

# DOUGLAS COUNTY.

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## CHAPTER XLVI.

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Position—Boundaries—Area—Topography—Water Courses—The Umpqua River—Attempts to Navigate the Stream—Channel Improved by the Government—The Cascade Mountains—Grand Scenery—Snowy Peaks and Mirror Lakes—Game and Fish of the Cascades—The North Umpqua—The Coast Range.

Of the five counties embraced within the scope of this work, Douglas is the largest and lies farthest to the north. It is bounded on the north by Lane county, on the east by the summit of the Cascade mountains, on the south by the counties of Jackson and Josephine, and on the west by Coos county and the Pacific ocean. Its area is estimated at 4,950 square miles, or about one-twentieth of the whole state of Oregon, of which it is one of the most important and prosperous counties. Its shape is quite irregular, since its boundary lines follow principally the courses of rivers and mountain ranges, and its greatest length is 121 miles, running northwest and southeast.

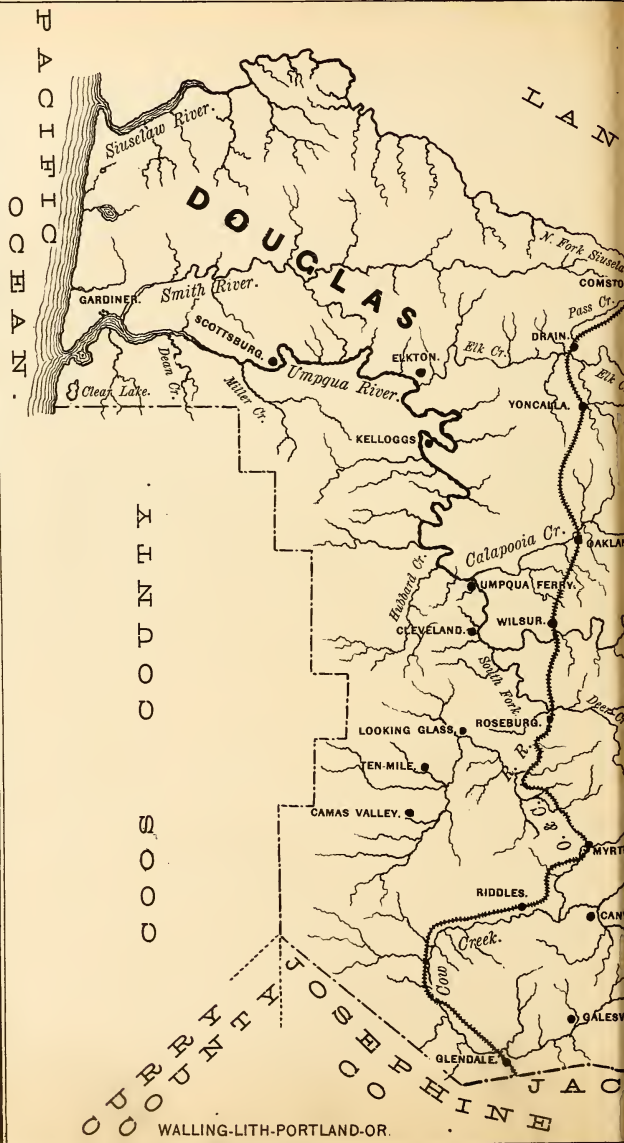
Douglas county includes the region commonly known as the Umpqua valley; but this term as we shall see is a misnomer. The only resemblance to a valley consists in the basin-like depression which the whole county forms when contrasted with the height of the mountains which encompass it. To the east lie the Cascades; north are the Calapooias; south are the Canyon and the Rogue river mountains; while on the west lies that portion of the Coast Range known as the Umpqua mountains. These ranges are mostly co-incident with the county boundaries as established by law, hence it can be seen that nature has set apart this region and surrounded it with rocky walls. The interior of this great basin is composed of small valleys, plains, canyons, gorges, hills and mountains. Irregular ranges proceed from the main mountain chains and cross the county in various directions, causing an endless variety of hill and dale, meadow land and high elevation. The highest spurs proceed from the Cascades, and diverging westward, enclose between them the various eastern confluent of the Umpqua, namely, the North Umpqua, South Umpqua, Calapooia, Deer, Cougar, Dead Man's, Bear, Coffee, Day's, and Myrtle, creeks or rivers. From the Canyon mountains rises Cow creek, which enters the South Umpqua. In the hills of the southwestern portion the Olalla [Olilly], Ten Mile and Looking-glass creeks take their rise, flowing northwest into the South Umpqua. Hubbard, Lake and Camp creeks, rising in the Umpqua mountains, lose themselves in the main Umpqua, into which run the Calapooia and Elk creeks. Smith river rises in the northern part of the county and flowing west empties into the same stream near its mouth. Only one important stream

within the limits of the county reaches the ocean direct. The Siuslaw, after a course of about fifty miles, runs into the Pacific without first communicating with the principal river. These streams, with hundreds of lesser size, constitute the means of drainage of the entire region. These means are perfect. The best and clearest water flowing from thousands of springs pervades the whole county, making it one of the best watered districts imaginable.

The Umpqua is second only to the Willamette of the interior streams of Oregon in its value as an artery of commerce, and deserves a somewhat extended description. In 1879 it was surveyed by government engineers, from whose report the following is condensed. It rises in the Cascade mountains and flows westward for 180 miles, measured along its sinuosities, entering the Pacific ocean 175 miles south of the mouth of the Columbia. Its principal branches are the North and South Umpqua, which unite ninety-six miles above its mouth. It drains with its tributaries an area of 4,200 square miles of mountainous country. Scottsburg, situated on the north bank of the river, twenty-six miles from its mouth, is the head of navigation. Above this the channel presents a succession of rapids and deep pools. From Scottsburg to Gardiner, at the head of the Umpqua bay, a distance of seventeen miles, navigation at present is carried on by means of steamboats, which make regular trips between the two points, carrying the mails, passengers and freight. Six miles below Scottsburg the river is from 300 to 1,500 feet deep, except at shoals hereafter to be noticed. Along this section it flows between steep, rugged hills of terraced sandstone, from 500 to 1,000 feet high, whose slopes extend generally in an unbroken line into the water. Five miles below Scottsburg the river begins to widen. From this point to the head of the bay its width varies from 1,000 to 2,400 feet, while the bases of the hills receding from the banks, leave several strips of level land from three to six feet above mean tide level. All of the arable land on the Umpqua, below Scottsburg, is contained in these meadows, whose combined area does not exceed 2,000 acres. They are well adapted to agriculture and grazing, the soil being rich and the vegetation easily cleared.

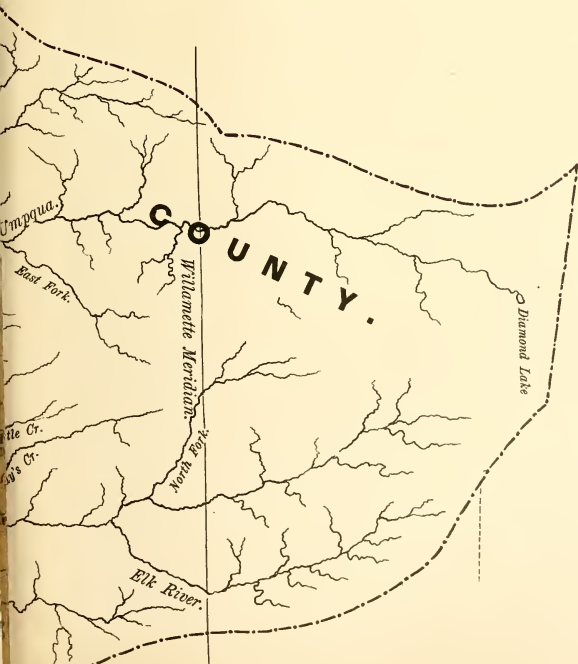
Umpqua bay, from its entrance to its head, is eight miles long, and from three-fourths to one-half mile wide. On portions of both sides, marshes, intersected by tidal sloughs, extend to the hills. These lands cover about 1,800 acres, which, when reclaimed by diking, will be valuable. The bay is perfectly land-locked, affording a sheltered anchorage of 1,500 acres, with depths ranging from fourteen to thirty feet at low tide. It is the deepest just below Gardiner. The entrance to Umpqua bay presents the same principal features and general outline as the sea. Rugged hills, covered with fir timber on the south, a long line of sand spit, strewn with drift, on the north, the channel running westward to the bar, which lies one-half a mile outside of the general shore line. No change of importance is perceptible in the form and position of the bar, as shown by the United States coast survey of 1852. The engineers made soundings across the bar, and found thirteen feet the least depth at low tide. Sailing vessels provided with pilots who know the bar, can enter in favorable weather. The floods of the Umpqua occur in the winter. The highest recorded is that of December, 1861, which rose to a height of forty-five feet above low water mark at Scottsburg, and covered the marshes in the bay to a depth of two feet.





WALLING-LITH-PORTLAND-OR.

COUNTY.



COUNTY.

LAKE COUNTY.

SON COUNTY.



The survey mentioned was requested by the citizens of Scottsburg for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility and cost of removing the obstructions to navigation between that point and Gardiner. These consist of three bars, existing at Brandy island, Echo island, and the mouth of Deane's creek, and of a number of rocks in the channel just below the steamboat landing at Scottsburg. These bars have been formed recently, as within a few years schooners drawing seven and a half feet ascended to within a mile of Scottsburg. They are composed of sand, mud and gravel overlying rock, with a ruling depth of two and a half to three feet at mean low tide. The materials required in building jetties to increase the scour are found in abundance in the vicinity. The estimated cost of improving the three bars is \$11,110. With this report the matter was dropped, no subsequent action being taken either by the government or interested residents.

As the main artery of the valley, the navigability of the Umpqua was formerly discussed, and Curtis Stratton attempted to demonstrate the feasibility of running flat-boats laden with agricultural produce down the river to Scottsburg and there selling the vessel for what the lumber would bring, having no hope of being able to ascend the river with any craft. This bold navigator made his experimental voyage in a small skiff, manned by two or three persons, and for the sake of impressiveness carried a flag and a tin horn whose tootings resounded through the wooded hills and rocky canyons of the Umpqua. Their report of the difficulties they encountered destroyed all hope of navigating the river, for a time at least, steam power not then having entered into the calculation. The *Swan*, a steamer commanded by Captain Hahn [Hann] ascended the river as far as Roseburg in 1870. The distance from Scottsburg to Roseburg was stated to be nearly 100 miles. The latter place is situated at an elevation of 324 feet above the ocean, according to the topographical engineers; but later surveys make it somewhat more. Winchester is 308 feet above tide-water, and Canyonville 516. A move was made to secure appropriations from the general government for the purpose of improving the channel, as Captain Hahn reported that the expenditure of a few hundred dollars would enable vessels like his to pass the rapids with facility, except in seasons of extreme low water. Shortly after the initial voyage a company known as the Merchants and Farmers' Navigation company, was incorporated with the object of "navigating the Umpqua river from Gardiner to Canyonville or as far as practicable." The directors of the corporation were J. C. Floed, president; T. P. Sheridan, J. C. Hutchinson, D. C. McClellan and S. W. Crane. Asher Marks was treasure and James Walton secretary. The capital stock was fixed at twelve thousand dollars. Captain Hahn's services were engaged and a suitable steamer was immediately constructed. This vessel was built under the direction of Captain Hahn, and was completed in August, 1870. Her name was the *Enterprise*, and her cost with incidentals was about \$8,000. The directors of the company advertised their rates for freighting from Gardiner, which were as follows: To Scottsburg three dollars per ton; to Calapooia ten dollars; to Roseburg twelve; and to landings above the latter place fourteen dollars. The rates down river were just one half the up river tolls.

In editorial comment upon these events, the *Plaindealer* remarked: "There is now no doubt that the *Enterprise* will be able to come to Roseburg for at least four months in the year, and, with a very little improvement of the river, will be able to make her

trips for eight months. The difficulties in the way of navigation are more apparent than real, the distance from Scottsburg to Roseburg being one hundred miles, and the altitude of the latter place being about three hundred feet above mean tide. The improvements required consist principally in blasting rocks from the channel. There is sufficient water to secure navigation all the year around if confined in one bed, and the improvements, if once made, will last forever. Some few wingdams may be necessary on the South Umpqua, but the expense of these will be comparatively trifling. The estimated cost of these improvements is \$75,000, which would open to commerce a more productive country than the Willamette valley. Senator Williams, the champion of Southern Oregon, introduced a bill in congress to authorize the secretary of war to make the necessary improvements, but the bill failed to pass. While we believe it to be the duty of congress to make improvements upon the navigable streams, we are happy to say that in this matter we shall not wait for their action, but will help ourselves."

About the first of February following, the *Enterprise* left Scottsburg on her first trip up the river, and ascended beyond Sawyer's rapids, but finding the water diminishing, she returned to Scottsburg, and made no further effort. The winter was uncommonly dry, and the Umpqua remained very low. In January of 1871, the state legislature memorialized congress for an appropriation of \$75,000 to improve the navigation of the Umpqua. Some months before this, namely, in 1870, two officers of the U. S. engineer corps, Colonel Williamson and Lieutenant Herren, were detailed to make a survey of the river, in order to ascertain its navigability. They reported that it could be made navigable for about seven months in the year, with a depth of four feet above low water, from Scottsburg to Roseburg, for about \$22,000; and that a steamer could then carry freight to Roseburg for \$20 per ton, and the amount saved annually on imports would pay for the improvements.

The community had not by this time recovered from the pleasant sight of seeing a steamer floating in the South Umpqua at Roseburg, and upon that event quite a "boom" had been built up. Aided by the reports of the government engineers and the action of the state legislature, an appropriation was secured, congress giving the sum of \$22,600 for the purpose of removing the obstructions to navigation. This took place in March, 1871. In the same month the *Plaindealer* said: "We are confident that ere two years have elapsed Roseburg will have daily steam communication with the coast for seven months in the year. *Farmers, plant grain!*" It is noticeable that for two or three years the newspapers argued manfully in the rainy season in favor of steamboats on the Umpqua. In summer, with the diminished floods, their thoughts took another turn, and railroads were their topic, until the advent of the Oregon and California road.

The appropriation becoming available, the question of how to expend it became an important one for the whole county. Contracts were let for removing the rocks at the most dangerous rapids, and W. B. Clark undertook the work. The work was duly carried out and accepted. Mr. Clark received some \$14,000 of the sum, the remainder, it is understood, not having been yet drawn. The results as to the navigation of the stream do not appear to have equaled expectations. No vessels have been able to ascend the river, or, rather, it does not appear that any have tried. Probably the idea



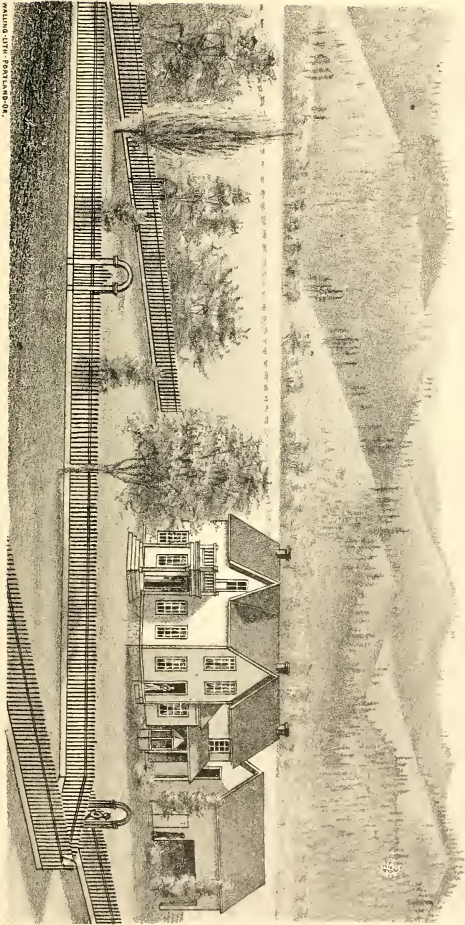
of navigating a stream which falls on an average three feet in each mile, is sufficient to deter every experienced navigator. Since the coming of the railroad, the trade of Scottsburg with the interior has almost ceased, and the demand for river traffic has ceased with it. The steamers of the Merchants and Farmers' Navigation Company (they had purchased the *Swan* of Captain Hahn) were engaged on the lower river, between Scottsburg and Gardiner, and after a time the *Enterprise* was taken around to Coos bay for service on that body of water. Captain Hahn, the veteran navigator, the Columbus of the Umpqua, removed from the scene of his triumphs and perils, and withdrew to California. The railroad projected from Roseburg to Coos bay will finally remove all necessity for navigation of the Umpqua.

Near the eastern boundary of Douglas county lies a very interesting and remarkable region, whose peculiarities deserve a somewhat lengthened description, unique as they are in many respects. It is a region of trees, of rocks, and of waterfalls. Here nature is seen at her grandest. The precipitous sides of the lofty mountains are clothed with evergreens. In the shade of the mighty forest the streams flow from slope to slope, tracing their lonely way over rock and through chasm, laving the mossy boulder and bearing away minute fragments to the land below. In summer this is an enchanting land. All nature as seen in the temperate zone, conspires to make interesting and sublime the country of the Cascades. It is of the higher altitudes that mountaineers and travelers speak when they describe the glories of the scenery. The region is one of wonderful beauty, grandeur and picturesqueness. The union of vast distances, with towering heights, mirror-like expanses of water, limitless forests, and rushing torrents, makes up a scene that even the most prosaic of humanity can but regard with interest and awe. The mighty Cascade range culminates at the head of the Rogue and Umpqua rivers. It is there that are massed and concentrated the grandest views, the most romantic situations, the fairest of nature's works. In no other region of equal extent are found a greater number or variety of objects attractive to the tourist, the lover of nature or the pleasure-seeker. Eleven grand snow-peaks are ranged within view. Mounts Scott, Thielsen, Pitt, Old Baldy, the Bohemian range and Diamond Peak, crowned with everlasting snow, seem to crowd upon each other. A score of beautiful lakes, tenanted by the gamest fish, lie about the bases of the giant peaks. Crater lake, to the southward, on the confines of Jackson county, lies surrounded by its five sentinels, objects to rivet the eye and the mind. The volcano lying within the magic circle formed by the upper waters of South Umpqua, presents its ruined and demolished walls as evidence of the mighty agencies which built up this stupendous range, and later on covered a vast region with pumice and scoria. This mountain, or rather the remains of what was once a mountain, and perhaps one of the largest and highest of all the Cascades, lies southwest of Cowhorn Peak, and but a few miles distant. It consists of a rim of rock a few hundred feet in height, rising steeply from the east and nearly perpendicularly from the west, toward which point the rim is concave like the arc of a circle. This arc partly incloses the space upon which the volcano sat, but whose internal forces destroyed it and blew it in fury from its resting place. Four small lakes filled with clear water and alive with trout, sparkle in the place where once such mighty energies were at work. Five hundred feet perpendicularly rise the rugged rocks to the east, forming an inaccessible wall which overlooks the now placid and

quiet scene. The altitude of the higher peaks varies from 8,500 to 9,250 feet, Diamond Peak and Mt. Scott being of about the former height, and Baldy, Cowhorn and Pitt, each over 9,000 feet. The Bohemian range, at the junction of the Calapooias with the Cascades, is something like 7,000 feet, and many other prominent points north and south approach or exceed these figures

Through these solitudes the lordly elk once made his way, but now his race is there extinct. Bears of various species, the brown, the black, the cinnamon, and even the grizzly, abound upon the lower slopes, deriving their sustenance from the clover, which blossoms early, and getting fat in the time the huckleberries ripen. At other times they exist upon smaller and weaker animals, the sheep of the adventurous frontiersmen forming a greater part of their diet. Bears are most numerous upon the headwaters of the South Umpqua, where they may be seen in dozens, in early spring, browsing upon the tender shoots of clover. Here is the sportsman's paradise. To hunt and kill even this game is a thing of little moment. Even the powerful grizzly is dispatched with hardly a thought of danger by the hardy guides and mountaineers. The deer (blacktail) are hunted with success, three Indians having killed, in a few days, or rather murdered for their hides, no less than two hundred and ten deer on the small stream known as Fish lake creek. These beautiful and timid animals become very fat in the autumn, their flesh being equal to the best beef and mutton. The mule deer is occasionally met with on this slope of the range, but not often do they come west of the summit, their habitat being upon or among the less wooded hills and mountains of Eastern Oregon and Idaho. They exceed the blacktail in size, but not in quality of meat. The maximum weight of the mule deer is said to reach 300 pounds, or twice that of the largest blacktails.

Antelopes have been seen near Cowhorn, but their range is eastward on the open hills, and rarely are they found in a densely timbered country. Mountain sheep are reported in the Cascades, but are seldom or never seen in Douglas county. Grouse are abundant, pheasants not less so. The former, a migratory bird, accumulates much fat during his stay among the huckleberries and salal bushes, and provides for the hunter's fare a delicacy not easily surpassed. Geese and ducks breed in the lakes and marshes of the higher Cascades, and during a great part of the year are exceedingly numerous. Their flesh, too, assists to vary the diet of the hardy hunter. Trout of two species abound in nearly all the lakes and streams. These matchless game fishes are of more than one species, the small mountain or brook trout existing in the rapid streams, a much larger variety finding its home in the lakes and certain of the larger and deeper rivers. These latter not unfrequently attain a weight of ten pounds or more. Some minor varieties of fish also occur here, the chub being the principal. In Fish lake, close to the volcano, the greatest profusion of these varieties occurs, making a favorite resort, not only of man, but of those more skilled fishers, the fish-eating birds and mammals. By a singular chance there are no fish in Cowhorn lake, as reported by mountaineers. The water of that lake is said to be warm, which may account for their absence. The guessed altitude of this sheet of water is 4,500 feet, its surface has an area of 5,000 acres, it is comparatively shallow, is oblong in shape, and forms the source of the North Umpqua. Next to Crater lake it presents more points of interest than any other of the remarkable bodies of water found on the higher Cascades.



MAKING LOTS - FRONTLAND - 08.

LATE RESIDENCE OF JOHN SISEMORE AND HOME OF PELTON BROS. SAMS VALLEY, JACKSON CO.



The region of the North Umpqua is one of canyons, endless precipices and waterfalls, and is destitute of aught but the faintest of trails. Taking its rise in Lake Diamond (Cowhorn Peak lake), the river flows in a stream of thirty or forty feet in width, and perhaps a foot deep, running over a bed of pumice stone. Further on it is swelled by numerous affluents, all rising from springs, sometimes of great capacity, and all carrying the clearest and coldest of water, within which the speckled trout gambols. Instead of extensive prairies, only very small openings appear, covered with grass. Within these the greatest profusion of game, animals and birds find sustenance, and in the shadow of the woods the huge and active cougar (California lion) stalks, cat-like, upon his unsuspecting victim. Man has never reduced these lonely solitudes to his sway, and for many a long year will find them profitless, save for the timber which grows here, or for the health which all may seek in the pure air and icy waters.

The Coast Range mountains, though not so lofty as the Cascades, and not possessing the snowy peaks and great mountain lakes of which that region boasts, are still most picturesque and beautiful. From it run down many small streams to the sea, or to augment the waters of the Umpqua, Sinlaw or Coquille, which have hewn a passage for themselves through this opposing wall. These little streams dash from rock to rock, gathering here and there into cool and shaded pools where dwell the speckled trout. At their banks the timid deer assuages his thirst. Sometimes the lordly elk—scion of a fast disappearing race—ventures to the mossy brim. Certain wise and cautious forest inhabitants, the marten, the weasel, the fisher, here hide from the eye of man, and prey upon the harmless creatures destined for their food. The blundering black bear, much maligned for his love of mutton, has his unpretentious home among these almost impenetrable thickets. The California lion has been heard to roar in these solitudes, and his lesser congener, the wild cat, is not unknown therein. The active chipmunk and the small red squirrel, with their graceful and handsome relative the bushy-tailed gray squirrel, find within these woods the sustenance and protection which their habits demand and utilize. This is even now the condition of these mountains, so little has the order of nature been disturbed.

The avalanche or landslide, is a feature of this region, when great masses of earth, loosened by the action of the water, come rushing irresistibly down some narrow canyon. Sometimes every loose boulder, all trees, and every particle of earth will be swept onward with the accumulated waters, leaving the place over which they passed as clean and bare as if it had been carefully cleared by the mightiest forces of science and nature. A marked example of this may be seen at Laird's Half-way House, usually known as Sitkum. A slide of unusual magnitude took place in the mountain above the house, an enormous amount of timber, boulders and earth falling over the 100-foot cascade near by. From the narrow canyon below the fall every vestige of loose rocks, trees and earth was removed, leaving the solid sandstone walls and floor perfectly smooth. Below and near the buildings the debris collected, and now lies many feet in depth, covering fertile land and desolating an otherwise pleasant prospect. Nearly twenty persons were gathered in the house, and all narrowly escaped death, the avalanche passing so near as absolutely to pile itself to a considerable height against the end of the building. A little diversion of its flood and all would have been lost.

## CHAPTER XLVII.

### RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Wealth of Timber—Extent of the Forests—Varieties of Forest Growth—Timber Comparatively Untouched—Mineral and Coal Resources—Agricultural—Sheep, Cattle and Horses—Fruit and Berries—Transportation Facilities.

The natural resources of Douglas county are of the most valuable and inexhaustible character, consisting of a wealth of desirable timber, valuable deposits of minerals, and a soil of great fertility. Agriculture and stock-raising, especially sheep of the finer grades, comprise the leading industries of the people. Of the various resources and industries it is the purpose of this chapter to speak in detail. The most prominent and observable source of wealth is the limitless extent of forests that cover the sides and bases of the mountains which enclose the Umpqua basin. Two vast ranges of forest-covered mountains traverse the state from north to south, the Coast Range and Cascades, and within the limits of Douglas county, united as they are by lateral ranges, they bear upon their tops and sides a wealth that would ransom a nation.

As yet, the woodman's axe has left uneffaced the glories of the great forest, which clothe, as with a garment, the rugged, scarred and canyon-seamed sides of the Cascades. For thirty miles, with scarcely a break, the mighty woods extend downward, from near the everlasting snow to the green and smiling valleys. Here grow the cedar, pine, fir, hemlock (scattering), yew and other less notable trees, and attaining a great size and producing lumber of the very best quality. The pine is of two varieties, the sugar and the white pine, the former, a most beautiful and valuable wood, predominating. Specimens of this timber yield boards, split with frow and mallet, to the length of thirty and even fifty feet. They grow to a great height, affording a length of from 70 to 100 feet clear of limbs and knots, and reaching five and a half feet in greatest diameter. The finest groves of sugar pine exist on a small tributary of Cavitt creek, where, on a space of one acre, sixteen of these fine trees stand, whose average base diameter is nearly four feet. The firs also flourish, growing with a straight grain that allows them to be split to almost any length. The yellow fir is the most valuable; the red variety most abundant. The cedar grows abundantly, partaking of the qualities of the pine as far as regards adaptability to the construction of dwellings. Two varieties, the smooth bark and the mountain cedar, grow, the latter by far the most abundantly, but least valuable. A portion of the timber may be found to be affected by dry rot, but the greater percentage is perfectly sound in every particular. The sugar pine attains a maximum diameter of seven feet; there are red firs of a diameter of eleven feet, though these are rare; and specimens of the smooth bark cedar have reached eight feet through or twenty-five feet in circumference. The rough bark cedar is somewhat less in maximum diameter. Besides these, some less important growths are found. The yew, famous for

its durability, grows upon the low flats sometimes to a diameter of thirty inches. In Portland, the wood commands eighty dollars per thousand feet, being used for the finer grades of cabinet work.

In order to arrive at a roughly approximate estimate of the amount of fir, pine and cedar timber now standing in the eastern part of Douglas county, it is necessary to inquire what area of land is covered by these trees? For other purposes we may assume that the whole country east of range 4, is timber land. This area equals about thirty townships. In the absence of minute statistics one can do no more than assume that the average of standing timber thereon is 35,000 feet per acre—presumably a low estimate. These figures result in 22,666,000,000 feet, a quantity inconceivable to the mind, but certainly a very important and telling factor in the future prosperity of the country.

Thus far but faint attempts have been made to utilize this splendid source of wealth. Two small mills only are upon the North Umpqua. Of these, Patterson's mill, owned now by the Tipton Brothers, stands upon the banks of the river a mile below the East Umpqua. Steam is the motive power, and there are double circulars, edgers, trimmers, a planer, etc. This mill, built in 1876, was located four miles further up stream, but on the accession of the present owners, in 1878, was removed to its present site. Its capacity is from 10,000 to 13,000 feet of lumber per day, most of which finds a market at Roseburg. The other mill spoken of is owned now (1883) by Messrs. Sambert & Noble, purchasers from Mr. Trask, and is located one mile below the Patterson, having nearly the same capacity. The motive power is water. The mill was built about 1876, and manufactures ordinary lumber, doors, windows, shingles, etc. The average price of rough lumber, fir, per thousand, has been about ten dollars, while sugar pine has brought twenty-five dollars.

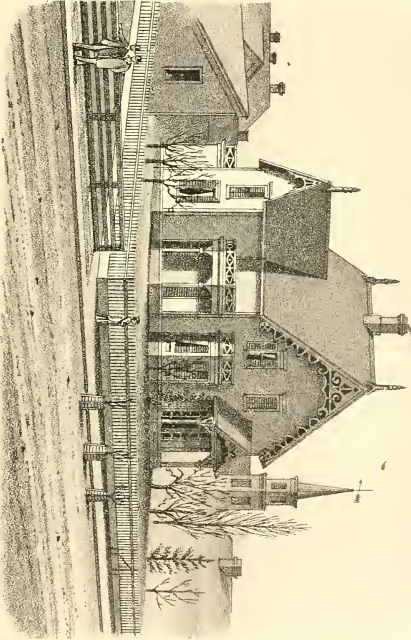
The timber covering the Coast Range differs in some respects from that of the Cascades, the chief point of distinction being the vast quantity of white cedar to be found in these coast mountains. Though found on the eastern slope, this valuable tree is only seen in its splendor and abundance on the sides of the mountains that look out upon the sea. The red cedar also exists in quantity. Red and white fir and spruce are also found in abundance. Along the water courses, especially on the western slope, myrtle is found in such quantities as to dispute the pre-eminence of the stately firs and cedars. The myrtle is known in California as laurel or pepper-wood, and in other places as the bay tree. Not less imposing in appearance, though less numerous, are the maples which fairly divide the traveler's attention with the myrtles. These prefer likewise the soft, mellow soil of the bottom lands. They grow as high as their neighbors and perhaps slightly higher, but so equal are they all in size, height and appearance that the harmony of the groves is unbroken. Both grow from fifty to seventy feet, stand at regular distances and form a dense shade. Both are deciduous; that is, they drop their leaves at a certain season and stand uncovered before the blasts of winter. Their rich foliage lies upon the ground to quietly decompose and add its elements to the soil already enriched by the deposits of centuries. The resulting mould forms the richest and most easily cultivated soil of which the state of Oregon can boast. For root crops and grasses it has no equal.

As yet the forests of the Coast Range stand almost in their primeval condition. Here and there the mountain side is scarred with great patches of black, sometimes miles in extent, where forest fires have ravaged the vergin forest; but man has made little impression upon them in taking out the few thousand feet of lumber his needs have required. The patches cleared by settlers, chiefly the maple and myrtle from the bottom lands, represent the most considerable inroads upon the forests; when slaughtered, or "slashed," for that purpose, the trees are generally disposed of by burning. The timber forests of Douglas will be a source of wealth to her people for many generations to come.

There is another element of natural wealth, and that is the mineral treasure the earth contains, both of gold and silver. The most important mineral region is the Bohemia district, situated in the Calapooia mountains, about fifty miles northeast from Oakland, and seventy miles southeast of Eugene City. The quartz ledges are chiefly found in the immediate neighborhood of three peaks, named Mounts Majesty, Fairview and Grouse. One Johnson, a prospector, discovered the ledges in 1867. In the next year several persons examined the locality, ascertaining that a very large number of gold and silver-bearing veins existed there. The most prominent ledge, named Excelsior, is situated upon the crest of Grouse mountain from which a preceptitious canyon descends, affording access to the vein at great depths, with comparatively little tunneling, and obviating the use of pumping and hoisting works. Assays were early made of this ore, the results reaching two thousand dollars per ton. An ample supply of ore for years was at hand. Judge Mosher and other gentlemen of Roseburg became owners of claims in this district and set about developing them, after a great deal of expense and trouble to find them profitless. Mr. Veatch, a capable mineralogist and expert, since deceased, made a journey to these mines under the auspices of the owners and reported thereon at length, describing them in flattering terms and only taking exceptions to the road thence which he denounced as of unparalleled difficulty. With great difficulty and at a cost of three thousand dollars the Bohemia and Calapooia Ridge route to the mines was opened in 1871.

Many unavailing efforts were made to work these mines, but without success. John Rast, of Roseburg, owning a claim, became much interested therein, but his discoveries extended only to finding an extraordinary species of animal life in the snow thereabouts. Joseph Knott and son, of Portland, purchased a steam quartz mill of five stamps and ten-horse power, transported it at great cost and trouble to the top of the mountain and set it up. His venture was not altogether unsuccessful, if we may believe newspaper reports, for his mine produced some very valuable ore. From a crushing, of one hundred tons the yield averaged forty-five dollars per ton—an extraordinary production for any gold quartz mine. No base metals were found in the rock to render amalgamation difficult, and the gold was free and coarse. Even under such desirable conditions work soon ceased and has not since been resumed. It is to be understood from this that the veins carried but small percentage of gold-bearing quartz, the greater proportion being barren rock. Bohemia District is now practically abandoned; but the not distant future may see its mines re-opened and work carried on with vigor. Developments showed that silver-bearing rock existed to some extent, one very rich streak having yielded chloride of silver to the amount of nearly two hundred dollars





RESIDENCE OF H. C. STANTON,  
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per ton. This fact is of importance as pointing out what form future developments may take. Quartz ledges also exist on Poorman's creek, between Olilly and Cow creeks, and at other places in the county.

From the vicinity of the Bohemia district flows Steamboat creek, which has its sources high in the Calapooia mountains, at an altitude of not less than 7,000 feet. Along the creek there are several thousand acres of land, good, not only for agricultural, but mineral pursuits. In 1860 several persons were engaged in mining on the stream, among whom was Robert Easton, who made with a short sluice from two to four dollars a day. Another attempt was made by a company in 1864, but a difference in their councils stopped the work when it was likely to be profitable. Since that time nothing has been done, and one of the best portions of the county has remained a wilderness. The creek is accessible from Patterson's mill by an Indian trail; but small difficulty would be found in building an excellent wagon road to the headwaters of the most magnificent branch of the North Umpqua, which will develop a section of the county unsurpassed for mining or grazing purposes, without counting its agricultural facilities.

About the time when Steamboat creek was being prospected, miners were also examining the other tributaries of the North Umpqua with a view to working the auriferous sands. In 1870 placers were discovered on Fall creek, flowing into the south side of the river, in township 26 south, range 3 west. For a time the miners were said to be making from four to ten dollars per day. These deposits proved of small extent, however, and were soon abandoned. On White Rock creek, Copperhead creek, and neighboring small streams the "color" was easily found, and a small amount of gold was taken out, chiefly by some half dozen men, among whom was R. L. Cavitt, now residing in the vicinity of his mining labors. Three hundred dollars were the result of his operations in a certain small gulch. The deposits of gravel, though paying pretty well for a short time, proved of too small extent to be of importance, and placer mining upon the North Umpqua and its tributaries is a thing of the past.

Placer mining has been carried on for a number of years in a desultory manner and with varied success, on Cow creek, and its tributaries, Tennessee gulch, Hog 'Em and Starve-out. Cow creek takes its rise on the south side of the Umpqua mountains, but turning north cuts through these mountains and empties into the South Umpqua about twenty miles south of Roseburg. Hog 'Em, Starve-out and Tennessee gulch are south of the canyon. Placer gold has also been discovered and mined on Coffee creek, a stream which empties into the South Umpqua twenty miles above Canyonville; on Olilly, a branch of Looking Glass creek; on Poorman's creek near Canyonville; and on Myrtle creek. Mining is now being quite extensively pursued along Cow creek, where the hydraulic process is being used to some extent. There are no data by which the amount of gold obtained from these mines can be ascertained, but it is very considerable, the most of them having yielded largely when first discovered. They are all surface diggings, and having been carelessly worked, have for the most part been abandoned to the Chinese, who undoubtedly work them with profit.

Quicksilver is another mineral to be found in Douglas county, and for several years the cinnabar ore has been worked to advantage. In 1882 the firm of Todd, Emerson & Co. made a run of 100 tons of ore at their Elk Head mine, and took out

500 lbs. of quicksilver, besides which some 200 lbs. more remained in the condensers. They claimed to have an abundant supply of ore, their works passing through over thirty feet of paying rock. This company began work in 1880. The Nonpareil and Bonanza mines, both worked by the Quicksilver Mining Company, are in the vicinity of Oakland. Tellurium, also, is being mined by the Tellurium Mining Company, which has been at work several years with good success. Copper and nickel are found, but no mine is being worked. Valuable deposits of lime rock and cement also exist.

The item of coal must not be omitted in detailing the bountiful gifts nature has bestowed upon this region. Coos county, adjoining Douglas on the west and southwest, is almost a solid bed of coal beneath the surface, and this broad expanse of carboniferous veins extends far into Douglas county. Coal also exists in the Calapooia mountains. No effort is being made to develop this great resource in this county, but it lies there ready to yield up its treasure to those who seek it. With the most diligent and extensive working of these mines the fields would remain inexhaustible for centuries to come.

The most permanent, reliable and available source of wealth Douglas possesses, is her winding valleys and fertile soil. Here thousands of people have built their houses, and here they draw from the willing earth the food that supports many thousands more. Though small in proportion to the whole area of the county, the total of valley and bottom lands amounts to many thousands of acres. The valleys have, in the main, long since been cleared of obstructing timber and subdued to the yoke of the plow, or fitted for the grazing of sheep and cattle. There is, however, much bottom land, and some valleys somewhat remote from the usual routes of travel, which can still be located upon by those seeking homes. When the land has been denuded of its enormous store of trees, the flats, hills and bottoms become valuable for the crops they will raise or the herds they will support. The soil is good; no other could support the immense growth of trees and shrubs. It is mostly a dark mould derived from the decomposition of vegetable matter, as leaves, roots, trunks of trees, and their admixture with earthly ingredients, carried sometimes by the floods upon low lands, or by the force of gravity from higher elevations. A sort of rich, red loam is frequent, a gravelly soil of less productiveness covers large tracts, and sticky clays, of various colors and appearances, are often found. Quite to the top of high hills the best of soil is found, and few localities are so sterile as to be unable to produce grass sufficient for the support of sheep or stock. Wheat, oats, barley, corn, flax seed, vegetables, etc., produce in abundance. Potatoes and other root crops are of superior quality. The Umpqua basin is the only portion of Oregon lying west of the Cascades, except Rogue River valley, where corn can be produced in quantity and quality to make it profitable. The season of 1883 was a phenomenally dry one, the total rainfall at Roseburg being but 22.48 inches, while in June, July and August but .05 of an inch fell. Notwithstanding this fact the grain crop of this region was a large one, many fields yielding from thirty to thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre in fields as large as 100 acres.

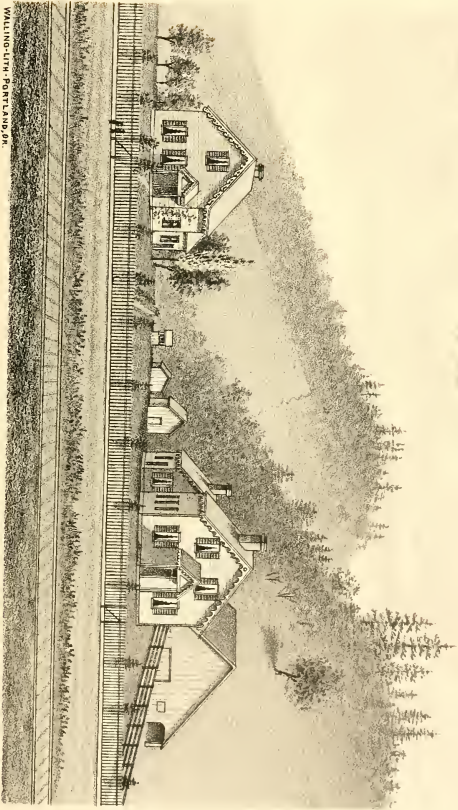
The sheep and wool of the Umpqua valley are the most celebrated of Oregon, and Umpqua fleeces command the highest price in the San Francisco market of all that reach the city from the Pacific coast. It was several years after the settlement of Umpqua valley before sheep were introduced in considerable number. The Applegates, of Ump-

qua, were the first to enter upon wool growing, and from the flocks of Charles Applegate many of the later sheep owners obtained their start. The sheep of this flock were without pretensions to purity of blood, were a hardy, useful, good framed and tolerably well woolled lot, shearing about four pounds of medium lengthed wool to the fleece, and may be taken as a fair type of the average sheep. From the Willamette valley and from California importations were made at times, varying much in quality. From the former region came the splendid flock of of merinos owned by T. Smith, a very prominent and successful wool grower and once president of the State Agricultural Society. The improvement of sheep engaged more and more attention as time passed. Some few merino rams were introduced before 1860, but in that year came Rockwell, a noted importer, breeder, and more than all, *seller* of stock sheep. His coming is not yet forgotten in Douglas, at least among the sheep men. He brought a flock of merino rams for which he found a ready sale at prices ranging from \$300 to \$700. Few were proof against his persuasive powers. Among others, mechanics, men who had not an ewe to their names, bought his \$500 rams. It was an astonishing revelation of the power of the Yankee tongue, cultivated by study and practice, on the susceptible western imagination. The theme of sheep-raising became a bucolic poem in his honeyed mouth; merino wool and moral elevation, heavy fleeces and eternal happiness seemed for the time insuperably connected, and the mesmeric trance of the listening subject generally ended by his finding a ram in his pasture, and his note for \$500 in Rockwell's pocket. Some of these sheep did good service. Those purchasers who found on recovering their normal condition that they had no use for their rams, sold them at much reduced prices to those who had; and although many of these sheep died during the first or second year, yet they left an improved progeny. Since that time the most notable importation of merino stock has been that of the McLeod flock, by Smith and Walton; but, although some of these sheep were fully equal to the Rockwell lot, the Scotchmen, not having the financial dexterity and persuasive power of the Vermonter, was content to sell them at one-tenth the price. The prominence here given to merino stock is because the desire for improvement has taken this direction. Of late years a number of flocks of long-wool sheep, especially the cotswold, have been introduced with good success, though the reputation of Umpqua wool still rests upon its splendid merinos.

Formerly, Douglas was a great stock county, but gradually pastures have disappeared before the plow, and cattle have given way to grain; still, the stock interests of the county are considerable. Durham and Devon cattle are the prevailing breeds, though a few Jerseys have recently been imported, a few of pure blood and the others crossed. Cattle thrive best when fed through the winter season, though they can pick their own living in the foothill ranges. The excellent winter pasturage, affording grass for the cattle at a season when the stock of the eastern dairy regions are living upon hay renders the Umpqua valley especially adapted to dairying. The blood of draft horses in the county has been undergoing a process of improvement for a number of years by breeding to imported Percheron stallions.

As a fruit region, the Umpqua valley shares with the Rogue river region the honor of producing the finest quality and greatest abundance of Oregon fruit. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, apricots and grapes grow in profusion. In the line of small

fruits, especially strawberries, Douglas county rules the Portland market. The first settlers found plums and raspberries growing wild in the greatest luxuriance, and time has shown how well the soil that sustained them was adapted to the cultivated varieties. Transportation facilities play an important part in developing the natural resources of any region. Douglas was, until four years ago, but poorly provided with means for sending her products to market. She now is better situated and expects soon to be even more favored. The route to the sea, by the way of Gardiner, involves hauling by wagon to Scottsburg and transfer to steamer at that point. For a number of years, Roseburg was the southern terminus of the Oregon & California railroad, but that line has been extended south, and now passes through the whole length of the county, from north to south. A project of much importance is well advanced, and that is the construction of a road from Roseburg to Coos bay, passing by way of the Coquille through the heart of the vast timber and coal regions of Douglas and Coos counties. The construction of a railroad line to some harbor on the coast, accessible to deep water vessels, has long been regarded as the one thing needful for the Umpqua valley. A project to build such a line to Port Orford was at one time well advanced. After a number of years of slow progress, the Roseburg and Coos bay road seems now in a fair way to early become an accomplished fact. This region will then enjoy a short and cheap means of communication with the sea, with all the palpable advantages of such a facility. The population, products and general wealth and prospects of Douglas county will, beyond question, be largely augmented during the next four years.



WALLING-LITH. PORTLAND, OR.

GEO. J. STEARNS.

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HON. D. W. STEARNS.





## CHAPTER XLVIII.

### SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Condition of this Region when the Provisional Government was Organized—First Knowledge of Douglas County—Sir Francis Drake and his Pilot Morera—Bartolome Ferrelo in 1543—Cape Blanco and Rio de Aguilar—Legend of a Spanish Vessel in the Umpqua—Disaster of Jedediah S. Smith—Fort Umpqua Built by the Hudson's Bay Company—First Organization of Counties in this Region—Early Settlements—Towns Founded Along the Umpqua—Umpqua County Organized—Douglas County Organized—County Seat Contest—Umpqua and Douglas Consolidated—Subsequent Events.

At the time when the few American settlers who had gathered on this far western frontier, knowing not yet to whom this fair country belonged, and feeling the absolute need of some form of government for the protection of society, for united defense in case of an attack by the aborigines, and for all those purposes for which governing authority is necessary even in such a primitive state of society, organized the Provisional Government of Oregon, there were then no American settlers living within the limits of the present county of Douglas. The only representatives of the Caucasian race living south of the Calapooia mountains, were the few white employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, stationed at Fort Umpqua, just opposite the mouth of Elk creek, and the members of trapping parties belonging to that great corporation, trapping along the streams of that region and Northern California. The fertile valleys which are now the abode of civilization, whose surrounding hills echo the ringing invitation of the church bell, where the school house door stands open and the smoke curls upward like an incense to heaven from the chimney-tops of a thousand happy homes, were then occupied by a race of savages. The fertile fields which now reward the husbandman's toil with bountiful harvests of grain, knew not the uses of the plow; seed time and harvest came and went unheeded. Nature had dealt lavishly with this fair land, and upon her bounteous gifts these simple natives depended for their sustenance. Their food was the wild game of the forest, roots, grass seeds, nuts, berries, wild fruits and fish. They were children of nature, and nature had to provide for their wants unaided. The extent of their own providence consisted of laying in a store of each thing in its season, to be used when nature was resting from her labor and recuperating her energies for another effort. This much had they learned from sad experience, but little more. Forty years have wrought a mighty change, how great the following pages fully show. The Indian has disappeared before the irresistible advance of a superior race; the fittest has survived; the lesser civilization has vanished. It is all in accordance with that great rule of evolution and steady development towards higher and better forms by which the whole universe is governed; and no one, seeing the great results accomplished, can fail to say that it is best. Even the few survivors of the lower race, gazing upon the blossoming fields which once belonged to their

ignorant ancestors, though the iron enters their soul and they mourn the decadence of their people, sadly admit that the result was inevitable and was so ordained by the Great Spirit.

There is much uncertainty as to the knowledge of the Oregon coast possessed by the early Spanish explorers. From their reports it seems that in nearly every instance when, indeed, they reached as high a latitude at all, they remained out of sight of land from Cape Mendocino to Vancouver island. It thus happened that the extreme northern coast was explored and its details marked upon the maps with approximate correctness long before the character of the coast line of Oregon was understood, and before the mouth of the Columbia was discovered Spain and England were involved in a quarrel at Nootka, on the Island of Vancouver, many leagues further north.

It is possible that Douglas county contains the soil upon which rested the first Caucasian foot that ever was set on the Pacific coast of the United States. In 1578, Sir Francis Drake, that great English freebooter and scourge of the Spanish commerce, who was knighted by his queen for being the most successful pirate of his time, ravaged the Pacific colonies of Spain and plundered and burned her ships. According to Spanish accounts, though English narratives of his adventures are silent on the subject, Drake made his first landing on the northern coast in the vicinity of the Umpqua. Here he entered a "poor harbor" and put ashore his Spanish pilot, Morera, leaving him among savages who had never before seen nor heard of a white man, to perish at their hands or by starvation or exposure while making his way through 3,000 miles of unknown wilderness to Mexico. It was an act to be expected of such a reckless sea rover. Morera seems to have accomplished this wonderful journey, since from him only could the account have come, provided the whole story is not an invention of early Spanish historians, whose opinion of Drake was little better than of the father of all evil himself.

Though Drake was the first to make a landing on the coast, he was not the first to see it from the deck of a vessel. In 1543, Bartolomè Ferrello, in command of two vessels dispatched by the Mexican Viceroy, coasted as far north as latitude 43° or 44°, though no effort was made to land or to explore the details of the coast. In 1603, Ensign Martin de Aguilar, in command of a small Spanish fragata, explored the coast of this region. Torquemada, in his history of this voyage, says: "On the nineteenth of January, the pilot, Antonio Flores, found that they were in the latitude of 43 degrees, where the land formed a cape or point, which was named Cape Blanco. From that point the coast begins to turn to the northwest; and near it was discovered a rapid and abundant river, with ash trees, willows, brambles and other trees of Castile on its banks, which they endeavored to enter, but could not from the force of the current." In latitude 42° 52' is Cape Orford, so named by Vancouver. Cape Arago, called Gregory by Captain Cook, lies in latitude 43° 23', and the cape named Blanco may have been Orford or Arago. The river was probably the Umpqua, though it is within the limits of possibility that Rogue river is the one referred to. It would seem, however, that they passed Cape Blanco and continued up the coast some distance, else they could not have known that it turned to the northwest, and came upon the Umpqua. The discovery of this river created considerable interest in Spain and led to some peculiar geographical speculations. The Colorado river had been explored many miles

northward, and this led to the idea that these two great rivers united at some indefinite point in the interior transforming, California into an island. It was so indicated on many maps of the seventeenth century, while others, even as late as the discovery of the Columbia, had marked upon them a large river flowing from a vast distance in the interior and entering the ocean about latitude 43°, which was called Aguilar's river.

The papers of Southern Oregon have several times published a statement to the effect that Spanish history records the discovery and christening of the Umpqua as having occurred in 1732. The substance of the story is, that a Spanish vessel became disabled by severe weather at sea and sought for a port on the coast where it could enter and make needed repairs. The mouth of the Umpqua was observed, and this the vessel entered, ascending to near the site of Scottsburg, where the anchor was made fast and the work of repairing began. Many large trees were cut down, and it is asserted that their decayed stumps were observed by the first settlers, who were informed by the Indians that many long years ago a vessel came up the river and the people on board had beards and white faces, and they cut down these trees. As the stumps at that time were upwards of a hundred years old, they must have been in a tolerably good state of preservation to have attracted the attention of the settlers. The story goes on to say that the Indians called the stream *Un-ca*, meaning river, and from this sprung the present name.

Careful investigation fails to reveal any authority for the above story, while on the contrary there are many evidences, of a negative character to be sure, which throw discredit upon it. For many years before and after the date mentioned no explorations of the coast were made by Spanish vessels or those of any other nation; yet it is possible that one of the Spanish merchantmen from the East Indies, which usually first reached the coast south of Cape Mendocino, may have been blown out of her course and entered the Umpqua in distress, as stated. If this had been the case, however, and the river named as related, then Spanish charts would thereafter have had indicated upon them the Umpqua river; but such was not the case, for the only river marked in this region on Spanish maps was the one discovered in 1603, and invariably named Rio de Aguilar. It is difficult to understand upon what authority this story of the discovery and naming of the Umpqua rests, and it may well be doubted until better evidence is produced.

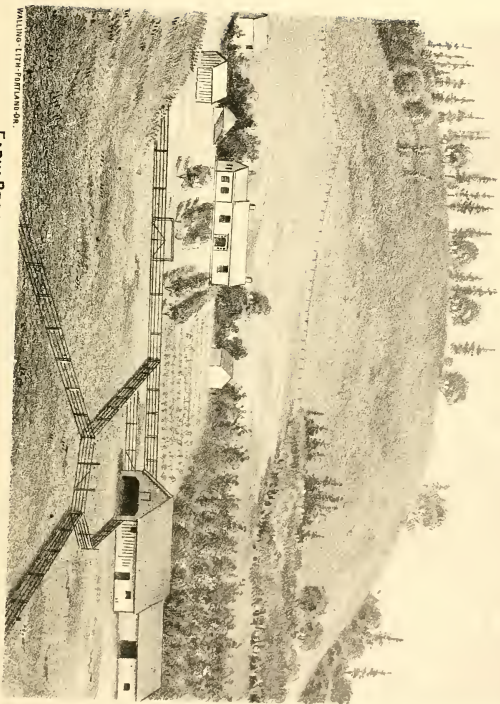
From that time until 1827, the Umpqua appears to have remained unknown. The great Northwest Company and Hudson's Bay Company occupied the disputed territory of Oregon many years before they explored Southern Oregon. Their business lay to the east, and north of the Columbia. In 1827, Jedediah S. Smith, a partner in the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, entered Oregon from California at the head of a party of American trappers. The circumstances attending this expedition have been given at length on pages 118 to 121. The scene of Smith's disaster is located variously as on Umpqua river near the coast, on Smith river, which serves in its title to perpetuate the event, and on various streams further south. Just where it occurred is uncertain. From that time trapping parties of the Hudson's Bay Company roamed through this region and set their traps on its numerous streams. So great was the trade which sprung up with the natives that the great company established a fort on the Umpqua a few years later, which served for many years as the headquarters for the business in this region. The post was called Fort Umpqua, and stood on the bank

opposite the mouth of Elk creek. This was the outpost of civilization in Southern Oregon. This post was finally abandoned in 1862 and the site is now an immense grain field. Nothing remains to speak of former days but an aged apple tree, which was bearing fruit when the first settlers arrived.

The first division of Oregon into districts for purposes of election and local government, was made July 5, 1843. At that time all of Oregon south of Yamhill river and west of the Willamette, and a supposed line running due south from its headwaters to the California boundary, was designated Yamhill district. All south of the Anchiyoke and east of the Willamette and the supposed line as far as the Rocky mountains, was called Champooick district. By this arrangement Douglas county was cut into two nearly equal parts. The population of these two districts was confined to the region north of the Calapoopia mountains, all south of the divide, as well as that vast stretch of unoccupied and almost unknown country lying between the Cascade and Rocky mountains, was tacked on to these districts simply because the boundaries of the territory comprehended them, and it was necessary to include them within the limits of some district. Extensive as they were, and important as they subsequently became, they were then of no political consequence whatever, and it mattered little to what district they belonged or how they were designated.

On the nineteenth of December, 1845, the territory was again subdivided. Southern Oregon was again cut into two parts by the continuation of a line south from the Willamette, the western portion, or Yamhill district being bounded north by Tuality river and Champoege district by the Clackamas. Three days later a statute was passed changing the name district to county. On the same day the county of Polk was created from Yamhill, its northern boundary being nearly the same as at present and its southern limit the California line. This was done because of the increased number of settlers in the upper end of Willamette valley. Two years later the population of that section had so increased that two new counties were created. The act of December 23, 1847, confined Polk to its present limits, and erected all south of Polk and west of the middle fork of the Willamette and its production to the California line, into a new county called Benton. Five days later Champoege county, the name of which had been changed to Marion, was curtailed, and all south of the Santiam and east of Benton county, clear to the summit of the Rocky mountains, was made the county of Linn. In 1846 a party of fifteen men from the Willamette valley explored the Umpqua region, commanded by Major Thorp. Among them was Philip Peters, who settled on Deer creek in 1851, where he still resides. No immediate settlements followed this exploring tour.

This was the condition of Douglas county when it was first invaded by citizens of the United States in search of a home; divided in its allegiance between the counties of Linn and Benton, named in honor of those two sturdy giants of the United States senate who had fought so long, so earnestly and so successfully for the rights of our country in Oregon, and occupied only by the representatives of that great English corporation which had rendered the battle necessary. It was in June, 1846, that the explorers of the southern emigrant route [see pages 148 and 304] passed through the county, but it was not until the spring of 1848 that the leader of that party, Captain



WALLING LITH-FORTLAND ON

EARLY RESIDENCE OF FENDEL SUTHERLIN, BUILT IN 1853.  
NEAR OAKLAND, DOUGLAS CO.



Levi Scott, left his former home in the Willamette and settled in Scott's valley, on Elk creek, not many miles from the Hudson's Bay Company's post. At the same time his two sons, William and John, settled near by in Yoncalla valley, as did also Robert and Thomas Cowan. The next year Jesse Applegate, J. T. Cooper, John Long and — Jeffery settled in the same neighborhood. Prior to all these settlements was that of Warren N. Goodell, who located a donation claim on the site of the present town of Drain, in the year 1847.

In 1850 travel to and from the California mines increased, and pack trains with loads of goods began to be seen on the trails. The number of settlers materially increased, especially in the upper end of the county, the majority of the newcomers being from the Willamette valley. Captain Scott went down the Umpqua and laid out the town of Scottsburg, as a supplying point for the upper country.

There were accessions also from the south, by way of the sea from San Francisco. The map of Fremont's explorations, which was the one upon which all Americans relied for their information in regard to Pacific coast geography, indicated the Klamath as issuing from Klamath lake, and entering the ocean in the vicinity of Rogue river, the two streams being confounded by the great "Pathfinder." The excitement about the Trinity mines and the discovery of gold on Klamath river and its affluents, coupled with the knowledge gained from dear experience that the Klamath was not navigable, led a number of men to look still further north to the Umpqua as being a river which could be entered, and on the banks of which could be founded a city which would be a base of supplies for the mines of Northern California. These men organized under the name of Winchester, Payne & Co., and dispatched the schooner *Samuel Roberts* up the coast in command of Captain Coffin, the expedition being in charge of Peter Mackey. They passed the Klamath and came to the mouth of Rogue river, and supposing it to be the Umpqua, Mackey landed with two of his party. They were quickly surrounded by Indians, who evinced a hostile intent. The men endeavored to reach their boats with the purpose of returning to the vessel, but the savages interposed, crowded around them and pulled their clothing, buttons, etc., in an exceedingly impolite manner. The three men stood back to back in the center of the crowd of savages, partially defending themselves by pushing their insulters away or knocking them off with their revolvers, not daring to shoot for fear of the consequences. Seeing their precarious situation, Captain Coffin moved the vessel closer in shore and discharged a cannon loaded with nails, in such a manner as to have the contents cut through the trees over the heads of the savages. The noise and effect were so novel and terrifying that the Indians fled in a panic to the seclusion of the dense forest. The men then went aboard, and the schooner continued its voyage up the coast. The Umpqua river was reached in due time and safely entered. This was the first American vessel to enter the Umpqua, and possibly the first vessel of any kind, in spite of the traditions about a Spanish ship having done so more than a century before.

After a hasty exploration of the river, the party returned to San Francisco with glowing accounts of the Umpqua, and its adaptability for a port of entry for goods, and travel to the mines of Northern California. Winchester, Payne & Co. immediately fitted out another schooner, the *Kate Heath*, and dispatched it to the Umpqua with a party of 100 men, headed by Winchester himself, and containing many men

who have since been closely identified with the development of Southern Oregon, among them being A. C. Gibbs, later governor of the state. The object of the expedition was to select suitable town sites at favorable points for the transaction of business, to have them laid off in lots which were to be divided equally among the members of the company, and to ship to San Francisco timber to be used for piling, for which there was then an urgent demand. The *Kate Heath* sailed in September, and soon entered the mouth of the Umpqua.

As they crossed the bar they were surprised to observe the wreck of a vessel, which had but recently run upon the sands. This was the *Bostonian*, which had been dispatched around Cape Horn by a Boston merchant named Gardiner. The merchandise with which the vessel was loaded was under the charge of George Snelling, a nephew of Gardiner. In endeavoring to enter the river the *Bostonian* lost the channel and was wrecked upon the bar. By much labor the crew managed to save the bulk of the cargo, and this was taken up the river a few miles and sheltered beneath a canvas covering made from the sails of the stranded ship. The place thus occupied was named Gardiner, in honor of the owner of the ship and goods, and on the same spot now stands the town of Gardiner.

At the entrance of the river, on the north bank, Winchester, Payne & Co. laid out their first town, which was christened Umpqua City. They passed up the stream, finding the shipwrecked Yankees in camp at Gardiner. At the mouth of Smith river a number of men were landed, who began getting out piling timber to be shipped back to San Francisco upon the return of the vessel. The others continued up the river to Scottsburg, where they found Captain Levi Scott already in possession of a town site. They laid out a town adjoining his location and embracing a tract generously donated by him for that purpose. This was the portion of Scottsburg called the "Lower Town," which succumbed to the power of the flood in the winter of 1861-2, and is now a sandy waste. A number of the party went up the stream to Elk creek, and laid out the town of Elkton, while Mr. Winchester secured a fine location still further up the Umpqua, where he founded a town upon which he bestowed his own name.

Winchester and the others then returned to the mouth of Smith river, and the schooner was loaded with piles and spars for her return voyage to San Francisco. Meanwhile harmony had not prevailed in the company. A misunderstanding arose between Mr. Winchester and some of his associates. They refused to sail for a long time, alleging that the bar was too rough to be crossed in safety, and when the schooner finally arrived in San Francisco with her cargo the time of her contract had expired, and Winchester, Payne & Co. became bankrupt. The association dispersed, the town sites were abandoned and the great project came to an inglorious end. The subsequent history of Umpqua City, Gardiner, Scottsburg, Elkton and Winchester will be found on another page.

Mr. A. R. Flint, a hale and hearty old gentleman of seventy-six years, a surveyor by profession and the first clerk of Douglas county, still resides in Roseburg. He thus speaks of his advent into the Umpqua region, and his experiences are given as an example of the many. Mr. Flint says: "In September, 1850, I came to Oregon to lay out the town of Winchester, on the North Umpqua river. While there I learned



of the passage of the donation homestead act for Oregon, which induced me eventually to take a claim and consider Oregon as my future home. I returned to San Francisco in the spring of 1851, and came back with my family in the first steamer that came into the Umpqua river. From the steamer we took an open boat to Scottsburg. From here the only means of travel was on horseback, on an Indian trail. On arriving at Winchester we found John Aiken and family, and Thomas Smith, who together owned the ferry at that place. We were informed by them that there was not a house south of that place until we reached Sacramento valley in California. [A mistake, for Yreka and Scott river mines were then in full blast.] We located and built a small house there. While at Winchester I went out to see the location on which Roseburg is now situated. At that time there was an Indian rancheria near the river, on what is now the western part of the city of Roseburg. Mrs. Flint did not at that time have courage enough to locate among the Indians, so we abandoned the idea of taking for our future home the location which we have since made our home for the past twenty-five years."

The increase of settlements along the Umpqua in 1850 led to the establishment of a county government for their benefit the following winter. The county seat of Linn was fixed at Albany, and that of Benton at Marysville, subsequently called Corvallis. These two counties were circumscribed to nearly their present limits on the south, while the region between them and California was apportioned between two new counties called Umpqua and Lane, the latter named in honor of the first governor, whose name appears so often in this volume. Umpqua county's boundary line began on the coast at the southwest corner of Benton, and ran east to the dividing ridge of the Calapooia mountains, followed the ridge to Calapooia creek and down that stream to its mouth, and thence west to the Pacific. All the remainder of Southern Oregon south of Benton and Linn belonged to the county of Lane.

In April, 1851, the governor issued a proclamation designating Jesse Applegate's house in Youcalla valley, Resin Reed's, Aikin's at Umpqua Ferry, and Scottsville (Scottsburg), as polling places for the election to select officers for the new county. The election was held on the second of June, and resulted in the choice of the following officers: J. W. Drew, representative; J. W. Huntington, clerk; H. Jacquett, sheriff; A. German, treasurer; A. Pierce, assessor; B. J. Grubbe, J. N. Hull and William Golden, county commissioners. The total vote was seventy-eight. A. R. Flint received a large number of votes for representative, and Daniel Wells and E. R. Fisk were well supported for clerk.

The condition of that portion of the present county of Douglas is well described in the following extract from a letter to the *Statesman*, dated at Mt. Youcalla, July 4, 1851. The correspondent says:

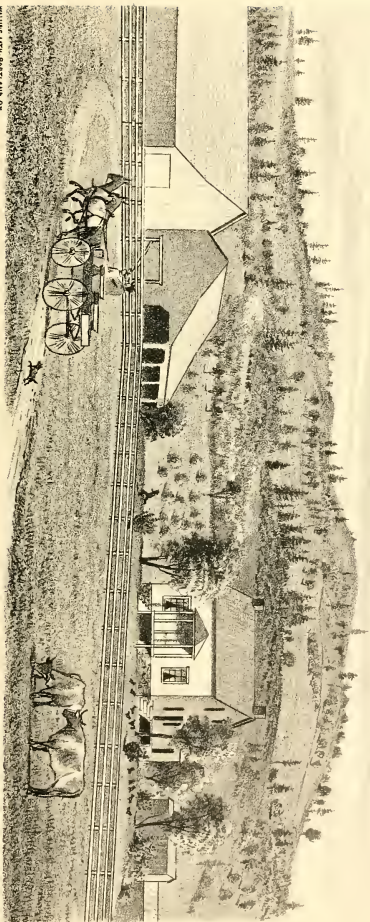
"Our county [Umpqua] is organized, the machinery is set up, and it will soon start. We need internal improvements very much, which it is supposed the new machinery will supply, but we ought not to expect too much. The roads leading to Scottsburg are as yet but trails and travelers' descriptions of them are prefaced with horrid oaths and violent imprecation. Elkton has as yet but a political existence, but is named as the site of the county seat. It is opposite Fort Umpqua, on the river. Claims are taken from here to the mouth of the river. Those east of Scottsburg team

with luxuriant grass, those below are overhung with luxuriant speculation of their future. As far up as Winchester claims are being improved. Twelve months ago, but two or three claims had been taken on the river; now they are all taken. Scottsburg or Myrtle City, is at the head of navigation, but below it are many prospective towns, beautifully pictured on paper. There are two ferries on the Umpqua, and a road from Winchester to Scottsburg. Winchester lies on both sides of the Umpqua river about five miles above the forks, and is located upon favorable ground, thickly timbered. General Lane's claim adjoins it on the south. The city plot has been laid out in lots and is fast becoming a mart of trade. The main road to the Canyon passes through Winchester. Major Kearney is now exploring for a road east of this, and Jesse Applegate and Levi Scott are with him as guides. They are now near Table Rock on Rogue river."

The year 1851, saw a marked change in the condition of this region. Many families came down from the Willamette valley while numerous emigrants came in direct from the east. Nearly every little valley received from one to half a dozen settlements. From the Calapooias to Rogue river could be seen every few miles the smoke ascending from the clay chimney of some pioneer's log cabin. The population became so numerous that a successful effort was made the next winter to secure a separate county government for the region of the Upper Umpqua, and Myrtle, Cow and Canyon creeks. By the act of January 6, 1852, Lane county was deprived of all its territory south of its present limits, by the creation of Douglas county, a concurrent act, though not passed until the twelfth, establishing Jackson county to embrace all south of Douglas and Umpqua counties.

As first created Douglas county's boundaries were as follows: Commencing at the mouth of Calapooia creek; thence following said creek up its main fork to its source; thence due east to the summit of the Cascade mountains; thence running due south to the summit of the dividing ridge separating the waters of Rogue river from the waters of the Umpqua; thence westerly along the summit of said ridge to the summit of the Coast Range of mountains separating the waters of Coquille and Cones (Coo's) rivers from the Umpqua; thence northerly along the summit of said Coast Range to a point where the south line of Umpqua county crosses said range; thence due east along the south line of Umpqua county to the point of beginning. Election precincts were designated at Resin Reed's in Winchester, at Knott's in the Canyon, and at Roberts' in South Umpqua valley. By the act of the seventeenth of the same month the county seat was located at the town of Winchester.

A clerk and a temporary board of county commissioners were appointed for the purpose of setting the county machinery in motion. The first meeting of the board of county commissioners was held at Winchester on the fourth day of April, 1852. On this occasion F. R. Hill called the body to order and its organization was effected. Lots were drawn to determine the length of term, and J. E. Danford drew the shorter term, his official life expiring after the election to be held two months later, William F. Perry's ending in the following year and Thomas Smith's in 1854. The first days' business of the board consisted mainly in granting licenses for the keeping of "groceries"—some four of which were authorized to transact business at an average rate of \$50 per year. F. R. Hill was appointed sheriff of Douglas county, to hold office until the next



WILLIAM STEPHENSON, ENGR.

FARM RESIDENCE OF S. C. TAYLOR, 4 MILES N. E. OF PHOENIX, JACKSON CO.



general election. On the following day the county was divided into precincts, six in number, known as Calapooya, Winchester, Deer Creek, Roseburg, Looking-glass, Myrtle Creek, and Canyonville, precincts. These precincts were empowered to choose one justice of the peace and one constable, with the exception of the last named which was allowed two. In the interim the following named gentlemen were appointed to the justice-ships'. Calapooya, C. Barrett; Winchester, Henry Evans; Deer Creek, W. B. Skinner; Looking-glass, H. D. Bryant; Myrtle Creek, — Burnett; Canyonville, Messrs. Lockhart and Johnson. The minutes are subscribed by A. R. Flint, first clerk of the county of Douglas. The commissioners as well as the probate court met in a room over William J. Martin's store, in Winchester; and the district court, at its special terms was held in a room over J. E. Walton's store in the same village. The rental paid for each room was \$3, per day while the same was in use.

The election held the ensuing June for choosing a full set of county officers, was warmly contested, there being several candidates for every office but that of clerk. Douglas and Umpqua were included in one council district and elected Captain Levi Scott to the council, his opponents being Felix Scott and J. W. Drew. The candidates for the other officers were as follows, the one first named being elected; representative, E. J. Curtis and W. J. Martin; probate judge, S. Fitzhugh, H. C. Hale, S. B. Briggs, G. S. Chapin and S. Gardiner; clerk, A. R. Flint; sheriff, F. R. Hill, D. P. Barnes and F. M. Hill; (error in ballots) treasurer, George Hannan, G. S. Chapin and Benjamin Grubbe; assessor, C. W. Smith and Jesse Clayton; coroner, C. Grover and W. K. Kilborn; county commissioners, J. C. Danford, W. T. Perry, Thomas Smith, William Riddle, C. C. Reed, and W. H. Riddle. The total vote was 163. At the county election held a year later the number of ballots cast was increased to 306, or nearly double.

Though Winchester was designated as the county seat and was the largest settlement within the limits of the county, it had a strong rival almost from the first. Four miles further up the Umpqua Aaron Rose had laid out the town of Roseburg, and being a wide-awake, energetic man, he began at once to secure for his embryo city the honors and advantages which accrue to a town possessing the distinction of being a county seat. Aided by the rapid increase of settlements to the south of Roseburg, Mr. Rose succeeded finally in securing the passage of the act of December 23, 1853, providing for the submission of the question of a permanent location of the county seat to be held on the second Monday in March, 1854. When the day of battle arrived, Mr. Rose invited the settlers of Looking-glass valley, who aspired to the possession of the coveted honor, to accept of his hospitalities. The enjoyment of his generosity so worked upon the feelings of the guests that they went in a body to the polls and voted in favor of Roseburg. The loss of the county seat was a sad blow to Winchester, which was already on the rapid decline as a business point, and a few years later the whole town was moved bodily to Roseburg, including the U. S. land office, which had been established there.

In Umpqua county the county seat was not definitely located for several years. Court was held sometimes in Elkton and at other times in Scottsburg. In 1854 James F. Levis surveyed a town site at Elkton, consisting of 160 acres, which he donated to the county for a county seat, and on the thirtieth of the next January an act was passed by the legislature locating the seat of justice at that place. Cos

county was created by the act of December 22, 1853, out of the counties of Umpqua and Jackson, embracing all the land lying between the Coast Range and the ocean, and extending from a line eight miles below the mouth of the Umpqua to the California boundary. At the general election of 1855, the people of Douglas county voted unfavorably upon a proposition submitted by the act of the twentieth of the previous January, to annex the northern end of the county to Umpqua. By the act of December 18, 1856, Camas Prairie was detached from Coos county and annexed to Douglas.

By 1862 Umpqua county had seriously retrograded. Scottsburg had lost its trade with the mines, and had faded away to a village, while Elkton had not succeeded in taking the place of the deposed metropolis. To maintain a county government was too burdensome, and the difficulty was relieved by the act of October 16, 1862, consolidating Umpqua and Douglas counties, with the county seat at Roseburg. An amendment to the consolidation act was passed October 21, 1864, definitely fixing the boundary line of Douglas county as follows: "Commencing at the mouth of the Siuslaw, on the south bank; thence following up the south bank of said stream, to a point fifteen miles west of the main traveled road known as the Applegate road; thence southerly to the summit of the California [Calapooia] mountains; thence eastward along the summit of said mountains to the summit of the Cascade range; thence southerly along the summit of the Cascade range to the former corner of Douglas county; thence continuing southerly along the summit of the Cascade range to the summit of the dividing ridge between the headwaters of the South Umpqua and the waters of Rogue river; thence westerly along the summit of said ridge to the summit of the Coast Range of mountains, separating the waters of Coquille and Coos rivers from the Umpqua; thence in a straight line to the southwest corner of township 20 south, range 9 west, of the Willamette meridian; thence due north to the summit or divide between the waters of the Umpqua river and those running to the ocean; thence northerly or northwesterly along side summit or divide to a point due west of Loon lake, at the head of what is called Mill creek; thence in a direct line westerly to the coast at the mouth of Ten Mile creek; thence northerly along the coast to the place of beginning."

The next great local question in Douglas county was that of a division again into two distinct counties. The town of Oakland had grown up in the northern end of the county, and, backed by the settlers for miles around, who would find a county seat more convenient when located at Oakland than at Roseburg, made a strong effort to secure the coveted prize by the division of the county. An act was passed by the legislature on the sixteenth of October, 1868, providing for a special ballot on that subject at the general election to be held on the third of the next month. All north of the main fork of the Umpqua and a line running from the junction of that stream with the South Umpqua due west to the line of Coos county, was to be called Umpqua county, with Oakland as the county seat. At the same time the people of the proposed new county were to elect county officers, who should enter upon the discharge of their duties in case the vote of the whole county favored the division. The majority of the voters decided that such division was unnecessary, and Douglas county escaped the threatened division. On the twenty-first of October an act was passed submitting

the question of the location of the county seat in that portion of the county which would still bear the name of Douglas, and Roseburg, Myrtle Creek, Canyonville and Round Prairie were designated as candidates. This act was not to take effect if the vote of the county was unfavorable to the proposed division, and since that proposition was voted down the question of a new county seat disappeared with it.

By the act of October 19, 1878, the boundaries between Coos and Douglas counties were more closely defined, and again it was found necessary to designate these with still more minuteness by the act of October 16, 1882. The exact boundaries given by the statute are as follows: Beginning on the shore of the Pacific ocean, at the township line between townships 22 south and 23 south; thence east along said line to the section line between sections 3 and 4 of township 23 south, range 10 west; thence south along said line to the south boundary of said township; thence east to the northeast corner of township 24 south, range 10 west; thence south to the southeast corner of said township; thence east to the section line between sections 3 and 4, township 25 south, range 9 west; thence south to the south boundary of township 26 south, range 9 west; thence east to the southeast corner of said township; thence south to the southeast corner of township 28 south, range 9 west; thence west to the section line between sections 3 and 4, township 29 south, range 9 west; thence south to the south boundary of said township; thence west to the southwest corner of said township; thence due south to the summit of the ridge dividing the waters of Rogue river from the Umpqua, which is the southeast corner of Coos county. From this point the county line as it exists at present follows the old boundaries defined in the act of October 21, 1864, to the ocean at the mouth of the Suslaw.

The growth of Douglas county has been one of steady development from the day when the first settlement was made until the present time. There have been no spasmodic changes, but the county has been gradually built up by the energy and persistent industry of the people. There was one era, however, which was marked by more rapid progress than any other, and that was the few years immediately following the construction of the Oregon and California railroad to Roseburg in 1872. The extension of the road through the county southward has stimulated industry and business in that section, and the flattering prospect of a road to Coos bay is producing a similar effect throughout the county generally. The indications are that Douglas county has entered upon an era of prosperity far greater than any before enjoyed, during which its population, wealth, business, and products of all kinds will be largely increased.

The following statistics of the county's assessable property speak eloquently of the value and steadily increasing development of its resources. The total taxable property, which consists of the gross assessed valuation less the legal deductions for indebtedness and exemptions, was as follows for the past thirty years: 1855, \$908,456; population, 587; 1856, \$679,000; 1857, \$454,796; 1858, \$1,406,226; 1859, \$1,570,690; 1860, \$1,398,752; population, 3,091; 1861, \$987,108; 1862, \$815,002; 1863, \$1,057,156; 1864, \$1,420,602; 1865, \$1,606,440; 1866, \$1,423,504; 1867, \$1,243,704; 1868, \$1,476,500; 1869, \$1,474,500; 1870, \$1,454,933; 1871, \$1,550,995; 1872, \$2,091,933; 1873, \$3,366,013; 1874, \$2,745,520; 1875, \$1,910,791; population, 6,147; 1876, \$1,862,045; 1877, \$1,997,565; 1878, \$2,042,275; 1879, \$2,139,118; 1881, \$2,419,750; 1882, \$2,349,210; 1883, \$3,087,564. The following summary of the

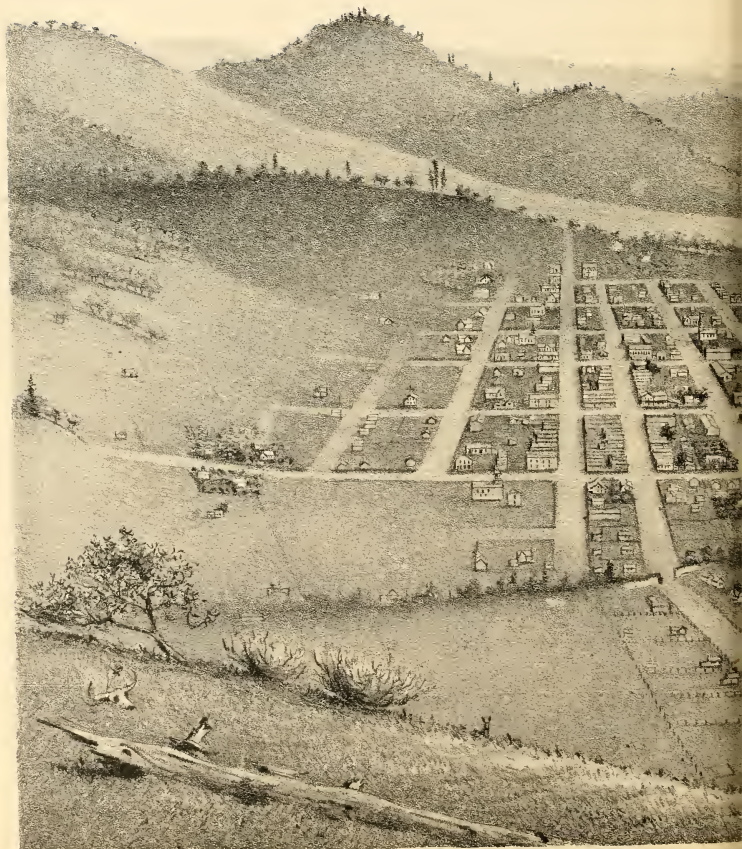
assessment roll of 1883, gives a good insight into the present condition of Douglas county :

DESCRIPTION.	NO.	TOTAL VALUE.
Acres of land.....	504,366	\$1,867,152
Town lots.....	1,233	250,375
Improvements.....	—	416,930
Merchandise and implements.....	—	377,595
Money, notes, accounts, shares of stock, etc.....	—	1,124,495
Household furniture, carriages, watches, etc.....	—	120,020
Horses and mules.....	4,211	162,370
Cattle.....	5,428	131,060
Sheep.....	117,753	180,745
Swine.....	11,467	26,215
Gross value of property.....		\$4,656,957
Indebtedness.....		\$1,292,743
Exemptions.....		276,650—
Total taxable property.....		\$3,087,564
Number of polls, collected.....		610
“ “ not “.....		962— 1,572

The number of acres of land assessed in 1882 was 486,516, valued at \$1,597,300, showing an increase in the assessed acreage of the county of 17,850 acres, and \$269,850 in valuation.











## CHAPTER XLIX.

### ROSEBURG.

Settlement of Aaron Rose—His Trading Post—First Called Deer Creek—Secures the County Seat—First Business Men—County Jail and Court House—The School House—Winchester Absorbed by Roseburg—Roseburg and Coos Bay Road—Arrival of the Railroad—Roseburg Incorporated—Burning of the Jails—Fire Department—Brick Buildings—Business Enterprises—Climate—Extension of the O. & C. R. R.—Roseburg and Coos Bay R. R.—Wool and Grain Shipments—Generosity of Mr. Rose—Churches and Societies—Needs of the City—Newspapers—Noted Men who Hail from Roseburg.

When the northwest coast of the United States was little less than a howling wilderness and the strong handed pioneer was forcing the light of civilization onward to the western sea, Aaron Rose, a man of medium stature, iron will and nerves of steel, came journeying from the forests of Michigan, seeking a quiet home in Oregon. He left nothing behind him to attract his gaze from the setting sun. His family and effects were conveyed along with him in the usual prairie vehicle, moved by the usual steady, stubborn oxen. After many days of toilsome travel in crossing the Great American Desert, and climbing and descending the Rocky and Sierra Nevada ranges, when the Siskiyoues were successfully passed and the famous Cow creek canyon was in the rear, on the twenty-third day of September, 1851, he found himself looking with admiration upon the small valley at the junction of the South Umpqua river and Deer creek.

Mr. Rose saw, here, the realization of his dreams and claimed, as a donation from the government, the land upon which Roseburg now stands. He built him a clap-board shanty of sufficiently ample dimensions, near the place where the center of the city now is, and engaged in selling to travelers, teamsters and packers, who were very numerous in those days, such things as they needed. He also engaged in the business of farming and stock raising. Uncle Aaron, as he is familiarly called, seems to have thrived and prospered well in his mercantile and other pursuits, notwithstanding the fact that he sometimes *saved* money by taking his customers' notes for less than half the amount they owed him—and he can show you some of the notes to-day, still unpaid. The Indians of the Umpqua and Calapooia tribes were all around him, but a friendly relationship always existed between him and them. He had one of them in his service, known far and wide as "Rose's Jim," who remained with him for years. The neighbors, within a radius of several miles, were few. W. T. Perry located on what is now known as the Bushy place, across Deer creek and just north of the city. Phillip Peters, still an active man, resided some six miles away, engaged in cattle raising and farming. Jesse Roberts, also cattle raiser and farmer, lived only a few miles away, and John Kelly worried the patient backs of his mules with the complaining pack saddle, and awoke the ready echoes with his lusty shout, in the immediate vicinity. There were others, also, but they were few.

In 1852, there was a considerable immigration to Douglas county, and Roseburg, or Deer creek as it was then called, began to assume somewhat larger proportions, since which time it has steadily grown, depending solely upon its natural advantages. In 1853, — Bradbury imported the first stock of general merchandise and opened the first regular store in Roseburg. His stock was ample and well selected, and his success marked. He was the fore-runner of a long list of successful merchants, some of whom are still in business here, while others are gone, and a few have ceased their labors forever. Mr. Rose lost no opportunity of advertising his proposed town, and used both his energies and his means with a generous hand to encourage enterprising and wealthy men to make their homes therein. It is intimated that the immense majority by which Roseburg was chosen as the county seat of Douglas county in April, 1854, was due to his hospitality and diplomacy, in some degree, at least. He donated three acres of land and \$1,000 toward building a court house for the county, and the court house was built and the money expended under his direction. It was a wooden building and served its purpose for years, but, at this writing, is doing service as a store room and tinshop for R. S. and J. C. Sheridan. The county jail which accommodated the prisoners of those days was somewhat unique. It was built of logs, not handsome but secure. There was no door opening from the first floor, but the means of ingress was furnished by a trap door in the office of a justice of the peace who occupied the second story. Instead of sending the prisoners up, his honor was accustomed to send them down for so many days, and there was small chance of escape between the sentence and the execution thereof. It was from this house, and out of this trap door, that Judge Lynch took the only man upon whom he ever passed judgment in Roseburg, and hanged him on the rafters of the Deer creek bridge. One day, however, this primitive jail was discovered to be on fire and about all that was saved were two white men and two Chinamen, all the occupants at the time.

In 1855 began the Indian war, and Roseburg was the central point for the Northern Battalion, which formed and procured its supplies here. About this time the town first began to be known as Roseburg. The population was steadily increasing, and houses thickly dotted the little valley and hill sides. Business was increasing and its future was secured. Uncle Aaron did not cease his efforts, but was always first in contributing to proposed improvements. He was always ready to donate lots to churches, and gave the land upon which our public school building is now situated, and also \$1,400 towards building the house. About 1857 the U. S. Land Office was built at Winchester—a two-story building which was afterward moved to Roseburg, bodily—and this excited the people of Roseburg to outdo the rival town by erecting a school house of grander proportions than the Land Office. They accordingly erected the three-story edifice which vibrates to the tread of their district school children to this day. It was more magnificent than necessary, but it fully satisfied their ambition and drew heavily on their purses. The two rival houses, one built at Winchester and one in Roseburg, some four or five miles apart, now gaze upon each other at a stone's throw, one used as an Odd Fellows' Temple and the other never changed. These were the finest buildings in Southern Oregon at the time of their construction. In about 1859 Roseburg's attractions became so great that Winchester was not able to resist them, and was rolled over the intervening space, and the two became one. The Land Office,

above mentioned, the store of Floed & Co., just as it appears to-day, with a little change; A. R. Flint's old store, now on Washington street, between Main and Jackson, and Mrs. Moffit's residence, near the banks of the South Umpqua river, with others, were moved bodily from Winchester and placed in Roseburg, where they now stand. In a short time the once busy little town on the bank of the North Umpqua river had entirely disappeared, and it lives only in the memory of its former inhabitants and the pages of the county records. The music of the ringing anvil is hushed, the jingle of bar glasses and gold has ceased, the shrill cry of the hoodlum unheard, and the busy merchant no more presents his little bill on Monday morning, on the streets of Winchester. In the years following, when the eastern and southern portions of our common country were bathed in blood and convulsed with civil war, the fateful influence was strongly felt even in these outskirts of the world. During all this time Roseburg was the radiating center and headquarters of all parties. Men seemed to take a deeper interest in the issues presented, if that were possible, and talked louder and more threateningly, than did their brothers at the seat of war. But nothing retarded the steady growth of the future city, and all things conspired to build her up. In 1869 steps were taken toward building a wagon road from Roseburg to the head of tide water on Coos bay, and a joint stock company was formed for that purpose. Like all enterprises, this one found favor in the eyes of some persons, and was denounced as impracticable by others. The opposition claimed, in this instance, that the road would never pay for itself on account of the large amount of money which would be required to build it. They also alleged that nature had made a natural highway from Roseburg to the sea; that the Umpqua river only needed a few thousand dollars expended upon it to become a navigable stream for boats. The route to the seaboard, by way of the river, was, as has been related on page 385, demonstrated to be a failure, and the Coos bay wagon road enterprise moved on to success. Iron, giant powder, muscle and money, dug, blasted out, graded and paid for the present road to Coos City, which, though for a long time somewhat precarious and unreliable, is at last a success, and it is possible to ride very comfortably in a wagon over a fair mountain road from Roseburg to the sea. Most of the former stockholders in the road are prominent business men in Roseburg, and deserve the success which they achieved and the coin benefits which they received when, in the beginning of 1883, they sold their road, franchise, etc., to C. Crocker. In 1872 the most important event for Roseburg occurred when the O. & C. railroad track was laid across her boundaries. It was not a question whether the railroad should come through Roseburg or not. It was bound to come, on account of the lay of the land. While the finishing of the railroad to this point was a matter of vast importance to the town, the ceasing of the work at her gates was no less so. Up to that time Roseburg had been only a way station on the O. & C. Stage road, and the commerce of the county amounted to very little, or nothing, all told. Very little grain was raised except for flour, feed and seed, and the wool clip was greatly smaller than it has since become. The only means of transportation were the heavy wagons usually drawn by horses or mules, over a mountain road to the Willamette valley. The beautiful and fertile valleys in which Douglas county abounds, lying secluded among her magnificent hills, were used principally for stock range, when their possibilities were much greater. She was, as it might be said, a perfect electrical

machine, complete in all its parts, with the poles of her battery not joined. But when the iron rails were laid and the shrill whistle of the locomotive waked the echos in her mountain fastnesses, the connection was made and all the machinery felt the influence and moved in perfect harmony. Roseburg became a center of commerce for the country. Warehouses were built at the depot, and the granaries and wool rooms became more and more crowded each year, until the first warehouses became too small and had to be increased or replaced by new and larger ones, with all the modern improvements for preparing produce for the market. Jackson and Josephine counties received their goods, wares and merchandise at Roseburg, thus increasing the business of the city and helping to swell the tide of her prosperity.

Roseburg was incorporated by the act of October 3, 1872. At the first election, which was held the eleventh of the same month, the following officers were elected: Trustees, C. Gaddis, afterward chairman; George Haynes, S. Hamilton, William I. Friedlander, and T. P. Sheridan; Recorder, Andrew Jones; Marshal, L. C. Rodenberg; Treasurer, E. Livingston. The taxes of the city have never been burdensome—not over three mills—and the ordinances passed by the boards are salutary, comprehensive and not oppressive. As is true of all young towns, so it happened that the houses of Roseburg were nearly all built of wood, and the majority of them remain so to this day; yet losses by fire have been remarkably infrequent. Not a half dozen fires have been known where any considerable damage has been done. We have already mentioned the first jail, which succumbed to the fire fiend. The one which was erected to replace it was also destroyed by fire. This was built of brick, with iron cells for prisoners, and stood southeast of the present court house. Several times prisoners effected escapes from it. In the spring of 1882, a man had been incarcerated therein, having committed some petty offense, and was awaiting his trial. One morning, just about daylight, the jail was discovered to be on fire, and a crowd soon collected to render what assistance was possible to the poor fellow within the iron walls. It appeared, however, that the fire had been raging within for some time, for the building was so hot that no human being could approach near enough to even see what had happened on the inside. All that could be done was to stand at a respectful distance and wait for the fire to complete its work. Later in the day, when the roof, floor, and other woodwork had been consumed, and the blackened walls surrounded the curled and twisted sheets of iron of which the cage had been composed, an entrance was effected. Nothing resembling a human form could be discovered, but, just at the bottom of the iron door, and immediately under an opening therein, was a small heap, which, upon examination, proved to be all that was left of the recent prisoner. He had escaped, and all that remained to indicate that he had been there was a crisp and blackened lump which would hardly have been taken for what it was in any other place or under any other circumstances. What was left was decently buried by the county, and the place which knew him last, knows neither him nor the old jail any more forever. The jail which the county has at present is an elegant little two-story brick building, with the most approved, impregnable cells, and an airy corridor running around. It is both comfortable and safe. On the upper floor are offices, neat and well ventilated. The county court house, a substantially built and commodious and conveniently arranged structure stands on the same block.





*W. F. Owens*



Though there never has been a devastating fire in Roseburg, yet, until last year, there had been no fire company of any possible efficiency in the city—a few ladders and buckets constituting the only available apparatus for extinguishing fires. The fire fiend had every opportunity for glorious work, but did not seem disposed to take it. In the spring of 1883, however, steps were taken to organize a fire company, and, on the tenth day of May, the Board of Directors passed an ordinance creating the fire department for the city of Roseburg. There are two companies composing the department—the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, and the Umpqua Hose Company, No. 1. The city has built a large reservoir on the hill east of town, some 150 feet higher than the houses, and laid iron pipes therefrom down Washington street to Marks & Co.'s building, with occasional hydrants at convenient points. It has also procured several hundred feet of hose, and provided, at large expense, a handsome and thoroughly furnished hook and ladder truck.

In a city which is mostly comprised of wooden buildings, it is not amiss to briefly mention those more substantially constructed. The first brick house in Roseburg was built by Mr. T. P. Sheridan, in 1859, to be used for a store, and is still owned by members of the same family. It is 20x40 feet, two stories high, and is situated on the east side of Jackson street, between Douglas and Washington. It was considered a wonderful building at that time. The second was built by Dr. S. Hamilton, in the year 1866, at the southeast corner of Washington and Jackson streets. In 1874, was completed the brick house where the postoffice still is, and built by H. C. Stanton, who still occupies it. Next in order came the handsome iron-front brick of S. Marks & Company, in 1878, situated on the northwest corner of Washington and Jackson streets. It is 36x100 feet, two stories high, and cost about \$20,000. Next came Dr. Hamilton's new drug store, adjoining his former one, built in 1878. Then came the elegant cut-stone-front brick store of Abraham, Wheeler & Co., built in 1879, on the southwest corner of Oak and Jackson streets. The dimensions of this block are 45x90 feet, and two tall stories high—the largest in the city. Mr. E. M. Moore put up a single story brick store for Caro Bros., next to the postoffice, in 1880. Last, but not least, in importance, was the Douglas County Bank, on the east side of Jackson street, in 1883.

There are, taken all together, seven general mercantile houses, two hardware stores, each having a tin shop attached, two flouring mills, three hotels, one bank, three blacksmith shops, two drug stores, four variety stores, two jewelers, three millinery shops, two butcher shops, two livery stables, two cabinet shops, three grocery stores, two restaurants, twelve saloons, two barber shops, two bakeries, six physicians, two dentists, ten lawyers, one foundry, one brewery, one photograph gallery, two shoe-maker shops, one marble cutter, and several wash houses. The above is not a bad record of business for a city containing but one thousand inhabitants, all told. The United States Land Office is at Roseburg. It was moved, as before remarked, from Winchester in 1859. The old land office building still stands under an immense willow tree, on the north side of Douglas street, between Rose and Jackson. In 1879 the land office was removed to its elegant quarters in the brick block of S. Marks & Co., and the old building is valuable for little else, now, than a relic of bygone days. The officers who have presided in the land office are as follows: L. F. Mosher, Register, and Colonel Martin, Receiver; John Kelly and Mr. Briggs; W. R. Willis and B. Hermann; W. R. Willis and J. C. Fuller.

ton. All of whom, except one, are no longer connected with the office. The present officers are Hon. W. F. Benjamin and Hon. J. C. Fullerton, both of whom are affable and competent gentlemen. The United States Signal Office was established in 1876, and placed in charge of Sergeant John Dascomb. Sergeant J. J. Nanery is now in charge. The barometer is just 537 feet above the level of the sea, and an inspection of the records there shows the following entries for 1883: Mean of highest observations of barometer, 30.052; mean of lowest, 28.839; annual mean, 29.539. Mean of highest thermometer readings during the year, 93°; mean of lowest, 9.4; mean for the year 51.8°. Total rainfall for "rainy" Oregon during 1883 was 22.48 inches. [For previous years see page 300.] We challenge the world to show a more salubrious climate, a more desirable range of barometer or thermometer, or more favorable conditions generally for health and happiness. Aaron Rose could not have selected a more favorable place for a city. The Post office is in the brick store of H. C. Stanton, the post master.

In the spring of 1882, the Oregon & California Railroad Company began the extension of their road south, and it was not many months before the terminus at Roseburg was a thing of the past. In 1883, however, the company built a three-stall round house just south of the depot, and made this the end of a division. The Oregon and California stage, with its six milk white steeds, and heavy loads of freight, mail and passengers, and the lumbering freight wagons, with their long teams of horses and jingling bells, are now but a memory in Roseburg. While it is true that Roseburg has lost the extreme Southern Oregon trade, it is generally believed that what she has lost by the extension is a small affair, compared to what she will gain by the building of the Roseburg and Coos bay railroad, which, it is predicted, will, at least, be commenced the present year. We join them in the hope that the prediction may be verified. The depot building, and depot warehouses—and we hope the company will soon give a better depot—and four large private warehouses are on the depot grounds. They are owned by the estate of J. C. Floed, the Grange Business Association, Abraham & Company, and S. Marks & Company. Immense quantities of grain and wool are shipped from these warehouses yearly. In the year 1883, which was not an extraordinary year by any means, the following amounts were shipped:

	Wool—lbs.	Grain—bu.
Grange Business Association.....	291,088	53,000
S. Marks & Co.....	162,822	45,703
Abraham & Co.....	120,000	25,000
Total.....	573,910	123,703

When the rich bottom lands of Douglas county shall be farmed on scientific principles, even larger warehouses will be needed at Roseburg, and the above large figures will be multiplied. This, of course, does not represent the entire exports from Roseburg, but will suffice to indicate how the commerce has grown from the barter of Uncle Aaron Rose, in his clapboard shanty. The old gentleman has never ceased to give to objects which might be a benefit to Roseburg. He gave the depot grounds to the railroad company and the right of way over his land, and sold them, for a song almost, gravel to ballast their road. Long ago he moved from his first location, and now occupies a neat and comfortable little cottage on the top of an eminence south of town, from which the whole valley can easily be seen. He has ample means to live easily

and no longer worries himself with the cares of business. May his declining years continue to flow gently and peacefully on until they mingle with timeless eternity.

There are five church edifices in the city—the Methodist Episcopal South, on Washington street, between Rose and Stephens; the Roman Catholic, on Washington street, north of Main; the Episcopal, on Main street, between Washington and Oak; the Methodist Episcopal, on Main street, between Oak and Lane; and the Presbyterian, on Rose street, south of Oak.

Umpqua R. A. Chapter No. 11., was organized September 10, 1874, agreeable to a petition of the following named Royal Arch Masons: Thomas H. Cox, G. M. Stroud, Asher Marks, John Lehnerr, Louis Belfils, N. P. Bunnell, Thos. J. Beale, J. J. Comstock, A. G. Brown; when the following named companions were empowered to act as the Chief Officers: T. H. Cox, as H. P.; A. G. Brown, as K.; N. P. Bunnell, as S., the temporary organized Chapter continued its labors until May 25, and at the June session of the Grand Chapter, a charter was granted, and in September of the same year the Grand Chapter officers convened in Roseburg, and in due form organized and consecrated Umpqua Chapter, and the following were elected as the principal officers: Thos. H. Cox as H. P.; N. P. Bunnell as K.; Thos. J. Beale as S.; H. Abraham as T.; W. I. Friedlander as Sec. Up to that date 24 members were enrolled. The Chapter now has 50 members.

Laural Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M., was chartered June 18, 1857. First officers: John Dillard, W. M.; James J. Patton, S. W.; James Odle, J. W.; C. P. Stratton, S. The present officers are: Binger Hermann, W. M.; A. A. Engles, S. W.; R. M. Davis, J. W.; J. P. Duncan, Sec. The present membership is 51. Meets Wednesday on or immediately preceding the full moon of each month.

Union Encampment, No. 9, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Philetarian Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., was organized by Samuel E. May on the ninth of February, 1859, with Rufus Mallory, J. H. Choyuski, J. Q. Vanderborlo, Joel Thorn, C. Gaddis and E. S. Kearney as charter members. The first officers were: Rufus Mallory, N. G.; J. Q. Vanderborlo, V. G.; C. Gaddis, Sec.; Joel Thorn, Treas. The only one of these gentlemen now residing in Roseburg is Mr. Gaddis, and he also assisted in the institution of Chemeketa Lodge, No. 1, the first to be organized in Oregon. The present membership is thirty, and the officers for the current term are: A. C. Marks, N. G.; W. H. Moore, V. G.; E. G. Hursh, Sec.; L. Belfils, Treas.

Roseburg Lodge, No. 16, A. O. U. W., was organized August 5, 1880, by Warren S. White, of Portland, with thirteen charter members and the following officers: J. M. F. Brown, P. M. W.; J. W. Strange, M. W.; P. Benedict, G. F.; C. W. Castle, O.; R. Newcomb, Recd. T.; S. Roademan, Fin.; Henry Gates, Recv.; C. Y. Benjamin, G.; J. F. W. Sanbert, I. G.; S. B. Higley, O. G.; J. M. F. Brown, M. E. The present membership of the lodge is forty-five.

Roseburg Lodge, No. 387, I. O. G. T., was organized September 8, 1882, by Dr. E. Jessup, G. W. C. T., with twenty-four charter members. The present officers are: W. F. Owens, W. C. T.; Mrs. A. Jones, W. V. T.; H. S. Strange, W. S.; P. Matthews, W. F. S.; Mamie Jones, W. T.; A. W. Slemmons, W. M.; W. P. Webb, W. C.; C. Gaddis, D. D.

Douglas county District Lodge, I. O. G. T., was organized by Will C. King, G. W. C. T. January 23, 1884, with fifteen members, and the following officers: H. Rogers, D. C. T.; Mrs. B. A. Cathey, D. V. T.; W. F. Benjamin, D. S.; H. S. Strange, D. F. S.; Lillie Moon, D. T.; H. P. Webb, D. C.; Robert Cheshire, D. M.

Having enumerated the industries carried on in Roseburg, it may not be out of place to mention one or two very desirable possibilities. There is a sore need of convenient water facilities, both for fire and for domestic and business purposes. The wells are too warm in summer and catch too much surface water in winter. The South Umpqua flows by upon the west and Deer creek comes sparkling out of the hills on the east. An engine in the one or a hydraulic ram in the other would furnish the city with an unlimited supply of pure and pleasant water. Yet no one has taken the necessary steps to accomplish either result. Immense quantities of wool are annually shipped from Roseburg, manufactured in other places and brought back in the form of blankets and cloth. This is altogether unnecessary, for a splendid dam has been thrown across the South Umpqua just south of town, and would, for a small consideration, furnish ample power to drive innumerable spindles and looms. But nobody seems disposed to furnish the spindles and looms and the power is lost, except the small force which drives the wheel of the flouring mill. There is no place where such business ventures might be followed to more certain success than in Roseburg.

The first newspaper started in Roseburg was the Umpqua *Gazette*, about 1860—a Democratic, Breckenridge and Lane sheet, which made the campaign of that year lively. It was followed by the *Ensign*, a Republican journal, in 1868. The papers which are known and remembered to-day are the *Plaindealer*, inaugurated as a Democratic sheet in 1870, but fell into the hands of Republicans in 1874. It still remains a Republican journal of the straightest sect. The *Independent* was the organ of the party of that name in 1874. It continued to be supported by former Independents for some time after the party was practically disorganized, but, in 1882, was sold to some Democratic gentlemen and brought into line for that party. It still advocates Jeffersonian principles. There never has been in Roseburg a spicier, newsier sheet than the *Democratic Star*, inaugurated by Flett and Mosher, in the year 1877, and continued afterward by Floed & Mosher. But it was wrecked upon a ledge of bankruptcy, and its type and material were added to the stock of its former opponents. There have been sporadic sheets, generally dailies, and usually the evidences of warm opposition or political enthusiasm. Their young lives were invariably crushed out before they had attained sufficient importance to demand a place in history.

Roseburg is proud of her sons who have gone forth from her gates to battle with the world. She has very seldom had occasion to do aught but glory in their victories. Their names are well known. First of all, she was proud of General Joseph Lane, though he was a warrior, in every sense of the word, before Roseburg was dreamed of. But he hallowed Roseburg with his presence for many a year, and she will ever keep his memory green, though his noble old head has bowed to the behest of Death and lies resting away the weariness of life in the tomb prepared under his own observation. Of her sons, Rufus Mallory taught school in Roseburg and studied law there under Ex-Governor S. F. Chadwick. The record of these men is too well known to burden the reader by repeating it, as are those of Mosher, Lane, Gibbs, Stratton, and Watson. They, and others, have all reflected great credit upon their mother city.



WELLES-LITTLE-FARM-LAND-OF

RESIDENCE OF S. I. THORNTON, DEER CREEK VALLEY, DOUGLAS CO.





## CHAPTER I.

### LOCALITIES SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF ROSEBURG.

Looking-Glass—Flournoy—Happy Valley—Ten-Mile—Camas Valley—Civil Bend and Dillard—Myrtle Creek  
Missouri Bottom—Cow Creek Valley and Riddle—Glendale.

LOOKING-GLASS is the name of an important locality lying west and southwest of Roseburg, and some ten miles distant. The name is applied to a creek, the valley and the small post-office town. The Roseburg and Coos bay road passes through the valley, and the village lies at the junction of that road with another which runs down the valley. The village is situated in section 36, township 27, range 7 west. The valley lies mainly in that township and in township 28, and includes quite a large area of cultivable land lying upon the creek, which, including its main branch, the Olalla, is some thirty miles long. The Looking-glass proper, rises in the mountains northwest of the village, in the western part of township 27, and flows southeastwardly to the South Umpqua, emptying into the latter stream some eight miles south of Roseburg. The course of the Olalla is from the south, uniting with Looking-glass a mile or two from the village. Looking-glass valley, or prairie, as it is occasionally styled, obtained its name as follows: In 1847 a company of men was organized in Polk county, near the Luckiamute, to explore Southern Oregon. Colonel Ford, H. B. Flournoy, — Thorp, and others belonged to this band. Going as far south as Rogue river, they returned; and traversing this valley they were impressed with its beauty, and Mr. Flournoy remarked that it looked like a looking-glass, upon which it received its present name. The greater part of the valley land is good, producing regular and certain crops. Northwest stands Mount Arrington, 4,900 feet high, one of the most prominent peaks of the Coast Range, and so named by Evans, a geologist who visited the country in 1853. The first white settler in Looking-glass valley was Daniel Huntley, who came in the fall of 1851. During the previous year H. B. Flournoy had settled in the romantic and lovely valley which bears his name, and these two were almost the only residents of a considerable tract of country. The latter possessed the distinction of being the first white settler west of the South Umpqua river. Later came Milton Huntley, Joseph Huntley, Robert Yates, J. and E. Sheffield, who settled in Looking-glass in 1852. By the fall of the next year nearly the whole valley was covered by donation claims. There are nine sections of level plow land in the valley, all of which was taken up. The country west of the South Umpqua and embracing Looking-glass, Olalla, Ten Mile and Camas suffered considerably in the Indian wars. In 1855 there was a body of Umpqua Indians living on Looking-glass creek, three miles below the present village of Looking-glass. They numbered sixty-four persons, and were supposed to be under the care of J. M. Arrington. On the breaking out or

hostilities to the southward, the settlers of the Looking-glass began to observe symptoms of uneasiness among the Indians, and determined to strike the first blow themselves. They organized themselves, and attacked the camas-eaters, killing eight of them, and drove the remainder to the mountains. These fugitives afterwards joined the hostile tribes on Rogue river. The attack was made October 28, 1855. Joining the other Indians, these now ill-disposed and perhaps justly revengeful savages came back with a strong party the following December, and burned houses and destroyed property from South Umpqua to South Ten Mile, where they were stayed in their work of desolation. The settlers uniting and being joined by volunteers from various localities, met the aborigines and fought what is known as the Battle of Olalla. In this affray James Castleman was wounded, it being the only casualty sustained by the whites, while the Indians lost one of their principal men, Cow Creek Tom, and seven or eight more died of wounds received in the fight, according to the Indians' own account. This fight took place on the land now belonging to W. R. Wells, Esq. The result was a complete rout of the Indians and recovery of the stock that they had captured. Later, on the twelfth of April, 1856, a company of "minute men" was organized, by authority of the proclamation issued by Governor George L. Curry on the eleventh of March. The company was organized at the school house in Looking-glass, and contained the following members: David Williams, captain; William H. Stark, first lieutenant; William Cochran, first sergeant; Privates, James M. Arrington, John P. Applegate, Willis Alden, Samuel W. K. Applegate, John P. Boyer, Levi Ballard, William Cochran, Roland Flournoy, Samuel S. Halpain, John H. Hartin, Nathaniel Huntley, Daniel Huntley, Joseph Huntley, Alex. M. Johnson, Fred Mitchell, Hilry A. Mitchell, Franklin Mitchell, Edmund F. McNall, Ambrose Newton, William H. Stark, Abbott L. Todd, Franklin White, George W. Williams, David Williams, Jefferson Williams, Milton H. Williams, Peter W. Williams.

The village of Looking-glass was laid out in the spring of 1873. The proprietors of the land were P. W. Williams east of the main road, and H. Crow and Isom Cranfield on the west side. The first building erected was a store built by the firm of Hirschfield and Zelinsky. In August, 1876, W. Cochran bought this store and has retained it ever since. After the store followed a blacksmith shop, owned by Wiley Pilkington, a wagonmaking shop by J. H. Hopkins, a hotel by Mrs. C. C. Brown, then a two-story school house, twenty-six by sixty feet in size—a very creditable building. The upper story contains a large hall used by the Grange and Good Templars, and by various sects and societies. The Good Templars still keep up an active organization and have done a great deal to humanize and refine the neighborhood. Thanks to their influence but one saloon exists within the precincts of Looking-glass and that receives but faint support. Mirror Lodge, No. 57 I. O. O. F. was organized in Looking-glass June 3, 1876 by District Deputy Grand Master J. C. Fullerton. Officers: H. P. Watkins, N. G.; J. H. Hartin, V. G.; Hayman Zelinsky R. S.; William Cochran, Treasurer.

Looking-glass now [1883] contains one store, dealing in general merchandise, two livery stables, one hotel, one variety store, one blacksmith shop, one wagon shop, a grist mill and fifteen or twenty residences. A daily mail adds to the conveniences of life.

In the vicinity of Looking-glass prairie there are the out-croppings of coal seams. Several of the seams have been explored to more or less extent, and in one or two cases promising results have been obtained. Half a mile west of Daniel Hunt's donation claim, and on section 4, township 28, range 7 west, a vein exists some twelve inches thick of an unexcelled quality. A short tunnel was run upon it and indications continued to strengthen people's belief in the discovery of a paying seam. This however was not the earliest discovery of coal in that vicinity. Two of the best claims yet found were discovered nearly twenty years ago, the one by James Turner, the other by R. M. Gurney. The former was at the time owner of the first saw mill built on Looking-glass creek. The vein was left untouched until a few years ago when means were taken to develop it. Coal of a quality suitable for the manufacture of illuminating gas is said to be furnished by this vein. Joseph Hopkins took measures to work this vein, but the lack of sufficient capital to do so has thus far prevented development. Frank Headrick has undertaken the management of the Gurney mine, and seems determined to ascertain its true value.

**FLOURNOY**—Two miles west of Looking-glass village and accessible therefrom by the Coos bay stage route lies Flournoy valley, a beautiful little vale of about 2,000 acres, now owned by Messrs. Flournoy, Archembeau, Crow and Jones. The soil is very fertile and productive, and is mostly sowed to wheat. Through this valley runs Flournoy creek, a branch of Looking-glass. The valley was named for its first occupant, H. B. Flournoy, who settled there in 1850. Besides the individual achievements of its early settler the valley possesses somewhat of renown derived from various circumstances, more particularly in the Rogue river wars. Fort Flournoy is a wooden defensive work, built by the settlers in 1855 to protect the people of the vicinity against the savages, but never used as such. It still stands as a memorial of those troublous times, and may be seen now by the antiquary or the curiosity-seeker. It is built of hewed logs in the form of the block houses erected by our fore-fathers to guard against their vindictive neighbors, the Indians. Its size at the base is some sixteen or eighteen feet square, but after rising seven or eight feet the second story is considerably larger—twenty-six or twenty-eight feet square—projecting beyond the outside of the under portion. Loopholes provide opportunity for shooting downward upon opponents who may be engaged in forcing an entrance to the lower story.

**HAPPY VALLEY**, is situated on the west side of Umpqua river in townships 27 and 28, and ranges 6 and 7 west. It was settled in 1852, by four bachelors—H. Lord, J. T. Carey, Charles Vernon and another—four jolly fellows who gave it the name of Happy Valley. They were followed in 1853, by J. M. Arrington, Henry and Noble Saxton, S. H. Applegate, S. Minard, Wm. Cochran, Elias Capron, A. Ferguson, C. Lehnher and D. Noah, of whom none but J. M. Arrington and S. Minard now remain in the locality. This valley is about five miles in length, and will average about one mile in width, is very fertile, and is bounded on the east by the South Umpqua, on the west by Looking-glass creek, and on other sides by mountains.

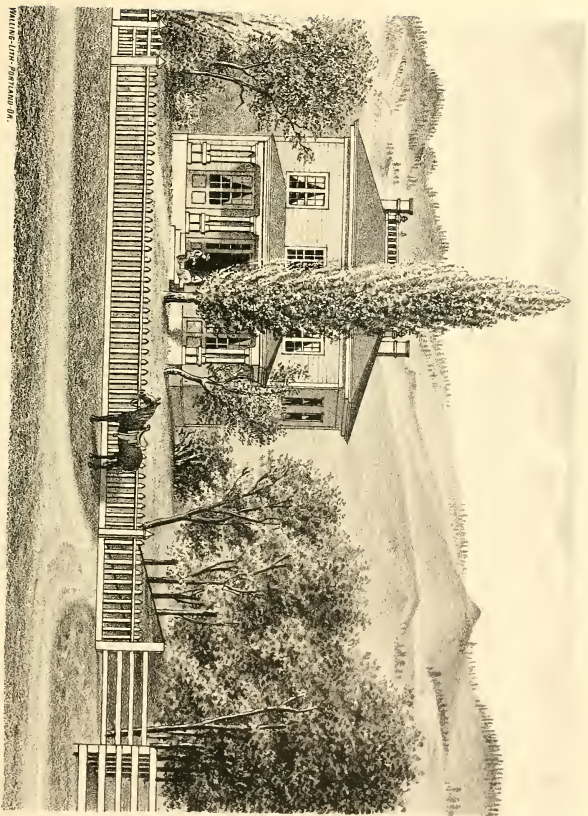
**TEN MILE**.—Ten Mile valley is situated about sixteen miles from Roseburg, in a southwesterly direction. It is drained by two noted creeks, the Ten Mile and Olalla, the former running east and the latter north. Ten Mile valley averages one and a half miles wide. The two portions of the valley are usually distinguished by the

names North Ten Mile and South Ten Mile, the latter being the valley of the Olalla. This latter name it may be observed is a subject of corruption. Some people, not renowned for philological skill, have called it O-lil-ly, with the stress laid upon the O. This, it appears, is the Indian for berries, which were said to be found in profusion on a small tributary of the stream. But the postal authorities, with that fine taste which distinguishes all of Uncle Sam's employes, called the post office on its establishment, Olalla, setting at defiance the principles of etymology, but producing, doubtless, a more satisfactory word.

In the spring of 1853, says Mr. W. R. Wells, there were four or five families settled in Ten Mile, and a few single men, making a total of not over twenty persons. These settlers were mostly in poor circumstances as to property, and for a time suffered many inconveniences. Not the least of these was the fear of Indians, which until the close of 1856 kept people in continual suspense. In the summer and fall of 1853 several families came from the Willamette valley and settled in Ten Mile, and some eastern immigrants likewise came in, making a total of perhaps fifty inhabitants. The following winter was remarkable for the privations suffered by them, whose main dependence was wild game, which then abounded. Beef, bacon and other essentials sold at very high prices; flour cost fifteen cents per pound, and the wheat needed to seed the land cost four dollars per bushel. The crop of 1854 was slight, that of the next year was bountiful; but just after the latter harvest the Indian troubles began. The natives made hostile demonstrations in December, first making an attack on Hiram Rice's residence, between Ten Mile and Canyonville, breaking Austin Rice's arm with a bullet. The settlers began immediately to take precautions against a surprise, putting themselves in a posture of defense, and gathering the necessary munitions of war to enable them to withstand the hostiles' attack. The enemy for some reason made no further attacks upon the whites, but passed on through South Ten Mile, burning buildings and destroying property. The fate of this band is recorded in the history of Looking-glass.

The remaining history of the valley is less exciting. Settlers came in successively, occupied the land, utilized a portion of it, and made the region what it is to-day—a pleasant abiding place and a productive farming locality. Among the institutions built up by the community are the Methodist Episcopal church, of North Ten Mile, which was organized in 1858. Thomas Coats was class leader, and Thomas O. Olivant and John Olmstead were stewards. The society built a house of worship in 1869. The principal industries of the valley are farming and stock growing. Messrs. Wells & Ireland possess a grist mill, W. R. Wells keeps a store of general merchandise in South Ten Mile, and William Irwin conducts a similar establishment in North Ten Mile. About five miles above the former valley, and on Olalla creek, are certain gold mines, owned by Messrs. Wells & Castile. About three and a half miles from Olalla post office is the Davis gold mine, in which a two hundred and fifty foot tunnel is being or has been excavated. Fifty cents per panful of dirt were secured in prospecting. On Coarse Gold gulch John Fisher owns a claim said to be of value.

Ten Mile, lying within the thirty mile limit, contains considerable railroad land, mainly useful for grazing and timber. Much of it is held by settlers who design paying therefor and acquiring title as soon as possible. The oldest residents in Ten Mile



WALKER-LITH. PORTLAND, ME.

FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN P. WALKER, 1 MILE EAST OF ASHLAND,  
JACKSON CO.



are Messrs. W. R. Wells, K. B. Ireland, W. N. McCulloch, Thomas Coats, John Fisher, David McGuire, William Irwin, John Freeman, and John Byron, the latter of whom was the first settler in the valley.

**CAMAS VALLEY.**—Camas valley, formerly known as Eighteen-Mile valley (being that distance from Flournoy's), lies in the extreme southwestern part of Douglas county. It lies at the head of the middle fork of the Coquille river, which drains the country round about. Camas valley is some seven miles in length and three in width, possesses a very fertile soil about 1,000 acres in extent, and has uncommon facilities for procuring timber. Some of the most productive ranches in Douglas county lie within this vale. Nearly all the valuable food products of the clime flourish in this out-of-the-way nook, and the inhabitants are self-supporting to a high degree. The first permanent settlement in the valley was made by William Day and Alston Martindale, March 8, 1853, and both of these pioneers still occupy the donation claims which they then took up. In the same year came — Patterson, C. B. Rawson and Jesse Dryer. A few others came within a year or two, among them Adam Day, but in 1856 there were but three women in the valley. These were the wives of Messrs. Day and Martindale and the daughter of Adam Day.

In March, 1856, an Indian raid took place. Coming into the valley by way of the trail leading from the Big Meadows, the savages burned the houses of William and Adam Day, drove off their stock and did other damage. A volunteer company was collected, and, pursuing the Indians, came up with them on the twenty-fourth of March, and had a running fight, wounding several of them, but failing to recover the stolen property. Previous to this the alarmed settlers had been obliged to gather in a stockade which was built of logs, and was about one hundred feet square. Here the non-militant portion of the community existed, the others sallying out in quest of the necessities of life.

In Camas valley there is a sawmill owned by Messrs. Prior, Ferguson and Devitt. It is upon the headwaters of the Coquille's middle fork, and is surrounded with excellent timber—fir, cedar, sugar pine and oak. It has a capacity of about three thousand feet daily. On Bear creek is another mill. This stream flows into Cedar creek, which in turn runs into Ten Mile, a tributary of Looking-glass. Messrs. Gurney Brothers own this mill, which began work about 1880. It has a capacity of 10,000 feet daily, using chiefly yellow fir and sugar pine.

**CIVIL BEND AND DILLARD.**—Along the south Umpqua stretches a very fertile tract of land which, commencing two miles south of Roseburg, follows the stream for nine miles. The part of this land lying near Green's station is rolling and nearly bare of timber. Grazing and farming are the main occupations of the residents, among whom are Jephthah Green, C. W. Smith, Henry Lander, Plinn Cooper, J. B. Spaur, J. F. Sheffield and C. Smith. The school district therein counts fifty-seven pupils. Across the river lies Civil Bend, a place said to have been named in irony. In this beautiful valley is Dillard's station, around which live a number of old settlers: Rev. J. Dillard, raiser of 16,000 bushels of grain in 1883; B. Agee; W. P. Winston, eminent as a horticulturist; B. B. Brockway, J. M. Dillard, D. Lenox, V. Arrington, James Davlin and others. Two very neat and commodious school houses are provided for the hundred and ten pupils whose homes are in Civil Bend.

MYRTLE CREEK.—The land on which Myrtle Creek village now stands was first taken up by James B. Weaver, in 1851, and sold during the year to J. Bailey, the consideration being a yoke of oxen. In 1852 Mr. Bailey sold to Lazarus Wright, who in turn conveyed to John Hall, the latter transaction taking place in 1862. Three years later, in 1865, Mr. Hall had the present town site surveyed and divided into lots, of which several were sold, and buildings erected thereon very soon after. A store had been erected in 1856 by J. B. and J. W. Weaver, and in 1860 one Leneve started another store, keeping therein the postoffice. At present there are two stores in Myrtle Creek, the one owned by Marks, Wollenberg & Co., built in 1870 by Abraham Selig; the other, called the Farmers' Mercantile Establishment, of which F. M. Gabbert and H. Dyer have charge. There is a grist mill in the village, owned by W. Kramer & Co. This mill was built by Lazarus Wright. Its capacity is forty-five barrels of flour daily. The same firm owns a planing mill, which is attached to the grist mill. There are now two blacksmith shops, and a hotel, that of D. S. K. Buick. Since the railroad reached town a depot has been erected, and also a warehouse, the property of Messrs. Hall and Selig. School facilities were provided by the erection of a school house in 1864. The Good Templars organized a lodge January 17, 1883, electing the following officers: J. Elliott, W. C. T.; Ellen Gabbert, W. V. T.; Mrs. S. A. Elliott, W. C.; H. Dyer, secretary; Jennie Buick, W. A. S.; W. P. Berry, W. F. S.; Ida Selig, W. T.; J. M. Hutson, W. M.; The members now number forty-eight. The Odd Fellows instituted Myrtle Lodge, No. 38, in 1872, with J. M. Smith, N. G.; John Hall, V. G.; S. Selig, R. S.; Hans Weaver, treasurer. At present the officers are Walter C. Buick, N. G.; J. J. Chadwick, V. G.; K. H. Gabbert, R. S.; John Nichols, P. S.; H. Weaver, treasurer; D. S. K. Buick, John Hall and J. J. Chadwick, trustees. The lodge is prospering finely, having now fifty members. A Rebekah Degree Lodge, organized in 1878 with twenty-five charter members, now has thirty, with the following officers: Mrs. S. Hall, N. G.; Mrs. S. Selig, V. G.; Mrs. D. S. K. Buick, treasurer; D. S. K. Buick, secretary. James Beans, George Risch, Joshua Wright and G. J. Kuns possess gold mines on the North Myrtle, some twelve miles from the mouth. The gold is thought to be plentiful.

Myrtle creek derives its name from groves of myrtle in the vicinity, and the title belongs to the creek, valley and village. This valley's length is about five miles, and width about half a mile. It is drained by Myrtle creek, which forks at the village, one branch being known as North Myrtle, the other as South Myrtle. The valley is enclosed by lofty hills, estimated at 800 feet altitude near the village. Dodson's butte is the most prominent peak. The trees around the valley are mainly oak, but about five miles east of the village the heavy timber belt is reached which only ends at the top of the Cascades. These trees are mostly fir, cedar and pine. They exist in countless numbers, furnishing an almost inexhaustible source of the best of timber. Mr. Felix Robinson owns a saw mill on North Myrtle, situated nine miles from the creek's mouth, which he built in 1872. It is driven by a turbine wheel, has double circular saws, and can cut about 5,000 feet daily. The amount of agricultural land is not very extensive, but it is of good quality, and is adapted to raising wheat, oats, barley, corn, etc. Horses, cattle and hogs are raised in considerable numbers. W. Kramer & Co. deal largely in swine, fattening at times about 500 head. Grain raising is not



extensively done owing to lack of area. Corn produces well, Mr. J. Hull's field averaging fifty bushels per acre.

The present condition of the locality is prosperous. The Oregon and California railway furnishing transportation, enabling the farmers to quickly market their produce and receive returns. The most prominent farmers in and near Myrtle are Hans Weaver, Henry Adams, J. W. Weaver, Joseph Cornelison, J. J. Chadwick, John Arzner, Edward Weaver, Henry Jones, Henry Wiley, Jefferson Wiley, John Hall and others. No one is especially interested in fruit growing, yet many have fine orchards in which a considerable variety of fruits flourish. As regards the adaptability of the climate and soil to different species, it may be remarked that a lady, Mrs. W. B. Drake, of Myrtle Creek village, has cultivated, it is said, no less than 900 varieties of flowering and ornamental plants, all succeeding admirably. In fact not one yet tried but has succeeded.

Claims were taken on Myrtle creek as early as 1851, and in the following two years H. Jones, H. Wiley, G. Phillips, L. Phillips, H. Adams, and G. Milligan came. Another matter of history is the Indian troubles of 1856, when Indians made raids through the vicinity, burning and plundering. A few Cow Creek savages in the summer of 1856 passed over the mountains west of Myrtle creek, then down the river to Oak Grove, where they attacked James Weaver and William Russell, wounding the latter. They then set fire to James Bean's buildings, destroying them, and proceeded to Clark's branch of the North Myrtle, where they wounded a man named Clink. They shot the stock of settlers, and created all possible damage. The circumstances of their attack on Messrs. Weaver and Russell are these: These gentlemen were coming from Roseburg, and while passing over the grade on the old military road just south of Oak Grove, they were fired upon by the hostiles. Plunging forward they succeeded in making their escape, Mr. Weaver sustaining no injury, while his less fortunate companion received seven wounds, some of which were very painful, but none fatal. A dozen Indians were in the party.

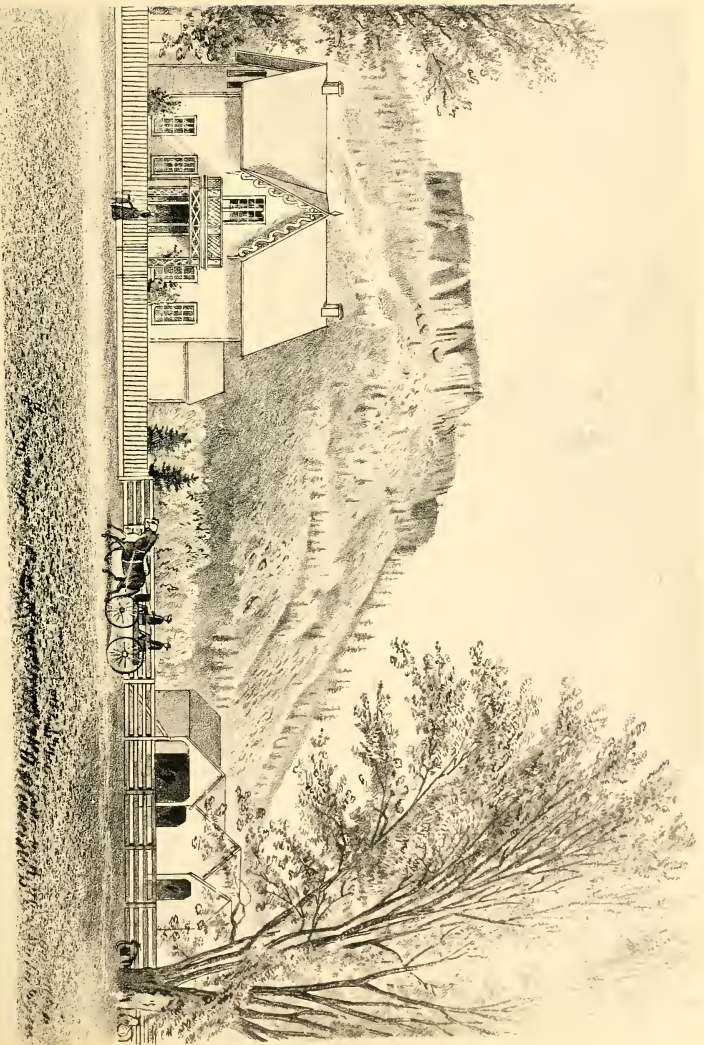
**MISSOURI BOTTOM.**—Missouri Bottom is a sort of valley situated half a mile from Myrtle Creek. It derives its title from the fact of its first settlers being from the state of that name. It is five miles long and will average one-fourth as much in width. The surrounding mountains have no especial designation. They rise to commanding heights, the greatest elevation being not less than 1,300 feet. There is little timber in the valley, but the hills are covered with oaks and plenty of fir timber exists near by. The soil is chiefly a sandy loam, derived by deposition from the South Umpqua, which runs through the valley. This loam is very fertile, producing abundantly of cereals, vegetables and fruit. The valley was settled in 1851 by H. Adams, John Adams, John Adams, Jr., J. B. Williams, and J. W. Weaver. At this time there was no house in Douglas county to the south of the North Umpqua, says Mr. H. Adams.

**COW CREEK VALLEY AND RIDDLE.**—The valley of Cow creek is about six miles in length by one and one-half in width, and its comparatively level surface is drained by the stream of that name, which flows into the South Umpqua, the latter stream running along the east side of the valley. The surrounding elevations are known as the Cow creek mountains. The trees of the surrounding region are chiefly fir, pine, oak, cedar and madrone. The soil of the valley is chiefly a rich black alluvium, known as

bottom lands, and is well adapted to general agriculture. Wheat, oats, corn, barley and all kinds of vegetables are prolific. There is considerable stock owned in the valley, a portion of which is of imported strains of pure blood.

The name Cow creek is said to have been bestowed upon this stream because of the following incident: An emigrant named Baker was entering Oregon by the southern route, and camping one night near the site of Canyonville, the Indians stole his cattle. In the morning he set out in search of his lost stock, and soon found all but one peacefully grazing in this quiet valley. The missing one had tickled the palates of the natives. The first settlers along Cow creek came in 1851, W. G. Hearn leading the van early in the spring and taking the first donation claim. The first family came the same spring, being that of William H. Riddle, followed soon by that of John Catching. Other arrivals of the year were I. B. Nichols and John Smith. By the close of 1852, nearly all the tillable lands were claimed. Other old-comers and prominent residents of the valley are: W. L. Wilson, J. Russell, Noah Cornutt, Hardy Elliff, M. Dean, Watson Mynatt, Jefferson Dyer, Abner Riddle, G. W. Riddle, J. B. Riddle, J. D. Cornutt, G. W. Colvig and J. D. Johnson.

In 1882 the Oregon and California railroad began extending its line south from Roseburg, and soon reached Cow creek. J. B. and A. Riddle donated land in the very heart of the valley for a town site, and a depot was located upon it. The little town which instantly sprung up was named Riddle (often called Riddleburg), and for several months remained the southern operating terminus of the road. During that time the place was "lively" in the broadest significance of the term, and its like the peaceful citizens of Cow creek valley hope never to witness again. With the extension of the road and the departure of the horde which infested the terminus, Riddle became more subdued, and has taken its proper position as a thriving village and shipping point for a small but very prosperous community. There are two hotels kept by J. B. Riddle and W. B. Wilson, the latter of whom has a stock of groceries, a store by J. D. Johnson, and a warehouse by S. Abraham. A steam saw mill has just been erected by Hans Weaver. There is one school house in which, also, religious services are held; the Methodists, Baptists and Southern Methodists have church organizations. The Indians in the vicinity were known as the Cow Creek Indians, and spoke the Rogue River language. In 1853, subsequent to the hostilities of that year, a treaty was made with them by Joel L. Palmer, the agent, and General Joseph Lane, by which they relinquished all claim to the valley except the upper part for a residence, and the falls of the creek for fishing purposes, reserving the right to hunt in the mountains. For this they were given oxen and seed grain, with which they cultivated the ground to some extent the next two seasons. The little stream on whose banks this treaty was made is known as Council creek. In 1855 these savages joined the Rogue River hostiles, starting in December from the big bend of Cow creek upon the raid through Civil Bend, Ten Mile, Olalla and Looking-glass elsewhere spoken of. Their oxen were used for food by the volunteers, and the grain they had raised that year was fed by these militiamen to their horses. The settlers in the valley all "forted up" during the war, no attempt being made to disturb them, except in the case of John Catching. Him they attacked three times, and each time he purchased a temporary immunity by making them presents. In a few days his neighbors, who had been absent from the



PAULING-LITH-PORTLAND, OR.

TABLE ROCK.  
FARM RESIDENCE OF GEO. S. WALTON AND GEO. HAYES, WILLOW SPRINGS, JACKSON CO.



valley, returned, and the savages withdrew. After the war the Indians were removed to a distant reservation, and Cow creek was thereafter free from their dangerous presence. Considerable mining of a diversified character is carried along Cow creek and in the vicinity placer mines owned by John Catching and W. L. Wilson have been extensively worked for several years. Lewis Ash and James McWilliams have a mine in which they are using a nine-inch hydraulic giant, fed by a ditch thirty-two inches wide and thirty-four deep. These mines are all yielding well. Copper is found on W. H. Riddle's place, and an iron mine is owned by O. K. P. and J. W. Cain. A nickel mine is being worked with good results on a neighboring mountain called "Old Piney."

CANYONVILLE.—The town of Canyonville has always been one of the most important stations on the Oregon and California stage road, and lies in the historic canyon which has so often been alluded to in these pages. The town lies at an altitude of 763 feet above the level of the sea, and the summit of the Canyon mountains surrounding it is 1,850 feet, the highest altitude, that of Canyonville peak, being 2,910 feet. Near the town and extending along the river for several miles is a large body of excellent agricultural land, which has been cultivated successfully for many years. The soil is the rich alluvium peculiar to these bottom lands, and yields prolifically. Squashes exceeding 100 pounds in weight are not uncommon, and one reaching 142½ pounds was raised by Hon. J. Fullerton. Wheat, oats, barley and corn are the staple products and all give a large average yield. The first settlers upon these fertile acres were John Fullerton, J. F. Gazley, S. B. Briggs, I. Boyle, and Mr. Beckworth, who all came in 1851, and who, with the exception of Messrs. Briggs and Beckworth, still reside here.

In 1852 the site of Canyonville was marked simply by a log house and a blacksmith shop. Jackson Reynolds was the first claimant of the land, and a man named Knott the second. Mr. Reynolds and Joseph Roberts purchased Knott's claim, and subsequently sold to Jesse Roberts. A town was laid out in 1858, and in 1863 S. Marks purchased the entire property at administrator's sale. Since then Canyonville has steadily advanced, two additions having been made to the town site. There are two mercantile establishments. William Manning is the successor successively of Marks, Sideman & Co., purchasers in 1863, Toklas, Baden & Co, and Riddle & Manning. The store occupied by H. Wollenberg & Bros. was built by S. Abraham, who sold it to D. A. Levins. Mr. Wollenberg purchased it in 1883. He also has a warehouse and deals in grain. D. C. McCarty has a drug store, H. Caldwell a butcher shop, D. A. Levins, W. Worley and Mrs. Blackwood keep hotels, J. Noland, D. A. Levins and S. Thomas have feed stables, William Hackler, and Arzner & Bealman have blacksmith shops, and there are a hardware and tin shop, cabinet shop, and wagon shop.

In Canyonville is a grist mill owned by A. F. Schultz, with a daily capacity of twenty-four barrels of flour. Near the town is another mill of twenty barrels' capacity, owned by D. A. Levins. On Canyon creek, three miles east of town, is a saw mill owned by Pickett & Wilson. It was built in 1873, and cuts 200,000 feet annually of fir and cedar, principally the former. Two miles further, the same stream also

furnishes power for another mill producing 300,000 feet per annum. This is the property of J. Packard.

The region surrounding Canyonville is embraced in one school district which possesses a school house. The Methodists have a church edifice, in which, also, other denominations hold occasional services. A dispensation was granted by the Oregon Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., in April, 1879, to organize a subordinate lodge at Canyonville, and a charter was granted in July. The lodge was organized by C. H. Merrick, Danton Hamblin, Charles Bealman, Charles Patchin, James E. Blundell, J. L. Arzner, L. D. Montgomery, and Thomas Wilson. Douglas Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 12, 1866, with Joel Thorn, David Ransom, Danton Hamblin, Charles Kimmel, and J. L. Arzner as charter members.

GLENDALE.—One of the new railroad towns of Douglas county is Glendale, situated in the extreme southern limit of the county, ten miles southwest of the Canyon and forty-five south of Roseburg. It was laid out in the spring of 1883, on the pre-emption claim of L. D. Montgomery, the Oregon and California road having been constructed that far on its way south. Originally the town was called Montgomery, and later Julia, in honor of Mrs. Sol. Abraham, which title was first borne by the post-office. Glendale was first used by the railroad, and in consequence became the one by which it was generally known. During the few months it was the operating terminus of the road, Glendale was infested by a class of rough characters, which soon left it to follow the fortunes of new terminal points. Abraham, Wheeler & Co. opened the first store in May, 1883. Glendale is now a small but prosperous shipping and supply point, and a station of considerable importance on the road.

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## CHAPTER LI.

### LOCALITIES NORTH, NORTHWEST AND NORTHEAST OF ROSEBURG.

Cole's Valley—Umpqua Ferry—Hubbard Creek—Cleveland or Good's Mill—French Settlement—Oakland—Drain  
Winchester—Garden Valley—Myrtle Point—Yoncalla—Elkton—Scottsburg—Gardiner—Wilbur.

COLE'S VALLEY.—This pleasant valley is situated near the central part of Douglas county. It is bounded on the north by the Umpqua river and Mount Tyee, a name given this mountain by the Indians and meaning large or chief. This mountain was the resort of the Indians in time of war, as from it they could see much of the surrounding country. South of the valley is found the Woodruff mountain, a large mass of rocks, and west is the Coast Range, and east the Calapooias. The valley is divided by the Umpqua, which flows through it in a northwesterly direction. The soil is good; wheat, even after long cropping, produces an average of twenty bushels per acre; oats and barley, thirty each; corn, from forty to sixty bushels.

West of Cole's valley lies a curiously rough and broken region nearly covered by a section of the Coast Range, termed here the Umpqua mountains. Upon this eastern slope, and intruding upon the western edge of Cole's valley, the almost unbroken sea of firs begins, which only ends at Coos bay and the shore of the Pacific. The timber of the valley is mainly composed of oaks, maples and underbrush, and grows upon the elevations. A large amount of fine farming land is entirely free from trees and underbrush, and is very valuable and highly esteemed for purposes of general farming.

The valley received its name from Dr. James Cole, who was the first settler, and who still resides near by. The doctor settled here in 1851, and began practicing his profession. The valley was then called the Big Bottom, but later received its present name. Following Dr. Cole came George Leeper and H. B. Flournoy, and later John Emmitt, William Churchill, Samuel D. Evans and others. By the time of the Indian wars quite a number of people had located in Cole's valley, including several who still reside there. In those troublous times some alarm was experienced, but no hostilities actually took place in the vicinity. Everybody capable of bearing arms put himself in a posture of defense, but the cloud passed by without bloodshed. At present the valley is inhabited by a prosperous community of farmers, whose principal occupation is grain raising. Among these George Shambrook is chief as regards the extent of his agricultural operations, as he annually cultivates 800 acres. Messrs. John Emmitt, F. Fortin and L. T. Thompson also engage largely in wheat raising, plowing yearly 100 acres or more. Pleasantly located in the northwestern part of the valley is a school house, where for six or seven months each year the pupils assemble. Sixty-five are enrolled. Mr. Thomas, the present teacher, an experienced and gentlemanly instructor, has taught in Cole's valley and its vicinity for over five years.

UMPUA FERRY is the name of a village and post-office in Cole's valley. The post-office was established in 1873 with George Shambrook as postmaster. The name was changed for a time to Cole's Valley post-office, but the original title was afterwards restored to it. Mr. Shambrook owns a store of general merchandise in the place. There is a blacksmith shop and once a gunsmith shop flourished, kept by Messrs. Barr Brothers.

HUBBARD CREEK.—Hubbard creek is a good-sized stream which rises in the Umpqua mountains, runs northeasterly, and empties into the Umpqua just below Cole's valley. It is a beautiful and romantic stream, of the coolest and clearest of water, and wends its way through a densely wooded canyon between long spurs of the mountains. Some few clearings have been made along the quiet banks, and a small community of timber-cutters, shingle makers and woodsmen generally, live hereabouts, supporting themselves by their toil amid the forests. W. B. Clarke, with Baker, his partner, has a saw mill half a mile above the creek's mouth, where various qualities of lumber are made. Circular saws cut 6,000 feet per day in times of sufficient water; planing machines and the usual turners and edgers complete the outfit. The mill is accessible over a rough road from the valley, which it supplies with lumber, mostly fir, used for fencing, house building, etc. Further up stream is a shingle mill. Above it still is found a very large amount of standing timber of excellent quality, mainly fir and cedar.

CLEVELAND, OR GOOD'S MILL, is situated upon the Umpqua river two miles below the junction of the North and South Umpqua, and four miles south of Cole's valley. It has a post office, general merchandise store and flouring mill, all kept by Mr. F. M. Good. The post office was established in 1875, at about which time the mill, a substantial structure containing one run of buhrs, was built. Surrounding Cleveland is a belt of land mostly adapted to grazing but with some farming country on which several thrifty ranchers dwell. The locality is a pleasant one and is mainly watered by Mill creek, a small stream which runs through the village, rising in the Coast Range and running into the Umpqua. There is a school house located here, built in 1872. George B. Yale kept the first school. The district now has forty-eight pupils enrolled and the term of school is six months annually.

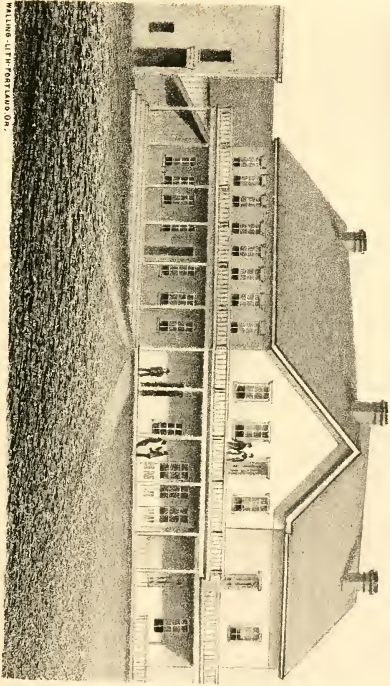
FRENCH SETTLEMENT.—The community known as the French Settlement inhabits a tract of land belonging to Cole's valley precinct, and lying at the foot of the Coast Range, about eight miles northwest from Roseburg. The tract is bounded on the east side by the South Umpqua and surrounded on other sides by spurs of the Coast Range. The land is fertile; grain of all kinds grows well and fruit attains remarkably fine flavor. The locality is protected by the heights of land surrounding it and in many ways enjoys high advantages. The entire tract is four miles by one and a half miles and is watered by a small stream known as Champagne's creek. The surrounding hills and mountains furnish feed for cattle and other domestic animals, while the plow lands produce abundant and certain crops.

Thomas Flournoy first settled in this valley in 1850, but soon abandoning it he was succeeded by A. B. Culver, now of Coos county. Within a year or two certain people of French extraction settled in the valley, giving it its present name. Their coming is thus accounted for; Mr. H. B. Flournoy, returning from the California mines in 1851 induced a number of French Canadians to accompany him and settle in the valley adjoining that which goes by his name. The names of these people were Francois Archambeau, Joseph Champagne, — Gouler and David Grenot. Mr. Gouler died about 1862. About a year after their arrival their numbers were increased by the coming of several of their fellow countrymen, Narcisse Laraut, Ferdinande La Brie, Charles La Pointe, M. M. Moran et Fozet and Ferdinand Fortin. Most of these gentlemen still reside within the settlement where they live honored and useful lives. All those named except David Grenot were Canadian French, the exception being European born.

OAKLAND.—The thriving town of Oakland is situated on the line of the Oregon & California road sixteen miles north of Roseburg, and is one of the most prosperous communities in the county. Surrounding it is a large area of agricultural and grazing land, for which it is the shipping and supply point. There are two town sites, one of them, now known as the "Old Town," being the original business center. This town was situated in an oak grove, which inspired the title it bears.

In 1851, Dr. Dorsey S. Baker, now a capitalist of Walla Walla, settled here and built a residence, store and grist mill. In 1857, he sold the mill and a greater portion of the land to E. S. Young, who still resides in Oakland. The same year Lord & Peters opened another store, and Mr. Whitmore built a hotel. Other settlers at that time were Messrs. Butler, S. Wheeler, — Banks, J. L. Gilbert and others. Quite a





WALTON - U. S. FORTLAND, OR.

DEPOT HOTEL, PROPERTY OF RICHARD THOMAS, OAKLAND,  
DOUGLAS CO.



town sprung up at Oakland, and, about 1860, a small school house was erected, which was supplanted in 1868 by the commodious structure now standing there. Oakland continued to grow until 1872, when a revolution was made in its affairs by the appearance of the Oregon & California railroad, which passed some distance to one side of the town. A depot was located and three of the four stores then doing business in the town—Crane & Pike, Abraham Bros., and Marks & Zelinsky—removed to the new location. Young & Vail remained in the "old town" until 1878, when E. G. Young, being sole proprietor of this store, also moved to the present town, which had then become a place of considerable importance. The mill still remains at the old location and is the property of Eubanks & Batty. It is operated by William Wheeler, and has a daily capacity of twenty barrels of flour.

The present town of Oakland stands on parts of the donation claims of Resin Reed, Sr., and L. H. Crow. Crow sold to Thomas Banks and James Smith, who in turn conveyed to G. Mehl. Reed sold the north half of his claim to C. H. Bennett. In 1871 A. F. Brown purchased all these claims and James Sterling's homestead of 240 acres, and upon this land the railroad company located its depot. Oakland remained the terminus of the road for about six months, during which time it was an exceedingly lively place. The town has gradually expanded with the development of the surrounding country, and now contains three general stores, two hotels, one boot and shoe shop, one harness shop and livery stable, three churches, one academy, and a number of neat and comfortable residences. Cheneweth, Stearns & Co. occupy a brick building, which was erected in 1873 by J. E. Pike. The present firm purchased it in 1883 from R. Smith & Co., successors of Mr. Pike. A warehouse and steam cleaner are used in connection with the store. The building occupied by A. F. Brown was built in the old town in 1869 by Abraham & Bros., and removed to its present location in 1872. Mr. Brown became a partner in 1875, and in 1883 became sole proprietor. He has a warehouse for storing grain and wool. The store of E. G. Young & Co. was founded in 1868 in the original town by Young, Vail & Co. In 1872 Mr. Young purchased Mr. Vail's interest and in 1878 moved the building to Oakland. The firm deals largely in grain, and owns a warehouse. Taylor & Hall's hardware store was founded as a general merchandise store by Wheeler Bros., and was purchased by its present proprietors in 1879. J. H. Shupe opened a variety store in 1878, and in 1871 formed a partnership with Dr. J. C. Shambrook, and embarked in the drug, grocery and notion trade under the firm name of J. H. Shupe & Co. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office is located in this store. The drug and variety store of Page & Dimick was founded by Venable & Nudley. In 1877 the firm became Page & Venable. The new store building was built by them in 1882. Subsequently Z. Dimick became a partner upon the death of Mr. Venable. G. B. Barr's saddlery establishment was opened in April, 1883. Wm. Moore is proprietor of the boot and shoe shop, John Beckley of the livery stable, and R. Thomas and J. Smith of the hotels.

Until 1881 the old and new towns were comprehended in one district, since when they have been distinct. Oakland has no school building, but the public money was devoted to the Oakland Academy, where a public school is taught independently of the ordinary course. This institution was founded in 1880, by Prof. G. T. Russell, a graduate of Harvard. Three sessions are held each year, and three teachers are

employed, this number, upon occasion, being increased to five. There are five church organizations, which, in connection with the school and academy, indicate a high moral and intellectual standard in the community. The Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, and Episcopal denominations have church edifices, while the Presbyterians and Southern Methodists hold services frequently.

The Masons and Odd Fellows each have organizations in Oakland. Winchester Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M., the first in the county, was organized August 1, 1857, at Winchester, with the following officers: L. F. Mosher, W. M.; J. J. Patton, S. W.; James Odle, J. W.; W. J. Martin, Treas.; L. P. Brown, Sec.; R. P. Daniels, S. D. The lodge was granted a dispensation to move to Oakland in the spring of 1860, where the first meeting was held on the first of March. In 1862 the charter was surrendered because nearly all the members had left the place to work in the mines. At that time D. C. Underwood was W. M.; W. H. Brackett, S. W.; R. C. Underwood, J. W.; L. P. Brown, Sec.; W. Hotchkiss, Tyler. In 1872, the grand lodge of Oregon granted a dispensation to organize Oakland Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M., and this was effected on the nineteenth of July, with officers as follows: A. F. Brown, W. M.; J. W. Johnson, J. W.; T. Barnard, Treas.; J. B. Smith, Sec.; C. D. Darling, S. D.; J. W. Howard, J. D.; A. J. Chapman, Tyler. Stated convocations are held in the hall over Page & Dimick's store. The officers for 1883 were: R. Smith, W. M.; William Stephens, S. W.; D. W. Stearns, J. W.; A. F. Brown, Treas.; G. T. Russell, Sec.; M. Partin, Tyler. Umpqua Lodge, No. 47, I. O. O. F., was organized April 10, 1872, by the following charter members: H. Abraham, N. G.; George Coun, V. G.; J. E. Pike, R. S.; W. S. Pinkston, Treas.; S. W. Miser, J. R. Dodge, S. Abraham, H. Zelinsky, J. W. Howard, G. R. Ellison, James A. Sterling, H. C. Dimick and F. A. Metz. The lodge has now a membership of twenty-six, and meets in the hall over A. F. Brown's store. The officers for 1883 were: F. A. Metz, N. G.; M. Partin, V. G.; G. A. Taylor, R. S.; J. Dodge, Treas.

Oakland became an incorporated city by the act of the legislature in 1878, and the elections held each year have resulted in choosing the following officers:

	TRUSTEES.*	RECORDER.	TREASURER.	MARSHAL.
1878.....	J. D. McKinnon, E. J. Page, L. A. Pike, G. R. Sacry, J. N. Shupe.	P. C. Parker.	M. H. Hobart.	A. R. Patton.
1879.....	J. R. Redman, L. C. Wheeler, James Haz- elton, William Hargan, Jas. C. Young.	George Settle.	Paul Renhaven.	Alex. Hobart.
1880.....	J. H. Shupe, R. Smith, G. A. Taylor, J. W. Canaday, George F. Merriman.	A. F. Brown.	L. A. Pike.	J. B. Murray.
1881.....	J. H. Shupe, R. Smith, J. W. Canaday, E. C. Sacry, C. M. Hall.	George Settle.	L. A. Pike.	J. W. Nerwood.
1882.....	J. H. Shupe, A. G. Young, W. F. Kerley, Geo. R. Sacry†, William K. Hanna.	R. Smith.	L. A. Pike.	John S. Beckley.
1883.....	A. G. Young, J. C. Hutchinson, G. A. Taylor, Geary Young, George Barr.	J. H. Shupe.	Z. Dimick.	John S. Beckley.

\* The one first named was president of the board.

† Failed to qualify, and James Cheneweth chosen to the vacancy.

Oakland lies in the midst of a splendid agricultural region, and is one of the most prosperous of the younger towns of Oregon. Its growth has been slow but steady and permanent, keeping pace with the development of its surroundings. Its business is

established on a firm basis, and is gradually increasing. As a place of residence it is very desirable, both on account of its pleasant location and its agreeable inhabitants.

**DRAIN.**—One of the most important business centers of Douglas county is Drain, a station on the Oregon and California railroad thirty-six miles northerly of Roseburg and twenty miles north from Oakland. It is, also, the point from which stages run to Scottsburg, Gardiner and other coast points. The town lies on Pass creek near its junction with Elk creek. It is some twelve miles south of the boundary line of Lane county, and is the shipping point for an extensive region. The greater portion of the land in the immediate vicinity is used for grazing purposes. The town lies in a canyon, and the surrounding hills furnish good grass and plenty of timber. On the east is the fertile Scott's valley, on the north Pass creek canyon, on the west Putnam valley and other agricultural districts, and on the south a portion of Yoncalla valley, all tributary to Drain. Northeast, northwest and southwest is a considerable area of government and railroad land valuable for grazing, timber and farming purposes, as yet unsurveyed and unsettled.

The site of the town was first settled upon in 1847, by Warren N. Goodell, who took up a donation claim of 320 acres. This was purchased in 1858, by Jesse Applegate, who sold it in 1860 to Charles Drain for farming and agricultural purposes. When the Oregon and California railroad reached this point in 1872, in its progress southward, it was surveyed and platted for a town, and was named in honor of Charles and John C. Drain, who donated to the company the sixty acres upon which the town was laid out. Two stores were at once built by J. W. Krewson and C. E. Tracy, also a hall which was used for a church, school-room and other purposes until 1882. Drain has grown steadily in size, population and business since its founding—until the past two years, since when its progress has been more rapid. Since 1881, the population has doubled, and the town is in a highly prosperous condition. Fully 500 people are living within the limits of the school district.

The business interests of Drain are quite numerous. J. C. and C. D. Drain are proprietors of a general store, and have just completed a large brick building. Joseph Cellers has a large store which was founded by a grange association in 1877, was sold to Krewson & Co., in 1878, and in 1883, was purchased by the present owner. Kuykendall & Estes have a variety and drug store, founded in 1882, also the post office and Wells, Fargo & Co's., express office. Jesse Gross established a hardware store in 1883. M. M. McCulland keeps a hotel, R. L. Shelly has a store, shop and harness shop in Dr. Stryker's brick building. This structure was erected in 1881 by the Doctor and his sons, burning and laying the brick themselves. There are, also a blacksmith shop, cabinet shop, butcher shop and livery stable. On Pass creek Johnson & Ellenberg own and operate a grist mill, built in 1877 by Krewson & Drain. The mill consumes 18,000 bushels of grain annually, or all that is raised in its neighborhood. Palmer & Bros. have a steam saw mill on Pass creek in Drain. The yearly product is 1,500,000 feet, though the mill has a capacity of 10,000 feet per day. The timber, principally fir with some ash, oak, alder and maple, is cut on Pass and Sandy creeks and rafted down to the mill. Another mill is situated on Ritchey creek, a tributary of Pass creek, and is owned by B. R. Fitch. The annual output is about 1,500,000 feet.

About 1861 a school district was organized, and a log school house was constructed by Charles Drain, C. F. Colvin, J. M. Gardner and S. Ensley, two and one-half miles from the site of the present town of Drain. In 1869, a new house was erected near the old one. When the town was laid out, a hall was erected, in which school was maintained until 1882, when the citizens subscribed very liberally to the construction of an academy, which was placed under the supervision of the Methodist church. In 1883, Prof. H. L. Benson and Miss Anna Geisendorfer were given charge of the school, which is now a flourishing and meritorious institution. In 1878, the Christian denomination organized a society of thirteen members and erected a church edifice. The membership is now thirty. The Methodists hold services in the academy.

November 7, 1878, the grand master of Oregon issued a dispensation to organize Pass Creek Lodge, A. F. & A. M. The organization was effected with the following officers: Jonas Ellenberg, W. M.; John Young, S. W.; A. Hickethui, J. W.; W. N. Boots, Treasurer; J. W. Krewson, Secretary; John Barker, S. D.; J. Cellers, J. D.; B. R. Fitch, Tyler. The charter was granted July 13, 1879. The lodge is now in a healthy condition, with officers as follows: Jonas Ellenberg, W. M.; McChien Johnson, S. W.; J. E. Payton, J. W.; J. Cellers, Treasurer; J. W. Krewson, Secretary; Martin Andrews, S. D.; William N. Boots, J. D.; B. R. Fitch, Tyler.

WINCHESTER.—Situating on the North Umpqua, five miles north of Roseburg, is Winchester, the oldest town in the original county of Douglas, and the former county seat. The town was laid out in lots by A. R. Flint, now a resident of Roseburg, in 1851, on the farm of John Aiken. Messrs. Carter & Emory bought the first lot and erected the first building soon after the town site was selected, and opened a store for the purpose of trading with the settlers then fast locating in the surrounding region. Goods were purchased and packed on mules to this pioneer store, whose customers were scattered over a radius of fifty miles. S. W. Cram was proprietor of the first hotel. Winchester became a noted place, and had prestige over all towns in Southern Oregon or Northern California for a four years, and when Douglas county was organized, it was designated by the legislature as the seat of justice. Later the county seat was removed to Roseburg by a vote of the people. Even at that time the town was waning, and it soon lost its commercial importance as its neighbor grew in size and wealth. The first sermon preached south of the Calapooia mountains was delivered in the house of John Aiken in 1850, before the town was laid out or even thought of.

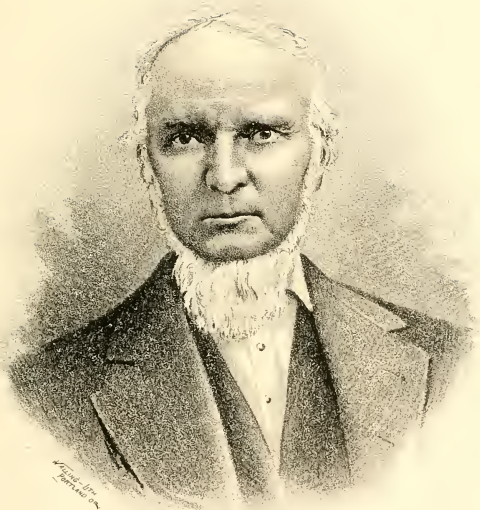
GARDEN VALLEY.—Situating just below the junction of the north and south branches of the Umpqua, is four and one-half miles long, and derives its name from the character of the soil which is especially adapted to vegetables and garden products. The first permanent settlements were made by B. J. Grubbe, now a resident of Wilbur, Solomon Fitzhugh, now residing near Port Orford, and E. T. Grubbe, at present residing at Wilbur. The proprietors of the fertile bottom lands of Garden valley are Charles La Point, Narcisse La Rout, E. E. and T. J. La Brie, J. O. Booth and Jefferson Gilliam. The valley was completely inundated by the great flood of 1861-2, so that the main current of the river flowed over the body of the valley. The bridge across the Umpqua at Winchester was washed across the valley complete, and all improvements, except the residence of E. T. Grubbe, were destroyed.





MRS. CHARLES DRAIN.





Charles Drain



**DEER CREEK.**—This stream drains the region immediately to the eastward of Roseburg and flows into the South Umpqua at that place. The total length of the stream is some twenty miles, and it has three branches, known as South, Middle and North Deer creek. The valley of Deer creek is of considerable breadth, and contains a large quantity of excellent farming land. About its headwaters are mountains of considerable altitude by which its valley is separated from those of Myrtle creek and the affluents of the North Umpqua. The soil of the Deer creek valley is capitally adapted to the culture of cereals, and produces excellent crops of every cultivated species of grain. Some of the first farms of the county are found here, many of the owners of whom might be mentioned as progressive and intelligent agriculturists. The industry and enterprise of the settlers has borne fruit not alone in improved farms, good fences and comfortable residences, but in school houses, churches and other improvements.

Grazing is an important industry of the valley, the surrounding hills affording the finest of grass for the sustenance of cattle, sheep and horses, and a considerable amount of mast from the forest trees is of material aid in the rearing of hogs. Generally speaking, agriculture is in a very forward state on Deer creek, and the farmers have signalized themselves by a steady devotion to the interests of their craft.

Deer creek received its first settlers in 1851. Among its pioneers the name of Philip Peters takes the first rank. The population of this part of Douglas county centered at first at the mouth of Deer creek, and until the year 1856 or thereabouts the thickly settled locality at that point was known by the name of Deer creek—a cognomen soon after changed to Roseburg in honor of Aaron Rose, and the former name has since been confined to the stream and its valley.

The resources of the country around Deer creek are various. On the hills and mountains about its head a very fine quality of timber prevails, being mainly sugar pine, red and yellow fir, and cedar. The hard woods are oak, madrone, and a few less important kinds. Lumbering will doubtless be a pursuit of considerable importance in days to come. A considerable amount of lands, suitable for grazing or tillage still remain unoccupied about the head of the creek but will doubtless be taken up by the immigrants very soon. This land, even on the highest elevations, is productive and would doubtless well repay its careful cultivation.

**YONCALLA.**—Lying in the extreme northern end of the county is Yoncalla valley, one of the most beautiful of the mountain-locked valleys of the Pacific coast. It is some eight miles in length from north to south and about three in width. It is drained by the Yoncalla, a tributary of Umpqua river and a stream of considerable size. The valley was settled in 1848 by William and John Scott, sons of Captain Levi Scott. They were followed by Robert and Thomas Cowan in 1848, by Jesse Applegate, J. T. Cooper (who had come into the Umpqua to explore the stream) and John Long and Jeffery, in 1849, and by Robert Smith, Charles and Lindsay Applegate and William Wilson in 1850.

When the Oregon and California railroad was built through the valley in 1872, a station was established called Yoncalla, on the donation claim of Mr. G. A. Burt, who gave 48 acres to the railroad company in consideration of building the depot on his land. This is the general shipping and receiving point and has become a town of considerable importance. It has two general merchandise stores, kept by R. A. Booth and C.

E. Tracy. Mr. Booth is postmaster and Mr. Tracy is agent for Wells, Fargo & Co. A school and church organizations are well supported. Yoncalla, or, as more properly spelled, "Yoncolla," is a word of Indian origin, derived from *yonk* (eagle) and *colla* (mountain), and was originally applied to Eagle mountain, five miles northeast of the town. A saw mill was erected in 1882, by R. A. Booth, with a capacity of 10,000 feet per day. In the north end of the valley and but two miles from Drain are the celebrated Payton mineral springs. Much attention is now being paid to stock, though the valley is the best wheat land lying south of the Calapooias, and probably no section of the state can present so great a proportion of well-to-do, and even wealthy citizens.

ELKTON.—On the Umpqua river; sixteen miles west of Drain, is the little village of Elkton, at the mouth of Elk creek. By this name the stream was known in early times by the Hudson's Bay Company men, and right opposite the mouth of the stream was located the company's old fort spoken of in the early history of the county. With the exception of the employees of the company, the earliest settlers were H. B. Hart, James F. Levins, Ira Wells, Dr. Wells, W. F. Bay, George Payne and Zachariah Levins, who all located on the creek in 1850. In the fall of that year Winchester, Payne & Co. surveyed a town site where Elkton now stands, as has been related in the county history. They could not hold possession and therefore abandoned it. The next effort to make a town was in 1854, when the county of Umpqua surveyed a town site for a county seat upon forty acres of land donated by James F. Levins; but this was found to be impracticable and the project was abandoned. The first convention in Umpqua county was held under an old oak tree on this same spot in 1851, which tree still stands near the corner of Mr. Levins' woodshed. That building possesses the distinction of being the one in which Judge Deady held court in 1853. A saw mill was built at the mouth of Elk creek in 1878, and the next year a grist mill was erected by a company composed of Henry Beckley, John Smith, D. M. Stearns, Levi Kent, H. B. Hart and Levi Berkley. The yearly capacity of these mills is 200,000 feet of lumber and 2,000 barrels of flour. A little town soon sprung up, and in 1879 H. B. Hart and George Dimick opened a store, which was afterwards purchased by C. W. Baker, and later by Henry Beckley and J. W. Stark. The population of Elkton and vicinity is now about 350. Among the prominent and successful farmers and stockmen may be counted H. B. Brown, Charles G. Henderer, Levi Kent, John Smith and Ira Wells. A good public school is maintained. Elkton Lodge, No. 63, A. F. & A. M. was organized under dispensation granted August 14, 1874, in which were named the following officers: Robert Booth, W. M.; E. B. Smith, S. W.; W. R. Patterson, J. W.; W. W. Wells, Treasurer; James McCahey, S. D.; August Wood, J. D. Charter was granted June 14, 1875. The present membership is twenty-one. The soil of the valley is black, sandy loam, and is very productive. Being somewhat removed from a market, agriculture has been made secondary to stock raising. No section of Douglas county produces better sheep, bacon or beef. The old Roseburg and Scottsburg road and the Coos bay mail route unite at Elkton and cross the creek over a tress bridge which was erected in 1879. Much of the product of the valley is sent down to Scottsburg and Gardiner for shipment. When the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company deserted the fort at Elk creek during the gold excitement in 1848-49, the

large bands of cattle owned by the company there became scattered. They soon became wild, and the early settlers were compelled to slaughter them to protect their own animals. For several years the settlers and freighters supplied themselves with meat from this source.

SCOTTSBURG.—The first town of Southern Oregon, the former metropolis of this whole region, and the county seat of Umpqua county before its consolidation with Douglas, was Scottsburg, situated on the north bank of Umpqua river, some thirty miles above its mouth, and at the head of navigation on that stream.

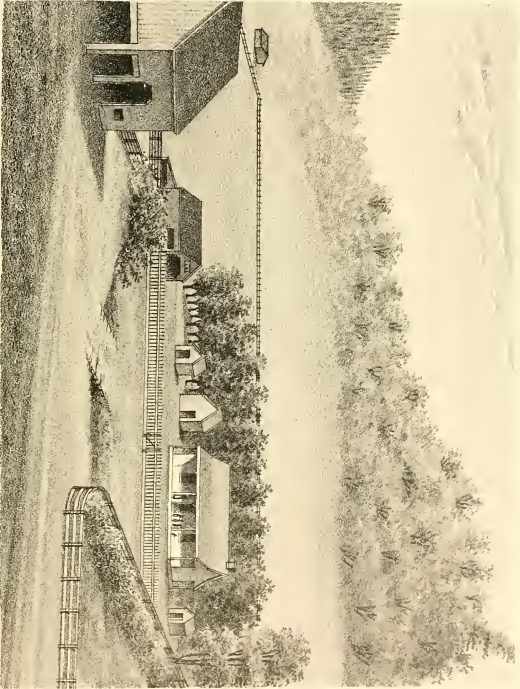
In the summer of 1850, Captain Levi Scott, who was at the head of the road party which laid out the Applegate trail in 1846, settled on the site of Scottsburg, and laid out a town whose title still perpetuates his name. Not long after James McTavish came up the river and opened a store in a tent made of sails from the wrecked ship *Bostonian*, a disaster which has been detailed in the history of Gardiner. The same year George Snelling built the first permanent business establishment, being a zinc house which he had brought around the Horn in the *Bostonian*. About the same time William Sloan located some two miles further down the stream and opened a store, that place being thereafter known as the "Lower town." In the fall of 1850, Winchester, Payne & Co., whose operations have been recited in the county history, occupied the space between Scottsburg and the lower town, which they surveyed for a town. Captain Scott donated for that purpose a portion of his claim, but this reverted to the original owner upon the failure of that firm. Scottsburg soon became the metropolis of Southern Oregon. All the trade of that region passed through this place, which had connection with San Francisco by sea. Roads were constructed at great expense to accommodate this trade, and the influence of this seaport town on the Umpqua extended clear into Northern California. In 1852, when it was at the apex of its greatness there were fifteen business houses engaged in a wholesale and retail trade. It was no unusual sight to see 500 pack animals in the streets waiting for their loads of goods. The founding of Crescent City in 1852 drew off a large portion of the trade of Scottsburg, and the increase of transportation facilities from other points rapidly undermined the remainder of its business. In 1858 the number of stores was reduced to two, and one of these was demolished by the great flood of 1861-2. Much damage was done by the raging waters, especially in the lower town, which was completely swept away. The site is now covered with brush, and not a structure exists to mark the spot where once was great bustle and commercial activity.

Scottsburg has now but one business house, that of Cyrus Hedden & Son. A. E. Ozouf owns and operates a tannery founded in 1852, by Levi Kent, and sends \$5,000 worth of leather to San Francisco annually. In 1878 P. P. Palmer built a flour mill which grinds 2,000 bushels of wheat annually. W. R. Patterson keeps a hotel. The road from up the river terminates here, and a steamer makes tri-weekly trips to the mouth of the river, carrying passengers, freight and mail. The population is about sixty in the town proper, while some thirty-five pupils attend the district school. During the Rogue river war of 1855-6, no trouble was experienced with the Indians here, but a company of 120 men was organized by Colonel Chapman for service at the seat of war. The only trouble near Scottsburg, was between Captain Rufus Buttler and a small band. The Captain fractured the skull of a chief who made an assault

upon him, and in revenge the savages attacked his house, which he bravely defended until aid appeared and the Indians were persuaded to retire. Two miles below Scottsburg is an island called Brandy bar, which was so named because the schooner *Samuel Roberts*, the first to sail up the river, grounded on the island, and while waiting for the tide to float their vessel the crew went ashore and celebrated the occasion with a barrel of brandy.

GARDINER.—The present seaport town of the Umpqua is Gardiner, lying on the north bank of the river, seven miles above its mouth. The principal business and support of that thriving place is the lumber industry which is quite extensively carried on in this vicinity. Large mills are located at Gardiner, and lumber is shipped from it to San Francisco. Deep water vessels can enter the river and reach the wharf at this place, and all supplies for or shipments from the country further up the stream are handled here. Gardiner was once a city of "great expectations." Here was to be the seaport for the whole of Southern Oregon; but with the construction of the Oregon and California railroad into the Umpqua valley this vision of future greatness vanished. Instead of a great commercial city there is now a thriving manufacturing town, and the business point for quite an area of agricultural land.

Gardiner was named in honor of a Boston merchant by that name, who fitted out a schooner called *Bostonian*, and sent her around the Horn to engage in the Pacific coast trade, in charge of his nephew, George Snelling. On the first day of October, 1850, the vessel reached the mouth of the Umpqua, and in endeavoring to enter was wrecked upon the bar. The crew managed to land the bulk of the cargo. Ten days later the *Kate Heath* (Captain Woods), entered the river with the party of Winchester, Payne & Co. on board, who found the crew and cargo of the wrecked schooner at the site of the present town of Gardiner. This name the spot has borne ever since, though Snelling soon removed his goods to Scottsburg, and Captain Coffin soon after took up the land as a donation claim. Coffin sold his claim to Mr. Gibbs, who, in the fall of 1856, transferred it to James T. Cooper. In 1863 Gardiner Chisholm, David Morey, John Kruse and George Bauer, purchased nine acres and erected a saw mill from the timbers of the old block house brought from Umpqua City. In 1864 Cooper sold to J. B. Leeds and Abe Frier, and the next year Mr. Leeds laid the property off into town lots. In 1877 G. S. Hinsdale, E. Brin and J. B. Leeds erected another saw mill. In 1881 Hinsdale purchased the entire property and sold an interest to W. F. Jewett. Later, the Gardiner Lumber Company, of San Francisco, purchased the property, being owners of the other mill also. The yearly product of the mills is 12,000,000 feet of lumber. Logs come from Smith river and Camp and Mill creeks. Four schooners are loaded monthly for California and the Sandwich Islands. Gardiner has passed through the tribulation of fire, which nearly swept it from existence. July 26, 1881, fire originated from the fire pit of the new mill. Three houses that stood near and the mill were quickly burned, while flying cinders ignited the roofs of houses in the town, and soon Gardiner was wrapped in flames. No means were at hand for extinguishing them, and in a remarkably short period thirty-nine houses and stores were consumed. The total loss was \$52,000. The burned buildings, which were chiefly the residences of the industrious employees of the mills, and whose loss left many families homeless and destitute, were rebuilt, and the town became larger and



WALKING THE PORTLAND BR.

RESIDENCE OF FRAZIER WARD, FRENCH SETTLEMENT, DOUGLAS CO.





more substantial than before. In 1877 a salmon cannery was established, which discontinued work after three years. In 1881 the Bath Canning Company was organized with a capital stock of \$15,000, and put up that year 44,000 cases of salmon. In 1882, 61,000 cases were packed, and in 1883, 65,000. In 1883 the two companies consolidated. Other business interests consist of two stores owned by Simpson Bros. & Co. and A. W. Reed, T. C. Markey's drug store, two hotels, owned by William Wade and William McGee. There is also a good public school. The population is about 200. Rural Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation December 14, 1872. The first officers were Robert McKinney, W. M.; George M. Beldrice, S. W.; William Wells, J. W.; T. C. Reed, Sec.; Joseph Roberts, S. D.; W. W. Cox, J. D.; P. J. Hickey, Tyler. Charter was granted June 12, 1873. A hall was built in 1873, was destroyed by the conflagration in 1881, and is now being replaced by a better one. The membership is twenty-one.

A number of vessels have been constructed on the Umpqua. These were the brig *Ellen Wood*, schooners *Umpqua*, *J. B. Leeds*, *Pcerless*, *Louisa Madison*, *Emma Brown*, *Active*, *Hayes* and *Pacific*. Several vessels have been lost on the Umpqua bar through carelessness or ignorance, namely—the *Bostonian* in 1850, and the *Almira* and *Roanoke* in 1852. Captain J. B. Leeds is of the opinion that the Umpqua bar is the least dangerous on the coast.

WILBUR.—The chief educational point in Douglas county for years was Wilbur, a thriving little town on the line of the Oregon and California railroad, between Oakland and Roseburg. Here is located the Umpqua Academy, which was the only institution of the kind until the Drain Academy was founded. The site of Wilbur was taken December 24, 1850, by B. J. Grubbe, who built the first house the following spring. The same year he employed a teacher who held in an oak grove the first school south of the Calapooia mountains. He sold to Mr. Clinkenbeard, who laid off a town in 1855. In 1853 Rev. J. H. Wilbur, the pioneer preacher of Southern Oregon, took up a donation claim, and in 1854 founded the Umpqua Academy under the auspices of the Methodist denomination. James H. B. Royal was the first teacher, occupying a little log building. A better building was afterwards erected, which was destroyed by fire and was replaced by the present structure.

## CHAPTER LII.

### OTHER LOCALITIES.

Umpqua City—Long Prairie—Putnam Valley—Green Valley—Mill Creek, Loon Lake and Camp Creek—Smith River—Rice Valley—Sinslaw—Driver Valley—English Settlement—Elk Head—Scott Valley—Oak Grove or Ruckle—Clark's Branch—Day's Creek—Coffee Creek—Oak Creek.

UMPQUA CITY.—The operations of Winchester, Payne & Co. in 1850 have been fully rehearsed in the county history, including the founding of Umpqua City at the mouth of the river. Upon the failure of the company A. E. Rogers took up the town site as a claim, and in 1851 sold it to General Joseph Drew and Dr. E. P. Drew. Joseph E. Clark soon afterwards opened a hotel, which is the only business house Umpqua City ever could boast of. In 1853 Dr. Drew was appointed Indian agent and established his headquarters here. At the close of the Indian war in the summer of 1856, Captain Stewart established a military post here, which was known as Fort Umpqua. George Vincent, who has resided in the vicinity since 1852, states that in the summer of 1862, when the paymaster arrived to pay the troops, he found all the officers, even to the sergeants and corporals, away on a hunting trip. There were no Indians requiring a post here, and when the department commander learned of the paymaster's experience, he ordered the fort abandoned. An effort to re-establish it was so far successful that Captain J. B. Leeds was on the point of leaving San Francisco with troops and supplies for that purpose when the order was countermanded. The old block house and soldiers' quarters were removed to Gardiner, and all that now serves to mark the spot is the residence of H. H. Barat. Steamers touch at this place and leave mail for points up the coast.

LONG PRAIRIE.—Lying on the Umpqua four miles above Scottsburg is a narrow strip of bottom land following the windings of the stream for nine miles, which bears the distinguishing title of Long Prairie. It is hemmed in by high mountains, densely covered with fir timber. The soil is the rich black loam usual to these fertile bottom lands. In 1850 a company, composed of Job Hatfield, Major Thorp, William Golden and Dave Johnson, left Portland to explore the Umpqua, which they reached at the mouth of Elk creek. They followed the course of the river to its mouth and then returned to this valley to settle, deeming it the best they had seen. This was the founding of the settlement in Long Prairie which has grown through the years to a population of seventy-five. In this little community a most excellent school is maintained. The most prominent men who have been identified with Long Prairie are Job Hatfield, one of the original settlers and the pioneer pilot of the Columbia bar, Andrew Sawyer and Captain Rufus Buttler.

PUTNAM VALLEY.—One and one-half miles west of Drain is Putnam valley, named in honor of one of its pioneer settlers, who is still an influential citizen of this region.

The valley is four miles long and about two wide, Elk creek traversing its lower end. The soil is well adapted to grain, vegetables and fruit. The stock interest is large, especially sheep. The first settler in the valley was James Daisley, in 1850, other pioneers being James Palmer, Henry Gardiner, Thomas K. Gardiner, and Charles F. Putnam. The population is about seventy-five, and good schools and church organizations are maintained.

**GREEN VALLEY.**—Five miles west of Oakland lies a narrow valley, four miles in length, known as Green valley. Early in 1851, H. C. Scott and M. Farley settled in the valley, and were soon followed by H. Pinkston, who was accompanied by his family. He built a house, in which the first school was kept, and in which J. H. Wilbur preached the first sermon in Southern Oregon. Later, in the same year, came William Patterson, — Crosby, J. L. Gilbert and N. W. Allen. In 1853, the settlers erected, at an expense of \$1,000, the first school house south of the Calapooia mountains. In 1851, Dr. Reed built a saw mill, and a grist mill in 1852—the first in Douglas county. Other early settlers were N. Venable, J. J. Walton, P. C. Parker, Preston Rice and —. Shupe.

**MILL CREEK, LOON LAKE AND CAMP CREEK.**—In the spring of 1852, S. S. Williams, Joseph Peters, and Job Hatfield went on an exploring expedition southwest of Scottsburg to the headwaters of Mill creek, a stream entering the Umpqua some four miles below that city. About four miles up the stream, they came upon a lake, some two by three miles in dimensions, which had been formed by a land-slide blocking the creek. In the center of the lake was a floating log, upon which they discovered a loon's nest containing two eggs, while the two birds, to which the nest belonged, were observed at some distance on the water. The eggs were packed in moss and taken home, being subsequently donated to the Wilbur academy; and, in view of these facts, the place has always been known as Loon lake. The next year, S. S. Williams conducted a party there on the direct route from Scottsburg. On the way they discovered a stream tributary to Mill creek, which they named Camp creek, because they made an encampment there. These two streams are lined with dense forests of fir and cedar, and logging for the Gardiner mills has recently been commenced on them. A large camp of men cut the timber and float the logs down to the Umpqua, and thence to Gardiner, fifteen miles below.

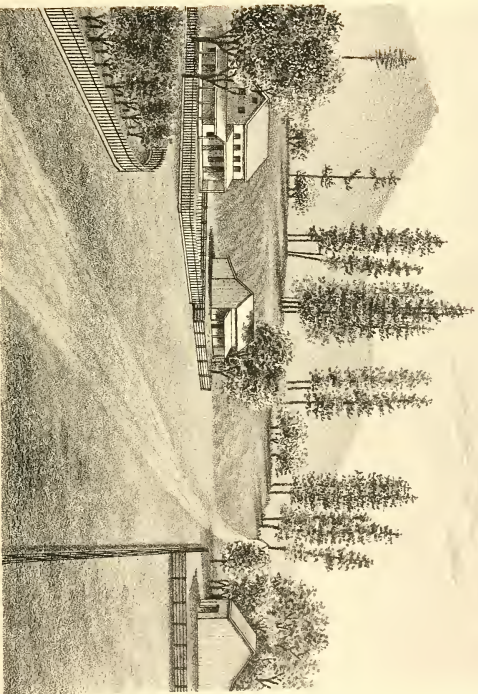
**SMITH RIVER.**—About eight miles above its mouth, a sluggish stream enters the Umpqua from the northeast, which has been named Smith river, because it is supposed to be the stream upon whose banks Jedediah S. Smith's party was destroyed by Indians in 1827, as has been related previously. Boland island, named in honor of Captain Boland, its first settler, divides the mouth of the stream into two parts. The river has its source in the Calapooias, and has a length along its course of ninety miles, winding tortuously through an extremely rugged and mountainous region. From two to three thousand acres of agricultural land lie in long, narrow strips along the banks of the stream, which in several places spread out into large marshes and mud flats. The soil is rich alluvium. The upper portion of the stream runs through a more open country, where are extensive ranges for stock. The dense timber of the lower portion consists chiefly of fir, cedar and maple, and much logging is done for the mills at Gardiner. In 1851, a company of men cut timber at the mouth of the stream to be

shipped to San Francisco for piling. In 1853, Waterman and Curtis Johnson and J. Davenport explored the river, and the following year returned with John Shurtz, J. W. Miller and P. P. Simmons and made a permanent settlement. In pursuance to an act of the legislature, passed the year before, a survey was made in 1858 for a wagon road from Eugene City to the headwaters of the Smith river, a distance of seventy-one miles; but the route was reported impracticable, and the project was abandoned. In 1864, logging commenced for the new mill at Gardiner, and the good land was then immediately taken up by an industrious class of people, who engage in farming, stock-raising and logging. A steamer carrying the mail and passengers ascends the stream to the head of tidewater, a distance of twenty-five miles, and from that point the upper settlements are reached by a county road which was constructed in 1874. The men most prominently identified with the interests of Smith river are John Cowan, John Shurtz, S. A. Perkins, John Lester, H. G. Mead and Milton Shurtz. Two good schools are maintained on the river. The chief market for this region is San Francisco, which is reached by way of Gardiner.

**RICE VALLEY.**—Four miles north of Oakland is Rice valley, named in honor of W. S. Rice, who settled there in 1852, and is still one of its most prominent citizens. The valley is five miles long and one mile in width, and is drained by Cabin creek, a tributary of the Calapooia. It is under a high state of cultivation, producing a superior quality of grain, fruit and berries, and is well stocked with sheep and cattle. The earliest settler was A. J. Knowles, in 1851, followed by W. S., Ira and Isadore Rice, Wesley Allen, Frederick Thieler, W. S. Tower and John Canady, who are still its principal owners. The Oregon & California railroad traverses the valley, at the head of which is Rice Station, the general shipping point. The population of seventy-five, maintain a good school. A little trouble was experienced with the Indians by some of the settlers who located claims upon tracts of land the natives desired to keep and cultivate for themselves. This culminated after the war of 1856 in an attack by two of the whites upon an Indian house in which two of the inmates were killed. Serious trouble came near resulting from this, and mob violence was threatened. The men were tried for the act, but were not convicted.

**SUSLAW.**—The Siuslaw river forms for a distance the boundary line between Lane and Douglas counties. The valley or bottom lands, usually about a mile in width, extend along the stream for forty miles, and are covered with a thick growth of fir, cedar, maple and alder. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, well adapted to hops and grass. The valley is well stocked with good sheep and cattle. The earliest settlers were D. W. Hinch, A. J. Moody, David Morse, Sr., and Captain Hill, who came in 1875. The little town of Florence was soon founded on the Lane county side of the stream. In 1876 Duncan & Co., established a cannery, and A. J. Moody opened a store. Navigation extends up this stream twenty miles, where begins a good road to Eugene City, thirty-seven miles distant. Two stores are kept, by David Morse and David Morse, Jr. There are also two hotels and a cannery, the property of David Morse. The present population is about 200, but many new settlers are constantly arriving.

**DRIVER VALLEY.**—Ten miles east of Oakland is Driver valley, a fertile tract three and one-half miles long and about one mile wide, named in honor of I. D. Driver, who settled there in 1853. The center of the valley is level land, with a rich,



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black soil well adapted to vegetables and general agriculture; the red clay of the surrounding bald hills produces excellent wheat and other grains. The mountains are densely timbered. The valley is stocked with excellent sheep and its resources are well developed. The population of twenty-five have easy access to good schools and churches.

**ENGLISH SETTLEMENT.**—A tract of land six miles long by two wide lies eight miles north of Oakland, and is called English Settlement because of the nationality of its first occupants. Three creeks, Oldham, Bachelor and Pollock, traverse it, the land along the streams being level, while that between is rolling prairie. The best of grain, fruit and vegetables are produced, and the valley is stocked with fine breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and swine. The first settler was Sim Oldham, in 1852, the later arrivals of the most prominence being Dr. Hall, George Hall and H. Underwood. The present population numbers about sixty. A good school is maintained, and the community is in a highly prosperous condition.

**ELK HEAD.**—A narrow valley of this name, which is locally known as Shoe-string, lies twelve miles southwest of Oakland, at the headwaters of Elk creek. The valley is surrounded by high mountains and is but one-half a mile in width and about five miles long, and though the soil is rich the area of arable land is limited. It is well stocked with sheep and swine. J. W. Jones settled here in 1853, the more prominent arrivals of a later date being E. B. Coats, G. D. Woodson, Joseph H. Garoutte and P. A. Harris. In the summer of 1880, Rev. A. S. Todd, while riding through the valley, observed a ledge of quartz, which upon investigation proved to be an extensive lode of cinnabar. Work has been commenced on this by a private company of the valley. A little town called Elk Head has sprung up, and the indications are that here will develop one of the most important industries of the county. The population of the village is 120; a good school is supported by the citizens.

**SCOTT VALLEY.**—Situated about three miles east of Yoncalla is a little valley which was settled in 1848 by Captain Levi Scott, the founder of Scottsburg, whose name the valley bears. It has an area of about four square miles. The soil is a mixture of adobe and sandy alluvium, and produces grain and fruit abundantly. Oak, ash and fir timber is unlimited. A saw mill with a yearly production of 100,000 feet of lumber is owned by Bryant & Sweeney. A good school exists in the valley. The population numbers sixty-five.

**OAK GROVE, OR RUCKLE.**—This place is a station on the Oregon and California railroad, eighteen miles south of Roseburg. It was settled by J. H. Bean in 1851, and is now owned by M. C. Ruckle and George H. Stevenson.

**CLARK'S BRANCH.**—This stream derived its name from James A. Clark, whose donation claim was located at its mouth. The property is now owned by William Hudson.

**DAY'S CREEK.**—In 1851 Patrick and George Day settled at the mouth of the stream which bears their name, and were soon followed by J. P. Wilson and James O'Neal. The valley through which it flows is seven miles in length and but half a mile wide. Upon the stream is a saw mill owned by Mr. Adams and operated by Mr. Bailey. An abundance of fir, cedar and sugar pine grows along the creek. The principal farmers are Messrs. Raymond, Tate, Chamberlain, Perdue,

Woods, Linville and Blaine. A good school exists, and the Methodists have a church organization, Rev. H. P. Webb, pastor.

COFFEE CREEK.—This stream was named by miners in 1858, because of a joke about a coffee pot. Placer claims are being worked along the stream. The principal owners of the land are Joshua Noland, S. K. Shelly, S. Morgan, James Cox, Benjamin Stout and Daniel Conley.

OAK CREEK.—On this stream, situated in Mt. Scott precinct, ten miles northeast of Roseburg, is a church edifice 24x40 feet in size, belonging to the denomination of Primitive or Old School Baptists. The church was organized by Elder Isom Crawford, June 3, 1871, assisted by Ezra Stout and John T. Crooks. The present officers are: Joseph Thornton, moderator; Jephtha Thornton and William S. Matthews, elders; G. R. P. Allerbury, deacon; James Thornton, clerk.