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Deschutes Pioneers' Gazette

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From left: Orville Shultz, violin; Woodson Smith, piano; Paul Hosmer, banjo; and Hugh Amsberry, saxophone and banjo. —Photo, circa 1923, courtesy Anson McCook, Bend.

EARLY CENTRAL OREGON ORCHESTRA BROUGHT JOY TO LOCAL DANCES

They played "Stumbling," "Peggy O'Neil," "Sleepy Time Gal," "My Blue Heaven," "In a Little Spanish Town" and "Avalon." They played "Ramona" and "Up a Lazy River," and hundreds more. Five musicians, a saxophone, a trumpet, a violin, a drum, a piano, a banjo. It was Paul Hosmer's Orchestra, and it gladdened the ears and quickened the steps at Saturday night dances all over Central Oregon.

Driving long hours at night in unheated cars in sub-zero weather,

the orchestra gave local communities professional dance music, provided entertainment, recreation, relaxation and fun throughout the 1920s. There were other local bands, but Hosmer's was one of the most popular during those days of short skirts, open roadsters, and bathtub gin.

Cannie Knickerbocker Amsberry, whose nimble fingers stirred the most battered piano to rhythmic life, and whose talent for transposing sheet music to other

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OREGON VOLUNTEERS MANNED CAMP POLK 110 YEARS AGO

Camp Polk, located on the western margin of Squaw Creek meadows north east of Sisters, was established in late September and early October, 1865, by elements of Company A, First Regiment, Oregon Infantry Volunteers. These volunteer troops, raised during 1865 to complement the First Oregon Cavalry, replaced regular army forces in Oregon until 1866. Their purpose was two-fold: to protect settlers from hostile natives and to prevent and frustrate a confederate coup against the state government.

That portion of Company A which garrisoned Camp Polk was led by Captain Charles Lafollett from Fort Yamhill on September 4, 1865. The Volunteers arrived at the Camp Polk site September 28, having delayed along the route to assist in the construction of a portion of the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road, then building from Albany. In addition to Captain Lafollett, there were forty men who began immediately the construction of the log huts which formed the camp.

According to Sergeant James Monroe Shelley, the camp site was on a gentle north-hill slope, studded with a quantity of pine trees sufficient for building purposes, facing "Sessequa Creek."

No plat of the camp has yet emerged from the archives, and most remnants have vanished with the years. However, it is recorded by Sergeant Shelley (Oregon Historical Society Manuscript 391) that they laid out a fair sized parade ground, selecting the tallest tree nearest the center, "which we trimmed from top to bottom for our flag pole, on the east side of which we built two log cabins, one for the Captain and Doctor, the other for our commissary stores and on the south six cabins for the 40 enlisted men, dividing them up into 'messes' of 6 to 8 to each cabin." (Tools used were mostly axes and those used for chinking and daubing cracks in the structures.)

Camp Polk's ostensible purpose was to provide military protection to the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, under frequent attack and harassment by Snake warriors during the late 1850s and early 1860s. Its location made military support almost impossible, as Indian Agent John Smith complained bitterly to Oregon Superintendent of Indian Affairs J. W. Perit Huntington. Perhaps, however, the camp's proximity to the new wagon road was the real reason for its strange location.

As far as can be presently ascertained, there were no significant brushes with hostiles nor were there any losses of life. Camp life was routine and boredom was unrelieved. The company had brought supplies with it, but the volunteers had not the organizational strength of regular army. The men supplemented their rations with meat from the fat mule deer which wintered in the area. And three months of snow, averaging 12 inches in depth, indeed gave credence to the term "winter headquarters."

In January, 1866, Lafollett wrote Fort Vancouver, requesting a supply of clerical forms—muster, payroll, monthly return and quarterly return blanks. He made plaintive explanation: "I would send to the Commander of the Regiment for these blanks, but at present I do not know who he is."

By spring, it was evident to Lafollett that the post's effectiveness was limited. In March, 1866, he wrote the following letter to W. I. Sanborn, Captain and Acting Adjutant General, Fort Vancouver:

"Sirs, I have the honor to represent that Company "A" 1st Ogn. Inf. Vol, numbers ninety three enlisted men and that I have only forty with (me) at this camp; and that the remaining fifty three are at Fort Yamhill Ogn. and the Sil-etz Blockhouse, under the command of Lieut. Shipley. I have a

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SHORT LIVED BEND FACTORY MADE JUNIPER PENCIL SLATS FOR EXPORT

About forgotten now, its location heretofore disputed, one of Bend's pioneer industries was the Bend Juniper Products Company established in 1919. It is recalled as the "pencil factory," but the name is factually erroneous, for only wood for pencils was processed.

By 1919 the supply of Tennessee red cedar, long the most suitable wood for pencils, was ultimately exhausted. Pencil makers bought up log cabins and fence posts for material, and then turned to the incense cedar growing in the High Sierras.

To meet the growing demand, searches for other suitable woods were instituted. In the second dec-

ade of the 20th century, U.S. Department of Forestry tests showed that Central Oregon's juniper was remarkably similar in quality to that of the red cedar, and Central Oregon entrepreneurs, anxious to add to the local economy, established a plant for manufacture of pencil slats on the site of an earlier mill owned by the IXL Lumber Corporation of Seattle, whose local representatives were John Steidl and Charles S. Hudson.

The original mill, which included an office building, a lumber shipping shed, a planing mill building and a sawdust burner, was sold in September, 1915, by Dwight M. Davis to James Ryan, local real estate dealer.

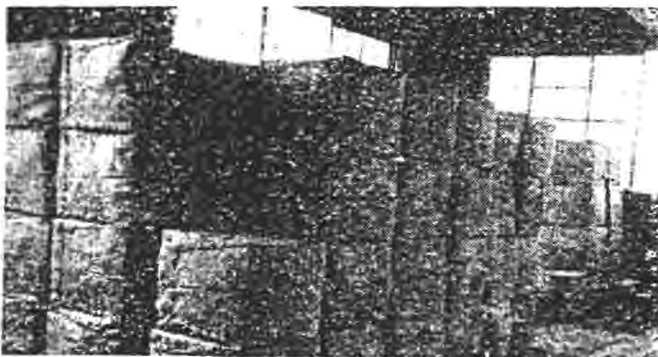
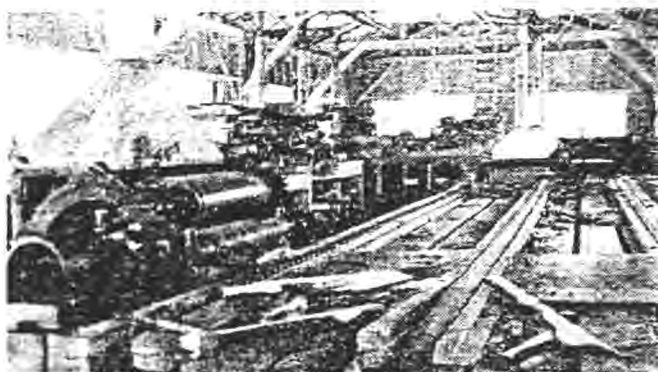
Ownership of this mill was jeopardized in 1918 by a mechanic's lien filed against the IXL Corporation by W. J. Fulton, for recovery of labor costs. The mill was sold in January, 1919, at a Sheriff's sale (S. E. Roberts) to satisfy the lien, for \$380.82, to Fulton. But Hudson retained the property. It is probable he repurchased the buildings from Fulton to establish the factory, although the **Standard Oil Bulletin** for January, 1922, states that a factory was built on the site now occupied by the Haines Distributing Company, Block 1, Section 4, Township 18 South, Range 12 East, Terminal Addition, is the legal description of the property.

C. S. Hudson purchased the spe-

cial equipment necessary for the factory operation in San Francisco. At the plant in Bend, the short logs were sawed into blocks, then with gang saws, cut into slats of the desired width and thickness. It has been impossible to determine how many men worked in the plant, but one survivor of the episode is Marvin Jonas, presently of Oakridge, Oregon, who recalls the processing of slats.

Operating capacity of the pencil slat factory was three cars per month, or 300-350 cases, each case containing enough slats to make 100 gross or 14,400 pencils.

The slats were manufactured in various widths, reflecting the size of the stock, from two to six ply,



These views of the pencil slat factory, taken from the January, 1922, **Standard Oil Bulletin**, show the interior and exterior of the operation. The burlap covered packages in the center are cases containing enough slats to make 1440 pencils. Slats were shipped to Germany, Japan, Austria, France, Italy and Spain, as well

as to many pencil manufacturing centers in the United States. The first owner of the site named in the Title Abstract was John Sisemore who sold the land to Thomas A. Hudson in October, 1906. The Dee Haines Distributing Company is now located on the spot.

—Photo reproduction by William Van Allen, Gazette Photographer.

were seven and one quarter inches long and seven thirty-seconds of an inch thick, and were shipped to pencil makers in the United States, Germany, Japan, Austria, France, Italy, and Spain.

Two camps were established between Tumalo and Deschutes Junction in 1920. In one camp two tree-pulling crews worked an eight hour shift, hitching a team to the trees and pulling them over; in the other, trees were limbed and bucked into small logs which were trucked by automobile to the factory. A February, 1920, incentive to tree pullers was one dollar extra per day to each man on a

crew pulling down 100 or more trees per day. Local farmers, too, brought loads of juniper to the Bend mill for extra income.

To defray costs of machinery, Hudson issued capital stock in the factory operation to \$50,000 in 1920. He was president, T. A. McCann served as vice president, and L. O. Taylor, Jr., was secretary and local manager.

Colonel John Leader, with the Royal Irish Rifles during World War I, then instructor of military tactics at the University of Oregon, and in July, 1920, a member of the American Pacific Export Company of Portland, made in

that month this optimistic statement to the **Bulletin**: "Hereafter the world will look to the Oregon juniper to supply its lead pencil wood, for the wood of the juniper has been found superior to that of Tennessee red cedar, and all other woods in the manufacture of lead pencils . . ."

But the juniper, which also served local uses as firewood and fence post material, proved not so promising after all. Central Oregon grows the western juniper, *juniperus occidentalis*. A principal enemy is juniper fomes, a heartwood white pocket rot which attacks the majority of trees, mak-

ing them unprofitable for pencil wood. Thus, commercially valuable junipers were scarce. Unfortunately for the Colonel Leader, banker Hudson, and the stockholders, that scarcity soon became apparent and by 1924 the plant was no longer operating.

Review of the title abstract for the property, courtesy of Dee Haines, reveals that by September, 1922, the company was indebted to First National Bank for \$6,500.00 and accrued interest, and to C. S. Hudson for \$6,086.38. In that month Hudson conveyed title to E. A. Sather as trustee. This conveyance

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CENTRAL OREGON CHRONICLES 1905

(From The Bend Bulletin)

BORN:

- Jan. 2. 11½-pound son, to Ralph Sheldon, blacksmith.
 Feb. 12. Son, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Carter.
 Feb. 28. Second daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brock, at Lytle.
 Mar. 8. Daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Courtney.
 May 3. Daughter, to William P. Downing, Tumalo homestead.
 July 3. Daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. John Benfield, near Sisters.
 July 21. 10-pound son, to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Parker.
 July 25. Son, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Garman.
 Aug. 13. 11-pound girl, to Merrill Van Tassel, Squaw Creek.
 Aug. 16. Daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. Erickson.
 Aug. 17. Daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Overturf.
 Sept. 11. Daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Johnson, three miles west of Laidlaw.
 Sept. 22. 9½-pound son, to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wilson, at Portland.
 Oct. 10. Daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. John McLeod, Hobbs station.
 Dec. Daughter "born last week" (Bend Bulletin, Dec. 8), to Dr. C. S. Edwards of Prineville.
 Dec. 6. 9-pound daughter, to G. J. Shobert, at his home.

DIED:

- Jan. 2. Charles Overturf, aged 3 mos., 26 days; son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Overturf. D. of whooping cough and complications at Deschutes.
 Jan. 6. Frank Poindexter, 2 yrs., 8 mos.; son of Mr. and Mrs. Ora Poindexter. D. of whooping cough and complications at Bend.
 Jan. 26. Millie Barnes, 10 mos.; daughter of E. T. and Annie Barnes. D. of pneumonia and meningitis near Bend.
 Jan. 31. L. N. Liggett, well known citizen of Prineville.
 Jan. 30. Joseph Whitfield, nearly 70 years.; D. at home near Lava post-office. Englishman by birth, justice of peace at Lava for about 5 yrs. Had lived at Lava about 12 yrs. on a homestead. No known relatives in this country; burial at C. B. Allen's.
 Feb. 9. Francis E. Woods, 3 yrs.; son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Woods. D. of spinal meningitis, Camp No. 2.
 Mar. 11. Norma Benson, 1 yr.; daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Benson. D. of pneumonia, Camp No. 3.
 Mar. 24. Jessie Williams Bussett, wife of Emanuel Bussett, at family homestead. Born Jan. 30, 1877, Mo.; married Dec., 1901. Family came to Crook county about a year ago. Left two young children. Burial on Bussett land, first to take place in that locality.
 May 31. Prior A. Smith, brother of J. S. Smith. D. at Fort Benton, Mont.; Burial to be in Crook county.
 July. Father of John C. Perry died at Duluth, Minn.; telegram received Sunday (Bend Bulletin, Fri., July 14). Mr. and Mrs. Perry left for the East immediately.
 Aug. 10. 10-mos. old son of Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Hagge. Haggess recently came from Dakota and live in the Ole Erickson bldg. on Bond street.
 Aug. 11. Carl W. Chapman, from a fall into a well as he was digging on his homestead, 18 miles southeast of Bend. Born in Jasper Co., Iowa, June 7, 1884; married Miss Elizabeth Fray at Grangeville, Idaho, June 23, 1904. Came to Bend last Dec., engaged in drygoods business. Survivors: wife, 3-mos. son, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Chapman (parents), Ethel Chapman (sister).
 Aug. 12. Youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith, Sisters.
 Aug. 18. Elenora Morganstern, wife of H. A. Morganstern, at Lytle; 23 yrs. old, maiden name Anderson, former home at Chehalis, Wash. She married and went to Calif.; came to Bend last winter from Oakland.
 Sept. 20. Edith Byrd Hunter, wife of A. L. Hunter, at Burns; 24 yrs. old. Left Bend last spring after two years of residence, active in social events.
 Oct. 13. Fred Sly, 13 yrs., at Rosland, from internal injuries suffered in runaway accident the day before. Son of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Sly. Interment at Rosland cemetery.
 Oct. 20. Mrs. Adelia Lyston, 56 yrs., at home of daughter, Mrs. Frank Wood, in the Sisemore cottage. Family came from Eugene a few weeks ago.
 Nov. 9. Fred Wolf, 28 yrs. old, at Prineville, from typhoid fever. Was a lawyer in Joliet, Ill., in partnership with Edward Foster, now at work on D.I. & P. Co. ditch. Mr. Wolf was also a construction worker for the company.
 Nov. 16. Consider E. Lovell, about 65 yrs. old, at Denver, Col. Mr. Lovell came to Bend from Columbus, Ohio, a year and a half ago and was purchasing agent for D.I. & P. Co. for more than a year, when his health failed; family left Bend about three mos. ago. He had served in Civil War.
 -Nov. 12. Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hodson. Interment at Squaw Creek cemetery.

MARRIED:

- Jan. 25. Oscar G. Ellefson to Miss Nell Lamson at Mr. Schooling's rooms, Bend. Justice J. M. Lawrence officiating.
 Feb. 5. Henry Tweet to Miss Mary Perry, at The Dalles, at residence of Thomas Tweet. Couple arrived home, serenaded by Bend Cornet Band and a jolly crowd.



The original juniper marker. Showing the blazed trunk are W. D. Staats and Prince Staats, circa 1926. The letters were deeply burned on the west side of the tree, but time and wind-sand action had obliterated some of them by the time this photo was taken. W. D. stated at the time that he had first seen the marker forty-six years before and that it was old then. Photo, courtesy of Mrs. Zella Staats.

Members Preserve Immigrant History

In late summer, 1974, two members of the Deschutes Pioneers Association, Rodney Rosebrook and Dean Hollinshead, placed a unique marker on an early immigrant grave near Alfalfa.

The spot was long marked by a blazed juniper, bearing the inscription "Sacred to the memory of Je-ic" and a partially obliterated date. A 1926 Oregonian story reported information from W. D. Staats, one of the earliest Deschutes settlers, possibly dating the grave as 1845. (This was the year of the Stephen Meek Immigrant Party's passage through Central Oregon, en route to the Willamette Valley.) Positive location of the juniper was accomplished when Art Horsell of Powell Butte guided Keith Clark to the spot.

The present marker, a sandstone slab sturdily mounted inside a wagon tire, represents not only the interest and diligence of Rosebrook and Hollinshead, but hopefully also a durable testimonial to Central Oregon's pioneer heritage.

At Crane Prairie in June and July, 1921, an enormous infestation of grasshoppers resulted in an extermination campaign by county agriculturist, D. L. Jamison. He estimated, after dusting with arsenic, a kill of some 11 billion, 914 million, 760 thousand grasshoppers in a 200-acre area!

- Mar. 22. William Baldwin to Miss Irene Fresh, at Prineville. Rev. W. P. Jennett officiating. Both are Bend residents.
 Apr. 9. S. M. Bailey to Miss Fay Hodges, at Prineville. Bailey, of the Crook County Journal, is son of Rev. C. P. Bailey.
 July 22. Henry W. Reed to Temperance O. Harshman, of Lytle, at Prineville; Rev. W. P. Jennett, officiating.
 Aug. 6. Edmund L. Crabtree to Miss Alice Pike at A. B. Estebenet residence, J. M. Lawrence officiating. Will live in the Lester house.
 Nov. 13. Herbert Glazer (or Glazier) to Mrs. Nellie Shaw, Prineville court house. They will make their home on his farm near Desert Springs.
 Nov. John E. Ryan to Mrs. Mary B. Norton of Minneapolis at the Catholic rectory in The Dalles "last week" (Bend Bulletin, Dec. 1). Ryan is a Bend resident.
 Dec. 19. Sydney D. Percival to Miss Alice Shell McReynolds of Bend, at home of Rene West, J. M. Lawrence officiating. Percival, a year and a half ago came to Bend as foreman of The Bulletin, later became foreman of Madras Pioneer. Couple left after ceremony for their home in Madras.

A letter to the Bulletin, January 4, 1911, by C. A. Stanborough, expressed an environmental concern familiar to later 20th century inhabitants of Central Oregon. Mr. Stanborough suggested that rather than use the (Deschutes) river as a source of sewage disposal, as had cities in the United States for over 100 years, that they pump the effluent to the desert, treat it, and dispose of it there.

Desert Moonshine Stills Prohibition Target

Prohibition in Deschutes County in 1923-29 resulted in some ingenious installations to evade county enforcement officials. One, discovered 32 miles south of Bend in February, 1928, (the 200th plant raided by officers) was one of the best equipped. Pine trees were re-planted on and around a log dugout 30x14 feet in measurement, divided into two rooms. Inside, raiders found a wash tub burner in operation and 50 or 60 gallons of moonshine.

Earlier, in 1923, Sheriff S. E. Roberts seized a still five miles south of Bend, which was the largest ever unearthed in Central Oregon. It was 15 feet underground, with a capacity of 500 gallons. Indeed, the still was so large it required cutting into pieces for removal. The boiler, of copper and galvanized iron, was 8 feet long by 2 feet wide and one-half foot deep. Over 300 feet of rubber hose was confiscated. The police were doubly delighted.

1858 GOLD SEEKERS CRISS-CROSS MID-OREGON

Within only a few years after the discovery of gold by the lost and wandering Meek Immigrant Party of 1845 Central Oregon was searched by parties of miners, mostly from the Willamette Valley. For ten years, from 1852 to 1862, accounts number groups as large as 51 men intensely investigating creeks and river canyons for the elusive Blue Bucket nuggets. In 1860 a group led by George Bunch (and including Robert Millican)

came from Eugene City to the Deschutes near Pilot Butte, moved east to Bear Creek along the old road and from there to the giant springs at the present G. I. Ranch. From there they traveled to Wagon Tire Mountain, and then east to Harney Valley where, in a brush with the original inhabitants, they lost 63 horses. Most walked home, writing, on their arrival, an indignant letter to the governor deploring the condition of public safety in the interior. Fifty-one men signed the letter and among the names is that of John Craig, later pioneer mail carrier on the McKenzie Road.

More fortunate, but no more successful in locating gold was a party led by Dr. James McBride from Eugene City in 1858. The narrative of the expedition was written by Andrew McClure, a pioneer of 1853 and member of the Elliott Cut-off party which crossed Central Oregon that year.

The prospecting tour left Eugene August 20, 1858, traveled east up the Willamette, passing Diamond's Peak on August 25. The next day they struck the upper Deschutes, traveling north along its course, arriving on Friday at the Big Meadows. On Saturday they detoured around Lava Butte, coming again to the river in ten miles at the site of Bend. McClure remarks about the "short right hand bend" of the river here, the narrow river bottom, the pine openings, with manzanita, sage and "greasewood" for undergrowth.

From the river, their trail led east and north to Crooked River Valley about three miles east of the Crooked River canyon. Spectacular rock formations (now Smith Rock) excited their interest, and one of the party, who had been through the country with Meek in 1845 suggested that they ride down river to examine the bluffs. This accomplished, the party turned their faces east and rode with

anticipation toward the east for the next five days, crossing the Crooked River above the big bend and moving up its convoluted bed until they found wagon tracks which led them across the east side of Maury Mountain into Camp Creek. Here they prospected, moved south almost to Wagon Tire, rode north again to West Maury, to Crooked River Valley and finally home by way of Tygh Valley and the Barlow Trail. McClure's observations are perceptive and his comments on the effects of gold fever somewhat wry: "The golden dreams have vanished before the dawn of truth."

It is interesting to note among the party, Senator George S. Wood, later governor of Oregon during the Snake War of 1866-68.

Andrew McClure arrived at his home on Sunday, September 26, after 38 days and 587 miles. He remarks that his horse was very lame.

WWII Relics . . .

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edged lava on tires and motors. And by the time the seventh problem began, some Central Oregon ranchers who found their fences cut, or who woke aghast to the sleep-shattering noise of machine gun fire outside their windows, began to say some unkind things about the army.

November 1, 1943, the maneuvers were over. The Bend Bulletin for October 30 carried a full page ad speeding the military guests, wishing them well, and anticipating their return as civilians. The advertisement was sponsored by a number of Bend businesses.

Elements of these forces were soon in North Africa, and then in Italy. Others were ordered to the Pacific.



Sisters Main Street Looking West

—Courtesy Oregon Historical Society

All this, \$14.95

50 pounds Granulated Sugar
1 sack Flour
10 pounds Coffee
10 pounds Rice
20 bars "Diamond C" Soap
10 pounds smoked bacon
10 pound box Macaroni
10 pounds of Prunes
10 pound box of Crackers
5 pkgs. Borax Wash. Powder
4 lbs. loose Muscatel Raisins
15 yards Calico

All the above and more too at

**The Bend Mercantile Co.'s
... Store ...**

—Reproduced by Wm. Van Allen

An advertisement in the Bend Bulletin, March 24, 1905. Bend Mercantile Company's competitor, the Deschutes Irrigation and Power Company, made its own offer in the same issue: For \$15.00, a customer could purchase 10 pounds of coffee, 2 pounds of tea, 50 pounds of sugar, 10 pounds of dried apples, 10 pounds of salt, 1 case of hulled corn, 10 pounds of rice, 15 pounds of prunes, 5 pounds of macaroni, 10 pounds of flaked wheat, 10 pounds of rolled oats, 10 pounds of beans, 10 pounds of corn meal and one sack of flour!

Signs of the Times

In June, 1925, the local American Express Company office reported the replacement of Hood and Baird, the two big bay horses which had drawn the company's wagon, by a delivery truck. The company had managed with horses for nine years, but progress and competition dictated a change.

Ranchers in 1928 were alarmed at inroads being made on their herds by rustlers equipped with trucks and derricks, who would drive into a herd, kill choice steers, remove heads and feet, hoist carcasses aboard with the winch and drive away. Particularly in Lake County, ranchers were hiring extra riders to patrol. The high price of beef was undoubtedly an encouragement to thieves, who might receive \$100 or more for one animal.

Imaginative industry is no stranger to Bend. In addition to the woolen mill, the pencil factory, the brick yard, Brooks-Scanlon marketed in 1922 a carload of charcoal, shipped to a Portland jobber for resale to poultry raisers. The charcoal was provided in three grades: chick feed, medium, and hen feed.

An exotic main dish ingredient for Christmas dinner, 1924, was buffalo meat, on sale at O'Donnell Brothers Meat Market.

Palmer Brothers Circus came to Bend in 1922, with 3 rings, 25 clowns, 10 acres of tents, elephants and camels and other animals. There was a mile-long street parade at 10:30, with afternoon and evening performances of the circus. The big show traveled with 20 double-length railroad cars.

DESCHUTES PIONEERS' ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP ROLL 1975-76

- 1882—Minnie Helfrich (Queen 1968), Pearl Vanderpool Becker (Queen 1950).
- 1886—Charles Montgomery.
- 1888—Isa Corum Freeman (Queen 1962), Stella Hodges.
- 1889—Gracey Wilson Higgins.
- 1890—K. O. Buick, Dr. R. D. Ketchum (President 1954), R. H. McCallester.
- 1891—Lorene Winnek Lakin.
- 1893—Otha Fleming, Clara Bliss Koenig.
- 1895—Nora Russell McMeen (Queen 1970), Ernest C. Russell.
- 1896—Grace Bryson, Gertrude E. Johnson.
- 1897—Phil F. Brogan (Man of the Year 1968, Past Publisher of Gazette, Member of Deschutes County Museum Commission).
- 1898—Dean Hollinshead (President 1958), Joe C. Turner, Peggy Turner.
- 1899—Clyde Grater, Neva Weigand McCaffery, Dorothy Miller McCaulley (Past Secretary), Teressa Monroe Sampels, Crystal Stearns.
- 1900—Wm. D. Brooks, Gladys Bayn Cox, Frank Graves, Anna Long Linebaugh, Martha Long, Neva M. Warner.
- 1901—Velda Morris Bushnell, Katie Stephens.
- 1902—Lillie Bogue Burton, Bertha Henske Brown, Anna McDonald Cloer, Cora Bates Creighton, May Triplett Fryrear, Devere Helfrich, Clyde Keever, Neva Schroeder Long, Marguerite Lyons, Claudia Triplett Martin (Past Secretary), Lila J. Neff, Steve Steidl (President 1962).
- 1903—Lee S. Bogue, Guy Claypool, Edna Hunt, Helen Filey Krogfos, Fred A. Lucas, Edith Masten Hollinshead (Treasurer), Betsy Mac Innes, Max Mendenhall, Thomas A. Poulsen, Cora Sather, Laurence H. Smith, Margaret Aune Smith, Agnes Johnson Van Sickle.
- 1904—Orissa Abbott, Ruth Barnes (Queen 1974), Frank H. Dayton, John Franks, Oscar M. Franks, Ruth Graves, George Hofstetler, Lois Triplett Holliday, Freda Clark McDaniel, Velma Edwards Moffitt, Roy E. Neff, Harold Sather.
- 1905—Beatrice Austin, Carol Boyd (President 1972, Treasurer 1971, Member of Deschutes Co. Museum Commission), Charles W. Boyd, Edna Boyd Brinson (President 1950), Frances M. Brisbois, Ruth Caldwell Coyner, Herbert P. Eby, Albert B. Estebenet, Glenn Howard, Loretta Masten Keith, Pauline Windom King, James McNeely, Cecil C. Moore (President 1965), Charlicia Mendenhall Moore, Mildred Miller Nordeen, Florence Bell Read (Queen 1961), Ida Niswonger Reynolds, Arthur Schmidt, Jessie E. Sihan, Georgia Thom (Queen 1967), Alice Caldwell Webb.
- 1906—Amanda Anderson, William Burton (President 1953, Past Member Board of Trustees), Rhonda Hoover Dake, Helen Tweed Evans (Past Secretary), Ted R. Hoke, Marian Donahue Lytle, Gladys Sanford McCallester, Blanche Wilson McFadden, William W. Masten, Wilma Mendenhall Ramsey, Charlotte Hopper Russell, Fred Sampels, Martha Houston Sherman, W. J. Bryan Triplett, Lillian Wolfe Van Matre.
- 1907—Deeris Nichols Brown, Margaret Lundquist Buick, Violet Howard Cox, Lena Bradley Gowdy, William J. Hall, Mildred Harter, Helen Reed Helfrich, Anne Boyd Ithson, Claude H. Kelley (President 1960, 1961), Hugh H. Kelley, Leston Linebaugh, Byron McDonald, Ida McDonald, A. W. Pattie, Glen H. Slack, Harry Spinning, Stella Claypool Whetzel, Susie Kelley Wolf.
- 1908—Mrs. Thomas Nichols Daron, Ted Emery, Joe Fales, Lawrence Nicholson, Eloise Spencer Rasmussen, Dr. Peter G. Rempel, Alex Rickman, Edna Skjersaa, LaDessa Walter.
- 1909—Boise Aune, Claude Coffelt, Kathleen Corliss, Martin Culler, Leroy S. Fox (President 1951), Sophia Becker Gibson, Margaret Coffelt Hackleman, Mae E. Hall, Miriam Triplett Hoover, Robert K. Innes, Rose Hunnell Steidl (Past Treasurer), Frances E. Thompson, William L. Van Allen, Marie Fox Waite.
- 1910—Hope Arstell, Fred E. Atkinson, Jessie Hutchens Burrell, Marion Smith Edgett, Mable Dahle Franks, Nellie M. Graffenberger, Volney Grant, Raymond Gumpert, Alma Yeager Hansen, Leslie Holmes, Bonnie D. Hollinshead, Dudley Long, Lorena Long Entriken, Hazel Thorson McGillivray, Loren J. Masten, Leona McKay, Hub Meeks, Dorothy Moore Nelson, Phillip Pitman, Veerland Ridgley, Frances Roberts, Mildred C. Robideaux, Rodney Rosebrook (President 1976), Eva Stohn Slack (Queen 1973), Cal R. Smith, Richard W. Smith, Bea Spencer, Chester G. Springer (President 1955), Margaret Springer, Page Stauffer, Florence Pitman Stout (Queen 1964, Past Sec.), Izelle Ridgley Thompson, Alfred H. Triplett, Alice Holmes Wilkinson, Elsie Horn Williams (Queen 1975), Bertha Malkson Wilson, Gladys Meeks Workman.
- 1911—Kenneth C. Bennett, Kathryn L. Kelley Bennett, Evelyn Crow Caldwell, Henry B. Colver, Katherine C. Duffy, Virginia H. Elliott, Edith Eastes Fairchild, Beatrice S. Fetzer, Robert H. Foley (Past Chairman of Museum Building Committee), Martha J. Foss, Lee E. Freeman, Leta Mason Giskas Culler, James A. Harris, Clyde Hauck, Irma Keeney Henderson, Virgil Henkle, Priday Holmes, Emery Johnston, Edith Gove Junor, Margaret Ireland Keyes, Elizabeth Evans Lochrie, Nina Evans Mason, Duncan L. McKay, Gordon McKay, Fred L. Mahn, Georgianna Benson Martin, Sara Perry Multhauf, Arvilla Murphy, John Pausch, Beth Stauffer Smith, Wm. H. Staats, Mable Foster Sullivan, James Thompson.
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Qualifications for Membership

"The association shall be com-
posed of persons who lived within
a one hundred mile radius of the
city of Bend, Deschutes County,
Oregon at a time not less than
forty years prior to application for
membership. The wife or husband
of a member automatically be-
comes eligible for membership in
the Association or direct descend-
ants of parents who were or are
eligible for membership in the as-
sociation, upon the attainment of
the age of thirty-five years.

ELSIE WILLIAMS 1975 PIONEERS' QUEEN



Elsie Horn Williams, 1975 Des-
chutes Pioneers' Association Queen,
came to Bend in 1910. Born in Bay
City, Michigan, in 1901, she moved
with her family from there to
Bellingham, Washington, where her
father, Arthur Horn, operated a
sawmill for a time.

The developing western portion
of Crook County attracted Horn's
attention and he brought his fam-
ily to Bend, via the Columbia
Southern rails to Shaniko and
then by auto stage and wagon from
Shaniko through Cow Canyon to
Prineville and on to Bend. That
night Halley's Comet streaked
across clear Central Oregon skies
in its 76-year orbit.

Mr. Horn purchased the brick-
yard (See 1973 *Gazette*, No. 30)
and, with the advent of rails to
Bend in 1911, a new brickmaking
machine. The brickyard flourished,
supplying building material not
only to much of Central Oregon,
but to distant markets as well.
With the addition of a sawmill at
the brickyard site, the Bend Brick
and Lumber Company was formed.
On March 6, 1920, Elsie Horn mar-
ried Ira Williams, making the
brickyard their home for a time.
Mr. and Mrs. Horn moved to the
Willamette Valley.

In World War II, the pioneer
queen served in the U.S. Air Force.
She is active in the American Leg-
ion, and has held both local and
national offices.

Her story, "Around the Bend,"
won first place in Oregon's cen-
tennial short story contest in 1959.

She has also written an elementary
school reader and is presently
working on a history of schools in
the Oregon country.

Presently she makes her home
with a daughter in Eugene.

Queen Elsie has written a poem
which speaks of her pleasure in the
honor bestowed on her during
1975:

On Being Pioneer Queen Dedicated To My Central Oregon Friends

It's nice to be remembered
By friends of long past years:
The ones who shared our secret
joys,
The ones who shared our tears.

It's nice to be remembered—
When we were growing old—
By those who remembered us
When we were young and bold.

It makes us giddy, gay again,
To live once more the funny things,
The pleasures shared with those
beyond

Our mortal eyes; our thoughts take
wings
Remembering, remembering.

—Elsie Horn Williams

1976 MEMORIALS

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Pete Allen, Marie Penhollow.

February—Mittye Vandeventer, Wal-
ster Emard, Mazie Smead, Clayton
Constable, Mary Alice Garske.

March—Sybil Ethel Colver Elliott.

April—Edith Dart.

May—William Clark.

July—Elsie Cruickshank, Ford
Hunnell, Nellie Wells, Stella Schu-
man.

August—Lantis Jones, Elizabeth
Hunnell, Lewis Gless.

September—Anna Yeaton, Marje
Brosterhus, Lloyd Robideaux, Cal-
vin Sherman.

October—Antone Fossen, Pas-
Pres., Emma Gibson, Carl L.
Erickson, Sadie Chase, Alice Kistle
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Bend's Early Medical Facilities

The demolition of old St. Charles Hospital this year means one more historic building removed from Bend's fast diminishing roster of places past.

When Father Luke Sheehan, O.M., Capuchin, built St. Francis Catholic Church in 1920, he worked toward acquisition of water tower block, where the pioneer village's first water storage tank had been located. Fr. Sheehan contracted to purchase this property from the Bend Company, and in 1921 began construction of the hospital.

The nursing order of Sisters of St. Joseph from Tipton, Indiana, had sent five nuns to Bend in December, 1919. They operated the Coe and Ferrell facility (Bend Hospital) until St. Charles opened its new 30-bed structure in 1921. Among them was Sister Blanche, who later served as administrator of the enlarged St. Charles for over 20 years. (She died at the mother House at Tipton, September, 1975, aged 92.)

Provision for a nursing facility in the embryonic pioneer hamlet was first made by Dr. U. C. Coe. He utilized a convalescent hospital started by Dr. I. L. Scofield, early Central Oregon dentist, who moved from Redmond to Bend in 1906 and established, in W. E. Guerin's bank building, a dental office, a drug store and, above it, rooms for convalescents. Dr. Coe, whose office was in the same building, used these rooms until he opened a small clinic just off Bond, on Oregon Avenue.

In 1915, in practice with Dr. Bernard (Barney) Ferrell, Coe purchased the W. E. Guerin house and remodeled it into a hospital. It was Bend's first real hospital, accommodating 35 patients, and when it opened August 2, leading physicians from Crook and Jefferson Counties were in attendance, among them Drs. C. S. Edwards and J. F. Rosenburg of Prineville, W. H. Snook and E. F. Long of Madras, X. Y. Robbins of Crescent, G. W. Snap of Metolius, J. F. Hosch and J. W. Vandeventer of Bend.

J. D. Donovan and his wife, both trained at Bellevue Hospital in New York, managed this, The Bend Hospital, until the advent of the Sisters of St. Joseph in 1919.

December, 1916, Drs. Vandeventer and Edwards purchased from Mrs. J. W. Butler the new Bend Surgical Hospital which stood on the site of Linster Hall, now occupied by the Marsch building at 1199 Wall. Built by Henry Linster, this hospital had nine private rooms, two wards, and a modern operating room.

These two hospitals served Crook County and most of Jefferson. In January, 1918, nurses Edith and Ethel Bales of Tumalo took charge of Dr. Vandeventer's hospital, but the establishment of St. Charles and the earlier construction of the Lumberman's Hospital in 1919 provided competition to both early medical enterprises which caused their eventual closing. Fire destroyed the Bend Surgical Hospital building in June, 1924; the structure had been used as a private residence. The Coe-Ferrell enterprise, remodeled



Grace Clark Vandeventer

(Leah Collins Menefee Collection)

Readers of the GAZETTE who are not members of the Oregon Historical Society are reminded that that Society's QUARTERLY is presently carrying, in six parts, the complete story of the 1853 Elliott Wagon Train, which passed through the Deschutes country in the fall of that year. Of especial interest to area residents is the treatment of the Clark Massacre of 1851 in the September issue. A survivor, Grace Clark, became mother to W. P. Vandeventer, early resident of the Big Meadows. Her brothers, Thomas, Charles and George, were all with the Elliott Train. Leah Collins Menefee, of Brownsville, and Lowell E. Tiller, of Portland, are the co-authors.

Items of Interest . . .

First weather records for Bend were kept, starting in 1901, by the Pilot Butte Development Company, in order to supply information to prospective settlers about growing conditions. Phil Brogan kept the records since 1923.

The first domestic water for early Bend residents came from the Deschutes River by means of water buckets, then from a 40 foot high standpipe near the present Pine Tavern's river front. A later source was a Bend delivery water wagon pulled by a span of black horses, all owned

and serving variously as boarding house and later dwelling for Dr. J. C. Vandeventer, was in recent years razed to provide a parking lot for patrons of the Pine Tavern and adjacent businesses.

With J. D. Donovan's retirement from the Lumberman's Hospital in 1955, St. Charles became Bend's only hospital, a facility which by this time included an annex built during World War II and the newer, larger building connected to the west of the original hospital.

Thus "Water Tank Hill" became "Hospital Hill." What next?

by J. R. (Lucky) Baldwin.

The first Boy Scout organization was formed in Bend in July, 1911, just one year and one half after the first organizations in the eastern United States. A. M. Lara was first scoutmaster, and the old cabin in Drake Park was the headquarters.

The first woman juror (and she was foreman) in Oregon was Mrs. Harriet Corkett (later Mrs. Harry Gant) of Bend, November 26, 1912. Later the Attorney General ruled that women were not eligible for jury duty under the new women's suffrage law.

The first concrete sidewalks in Bend were built in the fall of 1912. A total of 267 lineal feet were laid in front of several new brick and stone buildings completed that year.

The first military company in Bend was the "Bend Rifles," organized shortly after declaration of World War I by the United States. Captain was Frank R. Prince.

The first bank in Central Oregon was the First National Bank of Prineville, opened April 6, 1888, with T. M. Baldwin, in charge. Before this, the closest bank was at The Dalles.

GI Ranch Site of Early Camps

In Gilchrist Valley, in Crook and Deschutes Counties, the South Fork of Crooked River rises from giant springs to form an important water source for birds and animals. The water is impounded there by an earthen dike, which backs the water into a series of ponds. On the southeast margin rise the numerous buildings of the G. I. Ranch, long a landmark in the area.

To these springs in earlier years came starving, thirsty immigrants with Stephen Meek in 1845; eight years later the waters were again visited by pioneers—the Elliott party of 1853. In 1854 came still another immigrant party, this one led by William Macy.

In subsequent years, the life-giving flow was visited with increasing frequency. Gold seekers camped here, searching for the nebulous Blue Bucket nuggets. To this spot came the military; Captain H. D. Wallen, with his army reconnaissance, seeking an immigrant road to Fort Boise and beyond; Major Enoch Steen, with a similar expedition, which, in 1860, was disrupted by Paiute Indian attack. These were regular army troops.

Through the Snake wars of the mid-1860's, Volunteer Cavalry camped at the springs a number of times on its way to Camp Curry on Silver Creek or Camp Wright in Harney Basin, or Camp Alford at the base of the great escarpment of Steens Mountain.

There was extensive grazing, and that coupled with the water source ultimately attracted the attention of Charles Adams Gilchrist, who settled on the site of the present ranch about 1880. His brother, John W., had an adjoining ranch. In 1903, when Israel C. Russell, U.S. Geologist, visited the Gilchrist ranch, he named the valley in honor of its first settler. The ranch's name comes from the first two letters of the Gilchrist name used for cattle brand: GI. Gilchrist died in 1926.

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CCC Camp Redmond Built to Finish North Unit Canal

"A dynamite blast that ripped a hundred-foot strip of soil and sagebrush from primitive repose a few yards east of the Redmond CCC camp Friday afternoon gave notice to a witnessing crowd of 5,000 that the 65-mile North Unit Canal was officially started, and that 600 CCC troopers are on the job to see that it's finished." Thus, the Redmond Spokesman, Thurs., Oct. 27, 1938.

From that Friday, October 21, 1938, the course of history for Central Oregon would never be the same. And the people who had arrived from the far corners of Deschutes, Jefferson and Crook Counties knew the significance of the ceremonies that autumn day. At last, vital irrigation waters would come to the arid land, particularly to the plains surrounding Madras.

Congressman Walter M. Pierce and C. C. Fisher, project head for the Bureau of Land Management, spoke words of inspiration and of confidence in the CCC boys.

Had it not been for the urgent need for the North Unit Canal, there would not have been a Camp Redmond. Funding for the CCC projects was being curtailed at the time and it took strong political voices to convince Congress that a new camp was needed.

Camp Redmond was located east of the Oregon Trunk rails partially on ground now part of the Juniper Golf course at Redmond. The 40-acre property was leased from the Deschutes County Fair Association.

The camp started with a trickle of CCC boys and 11 portable buildings sent over from Camp Crabtree near Albany. Later, the company strength swelled to 184. This was June, 1938, and the company was transferred here from reclamation work at Stanfield, Oregon. After establishing the camp, the principal responsibility was construction of the North Unit Canal and Wickiup Reservoir. Aerial photos of the Canal project were made before the surveys were run.

Camp Redmond was constructed as a base camp large enough to hold three companies, but two of them were detailed to work on Wickiup Reservoir during that summer. By July 21, 1938, 436 more boys had arrived; 195 of them almost immediately transported to the Wickiup site.

Design of Camp Redmond included 12 barracks, three company mess halls, infirmary, officers' quarters, office, central heating plant, assembly hall, reclamation headquarters, supply depot, education building, recreational hall and commissary. Shortly, there was a laundry plant which provided service for 900 men at these camps: Wickiup, Redmond, Sisters, Brothers and Mill Creek. By September, 1938, 43 buildings covered 22 acres of land, and there were two miles of board walk. Eventually, three large center strips of lawn appeared, requiring a man to walk 5.7 miles per strip to mow.

The boys had various entertain-



View of Camp Redmond, circa 1940.

(Oregon Historical Society photo)

ment, but sports were always a favorite. The enrollees of Co. 569 constructed a combination baseball and softball diamond during spare time at Camp Redmond. The team competed with other CCC players and with town teams. There was track competition among the camps.

October 21, 1938, the first issue of a bi-monthly newspaper, *The Redmond-Wickiup Star*, was printed. It was written and edited by Camp Redmond personnel.

In the spring of 1939, Redmond crews worked on a 12-mile length of ditch in three shifts, south of Camp, starting at 5 a.m. and continuing until midnight. Once each day 1,000 to 4,500 pounds of blasting powder opened a new section of trench. The procedure was for hand workers to clean off the brush, followed by heavy-equipment details tearing up earth and rock piles with tractors, carryalls, and dumpsters. Then came the blasting crews, jackhammer and compressor men, dragline and power shovels piling up the banks of the 40-foot wide, 6-foot deep canal. And last came the riprap crews to reinforce the banks with hand-laid stone. In the summer of 1940, the same activity was carried out, except that crews were a half mile north of the O'Neil market road. It was at this time that men were equipped with snake bite kits. A small rattler was killed near Camp Redmond the previous week.

In the spring of 1939, companies were sent to Wickiup to work on the reservoir there. Buildings numbered 34. At one time, two full companies and part of a third were engaged in the construction. At times their project work ceased, while they went to work on fire lines.

Hippodrome . . .

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skating for awhile. Early Central Oregon orchestras, such as Wilson George and his Jazz Orchestra, played to packed crowds. Besides singles, husbands and wives and sometimes even children were part of the assemblage. Co-editor Donna Werner Clark

Commander of the CCC subdistrict here in 1938 was Captain B. A. Johnson, who had charge of camps at Sisters, Brothers, Sinnasho, Morrow, Mill Creek and Wickiup as well. Commander of Camp Redmond was Captain G. W. Sargent, 301st Cavalry, a native New Yorker. He had worked since 1933 with the Corps in Montana, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Oregon. Later, C. F. Degner, Jr., was captain and an eventual citizen of the Redmond community.

There was an educational advisor for the camps, and high school credit could be given, recognized by the state. In May, 1939, Camp Redmond graduates, 15 in number, even had their photographs in the Redmond Union High School annual. Diplomas were presented at special exercises at Camp Wickiup May 26.

In Redmond, the camp continued its activities until spring of 1942 when the boys were transferred to Camp Rainier, Washington. The North Unit Canal was not complete, but war was a first priority, and the long-awaited irrigation project would have to wait a few more years.

All that remained were the buildings and some facilities for use by local people, such as welding equipment for vocational classes.

reminisces, "I can remember the excitement of going to the Hippodrome with my parents. Those were depression days, and like the movie theaters, the dances were bright spots in the week or the month. There would be lots of kids there—all ages—and we would listen to the music, watch the dancers, and tap our toes. Occasionally I'd get to dance with my dad, and I would think I was so big and important. As a second grader, I hoped the boyfriend at the other end of the hall was watching. Then, one by one, we'd start nodding heads and wind up in the back room under a family blanket or stack of warm coats. We'd fight that turn of events as long as we could, however, because we didn't want to miss the predictable excitement for the evening—the big fight—when everyone (except kids and some mamas) would race outdoors to watch. Just as quickly as the room emptied it would refill, the orchestra would start up with some snappy tune, and it was as though nothing had happened. We were well looked after in that back room by our mamas and aunts, but once in awhile a confused drunk would wander in and stumble around. Unlike the episode in *The Virginian*, as far as I know no babies got mixed up by bored pranksters."

Admission prices varied from time to time, but in 1940, they were 40 cents for men, 10 cents for ladies (children free, perhaps).

The Hippodrome was a successor to earlier meeting and social hall like Linster Hall. Today, of that vigorous era only the grange halls reflect the capacious interior which only partially bottled the ebullience of Saturday night in Central Oregon.