moved to Alder Slope and took up a Homestead.

John Rinehart settled on this creek in early '80s, (See Lostine and Summerville) and relinquished the place to his son Steve. who was too young to take a Homestead and wanted to hold it tilh he

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was of age. when he could file on it. So he wrote to the Land Office at LaGrande, asking if there was any way he could hold the place till he was of age. When he would file on it. And they wrote him saying, Yes. Young man get married. So he turned the place over to his brother Oren Rinehart, who was later elected the first Sheriff of Wallowa County.

Other settlers on the creek, west of above were Bent Courtney, Rucker, Taylor, The latter's son was killed by a tree falling on him. Charles Williamson, J. Lewis, Jed Cook, Ed Roscoe, Dick Bridwell, Alex Courtney, James Noble, and Charles Smith. The latter ran the first Grist Mill in Lostine. in '80s.

In 1882, George S. Craig, was riding after his stock in this vicinity, and saw a bear on the Flat on the headwaters of this creek and took after it on his horse and lassoed it by the neck. And it would swipe the rope off instantly. So he made a large loop and threw at it, and it jumped right into it and he caught it behind the fore legs and jerked the loop tight and the bear couldn't swipe it off. So he dragged it into Lostine, and Matt. Johnson who was running a store there, told him if he would chain it up, he would give him \$5.00 for it. And Jap Chapman being there, helped Craig chain it. While Mrs. William Willet looked on. and laughed at them when the half grown bear would slap one of them over. It was pretty well worn out. being dragged part of the time by the saddle horn. (See Prairie Creek)

PAPOOSE LAKE Formerly LOST LAKE.

Named later by K.H. McCool a Wallowa County Forest Ranger in Oct 1940 for its size. As it only covers about two acres

PETE SPRING

Named for Pete Wilson. It being situated on his land. He and his wife Ethel, ranged quite a bunch of cattle and horses. Grady Miller

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Forest Ranger, named it so, when he put in a large Water Trough there. Pete Wilson was the son of James Wilson, who settled at mouth of Freezeout Creek in 1889.

PARILAMENT FL AT and CAMP. Formeraly HOUSE of PARLIMENT

Named by Mike Thomason head of the Round Up crew where there wa a Telephone on a tree. The crew met there and camped to ride after cattle. In evening, the crew gathered around the camp fire, and call a meeting and appointed Mike Thomaso as Chairman of the Conventin And they discussed the allotments by the Forest Deptment of rang and all topics pertaining to their interests in the stock busines The Forest Department had no place for their tools, and built a house about 4 or 5 feet square for them. And Jack Titus, one of the crew, had been reading about the house of Parliment. And seeing the small house, Said. we will call this the House of Parliment, which was shortened by the Forest Department which had the Telephone attached to the tree there.

PACK SADDLE C REEK.

Empties into Innaha River. Named for Ed Holmes (See Basin Creek) who broke his Pack Saddle there. He was riding along the trail, leading a Pack Hore and when he came to this creek, for some unkn-own reason, his Pack horse got scared at something, and began buc-king and bucked every thing off and broke the Pack saddle beyond repair. and he hung the broken frame up on a bush, where it hung for over a year. This was about 1884.

PETES POINT Formerly LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

Named for Peter Beaudoin (Bodan) who ranged his sheep there during the summer months. And was the first man to locate a summer camp at this place. (See Little Sheep Creek) From this point, one can see 22 lakes and the sorrounding country as far as the Seven Devil mountains, Baker, Lewiston, Idaho, Bitter Root mountains, and Grande

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| Oregon. It is said, this point was named for J.L. Peterson of the Forest Department at the time he mapped these mountains which is wrong. As Beaudoin was in there in the '90s. with his sheep.

PEAVINE CREEK.

Empties into Chesnimnus Creek. Named by Jack Johnson (See Big Sh Sheep Creek, Gooseberry, Crazy Man Freezeout Creeks , etc.) George Vail, (See Enterprise) and Davis Creek) and William Duncan, (See Smi<sup>en</sup> branch and Park) for the prolific growth of wild Pea Vine there in 1880. These men were hunting horses and were on this creek at the time, to see if any horses had been driven out of the country by that route.

PPEAVINE CREEK Formerly PEAWINE CREEK. Later, TYEE CREEK and Butte.

Empties into Big Sheep Creek. Named by James Hays and William Hambelton who were on a hunting trip there. in 1881 or 2. They were sitting around the camp fire in the evening talking, and one said, we will have to give this creek a name. There being a Prolific growth of wild peavine there which their horses wer eatin The other said, no, we will call it Weawine Creek. As Dan and <sup>Fres</sup> ~~Ottod~~ Otto who were neighbors on Alder Slope always said Peawine instead Pea Wine instead of Peavine. This creek was later named Tyee Creek by J.L. Peterson of the Foredt Pept. (See Wallowa Mountains) The meaning of Tyee, in the Chinook Jargon, is Chief. superior as Tyee Salmo The chief or King Salmon. Diety, etc.

PERRY. (Union COUNTY)

Named for Perry, an old Bachelor who lived there in a sort of a Dug Out on the lower Flat called the Black Bottom. There was what they called the Upper, Middle and Lower Flat. He lived where the Perry Lumber Co. later had their Pond. in late '70s. At one time this was called Stump Town. And later for Stanley. Two Brothers by name of Fudge, Packers from Umitilla Landing with Potatoes for

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the mines in Eastern, Oregon, always stopped with Old Perry. It was said, Perry was named for the Perry Lumber Co. But this is not a fact. When the Post Office was established there, it was given the name of Perry..

The name of Fudge is very ancient. And dates back to Charles second of England. Captain Fudge commanded one of his ships, the Black Eagle. and handled the truth reclessly. No matter what happened. Fudge had an alibi. Whenever an unusual story was told, it was laid to Captain Fudge. Hence the word FUDGE.

PINE TREE GULCH. Formerly LISS HAYDEN CANYON.

Empties into Butte Creek. Named for Ulissa Hayden who took a Homestead at the springs at or near the head, where there were some big large bunches of willows and a Pine tree near the head of the canyon. in early '90s. This Canyon empties into Butte creek, at the South foot of Hayden Butte. (See Hayden Butte) Ulissa father was a great admirer of General U.S. Grant. which was the reason he named his youngest daughter so. (See Iowa Camp, Lightening Creek, etc.) later the stockmen named this canyon Lone Pine Canyon for the lone Pine tree in it.

Believe it or not, Ripley) Says U.S. Grants true name was Hiram Ulysses Grant, The Congressman who recommended him for West Point supposed Ulysses was his first name and put in S. which was for Simpson his Mothers family name. The rank of General was not given him till the spring of 1885.

Cougars, Deer and Bear ranged in this Canyon in the late '70s, Hayden went into this canyon and killed a Deer whenever he wanted fresh meat.

PINE CREEK.

Empties into Chesninus Creek. Named supposedly, for for the few Pine trees growing near the North foot of Lewis Butte by the east.

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liest settlers in early '80s. The Pine Creek district was none of the main stock sections in Wallowa County. As the horses and cattle would drift out from Innaha up the canyons on the West side, when it began to get warm to this and the Butte district. The main round Ups and Corrals were in this district. Charles Johnson was cooking for one of the Round Ups in late '90s, and had his Camera with him. This was a plate Camera and he developed his plates in a small dark tent he set up. He took many pictures which were the first taken in this section of the country. at Round Ups. At this Round Up, the crew butchered a fat yearling colt for meat. As times were very hard and money very scarce, Horses were hardly worth branding and Churn Dash calves were selling at \$2.00 per head. So Johnson fried plenty as there were some 40 or 50 men riding. Among which were J.C. Weatherley (See Joseph Creek) and Ben Boswell. (See Alder) and they ate their fill. declaring it the nicest tenderest beef they had ever eaten. But when told it was horse meat, and was showed the quarters with hoofs on, they slipped away from the camp and vomitted it all up. They said the reason they couldnt hold horse meat down, was they had seen so many distempered horses with rotten running sores on them..

Early settlers along the creek, and its short tributaries, were Pres Halley, James Hilton, Hiram Maynard, Elum Adams, Robert Hayes, George S. Craig, Henry Horton, A.M. Hall, Robert Haskins, Bruce Evans, A. Sterling, John McCaw, George Martin, James Lord, H. Canfield, James Haun, Others in vicinity, John Welch, Joseph Gill, Hamilton Vance, Thomas Gyilliam, John M. Richardson, .

The first White person, buried on this creek, was the child of John M. Richardson. This child died from drinking som ink. at school about 1886. Joe Gill Sr. made the Coffin for the child. from rough boards . He had only one good board and went to a neighbor and

got another to make the Coffin. and the women in the district, draped the Coffin with any cloth they could spare. One woman took part of her old Brocade silk dress. Others buried later, were Thomas J. Maynard, Mary A. Lake, The latter died Nov. 9th, 1888. and was buried there. Rebbecah J. Maynard, buried in 1891. James Lord and son, William The German, (See Salmon Creek) who was a Catholic, and a Catholic cross was placed over his grave. Two children, Della and Dollie, of Jiles Daughertys, (See Chico) The location of this Pine Creek Cemetery, is on a beautiful small Butte. sloping all around. In digging these graves, they dug up different rock from any found any where in the district. It is of a brown red color, and slick and glossy.

Aug. 7th, 1935, O. B. Lake, son of Mary A. Lake, went with L. C. Hartshorn and J. H. Horner to the Cemetery to show him where he was. And he put a Marker on her grave. He came from Fay, Oklahoma, his home.

August 31st, 1940, O. B. Lake came in again and went to this Cemetery with the ashes of his father, John T. Lake. Which he with his sister Mrs. Jennie Anthony, deposited in this Cemetery.

When Pat Saunders was County Surveyor, of Wallowa County, George S. Craig employed him to come to the creek and survey some lines out for him. When he came out, Craig said. Pat, if you will run those lines so I will take in all the springs and water, I will pay you well. And the lines happened to go so as to take in all the water Craig wanted. And Craig payed him for the work, and made him a present of \$20.00.

About the first place squatted on, on the Creek, was by Pres Hally. in about 1883. In the meadows just below the Lewis Butte..  
 PILE UP CREEK.

Empties into Cherry Creek. Named for Elzie O. Makin. (See Makin Creek) who had a pile up with his sheep as they crowded down the steep hill to the Salt grounds on the creek. And he lost over 400

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Also J. Dobbin lost 40 or 50 head of his band at this place in a Pile Up. This is the first Creek above Old Man Creek (See Pile Up and Cook Creeks)

PILE UP POINT.

Situated about 200 yards South of Base Line, where it crosses Temperance Creek. Named for C.L. Hartshorn and Frank Somers. (See Somers Creek) who had a pile up there, with their 2500 sheep, in 1900 and lost 600 head. A Bear scared the sheep during the night causing them to pile up. on one another smothering them to death. These sheep were worth about \$2.50 per head at that time. Johnson said he had worked two years at \$20.00 per month as did Somers. Saving every cent they could to make the first payment on them sheep when they bought them and this loss, was a hard lick on them.

POKER BILL SPRING S and SLEEPY RIDGE E.

P.

Situated just North of Billie Meadows. Named for William (Bill) Tibbetts. who was there in camp with the cattle Round Up crew and got into a game of Poker and lost his Chaps and all his money except \$1.00 in fall of 1921. And he went up on the side of the Ridge laid down under a large tree and went to sleep. And that \$1.00 slipped out of his pocket. And when he woke up, he went to camp, he said he had \$1.00 left and would play any one in the camp a game of Poker for \$1.00. And lost. And when he dug into his pocket, it was gone. Later Clifford Wade found it where he went to sleep.

PROSPECT LAKE.

Situated East of Eagle Cap. Named by Charles, (Shorty) Lee and Max Roberts. This lake is very inaccessible. Sep 1931 who stocked it with Shrimp.

PUMPKIN CREEK and FLAT.

Empties into Horse Creek. Named for some Pumpkins Ike N Bare (S (See Bare Creek) took with him, when he went on a hunting trip on

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this creek.in early '80s.which he got from Luke Boothe to cook, while in camp.On this trip,Bare killed 63 Deer for their hides.Ben Johnson was hunting on Bear Flat, and vicinity, and dropped over on Pumpkin Creek and seeing a Cub Bear eating berries,he shot it.And it began to cry and howl.And its Mother came to it.And he was just taking aim on her,when he noticed two more grown Bear ,which were coming towards him and he hurridly climbed a tree.

Johnson was born in Ontario, Canada.April 11th, 1863.Died at Portland, Oregon, March 1st, 1941.From effects of Shingles.(See Big Sheep Creek for his brother Jack Johnson.

PUMPKIN RIDGE.) UNION COUNTY) Formerly MORMON RIDGE.

Situated between Phillips and Willow Creek.North of Summerville. Named by Henry Rinehart, Terry Tuttle and others at Summerville.for the Mormon settlement on the ridge, in late '70s.Rudolph Hug, Sr. being one of the first settlers there.(See Cricket Flat)Mormons were very hard up financially, and they planted a large patch of Pumpkins , Turnips , etc.Pumpkins being very tender, and easily frosted, the early settlers in and around Summerville, didnt think they would be grown.But they raised a fine crop.The first settlers called the ridge, Mormon Ridge.for the settlement of Mormons.And some of the Mormons, objected to the name.And the settlers especially, the Merchants at Summerville, changed the name to Pumpkin Ridge.The Hug family s were from Utah to Summerville and Cricket Flat.Their name originally was spelled Hogg.But they shortened it Hug.pronounced as in the word YOU.They began settling on the ridge in 1881.

The story goes that Senator Hogg of Utah, and wife had two daughters, and one son.The first daughter they named URA.The second Ima.And when the son came, the Senator wanted to name BEa.and the Mother said No.We have enough Hogs in the family now.

QUIRK SPRINGS.

Named for Micheal Quirk, who located these springs while herdin sheep for J. Dobbin in late '90s.

RACER CREEK.

Empties into Grossman Creek. Named for the swiftness of the water. The John Browns Meadows are at the head of this creek.

RATTLE SNAKE CANYON. Formerly COTTONWOOD CANYON and SPRINGS.

Empties into Wild Cat Creek. Named for a rattle snake den in the canyon. The springs were first called Cottonwood Springs by the Indians. Though there were no Cottonwoods there. But some small groves of Quakenasps trees. These springs were first Homesteaded by John Moore, in 1889. A brother of Doc Moore. (See Dee More Canyon) At the springs at the head of this canyon, was a large Indian camp in early days. And the Indians called the springs Rattlesnake Springs. In later years there were many Arrow and spear heads Morters and Pestles found there. As the Kouse and Camas and Wild Onions, grew in abundance in the rocky patches. in the vicinity. A. J. Collins settled at these springs in April, 1907. coming from Raleigh Co. West Virginia.

Len Henry, a half breed, whose Mother was a Nez Perce woman, and father, Noble Henry a White man, said his father told him two Indians were hunting deer. And stopped at these springs for a drink and as he laid down, a Rattlesnake bit him in the face. and they jumped on their horses and rode for Elgin to a Doctor. who could not save him. And he died.

RAIL CANYON. Formerly TWO BUCK.

Empties into Little Sheep Creek. Named for James Pratt who made

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Rails in this Canyon, to fence his Homestead. on Prairie Creek. J.J. Blevans first named it Twp Buck and named a stream that ran into it One Buck. It is called Rail Canyon, It is called Rail Canyon at the mouth and two Buck at the head. Virgil Pratt, son of <sup>James</sup> ~~Virgil~~ Pratt. got his leg between the brakes of his wagon and a stump and broke it. Named two and one Buck, for Blevans killing deer at these places.

RATTLESNAKE CREEK.

William  
Empties into Sluice Creek. Named by ~~Wesley~~ and Alex Warnock. and their wives. Ellen and Lucy. for three large Rattlesnakes they killed at the springs at the head of the creek. They rode up to the spring and got off their horses to get a drink. And Alex said. Look. Kill that Rattler. And before they had it killed, they saw two more and killed them.

RAYS FERRY (ASOTIN COUNTY WASHINGTON)

Situated on Grand Ronde River. Named for Charles Ray. who settled early there in '90s. And sold his Homestead to William Akins and used all the money he could raise in grading a road from the Shoemaker place to where he put in the Ferry. This was a flat boat, run on or swung to a cable. This Ferry paid from the start. And he made a small fortune out of it. He put it in, in 1892 or 3, about one fourth of a mile below this Ferry, was where <sup>Willard</sup> ~~William~~ Akin, son of Thomas Akin, (See Imnaha) was drowned about Nov. 1899. in the Grand Ronde River. Willard was with Sam McAlister and some others, had driven a bunch of cattle to Anatone, Washington, for Riley Clemens and on their way back, Willard about 18 years old, was riding ahead. And when the others came to the river, his horse was standing in the stream and Willard was gone. The whole district turned out to hunt. But could not find the body. And several weeks later, the remaind were flound about 50 miles below in Snake River by some Propectors, floating

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around in an eddy, face down. When first taken out of the water, the remains were as natural as life. But in a few minutes, they turned almost black. As no one saw the accident, it was supposed the horse stumbled and threw Willard off, and stunned him.

Charles Ray's aunt, called Grandma Ray, was the Mother of Mrs. Daniel Kinney. (See Prairie Creek and Kinney Lake)

RAZZ LAKE.

Situated about one mile North of Horseshoe Lake. Named for Razz Humphrey, a Barber from Pendleton, Oregon. He with others were on an outing in these mountains, and took a hike to this Lake and the party named it for him

REAGAN CANYON.

Empties into Dry Creek. Named for James T. Reagan, Sr. who had a Homestead there. The name should be spelled Regan, instead of Reagan. (See Wallowa Canyon. Reagan borrowed \$1,000 from Grossman, giving his note. (See Grossman Creek) and when due, would not pay or renew it. And was supposed to have done away with Grossman by the settlers, at Rondowa, where he Grossman disappeared and was never seen again. Grossman worked for different ones in Lower Valley, and was well liked. And Citizens all turned out and scoured the country for him. (See Rondowa)

ROCK CREEK.

Empties into Wallowa River. Named for its being very rocky. It only runs water during the spring melting of snow. The Old Smith road came down this canyon from the top of Smith Mountain. What is called Warm Spring branch, runs into this creek in the same section.

J.T. (Pike Ward, known as Old Pike, built the first cabin of any kind near the Warm Spring, in the Lower Valley, and covered it with dirt in the spring of 1872. And J.F. Johnson, built the next.

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a hewed Log house at the spring and lived there in Wards cabin while building it..And W.P.Powers and F.C.Bramlet built the next cabins the same summer of 1872.at the cold springs above the warm springs.(See Cricket Flat for Ward)One of the hardest fist fights ever in Wallowa Valley, was had between J.F.Johnson and Jap Stubblefield over possession of these Warm Springs..Stubblefield claimed they were on his Homestead and Johnson claimed they were on his.It was said they <sup>both fought till</sup> were both exhausted and would rest a few minutes, then go at it again.And while rolling around while fighting.were some times nearly in the spring,Each claimed the victory.And it was never known who won the fight.Though both drew plenty of blood.

It was said, General O.O.Howard, came into the Wallowa Valley from Grand Ronde in 1878, and camped on Rock Creek a few days. after getting a report, that a large band of Indians were camped at Howard Meadows.(See Howard Meadows.though not named for General Howard.)which the scouts did not find.And if they did, they did not molest them.As that was Old Stotekiki's main camp ground And he was always friendly with the Whites.After a few days, Howard went back to Summerville.(See Cache Creek)

ROAD GULCH.

Empties into Horse Creek Named for the Old Cold Spring Wagon road.This gulch heads about one half mile West of North of Cold Springs Ranger Station.(See Trail Creek)

ROCK WALL SPRING and GULCH.Empties in Tope Creek, on East side.

Named in about 1914, by Lewis Carpenter Forest Ranger and William Daley. Who cleaned out this spring and Carpenter packed Cement from Wallowa to cement the cracks in a little Basin below, where the spring ran out of a Bluff at the head of the Gulch.

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ROBERTS BUTTE.

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Situated in the Chesnimnus district. Named for Miss Nellie (Stillwell) Roberts who later married J.P. Averill (See Cougar and Camp Creek.) She ranged her cattle there, in about 1885. The following local columns of the Wallowa Chieftain of July 30th, 1885.

If we are in the inland we have circuses all the same. On Monday, there was one in front of our Office. with a free street parade thrown in. Mrs. Nellie Roberts tied a rocking chair on the back of a horse to pack it home. The horse soon discovered that the chair was tied too tight for a rocking gait, and soon proceeded to rock with his body, by standing first on his head and then on his haunches. He was not trained as well as might have been but he rocked that chair to pieces in less than three minutes.

In talking to Mrs. Roberts later, she said she was so darn mad, she could have killed that horse. As she had wanted a Rocking Chair so long. As she was getting mighty tired of sitting on blocks of wood or an old box by her fireplace, during the long winter evenings and had milked 25 cows all summer skimmed the milk, churned the cream and hauled the butter to LaGrande and Baker City and sold it for 20¢ per pound and had just enough money left, after buying her winter supplies to buy that Rocking Chair.

ROBINSON GULCH and RIDGE (Should be ROBERTSON)

Empties into Snake River. Named for George Robertson. Nic-named Robinson Crosue. by Harry N. Vaughan and Charles B. Horner. while driving their cattle to Winter Range. in late '90s, They were driving their cattle to the Dug Creek Range and when they got to the Gulch, Robinson said it was Dug Creek. And they left the cattle there. And later learning the mistake, they had to round them all up again and drive over to Dug Creek. range George Robinson and his brother B.Y. Robertson later sold their cattle, and range rights

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to J.S.Horner and his two sons Guy and Charley.Robertson Ridge  
named for the same man,lies between Saw Mill Creek and Durham  
George  
Creek.Where<sup>A</sup>Robinson later located and ranged his stock.

The Chinamen were killed just above mouth of Robertson Gulch  
on Snake River.(See Snake River)

ROLAND CREEK,BAR and RANGER STATION.(Name should be ROWLAND.)

Empties into Snake River.Bar is at mouth of creek.Named for  
William Rowland a prospector.Who built the first cabin there.Row-  
land had a Nez Perce Woman for a wife,and lived in a Dug Out.on  
the Bar,a short distance from the mouth of the creek.in early  
'80s.Many Indians camped by him on the big Bar,when on their ann-  
ual hunting trips into the Wallowa Country.

CANOE LANDING,mentioned in histories of the Indian War of 1877  
was at this crossing.On Idaho side,opposite mouth of Rowland  
Creek.and Bar,Are Indians markings on a large Mahogany tree or  
bush(See Cache Creek)Rowland had a brother Clark Rowland who  
Homesteaded 160 acres on Upper Prairie Creek.

ROGERS LAKE.

Situated about on half mile East of Aneroid Lake.at foot of  
Aneroid Point.Named for George M.Rogers Wallowa County Game Wa-  
rden,by Charles Seeber.(See Aneroid Lake)who made a dam at the  
lower end of the Swamp or Marsh Lake,to hold the water back,and  
stocked it with Eastern Brook Trout.

ROGERSBURG(ASOTIN COUNTY WASHINGTON)

Situated on Snake River at mouth of Grand Ronde River.Named  
for G.A.Rogers.Who Homesteaded ther and laid out a Townsite.  
There were three Rogers Bro's Jim Scott and Al.G.A.Rogers sold  
Charles Brown some Lots and he put in a Store.and kept the P.O.  
(SeeMountain Sheep Rapids)In 1934,the P.O.was discontinued in th  
interest of economy.But reestablished in 1935.(See Bly)And was

discontinued , Tues. Feb. 28th, 1939. and changed to a Star Route. Chas Ward, the mail carrier, continued on and distributed the mail from Asotin to all the settlers along the Grand Ronde River. Joseph Creek and Rogersburg. The Rogers Bro's were from Anaton Washington John Wesley Cole, (See Cottonwood Creek) said when he first saw the present site of Rogersburg in 1892, there was a log cabin there partly rotten down. And there was some bearing Apple trees there, that looked to be about 10 years old. Superior Judge E.V. Kuykendall, in his write up of Asotin Co. in the Oct. 14th, 1938 issue, of Asotin Co. Sentinel. says that Captain Bonneville passed over the present site of Rogersburg in 1834. and that the Plats of the town of Rogersburg were filed with the Auditor of Asotin Co. in 1904. by G.A. Rogers of Asotin Co. He also gives an interesting Indian Legend of the vicinity of the site.

When the old road up Snake River was extended to Rogersburg, in 1938, A gala celebration was held in honor of it. And the July 1938 Asotin Co. term of County Court, made a deal with J. Roy McCoy, to put a ferry across the Grand Ronde River to Rogersburg, which was completed the following month and made the first trip Sunday Aug. 28th, 1938. In the fore part of Sep. 1938, the Asotin Co. Court, approved the rates to be charged on the Ferry. Sheep per head, 1¢,

Cattle and horses 5¢. Cars, Pickups Trucks not to exceed 5000# 50¢ one way, 75¢ round trip. on same day, Pedestrains 25¢, 10¢ for each additional person, Horses and riders, 30¢. The Ferry cost Asotin Co. \$450.00 And by Dec. first, 1938, they had collected \$163.40. May 14th 1938 a Celebration was held there, with dancing at night and was attended by 600 persons The first year from Aug. 25th, 1938 to Aug. 25th, 1939, there were 2000 cars crossed on this Ferry. In Jan. 1947, the Asotin Co. acquired a second hand Steel Bridge for \$6.300 and installed it just above the Ferry at a cost of \$12.000 The Ferry was operated at a cost of \$100, per month.

This Bridge was taken out the winter of 1948-9 by an ice jam.

RONDOWA. Formerly RIVER JUNCTION

Situated at junction of Grand Ronde and Wallowa Rivers. on East side. Named by John Anthony who combined the two words RONDE from Grand Ronde and OWA, from Wallowa, RONDOWA. Anthony bought the place from Henry Freese. There were three Freese Bro's had Homesteads in that district. Anthony moved on it Mar. 9th, 1909 and built a 14 room building in which he ran a Hotel, Store and Post Office. and got all the R.R. Custom. there There were 75 settlers got their mail at this Office. at that time. Mrs. Anthony being appointed the first Post Mistress.

John Anthony full name John Anthony Kohlelbrhner. He dropped the last name (See Union County Records for John Anthony) He was a German Swiss from Apinzelle, Switzerland. And came to America in 1884. And was a successful business man in LaGrande. Oregon. for several years. He married his second wife at Rondowa, Aug. 21st, 1910 Her Maiden name was Stella Robbins. Her first husbands name P.R. Taylor. Anthony was a member of the Elks Lodge. And the Elks band and Lodge of LaGrande, Oregon, Came to Rondowa in special R.R. Coach to seranade them. and a banquet followed there. In a few years the P.O. was discontinued. He also ranged some cattle on the open range at this place.

When the Elks Lodge at LaGrande, contemplated building a Lodge at head of Wallowa Lake, they appointed Ed Leffel of Joseph, with others to solicit funds for the building and purchase a site. This was not a regular Lodge. And was under control of the <sup>LaGrande</sup> Grand Lodge. And was named the Wallowa County Branch line Club. The first Trustees were L.E. Jorden. R.J. Campbel and <sup>and</sup> D.B. Reavis, was elected Secretary. The Subscription Paper was started the summer of 1921 and the building erected that year. which was a sawed log building. with Basement Kitchen, Banquet room and Dance Hall. One and one half stories high

John Anthony signed the Subscription paper for \$50.00 and remarked that Wallowa County was the Switzerlan of America..And Leffel said. to him.John,that is an<sup>i</sup>dea worthy of note.This was the first mention of Wallowa County as the Switzerland of America.

Anthony had a lovely voice for singing.And often sang at the Elks Banquets.Both in German and Swiss.He also had a clear voice for Yoodeling which he did at Banquets .Having learned to Yoodle in Switzerland. There is whole petrified tree down just above Rondowa.

RHEUMATIZ GULC H.

Empties into Horse Creek.Named for William Hays in Oct.about 1901.who ranged his sheep there.And his herder,Luther Newton Stumbaugh took down with Rheumatism and suffered six days before the Camp Tender came.And William and Alf Hays happened to come to camp and got their gentle old baldfaced horse and packed him out to the road where they got a rig and took him to town to a Doctor.

RICH CREEK.

Empties into G rouse Creek.Named for Thomas F.Rich Sr.(See Imnaha Prairie Creek ,etc.)which had the first store on Prairie Creek,whih he sold and moved to this place at the Park.on Upper Imnaha .His religious belief was when he died,at the Resurection day he would come back and occupy this place forever.

ROY CANYON.

Empties intoLightening Creek.Named for Roy Snell.A brother of Leonard P.Snell.(See Snell Creek for his father)

REDMONT CREEK.Formerly GRANITE CREEK.Empties into Little Sheep Creek.Named for an old Prospector by name of Redmont.

RALF SPRINGS.

Named for Ralph Barton by Grady Miller,Forest Ranger.(See Barton heights.Battle Creek,etc.

~~ROYAL PURPLE CREEK.~~

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ROYAL PURPLE CREEK.

Empties into East fork Wallowa River, above head of Wallowa Lake and Power Plant. Named for the Royal Purple mine located at head of the creek at the Dam of the Pacific Power and Light Co.

ROCK CREEK. Formerly SHOT GUN CREEK

Empties into Wenaha River, Across river from Beaver. Named so for an old double barrel Shot Gun being found there. Later named Rock C reek by Forestry Dept. All hunters and Stockmen still call it Shot Gun C reek. This SHot Gun had the barrel blown off, by some hunter .and he threw it away. Jim Fordice said he had seen it layin beside many times.

RED ROCK CREEK.

Empties into Big Sheep Creek. Named for the red rock there on West side. About 100 feet from Big Sheep Creek, in a chalk bank, where Art Wilson found an Indian Grave and dug into it and found the remains were buried sitting up facing the East.

ROUND BUTTE.

Named for its shape. From the top, one can see all over the valley Lost Prairie, etc. (See Shoo Fly Creek)

RED HILL.

Named for the red color of the soil. The first Fire Station in the County, was built on this hill. But before they built this, Stati in about 1914, the Forester climbed a tree about three feet through , cutting off the limbs about <sup>three</sup> ~~two~~ feet from the body, to climb up on same as rounds of a ladder and used for a Look Out Station

READER CANYON. Empties into Dean Canyon

Named for Doctor Tames Reader, who Homesteaded there.. He was a German and quite deaf. He attended an entertainment at Lostine Christmas eve 1884, at which he sang the Hymn "BULAH LAND" in German He came from Illinois bringing some Jersey cows with him, which it

is said, was the first full blooded Jerseys brought into Wallowa Val  
Valley. Reader built the first S aw Mill in vicinity of Lostine a  
Water Power Mill.

#### REEVES BRANCH.

Empties into Wallowa River Named for Lenoar Reeves (See Imnaha) He  
was the father of Mrs. A. B. Findley. He built his cabin at the spr  
at the head of the short Canyon or Gulch Squatting there in the  
late '70s.

Reeves was in the Rouge River War. And his name is mentioned in  
the book entitled, "Early Indians wars of Oregon" by Francis ful-  
ler Victor. In marginal notes in this book page 353 and 667, His  
name is misspelled. And page 349, his name appears L. Reeves. Marginā  
Note. His son George Reeves, is mentioned on page 391 as having  
his horse shot from under him. while carrying a Dispatch to Fort  
Vannoy. And he walked, dodging through the brush, till he reached h  
the Fort. He is also mentioned on page 609. The Bill Reeves of Hil  
sboro, mentioned on page 533, was a Nephew of L. Reeves. The Pack  
train mentioned on page 392, was captured about one half mile  
from L. Reeves cabin. His family could hear every shot and hear  
the Indians yell when a White man fell. It was in the morning  
Captain O'Neil, tried to get to the Reeves Cabin. But was driven  
back by the Indians. That night his family stayed up and molded  
Bullets from their Tea Canisters and other things they could  
melt. But the Indians went the other way. and did not molest them.  
L. Reeves died on Imnaha at the home of his daughter Mrs. A. B. Fin-  
dley. and was the second person buried in the Imnaha Cemetary.

Mrs. Jane (Reeves) Findley was one who helped mould the bullets  
mentioned above.

Some who settled on this Branch in late '70s, were John Lent,  
(See Lent Canyon) Wm. R. Minor, (See Minor Gulch, etc.) And J. S. Sher-  
wood. (See Lostine) George Reeves was a son of L. Reeves.

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RHODES CREEK. Should be ROADS, Doc was Nic-name.  
 Empties into Lightening Creek. Named for David (Doc) Roads. who Ho-  
 mesteaded at the mouth of this creek in 1892. That George S. Craig  
 and John Dishman had built a cabin on in early '80s. and wintered  
 there with their stock. which was the first cabin built on the Cree  
 Roads was related to Abe Tharp (See Lightening Creek) Roads was a  
 very, slim and skinney man. Ans Tharp, was one of the finest specimen  
 of man Physically, in the whole country. Tharp was an Unkle of Roads  
 Roads had two children born there, Alice Cora in 1892, and Lawrence  
 in 1895. They had no Doctor at these births. And were born in the  
 cabin that Craig and Dishman built. Roads Wifes name was Alice San-  
 ders. Roads Mother in law <sup>maiden</sup> stepped ~~skipped~~ outside in the snow as a blanket  
 was used for a door and slipped and fell. Hurting her some and  
 came back in and was warming and fainted and fell in the Fire-  
 place. and burned her face and shoulders bad. This was Thanksgiving  
 day, 1896. Her brother, Hanson Sanders, was sent after a Doctor, who  
 came and she was taken to town hordeback some 70 odd miles. and  
 she gradually recovered . This is a very isolated place.

RINEHART STA TION (Union COUNTY.)

Named for Henry Rinehart .Pioneer of Union Co. (See Summerville)  
 on whose land this station was built. when the R.R. was extended  
 from IaGrande to Elgin. Rinehart was from Willamette Valley to Gra  
 Ronde Valley in early '60s. And would jokingly say he had lived in  
 Willamette Valley so long that he was Webfooted. Saying if any  
 one doubted it, he could prove it. Then he would pull his boots off  
 and show them. which was a fact. As he was born with most of his  
 toes grown together. At one time he took a shipment of stock to  
 Chicago, And while there, a bunch of men were talking and asked  
 him if it was true if one lived in Willamette Valley ~~awhile~~, if  
 they became Webfooted. and he said yes. And one of the men said, he

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would bet a bottle of Whiskey it wasnt a fact. Rinehart said he never drank, but would bet with him and could prove it. Then he pulled off his boots and proved it. Rinehart ran a Butcher Shop in LaGrande in 1866 which was built of rails and covered with brush till he could erect a better shop. This shop was built by a Pine tree .And he would hoist a quarter of beef by a long rope to the top of the tree, to keep the flies from it. And when a customer wanted some meat, he would let it down and cut off what they wanted

About one half mile below this Station, where the Old Wagon Road crossed the Grand Ronde River, was where General O.O. Howard crossed with his Wagons in 1878. And was also, where the main old Indian trail crossed. leading to Wallowa Valley. The bank was very steep there at the time and when he got into the river, with his wagons they got stuck. And the Soldiers fastened long ropes to the end of the wagon tongues and helped the mules pull the wagons out

When Rinehart dug his well, just across the R.R. from the Station and when down about 10 feet, he found the tooth of a Mastoden about six inches long and a Spear head. Besides some decayed brush and leaves. These were all in a chalky soil.

In the shipment of stock, mentioned above, Rinehart had 507 head.  
RIM CREEK.

Empties into Joseph Creek. Named for Harold Wilder. (See Joseph and Cliff Creeks) who trailed his sheep through a gap in the Rim Rock or cliff on this creek.

This creek should not be confused with Cliff Creek. As it empties into Joseph Creek in the same section but above Rim Creek.

ROWLEY GULCH.

Empties into Cow Creek. Named for John Rowley who had a Homestead at the mouth of the Gulch in late '90s. Later he sold the place, to James Blakely. Rowley married Little Stublefield Daughte

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of W.K.Stubblefield (See Hore C reek)The sheep trail,from Snake River,came overthe ridge near the head of this Gulch,then down it being laid out by the Forestry Dept.for a sheep drive.who built a bridge across Cow Creek at the mouthof the Gulch.It was called "Rowleys Drive" The reason this drive was laid out,was,because sheep coming over from Snake River,to Imnaha and on up to the Chemimnus range.were allowed to scatter on the cattlemens range.This route was very rough for sheep men to bring their pack and saddle horses over.So they took them up the ridge and down Schluer Gulch (See Schluer Gulch on the trail Guy and Charles Horner made in early '90s.(See Schluer Creek)

RUCKER CANYON.

Empties into Lostine River.Named for Thomas Rucker who squatted there.He later owned several hundred acres of land on Parsnip Creek.Where he died.His heirs farmed this land continuously till about 1934.

RUBY PEAK Formerly OLD BLAZE and ROBERTS PEAK.

Situated on headwaters of Silver and Scotch C reeks.Named first OLD BLAZ E for the reason that when Mark Homan,(See Alder)first ca came to Wallowa Valley,September 4th,1878,he noticed there had been a large Snow Slide many years before on the North side of the Peak which had swept all the timber off in its wake.which was visable for miles.And he called it OLD BLAZE.Which name it went by for several years.Later it was called Roberts Peak,for Doctor Roberts(See Alder)who climbed to the top and left a bottle or Jar in which he deposited a piece of paper with his name and date in the early '80s.W.P.Samms and his daughter Cora ,climbed to the top of the peak later,and found the bottle with the paper in it,and they registered their name and date and placed the bottle back in place.

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son of D.C. Davis

~~In the early '80s, William Davis, son of Alder Arthur Samms, Joe, Dee and Jimmie Reavis. All of Alder slope. Hiked to the top of this peak, and when coming back, Davis was in the lead. And the other boys started a large stone down the Mountain. And seeing it was going to hit Davis, yelled to him and he laid flat down on a snow drift and it struck him square in the back crushing him in the drift. And apparently did not hurt him at all, but in later years he was troubled with his back from the lick. At the foot of this peak, at the gap on the West side, Old Yellow Hawk, (Indian) said many years before, the White man came, when the Indians wanted game they would station their best shots in the gap or later called Murray Saddle, and send other Indians out on Silver Creek, and vich to scare the deer and elk. And they would come through this gap and they would kill what they wanted for meat. They used Bows and Arrows at that time. For in later years, there were many perfect flint arrow and flint Spear heads found in the gap.~~

One has a beautiful view of the sorroundings country from the top of this peak. James Lambert, (See Lostine) and Neil Canyon) who was herding sheep on the South side of the peak, climbed to the top and registered his name and date. He said some one had broken the bottle or the Lightening had struck it and the original paper was gone.

RUMBLE CANYON.

empties into Little Sheep Creek. Named for J.A Rumble. Who Home-  
steaded there. in 1880. (See Winslow and Joseph)

Rumble answere President Lincoln call for Volunteers and joined the 4th, Iowa Cavelry Co. under general E.F. Winslow in the campaign against Vicksburg. And was honorably discharged in 1864.

The Pathfinder of July, 16th, 1927, says. In 1863, after the capture of Vicksburg. Shermans troops moved against J.E. Johnson. Whom they

followed across Pearl River, at Jackson, Miss. the army was crossing the river on a Pontoon Bridge and Sherman sat on his horse near the waters edge, in deep meditation. The Infantry crossed first. then came the Cavalry headed by General E.F. Winslow. of the 4th, Iowa Cavalry. John Koolback, of Harlan, Iowa was Winslows aide-camp and rode with him. And as they passed, Sherman broke his silence with the remark "War is Hell boys." Koolbeck stated afterwards that the words were loud enough to be heard by him distinctly. Sherman could never remember making the remark.

John Allen Rumble was born Mar. 14th, 1842. in Washington Co. Iowa. Died Tues morning Nov. 17th, 1925. His request was to be buried by the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was member at Joseph Oregon. On condition that F.D. McCully did not attend the ceremonies or Funeral. Otherwise the Masons were not to conduct the funeral. Rumble and McCully had, had some trouble over some business between Rumble and his son Ed Rumble and had never been friends after.

Rumble moved from his Homestead in about 1890 to Joseph, where he operated the Farnworth Hotel awhile and sold Real Estate. He was appointed U.S. Land Commissioner and took Land filings for several. Later, he was appointed Post Master at Joseph. When Wallowa County was cut off from Union County, he was commissioned to adjust Boundaries. He was a member of the first County Court of Wallowa County, which held its open session, April 16th, 1887. His associates were, Peter O'Sullivan, County Judge. J.A. Masterson and J.A. Rumble County Commissioners. This Court was appointed by the Gov. of the State. and served till the following year, when an election was held (See Enterprise) The Photographs of Peter O'Sullivan, J.A. Rumble and J.A. Masterson, was framed and hangs in the Court room in Enterprise.

Eva Rumble only daughter of J.A. Rumble, after getting her Certi-

ificate, to teach school in late '80s, was given a school on the Divide, between Little and Big Sheep Creeks. riding to and from her parents home horseback. All women at that time, rode sidewise with long Riding Skirts. It being very disagreeable weather, she made herself a riding skirt of heavy brown denim and one evening as she was nearing home, her horse got scared at something and shyed, and her saddle turned with her and the skirt caught on the horns and the horse ran and dragged her and kicked her in the side several times, from which she never wholly recovered. And was the ultimate cause of her death. After she was able to get around some she worked in the R.O. for her father in Joseph. She was a very pleasant woman and liked by all who knew her.

RUSH CREEK

Empties into Snake River. Named for a few bunches of Bull Rushes that grew there. Frank Winnefred, Forest Ranger, wintered there with his family and ranged his stock, He and his wife were both teachers. He made a frame around two Kerosene boxes and padded them well to hang on his Pack saddle on his gentle pack horse and put his two children, Robert and Betsy, in them, and lashed down tight when he and his wife were riding after their stock. And could turn the pack horse loose and he would follow them any place.

About one half way between this creek and Temperance Creek, and about three hundred yards from Snake River, just above the old trail, on the hillside, is a cave about six feet high and 20 feet deep, The ceiling which is painted with different colors of animals and characters. Hi Graves, Robert and Richard Warnock and James Shields, made their beds in this cave, one night, and noticed the different Characters, but could not figure them out. The way they happened to make their bed in this cave, was Alex. Warnock had made a trail below the old, trail, that went over the ridge,

and Graves having bought a horse of Dick Warnock and with the others were riding over the new trail and he slid this horse off the trail which killed it. And while they were delayed there, it began to rain hard. And they concluded to camp for the night. and took their beds up to this cave, where they made a fire, and the light from the fire, on the ceiling, caused them to discover the markings. which were quite plain.

During the winter of 1889, the cattlemen lost heavily on this creek. Poney Bar is near the mouth of this creek and where the first Airplane landed by Zimmerly Bro's. (See Trmperance Creek)  
RED FIR SPRING.

Named for the Red Fir timber there. where there was a stopping place for travelers. George Frazier had a feed barn there, where he changed teams while carrying mail from Lostine to Flora.

Later O.P. Barnes, lived at Red Fir and built a large Hotel and kept travel till it burned down about 1905.

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SAND CREEK, Formerly, LITTLE BLACK BEAR CREEK and STURGEON BAR.

Empties into Snake River. Named for Dick Warnock who in about 1889, killed three black bear there. The Bar at the mouth of this creek, is called Sturgeon Bar, by Alex and William Warnock and Jonathan Armintrout. The (latter, was Warnocks step father) for a big Sturgeon William Warnock shot from a high cliff while it was playing around in the Eddy in Snake River. at the Bar. It was 10 feet long and weighed about 500 pounds.

This creek was known as Bear or little Bear Creek from the early '80s. Till the Forestry Dept. changed the name to Sand Creek. For the reason, there were many other Bear creeks in the County.

#### SALT CREEK.

Empties into Snake River. Named for W.H. Winters. (See Mormon Prong, Snake River and Prairie Creek.) who kept his salt in a Cabin he built at the forks of the creek in '90s to salt his stock.

James Wisner and wife Stella (Davis) Wisner, settled there later and ranged his stock in late '90s. He used two Kerosene Boxes, well padded (See Rush Creek and Bartlett) which he lashed to a pack saddle on a gentle horse to carry his two oldest children Celia and Sallie in. He could turn the horse loose and it would follow anywhere. He had his wife went looking after their stock.

There are large Chalk Cliffs along this creek and the stock and Deer have made large holes in them, where they have licked for the Alkali and salt in them..

In 1930, Wisner accidentally shot himself in one foot while on Snake River and infection set in .and the foot had to be amputated .He ranged his stock on this creek till about 1928 when he sold them to Walter S. Brockman who lost his life later on the Snake River trails and bought sheep in partnership with his son Wesley, which they kept on the summer range , near Grangeville,

Idaho. And James Wisner came to the sheep camp to rest up a few days , and went to bed feeling well. And Wed. morning, Aug. 20th, died suddenly of heat failure. His body was packed 40 miles over the trails on a pack horse to the nearest road and from there by Auto to Whitebird where funeral services were held the Sat. following Wisner came to the Imnaha in the early '90s from the Walla Walla country. (China Bar is at the mouth of this creek. (See China Bar.)

SAGE CREEK and SPRINGS S

Empties into Big Canyon This creek is the main spring of Big Canyon Named for the large wild Sage of the bitter variety, which grows there. (See Trail Creek, Stud and Battle Creeks) On some of the Forestry Maps, this creek is called Big Sage Creek.

SALSBURY CREEK.

Empties into Summit Creek. Named for William Henry Salsbury. who made the first trail on this creek in about 1894. To get over on Steamboat Creek with his wife and two little girls, Priscilla and Goldia to Placer mine.

He had been a Great Lakes Sailor and also first class Carpenter (See Steamboat creek) He was born in New York and his wife, Durnaie Frost, (Dufer) Salsbury, was born in Louisiana . He deserted his wife and she located him in California, and got a Divorce. which was granted May 12th, 1913. She took in washing and had a hard time raising and educating her girls. Salsbury Creek heads at P.O. Saddle SAW MILL & ULCH.

Empties into Pittsburg Creek. Named for Ben Johnson and Mike Thomason, who dug a Pit and put up a frame and whipsawed lumber for a boat and floor for their cabin. This was the same saw they used at mouth of Stud Creek. (See Stud Creek)

or SALMON CREEK and WET SALMON

Empties into Fete Creek. Named for the numerous Salmon that came

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up this creek in the spring. This canyon doesn't run much water only during the spring freshet. The Salmon came up all these streams to spawn. And was gone before the water mostly dried up. The canyon between this and Pine Creek, was called Dry Salmon. As there was no water in it the year around, except about one half mile above the mouth. Which was fed by some springs. Among the first Squatters on this creek, was William George <sup>in 1884. later</sup> ~~and~~ James Lord. Lord was later Road Supervisor of this district, in about 1895. Later he ranged his cattle on the Flat which lies on the headwaters of the forks of Deep Creek which was called Lord Flat for several years. and later called Buckaroo Flat. The latter name was given it for the reason that stockmen while gathering their stock to take to the winter range usually camped there, where they had a cabin and Round Up Corrals. And each year, would put on a miniature Pendleton Round Up. By having Broncho riding Bulldogging Steers, etc. William George came from Texas to Boise City, Idaho. And in a few years, moved to Wallowa Valley and squatted on this creek. And when J.S. Horner came to Wallowa Valley, in Aug. 1884, he drove out the Buttes, where B.W. Brumback had just located on the West side of the middle Butte (See Findley Buttes) and left one wagon in care of Mr. Brumback and drove over to Mr. Georges place or had squatted on this creek, having been neighbors in Boise City. George was was camped in a tent, on the creek near where the James Blakely place was later. And visited a few days. And early in Sep. 1884, it snowed about six inches and in a few weeks, Mr. George moved his family to Alder Slope, where his children could attend school, taught by Gill S. Reavis. (See Alder) Horner and Georges came direct from Boise City, Idaho to Wallowa Valley. Horner went back to the Buttes and went to Imnaha and Camp Creek to look it over (See Camp Creek and Imnaha) And Homesteaded on Camp Creek.

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Lord died and was burried in the Pine Creek Cemetary. (See Pine C reek) And Miss Ray Ratcliffe, who was teaching school in that district, at the time, sang at the funeral. (See Enterprise)

The short draw running into this draw, on the East side, was called Dead Man canyon. for a German by name of \_\_\_\_\_ who froze to d death there in January 1887. Where he had taken a Homestead. He was a shoemaker and went over to Dan Warnocks to repair boots and shoes for the family. After which he started home in the night. And later, his horse came back. And a searching party, consisting of Dan Warnock Scott Clark and others, found him in theis canyon frozen to death. He and his brother had been over to the Walla Walla country durg the summer working in the harvest, and had all their supplies laid in for a year. with the intentions of working on their Homesteads the following spring. He was a Catholic. And when buried in the Pine Creek Cemetary, A neat fence was put up around the grave and a Catholic cross was placed on the grave.

SALT CREEK and SALT CABIN. MIDDLE FORK.

Empties into Big Sheep Creek. Named for sheep men building a Cabin near the head, to store salt in The creek was named for the Community Cabin which was a short distance North from the prong of the creek. on the road. This cabin was built by different sheep men to store salt and provisions for different camps

SADDL E C REEK

Empties into Snake River. Named for its heading at the Freezeout saddle. or divide. where the main trail up Freezeout <sup>Creek</sup> ~~trail~~ from Innaha from Innaha River, crosses over to Snake River. There is a shallow cave about one fourth mile up this creek, from the mouth, with Hieroglyphics or Indian markings on its ceiling in plain red Paint

The ceiling is smoked some from torch lights .Some of the paintig are simi. ar to trees, Indian heads, Fans, etc. a few hundred feet

Below the cave, on a cliff, is a name scratched with date. This cave is on Pete Wilson's place. And just across Snake River, opposite the mouth of Saddle Creek, and just below the mouth of Three Creek is another cave with these markings on the ceiling. Arthur Rose of Enterprise, made a drawing of some of these markings. On the headwaters of the creek, is supposed to have a very large Indian or worship ground. In early days, as there were many arrow and spear heads found there. Near there, under a high cliff, which is very inaccessible, is supposed to have been where some robbers from Florence mines were killed by Indians. And the old tradition goes, that the gold was dumped over a high cliff. There is a grove of Yew Trees near the mouth of this creek.

#### SADDLE CREEK .

Empties into Horse Creek on East side. Named by W.K. Stubblefield and sons in late '80s. for a saddle at the highest part of the ridge between Horse and Lightning Creeks. There they built corrals near the spring there,

A Grizzly Bear and Cougars killed some of their stock. And they set a Bear trap and caught a Cougar, but it got away, with their trap. (See Horse Creek)

#### SCHLEUR CREEK.

Empties into Imnaha River. Named for E.T.) Theo) Schleur This name is spelled wrong on the Forestry Map. a large red headed German who took a Homestead there, which the creek ran through. The creek was only a small branch which he used to irrigate his orchard and garden. He owned several hundred head of cattle. And after selling his place, to Charles Meek, (See Prairie Creek and Muster Roll) He ranged his cattle on Snake River a few years, Then sold them out and moved to Joseph, Oregon, which was then a flourishing town and built the brick building known as the Schleur Building. And ran

a Saloon and Rooming House in it. Rooming part up stairs. He and his twin brother Gus. who was also red headed had ran a Saloon in Joseph in early '80s. They also ran a Saloon in San Francisco Cal. before coming to Wallowa Valley.

E.T. Schleur married Lillie Hawkins a distant relative of Mrs. A. B. Findley. (See Imnaha) whom he divorced. After which he married Bertha Bue (See Mud Creek for her father) C.K. Bue) whom he seperated from. When he died at Hot Lake Sanitarium in Union County, Oregon, It was found he had willed his property to B ertha his second wife He had no known children. In early middle life, he had an operation for Kidney trouble and had one Kidney taken out.

About one half mile below mouth of this creek, On East side of Imnaha River, at a grade, George W. Neil (See Neil Canyon found several Snails embedded in the solid rock while working on the grade

There is another Gulch named for Schleur Bro's which empties into Cow Creek. ((See Rowley Gulch)

SCOTCH CREEK.

Empties into Hurricane Creek. Named for two Scotchmen by name of Lowe. Lowe Bro's built a cabin on the creek and hunted and trapped in fall of 1872. Ada Wright daughter of James Wright (See Alder and Jim Creek) who later married Stanley Hayes, stayed with one of the Lowe Bro's wives while the men went to Grand Ronde Valley for supplies.

There were also two Keith Bro's and a man by the name pf *Two Anderson Simon & James* Anderson, also a Scotchman. And they all went by the name of the Scotchman. *Fr. died Jan. 2-1941 aged 88 yrs.*

William Masterson<sup>1</sup> said the first garden raised in Wallo Valley, was raised by these Scotchmen near the dreek. Which called Scotch Creek for them. And that these Scotchmen raised the first Potatoes in Wallowa Valley. Masterson said he with his brother Robert and his father, William A. Masterson, came to Wallowa Valley first, about Oct. 8th, 1872. And that it was the general talk among the few

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settlers in the valley, that these Scotchmen raised the first garden in the valley up near Scotch Creek.

John C. Boner, who came to Wallowa Valley in Sep. 1878, settled on this creek. He was a Civil War Veteran, in Co K, Indiana Infantry, under Captain James Hudson Coming to Wallowa Valley from Medicine River Kansas. He said Harding who located on the creek a few months before he came. Told him 5 soldiers were camped at the spring creek that ran through what was later the William Nwby place, North of where the house is now. about 150 yards in 1878. And that the bullet holes in the trees, were caused by the Soldiers practicing. And when they broke camp, they said they were going out to the Buttes and Chisnimnus country.

George S. Craig said he cut the first grain raised in the vicinity of Scotch Creek. with a Cradle for James Wright. At \$1.50 per day of 12 hours in fall of 1879. And others followed him up and bound it. by hand. He also said he threshed <sup>his,</sup> the first crop in fall of 1879, with a Flail which he raised about one mile South of Joseph Cutting it with a Cradle and binding it by hand. He said also he cut logs for 50¢ per thousand to make lumber at the Cochran Mill. on Hurricane Creek. (See Hurricane Creek) to get lumber for a floor in his cabin. Which he laid down loose, As he had no nails to fasten it down with. And that his daughter Maud, was born in this cabin. He said he gave Bud Fisher, \$15.00 for his relinquishment to the place the cabin being about half up, and he finished it.

Jim Davis, known as interpreter Jim, (See Alder and Davis Creek) Squatted on a place on the creek, When he first came to the valley and built a Cabin.

George Bænscom, raised the first Alfafa in Wallowa Valley. near the creek in 1880. He gathered a few handfuls of seed, when he left from near Ogden Utah and brought it in with him.

The very first settlers on Scotch Creek were William McCormack and Neil Keith..Thre were two Keith Bro's, which left later, but McCormack stayed and lived in Wallowa Valley continuously, where he died. When McCormack came to the valley, he settled on South side of Scotch Creek. Coming from Grand Ronde Valley to where he came in 1861..He established his camp on which was taken later by Simeon Anderson and his brother James. And later owned by Gilbert S. Reavis

McCormack and Keith cut considerable wild hay with a Sythe and stacked it in the summer of 1871. And made their first camp in the valley, at the head of Wallowa Canyon on what was later, the Jake Sturgill place. (See Sturgill Creek and Peak) and that night, one of their horses strayed away, and the next morning, they found it on Smith Mountain. It having started back to Grand Ronde Valley. And before they left this camp, a man rode in who resembled a Mulatto or half breed. Indian leading a pack horse loaded with two five gallons kegs of Whiskey. which he said he was bringing in to sell and trade to the Indians. His name was Turner. Who with others, were the same men who sold Whiskey to the Indians on Whiskey Creek. (See Whiskey Creek) <sup>the year 1871</sup> ~~the next year~~. McCormack and Keith were in looking over the valley on this trip and returned to Grand Ronde Valley and drove their stock in during the summer and wintered in a small cabin they had built and fed out the hay they had put up, and early in the spring, of 1872, they drove their stock through deep snow to Joseph Creek. where they held them on the early grass till grass started in the valley. W.W. White said when he first came into Wallo Valley in 1871, to look over the country, he and those with him, went on up the valley to see the Wallowa Lake. And the first White men they ran onto, was William McCormack and Neil Keith. And that the two men stayed there that winter. with their stock. And that he stayed overnight with them on his way to the lake and on his way

back. And in later years often said, that William McCormack was really the first permanent White settler in Wallowa Valley.. White went back to Grand Ronde Valley and wintered, and brought his stock in, in 1872 .

Mountain Sentinel of LaGrande, Oregon, July 6th, 1872. says. The editor M.P. Bull, and Billie Wilson, mounted their horses and June 23rd, 1872, (M.P. Bull, started the East Oregonian as a Democratic paper Oct. 16th, 1875. His parents were born in England) and going to the mouth of Minam, where they met A.C. Smiyh where he was camped calling him the man of the Mountains. And the next day Sunday, started for Wallowa. Arriving near the Lake, they visited Neil Keith who had a garden that had not been touched by frost. And McCormacks garden, about one half mile towards the river, was frosted some. (See Minam of July 6th, 1872) McCormack said Chief Young Joseph, who was camped at the Lake, with his tribe often stopped with him at the cabin and when he started back to his camp, he would give him a quarter of beef. In about 1878, William McConnell a friend of McCormacks, came in and they went out to Grand Ronde Valley, and purchased a small stock of Dry Goods. Groceries and Whiskey which they kept at their first cabin that McCormack and Keith built. This was the first stock of goods brought to Wallowa Valley. These goods were brought in about July 1878. McCormack sold his Squatters right to I.N. Bare, (See Bare Creek) and in Oct. 1878, they moved their stock to the Village of Alder. (See Alder) I.N. Bare came from Boulder, City, Colorado with his family and built a large cabin on the place, After which he announced he would give a dance. And invited all the neighborhood to come. And Mrs. Bare went to considerable <sup>trouble</sup> in getting up a supper. As she was an exceptionally good cook, and along in the evening, 10 or 12 men came, but didnt bring any lady partners, so they waited quite late, and no one else came

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and the men said we thought we would come awhile and go back home.as we went after our lady friends and none of them would come there to a dance.And Bare said well,we can have a Stag dance any way boys.So he tuned up his Fiddle and told them to get partners and get on the floor.Which they did.After they had danced awhile, he called to his wife to bring on the supper.Which was a Lap Suppe After they had eaten and smoked awhile,he took his seat,tuned up his Fiddle again,and called another dance.And they danced till daylight.James Kooch and Ben Pwnbey,said there wasnt much fun in them Stag dances.And after that,if their girls wouldnt go to certain dances,they wouldnt go either.So in a short time,Bare sold the place to John Shaffer for \$14.00.00.Shaffer had just come from Lincoln ,Polk Co Iowa.in 1884,coming as far as he could by train and bought an outfit and drove into the valley.And Bare moved to Imnaha and bought a place from Frank E.Vaughan(See Imnaha)

SENTINEL PEAK

Named by J.Fred McClain.Forest Ranger who climbed this Peak in 1900.thinking possibly he was the first White man to climb to the and while looking around for a smooth place on a cliff,to scratch his name,and date,He found several names scratched on the cliff with the date 1882.He said he didnt scratch his,name on it as there were too many ahead of him.

SHADOW CANYON Formerly B.<sup>m</sup>S.Creek.(Bad mess)

Empties into Grouse Creek.Named first for some cattle getting into the Round Up Crews camp and eating all their flour and salt up soiling every thing up.And when the riders came back in the evening,they were a very mad bunch of men.This is a very bad canyon to get lost in.(See Leggett Creek.

SHAKE IT FLAT.

Situated between the heads of sleepy and Medicine Creeks.

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Named so for Chesley N. Gaylord, who with James and C has. Rice and Leonard Snell. were on an outing and hunting trip on this Flat Gaylord was a young man , who had just come from Kansas City, Missouri. and the boys would sit around the camp fire and tell him, how awful dangerous it was on this Flat, on account of the wild animals killing people and eating them. And the next morning they were all saddled up to go on over to Snake River. And jumped on their horse and started on a run, Yelling and shooting their Revolvers off And Chesley being slow in saddling, his, horse, got excited and when he caught up with them, He said he didnt have time to do any thing he was so scared. As he thought the wild animals were coming. Since then, it has been called this indecent name.

SHEROD MEADOWS and SPRINGS.

Named for William Sherod who ranged his sheep there in 1887. and 1888.

Later Sherod went into the Mercantile business in the town of Wallowa.

James A. Masterson was the first to camp at these Meadows with sheep in summers of 1885 and 1886.

SHAMROCK CREEK and FL AT.

Empties into Courtney Creek. Named for a sign put on a large tree in 1881, by some Soldiers tthat camped there on the Flat. (See Hansons Ferry) There were about 220 of these Soldiers , and after crossing the Grand Ronde River, They came up Bear Creek which heads near Flora to the State line and climbed out onto Buford Ridge. (See Buford Ridge) and on through the present site of Flora following an old Indian Trail to this Flat. where they camped And later, travelers and settlers seeing this sign on the tree, which read, "Shamrock or Camp Grouse" always called it Shamrock. These were not, General Howards Soldiers as some contend.

As it was too steep to use their Mules to much advantage the Soldiers pulled the wagons up a short ridge about one fourth mile North of the State line onto Buford Ridge. with ropes. and the settlers always called the ridge "Soldiers Ridge" And found many Cartridges shell along this route. where the Soldiers had practiced shooting. at marks. Their wagon tracks were very plain for many years after. The trail they call Soldiers Ridge now, is not the original Soldiers Ridge but called so for being so close to the main Sol-ridge diers. After the Soldiers got to the top of this short ridge, they set up a Barrel and wrote Paralyzed Canyon on it

Clarence Austin, who settled on Shamrock Creek in '80s, said he understood the Flat was named by a man who located there, in early '80s and thinking it was deep soil, started to plow it up to plant Timothy. But when he began plowing, he found the soil was shallow and underlaid with rock. And when he was asked why he didn't finish plowing, he said it was a Sham Rock. But the first naming, I find is correct.

There is a beautiful fall on this creek about 30 feet high. And one can stand behind it at the foot, in early days It ran over in one stream. Till later, a large boulder rolled in at the top and split the stream.

SHEEP RIDGE.

Situated between Silver Creek and Alder Slope. on down between Lostine and Wallowa River from Ruby Peak to the forks of the rivers. The Mountain sheep ranged down this ridge to about the present site of Lostine. Named for the numerous Mountain Sheep (Big Horns) that came down on this ridge. from the high mountains during the winter months Till the late '70s.

James M Calister who came to Walloea Valley in early '70s, said there was always Mountain Sheep on this ridge when he first came

to the valley,

J.W.Cullen Homesteaded the present W.W.Wade place in early '80s  
 a great  
 said he had always noticed many carcasses of Mountain Sheep some  
 with very large horns lying at the foot of the high cliff just ab-  
 ove his cabin.(The present Highway goes around the foot of this  
 cliff)And he asked Jonas Hays a Nez Perce Indian,who always camped  
 between his cabin and the cliff in the little bottom,Why it was?  
 there were so many Mountain Sheep carcasses under the cliff?.And  
 Hays said many years before White man came,when the snow got very  
 deep.The Mountain Sheep would work lower down on the ridge and  
 the Wolves would get after them and the sheep would work toward the  
 cliff.The Rams staying in the rear.fighting off the wolves till the  
 Females could get under the cliff.And the Rams being crowded so  
 closely by that time,The wolves would crowd them over the cliff  
 or make them jump,As they with such heavy horns would break their  
 necks(See Little and Big Sheep Creeks)

Cullen said Hays told him,this camp had been his and his ances-  
 tors camp for generations.And that he was one of H.H.Spaldings  
 first Converts.at Lapwai,and had a translation of Matthew in the  
 Nez Perce language given him by Spalding.Hays was a Presbyterian  
 Minister,A full blood Nez Perce Indian,but talked very plain English  
 He always had morning services at his camp Asked the blessing  
 before each meal and preached at his camp each Sunday.And Cullen  
 being a Minister,)See Joseph)held services each Sunday at Lostine.  
 and always invited Hays to them.Where he said Hays often preached.  
 and lead in Prayer.After which he would invite all to his camp  
 for services,Telling them they were all welcome if they behaved  
 themselves.For at different times several of the rowdy boys had  
 been at Hays camp to services and disturbed the meetings .Cullen  
 said Hays was a very Conscientious old Indian.

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Cullen said Maxwell a White man who as near as he could learn, was with John C. Fremont, married Hays sister who was a full blood Nez Perce, Squaw. and they had one child a son. Which they named Jacob Starr Maxwell. Who when grown, attended the Indian school in the East and was well educated and very bright. Having studied Law while in the school. This young man came into Wallowa Valley each seaso and worked for Cullen through harvest. right wher his ancestors had their home for generations. And he and Cullen were talking one day, And Cullen asked him what he intended to do in the future. as he was too well educated to take up the life of a common laborer. And he said he was undecided just what to do but some times he thought he would go back to the blanket Indian. Meaning to live as his ancestors had lived.. And Cullen said, now dn dont do it.. Go over to Lapwai, marry and settle down and take up the practice of Law.. And later he went over to Lapwai married a half breed S quaw and did settle down and take up the practice of Law. And Cullen said he did not hear of him for several years. till his, Cullens, Son Ed. was over in that section of the Country. And while in one of the towns he noticed a sign on one of the buildings which read. JACOB STARR MAXWELL ATTORNEY AT LAW. and called on him. And in their conversation, Maxwell told Ed. he had taken his fathers advice and now had a good practice and was well off. Financially. And if it hadnt been for his fathers advice, he would have been a Blanket Indian today.

Oregonian of Sat. Nov. 24th, 1883, says. Edwin C. Hall the first printer on the Pacific Coast, who printed Hymns at Lapwai in 1839, in the Chinook language lately died at Falmoth, Maine, aged 74 years.

From the Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society, Vol. 223, 1932, and the special assistance of Mr. George H. Himes of the above Society, I got the following of the above Printing Press of which

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which the translation of Matthew was printed. One of which Jonas Hays has. Mr. Edgar Oscar Hall a Printer, sailed from Boston, Dec. 5th, 1834 in the ship Hellespoint. Arriving at Honolulu June 6th, 1835 and with 50 reams of paper, a small assortment of Type, Ink, Binding Apparatus and a Card Press, Hall and his wife left Honolulu, Mar. 2nd 1839. Arriving at Vancouver on the Columbia River, about April 10th, 1839. Their passage and freight of goods cost \$250.00. This with family supplies, amounted to about, \$500.00. Which was all made up by donations. by members of the First Native Church, at Honolulu among the donaters, were several of the Native Nobility of Honolulu. They left Vancouver, April 13th, 1839 and arrived at Fort Walla Walla April 29th, 1839. Leaving Fort Walla Walla, May 6th, . And arrived at Lapwai, May 13th, from Walla Walla. Mrs. Hall was taken by Canoe, pulled by three men as she was not well. Having accompanied Mr. Hall on this trip for her health. Mr. Hall and others went horseback.

On May 16th, the Press was set up. And on May 18th, the first proof sheet was struck off And May 24th, 1839, <sup>400</sup> ~~600~~ copies of small eight page book was printed. in the Nez Perce language.. This constituted the first book ever printed in the Oregon Territory. This Press was called "The MISSION PRESS." Himes said the leaves of this book were 4½ X 7. inches. and three fourths by five and one half inches was the actual size of the print. (He went to the old Press and measured th print for me) And that this translation was first made by Mr and Mrs. Spalding. And Corneilous Rogers. The latter being a teacher in the Mission. And it was quite probable, that the first 400 copies were spellers. As the Manuscript was used prior to the arrival of the Press. Followed by translations by Mrs. Spalding of selections from the Bible. and translations of songs. And that the translation of Matthew, was printed on the above Press in 1845. (In Trails and Tales by James David Gillilan page 83, is mentioned

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Rev. James Hays a full blood Nez Perce Indian. Presbyterian  
I do not know that he was the same Hays of Sheep Ridge, mentioned  
above, Chapter IV, page 73, of J.C. Fremont's Memoirs, mentions one  
Lucian Maxwell, who was a son-in-law of one of the principal Mer-  
chants of Taos, New Mexico. He was 28 years old five feet 10 inches  
tall, strongly built. He and Kit Carson were engaged by Fremont as  
hunters on this 1843 trip to Oregon Territory. (See Dry and Bear  
Creeks)

It seems along the foot of this ridge, clear down to Chief Josepe  
camp, in the forks of the rivers was the main camping place in  
the earliest days for the Indians. As several Indian graves had  
their valuables buried with them which is evidence, that there  
were many Chiefs and Medicine men, among the dead. As this was the  
custom when burying a prominent Indian.

Around the foot of the ridge, South of the Hays camp on the East  
slope of the ridge, in the strips of Slide Rock, there are many  
Indian graves. When the R.R. was built into the valley, the workmen  
ran into several graves while getting the loose rock off the  
hillside, for Ballast for the road bed, in these strips of slide  
rock (See Lostine)

Sam Wade ~~who came~~ here in 1878, said the reason the Mountain  
sheep became so scarce, so soon after 1880, was a man brought in a  
band of Scabby sheep and put them on the range and lost a great  
many as he didn't dip them for the Scab Hoof and mouth disease  
Indians told the settlers when the Mountain sheep began to die,  
from the Scab, their hoofs rotted nearly off. And their mouth was  
rotten so they couldn't eat. and they found many in piles that  
died. And they didn't know what was the cause for a long time  
In the '70 and early '80s, there were thousands of Mountain Sheep  
(Big Horns) in the mountains. They ran in small bands <sup>at</sup>. Now this 19

1950, there are only about five and are protected with a heavy fine for killing one.

Kit Carson was born in Kentucky—and was taken with his parents to Howard Co. Missouri when he was one year old. At 14, he was apprenticed to David Workman of Franklin Co. to learn the Saddle and Harness making trade. But he skipped out with his father's Flinklock Rifle with three notches on the stock and joined a Caravan for Santa Fe. And Oct. 6th, 1826, Workman put out an ad, in the weekly Missouri Intelligencer warning them not to harbor him in which the Ad stated he was a boy about 16 years old, small of his age, and thick set, light hair. Ran away from the subscriber living in Franklin, Howard Co. Missouri, to whom he had been bound to learn the Saddlers trade. On or about, the 1st day of Sep. last. Under penalty of the law. One cent reward will be given to any person who will bring back said boy. He is supposed to have made his way to the upper part of the State.

#### SHOVEL CREEK.

Empties into Snake River. Into Asotin Co. Washington. This stream heads in the North East corner of Wallowa County.

Named for an old Shovel and Pick found there. R.M. Downey, (SSE Downey Saddle, Prairie Creek, etc.) said this creek was called Shovel Creek, in late '70s. On the North prong of this creek, near the head, near the spring. Is a petrified log which appears to be a Fir. There is an old tradition of an enormous rich Quartz mine on this creek. Which has been hunted for years. It is said, the Gold found was Wire Gold. And there was a tunnel or cut made at the place when it was opened up or discovered. Tradition goes that two men discovered it and located it in early days and some Indians got after the discoverers and killed one and the other got away. and went over to Alpowa, where he died. But a short

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time, before he died, he told about the rich mine and described it as on this creek. The Shovel and Pick found were badly eaten with rust and the handles were all rotted.. This lost mine was heard of in the East some way, and three men who were miners and Assayers, came and prospected the creek thoroughly. They brought Diving suits with them, and dove into Snake River and prospected all along the bank, near the mouth of the creek, trying to locate the ledge.

Superior Judge E.V. Kuykendall of Pomeroy, Washington, in his history of Asotin Co. relates that Robert Bracken (See Joseph Creek) said in Jan. 1865, a party of Prospectors came to his camp and told him, that in 1860, Three miners came down Snake River, in their Canoes and camped over night on Shovel Creek Bar. And the next morning, one of the men found a pay streak so rich, that a half pail of Nuggets was secured in a short time. Being out of grub, they covered up their find, and went to Walla Walla for provisions. And the story got by one of the men, telling of finding a place where Gold could be gotten by the shovelfull. And a stampede soon followed from Salmon River and other Districts.

Bracken said in 1864, Bill Cussick, Frank Bennett and Jim McCormack accompanied the first crowd and when they reached Atwoods Saw Mill about one mile from Anatone, they <sup>dragged</sup> ~~brought~~ lumber down to Grand Rond River where they built a large boat and crossed and camped, just below mouth of Joseph Creek. But had some trouble with the Indians But Jim Rebusco, who headed the part, made peace with the natives And when they all got back to Lewiston, they were a sorry looking bunch. As the whole thing was a Myth.

George S. Craig, William and Robert Dishman, brothers-in-law of Craig, wintered cattle they bought of J.A. Masterson on this creek in winter of 1879-80. Which were supposed to be the first stock

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wintered on this creek by White men.

Between the heads of this creek and Cache Creek was where the disastrous Range War was, between cattle and sheep men in Mar. 1896. When Strychnine was scattered over the range, to kill J.H. Dobbins' and James Rouse sheep. It was thought a half wit by name of James Hamilton was paid by Nord Boggan and James D. to do the dirty work. As the latter ranged a great many cattle and horses on this range (See Camp Creek, Innaha and Lost Prairie for early range wars.) AURORIA, of May 15th, 1896, says, N. Bogan, of Anatone Washington who was in Jail here in Enterprise for poisoning sheep, has been retired on bonds his father put up for him.

SHINN CREEK.

Empties into Innaha River. Named for Joe Shinn, whose father Robert Shinn, settled first at the Findley Buttes in 1885. Robert Shinn, was a Volunteer Scout during the Bannack hostilities in 1878 in the Bannack Indian war.

SHADY FORD CAMP

Named so for its being a shady place with a small Lake at the camp near Lostine River. This is a Government Camp.

SHEEP CREEK, Formerly WIKIUP CREEK.

Empties into Courtney Creek. Named in early '90s, for a large Indian Camp there. And when the Indians moved camp they left the Tepee Poles standing. Later it was named Sheep Creek for some men who brought some sheep in on this range from the Asotin Country in Washington

Short Creek. Formerly DEAD MAN CREEK

Empties into Snake River This is just a short deep Gulch, just above Hells Canyon. Named for a man who was drowned in Snake River at the mouth of this creek or Gulch, when the Oregon Short Line R.R. Engineers were surveying a route from Huntington, Oregon to

(  
Lewiston, Idaho. In 1906. (See Snake River) His remains were found about one mile below in an eddy in Snake River. Stark was Transit man and Tracy was chief Engineer or Surveyor. There were two men in a boat on Snake River and it drifted around against a rock, and turned over. And one of the men got to the rock and climbed on it and saw the other, who was a good swimmer, sink. A man was sent to Carl Hemilwrights place in the Park on Imnaha to get a horse and go out to the valley and wire to the drowned mans folks. But it being so hot,, they concluded to bury the remain there. Hemilwright sold beef to the surveying crew as this was on his cattle range.

#### SHAW MOUNTAIN, (UNION COUNTY)

Named for Frank B. Shaw. Lieut. Colonel of Washington Regiment 1856. For the reason of the most important battle of the Yakima Indian War. These Indians were most Yakamas mixed with Indians of other tribes. The Yakima Chief at the time, was KAM-MI-A-CAN. Shaw ran into these Indians near the present site of LaGrande Oregon. July 17th, 1856. And the battle began, and they fought a running battle for about 12 or 15 miles, South of where they began and when near the foot of this mountain, the Indians scattered in every direction. Being defeated. (See Report of General I. I. Stevens 1857. to Washington Territory Legislature. Also Diary of Geo. H. Himes of Oct. 27th, 1907) The above information from Geo. H Himes Sec. of Oregon State Pioneer Asso. He looked this up for me in his Diary. Himes said there was another man with a family by name of Shaw in the early days, but he had understood and was quite sure the Mountain was named for Colonel Shaw, Company B of the second Battalion was commanded by Frank B. Shaw.

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SILVER CREEK.

Empties into Lostine River. Named for Silver Ore found there in late '80s J.M. Church grunstaked a man by name of Coyman who built an Araster on the creek. and was supposed to have cleaned up a small sum. However he skipped out and Church never saw him again Two men by name of Williams (No relation to the Parsnip Williams) see Parsnip Creek) also Miners, who stayed with James Boble, and wife on Trout Creek, helped Coyman build the Araster

Ulysus Wilmore a harmless eccentric was lost on this creek three days in 1885. And nearly all the Alder Slope settlement were out hunting for him. And when found, he had worn his boots completely off his feet. But his father J.W. Wilmore an early settler on the slope. set a large stack of straw afire, so the hunters would know he had been found. As Lookouts along the high ridge overlooking Alder Slope could signal to others farther over.

There is a large stone about 10 or 12 feet high down this creek of a peculiar formation. A sort of conglomformation of rocks in a very inaccessible place.

SIMMONS DRAW, Formerly DEAD HORSE CREEK.

Empties into Wild Cat Creek. Named for William Aliff. (See Middle Point) who drowned a horse in his team while crossing this draw. in the early spring. As the draw was backed up with slush ice and water.

Later Simmons and John Young who made Posts and Rails in this Draw to sell, And being close friends they worked together. And Simmons had a very large Pup about 7 or 8 months old, which he was always bragging about to Young. Saying when that Dorg is grlown it will make the bravest and best hunting Dorg in the Stat of Oregon. And will be able to kill any Bar, he runs onto. So one day when they were making rails the dog was lying close by and

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and Simmons looked him and began bragging on him again. And just then the dog raised up with his tail tucked between his hind legs gave a couple of Boohs, sniffed a few times and began back into the brush. And Young grabbed his Ax and began clearing the brush out behind the dog. And Simmons said, what are you doing that for?. And Young being of a humorous nature, said. That thar Dorg smells a Bar. And I want to get the brush cleared from behind him so when he turns to run, he wont hurt hisself getting away.

This caused a row between the two men and nearly a fight. And they quit working together.

SICK FOOT CREEK

Empties into Grand Ronde River. Named for Dave Rochester, who had a crooked foot and shriveled arm. The Indians disliked him so they named him Sick foot on account of his deformity. The Indians disliked him, for the reason he was always stealing theit horses. Old Stotekiki, ) Indian) said him Horse thief. Him steal India horse drive to his pasture , then come back and steal more horses (See Cabin Creek) The Indians said him HIAS Mesahchee. meaning very bad. Absolutely worthless , Cruel dishonest. (See Stage Drivers for his brother Raleigh Rochester)

SHAFFER SPRINGS. Should be SCHAEFFER.

When the name was suggested, by an acquaintance, it was asked if if Schaeffer was dead. As the Forest Dept. never put the name of a living a person on the Forest Map.

SKELETON G ULC H.

Empties into Crow Creek. Named for a Skeleto found there, in the roots of an uprooted tree. Which was supposed to be that of an Indian.

SKOOKUM CREEK and MEADOWS. Formerly SQUAW CREEK.

Empties into Imnaha River. Named by the Indians for its being a

a good place to hunt and fish. Old Yellow Hawk (Indian Chief,) said this was one of their favorite hunting camps SKOOKUM in the Chinook language, means strong, brave As Skookum CHUCK means a rapid stream. The Indians said they had great sport in catching Salmon in these rapid streams.

William P. Hambelton and James Hays, were on this creek hunting in late '70s (See Peavine Creek) and they named it Squaw Creek there for there being so many Teepee Poles there, where the Indians had camped.

In 1931, George (Doc) Cussins (See Cussins Creek) who was herding sheep there, met an old man with long gray hair who was hunting a Prospect hole near the head of the creek, who said in late '60s, he and another man, were prospecting on the creek and found Gold and dug quite a hole. And while working, some Indians got after them and they had to leave. And he had never been back since SLIDE ASS GULCH.

Empties into Big Creek. Named for some Burros which belonged to R.M. (Dick) Fiske He was packing provisions and moving camp for himself and J.A. (Buck) Wilson to their sheep camp on Log Creek in 1903. The ground being very slick and the Burros unshod, and packed with about 150 pounds each, they slid off the trail on this creek down against a large Service bush where they got their feet and were uninjured.

SLIDE CREEK.

Empties into Joseph Creek. Named for Harold Wilder (See Joseph Creek) for an earth slide about 300 yards long and 40 yards wide which slid off the mountain on the East side of the creek, where he had ranged his sheep. His Homestead was on Joseph Creek where he squatted in about 1889. (See Rim and Cliff Creeks)

CREEK  
SLED SPRINGS SPRINGS and RANGER STATION.

Empties into Swamp Creek. Named for an old Bob Sled that broke

down and was left there by James Alford, Ed Renfrow and others in 1884. (See Lost Prairie) on their way into the Lost Prairie county and they went on in a Squaw Sled (The Indian name for Squaw Sled is YA-KOSH. Nez Perce) James Alford's wife maiden name was Surilda Wright. Later Alford ran a Saloon in the Riley building in Enterprise. The Riley building was formerly the Newel Building and the first School building in Enterprise, which was moved down to the present location (See Enterprise and Masonic History)

In April 1925, As an experiment, Forest Supervisor, N.J. Billings, planted 500 young yellow Pine trees on a South slope in the forest near Sled Springs

There was a large Hotel and Feed Barn built at these springs by S.B. Conners in about 1908 which burned down. This being the main camping place for settlers from Lost Prairie who hauled and drove out many hogs to the valley towns and sold or shipped, and kept any travel. Also kept a change of horses for the mail carrier from Enterprise to Flora. There had been another building put up by Oliver for travel which also burned down.

SLACK C AN YON.

Empties into Swamp Creek and heads on South side of Elk Mountain and is the first large canyon North of Beaver Creek. Named for James Slack who squatted there in about 1880. and built a cabin at the head of the canyon, but abandoned the place about 1881. He came from Summerville, Oregon, and was a brother of F. Slack, who came to Grand Ronde Valley and settled near Summerville in 1865. from Mt. Ayr, Ringold Co. Iowa. Their sister Nancy J. Slack, married Brac. Thomas at Union, Union Co. Oregon, in 1877. And in 1879, moved to Wallowa Valley and settled on Swamp Creek. They had one son, Bert Thomas. in about 1888, Thomas having accumulated about 1000 head of cattle which he branded THO connected moved with his family to Salmon R

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Thomas Slack of Idaho

River Idaho, where his wife Nancy, took the Whooping Cough which  
 Threw her into Consumption. And she died at Grangeville  
 where she is buried. Thomas was part Cherokee Indian. Though he had  
 Blue eyes, light beard and hair light complexioned, tall and raw-  
 boned. And was said to be Consumptive. He always carried a Revolver  
 It was said he had killed a man in Indian Territory and akiped  
 to the North. After Nancy died, Thomas went back South and married  
 a Breed, who had an allotment on the Reservation there, which later  
 made them quite wealthy. Nancy was related to the Fordice family  
 of Lost Prairie .

In later years when the Slack family settled up the estate of  
 F. Slack, Bert Thomas was one of the heirs. And they wrote to the  
 Indian Territory to try and locate Brac Thomas. And after a great  
 deal of correspondence learned his true name was, THOMAS BRAXTON  
 WAGNON. Instead of Brac Thomas. George S. Craig who was a neighbor  
 of Thomas, for several years, said he was a very conscienceous  
 and honest man and said his main expression was "The people of  
 this world was a Hell of a set"

When Thomas moved to Salmon River, he had a few stragglng cattl  
 left on the Wallowa range and gave Craig authority to gather  
 them and sell and send him the mōney, which Craig did. Craig said  
 Thomas was quite a Negro Mimic. And often when a few gathered at  
 his cabin, or around the camp fire, get up and preach the following  
 Negro Sermon.

Brudders and Sisterns. I got up heah to tell you dat I had com  
 and to state dat I is, come. Now Brudders and Sisterns Ah I wants  
 to tell yuh, how de po pitble white trash, com on dis eath. Noe  
 when de good Lawd made Adam and Eve and he made dem out O mud  
 An cours dey was black. An de good Lawd set dem up agin de fence  
 to dry. dis was in a fine ladge ochad. An de good lawd tol dem

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dey coud ate all dis fine fruit cept dem June apples. De good lawd sed you mus not eat dem June aples. An de good Lawd went Lemonading ep an down de gaden of Eden, viewing his woks. When de good Lowd com back, lo an behol, dem June apples was al et up. and de good lowd sed. Adam whyfo you et my June apples and Adam sed I I didnt et dem. my good lowd dat niggah eve et dem. an de good Lowd said eve, whyfo you et dem June apples. an Eve sed good Lowd I did not et dem June apples dat niggah Adam don et dem. And the good D Lawd scared dem N iggah's 'till da turn white. And dat how de po pitable white trash, <sup>come</sup> on dis eath. Now Brudders an Sisters when ya strt to Heben, yo mus keep right on and nebber look bak. Ya mus keep rite on up dem Anjelica stair. An when ya git thar, de good Lawd will hav a lage pot O cabbage an Posum all cooked an he wil say, cum Chillum, com an eat. Ah tels ypu Brudders and sisters Ah smell dat Posum cokin now. ~~ah smell dat~~ <sup>ther will be no</sup> skimmin of de mik dere. It ul be cream to de bottom. Oh Brudders an sisterns. Com lets pray

Then Craig said Thomas would deliver the best Niggah prayer he ever heard.

Book C, of deeds page 223 shows Thomas made Final proof on 320 acres of land , and sold to Poke Mays in 1888, for \$3500.00 all in the name of Bracton Thomas . Craig said he never knew Brac Thomas was an assumed name . The reason Thomas carried a Pistol all the time, was because of the Vigilantes who had ordered him to leave the country. He being a good friend of John Hawk (See Lostine) James Slack was a member of the Cove Militia Co. (See Cove) SLEEPY CREEK, RIDGE and CAMP.

Empties into Lightening Creek. The ridge lies between Lightening and sleepy creek. Named by Charles and James Rice (See Shaket Flat

0001 Named by Rice Bro's, Fred Gaylord and Leonard Snell in the '90s who laid in bedwaiting for sun to come up over the trees.

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SLUICE CREEK

Empties into Snake River Named for James Corby who built a cabin at the mouth of the creek and Placer<sup>m</sup> mined on the Bar. Corby died there and was found dead in his cabin about April 9th, 1903. He had chronic stomach trouble, which was supposed to be the cause of his death. He was wrapped in a Blanket and lashed across a pack horse and brought out across the Freezeout Saddle to Imnaha. In prospecting up and down Snake River, He used the boat made by Mike Thomason and others. (See Stud Creek) There are many Indian graves at the mouth of this creek. And about three fourths of a mile up the ridge, between this and Rush Creek, from Snake River, is a cliff from which Alum oozes out. (See Eureka Creek) These two creeks empty into Snake river at Cayuse Bar, Named so for Robert War<sup>N</sup>nock roping a cayuse on the Bar and having considerable riding it

This was called Sluice Creek for a Cloud Burst that hit near the mouth. And the side of the canyon sluiced off and piled up at the mouth. Which made it look like it had been sluiced off by Miners.

There are some Hieroglyphics or Indian markings about 40 rods above the mouth of the creek in a little Cave, facing Snake Riv.

When the R.R. Engineers were in this district, they dug into many of the Indian graves.

The Hat Creek fire Lookout Tower is right at the head of this Creek.

SLAUGHTER CREEK OR GULCH.

Empties into Sanake River. Named for stockmen in about 1890. for some cattle killed there that were stolen. Alex <sup>F</sup>erguson of Grand Ronde Valley, let his Son-in-law have 75 cows and calves on the shares. His brand was 74 connected. He turned them on the Butte and Pine Creek range. <sup>a man</sup> ~~R.N.W.~~ knowing this, he got a brand

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1 Brand  
24 connected made, rounded all 75 head up drove them to Snake River mostly at night, and changed the 74 to 24 dehorned them all, changed the eat mark, cut off their tails and cut a long Dulap disfiguring them, so not even their owner would know them. And held them in this Gulch. Some that were bad to stray out, he shot. Other stockmen in the district, forbid him letting these cattle range with theirs. as they were satisfied, he had stolen them all. for the way they were mutilated. This man accumulated over 600 head in this way, But it began to get too hot for him, and he sold out all and left. It was learned later, that this man stole all of an old couples Milk cows. and calves. and drove them to the Snake River range. where he changed the brand and mark. *Hi Graves was Piding for him*

This man was later a Deputy Sheriff in a Coast town and killed a man while on duty. Later moving to Portland where he became quite wealthy, handling Liquor during the Prohibition days.

The above Gulch or canyon is a short rough deep gulch Between two Corrals and Cougar Creeks.

SMITH MOUNTAIN and ROAD.

Situated on North side of Wallowa Canyon on the ridge between the canyon and the heads of The South prongs of Fisher Creek. Named for A.C. Smith (See Smith Branch Cache and Crow Creeks), durin the summer of 1871. A.C. Smith and M.B. Rees, viewed the road over the Mountain and up the Wallowa Canyon. Rees, wanted to build it up the canyon. But Smith said they would never have a road up that canyon in 100 years. and that the mountain route, was the best route in his opinion. And they went back to the town of Union and drew up the Incorporation Papers. Of which is an exact copy.

First----Said incorporation shall be known as the Grand Ronde  
know all whom it may concern, that in accordance  
the  
with its provisions of an act of the Legisture  
Assembly of the State of Oregon, approved Oct. the 14th

1862, (And acts amendatory thereof) Entitled "An act providing for private incorporations, and the appropriation of private property therefore" We A.C. Smith, M.B. Rees and Frederick Shoemaker of Union County, Oregon hereby incorporate ourselves for the purpose herein after specified To wit.

First.----Said incorporation shall be known as the Grand Ronde and Wallowa "Wagon road and bridge Company"

Second--- The duration of said Corperation shall be unlimited.

Third---- The busin ss in which said Cprperation proposes to engage is in the construction of a Wagon road Commencing at Grand Ronde River in Union County at the North end of Indian Valley and running in a N Easterly direction to the crossing of the Wallowa River and S Easterly to the Wallowa Valley.

Fourth--- The principal Office or place of transaction of business for said Company shall be at the house of A.C. Smith in Forest Cove, Union County, Oregon.

Fifth-----The amount of the Capital Stock of said Corperation shall be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Sixth---- The amount of each share of said Capital Stock shall be One Hundred Dollars Each.

In Witnep whereof we have herewith set our hands and Seals this 20th, day of September A.D 1871 In the presence of.

A.C.Smith Seal  
M.B.Reese Seal  
F.Shoemaker Seal

State of Oregon,  
Union, County S.S.Be it remembered that on this the 24th day of September 1871 before the undersigned a Notary Public, came the above named A.C.Smith, M.B. Rees and F.Shoemaker, who are personally known to me as the identical persons described in and who executed the foregoing Articles of Incorporation and acknowledged and me that they signed the same for the purpose therein set forth.

Seal.  
E.S.McComas Notary  
Public Union County  
Oregon

Witness my hand  
and Notary Seal  
the day and year  
first above written  
E.S.McComas,  
Notary Public  
for Oregon.

(See Union and Wallowa County History which is wrong in the above date of 1871)

(Notice in the above article of Incorporation Wallowa is spelled Willowa .And Cove at that tim was called Forest Cove.And the word Witness is spelled Witnep.The seal after each signature was writtn on a seperate piece of paper and is pasted on,after each signature)

The Mountain Sentinel of LaGrande, Oregon, of June 15th, 1872, says. A.C.Smith informs us that on Saturday, M.B.Rees and himself, with 15 in all, will begin work on the Wagon Road from Indian Valley to Wallowa Valley which will take about a month.

Mountain Sentinel of LaGrande, Oregon, of Saturday July 6th, 1872 says. Yesterday afternoon, a Council was held by the Chiefs sons of deceased Chief Joseph. A.B.Meacham, took charge of the Council. Indians said their father had never signed away to his rights to Wallowa Valley, and the object of this Council, was to stop A.C. Smith from making a road into Wallowa Valley.

Oregonian of Friday, Jan. 17th, 1873, From LaGrande Sentinel, says. A.C.Smith called on us yesterday and said the Wallowa Bridge will be completed by 10th, of Feb. sure. And that there has been about 1000 head of cattle and about 1000 head of sheep wintered in Wallow they had not been fed any yet, and are fat.

Mountain Sentinel of LaGrande, Oregon, of Sat. March 8th, 1873, says. the Wallowa River Bridge is completed.

Oregonian of May 14th, 1873, says. The Wallowa Bridge over Wallowa River, gave way one day last week while a band of cattle were cross

Oregonian of June 5th, 1873 says. The Wallowa River is rising, but the Bridge is done.

A.C.S mith and his associates charged Toll over their road It being the first road into Wallowa Valley. But they had to credit so much that they said they lost money on the venture.

The bridge was put across the Wallowa River, a short distance below the present bridge. Then the road went up the steep mountain

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(onto the top of the ridge(Smith Mountain)which it followed, coming down Rock Creek into Wallowa Valley.

Charles C.Beggs was drowned in the river, June 18th, 1873, while helping A.C.Smith get a log away, that had lodged against the Abutment..While they were working at it, Smith accidentally struck Beggs with a Hand Spike he was prying with him which knocked him in the river.And it was four days before they found his body.His remains were taken to the Cove Oregon, and buried by the Masonic Fraternity of which he was a member.Beggs came to the valley first in 1872.His wife was helping Mrs.Smith do the cooking for the bridge crew.Beggs crossed the plains from Cherokee Co.Kansas to Summerville, Oregon with a Yoke of Cows and span of hores, There were three children in his family. One Harvey <sup>F.</sup> ~~one~~ was born three months after his father was drowned.On the way from the East, he stopped during the winter of 1870-71.at Silver City, Idaho and taught school there.His class was composed of grown men, (See S.A. R, for Beggs family)

General O,O,Howard went over this road on his way out to Summerville in July, 1878.And camped with his Company of Soldiers near A.C.Smiths camp three days.And Mrs.Smith sold them all the milk Butter and bread she could spare.Smith was camped on the little bottom on the West side of the river, opposite the junction of Wallowa and Minam Rivers (See Minam)

In the early summer of 1872, Ed Hart, Jim and Raz Turley, Sim, Wash, Ike and Dave Goble, Jim and Dan Masterson, Sam Bloom, Sam Burnaugh, Laz Wright, Lewis Hulick Wolf, Jim Cox, and Ben Kimboll, came into the valley to survey some claims Kindoll being a Surveyor, and the only Surveyors marks they could find to start from, was a Pine witness tree.in what was later called Jacob Canyon.(See Jacob Canyon) In coming over Smith Mountain, they had four horses hitched to a

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three inch Shuttler Wagon .And they all walked from the riverto the top, except Sim Goble. Who drove the team. Hart said Sim had to stand up and hang onto the front of the wagon with one hand, and they had a "rying Pan in front of the wagon, which slid clear to the back. And long before they got to the top. This was the first wagon ever brought int Wallowa Valley. Though there had been some dispute over whether the above or A.B. Findley, brought the first wagon into the Valley. Findleys wagon was a Conestoga or Linch Pin wagon. Findley drove off the steep Wallowa Hill from Cricket Flat, to the junction of the rivers and on up the Wallowa River about one mile, where he took his wagon apart and dragged it up onto Smith Mountain where he set it up again. His wife and children walking and carrying what they could to the top. On this trip he brought a Harrow with him, which he lashed to the axle and dragged it to the top.

*conestogas*

~~The first Conastoga wagons originated in the Conastoga regi-~~  
~~ons of Penn.~~ before the Rev. War. and were called "Ships of Commere  
 The freight was first carried across the Alleghany Mountains Andã  
 later, they were manufactured at Conastoga, Lancaster Co. Penn. The  
 axles of this wagon was made of the toughest wood. ~~There~~ were no ~~in~~  
 Iron thimbles on the axles and no iron Skeins on the inside of  
 the Hubs. And a large bucket of Tar or heavy grease always hung  
 on the side of the wagon Bed to grease often. When a Cigrs Co. was  
 organized at Conestoga, they had several of these wagons on the  
 road as far north as Conn. hauling Tobacco in about 1850. This  
 Co. made a Cigar, called Stogas. which they sold in packages of  
 four for 50¢ which deriyed its name from the Conastoga wagons.

There was a tribe of Indians in the Great Lakes Distrit, called the Conestogas they were a powerful tribe. (See Worlds Book Encyclopedia I747, by the Quarrie Corperation Chi cago.) One could hear

[ these wagons squeaking for a mile if not kept greased.

Later Findley brought the first Thresher into the Valley over Smith Mountain.

James Masterson and Raz Tulley brought the first Mower to the Valley over Smith Mountain in 1872. And in 1874, James Tulley tied a single harness behind his saddle mounted his big work horse SAM and rode over to Walla Walla, Washington, and bought a hand dump Rake hitched Old Sam to it and drove back over the Blue Mountains and Smith Mountain to the Valley. This was the first horse Rake in the Valley. Masterson was telling of it at the Pioneer meeting in 1927. When Tulley came in he was riding old Sam, hitched to the Rake and being a very small man, he looked like a little Toad. Sitting on the horse.

Edson Allen Hart, said he came to the Cove, Oregon July 15th, 1864. from Neosha, on Neosha River near Shinook, Kansas, which was built on his brother's Homestead. Saying this was the land of the Osage Indians Their Chief's name was Little Bear. and his interpreters name was Alvin Woods. Crossing the Plains with the Fuek-way Brothers called the Fuekway train. Their names were William and Leonard Fuekway.

LOVELY POST OFFICE. Situated on Smith Mountain, established May 10th, 1902. Sarah Lovely P.M. operated about five years.

Oregonian of Fri. Feb. 28th, 1873, Taken from the Blue Mountain Sentinel of 22nd, says. Mr. Evans a resident of Wallowa informs us that during the last week, a band of Indians passed through Wallowa Country and crossed the river where A.C. Smith is constructing a bridge and objected very strenuously becoming saucy and incensed and indicated a desire to cause difficulty. But wise council prevailed., and they continued their journey. This being in the winter, it was looked on as very suspicious to settlers in

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in Wallowa Valley. Mr. Evans said several families had already left the Valley and others would soon follow.

When A.C. Smith started to build his road in 1872, Chief Joseph camp to see him and told him, he didnt want any road built in Wallowa Valley. As it belonged to him and his tribe. And if he build a road, the Whites would <sup>soon</sup> be coming in to settle. But told Smith he could run his horses in the valley. And Smith said the Indians would steal them. And Chief Joseph said if he wouldnt build a road any of his horses the Indians stole would be brought back to him

About the earliest settler on Smith Mountain, was Frank Victor in 1887. Victor also ran a Hotel in Wallowa Canyon in '90s. What was called Emigrant springs on this Mountain was where the Emigrants camped after getting on top on their way into the valley. It was later called Miller Spring for James W. Miller. Who Homesteaded there. (This was not Wiggin Spring as they were wet weather springs. And did not run water all the time.)

One time when A.C. Smith was splitting some wood, he chopped his thumb off. Laid his Ax down, picked up his thumb and went into his Cabin and said to his wife, Adaline, I have lived 64 years. And never chopped my thumb off before.

After George S. Craig came into the Valley in 1878 and prepared a home, he sent East for his wife and baby Frazier, and went to Grand Ronde valley with wagon over Smith Mountain, to meet them. at town of Union in April, 1879. In the party on the way back to the Valley, were Craig and wife William Minor and wife, and three Step sons of Minors John, Henry and Harvey. The latter died a few years after of Diphtherie. Just ahead of them was a man by name of William Wilson and wife and infant baby. Wilson had a small Grasshopper wagon, As this make of wagon was called. The Brake Bar was fastened to the bottom of the wagon bed, instead

of the coupling pole. and hind Houns as wagon brakes were later made, His brakes were nearly worn out .They all crossed the Wallowa River, on Smiths Bridge, paying \$1.25 for each wagon and team And when they all started up on the Smith Mountain and stopped to rest their teams, Wilsons brakes wouldnt hold. He drove and his wife walk and carried the baby. She would lay the baby down on the ground and carry a large stone to Chock the wagon when he stopped to rest his team. Go back and carry the baby to the wagon making or amounting to two trips up and one trip down the mountain of about one mile. When they all got to the top, and were resting their team they counted 22 Elk crossing the road ahead of them, coming from the Elk and Deer licks in the canyon. Wilson came from Arkansas and stayed in the valley over winter. It being a very severe winter and deep snow, he started back to Arkansas in the early spring of 1880. Saying he was going to travel till he found the ground again.

When Smith was building the bridge across Wallowa River, .They got a log across from one buttment or Pier to another. And it projected several feet beyond the Pier, over a deep hole in the river and Smith took his Ax and cut one side to the center and changed to cut the other side. And when nearly cut through, stepped on the end he was cutting off unthoughtelly, and hit one lick and off it came and he went into the water with it.

SACAJAWEA SPRING.

Named by Fred Furst, Forest Ranger who was camped there with a Forestry Crew, Asit overlooked considerable country, he said boys, we can look across Snake River and see part of the Lewis and Clak which was led by the Indian woman SACAJAYEA in 1804.

SMITHS BRANCH OR ALDER CREEK

Empties into Spring Creek (See Spring Creek) Named for A.C. Smith