

Minam.

The first fish planting by Airplane, was taken to minam in July 18th, 1947 with 140,000 fingerlings. They were flown from the Enterprise Hatchery to the Horse ranch in Sec. 31, R. 2S, R. 42. from where they were transferred to pack horses and packed to points of liberation. Where only 100 were lost. Though a nominal loss would have been 5%, by pack horses all the way at a cost of \$250.00. Whereas, originally, it would have cost \$500.00 and required four days. And by Airplane, the fish can be dropped from an altitude of about 200 feet, directly in the lakes.

83	83	87
<u>87</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>83</u>
6		4

1953
1887
 66

Margaret Rithoid

Reginald

to
 Page 998

Dr. Linn.
 Reckun Dr.

Lostine Masonic Lodge date
instituted Ed. W. Rumble first-
master.

I have date when Burned.

Number of Lostine Lodge?

First ^{officers} ~~candidate~~ name.

First candidate

O. E. S. When instituted

Number Lostine O. E. S. Lodge

First-Worthy matron. date

First-Worthy Patron

^{name}
First candidate in O. E. S. Lodge
date

100-2
1001
1001
the Stage Horses. Their Fireplace , was eight feet across, and the main room was 25 feet square, which had a long Bar at one side, where Liquor was sold at 25¢ per drink. His Dining Room was 40 feet long and he charged 50¢ per meal, besides he had a large Kitchen. He kept horse feed for sale which they had hauled from Walla Walla country and Grand Ronde Valley. Some of the freighters played Poker all night. And some nights, the whole floor was covered with beds of the freighters. There was an upper story in the Hotel, where Meacham had beds to rent. In the book entitled "Tales of Old Oregon" by George A. Waggoner, he mentions the Meacham Hotel as two stories high.

W.R. Holmes said he had been over the road when it took several days to get from the foot of the Mountain to Meacham. And that he had seen Meacham's Bar Room so full of men there was hardly standing room. and that gambling and drinking was going on nearly every day and night.

and old freighter
William A. Hayden (See Butte Creek and Iowa Camp) said it was very disagreeable freighting over this road , especially during the winter months. As he had freighted over it from Union and Cove, Oregon to Umitilla Landing, and said many times in the winter, freighters had to camp and shovel snow away then drive up and shovel again. And many times it took many days to get over the Mountains especially when the wind was blowing. As the road, such as it was would drift full of snow nearly as fast as they could shovel it out. Hayden and Hart, said sometimes when they arrived at Meacham the snow was eight feet deep. And some of the freighters would camp out under a large tree, and dig down to the ground and make their beds, which was comfortable enough if the wind wasn't blowing. But if the wind began blowing the snow soon covered them up and

1
they had to get out and go to the Hotel with their beds or sit up
But when the snow went off late in the spring, they had abundance
of grass for their teams..

J.W. Childers said he crossed over on this road in October, 1868
and stayed at the Meacham Hotel over night on his way to school
at Harrisburg, Oregon. And later was stationed at Meacham with Wil-
liam Williams attending stock. As it kept two men quite busy taking
care of the Stage stock and transients.

J.W. Cullen (See Summerville, Wallowa Lake, etc.) said Meacham was
always known as Lee's encampment for Jason Lee, before Meacham Bro.
established a Stage Station and stopping place there.

Following is as correct account as I can get, of the killing of
George Coggin and the reason the Indians had such a hatred for him.

George Coggin owner of several famous race horses including Oce-
ola, which was the fastest four mile runner. Fred Foster, owner of the
Meacham Toll Road, and Al Bunker, Trotting horse owner, well armed,
started from Meacham to Pendleton July 12th, 1878. Mrs. Foster and the
seven children, staying at the large hewed Log House which was the first
Hotel where board and lodging could be gotten at Meacham. Mrs.
Foster having charge of it. Which burned down later. Foster and his
party hadn't gone far, when they ran into a bunch of Umatilla Indians
who surrounded and attacked them. And they began shooting and ran
for their lives. Being mounted on race horses, soon outdistanced
the Indians. But Coggin was struck in the back by a bullet, and
yelled. Foster they have got me. He fell from his horse and the In-
dians tortured him with fire till he died. The Indians had a bit-
ter hatred against Coggin, for the reason, that Coggin's riders had
killed several of the Indians Stallions which had got among his
blooded mares on the range. (In explanation, I must say the Indians
Stallions were small and mostly of the Cayuse stock

10004
1005
Many of which were small Pinto Stallions. As the Indians valued a Pinto horse very highly. And Coggins Stallions being blooded American Stallions, naturally he didnt want them crossed with the Indian scrub horses. But the Indians had as much right or more on the range with their horses as Coggin had. And valued their Stallions as highly as Coggin did his. And Coggin had no right to kill the Indian Stallions. This same trouble existed in Wallowa Valley in 1876. between the settlers and Indians)

For Coggans murder, three Umitilla Indians were arrested, tried and convicted and executed, by hanging at Pendleton, Oregon. Foster and Bunker the latter badly wounded in the Hip, kept going. Foster gave rein to his horse and emptied his Pistols at the Indians as he rode, which checked them, till he and Bunker got out of sight, when he hastily secreted Bunker in a brushy Gulch and rode on into Pendleton. The next day, Captain Matlock with some of his mounted riflemen went out and found Bunker who was suffering terribly from the wounds, but subsequently recovered and got Coggans mutilated body and took them to Pendleton (See J.W. Cullen interview)

Mrs. Foster hearing of the Indians attacking her husband, and party, and of the killing of several travelers on the road between LaGrande and Pendleton, with the aid of her family and employees at Meacham, barricaded all doors and windows of the log building and with guns, etc. stood watch all night. But the Indians didnt happen to come that way. for some unknown reason. The next morning while they were sitting at Breakfast table, The Stage Driver from LaGrande to Pendleton drove up in a run and yelled at them that he had been chased by Indians a short distance back and for them to all get ready to go to Pendleton. And as soon as he changed his teams for four more fresh horses they 10 or 12 in all, piled into the Coach, and the driver whipped his teams into a run. As they could hear the yelling of the Indians, a short distance be-

1
hind them. He kept his teams in a dead run down the Mountain
towards Pendleton. A drive unequalled in the days of Stage Coaches
, considering the road which was very steep and sidling in many
places The driver took a long chance on this drive, and it seemed
a myracle he didnt turn over. He kept this wild drive uptill he
came in sight of a Soldiers camp then the Indians gave up the chas
And he drove on into Pendleton. Almost a week later, the Foster family
returned to Meacham, under an escort of mounted Soldiers . And found
the large Log building still standing, but had been ransacked from
top to bottom. Barrels of flour, Sugar, Coffee and bedding strewn over
the floor and in the yard Olney McKay, Charles McLaughlin, James Meyer
and Tom Smith, Union County Teamsters were freighting on the Stage
Road with IO and I2 team outfits and Trail Wagons. And when near Mea-
cham a band of Indians dashed out of the timber and sorrounded them
Killing McLaughlin instantly. Meyers ran about IOO yards into the
timber where the Indians killed and scalped him. McKay hid in some
bushes where the Indians found him and after torturing , killed him
and mutilated his body. Smith being terribly wounded, crawled into a
small Willow grove where there was a spring. The Indians seeing him,
slipped in and tied a rope to his ankles and dragged him away from
the spring just as he was to it to quench his terrible thirst. And
after dragging him back and forth they killed him. The four bodies
were found the following day by mounted Scouts. The freight wagons
had been burned the harness cut all to pieces and the freight from
the wagons scattered and ruined.
Mail had piled up at Meacham, on account of the drivers not being
able to get any farther for several days, and a veteran Overland dri-
ver by name of Big Bill Lockwood, volunteered to take the delayed mail
on to Pendleton. He hitched four horses to a light Hack and put
the Mail sacks in and tied them securely. And a mah with a rifle
and Revolvers on the seat with him, and two in the back end of

~~1000~~
1004

-1004
1005-

the Hack facing the back, well armed, Lockwood mounted the seat and whipped his team into a run. A short distance from Meacham, a band of Indians came out of the timber and gave chase. But the two men in the rear, poured lead into them and kept them checked, till they got near some Soldiers camped.

Coggin and Bunker came from LaGrande on the Stage to Meacham where the Stage drivers had orders to not go on to Pendleton, on account of the rumor that there were Indians along the road watching for travelers. Foster rode a good sure footed horse he called Fritz. And Coggin and Bunker, picked out two of the best Stage horse horses. There being only two saddles at the station, Bunker, fixed up up ropes on an old Side Saddle. After Foster had cached him in the gulch he went on to Pendleton and gave the alarm and the next morning after the soldiers had routed the Indians, took a rig and went after Bunker. Bunker said after that long night, The Indians had jumped on their horses over him several times while lying in the Gulch. When the soldiers routed the Indians, They killed an Indian that was mounted on the horse Coggin was shot from. The place where they de detoured and came down on Cabbage Hill (Now Emigrant Hill) or about one mile from where they left the main Stage Road to cut off some distance, was where the Teamsters were killed. And this hill has been called Dead Man Hill every since.

James Hamilton, son of Wesley Hamilton, (See Elgin) was on the seat with the Stage driver near Meacham, when the driver was killed and one of the horses was shot by Indians, Jim cut one of the horses loose, jumped on it and ran for his life. And when out of sight of the Indians, he slipped off, started the horse on and hid in a hole in a cliff. He only had a small Pistol with him. The Indians soon saw him, and tried to get him. But he stood them off with the Pistol till assistance came.

1
The Meacham Hotel burned

1007
1008
And in late '90s, a second

large Hotel as built, which was noted all along the route for the fine meals served by Grandma ^{Munrae} ~~Munra~~ George H. Himes, Sec. of the Oregon State Pioneer Association, said he and those in his party ate dinner with Grandma Munrae while on one of his trips, and never ate a meal that he enjoyed so much. Grandma Munroe was a widow (See My Photo of her in my collection)

John Lyman Slater, who was born in LaGrande, Oregon, Son of James latter H. Slater, helped build this Hotel which burned down November 20th, 1902.

June 21st, 1923, the enterprise Commercial Club, appointed J. H. Horner and D. B. Reavis to get the Old Stage Coach at Joseph with (permission of F. D. McCulley who July 26th, 1923, donated it to the Wallowa County Pioneer Asso.) and have it repaired to enter in the Pageant at Meacham July 3rd, 1923 at the dedication of the Old Oregon Trail by Warren G. Harding, President of the United States. This was a thorough Brace Concord Stage Coach. (See Stage Drivers) and the first of its kind brought into Wallowa Valley (See Alder)

June 22nd, the committee went to Joseph with a large Truck, which was quite a contrast to the way of traveling when this Coach was first used) and got the Old Coach and brought it to Pickles Blacksmith Shop at Enterprise. Pickle being an old Overland Driver in his young days and had it repaired which took a week. As every part of the Original Coach, was left intact. The Committee wanted the first Stage Deiver in Wallowa Valley, to drive this Coach. To the Pageant and Dedication which was William P. Hambelton. But he was not well and had to refuse. The next earliest driver, was William Arnold and Old Overland driver, who lived at Elgin. But had driven into Wallowa Valley in the early days. He had gotten his leg broke a few days before and had it in a cast, and had to be very careful in putting

1
any weight on it and was still using Crutches.

June 30th, J.H. Horner, D.B. Reavis and Oscar Colpitts, the latter furnished one team and H.P. Rowe furnished one team. These teams being furnished free for the trip. Drove to T.O. Juve's Studio at his request, for a Photograph of the outfit. After which Horner and Colpitts started. Stopping at J.R. Wagners Paint Shop where they got Banners painted by Wagner to fasten on the Coach which read "Meacham or Bust". They started with camp outfit, Grub and Horse feed and made their first camp on the Little Flat just below the Wallowa Canyon Bridge at Minam on East side of the river. And next morning, started early for Elgin. Where they had Dinner and picked up Arnold. From Elgin, they went to LaGrande where they had Dinner and bought a Bale of Hay and camped that night about seven miles above LaGrande, arriving there after dark. where the Baker City part of the Paegent was camped with Ox teams, Pioneer freight wagons driven by men who had freighted over the Meacham road in '60s. and a train of wagons representing an early day Emigrant and men with packhorses train. The Baker Commercial Club paid all their expenses. The next morning, we were called by the Wagon Boss at three o'clock, cooked out Breakfast and drove to Meacham and camped on the old Camp Ground which was marked off especially for the Paegent people. The Pageant Asso. furnished all feed for horses and Oxen. The grounds were laid off in streets and special Officers were there to place everybody. As some of the visitors had Autos. Others, wagons, Hacks and Buggies. Most all, had camp outfits. there was an enormous crowd there, and one could hear Cameras clicking all the time. As some went to nearly all the camps and took pictures. Especially of the Stage Coaches, which was a great curiosity to a great many and many questions were asked. The question asked the most, was, where are the springs to the Coaches? Others would say, it must have been very uncomfortable riding over the rough roads in a Stage without

1010
1227

1899
1011
1898

1
springs. Others would ask about the hind Boot. Asking if passengers had to ride in it and ride backwards. Others would say, I think I would have just as lieve walked. As to ride in one of them things, and had to pay besides. Others would ask if they could ride in the Coach when the Parade started. Saying they would be willing to pay something as they had never rode in a Stage Coach.

July 3rd, the Pageant formed in parade line, with Joe Wood in the lead with his six horse Passenger Coach. But the parade was delayed quite awhile, on account of some trouble with the Engine of the Presidents Train. Of which it was said, a short time before the train came in, one wheel of the Engine ran off. (See Daily papers of that day, in which they said Wood drove the smaller Coach. Which was a mistake. As he drove the larger of the two Coaches) After the President made a speech from the rear of his special R.R. Coach, Wood drove up and the President, Governor Walter M. Pierce, Senator McNary and the Presidents special guard got in Woods Coach, which was followed by a minature Buggy drawn by Shetland Ponies owned by M.S. Levy, which Mrs. Harding and her attendant got in. This was followed by the Wallowa Coach. Which the balance of the ^{Presidents} party rode in. After which the procession started for the speakers stand, which was made for the purpose of rough lumber down in the open Meadow. where the President, Governor and others spoke. It was a very warm day and very uncomfortable for the speakers and audiance. After the speaking, Mrs. Harding asked to ride with Wood in the large Coach, and being a medium small woman, had quite a time getting her foot on the Hub of the Coach and getting her hold on the seat to climb up Wood having hold of one hand and had to pull her skirts above her knees. to get her foot on the Hub. And an old woman standing close by, was heard to say, she had seen all of Mrs. Harding she wanted to see. And an old man standing near the woman, was heard to say I guess I have seen

1
as much of Mrs. Harding as any other man except her husband. From there, they drove to the Banquet Tent. After alighting from the Coach and before they went into the Banquet Tent, Harding being with all who were collected around the tent, was noticed to be quite a mixer. He smoked Cigaretts continuously and wore his stiff brimmed straw hat slightly on one side of his head. And had a very, strong grip when shaking hands. There was not much of an applause when Harding spoke at the stand as was expected for a President of the U.S. It was said the reason was, that the Legion Boys didnt like the vetoing of the Bonus Bill. 1010 1509

Just before the Parade started, F.D. McCully came to the Wallowa Coach with some Bust Pictures of Harding and asked permission of me, to tack one on each side of the Coach, which was granted.

After the Banquet was over, the President and party and nearly every one in the camp, proceeded to where the large stone was set which Harding dedicated to the OLD OREGON TRAIL.

After the dedication, Mr. H. Best of Wallowa County, was asked by Senator McNary who was a boyhood friend, if he wanted to walk through the Presidents private Coach. And he gladly accepted the invitation. And while in, the Senator walked to a Locker and took out a bottle of Whiskey and offered Best a drink. But he refused, saying he never drank, but he smelled of it and said there was plenty more there in the Locker or Cooler. Best said he was surprised, as Harding was was campaigning on the Prohibition Ticket.

There were many Bootleggers on the ground that day, and it was learned by some, who got Liquor, that some of the Special Officers were in with them. Though while the Committee on arrangements were preparing the grounds, they set two large Posts about 10 feet apart, and fastend each end of a large chain to the posts, to chain any one who was arrested. But it was not used. This answered for a Jail.

1014
0101
In the afternoon, several hours were spent in putting on the different Programms. Such as early day attacks of Indians on Emigrant trains and Stage Coaches Stage robberyys, etc. In which many Indians from the Umitilla Agency took part.

Following are letters from and to the Baker and Enterprise Chambers of Commerce, by their Secretaries.

~~OLD OREGON TRAIL~~
OLD OREGON TRAIL
--ASSOCIATION-p

LaGrande, Oregon.
May 5th, 1923.

Mr. D.B. Reavis
Enterprise, Oregon.
Dear Sir;

I am sending you with a copy of a letter to Mr. Bill Arnold of Elgin hoping that some combination like this might be worked out as Wallowa's part. In as much as Wallowa County had the last main Stage Line, it would be a big piece of luck if we could have this Layout in the Pageant..

I have written to Mr. Cox in Wallowa, along the same line hoping that you two fellows might get together along this line I want the boys of Enterprise to know we appreciated their efforts to entertain us last summer.

Yours very truly
A.W. Nelson, Sec. Treas.
OLD OREGON TRAIL ASSOCIA.

May 5th, 1923.

Mr. Bill Arnold
Elgin, Oregon
Dear sir;

By this time you have heard a good deal about the Old Oregon Trail Pageant to be held in the Blue Mountains July 4th. Among other things that will be brought up to the public attention at this time will be the old Concord Coach. You probably remember Felix Warren who used to drive Stage Coaches in the early days. He has promised to come down from Spokane.

As you also know the Stage line between Elgin and Joseph was almost

1012

the last big commercial stage line in the whole Northwest. Noe then
the proposition that the people of Wallowa County have offered to
help and if we could get a stage Coach and horses from Wallowa County
and Union County and could get you to drive them we would have quite
a little stunt. Will you please advise us what you think about it, and
I am writing to the boys at Wallowa County, telling them about you
So there is no doubt but what you can rig up a good outfit in this
way. Please let me know right away what you think of it so that we
will have something to work on.

Yours very truly
A.W. Nelson, Sec. Treas.
OLD OREGON TRAIL ASSOCIATION

ENTERPRISE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

J.F. Farrell, President.

W.F. Savage Treasurer.

D.B. Reavis

A.M. Pace Vice-Pres

Secretary

C.C. Goldsberry

Vice-Pres.

Enterprise, Oregon

July 14th, 1923.

Mr. W.A. Nelson

LaGrande, Oregon

Dear Mr. Nelson;

It was reported to the Enterprise Chamber of Commerce that any
expenses incurred in sending the Wallowa County Stage Coach to
the Old Oregon Trail Celebration would be paid by the Committee.
the following are the bills incurred.. Any part of them that you
would feel you would like to pay would be greatly appreciated. But
if you have lost on the Pageant we do not expect you to put ~~us~~
yourselves out

&	
Meals horsefeed	\$13.90.
Groceries for drivers	7.50
Drayage on Stage Coach	5.00
Labor and materiel on Coach	47.00
Shoeing horses	7.25
Horse hire	21.00
Total	101.65.

These does not include some small incidentals, but they do not
amount to a great deal so do not list them.

Please let me know what you can do at once. As we have a meeting
of the Chamber Tues. Eve, and would like to make a report if Pos-
sible
Very truly yours,
D.B. Reavis, Secretary

1015²
1012

J.C. Bradford of Portland, son of Major Ward Bradford, said in 1871 he went with his father from East Portland to Eastern, Orego to buy land and run cattle. They went ~~by~~ boat to Umitilla and from there to Baker City by stage. Stopping at Meacham for dinner where they had a wonderful meal, consisting of Corned Beef, Cabbag Potatoes, boiled with their Jackets on and dried apple Pie. He said the meals were \$1.50 each and were worth it.

Possibly the first White child born at Meacham, was Sara N. Lutz. whose people crossed the plains by this route in 1852. (See Fred *and Mr. George H. Himes who gave me part of the following* Lockleys article in Oregon Journal of May, 31st, 1935.)

✓ Mrs. Nellie Francis Meacham Reddington, now living in Portland, was born August 6th, 1858, at Suisun California. She is a daughter of Alfred B. Meacham for whom Meacham, in Eastern Oregon is named, and Orpha Ferree Meacham. When she was a girl she had red hair and a hairtrigger temper, and her nickname was "Tornado". Her father's brother Harvey who had previously come to Oregon, wrote her father Alfred to join him, and he came in 1862. And in 1863, he wrote his wife Orpha Caroline Ferree to come and bring the family, which consisted of Nellie, Clara and George Meacham. They came on the Steamer Brother Jonathan to Portland, and from there on a boat to Umitilla Landing. Where they took a Concord Stage Coach drawn by six horses taking them all night to get to Cayuse Station on their way to Lees Encampment as it was then called, where Alfred and Harvey Meacham had settled. the next day, they took the stage on up Emigrant Hill which was a long heavy pull at that time and arrived at Lee's Encampment. (Later Meacham) The brothers had built a log house with Shake roof and Fireplace of stone, with a stick-and mortar chimney. The ~~best~~ hearth was of stone, and the Mantel was a thick log smoothed with an Adz. There was an iron crane over the fire on which was hung an iron Twakettle. There were two large rooms and a kitchen and living room. In the living room, there were double bunks in three of the corners

1
There was a loft, and back of the cabin was a shed. The men slept
either in the shed or in the hay in the Stage barn. As they kept the
Stage Station there also. Mrs. Meacham was a famous cook and took
great pride in her cream-of tartar biscuits fried chicken and pies
and cakes. As the table was always crowded. As the passenger traffic
was always heavy in the '60s, between Willamette Valley and Eastern
Oregon. If she had any pies and cakes left over, there was no trouble
in disposing of them, for the freighters were always glad to buy some
cooked food with the money Mrs. Meacham saved she bought Linen table-
cloths and \$300.00 worth of silverware engraved with the initials
O.F.B. It was not long after this that the name of Lee's Encampment
was changed to Meacham. It was named for Alfred B and Harvey Meacham
Harvey was killed in 1872, by a falling tree. These two brothers
were inseparable. And perfectible agreeable in every thing. A short
time after Alfred's family arrived, Harvey went to Walla Walla for
supplies. And while there, he met Alice Rocker fellow 16 years old
whose father was mining near Baker City, Oregon and they became
engaged and in a short time they were married. And in a short time
they came to Lee's Encampment or Meacham. And within the next 10
years they had five children. William R. Frank, whom they called
Rockie, Grace, Alice and Harvey. Harvey was born after the death of
his father. In the spring of 1865, Albert and Harvey started the
big log Hotel which was 40x60 feet. In the front was the mens room
dining room and sitting room. And there was a porch 10 feet wide
along the entire length. In the back, were the kitchen, store room
and one bed room. In the upper story, were some sleeping rooms
and a large Bunk room for men. There was a huge Fireplace at each
end of the Hotel. The dining room was in the middle of the build-
ing. The Fireplace was so large that it took two men to roll in
the backlog which often burned for a week. There was a long Bar
room in the Hotel.

1014

1913

1015
1014

Mrs. Reddington said her father was opposed to liquor in anyway
And one morning he said to his men, roll out every one of those
Whiskey kegs as well as the Wine and Beer kegs. This was bonded
Whiskey worth several hundred dollars. After which he took an Ax
and broke in the heads and tipped them over and poured it all out
And when Stage drivers, freighters and Passengers came for a drink
they were dissapointed. As the nearest place they could get a drink
was Walla Walla or LaGrande. (Doubtful ?)

A. B. Meacham is the author of a large book entitled "Wigwam and
Warpath". On January 1st, 1878, he issued the first number of a pub-
lication entitled "The Council Fire". which was published at Wash-
ington D. C.. For many years. A. B. Meachams health was shattered after
his terrible experience in being so seriously wounded on April
11th, 1873 by the Modoc Indians in the Lava Beds in Southern, Oregon
Mrs. Nellie Meacham Reddington, graduated at the Willamette Univer-
sity on June 18th, 1877. B. F. Irvine, editor of the Oregon Journal was
also member of the graduating class Among others was Frank D. McCully
(See Joseph, etc.)

The Meacham road being a Toll road, Mrs. Reddington had plenty of
experience while keeping the Toll Gate and running the Hotel. Two
rough looking characters on horseback, came up and refused to pay
the \$2.00 toll and threatened her and she gave in to their demands
and went to the Hotel to get the keys to the Tollgate, and when she
came out, she had her Unkles Pistol and pointed it at them and said
here is the key to the Tollgate. Pay the \$2.00 and you may pass thr-
ough. They knew she was a good shot and meant business. And they
paid the \$2.00 (In explanation I will say this road was first buil
by the Freighters and other travelers from Grand Ronde Valley to
Umitilla Landing. And Meachams had no right to charge Toll. Though
they had worked it some themselves, then put in Gates.) See Wallowa
Canyon.)

1018
1015

In the middle of August, 1878, It rained very hard. And the Bannack Indians were on the Warpath. And the Meachams were loading their wagon to go to the Warm Springs 50 miles North. And while waiting for the rain to pass over, Nellie went down on the creek fishing. But seeing an Indian, went back to the Hotel. And just then the Stage drove in from LaGrande. And the driver Jake said the Bannacks were on the Warpath, and the folks at the Hotel, had better leave for Walla Walla. And Nellie told Jake, if he would wait a few minutes till she could pack some things, she would go with him. John Hailey was the Contractor and had the best drivers he could get. And they reached Pendleton safely. When they arrived at Pendleton the Restaurants and Hotels were full. But most of the Waitresses had left for Portland on account of the Bannack Indian scare. And Nellie volunteered to help wait on the tables. And one of the first tables she went to, one of the diners said. Why. Nellie Meacham. What are you doing here? It was Governor Stephen Chadwick, of Oregon. She told him she was helping out in an emergency. He said you may be a Tornado at times, but you make a good Waitress. Now run along and bring me the best dinner you can get for me. After the Bannack scare, Nellie went to Umatilla Landing and down the Columbia by boat to Portland, thence to Salem. And in a short time accepted a position as teacher in the Waldo Hills. Nellie said Jason Lee camped on Meacham Creek a few hundred yards from where the Meacham Hotel was built later. And that Major A.G. Lee, camped at this place, when he went to meet the immigrants of 1844. And that the Toll road, followed the Old Oregon Trail and was known as the Meacham Toll road and the Hotel was known as the Meacham Stage Station.

In late '60s, Thomas and Ruckles built a large Hotel at the hot Sulphur Springs and built a road over the Blue Mountains, and Meacham bought this road or Company out (See Summerville) The two Meachams

1019
1016
paid all the cash they had on hands and signed notes for the balance, which broke them.

When Nellie was 9 years old her parents moved to LaGrande, Orego where the children could go to school. And Harvey Meacham and his family ran the Hotel at Meacham. This was in 1868. And Nellies father stumped the State of Oregon for General Grant. After which he went East, and came back with the appointment of Superintendent of Indian affairs of Oregon. And the family moved to Salem Oregon. Where Nellie took lessons in painting and by the time she had graduated in 1877, she had sold over \$500 worth of her paintings and paid two years of her ^{tuition} ~~tuition~~ at the University, after which she was invited to teach art in the State University, which was opened in 1878. She also taught the first art course in the Walla Walla Washington Public Schools.

One of Nellies first Commercial trasactions while she was a student at Salem was with Mr. Holman. Who had a candy store at Salem, to furnish him with 100 pounds of Chewing Gum. Which he agreed to pay her 50¢ per pound. Nellie spent her vacations at Meacham each year. And pressed her brother and his friend into service. And they hitched up a team to a light wagon and went into the timber and gathered gum from the Pine trees. After they had gathered a lot she boiled it in a five gallon can, then worked it by hand under warm water and shipped 100 pounds to Mr. Holman at Salem. And when she went back to school he paid her for it. She took several pounds back with her and one day the Professor Dr. Gatch called her into his Office and said. Nellie how much gum have you left.? and Nellie said about five pounds shall I bring you some? and he said no. I will be relieved when it is all gone. As ~~the~~ pupils you gave it to, leave it on their seats or desks and when I sit down to help them in their studies it sticks to my pantaloons.

1070
1017
After the Modoc Indian War, General Grant appointed Nellie's father on the Peace Commission to the Modoc Indians (See History of the Modoc Indian War.) Later, the Redpath Lyceum bureau employed Nellie's father to gather a troop of Indians. And with Captain Oliver Applegate to go on a lecture tour through out the East. A Bank in Boston which had financed the deal, went broke, and the lecture course was abandoned. And the Indians were sent back to the Klamath Agency.

When Nellie Frances Meacham Reddington was a little girl, she had a fiery temper. And was given two Nicknames. She was called Red Bird on account of her flaming red hair. And little Tornado, on account of her fiery temper. Her parents with her Uncle Harvey Meacham, finished the large Hotel and Barn, early in 1865. And their table was always set with the choicest eatables. Especially all kinds of wild meat.

Meacham Creek was the boundary of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and all Indians were allowed to pass over the road free of charge. And Nellie learned to talk the Chinook Jargon fluently. Nellie's father killed a bear close to the Hotel and a Cougar killed their dog right in front of the Hotel. Nellie's father ran a paper called the "Council Fire" while in Washington D.C.. He wrote to Nellie to come to Washington D.C. As he had secured her a Government Position. And sent her \$200. to pay traveling expenses. But Nellie gave it to her Mother to pay some bills, as she was running a Hotel and Boarding House at Salem. and accepted a position as teacher at Aurora. (At that time Aurora was called Dutch Town) From Aurora she went to Oregon City and accepted a position as teacher. The room that was given her in this School House, was considered to be the toughest room in the building as to disobedience among the Pupils. And the first morning when she went to the room, the Pupils started to be unruly, And she grabbed a boy by name of Frank Roberts

1019
1021
1018

who was among the leaders of the unruly bunch, took him across her knees and applied a Ruler on his Butt till it blistered. And soon she had the best behaved class in the building. The next year, Nellie taught in the Garrison school in Portland. This was in 1880. And September 18th, 1881, she married Captain Charley Troup. And they had one child Charles T. Jr. and he died at the age of five months. And her husband died a few months before. And she rented the Ainswoth home at 6th, and Yamhill Street at a ~~\$2.00~~ ^{\$ 150.00} per month and ran a fashionbl.

Boarding house of 17 rooms and boarded the high slaeried Officials of the Northern Pacific Rail Road. When the Villard boom burst (See Hilgard) After which she went to Walla Walla, Washington which was in 1885, and secured a position as director of Art in the schools at Walla Walla, where her Mother died in 1888.

There she got acquainted with John Wesley Reddington. Who as a young man, had worked on the Oregon Statesman at Salem Oregon. And later served as a scout under General O. O. Howard in the Bannack Indian War. Nellie and her husband both had red hair. They had four children of which three were also red headed. They lived together 16 years. But could never agree on religious matters and for the next 29 years they lived apart. But were good friends. Nellie was a Methodist and her husband did not like the Methodist Religion. And when people learned his name was John Wesley Reddington, they assumed he was a Methodist. After which he always signed his name John Watermelon Reddington. (See letters from Reddington)

John W. Ellsworth was Field Representative for the Portland Oregon at the Union County Fairs in 1882-3-3, and said Ocela, George Coggin's race horse, was the fastest long distance runner West of Miss. And that the little Stallion won first money in three straight mile heats. His measured strides, coming in at the finish of the third mile, were 17 feet.

Orange Gaylord started his second trip across the Plains from

1
Magnilia ,Putman County Illinois,with his wife and two daughters
Elise Ellen and Lenora, March 7th, 1853. His wifes maiden name was
Sarah Elixabeth Stout. With them were his wifes Mother, Brothers
and sisters. His Father-in-law Ezra Stout was a Babtist Minister
,who had already came to the Oregon Country with a few acquaintance
on of which was George Coggin, an Englishman. On this trip, George
Coggin became acquainted with Lura, daughter of Ezra Stout, and ev-
entually they were married. She being his first wife. They had one
child a saughter, whom they named Lora. Who never married. Sarah El-
zabeth Stout and Laura Stout were sisters (Information from Mrs
Gaylord Irwin, Whose husband J.F. Irwin was head Forester at Enter-
prise) ^{Orange} George Gaylors was born in Tioga County, Penn. June 14th, 1823

Ben Ownbey drove stage from LaGrande to Pendleton, taking the
place of Jack Dillon who had a Paralytic stroke, in 1878 or 1879
Dillon was called Happy Jack. They drove four horses to a Concord
Coach. Ben drove about four months and changed horses at Meacham
. Saying the large Log Hotel was there at the time. Ben said it was
a hard drive on account of the muddy roads. Dillon got so he could
walk with Crutches, and Ben was with him, when he died. And they bur-
ied him at Summerville.

Lins Hammack (See Wallowa Canyon) said in the crew mentioned in
the above Orticle, were Jim Myers, Jack Patton, Lewis Snyder, and him-
self. And snyder was in the lead with a 12 mule team and three wagons
And when he drove up to the large heavy Gate, Tom Foster had across
the road, Foster demanded toll. And Snyder told him, he didnt have the
money to pay. And if he didnt open the Gate, he would take one of his
teams and pull the Gate out of the way. And Foster pulled a Shot Gun
on him and made him pay. Fister charged \$1.50 for first team and wago
and 50¢ for each additional team and ~~50¢~~ and 50¢ for each trail Wagn
for each way. And the same for immigrants. Hammock said if the Immig-
rants didnt have the money, Foster would take any thing they had for

1021
1020
for pay, even to bedding. Before he would let them pass through. Which was very hard on some Immigrants, as they didn't have very much as it was. He said Foster was a tall man with long sandy hair and whiskers and was related to Meacham Bros. And when one of the Meacham Bros was killed by a tree falling on him, which he was cutting, Foster succeeded him in the road and Hotel business.

Oregonian of Wed. June 14th, 1876, says.

At Orodel on Meacham road, a freighter with a 10 mule team, came to Foster's gate who owned the land the gate was on and Foster demanded Toll. And the Teamster refused to pay. And hitched a team to the gate and pulled it out of the way. And Foster had him arrested. And to date, it has cost Foster \$60.00. And it wasn't settled yet.

MEDICINE CREEK and JAKY RIDGE

Empties into Sleepy Creek. Named for Jake Sheets who was with James and Charles Rice on their way to Snake River. And he got sick. And James Rice, told him he was a Doctor, and would fix him up some medicine. So Jim mixed up a little bit of every thing and any thing he could get hold of and made a tea and they held Jake and poured it down him (See Johnson and Lightning Creeks) It was said to be a very rotten dose. As Jim had no knowledge of Medicine whatever He told Sheets the dose might make him a little Squamish at the stomach. But not to throw it up, for if he did, he would have to give him another dose immediately. But he vomited up every thing he had eaten for a week. And of course got better. And he said no matter how sick he got again, he would never say any thing about when out with Rices.

MINAM RIVER and MINAM. E-MI-HI-NE-MAH

Empties into Wallowa River. Named originally by the Indians for the roots they gathered there (See Imnaha) This river has been known as Minam, since early '60s. In reply to letter from William Hindman

1022
1021

(See Cricket Flat) he said this river had been called Minam, since 1864 when he came to Cricket Flat. That he knew of. But I have learned after a great deal of inquiry of Old Indians, that only the very oldest Indians could give the true Indian name for this river. Which is ,E*MI-HI-NE-MAH. with the emphasis on MI, The HI, And the HI, is said with the same breath as the Mi. The HI is hardly noticable when they speak the name. Means the valley of roots, or the valley where roots grow MAH meaning valley or canyon. They said the roots grow under loose rock and close to the surface. The Indians watch for the yellow flowers resembling a small Sun flower, that grow up beside the rock which have a hollow stem and branches at the top from a fork. And they raise the rock and get the roots which grow close to the surface of the ground. And after drying, they pulverize the roots in their Morters and pack away for winter use. (Information from Joe Albert, Big Charley, Tom Beall and other Indians.)

General O.O. Howard camped three days on the Flat or Bottom in the forks of this and Wallowa Rivers at the present site of Minam in July, 1878 on his way out from Wallowa Valley. (See Smith Mountain, Chesnimnus and Joseph Creek.)

The present Townsite of Minam was laid out by on the Old Jackson Graham Homestead. Graham first settled on Cricket Flat in early '70s, and later sold his place or improvements to John Bloodsworth and moved down to the Minam River, settling in the forks of it and Wallowa River, where he built a house and kept travelers. Also built a large log barn, hauling his hay from Cricket Flat. He also had the Stage Station there and kept the Stage Horses. In early '80s, he built a bridge of poles across the Wallowa River and charged Toll. (See Wallowa Canyon.) William Arnold, who married Grahams daughter Lucinda, drove Stage to Joseph

1025

at the time. (See Meacham) A.L. Banion, bought the Townsite when the R.R. was built into Wallowa Valley in 1908, and sold it to S.C. Goff, who got the first P.O. there. And Goff sold to the Minam Lumber Company, who erected a Saw Mill on the bank of the river at the Upper end of the Flat. After Local Option went into effect, there was quite a little town at this place, which included two stores, two Saloons, etc. And the Saloons did a good business from Wallowa County, just across the river.

MOUNTAIN Sentinel of LaGrande, Oregon, of Sat. July 6th, 1872, says. While camped with A.C. Smith on their way to Wallowa Valley at Smith camp on Minam, that he could shoot a grouse eye out with his Henry Rifle, and had killed a Grizzly Bear one half mile North of Minam at first shot that weighed 900 pounds. And that he was the man of the mountains and the Kit Carson of the Pacific Coast.

OREGONIAN of Thu. April 10th, 1873, From Mountain Sentinel, says. A.C. Smith on his way from Wallowa Valley, killed a Grizzly Bear with two Cubs. Capturing the Cubs and keeping one and giving M.B. Rees the other. A.C. Smith died Aug. 10th, 1907, at Enterprise, aged nearly 86 years.

MILLARD RANGER STATION.

Named for Frank Millard who herded sheep there for Roll and John Weaver, who went broke. And George Haas had to take the sheep over. And as Millard did not get his wages from Weavers, he looked to Haas for his wages. But Haas refused to pay him. For the reason as Haas said he was working for Weavers at the time, not for him.

GULCH MINERS BASIN CREEK, and SPRINGS.

Empties into Bear Creek. The Gulch empties into Tope Creek. Named for William Minor. Who came to Wallowa Valley in 1879. His Mother's name was Martha L. (Cowles) Minor. (See Mt. Fanny) He married the widow of Charles C. Beggs (See Smith Mountain) who was drowned while

10264
102B
[working on the Smith Bridge across the Wallowa River. Minor ranged his stock at the springs and Gulch, having his camp at the spring His son Lewis Minor, was a professional Broncho rider and won the \$300.00 prize saddle at the Pendleton Round Up, for the best riding that year. The creek is spelled Miners Basin Creek, in the Forest Atlas of 1917. But should be Minor. As he had his camp there, and prospected that district in '80s.

MILLER SPRINGS

Named for George R. Miller, who had his camp at these springs in '90s. where he ranged a band of his sheep. W. Richard Warnock was his herder. Miller roped a wild horse which he intended breaking and while snubbing it to a post, got his hand and wrist tangled in his turns and tore his hand nearly off. which became infected and blood poison set in, which nearly cost him his life.

MITCHELL SPRINGS and RANGER STATION.

Named for George Mitchell, by Circuit Judge J. W. Knowles. While with him on a hunting trip. Mitchell being Game Warden at the time Mitchell was also interested with the E. M. and M. Co. in a Saw Mill there. later, when this district was put into the Forest Reserve Mitchell was a Baker by profession, and later, built and operated a Bakery in Enterprise. And at one time operated the Klain Hotel The name of which he changed to the Farmers Hotel.

MIDDLE POINT.

Situated between Wild Cat and Wallupa Creeks. Named for its location by the first settlers on it, who were Alex Storm, W. A. Lewis who came in about 1898, followed by A. E. McGinnis, G. D. Dowd, Al Daniels, F. M. and C. C. Roop and Paois Roop. Joe Perry, Verner Perry, W. T. Aliff, T. C. Miller and C. Walker. The latter had the P. O. at Middle Point, which was established, May 4th, 1905, which he named UTOPIA, they also had a Church and the whole District was called UTIOPOIA the preachers were

1025
1024
Rev. J. D. Gillilan and Rev. Henry Martin and F. G. Potter. The settlers built a Union Church about 1895 there. T. C. Miller cut the first road down this ridge and said there was very little under brush then, as the Indians kept it burned off each year. T. C. Miller also owned and operated the first Saw Mill on the Point.

MIRROR LAKE.

Named for the beautiful reflection of trees and Mountains, seen in it from the bench on North side of Eagle Cap Mountain. September 1931. This Lake was stocked with Shrimp from Utah, by R. H. Bonney of the Union Hatchery and George M. Rogers Wallowa County Game Ward.

MINAM LAKE.

Named for its being situated on the head waters of the Minam River. This lake has two outlets. One into the Minam River and one in the Lostine River. In about 1914, settlers of the Lostine District put a dam in at the Minam outlet, and diverted the water into the Lostine River for irrigation purposes. This raised the lake so as to submerge a small island in the lake. In September 1931, this lake was stocked with Shrimp from Utah, by R. H. Bonney of the Union Hatchery and George M. Rogers, Wallowa County Game Warden. This lake was opened for winter fishing by an act of the Legislature in Feb. 1933.

MORGAN CREEK and BUTTE.

Empties into the West prong of the headwaters of Grouse Creek. Named for Albert Morgan who ranged his sheep there. He settled near the Butte, about June 10th, 1897. Coming from the Dalles, where he was born, August 5th, 1873. He and Lewis Omeg, came to Wallowa County together and camped at Wallowa Lake a few days. And John Martin who ran a Saloon at Joseph, took them out for a ride on the lake in his Sail Boat. And when about one fourth mile from shore the wind ceased to blow. And as Morgan said not a breadth of air stirring. And lookin

1026
1025
|
towards their camp, saw some cattle going into it and as neigher of them could swim, they had to sit in the boat and watch the cattle destroy all they had. Morgan said when they did get to their camp it sure was a bad mess.

His father Seth Morgan, came to Oregon in 1849. from Peora, Fulton County Illinois. They were not bothered by Indians on the whole trip across the Plains. But all had fever, from which his Mother died. And his infant sister was killed accidentally, with a piece of board thrown by one of the children in the camp. And was buried four miles South of Mt. Hood. on the Barlow road by a boulder which was marked. William Donelly was herding sheep on the Butte, and a bunch of 40 head of Bucks, belonging to William Makin and Peter Beaudoin that had strayed away from their herd. and came into Donellys camp. And he killed all of them with his black Powder Rifle. The owners came to his camp hunting them and asked him if he had seen them. and he said yes. But did not twll that he had killed them. Later the carcasses were found all shot through the head. He told of it several years after. and when asked why he did it, as they were worth \$20.00 per head. He answered by saying he knew his employer didnt want the Bucks in his band.

MORMON PRONG, FLAT and RANGER STATION.

Empties into Cow Creek. The Flat lies between this prong and the long prong of Cow Creek. Named for W.H. Winters who ranged his stock there. and had a camp at the springs (See Prairie Creek, Snake River, etc. Dads Springs are situated on this Flat.

MONROE RANGER STATION.

Named for Thomas Monroe. Whose true name was

MOONSHINE SPRING.

Named for Al Lemmie a Moonshiner. who peddled his Liouor at the Cow Camps and camped there with a pack load. He lived below mouth of Grand Ronder River.

1
MOUNTAIN SHEEP CREEK.

1929

1024

Empties into Snake River. Named for Charles Holmes and R.F. Stubblefield. Who while looking for winter range, saw a bunch of mountain sheep on the ridge and killed one. This canyon is a natural Fortres and well watered with springs. There is an old Indian tradition that in this canyon was a rendavouse for Indian horse thieves before White men came. There are several large Pits or holes in it near the cliff walls. Where the Indians were supposed to have stayed (See Battle Creek) On North side of the creek, near the head, is a large Paint mine of different colors.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP RAPIDS.

Situated in Snake River. Named for the numerous Mountain Sheep (Big Horn) in vicinity of these rapids. When the Eureka Mines were being worked (See Eureka) the United States Government appropriated some money to blow out some of the worst boulders in these rapids, as the Eureka mining company did.

In about 1902 or 1903, Charles Wortman, John D. O'neil and Elzie O. Makin, (See Makin Creek) and F. Finley, the latter a brother-in-law of Makins, were in this district, Makin having his sheep in there in charge of Wortman and O'neil. The latter two killed many Mountain Sheep while there and dried the meat. One they killed they sold to Walt G. Beith for \$3.00. they said after they had sold it to him they were pretty badly scared for awhile, and kept away from him for several days, fearing he was a Game Warden. As it was against the law to kill Mountain Sheep any time, with a heavy penalty attached At the time the Eureka Mines were starting to operate, Jim Scott and Rogers Bro's (See Rogersburg) had several mining locations near these rapids. And were bringing a Gasolene Boat up Snake River loaded with supplies and Bedding. Intending to work their claims. They were 14 days coming from Lewiston to the rapids where they attached long ropes to the boat and had 16 men pulling it over the Rapids

1028
1030
1027

and the boat sank in the rapids, and all they saved was their Beddi
MOCCASIN LAKE Formerly MOSQUITO LAKE.

Named for its looking exactly like a Moccason from North side of Eagle Cap Mountain. It was called Mosquito Lake in early days for the myriads of Mosquitoes there. It was named by Harvey Harris State Forester, in 1908 while on an inspection trip to this district with C.L. Hartshorn who had sheep in there. Hartshorn being his guide (See Hartshorn Butte.)

MOORE FLAT and SPRINGS/

Situated on the Bench between the first forks of Wenaha River and and lays from the point where the two canyons come together, West to Fairview Creek. Named for W.A. Moore. Who was the first to range cattle there.

Mt. JOSEPH Formerly TUNNEL MOUNTAIN.

Situated on the West side of the head of Wallowa Lake. Named by J. Neilson Barry, Oregon Historian. Who suggested the name Mt. Joseph while making a speech at the Wallowa County Pioneer meeting at the head of Wallowa Lake June 14th, 1924. (See Mt's Bonneville and Howard.) On the 1031 Forestry Maps, the name is given as Chief Joseph Mountain and Point Joseph. This mountain was named so in honor of Old Chief Joseph and his son Young Chief Joseph. At the above Pioneer meeting, Barry left \$5.00 with the Secretary to be given to any one writing the best Poem on Wallowa.

This mountain was called Tunnel Mountain in late '80s for a long Tunnel put in from the North side to tap an Ore Vein. There is a Colony of Conies on North side of this Mountain (See Wallowa Mountain Mt. NEBO. LAKE and Ranger Station.

The Lake is near the foot of the mountain and is mostly a Swamp. and was named by J. Fred McClain and Harvey Garris Forest Rangers at suggestion of James Dale.

1029
1031

~~Joseph~~, June 13th, 1902. Dale was herding sheep there in 1902 or 1903, for Aaron Wade and had his camp at the foot of the ridge or Mountain, by the Swamp Lake near the head of the short creek he named Dead Man Creek. (See another Deas Man Creek) Moses H. Beeson was Camp Tender at the time they established this camp. Which was the first sheep camp ever established at this place or near it.

And Dale remarked to Beeson that from the top of this mountain was where Moses stopped and viewed the Promised Land. As one can see a great distance around from top of the mountain (See Numbers Chap. 33, Verse 47, Deuteronomy 32-49-50. And Chap. 34, -I and 5. Later Dale bought the sheep from Wade and ran them for several years on this range, during summer months. Dale died at the Enterprise Hospital, March 25th, 1930. While herding sheep here, he always kept a Bible with him, which he read a great deal. And could quote many passages by memory. Around Mt. Nebo is a Poison Weed District. The weed is not classified. In 1912 and 1915, many sheep were poisoned there from this weed.

MUIR CREEK.

Empties into Snake River. Named for Muir who with another Scotchman were prospecting there. (See Durham and Battle Creeks) It was said, Muir was an assumed name. And that he had a son who went by the correct name, who was a Conductor that ran on the train at one time into Joseph. Muir had lost one eye, and was interested at one time with Polk Mays in some mining claims on the Grand Ronde River. Between the headwaters of this and Cougar Creek is a Flat called Dead Mans Flat for a leg bone found there of a man with a boot on and a Spur with U.S. on it. Supposed to have been that of a Soldier.

MUD CREEK and MUD FLAT, Formerly THOMAS MEADOWS and ROGNAS P. Offii Empties into Grand Ronde River. The Flat is situated at the head of Mud Creek. Named for the Swampy Mud Springs and Flat, where it

1030
1829
heads. The Swampy Flat was first called Thomas Meadows for a an
by name of Thomas who settled there in about 1887, Later selling
his Squatters right to George Umphreys. After which it was called
Umphreys Meadows. Thomas covered his cabin with split Carobo poles
Making grooves on the flat side the whole length of each pole, and
laid in Tile fashion. The wild hay, grew waist high in these meadows
before it was plowed up.

The first cabin built on this Flat, was built by Jack Gregg, assisted
by Edward Rehflow, Lazerous Wright and James Wiford. in January, 1884
(See Lost Prairie) James Noble, Joe Lent and Williams Akins, put up the
the first wild hay on the Flat in fall of 1883. Among the first
settlers on this creek, were George and John Beggs, Newton V. Downs
B.H. McGinnis and others. Later J.H. Horner took a Stockraising Ho-
at forks
mestead at this and Buck Creek, and built a cabin right at the

lower point of Kuhn Ridge in 1918. There was a large Beaver Dam
on this creek, below the mouth of Buck creek under a high cliff. Up
to about 1920, there was also a large Indian camp ground on the Flat
Flat below forks of Mud and Buck creeks. The old Indian trail to
this camp came down from Powwatka Ridge to Mud creek, just above
the forks of it and Buck Creek and to this camp ground, where it
forked. One going down Mud to Grand Ronde River and the other go-
ing up the mountain to Fournier Springs on Day Ridge. (See Day ri-
dge) This Indian trail was later called the Carpenter Trail for
Alfred Carpenter, who had a Homestead on Powwatka Ridge, where the
trail started down.

George Umphreys settled on the Flat in 1888. He was a Cheese maker
and bought the Cheese equipment of Ben Boswell (See Alder) about,
1904. And was the second man to make Cheese in Wallowa Valley. He
sent four of his Cheese to the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Port-
land and was awarded Gold Medals and \$20.00 for each in cash.

W.D. Weaver Homesteaded on the Flat and moved in with his famil

1030
in 1886. He drained nearly all of his place, by digging drains and laying Poles and logs in the ditch and covering up again. Mrs Weaver had brought in her Flax Wheel from Kentucky and made most of the clothes for her family for several years. At the Pioneer Jubilee at LaGrande, July 19-20-21st, 1934, which was a Celebration commemorating the entrance of the first R.R. Train into LaGrande, 50 years before, Mrs. Weaver was asked to come and demonstrate the use of her Flax Wheel. She was an expert, and could spin the finest evenist thread with ease. The Flax Wheel had been in her family over 100 years.

A short time after Weavers settled there, a Nez Perce Squaw with her small Papoose came to the cabin and wanted to stay with them for protection. till her man came back from a hunting trip. As a drunken Blackfoot Indian was after her. And while she was there, the Indian came. He was still drunk and wanted something to eat. And Mrs. Weaver gave him some dinner and he went away. But in the evening, came back and wanted supper. And she gave it to him. Then he wanted the Squaw whose name was Mrs. Phoebe Lowry (See Chesnimnus, etc. and was going to take her. And Mrs. Weaver got the gun and told him to go. And he laughed at her, and said the gun wasnt loaded. So she sent one of the children for Mr. Weaver who was working in the Swamp and he came in and told the Indian if he didnt go, he would split his head open with the Ax. And the Indian left and went to the Nez Perce camp. As this Flat was one of the main old Indian hunting camps, And the Indians got him in bed. But along in the night, he got up and scattered fire all over their beds. And they stayed up with him the balance of the night. And the next morning, they took him to town and turned him over to Officers. The Squaw said the reason they were so patient with him, was the peace treaty or agreement between the Nez Perces and Blackfoot many years ago. Mrs. Lowry was quite well educated and talked English quite fluently (See, Wallowa Lake)

Later settlers on the Flat, were C.K and N.K. Bue. Tom Hovde, Ole Hagen Otto Olsen and Rognas Sever. There was a Post Office established there on the Flat, August 3rd, 1909. And discontinued, November 15th, 1910. The P.O. Was named Rognes. He was a Norweigan Luthern Minister He died at Silverton, Oregon. He came from Moscow, Idaho. N.K. Bue was d Clerk at P.O. when Rognes was away.

The Harley Horner Cabin, later known as Downs Cabin, was where the men who robbed the Stockgrowers and Farmers Bank at Wallowa, Monday Oct. 16th, 1933, stayed overnight while trying to make their get-away. (See Wallowa and Enterprise.)

MURRAY CREEK and MURRY SADDLE.

Empties into Hurricane Creek. The Saddle lies at foot of North side of Ruby Peak. (See Ruby Peak.) Named for Alexander Murray, who Homesteaded on Alder Slope in August 1886. (See Dug Creek) He came from Canada here and was born in Belfast, Ireland Jan. 22nd, 1839. He had a stroke of Paralysis and died, Feb. 1st, 1912. He circulated the first Local Option in Wallowa County, and got the requisite number of signers and filed the Petition. He and J.J. Hill the R.R. Magnate, were boyhood friends. And through his writing to Hill, caused the present R.R. Company to investigate the route into Wallowa County. In 1895, his son W.A. Murray surveyed a ditch from near the head of Silver Creek (See Silver Creek) for the purpose of conveying more water into Murray for irrigation purposes. In 1909, he organized a company of 13 farmers in his vicinity (See County Records) This Co. filed on 1000 inches of water and surveyed the ditch with a 16 foot plank with legs on and a Spirit Level. This ditch was three fourths mile long and came through the saddle at foot of Ruby Peak called Murray Saddle. The main old Indian trail came through this Saddle down onto Murray Creek and Alder Slope.

1
MULEY CREEK;

1038

1038

Empties into Big Sheep Creek. Named for a Muley cow with no horns found on the creek which belonged to David Warden (See Warden Creek and Prairie Creek Muster Roll)

Mt. HOWARD. Formerly SIGNAL PEAK.

Situated on East side of the head of Wallowa Lake. Named by J. Neilso Barry, Oregon Historian, who suggested the name while making a speech at the Wallowa County Pioneer Meeting at the head of Wallowa Lake June 24th, 1924. (See Mt's Joseph and Bonneville.) On the 1931 Forestry Maps, the name is given as Howard Peak. This mountain was named so in honor of General O.O. Howard (See Imnaha, Howard Springs, etc.) ~~MT HIS MOUNTAIN WAS CALLED SIGNAL PEAK~~ In 1877 and 1878 for Indians signalling from this peak and vicinity. (See James Wilsons and R.M. Downeys Letters.

Situated between East and West prong of Wallowa River above head of Wallowa Lake. This mountain was christened Federation Mountain for federation Guests of Joseph in 1903. But didnt stick.

Named by J. Neilson Barry, Oregon Historian who suggested the name Bonneville Mt. while making a speech at the Wallowa County Pioneer meeting at the head of Wallowa Lake, June 24th, 1924. (See Mt's Joseph and Howard.) On the 1931 Forestry Map, the name is given as Bonneville Mountain. This Mountain was named in honor of Captain Benjamin L.E. Bonneville. (See Imnaha and Bonneville's Travels by Washington Irvin) This mountain was originally called Middle Mountain.

Captain Bonneville was said to be the first White man to drive a Cart or wheeled implement, over the Oregon Trail. And was the first White man known to ever go down the Imnaha River. (See Imnaha) Bonneville was born in France in 1795, and died at Fort Smith, Arkansas June 12th, 1878.

When Barry suggested the name Bonneville for this mountain, he contended

1036
1038
Bonneville came into the Wallowa Country at the head of Wallowa Lake and from there to Imnaha. But after investigating the route closer he admitted his mistake. As it would have been almost impossible to get across or over the Wallowa Mountains at that time of year. which was the winter of 1834.

Early in the morning of June 24th, 1924, F.D. McCulley, Sr. gave Max Wilson a Flag about 3½ X 6 feet to plant on this mountain in plain view of the country below. And Wilson climbed to the point, carrying a large Staff and planted it. It could be seen for miles around. It blew down, and Wilson went up again with wire and guyed the staff solid. And the Flag waved there till the wind whipped it into shreds. This was the third ^{American} Flag known to be planted in the Wallowa Mountains (See Eagle Cap, etc.) There are Conies on this mountain in the slide rock.

Mt. HARRIS. (UNION COUNTY.)

Named for Joseph Harris, who came to Grand Ronde Valley in early '60s, and Homesteaded near this small Butte. When Harris first came to the Grand Ronde Valley, he could go out and kill a Deer any time he wanted fresh meat. So early one morning he took his gun down and told his wife he would go out and get a Venison. And had gone only a short distance, when he saw an animal in the dim distance and shot it. And found that he had killed one of his Steers. He and his wife, were very hospitable people. She being a very jovial woman, and was fond of Corn Bread, of which she was an adept at making. Harris Homesteaded there in 1865.

Their son James, married Belle Webber (See Diamond Prairie) whose father William Webber was drowned in Wallowa River in June, 1875.

John Huffmans Mother was a sister of Joseph Harris (See Big Sheen Creek.)

Mt. EMILY, (Union COUNTY)

Named for Emily Boswell, who was the daughter of Captain Benjamin

1
and Doctor 1035
Boswell (Not the Ben Boswell of Alder) who was Captain of the Corydon
Iowa, Emigrant Train that crossed the Plains from Iowa in 1862. (See
Iowa Camp.) Emily Boswell was a very popular young lady at the time
and was one of a party that climbed to the top. Boswell had three children at the time. William later a farmer in Union, County, Oregon, Cal. later a doctor who practiced medicine at Colfax, Washington and Lizzie Emily (See Union and Wallowa County Hist. page 670, in which it says, Mt. Emily was named for the little daughter of an Emigrant family, that was buried at the foot of the little Mountain. Dr. Boswell or Captain, moved from Grand Ronde Valley to near Yoncolla, Douglass County, Oregon. Where he bought some Mineral Springs, which were later called Boswell Springs

Mt. FANNY, (UNION COUNTY)

Named for Fanny (Cowles) Paline ^{widow} a widow. Who later married E.P. McDaniels. She was a sister of Goodwin Cowles (See Cove) whose wife was Dorothy Dishman, Sister of Mrs. Sallie (Dishman) Craig of Enterprise, Oregon. Mrs. Cowles died in childbirth, leaving an infant boy they named Charles Cowles, who when grown to manhood married Anna Beecher, a daughter of H.W. Beecher of Alder. (See Alder)
It was said a party of young people started to climb to the top of this Mountain and Fanny, beat them to the top, in June, 1863. (See 50 years in Oregon by T.T. Geer) Mrs. Paline was a widow. She had four brothers and some sisters. She was born in Nashville Tennessee, May 4th 1842. And while a child, her parents moved to Galloway, County, Missouri. In the spring of 1862, desiring to escape the horrors of the Civil War, in company with her Uncle, S.D. Cowles, and her brother. Mrs. Paline started for Oregon with a splendid outfit. When nearing the Rocky Mountains, her brother was stricken with Mountain Fever and died at Bear River. Also the Indians stole their lot of 17 horses and destroyed practically all the other property they had. They were able to buy a few yoke of Oxen and with their depleted belongings

1036
1035
they proceeded on their way. The Cowles party arrived at Auburn, Baker County, Oregon, in the early fall of 1862. Where they stopped for two months, but provisions were so high, so in January they started for California. On arriving at what is now LaGrande with their Ox teams, they decided to investigate the little stretch of country known as the Cove, before going farther, and there, they built a log Cabin and in the spring, Mrs. Paline filed a Homestead on a quarter section of School Land. And she and her Uncle became the first settlers of that immediate neighborhood.

It was in this log cabin she was married to E.P. McDaniel, July 4th 1865. The ceremony being performed by County Judge Argensinger. E.P. McDaniel was born in Benton County, Missouri, May 2nd, 1839. His parents moved to Kansas in 1854. And in the spring of 1861 at the age of 22, he hired out to an Immigrant, and drove a team of four mules across the Plains. Reaching Portland in September, 1861 Where he worked in Carsons and Porters Sash and door factory for three months. Later working on a farm in Tualitan Valley for \$20.00 per month. In 1862, he rented a farm on the Rickeral in Polk County. His net profits at the end of the year was 50 bushels of Wheat. From here, he went to Eastern Oregon and took charge of the "Slough House" a few miles North of Baker, Oregon and cleared 1000.00 dollars that year. Later he worked in a store in the embryo town of Union. And in the spring of 1864 he bought a small pack outfit and transported flour from Walla Walla to Eastern Oregon Mines. Following that business that year, incidentally, in passing the Cove, or "Hendershots Point" he formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Paline. A young widow who had already located a Homestead in that section. The next year after, they were married. They built a Box House eight feet to the eaves and 12X24, feet long which they said was an architectural extravagance for those days

[
The above was taken partly from the Daily Papers on their 50th,
weeding anniversary (See 50 years in Oregon by T.T. Geer, page 289
in regards to Hendershots Point. (G. Cowles wa born March 31st, 1848
Died, January 4th, 1938.

Mt. WILSON

Named for Wilson This is just a natural Mound that runs up
to a peak. The Oregon and Washington line goes nearly over the top
where there is a State Line Monument. (See Cottonwood Creek)

MONDAY BASIN. Should be MOODY Basin and CREEK.

Emoties in to Aouth Fork of Imanaha River. Named for Eagle Moody
snd family from Eagle Family, who ranged their sheep there. (On the
1932 Forestry Map it shows as Monday Basin.)

MILLER BUTTE.

Named for Grady Miller, Wallows County Forest Ranger. Miller used
a tree on this Butte for a Fire Lookout, which he climbed to the top
to see if he could detedt any Forest fires in the distance.

MILK SHAKES.

Situated in the extreme northwest corner of Wallows County. Nearly
on the line between Washington and Oregon. Named by

MOONSHINE DITCH.

Heads from Hurricane Creek to convey 3000 inches of water from
Hurricane Creek. The capital stock was \$3000.00, divided in 300 share
of \$100.00 each. Incorporators were George L. Cole, William Newby,
and A.E. Cole. Dated 28th, day of November 1901 (See records of Corpo-
ration, Book O, page 137, County Court Records.) Named so for this ditch
pany being tipped off, that the Alder Ditch Company were going to
post their ditch, and they rushed to their Attorney and he advised
them that the first who posted their notices, would have prior right
to the water. So the Moonshine Ditch Company Officials slipped up
and posted their notices in the night by Moonshine or light. And
the Alder Ditch Company, took it to Court. But the decision was in

1038
104
1037

favor of the Moonshine Ditch Company. Though the Alder Ditch Company had began work on their ditch first. This Moonshine Ditch was taken out to irrigate farm lands below foot of Wallowa Lake, East of Hurricane Creek. The Alder Ditch Company contended they had their notices up first. And that the Moonshine Ditch Company Officials tore the notices down and destroyed them.

MYRTLE SPRING.

Named for Myrtle Thomas a School teacher, who was teaching at the E.H. Hinton School House. Wright Kirkland and Ves Tippet were putting in a water through there, and being acquainted with the teacher, suggested the name. (See Hinton Spring)

^R MASONRY (VEASEY LODGE NO. 82)

At a meeting of Veasey Lodge #82, A.F. and A.M. the W.M. appointed a Committee of two, namely, George P. Cheney and J.H. Horner to write up a complete history of the Masonic Lodges in Wallowa County from the beginning. and Cheney told Horner if he would write it up, he would publish it. Which is as follows, as taken from the Minutes of the Lodge.

In the summer of 1883, Al C. King purchased the stock of goods from William McCormack and William McConnell and began the erection of business the first Frame Building in Alder. After the store was started, the Free Masons in and around Alder, met with Mr. King in the small Log building first used for a store by McCormack and McConnell and made arrangements with him, to build an upper story to be used exclusively as a Masonic Hall. King was to bear all expense of the Lower story and the Masons would bare all expense of the upper story. The building was constructed on what was later, Lot #1, Block 8, in the Village of Alder.

The Masons then called a meeting of all Masons in the District and appointed Thomas H Veasey, chairman of the building Committee, and Veasey, D.B. Reavis, and J.A. Hunter were appointed a Committee on fin-

1041
1038

ance. Ben Boswell and Henry Miller, were appointed a Committee on furnishing the hall and overseers in the construction, And Veasey was to furnish Aprons.

The first Masonic meeting ever held in Wallowa alley by White man in the r own Hall, was held under dispensation about 7 P.M. Oct. 6th, Friday, 1883. (A Masonic meeting was held in Joseph the same evening, but not in their own Hall) At this meeting, the following Officers were elected. John Cooper Standley, W.M. Thomas H. Veasey S.W. Ben Boswell J.W. The W.M. then appointed, J.A. Hunter, Secretary, D.B. Reavis, Sr. Treasurer, Henry Miller, S.D. John McCubbin, J.D. Frank Yocum, Tyler, J.B. Nobles, acting Tyler, pro tem.

Ben Boswell made the Alter, Pedestals and two Staffs. In fact all the furniture used in the Hall and painted them Blue. Part was later painted a very dark Roman blue.

The first applications for membership, was from Jacob Sturgill and Henry Gerber, January 12th, 1884. At this meeting a committee was appointed to confer with the Joseph Lodge respecting boundaries of jurisdiction of the two Lodges.

The date of the Charter granted this Lodge was June 11th, 1884. And it was solemnly consecrated as Wallowa Lodge #82, A.F. and A.M. A special communication August 18th, 1884, by O.F. Bell, Deputy Grand Master of Oregon. The Officers were then installed by Deputy Bell.

At a meeting at Alder, November 26th, 1887, the purchase of the lower story and removal of the building to Enterprise was discussed and Ben Boswell, T.H. Veasey and J.A. Hunter were appointed a committee to get estimates, etc. J.S. Wagner was asked to make an estimate of the cost. And he reported that it would not pay to move the building to Enterprise.

At a meeting December 24th, 1887, the committee reported that they had purchased the lower story for \$10.00. At this time it was voted to move the Lodge to Enterprise. And the next Stated Communication

1
to be held there. At this meeting the following Officers were elected Thomas H. Veasey, W.M. Ben Boswell, S.W. Henry Miller, J.W.D.B. Reavis Treasurer. J.A. Hunter, Secretary. S.D. Moore, Tyler. L. Olsen, S.D.G.B. Jacob, J.D.

Between December 24th, 1887 and January 28th, 1888, the Paraphernalia and furniture of Alder Lodge was moved to the attic of Upper half-story of the Charles Newell school building at Enterprise. The Hall over the Wallowa National Bank, was then secured at \$3.00 per month for the year 1889.

At a meeting December 26th, 1891 it was voted to rent the Ivanhoe and Sheahan Hall over their Law Office for \$36.00 per year. As the Bank Hall was too public. It was being used for Court purposes, dance Hall, Church services and Shows. And the Lodge paraphernalia had to be stored in an Anteroom and brought out and put in place each time Lodge was held

Ben Boswell, M.W. Goodman, and D.B. Reavis. were appointed to put the Ivanhoe and Sheahan Hall in shape. The Masonic Lodge rented the Hall on and off nights to the G.A.R. at \$5.00 per month and the Maccabees at \$10.00 per month. When the Masons rented this Hall, there was a poor water system in Enterprise. And about 4 o'clock, New Years morning 1894, the Hall got a fire. And did some damage, before it was extinguished

The Alder Masonic building was sold to W.G. McGarry for \$25.00. Later he sold it to Charles Thornburg. And September 24th, 1931 it burned down. But June 27th, 1931 D.B. Reavis, Jr. and J.H. Horner drove out to

Thornburgs place and secured a piece of 2X6 which had been in the floor of the Old Alder Hall for a relic for the Lodge at Enterprise J.S. Wagner furnished a frame, and A.M. Wagner (The latter not a Mason) fit the wood in the Frame. And on it was printed the names of the first Officers of the Lodge at Alder The lumber of the old Lodge Hall

1
1047
was sawed at the Hurricane Creek Saw Mill. Which was the first ~~Sa~~
Saw Mill in Wallowa Valley. After the Hall changed ~~Hands~~ several
times, it was sold in 1913 to Charles Thornburg for \$75.00 he wrecke
it and hauled the lumber to his farm near Enterprise and built a
Cow Barn of it.

At a meeting March 11th, a petition was read asking for recomendati-
ion to the Grand Lodge for a subordinate Lodge at Wallowa town. This
was granted at the next meeting. And John C. Standley, W.A. Storie,
Frank Moore, Henry Gerber, C.O. Bishop, J.W. Boling, and John McDonald
Jr. all Masons, were demitted May 27th, to become Charter members
of the new Lodge. #113. And they dedicated their new Hall, Oct. 23rd,
1911 which was willed to the Lodge by John C. Standley who was el-
ected the first W.M.

The E.R. Bowlby Hall was leased, Dec. 9th, 1889 for \$150.00 per year
And Bowlbey was paid \$20.00 for making and placing an Emblem stone
Hall
on the South side of the ~~Hall~~. New furniture was ordered for this
Hall, and in April, 1905, Lostine Masonic Hall was burned and the En-
terprise Lodge loaned them the old Alder furniture, part of which
they are still using. And H.H. Baker, Enterprise Photographer and
Artist, was employed by the Lodge to paint life sized pictures of
the principal Characters and Emblems on the walls of the Lodge Hall.
Oct. 13th, arrangements were made for Electric Lights in this Hall
and on March 23rd, 1901, the lights were in use. The wiring cost \$25.20
and the charge was 45¢ for each night. Up to this time, large Kero-
sene Lamps were used and Candles for the Altar. A Telephone was
installed in 1910 at a cost of \$4.50. April 26th, 1913, a contract w
was signed for the renting of the Wallowa Nat. Bank Hall. Sep. 25th,
1915, D.W. Sheahan presented the Lodge with a Red Wood Gavel. Feb. 19th
1918, J.S. Wagner was ordered to secure a Service ^F Glag for the Lodge.
Feb. 28th, 1925, the new By-laws were read on change of Wallowa Lodge

1040

1042
1041

82, A.F. and A.M. to Veasey Lodge 82, A.F. and A.M. (Named so for Thomas H.

Veasey) Those present were, C.H. Baker, W.M. Hardy, Taylor, S.W. Carl Miller
J.W. Harry Lindley, S.D. J.S. Wagner J.D. (Acting) Frank Moody, Tyler,
Leo Forsythe, J.S. (Acting) J.H. Horner, S.S. Orvil Millard, Sec. Others
there, were George E. Richards, of Joseph Lodge #81, Bert Rice, Lee
Horner, Aaron Olmstead, After considerable discussion, it was put to
a vote. And all in favor of the change, except Harry Lindley. His
reason was, that it had been called Walloa Lodge so many years, He
thought it was good enough to leave it that way. The reason for
the change was that there had always been considerable confusion
, between the town of Wallowa and Wallowa Lodge of Enterprise. The
new name was first used by the Secretary at a meeting May 23rd, 1925
At a meeting June 23rd, 1926, a Committee was appointed to investigate
the buying of the J. Brooks Building, for a permanent Lodge Home, for
\$6.000. And at a special meeting, Aug. 23rd, 1928, it was voted to buy
it. at that price. The building was situated on the South 54 feet of
Lots #3 and #4, Block #4, Stubblefield's Addition. The building was
54X70 feet. Built of native stone, two stories high and full Base-
ment. The land was 54X120 feet. All present were unanimous in favor
of buying it. which were, Orvil Millard, W.M. J.S. Wagner, S.W. (Acting) D.
J.W. B. Reavis, (Acting) J.G. Gummerman, S.D. J.A. Burleigh, J.D. (Acting),
Walter Spear, I.E. Snyder, Dr. F.R. Whitakre, E.L. Chaplin, J.H. Horner, It
was voted on and distinctly understood, that it was to go into the
Minutes of the meeting, that any improvements on the building, was
to be by consent of the Trutees only. And not by the vote of the
Lodge. The Trustees were, J.S. Wagner, J.A. Burleigh and J.H. Horner. And
at a meeting Dec. 24th, 1930, A special dispensation was granted to
move into the newly acquired building.

About 1890, J.S. Wagner made two octogan shaped handles for the Staff
of the Lodge. He also repaired the Chart Stand, which had been broken
while moving from Alder and made the Tylers Desk and presented it
to the Lodge.

1043

1042

About 1896, J.S. Wagner was passing Henry Millers homw on River Street and stopped to talk with him. Miller had been sprouting and trimming a Willow Bush in his yard and throwing the sprouts over the fence. near the path. Wagner picked up one of the sprouts and began whittling on it ,and said. Miller I am going to plant this switch by my house, and see if it will grow. Breaking it in two pieces he stuck one in the ground on each side of his house They both grew to be very large Willow trees. And in about 1928, he cut one of these trees ,seasoned it, and made two Gavel, which he presented to the Lodge.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

The first, a special meeting under dispwnsion of Royal Arch Masons #30, was held at Enterprise, July 11th, 1903. The first Officers were E.W. Davis, M.E.G.H.P. and Pro tem Officers W.R. Holmes, M.E.G. king. Chas. A. Ault, M.E.G. scribe. F.W. Davis, C of H. George Gignac, P.S. Ed Kiddle A Holmes, R.A.C.E. ~~A Holmes~~ M 3rd V. John McDonald , Jr. M. 2nd V. F.A. Bidwell, M 1st V. George Holmes, Treas. R.H. Brown, Sec. J.B. Olmstead, Sentinel. The grand Chapter R.A.M. of Oregon , opened in form and dispensation was granted and companions were installed as follows. W.R. Holmes, E.H.P. J.D. McCully, king, L.J. Rouse, scribe, J.B. Olmstead, C of H. Chas. A Ault, P.S. E.A. Holmes, R.A.C. W.T. Bell, M. 1st V. John McDonald, , Jr. M 2nd V. J.S. Wagner, M 3rd, V. T.F. Rich, Treas. D.W. Sheahan, acting Sec. H.H. McNeil Sentinel. The first petitions for admission into this Lodge, were George S. Craig, A. Wurzweiler, Chas. G. Holmes and J.S. Horner.

This Lodge of R.A. Masons were solamnly consecrated Chapter #30. R.A.M. August 16th, 1904, by M.E. act. G.H.P. Ed Kiddle.

JOSEPH MASONIC LODGE

The Minute books of the first Masonic Lodge held in Joseph, shows that a meeting was held Saturday evening, October, 6th, 1883. under Dispensation. J.W. McCully read the dispensation granted by M.W. Grand-master W.T. Wright by which J.W. McCully was appointed W.M. T.J. Dean,

1044 104B
S.D.J.S.Ellis, J.W.R.H.Roberts, Treas. J.D.McCully, Sec. J.M.Sutherland
S.D.J.A.Wright, J.D.G.B.Teel, Tyler.

First petition for membership, were from Edwin L.Harris, John(Jack) Johnson, and A.W.Gowan. Johnson took the E.A.Degree Nov.3rd, 1883. At a meeting Aug.19th, 1884, special Deputy O.F.Bell, solemnly consecrated Joseph Lodge #81, A.F and A.M. and installed the following Officers .J.W.McCully, W.M.T.J.Dean, S.W.Jeff S.Ellis, J.W.R.H.Robert Treas. A.W.Gowan(acting) Sec. E.L.Harris, S.D.J.A.Wright, J.D.F.W.Wiles Tyler. George H.Ferguson, D.S. and Waldo Chase , J.S.

F.D.McCully told the writer that the Upper story of the store, was completed July 1st, 1882. The Hall was 24X30 feet. and was built in the southeast corner of Block 3, McCulleys addition. This Block was not subdivided into Lots. and the Hall was built before the Block was surveyed. When surveyed, the building was a little out of line with the surveyed Block. When the Hall was completed , it belonged to F.D.McCully. and his partner. And Tom Fine rented it for a Hotel and partitioned off the rooms with Calico cloth. This was the second Hotel in Joseph. When the Lodge was organized, the Hall was rented from the McCullys, and W.J.Phelps made most of the furniture, which was used unpainted. They had no Carpet, and scattered Saw dust over the floor. And when Phelps was initiated he had lots of trouble keeping the saw dust out of his Slippers and from between his toes., and his conductors had to stop at times to let him empty the saw dust from his slippers. They used the earliest form with Candidates in all three Degrees.

In preparing the history of Masonry in Wallowa County, the writer wrote to J.D.McCully, now in Salem, Oregon and received the following reply from him. In regard to the organization of the first Masonic Lodges of the Wallowa Valley.

Regarding the organization of the Masonic Lodges of Alder and Joseph,

1045

I will say that the idea of a Lodge at Joseph, took form when the McCully Store building was erected in 1882. A number of Masons in the Joseph section, urged F.D. McCully and myself, to add a second story to the building in order it might be used as a Masonic Hall. the idea was popular and the urge so great, that we consented to make the addition. My Uncle Dr. J.W. McCully and Dr. T.J. Dean, were the outstanding Masons to help the cause along, though at that time Masons in all parts of the valley gave the movement hearty encouragement

However the little feeling of rivalry which had developed between the ambitious towns of Alder and Joseph entered into the Masonic picture. And Masons in the Alder Territory decided they also wanted a Lodge. Which caused several who had encouraged the erection of the Lodge room at Joseph, to withdraw their support and unite with those promoting the Alder Lodge. The latter place being more central for the entire valley, gave it a stronger following than the Joseph location. However by that time our building was about completed, and we felt there was nothing left to do but go ahead with the plans, as originally outlined. I will say this, that at no time was there a conference between the members of the proposed Lodges, looking towards a compromise and settling on a single location. Each went about the matter, endeavoring to strengthen its position and determined to win. The law required that before a Lodge could be given authority to work under a dispensation, it must have the recommendation of the nearest Lodge, which was Hiram #67, at Summerville. The petitions for recommendation were presented at Summerville at the same time but as several of the petitioners of the Alder Lodge were members of the Summerville Lodge, it gave them a great advantage and they won out, and Joseph was refused.

Then our only resource was an appeal to the Grand Lodge. And we made such a strong showing that in the spirit of harmony that body dec-

1
cided it advisable that both petitions be recognized and accordingly the Summerville Lodge was instructed to recommend Joseph.

Shortly thereafter the best of feeling was restored and harmony, has even prevailed. I always held in the highest esteem the real founders of the Alder Lodge, Thomas H. Veasey and D. B. Reavis, who were fine men and ^{brethern} ~~brothers~~. They were soon followed by William R. Holmes who was as good a Citizen as the County has developed.

At the time of the organization of the two Lodges there was a lot of good material in the valley, and each Lodge prospered. I feel sure that in giving a history of #82, you can dwell on the fact that it has taken into its membership a fine lot of men with a brotherly spirit not excelled anywhere. It has always been a real pleasure to me to join with your members on many occasions both at Enterprise and Joseph.

For the Joseph Lodge, the first W.M. was J. W. McCully. S.W. was T. J. Dean and J. S. Ellis, was J. W. H. H. Roberts, Treasurer and myself was Secretary. Our furniture was home as well as hand made by a carpenter, W. J. Phelps. And the cost was applied on the fees for joining. The meetings were always attended with eagerness and interest. For it was about our only social event. I left Joseph about a year afterwards the organization of the Lodge, for a period of five years. So I missed a lot of the early enjoyment. In closing, I will say that in all of my experience of Masonic Membership of nearly 54 years, I have not met a more enthusiastic man with the spirit of brotherly love than was exhibited by whole-hearted Masonry than in the person of the late J. B. Olmstead.

J. W. McCully.

ORDER EASTERN STAR, ENTERPRISE.

March 22nd, 1897, Petitioners met with John Vert, Grand Patron of Oregon, for the purpose of organizing Wallowa Valley Chapter #50 Order of The Eastern Star. The names on the petition for the Chapter

1
L.J.Rouse, John Calvin, George Hendrickson, J.C. Conley, B.T. Worstell, W.J. Funk, A.C. Smith, Charles E. Funk, Ben Boswell, E.W. Steel, J.F. Bater, E.J. Forsythe, Ellen Boswell, Zilphia Funk, L. Austin, J.S. Horner, Sadie Wagner, Mrs. D. Brusha, and Mrs. Nora French. The latter five were not present. Officers were appointed as follows.

Rae E. Bater, W.M. Frank A. Reavis, W.P. Mary E. Steel, A.M. Ida M. Funk, Sec. Amy E. Forsythe, Treas. Mattie A. Holmes, Conductress, Grace V. Conley A.C. Anna Smith, Ada, Lillie Boswell, Ruth, Sarah Calvin, Electa, Ethel Funk, Martha, Minnie A. Reavis, Esther, Sarah E. Worstell, Warder, W.R. Holmes, Sentonel.

The Chapter met March 27th, and by-laws were accepted. Mattie Holmes Minnie Reavis and Grace Conley, were appointed to select Regalia.

November 17th, 1900, a petition was presented asking for a waver of Jurisdiction for the organization of a Chapter at Joseph.

December 1st, 1900, Wallowa asked for a waver to organize a Chapter at Wallowa.

Evening of March 13th, 1935, Hiram Lodge #67, of Summerville, Oregon, presented the Traveling Trowel to Veasey Lodge #82, and April 4th, 1935, Veasey Lodge #82, presented the Traveling Trowel to Blue Mountain, #170, at North Powder, Oregon. The Committee appointed on form etc. for a page in the Traveling Trowel Book. were Ralph Kay, J.R. Wagner and J.H. Horner. And Wagner did the printing and drawing in the Book. The Trowel was presented by Grand Master George Cochran of LaGrande. About 8-30, May 11th, 1938, Veasey Lodge #82, A.F. and A.M. Irvin French W.M. Marched to the High School in body, wearing Aprons, with the Constitution of the United States, where the teachers of the school had arranged a Programme by the students. The meeting was opened by Prayer by Rev. Lloyd W. Halverson, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Which was followed by a song "The Star Spangled Banner" by chorus of boys Students. Next was an address by J.A. Burleigh. After which Dr. C.T.

Hockett

10446

1
presented the Constitution to the Enterprise High School, and gave
a very impressive talk on it. This was followed by the song, "America
the Beautiful" accompanied by the school band. This was followed by a
reading by George E. Richards on the Constitution and its Defense. This
was followed by singing one verse of "America" all standing and
joining in the singing. Then this was followed by all standing, while
Rev. Halverson thanked the Masonic Lodge and gave the Benediction.
About 11 o'clock A.M. April 30th, 1939, Veasey Lodge #82, A.F. and A.M.
went to the M.E. Church in Enterprise in body, Nerl E. Burres, Pastor
to commemorate the 150th, anniversary of the inauguration of George
Washington. In Folders gotten out by the Church and presented to
all present, was the following.

We extend to the Masonic Lodge a most cordial welcome to our Church service this morning. This service is to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States. George Washington was Grand Master of the first Masonic Lodge and a member, and a regular attendant of the Episcopal Church.

February 20th, 1941, John McDonald of Standley Lodge at Wallowa was presented with a 50 year Jewel, by District Deputy Grand Master Barnard of Union, Oregon. McDonald was the first man presented with a Jewel, who was made a Mason in Wallowa County which was Feb. 14th, 1891.

Frank A. Reavis was presented with a 50 year Jewel
by Veasey Lodge #82, But was made a Mason in

In May, 1948, J.H. Dobbin was presented with a 50 year Jewel, by Joseph Lodge #81, of which he was a member

A.W.
J.A. Eggleston was presented with a 50 year Jewel June 1951

Aurora of Friday Feb. 8th, 1895, says.

Members of the A.F. and A.M. are fitting up the upper story of the
Ivanhoe building for a Lodge Hall

1049
1051
1048

At a meeting held by Enterprise Chapter, R.A.M. #30, at 8 P.M. September 16th, 1941, Grand High Priest, present, R.A.M. #30 was suspended indefinitely for reason Lodge had'nt met for six months, This was at request of the Lodge. And the Grand High Priest, took the Charter. September 1st, 1928, Veasey Lodge #82, A.F. and A.M. purchased the building from Jay H. Brooks for \$6000.00. \$1600.00 cash down and Mortgage for \$4400.00 at 2% interest on balance. In December 1936, a new contract was entered into with ^{Jay} J.H. Brooks, as Lodge had been unable to pay on building up to this time. The Trustees in 1936, were J.G. Gummerman, C.T. Hockett and A.W. Eggleston. Mr. Jay H. Brooks in the new Contract, dropped all back interest and \$1000.00 on the principal. And

the Lodge was to pay \$300.00 per year. First money was to be applied in interest and balance on principal. On Feb. 1st, 1945, The then Trustees, M.J. Rutherford, R.V. Chrisman and F.R. Whitaker, made arrangements with Milton Jay Brooks, son of Jay H. Brooks, then deceased, for final payment on building. The Abstract \$ was examined by J.A. Burleigh

At the time the building was purchased and R.V. Chrisman examines the papers on final settlement of the Mortgage. free of charge. Final payment on the Mortgage, was worked out by M.J. Rutherford, as follows. The Lodge paid from Lodge funds, \$315.00. Trustees funds \$98.48 and \$525.00 was raised by the following members paying \$35.00 each for dues in advance. Garnet Best, R.V. Chrisman, F.R. Whitaker, Harley Murrey, Asa P. Craig, M.E. Jordan, Byram Mayfield, J.R. Wagner, I. E. Snyder, H.A. Mutch, M.J. Rutherford, C.N. Miller, C.L. Booth, C.H. Reavis, The Mortgage was paid off, April 4th, 1945. And the Mortgage and satisfaction of Mortgage, was presented to the Lodge, April 11th, 1945. And a resolution placed before the Lodge, to lower dues effective Jan. 1st, 1946.

to \$5.00 per year. The building was leased to Donel Courtney, on June 3rd, 1941, for \$35.00 per month, and the lease was renewed, Feb. 1st, 1944. for 10 years. The Lodge retained the Lodge Hall and Basement and the Hall.

1067
1049
And Donel Courtney furnished heat and keeps all Apartments and other parts of the building in repair, exclusive of Lodge Hall and Basement under the Hall. On April 11th, 1945, Motion was made that the Wallowa Valley Chapter #50, O.E.S. be relieved of rent to Veasey Lodge. It had been paying \$40.00 per year rent. In November 1939, the O.E.S. raised dues from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per year. Mr. Jay H. Brooks was at one time resident of LaGrande, Oregon, and later moved to San Francisco, California where he passed away, about 1943. His son Milton Brooks, lived at Clearlake Park, California

At a meeting, Dec. 22nd, 1943, of Veasey Lodge #82, A.F. and A.M. The Lodge amended their By-laws, so as to have one stated Communication the second Wednesday of each month at 8 P.M. instead of the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Glenn Jacob, Secretary.

LODGE HONORS UNIQUE MEMBERS.

On Thursday evening March 7th, 1946, the Marvin Twins, Edwin and Edgar were guests of honor at Standley Lodge #113, A.F. and A.M. at Wallowa

At this time, Deputy Grand Master, August J. Stange of district 18 presented the Marvin Brothers with 50 year Jewels of Masonic service. In addition to Standley Lodge, Representatives from Lostine #123, ~~Very~~ Veasey Lodge #82, Joseph Lodge #81, and LaGrande Lodge #41, were present. As well as the Past Grand Master, George Cochran, of LaGrande Deputy And Past Grand Master of district #18, Alex McKenzie of Summerville. It is believed that those present were privileged to pay homage to two men, unique in the history of Masonry. Not only that Edwin and Edgar Marvin, proven themselves, Good and faithful servants worthy of wearing the purple of the fraternity, but their personal Masonic History is most likely without parallel.

They were born on Feb. 10th, 1870, in Leon, Decatur County, Iowa. And in April 1895, they petitioned Hiram Lodge #67, at Summerville, Oreg for the degrees of Masonry. On May 11th, 1895, they walked 10 miles to the Summerville Lodge, where the E.A. was conferred on them. On

1054
1050

June 8th, 1895, they again walkd 10 miles to the Lodge and were passed to the F.C. Degree. On July 13th, 1895, the twin brothers were raised as M.M. In 1889, Edwin and Edgar moved to Wallowa, Oregon, And in 1900, they transferred their membership to Standley Lodge #113, where it remains. After taking the Scottish Rite Degrees together, the brothers were again together, when in January 1919, they joined the Shrine as members of the victory class. On March 7th, 1946, they received their 50 year Jewels. Further indications of Masonic unity, is indicated by the fact that they Petitioned the O.E.S at Summerville together and were initiated together. They were Charter members of Jessica Chapter, O.E.S #68, when it was organized at Wallowa, Oregon. Edwin Marvin was priviledged to celebrate his Golden Wedding anniversary on Feb. 12th, 1946. And the Marvin twins have always lived within 23 miles of one another. Hiram Lodge #67, was named for Hiram Oliver Father-in-law of Edgar Marvin. The members of this Lodge, knew that it had been a custom for centurys, not to name any thing for a living person. But knowing that the original Hiram was dead, they said we will name it Hiram Lodge. As you are his namesake and its first Master.

The Scottish Rite News Bulletin, of Washington D.C. of May 6th, 1946 Says. Twin Brothers receive all Masonic degrees together Oliver Edgar Marvin and Oscar Edwin Marvin, twin brothers, have been so honored at the same ceremony.

Hiram Lodge #67, was consolidated with Elgin, Oregon Lodge #98, and retained the Hiram Lodge #67. Oliver Edgar Marvin is a Past Master of Hiram Lodge #67 when at Summerville. And Oscar Erwin Marvin, is a Past Master of Standley Lodge #113, of Wallowa Oregon. where he served three terms. They took the Scottish Rite Degrees together in 1919, In Portland, Oregon. Also became a member of the Mystic Schrine together. And were Charter members of Jessica Chapter #68.

1
1052
Wallowa, Oregon. It is doubtful if there is a similar record in Mas-
twin
onic History of Marvin Brothers.

According to Masonic records, Hiram Lodge #67, at Summerville, Oregon was discontinued and merged with Elgin Lodge #98 by permission of Grand Lodge at meeting between 1936 and 1937. Hiram Lodge was Chartered in 1876. Elgin Lodge #98 was Chartered, June 11th, 1891.

At a special meeting of Veasey Lodge A.F. and A.M. #82, at 8 P.M. October 23rd, 1946, County Agent, Garnet Best, Worshipful Master, called the Lodge to order. After which acting Worshipful Master S.M. Crow, of Lostine Lodge #123, After a very interesting talk on the history of the traveling Gavel, presented it to W.M. Garnet Best of Veasey #82 with the record Book of it. Then the Gavel was carried around the Lodge Hall, by S.D. Orval Ady, for each member to inspect. After which the Record Book was carried around for inspection. This Book showed each Lodge in the State of Oregon, the Gavel had traveled to, and been exhibited. The Gavel was made from wood from the Battle Ship Oregon, and presented to Earl S. Snell, now Governor of Oregon, when he was Grand Worshipful Master of Oregon, June 14th, 1940. After which A.H. Skovlin, manager of the J.C. Penny Store, gave a detailed history of the Battle Ship Oregon, including the distance it had traveled around the Horn and the days it took to do it. Also a book of Jurisprudence of Free Masonry was presented to Veasey Lodge #82, by Harold Pearce of Lostine Lodge #123. There were about 40 Masons attended this special meeting from all Lodges in Wallowa County. Among which was Jasper Willis, W.M. of Joseph #81, A.L. Duckett, S.W. of #81, W. Lester Estes, Sec. Joseph Lodge #81, and other brothers from Joseph Lodge. Levi Chrisman of Wasco Lodge #5, The Dalles, Oregon. Lloyd Foster Kelly, of Sunnyside Lodge #163, Portland, Oregon., M.J. Rutherford ^{DDGM 18,} ~~DDGM 18~~ Manager of the Pacific Power and Light Company. At Enterprise, gave an interesting talk on Masonic education for young Masons.

1
The Gavel was presented first to Standley Lodge #113, Wallowa, by Elgin Lodge #67, Sep. 29th, Sep. 25th, to Joseph, #81, by Standley Lodge #113

Wallowa, Oct. 10th, to Lostine Lodge #123, by Joseph #81, To Veasey Lodge #82, by Lostine, #123, Oct. 23rd, To Lagrande Lodge #41, by Veasey Lodge #82, Nov. 6th,

At a special meeting the evening of Nov. 27th, 1946, of Veasey Lodge #82, Marvin and Victor Searles, Jr. not twins, sons of Victor, Sr. and Roseland Searles, And Grandsons of Edgar Marvin, Mentioned above were given the E.A. Degrees the same evening. The two boys came six miles to take these degrees. Garnet Best, County Agent, W.M. Harley Murrey was acting W.M. At the Initiation. Their father and Grandfather were present.

At a stated meeting of Veasey Lodge #82, Jan. 8th, 1947, it was decided to begin meeting twice a month again. The 2nd and 4th, Wednesday of each month.

Special meeting of Jan. 23rd, 1947, Marvin and Victor Searles were given the F.C. Degree. Coming six miles for the purpose. But coming in their Auto. Being quite a change from the way their Grandfather and Uncle walked 10 miles to take their Degrees in 1895. at summer-ville. Their Grand Father, being unwell, did not attend this last meeting.

At a special meeting of Veasey Lodge #82, Keith and Marvin Searles were given the M.M. degrees, by their father Victor Searles, who acted as Master. Their Grandfather Edgar and Uncle Edwin Marvin, were escorted to the Masters Chair and seated on either side of the Master and given the seats of honor. This special meeting was March 19th, 1947. There were about 75 Masons from all the Lodges in the County. The DDGM, Merrill Rutherford was unable to attend on account of an attack of the Flu.

Dec. 22nd, 1948, at a special meeting, Dr. Fred R. Whitaker gave his two sons, Wilbur and Robert, the Master Masons Degrees. This is the second time that a father gave these degrees to his sons in Veasey #82.

1
September 14th, 1948, The Traveling Flag was presented by Joseph Chapt #67, to Enterprise Chapter #50. There was a large attendance and the ceremony was very interesting. There were visitors there from from all over the County Lodges, besides some from Union County There were three Flags .The National Flag was presented by Virginia Sanner. The Oregon State Flag was presented by Marie Sprague and the Eastern Star Flag, was presented by Hattie Beaudoin, who gave the history of the five point star in a very plain and interesting manner. The Wallowa Valley Chapter #50, is to present the Traveling Flags to Hope Chapter #13, LaGrande, Oregon, Sep 22nd.

A bounteous Pot Luck supper was given at this meeting. And Reta Warnock Reavis played the Piano at the meeting.

Saturday, June 4th, 1949, The Masons of Veasey Lodge #82, and order of Eastern Star #50, dedicated their new Kitchen and Dining Room, with a bounteous feed. Each member of the Star bringing something to eat. the tables were decorated with flowers and many large ^{red} Candles, which kept burning ^{during} through the meal. Several Star ladies waited on the table with Ervin Jenkins as Coffee Pourer. After which Harley Murrey, C.A. Bennett and Harry Harmon made short talks. Then all adjourned to the Lodge Hall and a programme of music, readings and speeches were put on.

Mrs. Charles Johnson was leader and manager, accompanied by Laurence Rowe, on the Piano.

The golden anniversary of Wallowa Valley Chapter #50, O.E.S. was celebrated, March 22nd, 1947, fifty years to the night since the Chapter was installed, by John Vert of Pendleton, Oregon, Grand Patron of Oregon. A banquet was served to approximately 125 members and guests by the women Association of the Community Church. The Church Quartett Howard Stover, Walt Strickler, Guy Craig and Victor Kriemiere, sang between courses and to close the meeting. Raymond Harris, Worthy Patron of the Chapter, acted as master of ceremonies. And the guests were

1055
1054

entertained during the dinner hour, by the above Quartette. Who sang two groups of three songs each, with Mrs. W. F. Craig at the Piano. After dinner, the group adjourned to the Masonic Hall, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. with large baskets of flowers

E

The three resident, Charter members, Mary Steel, Anna Reavis and Grace V. Conley, were escorted to seats near the front of the Chapter Room. And the following Programme carried out. At the banquet in the Church, beautiful embossed Folders were placed at each plate, giving the Programme. Then a list of Charter members. five of which were omitted which were Charter members, but were not able to attend when the lodge was organized. (See above when Chapter was organized) Also list of 1947 Officers. then a list of those who were given Grand Honors. Opening drill by Officers of all in white wearing capes of star colors. Guests were introduced among which was sister Hazel Graham, of The Dalles, Past Worthy ^{Grand} Matron of the Grand Chapter of Oregon, Sister Viola Morrison of Union grand Esther and many other visitors from The Dalles, Hood River, Union, LaGrande, Elgin, Portland, Pendleton, Colfax, Wallowa, Lostine, and Joseph. The history of the Chapter during the fifty years was reviewed in story "Down Memory Lane" under the direction of Lois Best at the Piano, with Helen Kay and Francis Craig, singing the songs and Roena Ady, giving some of the highlights of five 10 year periods in the life of the Chapter. Each period was represented by a young girl in the custom of that period. Girls taking part in this part of the Programme, were Pat Delaney of Bend, Oregon Jean Best, Marion Ruth Templeton, Joyce Best, Glenna Jacob, Shirley Courtney, Carol Ann Neisess and Jeanne Rosewell

After which Maud Johnson gave the three Charter members present a lovely tribute and pinned on each one the 50 year Pin. After which all Officers were called on for speeches. The last number of the Programme was given by Dorothy Rosewell, Worthy Matron of Wallowa

1954
1055

Valley Chapter, who had for her subject, "Building A House" In a pretty ceremony, led by Anna Stockdale. The Candles on the refreshment were lighted by the Star Points. Those on the Points, were Phyllis Clark, Margaret Courtney, Elise Miller, Janet Spear and and Martha J. Templeton. And the Worthy Matron lighting the golden candles atop and at the four corners of the lovely four tiered and gold decorated birthday Cake. The cake was cut and served by Past Matrons Gladys Rutherford and Mary Booth with other Officers and Past Matrons. at the Urns during the first period were Sisters Folsom and Morrison. And during the second period, Grand Representatives Pearl McClay of LaGrande and Hattie Beaudoine of Joseph. Pictures were taken of the Cake and the crowd of the 28 Charter members nine are still living, besides those living here, They are; Mrs. Ray, (First worthy Grand Matron) of Portland, Lillie Boswell Clower, (First Ruth) of Eugene, Ethel Funk, (First Martha, and Charles E. Funk, of Seattle, Wash. Ida Funk McFarland, (First Sec. of Oakland California And G.M. Hendrickson of Wilmington, California.

(IN part from the Wallowa County Chieftain of March 27th, 1947.)

At a special meeting of Veasey Lodge #82, December 9th, 1947, It was discussed regarding the sponsoring of local Chapter, of the DeMolays. C.A. Bennett, a member of the DeMolays in his youth was assisted, given in charge of the plan. Associated by a Council composed of Harley Murrey, M.J. Rutherford, Cedric Bingham, Raymond Harris, and W.F. Clark. After which the following procedure was taken up. Master Councilor, Kenneth Wolff, Senior Councilor, Gene Boyd, Junior Councilor, Don Knodell, Treasurer. Mack Burkmaier, Meeting nights, decided on, were first and third Mondays of each month. Master Councilor then made the following appointments. Senior Deacon, James Volburg. Junior Deacon, Jon Skovlin. Senior Stewart, Jo Hallam. Junior Stewart, Charles Poulson. Chaplain, Howard Edwards. Almoner, Bert Bingham. Marshal, Kenneth Warnock.

105-6
1000

Standard Bearer, Bill Reese, Orator, Dick Rwalilson

Seven Preceptors. 1st "Harold Bacon. 2nd, "Kenneth Jacob. 3rd "Art Homan. 4th, "Mitch Heasty. 5th "Gene Poulson. 6th "Berton Bailey. 7th "Chester Bennett. Sentinel, Duane Sandlin. Organist, Gerald Withers. Bill Clark was appointed by the Council as Scribe. for the Chapter. Other Candidates who became Charter members in the organization, were, Roger Dalglish, James Elliott, Bill Ottman, Jr. Don Robeson, Robert Rutherford Fred Warnock.

The DeMolays elect their own Officers. All Candidates paid down the initiation fee, of \$5.00. Dues to be \$2.00.

After the initiation, each DeMolay was presented with pins by Veasey Lodge #82. Also Veasey lodge #82, furnished robes, etc.

September 25th, 1948, the DeMolay Chapter installed their Officers. There was a large attendance. Harley Murrey Master of Veasey Lodge #82, gave an interesting talk, also C.A. Bennett Chapter advisor on work of the DeMolays, gave a good talk.

Following from the Oregon Mason of Feb. 1948
March 19th, 1919, Frank S. Land gave his plans for the organization of a Chapter of DeMolays to a group of 9, teen aged boys. He was inspired especially, by one Louis G. Lower. A fatherless boy. And Frank A. Marshall a widely known editor and newspaper man, was chosen to write the Ritual and the name, DeMolay was adopted in Nov. 1919. And the Chapter soon became national and international.

During the 12th and 13th, century, there existed the powerful order of Knights Templar. And by the latter part of the 13th, century, the order became wealthy and influential in Europe. And Phillip Fair, King of France, a spendthrift, became jealous of the order and began to plot its destruction. But could not get any to divulge any of the Knights Templars secrets. This was October 13th, 1307 and many were executed, kept in Jails and Dungeons. But would not give any secrets to

1055
1000
1050

to any authorities. The name of the Grand Master of the Knights Templar was Jacques DeMolay. And at last, he was siezed and burhed to the Stake on the Isle de Cite, in the river Seine in Paris., March 18th, 1314
I314
A Martyr to Fidelity, Charity and Courtesy.

Very few know that the Serbian Government while under Axis domination, issued four Anti-Masonic Stamps. These stamps all bear the date of 22 X 1941. They were used to commemorate the anti Masonic Exposition of October 22nd 1941.

On Feb. 7th, 1947, at 2 P.M. A meeting was held at the bottom of the World, When seven Masons of various jurisdictions, Member of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. There were other members there, but were unable to be present. The minutes of the meeting were kept. The meeting was held in a flimsy canvas tent, with hundreds of feet of snow below them.

At a special meeting of Veasey Lodge, #82, December 22nd, 1947, Dr. Fred Whitaker gave his two sons Wilbur N and Robert F. Whitaker the M.M. Degrees in Masonry, after which a bounteous Turkey supper with all trimmings, was given by the Lodge. This was the second time in the history of this Lodge, when the father gave the degrees to his two sons in our Lodge. The price of Turkeys at that time was.

In the book entitled "The Holy Land and Syria" by Frank G. Carpenter 1925, page 282, Chapter XXXIII, A World travwler, it says. The first Temple of Soloman dissapeared long before Christ was born. It was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzat, about 596 before Christ. And was said to have been built on Mount Moriah. The first Temple was begun by Solomon more than 2900 years ago. It took seven years to build it. (See Bible)

It is believed by ancient writers and later excavations, that the so called, "Wailing Wall" in Jerusalem, is a remnant of King Solomons Temple.

On page 282, the men of a New Zealand Regiment, who were Masons held a meeting in ^{the} a secret Cavern, under the Holy Rock in the Mosque, said to be the place where King Solomon founded their order

1059
1061

there were 32 Masons from 27 different Lodges who took part in this meeting, while an old Sheik, acted as door keeper.

THE COST OF KING SOLOMONS TEMPLE, (From a clipping.)

The money spent in constructing King Solomons Temple, according to W.H.H. Smith, an authority on the subject, was sufficient to build every Government building in Washington one hundred times. This estimate is based on the cost of all Government buildings in existence at the Capitol at the time of the completion of the Congressional Library.

King David purchased the site of King Solomons Temple, which is Mount Moriah in Jerusalem and amassed great treasures for the Temple, but for some unknown reason the building was reserved to King Solomon. Since the Hebrews had not cultivated the arts, Solomon went to Hiram King of Tyre in Phoenicia, to obtain builders and skillful workers in stone, Brass and the Cedars and Cypress of Lebanon.

It took seven and one half years to complete the structure, during which time King Solomon had to pay out each year, 20,000 measures each of Wheat and Barley, and 20,000 baths (Ancient Hebrew Liquor measures), of wine and oil. The total cost of the building is disputed. Estimates range from thousands and Millions of Dollars.

The Temple was divided into an inner and outer sanctuary. There was also an outer Court with an Altar for burnt offerings. Since we possess only a brief description of the first Temple and the technical used by the Bible are not always readily intelligible in modern times there is a great diversity of opinions among writers who attempt to describe or reconstruct the Temple in its architectural details. Some claim that the original Temple was 150 feet long 105 feet wide, and 45 feet high, while others say it was only 90 feet long 30 feet wide and 45 feet high. The original Temple was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar in 586 B.C. The Jews erected a new edifice in 516 B.C. But this too was destroyed.

1 In the question column of the Oretonian of 8-4-47, was the followig
Q. what Masonic Lodge owns a lock of George Washington's hair M.M.H
A. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in Boston. The lock of hair was
by
sent to Mrs. Washington to Paul Revere, who made for it an appropiate
Urn . This Paul Revers Urn is in the Masonic Temple.

From the book entitled "Hells Canyon" by Robert T. Bailey, page 235
he says during the period 1862-1867, Oregon had Chartered three
Masonic Lodges and issued a dispensation for the fourth. Prior to this,
there was contraversity between Washington and Oregon as to
which Grand Lodge had jurisdiction over Idaho. While Washington had
issued had issued two for two Charters for two Lodges in what is
now now the S tate of Idaho Representatives of these Lodges in
Idaho met at Idaho City in the Lodge Room of the Idaho City Lodge
No. 35 and proceeded to organize the Grand Lodge Ancien free and ace-
epted Masons of Idaho Terrirory. (See drawing of first Masoñnic
Funeral in Idaho. This drawing was at Centerville, before the orga-
nization of a Lodge . Page 236.

~~An Englishman died , and left three brother Masons \$100.00 each
An Englishman, Irishman and Scotchman, with the understanding, that
each were to drop \$10.00 in his Coffin at his buriel. Two dropped
in \$10.00 and the Scotchman stepped up, looked in and , dropped in
his check for \$30.00 and took out the \$20.00.~~

The story goes about a Schotsman who started to build a brick
house. And he called upon the local Masonic Lodge asking them to
send out two Free Masons.

1061 1060
Following from the Sunday Oregonian of February 10th, 1946.

Exactly 100 years ago in February 1846, a short notice appeared in the initial issue of Oregon's first newspaper, the Spectator, marking the opening step in the establishment of Multnomah Lodge No. 1, A.F. and A.M. First Masonic Lodge West of the Missouri River. This notice signed by Joseph Hull, Peter G. Stewart, and William P. Dougherty. "The members of the Masonic fraternity in the Oregon Territory are respectfully requested to meet in the city Hotel in Oregon City on the 21st., to adopt some measures to obtain a Charter for a Lodge." in response to this call seven members of the fraternity gathered, drafted and signed a petition addressed to the Grand Lodge of Missouri praying for a Charter for a Masonic Lodge in Oregon City, Oregon Territory to be known as Multnomah Lodge. "Attending this historic meeting were the three men who signed the call together with Fendall C. Cason, Leon A. Smith, Frederick Waymier and Lot C. Whitcomb. At this meeting the story of how the petition was transported to St. Joseph Missouri and the Charter returned will be related without fast transportation facilities, it was two years before the Lodge was actually established and the events which took place in this interim from an interesting epoch of early Oregon history. Joel Palmer one of the messengers for the Hudson Bay company, who handled a route between the northwest and St. Louis, was chosen to carry the petition east and on October 17th, 1846, placed it before the Missouri Grand Lodge then in session at St. Joseph. Two days later the Charter was granted, designating Joseph Hull as Worshipful Master and naming the Lodge Multnomah No. 84 of the grand jurisdiction of Missouri. The return of the Charter from St. Louis to Oregon City necessarily had to be entrusted to a member of the fraternity. And it was not till late in December 1847 that such a messenger was found in Pierre B. Cornwall. Accepting the assignment, he organized a small

party, including his brother Arthur, a lad of 16 and a guide named Fallon. At Council Bluffs, they met a large party of Emigrants waiting for spring before continuing the westward trek. Such a wait was considered too long for the Cornwall party and joined by Orin Kellogg and his son Joseph, together with two brothers named Hathaway resumed the journey. When the party reached Fort Hall, Idaho, news of the discovery of gold too alluring to the Cornwalls who changed their plans and headed for California instead of Oregon. Joseph Kellogg took over the Charter place it in a small rawhide-covered cylinder shaped trunk for safe keeping and proceeded to Oregon City where he arrived on September 11th, 1848. The Document was given to Hull, just two years seven months and six days from the date of the historical "Masonic Notice" published in the Oregon Spectator. On the same day, Hull called the Masons together and proceeded to organize Multnomah Lodge No. 84. of the grand Jurisdiction of Missouri the first Masonic Lodge on the western slope. At that time the jurisdiction included all Territory bounded on the South by the Mexican border, the Canadian border on the North and summit of the Rocky mountains on the East and the Pacific Ocean on the West. Probably the largest Jurisdiction ever enjoyed by any constitutional Masonic Lodge. The original room was in the upper story of a log store building owned by William P. Dougherty. Located at the South end of main street. Furniture in those days were crude and scarce. History of the Lodge relates that large packing box served as the Alter. The Masters Pedestal was a flour barrel and a whiskey barrel was used by the Senior Warden and the Junior Warden performed his Lodge duties behind a barrel of salt pork. Berryman Jennings who became the first Grand Master of Oregon, installed the officers and performed the ceremonies incident to constituting the new Lodge.

No 3
1862
1062

A fire on February 3rd, 1860, destroyed many records of the Lodge and for many years the roster of the first officers has been a matter of speculation. Recently Miss Anita McCarver of Oregon City uncovered a copy of the original bylaws of Multnomah Lodge published in 1867, among the effects of her father T. J. McCarver who was a member and for many years secretary of the Lodge. This document lists the following as the first officers of Multnomah Lodge. Joseph Hull, Worshipful Master, Col. Wheeler, senior warden, Merryman Jennings junior warden, Joseph Kellogg treasurer, Joel Palmer, secretary, (William Holmes appointed Secretary, September 28th, 1848) Lot Whitcom, senior deacon, Orin Kwllogg, junior deacon and J. H. Bosworth tyler. Due to the absence from the city of many of the officers and members, there was little activity in the Lodge until 1850. When acting upon instructions from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, Captain John Ainsworth father of the late J. C. Ainsworth, Portland Banker overhauled the records of the Lodge, revived interest and became the first elected master of the organization.

Meeting in Oregon City, September 13th, 1851 Willamette Lodge No. 11 Lafayette Lodge No. 15, met with Multnomah Lodge and founded the first Grand Lodge of Masons in Oregon. At this meeting a resolution was passed changing the No. of the three Lodges in the order of which Charters were granted. Thus Multnomah Lodge was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature of the Oregon Territory passed January 19th, 1854. Ill luck hit the organization again in the early day. Their hall was washed away. And the lodge was held in another building. And on January 3rd, this building was destroyed by fire And the original Charter was lost. When this happened, the lodge engaged in building a lodge building of its own which was completed and dedicated, September 4th, 1860. And was used till January 10th 1885, when it was destroyed by fire. Due to the poor financial condition

1063

of the Lodge, the Grand Master appealed to the constituent lodges for liberal financial assistance. Willameete Lodge No. 2, Lafayette No. 3, Jennings No. 9, Laurel, No. 13, Rainier No. 24, Santiam, No. 25, Helene No. 32, Jefferson, No. 33, Canyon City, No. 34, Scio, No. 39, Lebanon, No. 44, Silverton, No. 45, Washington, No. 46, Blanco, No. 48, Cottage Grove, No. 51, Lone Pine, No. 53, Chadwick, No. 68, Heppner, No. 69, Gold Beach, No. 70, Lakeview, No. 71, Rockney, No. 75, Myrtle Point, No. 78, and Joseph No. 81 Past Grand Master, David P. Mason, and Christopher Taylor, both contributed liberally. The corner stone of the rebuilt lodge home was laid on February 22nd, 1886. In 1907, membership increased so fast a site was purchased and the present three story building used by the lodge was constructed. This corner stone of this building, was laid on August 27th, 1907. And the first meeting was held in the new Lodge room on February 1st, 1908. On February 14th, 1920, Lone Pine Lodge No. 53, surrendered its Charter and consolidated with the Multnomah Lodge. In the fall of ¹⁹⁴⁸1848, a large celebration is planned to observe the 100th anniversary of the foundation of Masonry in the West (Notice. Joseph No. 81, contributed to the Multnomah Lodge.)

Lone Pine Lodge and O.E.S. can
go home

1064 1064
ARE YOU A MASON.

The following was a response of Reverend Dr. Magill, Rector of St'Pauls Church, Peru, Illinois. Upon being asked the above question by a lady.

I am one of the band
who will faithfully stand
in the bonds of affection and love.
I have knocked at the door,
Once wretched and poor,
and there for admission strove.

By the help of a friend,
Who assistance did lend,
I succeeded an entrance to gain;
Was received in the West,
By command from the East,
But not without feeling some pain.

Here my conscience was taught
With a moral quite fraught,
With sentiments holy and true,
Then onward I traveled,
to see it unveiled,
What Hiram intended to do.

Very soon in the East,
I made known my request,
And "light" by command did attend.
Lo
When I perceived,
In due form revealed,
A Master and Brothe and Friend.

Thus far I have stated
and simply related,
What happened when I was made free!

1
And I've "passed" since then,
And was raised up again,
To a sublime and ancient degree.

Then onward I marched,
That I might be "arched".

And to find out those treasures lost,
When behold a light flame,

From the midst of which came
A voice which my ears did accost.

Through the "Vaile" I then went
And succeeded at length,
The "Sanctum Sancterium" to find.

By the "Signet" I gained,
And quickly obtained,
Employment which suited my mind.

In the depths I then wrought
And most carefully sought,
For treasures so long hidden there
And by labor and toil,

I discovered rich spoil
Which are kept by the craft with due care.

Having thus far arrived
I further contrived,
Among valient knights to appear.

And so Pilgrim and Knight
I stood ready to fight

No recreant foe did fear.

For the widow distressed,
There's a word in my breast,

For helpless and orphans I feel.

1065 1065
And my word I could draw
To maintain the pure law

Which the duties of masons ~~re~~ reveal.

Thus have I revealed

(Yet wisely concealed)

What the "free and accepted"
Well know
I am one of the band,

Who will faithfully stand
as a brother wherever I go.

1063
1066

VALLEY

NEWSPAPERS OF WALLOWA VALLEY and COUNTY. TO MAY 15th, 1934.

Half of a century of life for the Chieftain is rounded out this week. The first issue was published at Joseph May 15th, 1884. The first paper Vol. I, was preserved by the late Jack Johnson, of Imnaha. From it the readers may gather a faint idea of the life in the sparsely settled valley. remote ^{Wallowa} Valley of that day. Every other business house ^{in existence} in the valley when SA Heckethorn put out the first number of the Chieftain in 1884, has since faded out of the picture, leaving this Pioneer Newspaper the oldest established in what has become Wallowa County. In 1884, the Union Pacific R.R. System pushing its way persistently westward, along the line of the Old Oregon Trail, reached La Grande. This brought ^{no phone or telegraph only stage} Wallowa Valley nearer to a contact with the outside world, and the result was a spirit of growth here as in Grand Ronde Valley. New settlers arrived in a steady stream bringing the business and social institutions of the older and most popular districts and planting them in this isolated valley. Masonic Lodges were instituted at Joseph and Alder and the community felt that the time had come for a Newspaper. With the loyal and personal and financial support of the whole upper valley. Mr. Heckerhorn brought mechanical equipment and published the first issue of the Chieftain May 15th, 1884. The paper has never missed an issue from that day to this. Mr. Heckethorn was followed by editor, by F.M. McCully. The political pot had a way of boiling over in those days and the staunch Republicans wanted a man to fight the Populists who were championed by J.A. Burleigh's paper the Aurora. So when Mr. McCully retired from the management of the Chieftain the party leaders in Joseph, looked around for a fighting editor. And selected E Burseland. Meanwhile the first battle over the County Seat, had been fought with much din but no bloodshed, and had been by Enterprise. After six months Mr. Burseland retired, and

the task was taken up. Frank A. Clark and W.E. Beers, who bought the paper and continued it as a sound regular Republican sheet. A little later Mr. Beers sold out to his partner as the paper had been sold to Enterprise., and went to Joseph to start the Herald. As Joseph had been left without a newspaper, by the latest move by Mr. Burleighs Aurora. In September 1896, L.J. Rouse and Carl Roe bought the Chieftain and managed it some years establishing the leadership in Wallowa County., beyond question for a time. Roe also published the Wallowa News and the shop also printed a Lostine paper called the Lostine Leader. Ben Weathers was the next editor and proprietor of the Chieftain and managed it some years and was publishing it when Homer A. Galloway and Snow V. Heaton bought the News-Record in 1907. Shortly afterwards Mr. Weathers was appointed Postmaster and sold the Chieftain to the News-Record owners and the continued both papers a few years. The Chieftain was issued as a weekly and the News-Record was a semiweekly. This arrangement was discontinued when the two were merged. And appeared as the Enterprise Record Chieftain, June 15th, 1911. Deal for sale of Ent. Record Chieftain became effective, Fri. Dec. 1st, 1911. In Nov. of that year George P. Cheney came from Kansas City Mo. and bought the paper and took possession. Jan. 10th, 1912. For many years the Chieftain was domiciled in a frame building, near where the Telephone Office now stands. This was from the days of Frank A. Clark down to the end of Mr. Weathers' regime. The News-Record when it came to Enterprise, occupied the building East of the Court House on grounds where A.J. Ward has his second hand store. After the two papers had come under one ownership, the shop was moved to a two story frame building, owned by W.P. Samms on part of the grounds now occupied by Keltner and Skaggs Warehouse. In the fall of 1914, the present store building was built by the Chieftain for an exclusive use of the

paper and plant was moved in ,Feb. 1915. to its new quarters .Snow was deep on the ground and the machinery was handled easily without damage on sleds. The building is of heavy construction warm and well lighted and makes a pleasant and practical home for the Wall-
owas County Newspaper. It was built on Lot 5 and 6, Block 16, Zurcher Addition.

OTHER PAPERS ARE REVIEWED, In June 1887, The Wallowa County Enterprise was launched and the first newspaper in Enterprise. The story of the founding of the paper, came to light only a few weeks ago. in a letter received by J.H. Horner from A.H. Phelps of Independence, Oregon. who was a partner with John King in the venture. Mr. Phelps letter follows.

Office of City Recorder

Independence, Oregon. June 1887

Replying to yours of 21st, allow me to say that Mrs. Phelps and myself came into Wallowa County on a Buckboard which carried the mail about the first of June 1887. And as there were only two houses at the site of Enterprise, we stayed at Frank Stubblefields, until we got our building up. Mrs. Phelps says this was the second building started. at this time At this time, the I.C and M and M, were keeping their store in a tent adjacent to the site of their store building, which was then under construction. The town was mostly laid out when we got there. And we had a lot on the corner in the Block North of the store. A man by the name of King and I bought the outfit for the paper and when we got to Enterprise, he could not get the money he figured on, so he sold a half interest to Jeff Ownbey, and he and I went ahead and put up the building and put the paper. It was my Fathers suggestion that we name the paper The Enterprise for that reason I have forgotten. But it seems to me that the town was named at that time. Kings people, lived in Wallowa County at that

(time in the Flora Community. I think , we used a Washington Hand press and I think the first issue was about the month of August..I have been through so much and so many other occupations have taken up so much of my time that the old recollections does not function very well. Mrs. Phelps health was not good up there and in the fall about the latter part of November, we sold out to Jeff Ownbey and came back to the valley. The last night we were in Enterprise, we attended a dance in the Warehouse part of the new store, which was held as a dedication for the building At that time, there were several business buildings already constructed and operating. I know of no issue of the paper unless it would be there..I have none

Mrs. Phelps and I have planned several times to return to Enterprise on a visit but something always came up to prevent it. But we still hope to do so, as we were well pleased with the country and the people whom we met. Hope this will help you , as it is about the best I can do. Be glad to hear from you again. *A. H. (Dad) Phelps*

Jeff Ownbey continued to publish the paper until late in 1888, when he sold it to F.S. Ivanhoe, who published it awhile and sold it to Dr. E.W. Barnes who changed the name to the "Border Signal" and in Jan. 12th, 1892, J.A. Burleigh who had been teaching school on Prairie Creek, became the owner and the name again changed and the sheet became the Aurora and was published in Enterprise until April 1893. Political feelings ran high and the Populist party was growing into power and the new editor enthusiastically espoused its doctrines A straight Populist paper.

During the first of 1893, the Chieftain pioneer paper of the valley, had moved from Joseph to Enterprise which had been selected as County Seat. Joseph business men at once took steps to keep their town before the public, and they induced Mr. Burleigh to the Aurora to Joseph, shortly after the Chieftain came to Enterprise

1069
1070
1079

After two years in Joseph, Mr. Burleigh shifted the Aurora back to Enterprise. And again Joseph was left without a paper. The Citizens again bestirred themselves. And W.E. Beers who was partner of Frank A. Clark in ownership of the Chieftain at Enterprise withdrew from that connection and went to Joseph to start the paper which had been published continuously up to August 20th, 1892. Which he sold out to the Enterprise Chieftain. Returning to the situation in Enterprise, Mr. Burleigh was elected County Clerk in the spring of 1896 and took office July 1st. On that date he disposed of the Aurora to his brother W.S. Burleigh now living near Los Angeles, California. The latter continued the Aurora in Enterprise a year and then loaded up the plant and took it to Lostine where the name was changed to the Lostine Leader in 1897. And a few months later, it was moved to Wallowa.

Changes were frequent in the early day Newspapers, and it is difficult now to trace the thread of their existence. The Democrats of Enterprise found themselves without a champion and spokesman. About this time, and in Dec. 1899, persuaded H.L. Herzinger to start the Enterprise Bulletin to ^{fight} ~~start~~ the battles of the unterrified. And Jan. 11th, 1900, Volume #1 was published. He stayed for a year or two and he merged his sheet into the Leader.

Developes were slow for some years. But on April 26th, 1907 another change came into the Enterprise field, when the News-Record made the first appearance in the town. The Wallowa News had been published for several years at Wallowa. The first issue of the Wallowa News was Friday, March 3rd, 1899. And in the spring of 1907, was owned by Fred G. Conley and J. Arthur Bishop. They moved their paper to Enterprise and changed the name to the News-Record. Later in the same year, The News-Record was bought by Homer A. Galloway and Snow V. Heaton. and in Nov. 1908, they formed a company which purchased the Chieftain publishing publishing the News-Record twice-a-week and

1
and the Chieftain weekly until June, 1911 when they combined the two adopting the name Record Chieftain, they sold a few months later to the present owner George P. Cheney, who came from Kansas City Mo. and he took charge of the paper Jan. 10th, 1912, and changed the name to Enterprise Record Chieftain. And Oct 3rd, 1938, The name was changed as the Enterprise Chieftain

Once more the urge was felt to move by a publisher in another town in 1919, when J.W. Boyd, transferred the Lostine Reporter to Enterprise and named it the Wallowa County Reporter. He sold out to Berkley Walker late in 1920 and the paper suspended publication with the issue of Feb. 10th, 1921. Miss Myrnie E. Johnson, published the Lostine Reporter in Nov. 1910 and from then on till it was transferred to J.W. Boyd.

So far as the facts can be learned at this late day, the foregoing is a sketchy history of other newspapers that have come and gone in Enterprise during the half century of the Chieftains life. No doubt the record is incomplete and contains errors but in general it gives a picture of the passing show.

ALL TOWNS SHARE IN PAPER HISTORY. Newspapers have been published in five towns of the County since the White men came to wrest this territory from the Indians. The history of the papers which have been published in Enterprise is given in another column and a brief history of those in other towns is in order.

Joseph Herald. Tye Chieftain first paper in the Valley, was moved from Joseph to Enterprise early in 1893, leaving the town without a printed periodical, J.A. Burleigh promptly filled in the gap with his Aurora, thundering champion of the Populist party and served the community for two years, when he moved back to Enterprise and July 1st, 1894, changed the Aurora to the Aurora Publishing Company. Again the Joseph citizens sought an editor and induced W.E. Beers

1072

1072

partner with Frank A. Clark in the Chieftain to dispose of his Enterprise interests and move to Joseph where he established the Wallowa Herald. He retired six months later and Edward Pollock and G.E. McCully took charge, changing the name to Silver Lake Herald in 1899. Thomas Gwillin bought the Herald and remained on the job half a year, when he sold it to L.C. Henderson Nov. 1895, was when the Herald was sold to Pollock and McCully.

Even the oldest inhabitants cannot be sure of events of former years, but it is certain that the list of owners of the Herald includes Sloan P. Shutt who sold the Herald to G.O. Mercer in 1911 and in a few months re-purchased. W.C. Black, John M. Lowry, W.L. Flower, Rev. L.A. Cook, E.M. Smallwood, O.S. Crawford, L.G. Allen. The last named has been editor several years and has given the Herald the best and most capable management in its honorable career. Allen was followed by Jack Estle who ran the Herald for about three years having had several years experience in the Newspaper work in Oregon. August 20th, 1942, was the last issue of the Herald. It having suspended publication and was sold ^{to} the Enterprise Chieftain and all unexpired subscriptions were taken over by the Chieftain, till their subscriptions expired, but in the name of the Enterprise Chieftain Estle, on retiring from the Herald took a job with the Union Pacific R.R. as Fireman. And W.E. Beers, former partner with the Chieftain went, Nov. 26th, to Union, Oregon to take charge of the Union Scout. NEWSPAPERS IN LOSTINE. Probably the first paper in Lostine, was the Auraria which was transplanted from Enterprise in 1897. by W.S. Burleigh and which apparently blossomed out as the Leader. A.E. Cray, was the next owner and later Lee Morelock appeared on the scene. Then H.L. Herzinger took his Democrat to Lostine to merge with another paper for a short experiment. The Ledger Democrat was running in Lostine in 1906 when it was transferred to Wallowa to be converted into the Sun in 1909 or thereabouts. Miss Mamie Johnson, now

1072
1073

Mrs. Scott VanPelt Reporter. Later Howard Shutt, son of Sloan P Shutt of Joseph, took over at Wallowa and established the Lostine Reporter and tried his hand at it until he went to Enterprise to work for the Chieftain. J.W. Boyd followed as editor of the Lostine Reporter until 1908 when he shifted to Enterprise and changed the name of the paper to the Wallowa County Reporter. This expired in Feb. 1921. The Reporter was brought to Enterprise, through the influence of C.H. Allen who was County Assessor and wanted Republican paper to help him, in his next campaign. As the Chieftain was opposing him.

WALLOWA NEWSPAPER RECORD. The first paper published in Wallowa, was the Wallowa News. And the first issue was March 3rd, 1899. It was edited by C.T. McDaniel who had been editing the LaGrande, Oregon Advocate and discontinued it and moved the press to Wallowa where he took L. Couch in with him. (See Wallowa) There was a demand for a wide awake newspaper in Wallowa which was a thriving growing town at the time. After three months, McDaniel retired and Couch continued as editor until Nov. 1901, when he established the Wallowa Academy after selling the plant to E.F. Wood and S.W. Wood. They shortly disposed of it to J.A. Arthur Bishop an ambitious young man with some newspaper experience. Bishop disposed of it in a short time to Carl Roe, who ran the News in connection with the Chieftain at Enterprise. But Bishop and Fred G. Conley, soon appeared as publishers. And on April 26th, 1907, they moved the paper to Enterprise, where it became the News-Record to be merged into the present Chieftain in 1911.

Meanwhile another paper came on the scene at Wallowa. The Wallowa News said Dec. 28th, 1906 Prof. R.H. Jonas has purchased the Lostine Ledger-Democrat and will move it to Wallowa at once. It will be known as the Gate City Sun. So the Sun was born and it has continued to prosper, even to this day. The owners, if memory serves correctly, were R.H. Jonas, W.C. March, Roy McNess, J.M. Bledsoe, Don M

10734
1074

Major, Harold Hamstreet, .Again R.H.Jonas, Roy Lovell, James A.Dement and again Harold Hamstreet, who sold the plant to the Enterprise Chieftain. And the last issue was thu. Nov. 26th, 1942. Under the Enterprise and wife Chieftains name. Hamstreet, bought the Sun the second time April 1936. The Sun was established, Jan. 1st, 1906.

FLORA AND ITS PAPER. Through the Homesteading days and while the North end was becoming stabilized, a paper was published at Flora A.C. Cray established the Flora Journal in 1899, with the assistance of his sister Mrs .Nettie (Cray) Zerris and later, Mrs. Effie P. Skaggs conducted it for years assisted by her daughter Mrs. Hugh Davis. They disposed of it in 1929 to J.W. Boyd, publisher of the Wallowa County Reporter at Enterprise, and he sold out late that year to Berkley Walker and again Mrs. Skaggs and her daughter Mrs .Davis purchased it and ran it till Sep. 28th, 1917. when it was discontinued

July 17th, 1935, another paper came on the scene in Enterprise "The News Advertiser" published by C.R. (Skeet) Byerly. This plant was known as Skeets Job Shop. the size of the sheet was 15X22 with four to 14 pages. The last issue of the News Advertiser was April 18th, 1940. Byerly came from Clay Center, Kansas, for his health August 12th, 1916 and stopped off at LaGrande and went to the LaGrande Observer Office, which was published by Bruce Dennis And Dennis offered him \$1.00 per hour to go to work for him in the Office. But Byerly refused. He was an expert in repairing Linotypes.

October 11th, 1941, George P. Cheney sold the plant of the Enterprise Chieftain to Gwen T. Coffin of Downers Grove, Illinois.

F.D. McCully published a small advertising paper in Joseph for awhile, advertising his Dry Goods for spring and summer 1887, which was named the " Joseph Dry Goods Herald" The size of this paper was 13X9½, The cuts in this paper show the way the women dressed at that time with Wasp Waists, Large Bustles and hair done up on top of their heads.

1074
1075

Auroria of Feb. 8th, 1895, says J.E. Devine was at one time Galley Slave in the Signal Office (Mentioned above) He had been interested in the Summerville Annotator and moved to Enterprise. From there he moved to Arizona where he with A.S. Mills, published the Saturday Review.

The Enterprise Bulletin, Vol No. I #5, was published at Enterprise by H.L. Herzinger, Jan 11th, 1900.

Wallowa Herald combined with the Auroria July 1st, 1897.

April 1st, 1943, was the last issue of the Enterprise Chieftain. It being changed to the Wallowa County Chieftain. The paper was called the Wallowa Chieftain from May 15th, 1884, up to Jan. 14th, 1909. When it was changed to Wallowa County Chieftain. This name was used until June 15th, 1911, when it was changed to Enterprise Record Chieftain, which name it held up to Oct. 6th, 1938. when it was changed to Enterprise Chieftain. And at above, date, it was changed to Wallowa County Chieftain.

Jeff Ownbey of the Border Signal mentioned above, after leaving Enterprise, got a job as Reporter on several North West papers And followed it for several years. He was a Graduate of Willamett University. He died at Bandon, Oregon. He was a brother of Ben Ownbey Dolan

LeRoy C. Dolan, purchased the Joseph Herald plant in Sep. 1945 and got out the first issue Oct. 11th, 1945. Vol. 48, No. 1. Subscription price, \$2.00 per year. Bruce Cox was first subscriber from Wallowa. Dolan is using part of the old Ideal Hand Press the Wallowa Chieftain used May 15th, 1884, this 1945.

In Dec. 1947, Charles Heard of Bendleton Oregon, purchased the Joseph Herald of Byron (Doc) Henry and took immediate possession Mr. Heard was recently associated with the P.P and L company, He was a veteran of World War two. His first issue of the Herald was Dec. 18th, 1947.

John Lyman, of Bozeman, Montana, purchased the Wallowa Record from

1075
1076
1075

Max G. Colburn in August 1948 and took possession Sep. 1st, 1948. The Record was started last Oct. by Mr. Colburn. Mr. Lyman plans to devote his full time to his work as Pastor of the Methodist Church in Wallowa.

Tues. Dec. 1st, 1942, the Wallowa Sun was consolidated with the Enterprise Chieftain. The Wallowa Sun was purchased by the Enterprise Chieftain and took over the Sun's subscription list and all unexpired subscriptions of the Sun. will be sent to the Sun's subscribers till the subscriptions expire. But by the Enterprise Chieftain. Mr. Harold Hamstreet and wife were sole owners, till the sale was made. And Hamstreet was immediately employed as superintendent of the mechanical department of the Chieftain and Miss Alta Eddlemon who has been Linotype operator for the Sun, will be retained as Linotypist in the Chieftain Office. And the editorial and business responsibility will be solely in the hands of the owners Gwen T. Coffin and wife. The last issue of the Wallowa Sun was Thu. Nov. 26th, 1942.

Oregonian of Feb. 1946, says the Oregon Spectator established 100 years ago, contained four pages. each 11½ x 17 inches in size and divided into four columns of type and was printed only twice a month. "And Westward the Star of empire takes its way" This was the slogan used by the Oregon Spectator, first newspaper published West of the Missouri River. In its first issue Feb. 5th, 1946. The first obituary in Oregon's first newspaper, was a long sketch of Rev. Jason Lee, pioneer Missionary, who died eleven months before.

(NEIL CA NYON.

Empties into Imnaha River. Named for Lewis Neil, who had a Homestead on the creek and ranged his stock there. In early '90s Neil built a small cabin on his place and bached. In about 1894, he announced he would give a dance in his cabin. And settlers came from down the river for over 25 miles to it and what few lived above him. He got all the supper himself from what he raised, such as Cabbage, Turnips Potatoes and Pork and plenty of Venison. Most of the women brought Cakes, etc. which was the custom at the time. This creek was first called Sarvis creek for the abundance of Sarvis (Service) bushes that grew along it. And was called such when a ditch was taken out and recorded in 1884 or 1885. In August, 1902, Lewis Neil was Neil was found dead in his Alfalfa field where he had been irrigating having been subject to fainting spells for several years (He was no relation to George W. Neil of Neil Canyon)

NEADHAM BUTTE and LAKE. Formerly, NEIL BUTTE and NEADHAM CREEK

The Lake is near the foot of the Butte. The Creek emptied into Marr Creek. Named for J. H. and Veat Neadham, who had Homesteads there where they ranged their stock. Veat Neadham was found dead, near the Butte. He had gone out hunting and to look after his stock and it was never known how he came to lose his life, unless he had slid off the side of the Butte. His remains were found under a snow drift where some horses had been pawing for grass. This Butte is North of the Harl Butte and was first called Neil Butte for Moses Neal, who settled there in '80s. He was elected for Sheriff of Wallowa County in '90s, and never took any chances on a man he arrested getting away. If he had to bring him in horse-back, he handcuffed him to the saddle horn. And if he was where he could bring him in, in a Rig, he put both handcuffs and Shackles on him. It was said when he was defeated in his last run for the Office, it was found he had juggled his books so the County was out

1075/1078
1078

of \$6000.00. And he moved to Pasadena California (He was no relation
Lewid Neil of Neil Canyon, or George W. Neil. The name should be
spelled Neal for Moses Neal.)

NEIL CANYON.

Empties into Freezeout Creek, on West side. Named for George Washi-
into Neil, who bought a place there, and moved from his Homestead
at the Buttes (See Findley Buttes) He ranged about 250 head of cati
on this place on the winter range and ranged them on the Forest
Reserve on Marr Flat, during the summer months for over 15 years.
After which he retired. As he was getting too pld to ride. This is
only a short canyon with a spring in it. This spring is a few de-
gress warmer than other springs in the vicinity and soes not fr-
eeze much in the winter. A few years before he sold his interests
here, he went to the valley for winter supplies. And on his return
found his house burned to the ground, with all contents, including
his old family Bible with family records in. Though one of his ma-
rried daughters had a copy of the Family Records. Also lost all
old Photographs and some valuable papers, such as Deeds, Abstracts
, etc. He camped on the ground that night and the next day, after
he got his children among the neighbore, he started for a Saw Mill
in the valley to build another house. The way it got afire was one
of his daughters lit a match to light the lamp to put her curling
iron in the top of the chimney to heat and and threw the match in
the wood box and stepped out a few minutes and when she returned
the whole wall of the room was afire. And all she saved was a dress
she grabbed as she ran out. She said she thought the match was out
when she threw it down. George W. Neil was born May 6th, 1852. near
Calhhoun, Murray Co. Georgia. He left there in fall of 1870, driving
three yoke of Oxen for his Unkle, King Montgomery. Those in the tram
were Sam Crumley and his wife Lena. with family of three girls an
one boy. Dillon and wife with three girls and one boy. King

1075 1079

1079

Montgomery was Captain of the train. Mary Jane with family of three girls and three boys, Otis Stout, a school teacher with no family Riley Burke, with no family, Henry Voss, with no family. There were five, 12 yoke of Oxen and two mules. They arrived at Pierce City Berry County, Missouri, staying there till spring of 1873, when they started farther West. Arriving at Platt City, Nebraska, where they sold their outfit and took the R.R. Train for S.F. California Arriving there July 1st, 1873. Where they stayed six days and took the Steamer John L. Stevens for Portland, Oregon. They were three days on the Ocean and while on the Ocean, King Montgomerys youngest child died. and was kept till they arrived at Astoria where it was buried by the Masonic Fraternity. Montgomery, being a Free Mason. The child was about one year old. Going on to Salem Oregon, where they arrived in July 1873. Staying there four years, and from there, G.W. Neil went by Steamer to Wallulla where he took the Dr. Baker R.R. and on to Walla Walla, Wash. arriving there in fall of 1877. There were three inches of snow on the ground. He said the train traveled 10 miles an hour. And passengers had to scuffle and run about the coach to keep warm. And the Conductor had a large dog, which would jump off and run cattle off the track, then jump on again. He said Lee Berry was the Engineer. When he got to Walla Walla, He met M. Fiske and asked for a job. Fiske said he wouldnt have any work for awhile, or till he began to plow and put in crop. And Neil told him he would work for his board till then. And he worked for Fiske three years for wages, which he loaned him with interest, besides loaning him \$400.00, he had brought with him at interest. After three years he quit Fisk, and rented the old Whitman Farm which belonged to Charles Siegel. Grasshoppers came that year and ruined his grain and he had to cut it for hay. During this time, he hauled the first load of merchandise, to Moscow, Idaho. which was barreled Whiskey and Merchandise to start a Saloon and store. Saying he could have take

a Homestead adjoining the Townsite of Moscow, Idaho. He said he walked from Walla Walla to Moscow with an old man by name of Baker, and a young fellow and they carried their blankets. He said at Moscow, he bought a team and wagon and drove back to Walla Walla for the merchandise and the men he hauled it for, with their families which were at Walla Walla saying this was in fall of 1880. He said he went to Moscow to visit the Crumley family, whom he had crossed the plains with. He said a few days before the battle of Bridgeport, Tenn. During the Civil War, his father Adam Neil sent his watch and Razor to him. And said, some one stole them. And after a few days after receiving the things, his Grandmother, who lived about one mile from his home, told him Adam was killed and his remains were being sent home. He said, in June 1889, he married Jesse Fiske an orphan girl who was adopted by M. Fiske on Coppei Creek near Waitsburg, W. a Washington. And stayed in the Walla Walla District till 1887. When he moved to Wallowa Valley and Homesteaded on North side of Findley Butte. They had nine children five girls and four boys. One girl died at age of one year and his wife died on the Homestead, and was buried in the Prairie Creek Cemetery.

He said the Dr. Baker R.R. was called the Raw Hide R.R. As Baker first tried 4X4 timbers for tracks. And they soon crushed. Then he put strips of Raw Hide on the track and it got too slick and wore off. Then he got strips of iron and fastened on the tracks and they came loose and curled up, and pushed up through the floor of the Coach. Then he got light rails which were shipped around the Horn. He said when he was on the Whitman place, the Indians were very sulky and mean, And would put a band of horses in his grain field when he went to Walla Walla and when he came back from town he put them all in the corral, And when the Indians came back from Town, they were all drunk and got very mad, and told him if he Corralled

them again, they would kill him. He said he was afraid of them but told them if they turned them in his grain field again, he would put them up and make them pay for the damage they had done, or keep their horses till they did pay. Neil said the Crumleys in Imna were descendants of Spence Crumly. They were Mrs. Jasper Simmons, Mrs. James Burcher and James Crumley.

Neil did his part in helping and taking care of old people some of which were Billie Smith, (See Billie Meadows) Si Bullock, Frank Sheppard and others. Neil was a very slow talking man and very tender hearted. And was troubled for years with periodical headaches. He and George McGee an acquaintance, went from Walla Walla to Grand Coulee in about 1882 and selected a Homestead with the intention of settling there and running stock on the open range. But changed his mind and came to Wallowa Valley. He said his father was Irish and his Mother Elsie (Montgomery Neil was Scotch. And the proper way to spell his name was Neal. But after he came of age having so many relatives by name of G.W. Neal, He changed the spelling of his name to Neil.

George W. Neil died about 8 A.M. Thu. April 9 1939. He had been very feeble for about six years. He was a good business man and at his death was worth about \$30,000.00. He was upright and honest in all his dealing.

NEW DEAL LAKE

Named for the New Deal Party while in power, which Franklin D. Roosevelt originated. By Roy Schaeffer and party, who stocked the Lake with Fish.

NELLS CANYON.

Empties into Swamp Creek. Named for Mrs. Nellie Averal (See Arco) who ranged her stock there and also had a Homestead there. (See Rb Roberts Butte) She was formerly married to Robert Roberts and they had one son, Named Rennie Roberts.

NEZ PERCE TRAIL or BLUE MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY. Enterprise Lewiston Highway.

This road begins at Enterprise and runs to Clarkston Wash. Name Nez Perce Trail was first suggested by George P. Cheney. Editor of the Enterprise Chieftain at a great meeting held in Clarkston Wash May 1937. On May 11th, 1878, the Columbia Chronical published notes of A. T. Beall, County Surveyor, (See Lightening Creek) of a route for this Highway, April 13th, 1878. The Lewiston Teller published the following.

WALLOWA WAGON ROAD

We are informed that the viewers and Commissioners of Columbia County have laid out the new Wagon road to Wallowa, as far as the Oregon line, which carries it to the summit of the Table Land. On the South side of the Grand Ronde River. It crosses the entire Canyon of the said river by means of a gentle grade on each side and by a distance of about 12 miles only from summit to summit and that the road will be ready for stage and wagon travel before the first of July. The time when service is to be put on the Wallowa mail route A responsible man offers to contract for the grading of said road from summit to summit for \$1000.00 And the citizens of Columbia, especially those about Asotin and Grand Ronde River are determined to have it completed without delay.

The survey of this road, was commenced 25th of Feb. 1878. and started at Schaneks Ferry. on Snake River and winds along banks of Snake River as far as the mouth of ASHOTE or Asotin creek. 23 miles from Lewiston, Idaho Territory. And on down a small stream, a distance of 8 miles. It was requested that County Commissioners do not give a license for this a toll road

Between the years 1870 and 1873, T. M. E Schank, mentioned above, settled on the present site of Asotin. He was a Norweigan. having

come to Lewiston, Idaho, in 1860. And he purchased the Ferry from a Mister Thompson in 1865.

In his history of Asotin Vounty, Judge E.V. Kuykendall says. the above notes would indicate that this old survey followed substantially the same route selected for the new try-state highway. It will be noted that Mr. Beall followed down a small stream a distance of 8 miles to the Grand Ronde River which he crossed, thence DOWN the river to another small stream which he followed to the Oregon line. This description does not fit the Shoemaker Route now traveled for the reason after striking the Grand Ronde River at the mouth of the Shoemaker Creek, the road goes UP the river instead of down. It would therefore appear that this old survey in all probability followed the Rattlesnake Creek as the new grade does, instead of Shoemaker creek, down where the first road was built. The small stream which Mr. Beall followed out after crossing the river was probably Buford Creek. It is thus apparent, that the early road was not constructed on Mr. Bealls survey for some reason.

The Asotin County Sentinel of Jan. 30th, 1891, says in part. Last week, it was pointed out by the Sentinel that while the "iron was hot" a movement should be made in favor of getting Appropriations from the Legislature to open the Wallowa Wagon Road, as the people over in Oregon were using every effort on their part to break away the barriers that separate us. etc.

The Asotin County Sentinel of Jan. 27th, 1939 gives a reprint from the Post -intrllinger of Jan, 23rd, 1891, which it says in part, one of the chief subjects of Legislation of the Oregon Legislatures is relative to appropriation of money for wagon roads. Speaker Shaw yesterday presented to the house a letter from E.W. Barnes, of Salem Oregon, asking the Washington Legislature to appropriate money for the construction of a road to the Oregon line at a point between

10834

1084

1
Lost Prairie and Paradise Valley in Wallowa County, Oregon Mr. Barnes
is a member of the Oregon Legislature
(Dr. E. W. Barnes (See Flora, Enterprise, etc.) practiced medicine over
Wallowa County and bought and published the Border Signal in Enterprise
in 1889. He was elected to the Legislature, at the second
general election in Wallowa County in 1890.)

In summer of 1883, George Allen and son James, came into Wallowa
Valley from near Summerville in Grand Ronde Valley with pack horse
and viewed out a route along the Nez Perces trails, into Lost Prairie
and located a Homestead and built a log Cabin 14x16 feet square
and went back after his family. and with wagons and teams, they
started back to the Homestead. Coming down the steep Wallowa Hill
where they had to use Rough Locks besides their brakes to the junction
of Wallowa and Minam Rivers and up the Wallowa Canyon which
had been made passable a couple of years before for wagons by driving
around stumps and large boulders then into the river and up it
aways then out on small bottoms, the whole distance of nine miles.
Arriving in the Wallowa Valley proper, they wended their way
up to the present site of Wallowa town and up through the Whiskey
creek country, following the main old Nez Perce Trail as much as possible
to the headwaters of Davis Creek and following along the breaks
of it and Joseph Creek by winding their way around the heads
of canyons and fallen trees till they got to Mud Flat. Where
the snow was so deep, they had to abandon their wagons, and make a
Bob Sled from a tree that had the desired crook and proceeded on
till they got to what was later called Sled Springs, where their
sled broke down, and the snow being so deep, they made a Squaw drag
(YA-KOSH) for his wife and children to ride on and packing bedding
etc. on other horses, and went on to the Cabin. Arriving there in
Nov. 1883. Being over 12 days on the trip a distance of about 70 miles

miles..That fall others followed,making total of 8 who wintered
 in the 14x16 foot Cabin.living principally on wild meat.during
 the winter of 1883-4.And nearly every evening while sitting aro-
 und the fire built in the center of the dirt floor in the Cabin
 as the snow got very d ep that winter,Their main topic of discus-
 sion was a road from there to Lewiston,Idaho.As Clarkston had
 not been platted at that time,saying a road to Lewiston,couldnt
 be any worse than the one they had came over.As they would have to
 go over the same route to LaGrande about 100 miles for supplie
 each year,and the distance would be about 50 miles shorter to
 Lewiston.And each day as they went over the country and into the
 Canyons ,hunting and looking after their stock,they would view
 out some route across the canyons to Lewiston.Some favored the
 route down Bear Creek.And some down the Buford and Crow Ridge
 .And finally they all sgteed the Bear creek route the cheapist
 and most practiable route to the Grand Ronde River and on down
 the Grand Ronde River to what was known as the Chet Shoemaker
 Canyon.This being the first talk of a road of what was later
 Wallowa County to Lewiston,Idaho.Later on,as the district sett-
 led up,or about 1886,,the settlers all met at the Allen Cabin ,
 and decided to begin a road down Deer Creek.They were refused
 any help from the County Court,at Union,This still being a part
 of Union County.So taking their wagons teams Camp outfit,Picks
 shovels,Plows,etc.to the head of Deer Creek,they set up camp and
 went to work.And at last,made it possible for wagons as far as
 the mouth of Shoemaker Canyon.This being all volunteer work
 without pay.Those who^{first} worked on this road,were R.D.Churchill,E.Ch
 Churchill,L.Berland,Oscar Berland,W.C.Wilson,George Frazier,Sr.
 George Frazier Jr.Dan Ralls,W.H.McNeal,Oliver Barnes,Albert Crow,
 Frank Crow,Carl Akin,the Blacksmith,Carlton Akin,Chas.Shoemaker,

~~1085~~
1086

JS.Kenville, Thomas Wilson, Chas. Ray. Jake Bodmer, Oscar Bodmer, Otto Bodmer, Chas. Pitzer, Fred Surcamp, Joseph Beach, George Allen, James Fleet, Sr. These all worked at different times.

At the 1887 Legislature, Hon F.D. McCully introduced a bill to have Wallowa Valley cut off from Union County. And Wallowa County was created, Feb. 11th, 1887. and the city of Enterprise was incorporated at the 1888 session. The first Municipal Officers, were J.M. Church, Mayor, J.L. Reavis, Recorder, J.P. Gardner, R.F. Stubblefield and W.H. Miller, Councilmen. R.L. Irwin, Marshall, And at the first meeting of this council, a Committee from Lost Prairie, composed of Oscar Berland, Thomas Wilson, Wm. Pullen, Chas Shoemaker, H.H. McNeal and Chas. Ray, were on hand to prevail on the Council to subscribe a small sum to help put the Deer Creek road in better shape for travel. This being in March 1893. As Asotin County had appropriated money to build the Shoemaker Grade, and Chet Shoemaker and Chas Ray were given the contract to build it to connect with Anatone Flat. The Council said they would consider the matter. And after the Committee had left, they discussed the matter and decided it would not do to contribute any money for this road to Lewiston for the reason most of the Lost Prairie trade would go that way And they pidgeonholed the Petition

At the 1890 session of the Court at Enterprise, The settlers at Lost Prairie met and elected H.A. Thomas as Chairman, and drew up another Petition, asking that the Deer District, be put in a road district so they could get County help on the Deer Creek road. This Petition drew the following signatures, all freeholders of Lost Prairie. H.A. Thomas, D.G. Ralls, O.P. Barnes, F.S. Johnson, E.L. Conrad, Orlo M. Moore, J.J. Berner, J.M. Nicoson, C.F. Austin, C.E. Whitmore, Thomas W. Wilson, B.A. Ralls, J.S. Applegate, George W. Hendrickson, G.W. Johnson, J.C. Conrad, William Conrad, J.W. Runnel, Ed Nicoson, M. Hustin, M.D. Sanderson, W.C. Twaddle, Leander Kagy, and G.W. Frazier.

H.A. Thomas presented the petition to the May 15th, 1890 term of County Court at Enterprise. And at this term, the court ordered that James Fordice T.B. Day, and B.E. Worstall, view the road out., and that Moses Austin, survey it. And he appointed C.F. Austin as marker and Lewis Austin and Harvey Hendrickson as Chaimmen. Which they did. and the survey was accepted at the July 10th, 1890 term of court. and declared a County road. And was designated as Road District No. 9 which included Lost Prairie and Paradise. And appointed P.G. Buford as road Supervisor.

So along about 1910 when Autos were becoming more numerous. the Coyh Court appointed a Committee to investigate the Deer Creek route. One of which was J.A. Burleigh and they reportrd the road little more than a trail. Though the settlers were driving their wagons over it.

In Jan. 1920, The Lewiston and Clarkston Chambers of Commerce met and decided to try to get an appropriation from the State for a Highway from Clarkston to the Oregon line, if the Wallowa Citizens would meet them with a Highway from Enterprise to the Washington line. As a very good road had already been made from Enterprise to Flora. and invited the Wallowa County Citizens to meet with them As a survey had been made over the Rattlesnake Bear Creek route. via Hansens Ferry. Which was preferred by the Clarkston Citezens As it was learned later, that some Clarkston people had located some coal and mineral claims on Grand Ronde River. and wanted the Highway to go as near these claims as possible. It was estimated this section of the road, would cost \$500.000.

This Highway project bet een Clarkston, Lewiston and Enterprise was born at the meeting held in Clarkston and Lewiston, Feb. 10th, 1920. And a delegation from Wallowa County attended the meeting Those from Wallowa Valley, chartered a special Pullman Car, and those from the Lost Prairie District, went across by the Deer Crk

1088
1088

[route. Those from Wallowa County were F.A Clark, G.W. Hyatt, J.H. Dobbs, A.C. Miller, F.D. Rinehart, E.B. Knapp, J.A. Burleigh, W.F. Savage, J.J. Bauer, Ben Weathers, D.W. Sheahan, Dr. H.A. Shaffer, E.M. Billings, L.B. Payne, P.F. Creamer, R.J. Campbell, Mac Hoke, Max Wilson, J.F. Farrell, C.N. Miller, W.S. Strickler, C.M. Lockwood, W.B. McInturff, A.R. Bodmer, G.E. Skaggs, G.P. Cheney, Walter Spear, W.B. Fordice, W.H. Baker, A.L. Gosh, Paul Moore, George Frazier, W.G. Erickson, J.S. Kenville, J.T. Hall, D.W. Kuhn, Albert Wilson, J.W. McCauley, Eli Smith, and S. Morrison. At this meeting, a resolution was drawn up as follows.

This Committee recommends that a survey be made of all available routes, between Clarkston Washington, And the Oregon State Highway, in Wallowa County, Oregon as now designated. meaning the Paradise route or survey, and that this association support the route found by the State Highway Commission of Washington and Oregon. to be the most direct, and cheapest and most feasible. Later, in the same year, another meeting was held in Clarkston, and was attended by many from Wallowa County. Later meetings were held frequently and the matter was never allowed to drop. And the Officials of both sides attended these meetings. And the Oregon Representatives assured the Washington men that Oregon would meet Washington at the State line. With this assurance, the Washington Legislature appropriated money to build from Anatone to the Oregon line. Which they did. There it had to stop till the location beyond was settled. Which called for action by Oregon. And Oregon got busy, and adopted a policy of sending a delegation to every meeting of the Oregon Commission until they could get results.

At a meeting of Feb. 10th, 1920, J.A. Burleigh was appointed Toast Master. at the banquet given by the Lewiston and Clarkston Chamber of Commerce, in honor of the Blue Mountain Tri-State Highway or Nez Perce Trail. And in his talk he expressed the necessity of

of having the new Highway finished as soon as possible. Saying he had been over the old Deer Creek road, and it reminded him of a story he had heard of a man at Lewiston who had bought himself a new car, which he was very proud of. And hearing so much of the beautiful Wallowa Valley he concluded he would take a trip over there with the intention of investing in some of the rich virgin land. So he started early, and when he got to the head of Shoemaker Canyon and grade, his troubles began. And when he arrived at the mouth of Deer Creek, two of his tires were gone. And he was running on the rims. and by the time he got to the head of Deer Creek, the overhanging limbs had torn off the whole top of his car, his other two tires were in shreds and his radiator was leaking. And he was as mad as a wet hen. And the first man he met, was Dave Kuhn. And he began cussing the Wallowa County Roads and asked Dave how the Citizens of the county subsisted anyway. And Dave said, we raise every thing we want to eat, but the Moonshine is very poor drinking. And not getting any satisfaction from Dave, he drove on to Enterprise. and parked his car on a side street, and went to hunt a Garage. And when he got back, he found quite a crowd of men and women standing around his car making remarks as to its condition. And as he got in to back out, one woman remarked that it was sure a hard looker. And he flew madder than ever And said. Madam, if you had been over the roads this car has, Your Carburator would need adjusting, your spark plugs would be missing, your Radiator leaking, paint all rubbed off you your exhaust would be shooting blue smoke, and you would look like Hell to.

A survey of the Highway from Enterprise to the Forest Boundary or timber, was made in spring of 1893 by C.D. Jones. and showed a distance of 13.64 miles.

In April, 1935, County Judge L.E. Jorden and County Commissioner

Carl Whitmore, went to LaGrande to meet with William Duby who was on his way to Portland to meet with the State Highway Commission and held a brief conference with him on the proposed Highway, from Enterprise to Lewiston. There being a seven mile gap to finish which will make about 27 miles of Highway North from Enterprise, up Trout creek. And the County Court named May 9th, for hearing any remonstrance by the dettlers along Trout creek, To the relocation of the Highway according to the survey of the State Highway Engineers.

In 1893, petitions were circulated by the settlers asking for the change of the road up Trout Creek, and nearly all signed an agreement to give a right of way, if the Trout Creek ^{route} ~~way~~ was chosen. And about the middle of May 1925, as a preliminary to the Trout Creek route, the County Court named three viewers, namely W.C. Dorrance, A.M. Pace, and J.D. Walker to adjust any difference between the settlers, as to stock passes, fences, and the moving of buildings. There were only four cases in question. Those of J.W. Childers, J.H. Lindley, Thomas Blow and Aaron Wade. On the Childers place, the viewers recommended a Stock Pass and fenced, moving of a barn, Hog Pens, Corrals and a 16 foot gate. On the Lindley place, right of way, he was allowed \$450.00 in lieu of cattle pass with necessary fencing and gated. On the Blow place, of way, he only asked a dirt road be made from his house to the Highway, which was allowed. And on the Aaron Wade right of way, he asked for the necessary gates and fences and the spring piped to a certain place and a trough put in, and all to be made permanent. E.F. Johnson, E.A. Hart and J.S. Wagner were the arbitrators. The Morrison Knutson Co. had this contract.

The Highway Commission stressed the idea of having a strip of timber 500 feet wide on each side of the Highway through the forest as pleasure grounds.

At the Jan. 1926 term, of County Court, at Enterprise, a resolution

was passed pledging the County to contribute \$10.000 to match the \$35.000 contributed by the Bureau of public roads to construct seven miles of the North road from Red Fir, nearly to Flora this being a continuation of the road to Clarkston and Lewiston.

In April, 1926, C.F. Evans, Sam Evans, John Currey, D.W. Kuhn, J.S. Applegate and A.S. Lawson signed over to the County Court a right of way through their land. This brought the road about one third of a mile East of the Applegate Corner. The road is to be 80 feet wide and will bring it to within 10 miles of the Washington line.

In Sep. 1936, County Judge Edgar Marvin went to Portland again to meet with the State Highway Commission and he was assured the North Highway would be finished as promised.

In Oct. 1936, Contracts provided for the grading of the Shelton Ranch Flora Section of the Nez Perce Trail Highway, 6.14 miles this carried the present Flora road nearly to the Washington line. This section of the road was completed, July 31st, 1937.

In Nov. 1936, The Company moved in on the Enterprise Lewiston Highway or Nez Perce Trail and put 30 men to work clearing the right of way at the Northern end where the road starts down the canyon by the Buford Creek route and the crew boarded at Flora.

In Dec. 1936, heavy machinery was brought in by the Company for construction of the grade as the right of way was all cleared and in Feb. 1937, the Company began work at the head of Bufors canyon and continued North toward the Grand Ronde River.

March
In April 1937, the Washington State Legislature appropriated money to complete the Nez Perce Trail, which is known there as the Blue Mountain Highway to the Oregon line and bridge the Grand Ronde River. This fulfilled the dream of the Asotin County Citizens for over 20 years. When it was first conceived that a standard Highway should be built from Asotin to Enterprise.

1092

| In April 1937, The Wasgington State Highway Commission with Russell Simmons as Highway Supervisor , began grading the Highway from Asotin South to the Grand Ronde River and to bridge the Gran Ronde river.

In April 1937, the tri-state Highway, locally named the Nez Per Trail, was now assured, The Clarkston Chamber of Commerce invited all who could attend , to be present at a banquet May 15th, 1937 and secretary George E. Richards of the Enterprise Chamber, was asked to line up all eligibles and arrange for them to atten the the banquet. The banquet was entirely in the hands of the Clarkston Chamber which originated the idea of a route from Clarksto to Enterprise. and felt a celebration was timely, and unanimously elected J.A. Burleigh as Tost Master for the occasion.

May 15th, 1937, the delegation from Enterprise, left early. Most of them going over the unspeakable Deer Creek-Shoemaker Hill route. to help along the cause of a good Highway between this County and Clarkston. The occasion was a great dinner that evenin in Smith Hall that evening at Clarkston and to meet with some of the Officials of the State Highway Commission, of both Orego and Washington in connection with the Blue Mountain Highway or Nez Perce Trail. Arriving there early, the Wallowa County and Clarkston Officials met with ~~wicht~~ talked the Highway construction, before the banquet, which was held at 7 P.M. Those who went from Wallowa County were Mr and Mrs, M.J. Rutherford, Mr and Mrs A.M. Pae Mr and Mrs C.N. Miller, Mr and Mrs. W.S. Strickler, Mr and Mrs J.F. Irwin, Mr and Mrs G.W. Franklin, Mr and Mrs H.O. Harmon, Mr and Mrs W.C. Rosewall, Mr and Mrs James S. Clark, Mr and Mrs W.B. Fordice Mr and Mrs C.T. Hockett, Mr and Mrs J.A. Burleigh, Mr and Mrs G.P. Cheney, Mrs. Nina Gibson, Mrs George C. Clark, J.H. Dobbin, G.A. Cheney Max Wilson, Albert Wilson, S.D. Keltner, S.F. Nobles, Willard Fordice J.H. Horner, A.L. Emmons, C.H. Zurcher, R.J. Campwell, Frank A. Clark,

and Rosco M. Green. The latter was County Commissioner of Asotin County. But has interests in both counties. The plates were 75¢ after the banquet, a programme was rendered with talks from different Officials through a Megaphone, as the hall was too large for the listeners to hear distinctly. There were over 400 at this banquet including the Governor of Washington and Idaho. And Lacy V. Murrow Director of Highways of Oregon, represented Governor Chas. H. Martin of Oregon, as the Governor was unable to attend on account of State business at Salem. Murrow said there was about three and one-half miles on the Oregon part that was not yet, under contract, which would cost \$275,000 and as yet, no money had been allocated for that and could not say when the funds would be available as that part of the road, was not in the Forest Reserve. But the State Highway Commission and Governor Chas. H. Martin of Oregon was keeping busy.

Nov. 30th 1937, The part of this survey that was in the Forest Reserve was designated at Washington D.C. as part of the Federal Highway System

July 6th, 1938, The Asotin County Board or Court, consisting of Chairan Bynum Brown and Commissioners Rosco M. Green and Al Dick was to Enterprise in a Plane, piloted by Bert Zimmerly of Lewiston Idaho, to meet with the Wallowa County Court. This was said to be a courtesy visit. But was assumed to be in the interests of the Nez Perce Trail. After which the Pilot took the Wallowa County Commissioners H. O. Harmon and F. W. Hammack and engineer G. G. Jacob in a flight over Wallowa Valley. And the visitors returned in the afternoon.

July 22nd, 1938, a contract for construction of another mile of the Nez Perce Trail, was let by the U.S. Bureau of public roads at Portland to El Gates for \$75,000

August, 1938, the State of Washington, began a re-survey of

about four miles of the road to the Oregon line. to complete the road It will cost Washington about \$130.000 and to complete about three miles on the Oregon side, it will cost about \$200.000

Monday, Oct. 3rd, 1938, the Wallowa County Court and Engineer G.G. Jacob, attended the Asotin dedication of the new Asotin Court House. This was a courtesy visit. and in the interests of the Nez Perce Trail, which the two County Courts discussed while in Enterprise

Tues. Oct. 25th, 1938, Machinery and equipment for the N.P. Trail was moved to Buford Creek Camp. by EL Gates who had the contract for \$75.000. When this contract is finished, it will bring the road within two miles of the State line.

Feb. 1939, a bill was introduced in the Washington Legislature for an appropriation of \$150.000 to build the bridge across the river and complete the Highway to the Oregon Line.

Jan. 1939, \$100.000 was allocated for the road, which will extend it the one and four tenths miles which will take it within one half mile of Washington State line.

The Asotin County Sentinel of Jan. 3rd, 1941, says Contractor for bridge across Grand Ronde River, is Henry Hegaman the contract price is \$44,691. The Nez Perce Trail or Blue Mountain Highway is designated as the Inland Empire Highway or State #3. The Steel bridge is 283 feet long.

At the last session of the Washington Legislature this Highway was removed from the Washington State Highway from a point at the top of Asotin Hill to the Oregon line. Which threw this road on Asotin County. Objections were made immediately by the Enterprise Chamber of Commerce, and Mayor Rutherford, to ascertain the status of the situation and the Clarkston Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions urging that the Highway would be put back on the State Highway System.

1095

The C.E. Oneil, construction Co. was awarded the contract for extending the Lewiston-Enterprise Highway, from the Grand Ronde River to the Oregon line. And Nov. 9th, 1946, moved their equipment to the ground and in 1½ days, had a one way road over the bridge. And E.L. Garret and Janey Boggan, had the honor of being the first to cross the bridge in a 1937 Model T Ford. followed by Mrs. Fl. Fleas in a V8 Ford. who can drive out to his front door. Mr. Garret said he had been waiting 30 years for this privilege.

The first private car to go through the new Lewiston Enterprise Highway, was wed. Oct. 15th, 1947. Those in the car were M.J. Rutherford Mayor of Enterprise, State Senator, C. H. Zurcher, County Judge, Ben Weathers, and L.E. Jorden. They were notified that the Highway would be passable at 10 o'clock. So they left hurriedly at 11 o'clock and followed drove through at 1-30 P.M. and other cars drove through immediately. The distance to the Washington line is 45 miles and to the river, 50 miles. Sat. Oct. 18th, 1947, James Daugherty who operates the Lewiston Enterprise Stage, brought his passengers over the new Highway. This was the first passenger Stage to drive over. The contractors let him come through as a matter of courtesy. As the new road was not completed enough to let all drive over it. Tues, Nov. 2nd, 1947, at a Chamber of Commerce at Enterprise, It was announced that the State Engineers recommended the closing of the Highway for the winter as it would be dangerous for traffic.

Stumped again. No money available for surfacing the Highway on the Oregon side. The latter part of Nov. 61 members of the different members of the Chamber of Commerce made a good will ^{trip} to Spokane Lewiston and Clarkston in the interests of the surfacing Oregon part of the Highway to be ready for the summer coming Tourists. Also the public will be invited to suggest an appropriate name for the Highway. As the Blue Mountain Tri-state and Enterprise

1096 H05
1096

(-Lewiston Highway does not seem appropriate. The Nez Perce Trail or Highway, suggested by George Cheney at the first, seems to be the most appropriate. As this Highway, follows very closely the Old Nez Perce Trail from Lewiston and Clarkston to the Wallowa Lake and other old Indian Trails.

Members of the Highway Committee of the Lewiston Clarkston Chamber of Commerce, met Dec. 19th, 1947, at the Lewis and Clark Hotel mulled 76 names in the name contest. Joseph Trail won with 48. which was endorsed by the Nez Perce Indians. Other names received 28 votes. Other names were were voted, HIMEKEISH Nez Perce for big center IDOROWASH a combination of Idaho, Oregon and Washington and HILO, Highway. These names were sent to Joseph and Enterprise Chambers Which will be returned with their names and votes.

In April, 1947, The Enterprise Lewiston Highway took another set back. A Telegram was received from the State Highway Commission that a call for bids could not be made or contracts let, until Congress appropriated more money which has not been. The public roads administration and the State Highway commission representatives had previously given positive assurance to local delegations that funds for completion of the highway, had been appropriated and definitely earmarked for this job. And that the Highway would be completed by June 30th. Considerable indignation is being expressed over the broken promises. The general opinion, among the Wallowa County Citizens is that Spokane and Idaho, are bucking this road, on account of our scenic attractions which are the grandest in the northwest. As Wallowa County has only about 4000 feet to connect with the Washington road, which is already completed to the Oregon line.

The last week of April 1947, a delegation consisting of C.A. Bennett Forest supervisor, M.J. Rutherford, Mayor of Enterprise, and George Dawson County Commissioner, all from Enterprise, went to

Portland to consult with Highway Officials , concerning completion of the Lewiston Enterprise Highway., and they assured them, that the Highway would be completed and the contract would still be let, before summer.

Monday May 26th, good will embassords visited Lewiston and Spokane areas from Enterprise in 12 Planes from Joseph, Wallowa and Enterprise, to advertise the scenic attractions and business opportunities in Wallowa County. When the Highway was completed. Those asking the trip were, Bill McKinley, Dan Russell, Chris Gould, Jack Cat Cathcart, George Peal, Chas. Daggett, Chuck Oswald, Frank McCully, Byron (Doc) Henry, Roy Dolan, Glen Sprague, Les Sanner, From Joseph, C.A. Bennett, A.C. Daigleish, Carl Miller, Tom Canivan, Dr. E.R. Sharff, George Thompson, R.V. Chrisman, G.T. Coffin, Jim Best, W.J. Ortman, Ray Dunsmore, Frank Hill, John Bornsteadt, Adolph Skovlin, From Enterprise, Vern Mason Stanley Shell, L.E. McDaniel, from Wallowa. They were feasted at all the towns.

74 representatives met at the Lewis and Clark Hotel, from Joseph Enterprise, Wallowa, Asotin, and Lewiston, June 28th, to make plans for the formal opening of the Chief Joseph Trail and agreed on a Celebration, Aug. 28th, Saturday, at Field Spring Park. on the Washington side of the Grand Ronde River

Aug. 28th, the Highway was officially opened, Sat. afternoon, by cutting of three red white and blue strands of ribbon across the Highway. by Paul W. Hyatt, Associate Justice of the Idaho supreme court for C.H. Zurcher, State Senator from Union and Wallowa Counties and Clarence D. Shain, Olympia, Washington State Highway Director. There were app. 3000 in attendance. Three Barbacued Beef were furnished by Jidge Tippet of Wallowa County Howard Roup of Cloverdale, Wash. and Chambers of Commerce of Joseph and Enterprise. 100 gallons of boiled beans, 123 pounds of Coffee, Packages of Potato Chips and

and 4000 Buns .The latter runout and a hurry-up cal was sent out for more.Justice Hyatt delivered the principal adress.He paid particular tribute to J.A.Burleigh,J.F.Farrell of Enterprise,and William Huette and Elmer Halsey of Clarkston.

Joseph Blackeagle ,Lapwai,Sec.of the tribal Council gave an excellant talk,Charley Wilson of Spalding,another Nez Perce Indian who was attired in full tribal regalia declared that I am glad that the Highway has been called after our Chief

NESBIT BUTTE and CREEK.

Empties into Gum Boot Creek.Named for William Nesbit,who was Camp Tender for A.G.Butterfields sheep.Thre is a Forestry Lookout on this Butte .Butterfield was considered the best judge of sheep in Wallowa County,and specialized in the Hampshire breed.

O.K.GULCH

Empties into the Lower Prairie Creek district.Named for John Creighton.Who rounded up his cattle there,where he had Corrals in the late '70s.and early'80s.He branded OK on left hip.His Cor~~k~~ were on the East side of the Gulch at some springs.The old Imnaha and Butte road went up this Gulch.The Creighton road or lane ^{near to Joseph} running South from this gulch was named the Creighton Lane. He th~~at~~ up land on the East side of this lane under the Deert act in 1878,which was Desert land at the time,but when later the Canals were taken out of the Lake for irrigation,the seepage made a Swamp of most of it.The frame house built on this land was the second was the second frame house built in Wallowa Valley in spring of 1879.The lumber was hauled from Grand Ronde Vall~~g~~over Smith Mountain.David McCully,who was a brother-in law Creighton built the house and John Patterson helped(See Fence Creek ,etc.) And J.L.Hambelton (See Alder)made the Shakes to cover it.This

land would raise a remunerative crop of grain and vegetables without irrigation most of years, But Creighton said it would not. And he got witnesses when he made Final Proof to prove it by. This land was sold by Creighton Heirs in 1940, to Irwin Mann, of Pendleton, Oregon, for \$40.00. As it being sub-irrigated made excellent pasture.

OLD MAN CREEK and OLD MAN CANYON.

Empties into Cerry C reek. Named for William Makin. (See Little Sheep C reek) for the reason his sons Elzie O. Makin, had a place below and Al Makin had a place on the creek below Elzies. And they named this creek OLD MAN CREEK, to designate them. William Makin, the above's father, gave George Cusker and his brother, \$25.00 for their squatters right on this creek for their sheep range ORO DELL, (UNION COUNYY)

Named, I am informed by J.P. Morelock who was raised in Grand Ronde Valley, near Summerville, for the finding of 70 or 80 dollars in Gold near the place. The word being a Spanish word, meaning Gold Dell. William J. Snodgrass, Homesteaded the site and had a Stage Station Hotel, Store, Post Office and School House in early '60s there. It was said Captain Harlow named the place. He came to Grand Ronde Valley in 1862 or 3. It was said Captain Harlow named the place. He was Captain at one time of the boat RIP VAN WINKLE

Daily Evening Standard, Wed. evening Feb. 21st, 1877, says parties have been busy for several days, surveying the much talked of ditch, for conveying water of Grand Ronde River from Oro Dell to a point a short distance below LaGrande.

OWL CREEK, Formerly BLEVANS CREEK.

Empties into Big Sheep Creek. Named for the large Hoot Owls killed there by Ed Hepburn and others. But J.J. Blevans said this creek was named for three hunters who were camped there in late '70s

and the Owls Hooting there from different directions caused them to think it was Indians signaling one another by the Bird language at night. And they moved their camp. (See Prairie Creek and Alder for Blevans.)

OYSTER SPRING.

Named for the numerous Mussel shells around the spring. These Mussel Shells were called Oysters, by the Indians, which they bake in the fire coals till their hard shells burst open and are considered quite a delicacy. They are known as Bivalve Mussels. (See Prairie Creek)