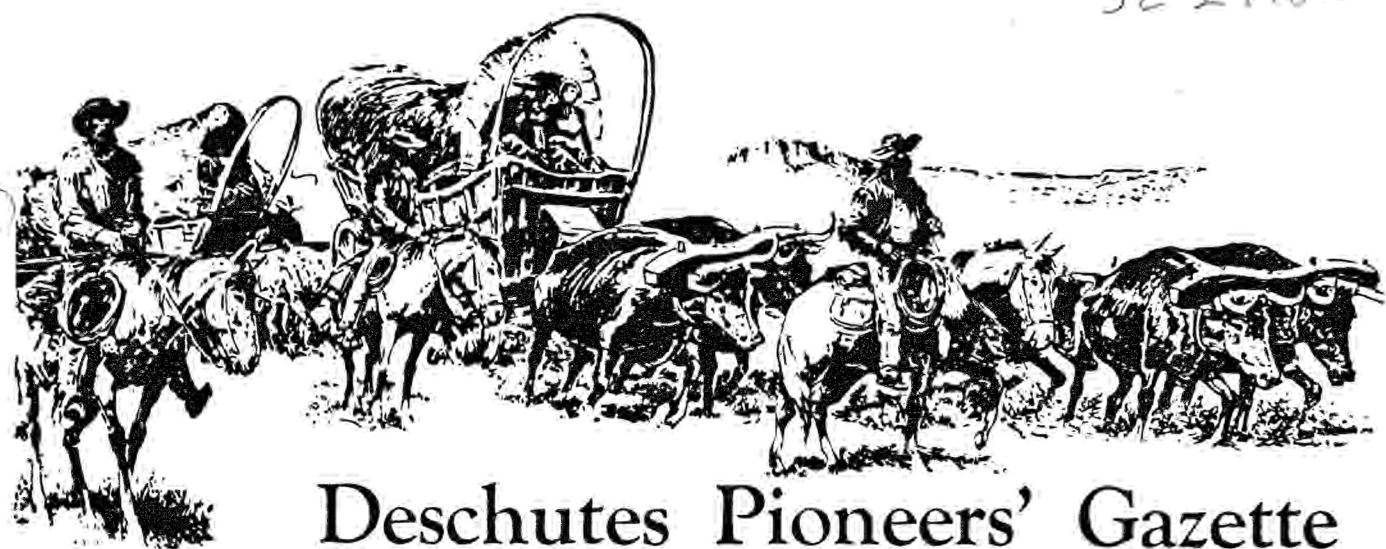


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# Deschutes Pioneers' Gazette

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## Shevlin-Hixon Mill: "Finest in the West"

Today the site of "the finest mill in the West" stands almost empty. A paved access road leads across ground occupied from 1916 to 1951 by screaming saws, great steam boilers, stack yards through which passed the huge yellow pine forests of Central Oregon. On the north stand the relics remaining from that remarkable installation: two dry sheds and the building which originally housed a sash and door factory, and a box factory.

The creation of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve in September, 1893, opened the way for the sale of state lands to individuals under various state land sale provisions. Between then and 1908, approximately 424,000 acres of timber in Crook, Lake and Klamath counties came under private ownership.

Lumber barons, knowing that means to harvest the estimated 19 billion boardfeet represented in the pine forest would inevitably follow the acquisition of those lands, moved early to secure them. One of those owners, ultimately to the amount of over 213,000 acres, was the Shevlin-Hixon Lumber Company from Minneapolis who built in Bend in 1915-16 a great mill for processing ponderosa pine. The rails were already here, making distribution of the lumber economically feasible.

Thomas H. Shevlin died in 1912; his son Thomas L. succeeded him to the presidency of the company. Young Tom was an All-American end at Yale, was selected outstanding player in 1902, 1904 and 1905 by Walter Camp. He had spent, in 1906, some months in Central Oregon, cruising timber, and it was his enthusiasm and determination which set in motion the events leading to the Shevlin-Hixon mill.

Young Shevlin died of pneumonia, December 29, 1915, as the mill was being built; nevertheless the mill was carried forward to completion in 1916. Contractors were Dion and Horstkotte of Minneapolis. J.P. Dion had built 27 mills before this, his biggest effort.

The mill began operation on March 23, 1916. It had two nine-foot band saws with a daily capacity of 300,000 board feet. A dry kiln could accommodate 120,000 feet. The mill employed 325

## Yancey Mule Teams Hauled Prineville's First Electric Plant, A Steam Powered Generator



(Crook County Historical Society Photo, Bowman Museum, Prineville)

The 20th Century came to Prineville in 1900 with the establishment of an electric generating plant. It marked the beginning of the electric era, and the end of earlier sources of light: coal oil and candles. Five hundred 16 candlepower bulbs were eventually lighted from the generator.

Steve Yancey and his brother Jesse contracted to freight the plant to Prineville from Moro for 1 1/2 cents a pound. It took seven round trips to deliver the 200,000 pound package, each trip requiring seven or eight days of travel by way of Antelope, Shaniko and Grass Valley. The photograph above was taken in Antelope en route to Prineville.

That electric power was the second installation in Central Oregon — a small hydroelectric generator at the Warm Springs Agency began turning out kilowatts in 1899.

In Bend, the Bend Light, Water and Power Company began electric generation in November, 1910, and Redmond the same year had a gasoline powered generator which furnished feeble illumination to downtown businesses.

men in the operation which included a sash and door and a box factory.

Two logging camps in the woods held 200 more men and standard gauge track led from the mill south into Shevlin timber, for about 12 miles. A Baldwin locomotive pulled log cars into the yard where logs were spilled into the log pond formed by the cooperative efforts of Shevlin-Hixon and Brooks-Scanlon, who began milling April 21 1916. Also in April of 1916 plans to expand the Shevlin mill, to double its size, were followed by construction. That second

mill began operation the following October, adding between 150 and 200 men to the labor force.

By 1924 Shevlin-Hixon had three complete units on the site: five nine-foot bands, and a 46-inch gang saw with 40 blades which equaled the capacity of the band saws. There were general offices, planing mills, a stacker-unstacker, dry sheds, warehouses, pump houses, round houses, machine and blacksmith shops, fuel oil storage tanks, four portable logging camps — at a USFS estimate (in 1934) of

\$3,500,000. They were averaging 150 million board feet a year, and the operation continued for 34 years.

The incredible profusion of lumber from Shevlin-Hixon and Brooks-Scanlon together made Bend a boom town between 1916 and 1930. To the employment in the mills came Shevlin employees from Bemidji, Minnesota; ethnic groups such as French Canadians, Russians, Germans, Dutch, Scotch, Irish, English, Czechs, Slovaks, Albanians added color to the growing little city. Norwegians and Swedes

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## Boyd Acres Development Brings Boyd Family Memories

By Carol Boyd, 1978

Charles Boyd and his older brother Bill migrated from Canada to Michigan in the early 1870's when they were in their early teens. They worked in the Michigan woods as loggers. The physical comforts were limited in those early logging camps. I remember my dad telling how their wet socks would freeze during the night and in the morning would have to be held over the stove to limber them up before they could put them on.

From Michigan, Charles and his brother moved to Philipsburg in western Montana where they eventually started in the cattle and meat business. It was here that Dad met and married my mother Anna Wyman. Clarence, Edna, Carol and Charley were born in Philipsburg, which at that time was a bustling silver mining town. Dad was very active in civic affairs there and served two terms as mayor of the town.

Becoming disenchanted with the late cold springs, Dad decided to do some exploring and looking around for a new location. In 1904 he headed west and eventually came to Central Oregon. Here he was impressed with the forests of the area and the potential water power on the Deschutes River. He scouted the area and worked at various jobs before deciding this was where he wanted to continue his meat and cattle business.

Before sending for his family he purchased a 6 acre tract on the Deschutes River where the present Riverhouse Motor Inn is located. The Swalley Canal bordered the south. At that time Highway 97 was not in existence and the tract was a continuous piece from the river to Riley Road (the old Bend-Redmond highway) which was just east of where the family home was later located.

In the summer of 1905 the rest of the family joined Dad. We came by train to Shaniko and then on to Bend by horse-drawn stagecoach. I'll always remember Shaniko as there seemed to be pigs all over town and as we were leaving there were several small ones squealing and running around the horses that were hitched to our stagecoach.

We arrived in Laidlaw (now Tumalo) and stayed there a short time with aunt and uncle, Edna and Wm. Hunt. Shortly after our arrival Edna came down with measles (though forbidden to do so, she had gone to say goodbye to a Montana friend ill with measles). All of us had the measles and I think we passed them around the entire town.

Dad had selected the site on the Deschutes River because of the rapids and later built a dam part way across to furnish power. The family home was located on the upper part of the property and this remained in the family through the years. Gradually other buildings and improvements were added. On the lower part the slaughter house was located, also a power house beside the river. He installed a huge metal water wheel to furnish power for pumping water and

running a refrigeration plant to make ice for the meat market.

In the meantime he was bringing ice from the ice caves when there was no ice on Swalley pond just east of the present Truax service station. At the pond, ice was sawed into big blocks and "put up" in the ice house where it was packed with sawdust. Before the refrigeration plant was completed modern refrigeration came into being so that part of the project was abandoned. The slaughter house, although later sold by the family, was used until it was torn down to build the present Riverhouse Motor Inn. The ice house was later converted into the family garage and used as such until the property was sold in 1978.

Eventually a corral and feed lot were built north of the slaughter house. Another larger corral and feed lot, also a barn and hay shed, were built up on the hill north of the house. The number of cattle varied from a few to many and of course we always had horses on hand.

Usually there were one or two men working at the ranch so a bunk house was built about half way between the house and the river. Years later this building was moved near the house and used for storage but it was always referred to as the "bunk house".

Until automobiles became common the ice and dressed meat were hauled to the meat market with a team and wagon. The runways Clarence and some of the men had with these horses is a story in itself.

Dad had meat markets at various locations in Bend and the first one was where the present Brandis Thrift Wise Drug store is located. While the family home was being built we lived in an apartment in the rear. There was a dance hall upstairs and I can still remember going to sleep on Saturday nights to the swish-swishing sound of the dancers' feet above. Other market locations were in the Boyd Block (built by a brother of Dad's) where Trailways bus depot now stands and where the First National Bank parking lot is located.

In addition to the 6 acre tract, Dad later purchased property from the railroad company and others and eventually owned about 600 acres. This land fronted on the Deschutes River for about one quarter mile north of the 6 acre tract including the present Riverview Trailer Court. It extended east covering the present Bend Industrial Park and south to Studio Road, including the Boyd Acres tract. This land was used for pasture and growing rye hay for cattle feed. At times large numbers of cattle and some horses grazed here.

Dad often bought cattle from Mike Mayfield, an early day cattleman. One of these purchases was a small herd of Texas Longhorns that were part of the last Longhorn herd to be "trailed" into Oregon from Texas. Edna remembers Dad and Mike discussing the significance of this event and

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## Warm Springs Reservation History Varied, Colorful

When Oregon Superintendent of Indian Affairs Joel Palmer selected the site of the present Warm Springs Reservation, he was not only obeying instruction from Washington, D.C., but he was also reacting to a strong personal conviction that the salvation of the native inhabitants of Oregon could only be accomplished if those primitives could somehow be segregated in an area not soon to be a target for white exploitation.

Palmer's original idea, expressed as early as 1852, was to establish an Indian territory on the east side of the Cascades to which the remnants of Willamette Valley and coastal tribes might be assigned. Here they would share territory with Klamath and Paiute tribes, and with those Indians living at the mouths of the Deschutes, the John Day and eastward.

But Palmer's plans were frustrated by searches for gold in the interior of the state (which culminated in discoveries at Canyon City and Auburn in 1861) and by subsequent entry into and settlement of those lands.

Still, in 1855, a reservation of sort was established for some of the Indians, and to it between 1855 and 1859 when Congress ratified the treaty, came two different ethnic groups: the Chinook speakers, who lived on the Columbia at Hood River and The Dalles and Celilo; and the Sahaptin speakers, cousins of the Walla Wallas, who lived up stream from Celilo. All were familiar with the great fishery at Celilo and obtained salmon and trade goods along that part of the great river from the Wyams. These Indians controlled traffic and trade for centuries where the lower river culture met the horse culture of the upper river, the Rockies and the Plains.

With misgivings the removed bands re-settled on the new reservation. The farming land was poor, in short supply. There was some grazing for the horses, but food supplies for the people were short. And these people were gatherers of food, not used to the demands of an agricultural system.

They watched the erection of some early buildings promised in the treaty — a school house, blacksmith shop and

a block house erected early as a protection against hostiles. Those, at first, appeared unlikely: deputations from neighboring Paiute tribes came to visit the reservation, curious about its presence, and seeking gifts from the representative of the government in charge at the agency, Dr. Thomas Fitch, who reported regularly to Agent Dennison at The Dalles, 60 miles away. Dennison had conferred with We-a-we-wa in December-January, 1858-59, and had made a few presents to him and eight of his head men. In April, however, an attack was made upon the agency and horses and cattle stolen and killed. The unarmed and unprotected residents of the reservation appealed to Fitch for aid. He, in turn, appealed to Dennison, who sent appeals to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Salem and General W.S. Harney at Fort Vancouver for arms and men.

Harney sent 40 rifles and ammunition; Dennison borrowed more from Fort Dalles, sending the lot in a wagon to Fitch. But before they could move, Paiute raiders struck the agency again, running off 100 horses and killing four Indians. In the fracas two of the Paiutes were captured — one was We-a-we-wa; the other, Paulina. Fitch sent them to Dennison at Fort Dalles where they were clapped in the guardhouse.

Then Dr. Fitch, determined not to await further attacks, took the fight to the enemy. With a force of 40 Warm Springs warriors armed with the military rifles, he ambushed a camp of Paiutes in the John Day valley, killing 10. His efforts were without much effect, for Snake (Paiute) raids on the reservation continued until, beginning in 1864, determined military action pushed the raiders from the reservation boundaries. A part of that action was the establishment of Camp Polk in 1865, although no military force from that camp fought Indians.

During the early years on the reservation, a Warm Springs warrior, group patrolled, watchful of the southern and eastern boundaries, against Paiute raiders. Often this force was led by William "Billy" Chinook, a chief and signatory to the 1855 treaty.

(Continued on Page 6)



## Deschutes Pioneers' Association Membership Roll . . . 1978 - 79:

- 1882: Minnie Helfrich (Queen 1968), Pearl Vanderpool Becker (1950 Queen)
- 1886: Chas. Montgomery.
- 1888: Isa Corum Freeman (Queen 1962).
- 1889: Grayce Wilson Higgins.
- 1890: Dr. R.D. Ketchum (President 1954), R.H. McCallester.
- 1893: Otha Fleming, Clara Bliss Koenig.
- 1895: Ernest C. Russell.
- 1896: Gertrude E. Johnson.
- 1897: Phil F. Brogan (Gazette Editor for years)
- 1898: Dean Hollinshead (President 1958), Joe C. Turner, Peggy Silvers Turner.
- 1899: Clyde Grater, Neva Weigand McCaffery, Dorothy Miller McCauley (Past Secretary), Teresa Monroe Sampels.
- 1900: Wm. Brooks, Gladys Bayn Cox, Frank Graves, Anna Long Linebaugh, Martha Long (Queen 1978), Neva M. Warner.
- 1901: Velda Morris Bushnell, Russell Emery, Estella Bogue Jeffries, Katie Stephens.
- 1902: Lillie Bogue Burton, Bertha Henske Brown, Anna Cloer, Cora Bates Creighton, May Triplett Fryrear, Devere Helfrich, Clyde Keever, Veva Schroeder Long, Marguerite Lyons, Claudia Triplett Martin (Past Secretary), Steve Steidl (President 1962).
- 1903: Lee S. Bogue, Guy Claypool, Edna Hunt, Helen Filey Krogfos, Fred Lucas, Edith Masten Hollinshead (Treasurer), Betsy Mac Innes, John N. Mac Innes, Max Mendenhall, Thos. A. Poulson, Cora Sather, Laurence H. Smith.
- 1904: Orisa Abbott, Ruth Barnes (Queen 1974), Frank H. Dayton, John Franks, Lois Triplett Holliday, Freda Clark McDaniel, Velma Edwards Moffitt, Roy E. Neff, Harold Sather.
- 1905: Beatrice Austin, Waneta Fox Ball, Carol Boyd (President 1972, Treasurer 1969 & 1970), Charles W. Boyd, Edna Boyd Brinson (President 1950), Frances M. Brisbois, Ruth Caldwell Coyner, Herbert P. Eby, Glen Howard, Loretta Masten Keith, Pauline Windom King, James McNeely, Cecil C. Moore (President 1965), Charlcia Mendenhall Moore, Lee Puett, Florence Bell Read (Queen 1961), Ida Niswonger Reynolds, Jessie E. Sichean, Alice Caldwell Webb.
- 1906: Amanda Anderson, William J. Burton (President 1953), Rhonda Hoover Dake, Helen Tweet Evans (Past Secretary), Ted R. Hoke, Marian Donahue Lytle, Gladys Sanford McCallester, Blanche Wilson McFadden, William W. Masten, Wilma E. Mendenhall Ramsey, Charlotte Hopper Russell, Fred Sampels, Martha Houston Sherman, W.J. Bryan Triplett, Lillian Wolfe Van Matre, Hester Constable Wright.
- 1907: Deeris Nichols Brown, Marguerite Buick, Violet Howard Cox, Lena Bradley Gowdy, William J. Hall, Mildred Harter, Helen Helfrich, Anne Boyd Ibson, Claude H. Kelley (President 1960 & 1961), Hugh H. Kelley, Leston Linebaugh, Byron McDonald, Ida McDonald, A.W. Pattie, Orville E. Shults, Harry Spinning,
- Stella Claypool Whetzel, Susie Kelley Wolf.
- 1908: Alvin Cyrus, Mrs. Thomas Nichols Daron, Ted Emery, Joe Fales, Lawrence Nicholson, Eloise Spencer Rasmussen, Peter G. Rempel, Claudia Constable Scruggs, Edna Skjersaa, LaDessa Walter.
- 1909: Harlow E. Allen, Boise Aune, Nellie Bemby, Claude Coffelt, Kathleen Corliss, Martin Culler, LeRoy S. Fox (Past President), Sophia Becker Gibson, Margaret Coffelt Hackleman, Mae E. Hall, Miriam Triplett Hoover, Robert K. Innes, Olga Alt Norcott, Rose Hunnell Steidl (Past Treasurer), Frances E. Thompson (Past Remembrance), Marie Fox Waite.
- 1910: Hope Arstell, Fred E. Atkinson, Jessie Hutchens Burrell, Marion Smith Edgett, Mable Dahle Franks, Clarence T. Gould, Vernon Gould, Nellie Graffenberger, Volney Grant, Ralph E. Grimes, Raymond Gumpert, Alma Yeager Hansen, Leslie Holmes, Bonnie Hollinshead, Dudley Long, Lorena Long Entriken, Hazel Thorson McGillivray, Loren John Masten, Leona McKay, Herb Meeks, Dorothy Moore Nelson, Evelyn Lynes Reeve, Veerland Ridgley, Frances Roberts, Rodney Rosebrook (President 1976), Eva Stohn Slack (Queen 1973), Calvin Smith, Richard W. Smith, Bea Spencer, Margaret Springer, Florence Pitman Stout (Queen 1964), Dorothy Teater, Izelle Ridgley Thompson, Alfred H. Triplett, Alice Holmes Wilkinson, Elsie Horn Williams (Queen 1975), Gladys Meeks Workman.
- 1911: Kenneth C. Bennett, Kathryn L. Kelley Bennett, A.R. Brockway, Evelyn Crow Caldwell, Henry B. Colver, Jim Crawford, Virginia H. Elliott, Beatrice S. Fetzer, Robert H. Foiey, Wilford Fordham, Martha J. Foss, Lee E. Freeman, Leta Mason Culler, James A. Harris, Irma Keeney Henderson, Virgil Henkle, Priday Holmes (President 1978), Emery Johnston, Edith Gove Junor, Margaret Ireland Keyes, Douglas Larsen, Nina Evans Mason, Duncan L. McKay, Gordon McKay, Georgianna Benson Martin, Sara Perry Multhaupt, Arvilla Murphy, George Norcott, Beth Stauffer Smith, Wm. H. Staats, Mable Foster Sullivan, James Thompson.
- 1912: Maud Eaton Anderson, Olaf E. Anderson, Melvin Barcus, Venna Wooley Brook, Winfield J. Creighton, Willard Cyrus, Marie I. Daly, Delmer Davis, Elnora Dodson, Albert Dudley, Catherine E. Entriken, LaVerne Gove Hanshaw, Catherine Coshov Hoover, Irene Tweet Houck, George W. Huettl, Ethel Entriken Jones, Lois Harrington King, Mildred Hoover Kuhl, Leora Connarn McNeely, Bernice L. Masten, Minnie Hoover Miller, Stella Nelson, Edwin Pease, Homer Slack, Jewel E. Smith Prosser, J. Clark Rhodes, Edna Fox Roats, Maurice F. Roberts, Hazel E. Sampels, Frances Markell Smith, Jeannette Keyes Stollmack, Kathryn Orr Terry, Amos E. Thompson, Marjorie Hoover Tromblee, Milford Wallenberg, Elmer Whipple, Gertrude Whipple, William Harold Wilson.
- 1913: Donna Beesley, Laurene Boardman, Genevieve Gerrish Boyd, Winnie C. Boylan, Darwin H. Clark,
- Vernon Clevenger, Curtis Donahue, James F. Finley, Dorothy Hinman Franks, Violet Mayne Franks (Queen 1976), M.L. Freeman, John L. Garske, Laura Bishop Hansen, Spencer Ketchum, Murrell L. King, Wayne Lithgow, Dale McMeen, Wayne E. Mason, Lloyd Mayne, Bertha Audrain Montgomery, Cora Wood Neill, Clarence W. Nelson, Martin Nielsen, Emil Olson, Pansey Riedel, Helen Wood Robins, Ruth Garske Rosengard, Carral Schmidt, Douglas J. Ward, Laura Lakin Wonsler (Secretary), Emma Wright.
- 1914: Alice Atkinson, Lena Freund Bertram, May Betteridge, Alice Bishop, Vern Blanchard, Craig Coyner (President 1956), Vance Coyner, Irene Buckwalter Day, Frances Farnham, Gladys Boylan Gardner, Ben Garske, Lois Maker Gumpert, Edd Heicher, Hazel McLouth Longham, Ted Meagher, R.A. Miller, Lena Freeman Myers, Alzea Heinze Nichols, Sylvia Petersen, Georgia Price, Byron A. Stover, Olive Williams, Lillian Farrell Van Matre.
- 1915: Viola Wheeler Brinson, Ben L. Cook, J.L. Cook, Viola Donahue, Myra Symons Edwards, Robert H. Fox Jr., Eugene Glazier, Marion Schnur Innes, Viola Harrington Ketchum, Zelta Honeycutt, Eleanor Lippincott, Gerald McCann, Neta Howell McGuire, Edith E. McLennan, Lucille Brown Meeks, Helen Mogan, Mary Munier, Marie Loehr Noakes, Dan C. Renno, Sarah McCullough Shaw, Carol Brobert Snyder, Geo. M. Stokoe, Doris Coombs Thomas, Charlotte Taylor Tucker, Frances E. Walton, Idella Ware.
- 1916: Esther Bales, Archie Brown, Esther Buegler, Ethel Bales Coleman, Inez Short Donahue, Laura B. Douglas, Claire J. Douglas, Gladys Brandenburg Gilson, Roy Gilson, Madge Smith Glassow, Ben Graffenberger (President 1977), Stanley Graffenberger, Clare M. Griffith, Elizabeth Marsden Gulick, Kenneth C. Gulick, Harold E. Gutendorf, Clara Soderstrom Haglund, Delbert D. Hale, Joan Helfrich Hale, Betty Riedel Huettl, Letha Harrington Huettl, Mildred Kelley, Jessie Stookey King, Justin King, Otis Lipps, Oreta M. Magill, Leo Mickel, Bertil Nelson, Hilduer Scott, Ella Smith, Mabel Soderstrom Wachter, Phyllis Marie Renno Thompson, Charles Laurence Varco, Mary Ruehr Werner, Xvie Ketchum Wise.
- 1917: F.M. Alfrey, Wanda Heinze Byrum, Blanche Cannon, Everett Chase, Jeanne Dubuis, Thelma Nysteen Eastman, Grace Linton Elder, Carl V. Erickson, Dorothy M. Erickson, Alfred Forde, Esther Grinstead, Marian Herbert, Florence Prichard Hollenbeck, Evelyn Parson Howard, Helen McLaughlin Jensen, Edith Kostol, Robert E. Lyons, Lucie Peters McGlumphy, Edward S. McLennan, Hazel Kulstad Munkers, Ella Richardson Nelson, Halvor Nysteen, Vernjta Parker, Lottie Redeman, Harry Skjersaa.
- 1918: Gladys Carol Anders, Milton E. Anderson, Marie Barnum, Marguerite Hall Boyd, Helen Varco Brown, Nina Crouch, Mae Godard Cyrus, George Drost, Deon Brown Drost, Lee Erickson, Helen Donavon Hemmingsen,
- Wilda Lane Henkle, Ila Silvis Hopper, Marjorie Grimes, Ross Houck, Marjela Meeks Lithgow, Melvin Bud McClain, Regina DeBoer McClain, Mildred Wanichek McDowell, L.V. McMahon, June E. Masten, Bill Raper, Ermel Scott Ross, Mary Grace Davidson Scott, Melvin Scott, Chas. Sullivan, Helyn Long Van Huffer, Erta Scott Vaughan, Mae Weber.
- 1919: Elsie Allen, Frances Allen, Marie Brevold Barcus, W.E. Bennett, Vivian Rasmussen Benson, Harold Bradbury, Clifford Brown, Sally Erickson Cain, Virginia Chapman, Millie Rastovich Chopp, Bertha Conklin, Joe Elder, Farley J. Elliott, Gordon Erickson, Irene Wells Foley, Marie Drost Fountain, Rose Logan Holk, Avon Kittleson, G. Elaine Rasmussen Langworthy, Robert L. Martin, James I. McClain, Isabelle Pagani McClain, Tom Merchant, William E. Miller, Dorothy Nedrow, June I. Petersen, James T. Price, Phyllis Raft, Ray Redding, Stella Pearl Runge, Sarah Hohnstein Shumway, Irene Urban Stookey, John Susac, Mollie Taylor, Evelyn Wanichek Yeoman.
- 1920: George Ager, Rosemary Cashman Arbow, Gottlieb Baer, Eleanor Bechen, Eileen Best, Jack Grant Brinson, Martha Conklin (Queen 1977), Alta G. Cullison, Charles J. Dugan, Marguerite Elder, Gladys Emery, Roberta Linton Erickson, Isabelle Gould, Nell Dugan Graham, Mrs. Edward Gray, Maren Gribskov, Agnes Grubb (Queen 1971), Ole Grubb (President 1966), Helmer Gustafson, Dorothy Mehl Hostetler, Gordon C. James, Harley Jeffries, Ernest Kallberg, Florence Kelley, Daniel Kilgore, Cyrus Kirtis, Berdett McClain, Paul A. McCormick, Paul D. Montgomery, Sam K. Morehouse, Emil Nordveen, Abe Rickman, Neola Reinhart, Ross, Bernice Marshall Wagner, Joseph Werner.
- 1921: Florence Bauer, Calvin G. Boyd, Argyle Wickersham Brown, Roberta Elliott Coxen, Craig C. Coyner, Frank Davis, Jack Ferguson, Mary Libel Foster, Don Jackson, Marie H. Knight, Tom Larsen, Fred Lieuallen, Harold Lee Maker, Don Miltenberger, Rita Chute O'Grady, Freda Potter, Vivian Fissel Raycraft, Elsie M. Roe, Thelma Sattensdahl, Sidney Taylor, Doretta Nichols Watrous.
- 1922: Grace E. Abbott, L.G. Bertram, Leo Bishop, Mollie J. Bogue, Kathleen Coleman, Edith Cothrell, Harlon Coxen, Letha Foster, Gladys Garvik, L.W. Gassner, Wm. Giltner, Adelvert A. Hunter, Lowell A. Jensen (President 1957), Zulima Munkers Johnson, Eileen Meagher, Josephine Moore, Sharon Moore, Melvin Munkers (President 1974 & 1975), Harley Owens, Edna C. Shepard, June Helgren Slate, William D. Smith, Julius Steen, Irl Wagner, Delores Weston, Dora Weirauch Widdows, Agnes L. Wing, Warren W. Wing.
- 1923: Signe Selfors Baillargon, Bernice Brick, Les Chapman, Leon E. Devereaux Jr., Erma Ellis, Laura Fisher Emard, Edna Fossen, Faye Gilbert Maschal, D.N. Graham, LeNeve

(Continued on Page 4)

### Association Members (Continued from Page 3)

Graham, Donald T. Grubb, Vallie Sharp Hanson, Vivian Jones Hanson, Corwin E. Hein, Gladys Kulstad Howard, Frances W. James, Ivan Jensen, Arthur F. Johnson, P.F. Knight, Barbara Fuller Kremers, John N. Kulstad, Pearl Lehner, Byron F. Logan, Esther McGimsey, Lola Pausch, Melda Smith Sauron, Peggy Magill Sawyer, Betty Daly Seems, Jack Shumway, Rozella Smith, Dorothy Isham Sullivan, John K. Susac, Marguerite Joyce Tharp, Claude C. Vandeventer Jr., Morgan Williamson.

1924: James D. Arbow, Mary Byland, Ella May Douglas, Irene Dyer, Alph C. Hanson, Vera M. Livingston Haupt, Ralph Hollenbeck, Lilly Hollinshead, Marie Craizier Hunt, Sam Johnson, Catherine Carlin Mattson, Geo. N. Nelson, Walt Nelson, Emma Nelson, Roberta Waldron Nicholson, Charles Raycraft, Dorris Redding, Gladys Reinhart, Neola Reinhart Ross, Jennie Scott, Ruth Slack, Ruth A. Stover, Ruth Rickman Thalhofer, Earl B. Weber, Hilda Weber.

1925: Alex R. Brockway, Louise Berning Brogan, Clara Chapman, Keith Clark, Sofie Larsen Curtis, Doris Claypool, Neil Davis, Lois Dearth, Louis Dunlap, Minnie Adams Dunlap, Marshall D. Fix, Hugh Fountain, Hazel Hyde Gammond, Eva M. Gassner, Dee Klassen, Eleanor Workman Long, Lucille McMeen, Gladys Nordby, Ole Nordby, Robert Nordby, Reuel O'Leary, Walter Petersen, Jeanice Pursel Raper, Ella Rasmussen, Ruth Putnam Reid, Gus Roats, Helen Putnam Steen, Anthon Thompson, Olive May Adams Waterman.

1926: Mary B. Bradetich, Evelyn Brookings, Mabel McColm Buxton, Donna Werner Clark, Irene Rude Clark, Florence E. Guddat, Patricia Moore Howard, Maxine Lipps, Frank H. Loggan, Thelma Perry O'Day, Frances O'Leary, Helen Peak, Irene Ryman, Wilma E. Taylor, Norman Tharp, Martha Vandeventer.

1927: Grant E. Barney, Mary Putman Davis, Mary Emery, Lloyd Evans, Rosa O. Foster, Joe Grahman, Lucille Grahman, Robert Hawes, Bertie Hawes, John Klassen, Lillian Loggan, Beatrice Olson, Leslie M. Ross, Dorothy B. Vandeventer (Queen 1972), Burton Emerson Varcoe.

1928: Sallie Bird Vandeventer Dunkle, Joan Harris Evans, Bernice L. Hoogner, Doris P. Jensen, Dr. Robert L. Jensen, Ruth Martin, Iris Nelson, Mable Rosebrook, Payton A. Shaw, Marvella K. Smith, Doris Steele, Shirley Susac, Jean Webster.

1929: Roland N. Anderson, Francis Jordan Anderson, Gunnar Bjorvik, DeLoris Selken Bjorvik, Olive Reemus Fordham, Goldie Jackson Grant, Alva Hammer, R.E. Jewell, Alma Reno Lermo, Barbara Reta O'Grady Phillippe, Catharine E. Poulsen, Joann Obernolte Rickman, Ruth Simonis, Hugh E. Simpson, Erwin Varcoe, Lena Zeek.

1930: Ethel Dugan, Robert Fowler, Violet M. Hammer, J. Reed Howard, John Jensen, Joe Jensen, Louise J. Simpson.

1931: Patricia Kelley Mangin, Albert W. Nelson, Evangeline Nelson, Mel O'Day.

1932: Katherine E. Bennett, Amelia

R. Crewse Bromley, Beverly Grubb Cook, Bertha Gerking Gregory, Ruth Barker Grubb, Evelyn Harrigan, Devere L. Penhollow, Marcia Skjersaa Rose, Ray G. Spencer.

1933: Elizabeth Erickson, A.B. King, Alice Mikel, Genevieve Painter, Dr. C.J. Rademacher, Marjorie Rademacher, Bernice Wallenberg.

1934: John DeBilt, Catharine Holmes, Fredors Hall Lingerfelt, Catherine Brogan Logan, Jessie (Jay) Ross, Thorel Seems, Wm. L. Stollmack, Joanne Van Sickle.

1935: Benha C. Anderson, Richard Asseln, Evelyn Asseln, Betty Marie Hunt Baker, L.R. (Hap) Halligan, Gladys Foster Halligan, Corydon Sanford Lermo, Jerry William Rice, Joseph Thalhofer, James Van Huffel.

1936: Alford Ball, Marie Dunlap, Loretta Fread, Keith F. Langworthy, Rose Laukat Renno, Len Seems.

1937: Otto H. Bauer, Idamae Hunter, Gwen Larsen, A.B. Lingerfelt, Paul Reynolds, Norman Sather, Helen Weil, Forrest Yeoman.

1938: Richard Dean Bogue Burton, Donna Frestman, Ira Dell Carter Kilgore, Jody Goodwin Nordby, Thomas Perry O'Grady, Barbara Slack Reill, Evelyn Carlson Sather, Virginia L. Shults.

1939: Clarence W. Reeve, Wally Kremers, Maxine Hunnell.

The following is a list of members who are:

#### 1. Members by marriage.

2. Have not notified secretary which year they were first within a 100 mile radius of Bend 40 years ago or are a descendant of someone who was here 40 years ago.

Eugene Allen, Mrs. Harlow Allen, Lee Allen, Doris E. Barney, Vivian Norwood Blanchard, Corliss M. Bower, Jack A. Bower, Shirley Boyd, Ilene Brinson, William L. Byrum, Dorothy Cale, Gladys Davis, Lloyd Ellis, Mildred "Dee" Estabene, George W. Fetzer, Gerald Foster, Solveig Jensen Fox, Esther Franks, Ben C. Graffenberger, Bev. Graffenberger, Ivalee Graffenberger, Lavelle Grant, Echo Gustafson, Harry Harrington, Dorothy Harrington, Helen L. Hein, Mary A. Hoke, Elmer Houck, Bud Holliday, John Hopper, Elma Monroe James, William James, Lawrence Janes, Rena Janes, Estella Jeffries, Dolores Jensen, Helen Jewell, Becky Johnson, Margaret Johnson, Marcia Kelley, Walter & Rose Kraft, Barbara Lanier, Jim Lemke, Thelma Luelling, Maude Mahoney, Ray L. Martin, Felice Mayne, Elizabeth McCormick, Phillis Fraser McClain, Della McKay, Gladys McLean, Floyd McLean, Mrs. L.V. McMahon, Opal Gant Nelson, Dorothy Nettleton, Vera Owens, Dolly Pitman, Maurine Conklin Ratliff, Ann Reynolds, Irene Ridgley, John Reill, E. Frances Robinson, Kimberlee Roden, Roy A. Roe, Clifford Rose, Chris Sattemsdahl, Agdaline C. Saye, Alice Gove Schmidt, Helene Hughes Seems, Dolores Slack, Dale Slack, Dolores Smith, Peggy Wonsler Spencer, Leoric K. Stevenson, Violet Swanson, Margaret Swick, Eunice DeBoer Thompson, Kathleen O'Grady Tiller, Collen R. Tripiett, Stuart J. Terry, Nancy Vandeventer, Jean J. Vandeventer, Margaret A. Vandeventer, Ruth K. Wilson, L.W. Workman.



## Queen Martha Long: Central Oregon Resident 78 Years

1978 Deschutes Pioneer Queen Martha Bland Long was born at the historic mining camp of DeLamar, Idaho, in the Owyhee mining district which included War Eagle Mountain, September 10, 1897. When she was three years her family moved to Central Oregon, near Grizzly. Her father was employed for a time at the C.C. Maling sawmill on Willow Creek, which Maling, an Englishman, had established in 1877.

Martha and a younger brother attended grade school at Grizzly. She had, in addition, a brother killed by a hunting accident in 1929, and a sister born in 1913, who presently lives in Hillsboro.

Queen Martha attended Madras High School. In summer, 1916, she cooked for warehouse and grain elevator crews at Paxton, north of Madras. She and her husband Gilbert were married November 30, 1916, at her parents' home in Grizzly.

The couple moved to a ranch east of Madras where a daughter, Helyn Long Van Huffel, was born in 1918. They were here, dry farming, until 1922

when they relocated on a homestead near the famous Hay Creek Ranch. During the summer of 1925 both she and her husband worked for the Hay Creek spread. That fall they moved to Bend where he was employed as a mechanic by Brooks-Scanlon.

In 1927 she worked at Peggy O'Rourke's Dress Shop, clerking and doing hand embroidery.

The next year she and her husband built a home at 451 Scott Street in Bend, and she worked occasionally in a little store, the Cubitt Grocery, which was next to the Scott home. Later Lawrence Nicholson moved the building to 535 South Third Street.

Martha worked hard, but enjoyed fishing, hunting, and gardening. She is proud of the flowers she grew and gave to friends. Since her husband's death in 1971, she has continued to do some gardening, to attend to her own chores, and to visit with friends. Her plans include compiling pioneer reminiscences.

As Queen Martha she now joins the ranks of distinguished past queens of the Deschutes Pioneers' Association.

### 1978 Memorial List

**January, 1978:** Art Kohfield, Nels Skjersaa.

**March:** Nathalie DeBilt.

**April:** Lewis Frank Foster, Clarence Elder.

**May:** Curtis Carlin, Frances Foley.

**June:** Michael Mahoney, Stella Hodges, Katherine Duffy, Mary Agnes Plath.

**July:** Blanche Davis, Anne Nysteen.

**August:** Jim Cain, Walt Howard, Clifford Gammond.

**September:** Sofia Hoistetter, Ruby Welcome, Ida Clauson ('77)

**October:** Hazel Thomas Freeman, Beth Evans Lochrie, Guy Davis, Harvey Brinson.

**November:** Margaret Aune Smith.

**December:** Viola Benson, Eugene Myers, Grant Skinner.

### Officers, 1978

Friday Holmes, President  
Sam Johnson, Vice President  
Laura Wonsler, Secretary  
Lilly Hollinshead, Treasurer

#### Remembrance

Mable Rosebrook

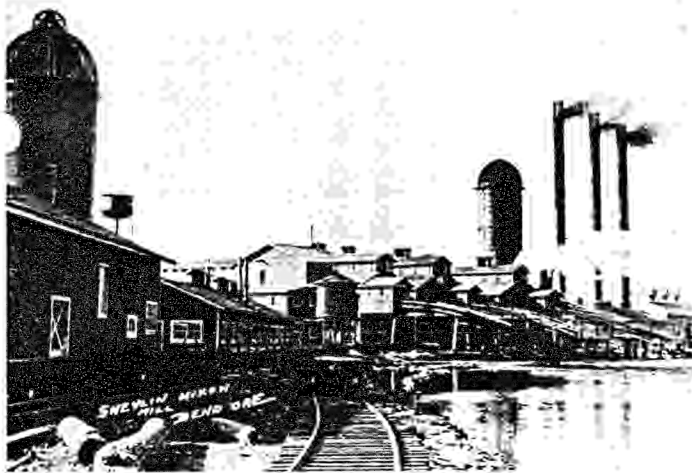
#### Board of Directors

Ben Graffenberger  
Rodney Rosebrook  
Mel Munkers

Gazette Editors:  
Donna and Keith Clark

Membership rolls:  
Laura Wonsler





Shevlin-Hixon Mill  
(Continued from Page 1)

added two ingredients, cookery and skiing — the latter culminating in a tourist industry extremely important to Bend today.

High Desert homesteaders, fighting the hostile environment of the marginal steppe, staved off starvation with jobs in the mills.

Shevlin-Hixon helped its employees to build homes in the growing community. Land was cheap; generous employee discounts on building materials assisted the building process. Shevlin's annual payroll was in excess of 2 million dollars at times — its presence and that of Brooks-Scanlon helped to weather the depression, although wages dropped as low as \$2.40 a day and sometimes the mill ran one day a week.

Annual picnics for Shevlin employees were often held at Benham Falls. Transportation was provided by flat cars for those who did not take private automobiles.

Shevlin's 40-piece band played concerts in Drake Park, marched in parades and played for dances. Some employees played on teams competing in athletic events. Shevlin produced a periodical, *The Shevlin Equalizer*, counterpart to Brooks-Scanlon's *Pine Echoes*. The mill was an integral part of the community.

In 1922 Shevlin employees donated money to a road fund being collected locally to build a road up Pilot Butte. Among those listed were J.H. Meister, Frank Prince, Sam Peoples, F.G. Sholes.

Shevlin donated \$500, in 1916, toward the purchase of water tower hill as a hospital site for the original St. Charles Hospital.

In the woods 25 miles of logging railroads and seven oil-burning Baldwins brought the logs to the mills. That network also served to move the wandering logger town of Shevlin to new sections of timber waiting the axe and the cross-cut saw.

In 1922, records of the Shevlin warehouse show these allocations to the camps: 90,000 pounds of beef, 635 cases of eggs, 39,000 pounds of ham and bacon, several miles of wieners, 4,000 cases of canned fruit and fresh vegetables, 15,000 pounds of butter, and 10,000 pounds of coffee.

In 1923 Shevlin gave all employees a raise of 40 cents a day. Del Hale and C.L. Simpson were chairmen of a conference committee which negotiated the raise for the "Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen."

By 1935, an estimated 4.2 billion board feet had been cut. Shevlin-Hixon had 3.5 billion board feet left to cut — at the 1935 rate, enough to last 20 more years. But the actual time was less. The demands of two world wars made heavy inroads. Round the clock shifts also increased the output. By 1950 it became apparent that one major mill might survive — not two.

*The Bend Bulletin* announced on November 21, 1950, the sale of Shevlin-Hixon properties to Brooks-Scanlon. At that time about 850 men were employed in the operation: 225 in the woods and 625 in the various mill operations. Shevlin cut the last log in December, 1950.

Brooks-Scanlon later demolished the site, leaving only three buildings of the original cluster: the box factory-planer and the two dry sheds. (Those two sheds comprising 140,638 square feet could hold ten million feet of lumber.)

State nomination of the remaining buildings has been approved at the federal level: Shevlin-Hixon is now on the National Register of Historic Sites.

## REDMOND METEORITE

*Redmond Spokesman*, April 5, 1923:

"A number of Redmond residents heard a loud noise and felt a distinct shock Tuesday evening at 8:15. Several people described the disturbance as a bolt of lightning striking near town. It developed later that a small meteor had fallen in the canyon west of town. The place it hit was just opposite the Guy E. Dobson residence and was seen by Mrs. Dobson, who was seated in their home, near a west window. Fragments of the meteor, which is estimated as about 20 or 30 pounds in weight, have been secured. The impact of the meteor produced a jar similar to an explosion of dynamite."

Mary Ruehr Werner, then an elementary student, recalls older students searching for fragments; hearing that the impact knocked a nearby elderly gentleman from his rocking chair.

## "Miss Veatch" Taught Math To Hundreds, Recalls Old Bend High School Days

Closure in December, 1978, of Cascade Junior High School brings to an end 53 years of use by students and teachers, and places yet another historic structure on the endangered list.

It seems particularly appropriate to place in this year's *Gazette* the reminiscences of Sylvia Veatch, much loved math teacher at old Bend High who taught generations of students in her 38 years of service to the school and the community.

My introduction to Beautiful Central Oregon came on July 25, 1921, when my sister, Sibyl, and I went to Redmond with Curtis Veatch, father of Wanda Veatch Clark of Redmond. We traveled the old McKenzie highway: the road across the lava beds then was the same road that had been used by the first wagons crossing the Cascades in that area. Between the summit and the "Big Cut" just east of the summit we met a car. The road was very narrow so each car drove up on the side of the road as far as possible. But that tipped the tops of the cars together so they could not pass. We all stood on the running board of our car and pulled on the bows that supported the top so the other car could drive by.

A few trips into Central Oregon after 1921 increased my interest in the area so that I applied for a math teaching job in Bend High School in 1925. Mr. G.W. Ager, City School Superintendent, replied that they did not hire inexperienced teachers.

After two years of teaching in Springfield where I had done my practice teaching, I wanted some more methods in teaching math. The only summer school I found after writing to many universities and colleges in the western states offering such classes was at Greeley, Colorado. My sister and I left via Model T Ford coupe for Greeley the day after school closed in Springfield. A day's drive for a Model T on the main highways in 1927 was 150 to 200 miles. Lodging on the way was in cabins where we furnished our own bedding.

At the end of a very profitable summer school we headed for Southern California where we were to visit cousins our ages we had never seen. We looked at road maps and decided Durango, Colorado, would be a good place to pick up mail from home. At Durango we found a letter from Mr. Ager saying he was mailing me a contract for a math job. There was no contract. After my third trip to the general delivery window and an emphatic "You have to find that letter", and more searching, the postal employee finally produced the contract. The contract was for \$150 per month for nine months. It was signed and mailed there. We drove on to another small town where we stayed that night and I mailed a resignation to Springfield. I had no way of knowing until we got home later whether my resignation was accepted or not, but it was.

Arrival in Bend the day before Labor Day 1927 showed what frost can do to all the pretty flowers in one night's hard frost. That was my first experience with that kind of frost that early.

At that time the population of Bend was about 8000 with about 400 in high school, if my memory is correct. D.A. Emerson was a very able principal my first year there. He then moved to Cottage Grove as superintendent. He was followed by R.E. McCormack, another very good principal. I felt I was very well broken in, with four different principals my first four years of teaching in two different schools.

The going for Bend High School in 1927 was very rough financially. A bank failure the year before had caused them to lose about \$1500. Some activities were curtailed and a number of fund raising projects carried out with fairly good results.

The number of women teachers greatly outnumbered the number of men teachers at that time. Mr. Ager asked me to help with grade school track meets the first few years. I was nearly always assigned to pick fifth place and that was not easy if the race was close as it was many times. I measure my success at that job by the fact no parent ever questioned my judgment — or the parent of the wronged grade schooler was not present at the meet. There was plenty of dust at all meets because they always seemed to come on a windy day.

I really do not know whether my experience with grade school track meets had anything to do with my assignment to keep score for several years on high school track meets. Only boys had track meets then. Now I wonder how I managed to keep a running score on 14 schools and a running score on individual participants at an invitational track meet. I had no help on that scoring except from Phil Brogan who did sports for the *Bulletin* at that time. When he had time from his note taking he checked totals with me.

The fact I had enjoyed a term of track while at U. of O. (and being a score keeper) may have increased my interest in field and track enough so that I managed to see three Olympic Games: Los Angeles in 1932, London in 1948, and Montreal in 1976. (No desire to set foot on Russian soil in 1980).

In 1927 the present Cascade Junior High building was only two years old. Reid School a good building if not new. Other school buildings were a junior high building at the approximate site of the Deschutes Court House and Kenwood School. By the time I left Bend in 1965 to help take care of my mother, Kenwood had been enlarged, Allen built and burned; Pilot Butte, Yew Lane, Marshall, and Thompson grade schools had been built (also a high school building). Since 1965 Pilot Butte Junior High and R.E. Jewell grade schools have been constructed, and a new high school went into use this year (1978).

(Continued on Page 6)

### WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION (Continued from Page 2)

In 1864 Indian scouts from the reservation accompanied Volunteers Captain John M. Drake in his expedition against the Snake bands. Among them were Simtustus and Stockietly. The latter was mortally wounded in a hot fight at upper Watson Springs in which Lieutenant Stephen Watson was killed. Volunteer efforts there to surprise and attack the Snake camp were foiled by terrain and Snake alertness. Paulina and members of his band escaped.

In 1866, again the Scouts were enlisted against the Paiute in a campaign which lasted two years. Details are to be found in Oregon Historical Society's *Quarterly for Spring and Fall 1978*: "William McKay's Journal, 1866-67: Indian Scouts."

In yet another conflict, the Modoc War of 1873, Warm Springs warriors responded some 70 strong. Under the leadership of Donald McKay, they assisted regular army troops in the pursuit and capture of Captain Jack and his little band.

In peaceful years the reservation grew. More frame houses appeared, mills turned out lumber, and flour for a time. Indian herds increased as did the number of acres under cultivation. Slowly the people gave up the old ways and turned to the new. Numbers of them became Christian converts and churches were established at the agency and at Simnasho. But the way was long and hard.

Fortune eventually smiled upon the Warm Springs Reservation when the vast timber holdings became valuable. Since that time industry has done much to improve the quality of life. New housing for families, a community center and long house, new tribal offices, all attest to progress as the century moves toward its end. Rims which once sheltered Paiute war parties are vacant now of raiders — some Paiutes live on the reservation and share in the tribal government. Recreationists drive to Kah-nee-ta past historic sites, unaware of the colorful past of the reservation.

### Carol Boyd (Continued from Page 2)

remarking how docile these cattle were because they were tired from traveling such a long distance.

Our mother filed on a desert claim of 80 acres east of the present Bend Industrial Park but passed away before proving up on it. Dad's brother Dave took it over but later gave it up. In 1915 (or 1916) Edna and her husband Art Brinson homesteaded this 80 acres and built their home on it. Later they purchased an additional 80 acres. Edna is still living in her old home there. Jack Brinson was born in this house and he and his brother Harvey grew up there. (Harvey moved away and has since passed away.) Jack and his family live in a home they built close by his old family home.

Conducting business was a bit complicated in those early days. Lacking other transportation and having to go to the county seat of Prineville — before Deschutes County was formed — Dad and a neighbor

Adam Kotzman decided to "ride and tie". This was done by starting out one man on horseback and the other walking. After riding a determined distance the rider tied the horse and walked on. The first hiker walked to the tied horse and rode on past the second hiker, etc. This got them there and the horse had a rest and both men walked about half the distance.

Dad filed on a timber claim up on Tumalo Creek a few miles above Shevlin Park. Proving up required living on the land a certain amount of time and making some improvements. Dad built a cabin with bedrooms in the loft for the kids, a barn for the cow, chicken house for a few chickens and a root cellar. In the summer of 1906 all of us except Dad moved out there and remained all that winter. Dad remained in town and worked. I don't remember just when but one of his in-between jobs was helping build the original telephone line to Sisters. Our only neighbors were the N.P. Smiths (parents of Marjorie) and the Dan Heising family. I have many pleasant remembrances of that winter. Each night we popped a few kernels of popcorn directly on the potbellied heater just before going to bed. To trim our Christmas tree we waded out in snow that came up to the window sills and gathered red rose hips to string alternately with popcorn. We let down a frozen quarter of beef that Dad had hung in a tree and sawed off chunks to be cooked for the family. Clarence made home-made skis from barrel staves and then made the rest of us kids ski off the roof of the barn. A root cellar was filled with potatoes, carrots, beets, cabbage, onions, turnips and rutabagas and our only fresh fruit; apples. I remember having all the fresh eggs, milk and cream we could use and churning our own butter; believing if a rooster crowed in the doorway it meant company was coming. (Edna knew this was a true omen when such a thing happened and the Heising family arrived shortly after); sitting beside our mother as she taught us our school lessons; Dad coming out in the spring when part of the snow had melted and bringing supplies for us on a horse-drawn stone boat used as a sled; as a small child trying to figure out what caused the peculiar noise when my mother was sewing by hand and the needle slipped by her thimble; my mother slapping Charley on the hand while she was peeling beets and his howling because he thought his hand had been cut; Mother and Mrs. Heising going out that fall and killing a deer.

Not long after moving back into town in 1907 my younger sister Anne was born. My mother passed away 10 days later. Although she was attended by Bend's only doctor — Dr. U.C. Coe — medicine had not progressed enough in those days to prevent such losses. These certainly were troubled days for Dad. A few weeks later my sisters and I were sent to Montana to be with Dad's people. Two Bend women — a Mrs. Ryan and Mrs. Rowe were going east on a trip and they watched over us en route. Dad took all of us to The Dalles in a two seated buggy and we boarded the train there. The family was separated for the next few years. Clarence and Charley spent part of the time in Bend

and part with relatives in Montana and Seattle. Three or four years later all the family except Anne were reunited in Bend. Anne was still very young and she lived for several more years with Dad's mother in Seattle.

The family grew up in the family home and attended local schools. Most of the time we walked the nearly two miles to school but at times we used a horse and buggy. The dust we knee deep in the spring and fall. Often in the winter months we developed chilblains from cold feet. I can remember being in school and scratching one foot with the boot on the other foot until both feet were sore.

I think these were pretty trying times for Dad trying to rear a motherless family. He was too busy for much "polish" but laid down a few iron-clad fundamental principles that we were to follow or else. He tried hiring housekeepers but they never stayed long as we were a handful to manage, so he finally gave up on that. Consequently, Edna and I learned to cook and keep house which must have been pretty rough on the rest of the family and the men working for us. However, we all survived.

When Charley was grown and married to Marguerite Hall they purchased some acreage from Dad (and more later from the estate) for a total of about 40 acres. Their son Bill was born while they lived here and he grew up in the house they built. They remained here until most of the land was sold in 1978. The Bend River Mall-Boyd Center shopping center is being constructed largely on Charley's land and the new Sears store will be located where their house stood. They moved their old home onto a tract purchased north of Bend.

Clarence married Genevieve Gerrish and they later purchased acreage from Dad and located up a little hill and east of Charley's place. Their sons Bud (Calvin) and Don were born before moving here but they spent most of their growing up years in the house they built here. Clarence later sold this land and they moved into town.

Anne, her family and I lived for a number of years in the old family home. Her sons Guy and John B. Kulstad were both born during this time. Both boys spent their young years here. Most of the time from 1905 to 1958 some member of the Boyd family lived here.

After finishing school I worked at various jobs around Bend. Then I returned to school in Corvallis and earned a degree in education. Though I taught in California my roots were always in Bend where I spent each summer. When I retired I returned and lived in our old home until it was sold the summer of 1978. Dad passed away in 1933.

Although most of Dad's land has now passed out of the family possession Charley and his son Bill still own a few acres on the north part of Charley's original property. It pleases all of us to know that Bill and his wife Bonnie are moving the old home, the ice house and the bunk house onto this property and setting them up there in as natural a state as possible.

Bend's first library opened April, 1906.

### MISS VEATCH

(Continued from Page 5)

Other principals I worked with besides the two previously mentioned were Jim Bushong, R.E. Jewell, Russell Acheson, Don Empey, and Ray Talbo. Superintendents besides Mr. Age, were Howard George, R.E. McCormack, Jim Bushong, and R.E. Jewell. A local nurse talked about a man who had been so good to his wife through a number of hospital sessions, and to the nurses, and in fact to everyone he knew. She said, "When they made George they destroyed the mold." I say when they made R.E. Jewell, they destroyed the mold. And the same thing could be said about several teachers I have worked with.

While at Bend some of the extra-curricular activities I was assigned were really fun and some were real headaches. They ranged all the way from handling sales of used textbooks, when students had to buy their own books, to working gates at athletic events. (Thanksgiving Day game with Klamath Falls when the high for the day was about 20 degrees, and there was enough snow on the ground that the field was lined with sawdust.) Other assignments were class adviser, collecting attendance reports from teachers, and making the monthly report for the high school. The last 25 years I managed the book rental business. That involved ordering textbooks, processing them, checking them out to teachers and checking them in at the end of the year. We operated on a lower rental fee from students than some schools and I am sure it was partly due to the fact I was such an old crank about having every book accounted for. That did not endear me to either students or teachers, but that was not the cause of my gray hairs.

On the book business I always had one or two student managers. The one who stands head and shoulders above all the others was Priscilla Miller. She was far better at organizing extra help for distribution and collection of books than I ever could be.

When I went to Bend I planned to stay a few years and try for a job at Flagstaff, Arizona. On the way to Southern California in 1927 we went through Flagstaff. It was cool and clean looking after the heat in some of the desert areas, and it made me want to go there. But I am sure that one of the reasons I stayed in Bend for so many years was the fact there was always something I wanted to see finished. Also I was never required to have a class on page 102 on the 15th of November — I could take them as far as I felt they were capable of going and try various methods.

There are many happy memories of students I had. I am well aware there were plenty of students who had no use for me, and because of that those who have a kindly feeling for me are appreciated that much more.

I am not against growth but I feel that Bend is not the same kind of place it was in years past — even as late as 1965 when I left.

The first flower show held in Bend was on August 19, 1911. Purpose: money for the new library and to show residents that flowers could be grown locally.