

HARNEY COUNTY HISTORY PROJECT

AV-Oral History #79 - Sides A & B

Subject: Wally Welcome

Place: Burns, Oregon

Date: November 29, 1975

Interviewer:

Wallace Welcome, who was born and raised in Burns, Oregon, was pharmacist and owner of the Home Drug Store until his retirement. He gave the following talk to the Epsilon Sigma Alpha Sorority:

WALLY WELCOME: I'm going to make a rapid, quick resume over the early part, which most of you tonight have --- It was taken from the same source, mostly, a few errors in some. And then I'll get up into maybe times that I remember, and tell you a few stories that I remember. Some of them good, some of them not. But to start out, maybe the reason, I suppose, that I started being interested in the history of Harney County was two fold: First, my Uncle James J. Donegan, my mother's brother. I imagine some of you remember Pat Donegan, the attorney, he started a history of Harney County and he didn't live to finish it. And I have the information on his manuscript that he had, which I have taken some from. Perhaps, the wonderful source of information was Maurice Fitzgerald. And I read his manuscript, and taped it, and he has a world of information in that. I'll give you his background a little bit later.

Then another thing that --- one time a man came into the store and he said, "Frank McLeod was my great grandfather, and he built the first house in Burns, where is it?" And I couldn't tell him. The only one that could tell him was out of town at that particular time; was Ella Luckey. I know where it is now, and it isn't too far from here. I'll go into that a

little bit later.

But it is really interesting because about two or three times a week, why there's someone that's phoning up --- it's amazing how they dig into an old trunk and they find some relative that's been out here in the '90's and '80's. A couple of weeks ago, why even ... King's grandfather, why his brother, I don't think you knew him, Bill King, he lives over in Fruitland now, came from the Willamette Valley. His grandmother was a Bussey, who married Kiger, who Kiger Gorge is named after. He's been back twice, and will be back again wanting information.

Another thing that I think is interesting about the county; last January there was a letter from Dalley, back in Nebraska. And they had done just exactly that, had gone through an old trunk and had found out --- and they said, "Why my uncle owned a great big ranch out in Harney County. We thought it was Nevada. We wrote to Nevada and we couldn't find out. And his name was Lester J. ... and he was married, we think he was married twice. And if you have any information ..." So I checked up on it and there was no record of the marriage. Although the first marriage recorded in Harney County was in 1889, in June. And the records, it would have been marriage records at Canyon City, would have been over there. And they did have a fire there; they may have been destroyed in that. But anyway, to get back to the big ranch, why I checked up on it and I found out that he had owned 160 acres down about fifteen miles from the Nevada border. And he had sold that land to, it said in that to a man named Hardin. And I thought they probably meant Riley and Hardin, who owned the Double O before Hanley did. In checking out, the only records of any patents he had at all, was a 160 acres in Trout Creek. And he had got that from the land, when the land office was Lakeview. He had a patent on that. It's owned by Hendricks now. And he had taken that out in 1887, and it wasn't filed until 1892. Which I wrote and told them that it might have looked like that he

sold it, when he sold it to an Oregon Butcher Company from California. They called it Oregon Butcher Company. It looked like from the record, he may have sold it before he owned it. But that wasn't the case, because at that particular time the county seat was in Grant County, at Canyon City. And from the Nevada Line to Canyon City it would be quite a ways. And the reason for the, you find many examples of where they did that, and one particular reason wasn't to evade taxes, it was to stay off of the tax roll, because they didn't want jury duty. That was the main reason.

To get back, my grandfather, after the Civil War, came west to Nevada and California, and had a harness and saddle shop. He had a patent on a tree, called the Welcome Tree. I have two of the saddles now. He was in Northern California when French came through. He told him what a wonderful area this would be up in here for a saddle and harness shop, because there wasn't any here. So he came up in April of 1888, looked it over, and came back the next month to move the family. My father, and my aunt, and my three uncles, they were all born in California, so that was how he was out there.

My mother, who was the sister of James Donegan, had come out to work for Hanley. They were from Jacksonville, Oregon. My Grandfather Donegan had gone into Jacksonville in 1854 and opened a blacksmith shop. And when my uncle was out here, why they needed a teacher, so she came out here in 1900 to teach school. Can you imagine? I suppose --- I went over parts of that same road a year ago last summer. But anyway, to get from Jacksonville, they had to take the train up to Portland, from Portland down to Huntington, and a horse drawn stage from Huntington over through Vale, over the Bendire Mountains, over to the Agency Ranch, which is the Beulah Dam now, where they stayed all night. Then when they came in here, and many times she said she was sick. It was the last of August and it was hot, and she was sick to her stomach, and

nauseated, and she said when she got into Burns, she said, "If I could have gone, I would have certainly have left, and I would have never come back!" (Laughter)

But her sister was here, and her brother, and she would laugh about that many years later when she would go back to that area of Jacksonville. And many years later she said the thought always struck her, that when she first arrived in Burns, if she had the opportunity, she certainly would have gone. But she said, "Now you couldn't move me back to Southern Oregon." So that's pretty much the way it is.

But I think most all of you are familiar with the first record possibly of any credence of anyone venturing into Harney Valley at all, is Antoine Sylvaille and Peter S. Ogden. That's spelled S Y V A I L E. What the Silvies River was named. And Ogden had came down, came from the east and settled around, I mean didn't settle, but looked at Malheur and Harney Lake. And you can get all that record, as I say you can read all that in the Ogden Journals, and find out about that area. I mean when they were here, and came back in the next year. They were here in 1826, '27, '28.

But there wasn't much game like you would think, you know, in the area at that time. Around the lakes why there were a few birds and that was all. And not too many Indians, and the Indians were practically starving, I mean, at that time.

So they were, Ogden and the fur traders that came in --- And the country really didn't open up until Oregon became a state in 1859, and the land grants, the government gave to the State of Oregon land, people could take patents on. But there were Indian problems. And the miners were coming up from the southeast headed for Canyon City in 1862.

So the Army was sent out to explore different areas, and one of them, which I was going to bring down, I loaned it out to someone, I don't have it, was Captain Wallen that was sent out. When he left The Dalles area and came down through Klamath, across

Klamath, they crossed over between the Wagontire area and across into Harney Lake. Named Harney Lake after General Harney, who was the Commanding General, Department of Oregon. At that time he was at Fort Vancouver.

But anyway, Dave Williams, who works for the Washington State Highway, a year ago last Fourth of July, he was hunting rocks out, twelve miles from Wagontire, between Wagontire and Riley, which is a big area. He did a real fine job, because a year later he came back, he went out again and didn't find anything. He found that this cannonball was all encrusted over. He took all the entrustment off of it. Said he'd wished he'd left it on. He didn't know what it was. Went back and got his metal detector and found 29 buried in one place, and 30 buried in another place right in the same area. And he brought one in for the museum. A person offered him \$15 a cannonball to buy all of them. But he wouldn't sell any of them because he thought they should be in a museum.

He got interested in it. He researched it from the army, of Washington and Oregon's Department, and they dated that the type at that Howitzer, that four-pound cast iron cannonball was between 1826 and 1860. That was the time that the Howitzer was manufactured. With that they broke down and showed how on one mule they would carry the bell; they got the cannon balls on the other.

At first he had surmised that it may have been in the 1878's. But from the record that he found out that he had also had with the Wallen report of 1859, when he come out this way at the lakes. Some of it was brief, some of it was dim, along with the early maps that you can find with those early maps, which I'm sorry I don't have. I loaned them out and I didn't get them back. But it shows different names that you find on the names now.

But anyway, it was nice I thought, that he took the trouble to come in. And he said he'd been out again hunting. And he said, "You may not find anything, and you may find some more." We went out and looked, and we found out where he dug them up. But we

didn't look, we took a couple of metal detectors, we didn't find anything at all, but you might. But it's quite a big area over in that area. In fact in 1859, I mean, Wallen came out with the report he had, what the country must have been. They said they went as far as Harney and Malheur Lake, and then on over into Idaho.

DORIS WHITE: Were they fighting Indians, Wally?

WALLY: Pardon --- they were exploring. They sent them out to explore and look for sites for army camps. And also to take a more or less, a count on what the Indian population, what their range was like, what the springs and so forth.

So the next one that, perhaps it did come through, I think all of you are familiar with that 1845 lost wagon train, aren't you? The Meeks Cut-Off, you've read that, so there isn't any use to dwell on that. They did come through that way. My uncle (James Donegan) that started that, interviewed Mrs. Hampton who married Elijah Riggs, that was in that wagon train, which Hampton out there was named after. And that story is pretty much the same one that Tiller and Clark, it was, that had a terrible trail, you know, is pretty much the same story that all of them had told. The Riggs family, of course, had lived here. A few relatives, distant relatives are still here. They came through in 1845.

Next one was 1853. And in that wagon train of 1853, some of those came back to settle, one of which was Old Rye Smyth. Not the Rye you knew, but his father. He had gone through in 1853, as a small boy. He went to the Willamette Valley and came back in 1872 with the family of Smyth's, as we call it. And they settled where the Hines Mill is, at the warm springs.

That was a terrible winter that year, so they had, some from Riddle, had told them it was nicer out in the Happy Valley, Diamond Valley area, and they moved out there. If you mention the Smyth Family, why my uncle Jim Donegan married a Smyth whose father and brother was killed in the Indian War of 1878, at Happy Valley.

And Margaret Ann Cole, whose maiden name was Williamson, mother was Donegan, is writing a history on the Smyth Family. So I'm not going to touch any of that, we'll leave that to her. She's been working on it about four years, and has some information on the Smyth's.

But the first settler, of course, John Devine, that came up on account of, when they started requiring fenced land and so forth in California, came up to settle at the Whitehorse. They came on up, they dedicated a monument. You ever see that monument up on, that was dedicated to John Devine, 1928 in July? I was up to that dedication of that.

DORIS: Well isn't that back road that runs parallel to 395, the Devine Ridge Trail?

WALLY: Well it's right on 395, right along the old Devine Ridge road.

DORIS: Oh, no I mean was that named after him though, wasn't it?

WALLY: Yes. Wasn't any particular reason, he really wasn't up in that area any, but they, that was the Harney County Good Roads Club in 1928, and they wanted to put a monument. There was a spring there, and used to be a fountain. The state condemned the water, the bacterial count was too high, the water was contaminated. Someone stole the plaque out of it. ... Devine was quite a controversial character in that time.

Then really the, probably the one that is most underestimated of anyone, I think, probably was Robie. If you could think of capitalists back in that time, it certainly must have been him. When he came from Idaho with that portable sawmill, and they established a mill which they built part of Fort Harney out of, the "P" Ranch was built out of it, the White House.

And Robie came in, in about 1870, and he came from Boise, Idaho. There is still a Robie Creek over there. Sold out to French, the holdings that he had. The abstracts will show that the land, a lot of the land, all of the land in the Diamond area that French

owned, Robie had bought some from McCoy and sold it all to French. A figure I find was \$44,000, but I don't find out how much land that was for. I may keep looking.

But Robie then, Reed tells about in a manuscript of 1924 when he comes across with Robie, and they ford the Malheur River not far from Drewsey, and they fight a battle with the Indians, and they lose some oxen. And they named that mountain, what they call Slaughter Mountain. And I can find no one from Drewsey that ever heard of the Slaughter Mountain. But they have heard of the Battle Mountain. They located twelve miles from Drewsey. It may be the same mountain, it may not be.

The Robie mill, he changed the mill, there is another discrepancy, you'll find the one mill that he put on at Rattle-snake, and the one other on the Coffee Pot down there. The one that he had on the west fork of Coffee Pot was the first mill. And he moved the second mill to, which was quite later, the old King Mill; foot of King Mountain, King Mountain is named after.

There's no use going to go into the settlers that came in. You can just appreciate that when Fort Harney was established, when Stevens first changed the name to Camp Harney.

Brodie Johnson, a blacksmith, I've got a testimony of his in here from his granddaughter, when he was at the blacksmith at the Agency, later, and all kinds of material. But you'd be here for a couple of weeks to go through it. But Harney, certainly the settlers of Harney ---

To get back now to the fellow, the McLeod, who built the house in Burns ten years before Burns was here, was Frank McLeod, he built right on over here, not over two and a half blocks down right from the museum on the brow of the hill. The road used to go around, is where McLeod built his house.

And the Whitings, how they happened to come up here in 1874, was Tom Whiting,

the father, grandfather of Hilton Whiting. McLeod had written up to Whiting and told him what a great country it would be for horses. He didn't have cattle at all; he had horses. So he came up and raised horses, and he dug into the bank right over on the brow of the hill from this side. He hewn out, was where he first lived, and then in a tent. Then he moved out on the river, you know, about where Eben Ray's area is at. Moved out there later. So ---

DORIS: It's probably that little piece that Vernon Bossuot has.

WALLY: Came right in, and they called that the McLeod Bridge. They called that lane the Standcliff Lane, that goes out by the, towards the Indian Village, you know, then cuts east. Crosses a bridge, that was the Standcliff Bridge later. McLeod was out the first school district, I mean, was from that area.

But real quick now, and get back up to possibly one thing that has been controversial for years. I've heard it from the time I remember, and so did those that, from Harney, and later come up from Harney, that Burns stole the County Seat from Harney.

Harney was part of Grant County, which was all of Baker at one time. But anyway, in 1889 when it was cut off and Harney was designated as the temporary County Seat for Harney, and a vote would be taken at the next general election, which was in Harney, was in February of 1889. So the election was in June. The general election they had was in 1890. That's quite a controversial election. Part of it is humorous when you get back into the battle. You'll find lots of quotes in the paper, which some of them are calling them liars and everything, and could be sued.

But anyway with the record of it, why they had the vote, and the first votes that came in, why there was, let's see, there was 1027 votes cast. Burns had 512 votes, so that Silvies had 1, and Harney had 400 and something, and the old Fort had had 1, and ... had 84. They go right on down. Harney had some. Well, that was questioned. The

county clerk, they were designated; they wouldn't turn over the records. My grandfather and Thad's (Geer) great grandfather, I guess, Geer, and Browns they filed for a Writ of Mandamus, to make them turn it over. But it was upheld by Judge Clifford, and they wouldn't take them over, so they went out and stole them. ...

I never did know, I've heard both sides, I say my grandfather --- Well all the records right in here, I mean, I see his name there. But anyway, they wouldn't turn them over, and so they filed an appeal with the Supreme Court and they won, Harney really won the case. Burns still wouldn't turn them over, and they had the vigilantes ... They'd say, well Burns really won it by that. But I, since looking this record over, looking over the Times-Heralds files, and looking at the illegal voters in it, on both sides, I don't think they're, you know, I think Harney really should have it. I say it's humorous because even at Harney, a man named McKinney that was the clerk, and fellow said, "He was looking right over my shoulder when I voted!" The spirits were plentiful, you know, and some of them still belonged in other counties.

Any of you interested in the map, you can look through this file here, there are pages and pages of it.

PAT REVAK: I can remember when I was a kid, old Mr. Baker told us about that. He was one of them that was in on the stealing of the ---

WALLY: Yeah, they kept it quiet, those that were in on it. It was kept quiet for a number of years, then it came out. I don't think they ever denied it. Rather an aftermath of that, there were kids at Harney and kids at Burns that carried over, because the kids at Harney they come to Burns and get into fights. Carried on clear up into the early part of the teens. But it's rather ironic though, because later they became real good friends, those from Harney, Burns McGowan from Burns and Harry Loggan from Harney. Charley Loggan, Harry's dad, was later county assessor here. So it all worked out.

I think we'll skip clear over French. There's been quite a bit written about French anyway, the early 1900's.

The method of conveyances, so forth, why of course was buggies, and wagons, and horses. I think to get back up into rather a subject that you wouldn't think of maybe, would be in your athletics. When you think that Sunset Valley, you know where it is? Go over Wright's Point, that valley on over there, that's Sunset. There were 300 homesteads out there one time. They had a baseball team. Catlow had a baseball team. Catlow beat Burns during a Fourth of July 1916, baseball game. That was the first baseball game I remember. My uncle was blacksmith at the "P" Ranch and he played at Catlow. I still rooted for Burns, but they lost. Yeah, they had a ball team. Harney had a ball team, Burns had a ball team, Drewsey had a ball team. Remind me to tell you something humorous about it. Well I'll just get on to Drewsey now.

You all remember Clarence Young. He was a sheriff then, a great baseball fan, a great baseball player. And the first thing on Clarence, when he was real young and he wasn't good enough to make the Burns team. They were playing Sunset, and Sunset came up here to play, they were short one man. They said, "We'll loan you a man, you can have Clarence!" He was the youngest one on the team; Clarence was a kid. They went into the 9th inning, and they were behind one run. There was one on, Clarence came up, he hit a home run, he won the game. And he got to play after that. Marcus Haines and I made a tape with Clarence on that, and also on another one, which is a humorous tape, sometime I'll play you.

When they went over to play Sumpter, went over to play Prairie, he talks about the referee. That was the day, that was 1912, you know, and the cars, the car he had, it had four flat tires, and he had to pump them all up. He was catcher and he had blisters on his hands, which was his excuse for dropping the ... balls.

At that particular time that was quite an entertainment, I mean, there wasn't any radio. They made their own entertainment. They had a band, a good band. The band I remember, ... would play at the courthouse, they had a bandstand. And for every event, the band would play.

And baseball, like all those areas around had a baseball team. Talking about baseball, there is one game that I want to mention to you, because I think, as I say, it was perhaps the most unusual and most exciting baseball game I ever saw in my life. That was in 1926, and Burns had a town team. And they had a \$500 baseball tournament, and they had it the Sunday after the Round Up.

In the old days the fair was a subsidiary of the Round Up; it was all bucking. It would start Thursday, and go Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. So they had Pendleton, Grant County All Stars, the Bend Elks, and Burns. The Bend Elks had practically an imported team. They had two originally from Bend, the pitcher was from the University of Oregon, the shortstop was Art Parker, who later went up to the Los Angeles Angels, then up to the Pittsburgh Pirates. The catcher was Dick Geenty, who was out of Columbia University, was the catcher. But anyway, Burns put this --- they had a lot of money to put back in 1926, for that \$500 baseball tournament. Bend had lost one game that was to the Union Pacific Team of Portland. That's the only game they lost. But they won the Oregon State Semi-Pro Championship by beating Harrisburg. And this Curly Fuller struck out 17 in that game. So when they came to Burns, why they came loaded and they were betting.

Charlie Carroll, Hugh O'Kane, the O'Kane building in Bend is one of the key blocks yet in Bend. The O'Kane building and Cashman's Store Building used to be owned by that. Charlie Carroll, he came over, they were making all kinds of bets, because Burns beat the Grant County All Stars, and Bend beat the Pendleton, they beat Pendleton. And they were ahead of them so far in five innings they just called the game. That left Burns

and Bend on that Sunday, as I remember, was on September 12, 1926.

So anyway, you remember Ernest Musick, any of you?

DORIS: Yeah.

WALLY: He was the catcher, and he was a good one. He could have played pro baseball, but he couldn't hit. He came down from Canada. And he could throw from a crouch without getting up; I mean peg it right down to second. The pitcher they had, I batted against when I was a freshman. He was a depot agent, the first depot agent Burns ever had. Then they transferred him to Crane, he was at Crane at that time. Good pitcher, I mean he had a slow underhand curve, you know, and I couldn't even start to hit it at all. He was the pitcher.

So anyway, why to give you the rundown, Bend out-hit Burns eleven hits to two. A real fine ball player that Burns had was manager of the Safeway, named Dick Marshall. And Darrell Howser played in that game, and Pluribus Tiller, and Eldon Sitz, and Clarence Young.

We made a tape on that last summer, there was only four of them living. Sometime I'll play it, but I can give you most of the background of that game, because

Charlie Carroll and Hughey O'Kane had \$1700 bet on Bend. Out at the Round Up, they were out the day before and they were offering five to one, six to one, Bend will double the score, Bend will make more runs in one inning than Burns will make the whole game, anything to get a bet. But they had a few shots of moonshine too, to celebrate the night before the game. So anyway, they came out. I mean they came out, why Bend come up, the first man come up and got a hit. He tried to steal second, and Musick threw him out, I mean he was trying to steal second. The next guy got a hit, that's the only hit they got that inning. The next one come up the next inning, got a hit, he tried to steal, Musick threw him out. That's the last time they tried it, the first two outs. But anyway, to

draw the thing close, which is I say unusual about it, is the only triple play I ever saw in my life, made by Burns. There were three double plays, they made no errors, Bend made the errors. But Burns beat them five to four and this was the way they beat them. I say how it was unusual, there is one thing, the field, that field is the same thing where the ball park is now, except there was sagebrush grew out into that area and it faced the opposite way, it faced where you come in.

That area out there, the year I was a freshman, was the first year it became a ball field. Because McDade was the principal, he made us grub sagebrush the first half hour before we started practice, that was 1925. Then we could practice, we didn't have too much of the field. ... when we got that. But that was the ... tractor, and of course we're the second schoolhouse in Burns that was out there, you know, at one time, called it Miller Cove. But that, its been a ball field ever since. But anyway, it faced the opposite way. So, Marshall came up and Burns got two hits. They got them both the same inning. Glenn Edwards got a double, and Dick Marshall hit one over the center fielder's head into the brush, and circled the bases for a home run. It was a good double. And the only reason it was a home run, the ball went down a gopher hole. (Laughter) He couldn't find it. It was a good double, but it wasn't any home run.

So anyway, why Bend kept hitting, and Morton, I mean they got eleven hits off Morton, most of them popped up. But those double plays, triple plays --- So they got into the thing, and Burns had the game. Morton was real heavy, real fat and real temperamental. The umpire from Burns, name was Cedric Bartley, and he had a cleaning and pressing shop, little short fella called Cedric. He was from Burns. He didn't have any money bet on it. But the ones that, I'll tell you the ones that won the money pretty soon. But anyway, Clarence, the catcher --- Bend catcher's name was Dick Geenty and, but before we get to that I want to tell you about what Morton did. He struck out this heavy

hitter from Bend. And there was two on, and two out, and Morton struck him out. This Bartley, he didn't have counters, you know, where they keep track of balls. And he said, "Strike two." Well, everyone knew it was strike three, you know. He wouldn't change his opinion; there was a big rhubarb about it. About ten minutes later, they got the game started again.

Morton was real temperamental, and the next one he just put it right straight over the plate, and that Bend guy hit it out, clean, a home run. There wasn't any ... far out. That put them tied. So then in the ninth inning, why Dick Geenty --- Clarence was playing first. Well this Dick Geenty, the catcher, came up and he got a good single. But as he rounded first, he stiff-armed Clarence then. If you knew Clarence, he had a real hot temper, you know. A real fine man, but he had a quick temper. Well when he went around it, he gave it a football stiff arm. But then he come back and he got in a fight. Clarence was the sheriff, but it didn't make any difference. ... come down on the ground, and then they pulled them apart. We asked Clarence in this tape, you know, how come he got in a fight. "Well," he said, "he had a hit and then he just gave me that stiff arm, so I was going to take him down, rub his face in the dirt, but he was too much man for me."

But anyway, when I say unusual, why Geenty, when he came down his arm lit on Matt, and he hurt his shoulder. And that was his throwing arm, and he was the catcher. And they had to take him out of the game. And the score was tied; goes up into the ninth inning, but Bend didn't score. But the last half of the ninth Burns comes up; Clarence is the first batter up. Fuller struck him out all right, but the catcher missed the ball. They'd just put the catcher in. He was trying to pick him off first, instead of that he overthrew, and Clarence went to second, I mean on the over-throw. Next batter up hit an infield fielder's choice, they called it, Clarence went to third; he was out. Clarence was on third, the next batter up, the catcher missed the ball again and Clarence scored the winning run, I mean

on --- never got a hit. He really struck out. What's funny about that game, is B. B. Clark had most of the money bet, well not most, he and Bill Fiser from Crane. They ...this \$1700, but they were about maybe the two that had any money around. The best were picking up \$15, \$20, \$50 at a time ...

But anyway when Clarence came in with the winning run, Mrs. Clark in the tape, they tell about B. B. Clark going over and kiss Clarence. (Laughter) And the other fellow, he was Wes Jetley's grandfather, he had a straw hat, and when the winning run came in he threw it up in the air, and it come down and he jumped right on top of it. But that was an unusual game. With \$1700 bets and ---

The Bend Bulletin, when it came out, why the copies of that from the Oregonian, and the Oregon Journal where Bend was beaten by Burns, the write-up from Bend was different, and it had Morton was a Red Sox pitcher. And the only thing close that he come to Red Sox pitcher, he wore red socks. But that was an awfully unusual ... in the field of athletics.

Then too, think of maybe a few unusual things, I think one day, a memorable day of course, to get back to the Edward Hines, a major change in the county was when the lumber company came in. The man responsible for that, which I brought a picture down so you can see, was Ed Barnes, who started in 1919 as a promoter and cruised the timber, and had got the Forest Service to open it up for bids. Herrick was the high bidder, and that was in 1923. He had started in 1919, and interested in getting the Forest Service to put up that section of the Malheur Forest up for bid. Herrick was the high bidder. Brooks Scanlon of Bend bid on it, Hines bid on it. Herrick got it, and that was in April, March 1923. And what a day! They turned school out. I was in the seventh grade.

And I mention the Round Up Committee instead of the fair. That was a private association of Gus B. Bardwell, and Nollie Reed, and Joe Thompson. The Round Up in

those days, they wore great big ten-gallon hats during the Round Up. And so Joe Thompson, of course, this is in prohibition days, moonshining got a little fluid again that day. Joe Thompson, and Gus Bardwell, and Nollie Reed, the Round Up Committee, got their horses and they rode it in the Palace. And I mean right into it. The Palace at that time was right across the street where, oh you know, where Ruth Miller's Shop was at. It was owned by Thompson ...

That's where, they rode their horses, you know, in ---

DORIS: Were they shod?

WALLY: Pardon?

DORIS: I wonder if they were shod.

WALLY: Weinsteins gave a free dance. So it was quite a time. Well, Herrick, then you have Herrick that was supposed to have that mill built and sawing logs in two years. And it was one extension from the Forest Service after another. Barnes finally sued by virtue of the fact that he said that his key men, James Girard, and Frank Klobucher were with the Forest Service up in Montana, and they were also in this Malheur Railroad Company with Herrick. And the extensions were a personal thing, which I think that the facts in the senate hearing on it bore out that they weren't, I mean I don't think that it was at all. Those senate hearings are up in the library on that case between Barnes and Herrick.

But anyway it was tied up and over suits, and Herrick really was under financed. He spent a million and a half, had to build the railroad up from Crane to, Burns to Seneca. He didn't get it completed to Seneca. The railroad came into Burns, I remember, in 1924, in August. I have a picture of that where they drove the golden spike. But the official opening was the 24th of September, which was the day prior to the Round Up. And a lot of them, the ones that had formerly lived in Burns, they had special trains that came up from Portland, and Boise, and around, and came in on the train. One of them was

Durkheimer, that had an early grocery store. And several of them had thought that probably the railroad would never get to Burns, which it never would have, if the Hines Mill hadn't of come in.

And you can understand how important the railroad was back in those days. I mean, look at the freight and the wagon teams. When they hauled it in why the merchants had to get enough to do them about a year, at least six months to make their supplies up to last them.

But I think an unusual story is on Mrs. Urizar's husband. The old Juniper Grade, that goes down, drops off different than it does now. And that was her first trip over it, and Julio was maybe a year and a half. This was in 1927, so he couldn't have been very big. So Felix and his family, and his nephew ... they started down to the South End, and they got stuck in the snow, that was in January of 1927. These huge snowdrifts, and Felix would shovel for five hours, trying to shovel it out, and decided he couldn't. So he took his family and said we'll walk out. And of course they'd never been down there before, and it was real cold. And when Felix got down pretty soon, why he collapsed in the middle of the road and was unconscious. And so they, Mrs. Urizar took, she and the family, they'd start walking. And they walked about a mile and a half and Felix collapsed. So they hovered over him, right over that, until daylight. And then the 14 year old ... would have walked into the Juniper Ranch, they were really only a mile and a half from the Juniper Ranch, but didn't know it, it was at night. And walked in and they got help for him. He was unconscious for about 20 hours before Dr. Homan had come out, and they got him in.

But as newspapers do, the Oregonian had a story on that. And they had, their headline on that particular one, the exact headline on it went something like that, that it must have been maybe a pretty good rooster to let the old hen cover him all night.

Another instance between Bend and Burns, see the road from Bend to Burns is 150 miles, it didn't go exactly like it does now. And Sheriff Frazier had started out in 1930; it was 40 below that year when they started out. They got stranded between Riley and Hampton out there in the snow. And Charlie Frazier thought he was closer to the Gap Ranch. At the Gap Ranch why there was a road crew working, that's the year they were putting the new road through, working on the new road. So he thought they were closer than they were, and they started out walking. They started out at about eight at night, and they didn't get in, it was a little farther than they thought, until two the next morning. She froze both of her legs, had to have an amputation on that. There were seven others, other than in that party, on that trip that had frozen ears and toes and so forth.

Well it took all day, I mean, before that, I mean to go from Bend to Burns on the stage in 1918. Why you'd leave Burns at seven in the morning and get into Bend at six at night, that's how long it took the stage. So your method of travel has changed quite a bit.

Oh, another one that I wanted to tell you about. Of course, I don't know whether you heard of Tom Stevens and Scotty Bailey, they were ... remember the comic strip Mutt and Jeff. They were supposed to be the original Mutt and Jeff. And that story went on for years and years. Doug Mullarky, Bud Fisher, I mean who was the Daddy of the comic strip. But Doug Mullarky at a newspaper convention had asked Bud Fisher about that, and he said, "No, that he didn't get the idea from Tom Stevens and Scotty Bailey." I've got a picture of them and they didn't look like it. You'll hear that prevalent, that Mullarky had to check that out with Bud Fisher, and it was a story that had gone on for years and years. It wasn't true; they weren't the original Mutt and Jeff. However, Tom Stevens was a character, I mean he was real superstitious; he was tall.

... So Tom Stevens was looking for someone from Burns to run. What happened, there was a man that came out to work at the Experiment Station out here named Miles ... No one knew much about him, but he heard about the, that Tom Stevens was betting on him. Well he said if someone would bet some money on me, I think I can beat him. Tom Stevens bet all he could, and ran right up, a hundred yards up main street and ... beat him.

Then Henry Long, on Tom Stevens, was the one, right across the street where Burns Hotel, right where the Burns Department Store was, right across the street in front of the Red Front Livery Stable, they had a shooting match. Henry Long shot at him, and it hit his silver belt buckle. He ran upstairs and fell, they thought he fell, and scratched his leg on something, and that was the only blood that was drawn.

Another story that I really wanted to tell is one of the, probably two of the remarkable men of Burns you'll remember. One was George Hibbard, and one who is dead now, is former county clerk, Billy Carroll. Remember him? Didn't have any legs, I mean his legs were off. Well, Billy Carroll was in that well. And he and Bob Koontz were out in the Catlow, and Billy had come out to take a homestead out, and they of course had to put a well down, drill a well, and build a cabin, and prove up on it. So anyway, Billy and Koontz were drilling this well. That was in December of 1912. They had a ... with a rope, and they were down 80 feet and they ran out of rope. So Koontz told Billy to go get some more rope. Because they, another 20 feet anyway, they wanted to dig down some more. They were working at it with the ... So Billy got that, it was new rope, and it was cold, it was stiff. He tied it and he'd sent the bucket down three or four times, but come up. So lowered himself down away with that loose rope, the knot slipped, and he fell through and it broke both of his legs. And they were in the well three days and nights.

The only reason that they got out of it, Claude Solomon came over to borrow a

phonograph. Bill had one of those cranked up little phonographs. And Koontz thought he could hear somebody and he hollered. And Claude Soloman, that would be John Soloman's uncle, some of you may know him. They got him out. I talked to Fred Wickert about four years ago, who is the only living one that was one of the three that brought Billy into town. Why anyway, to get back, they amputated Billy's legs in 1913. Well then I was in the hospital in 1919 with the croup and he was in the hospital at the same time getting his new legs. He was getting infections in them. He didn't have any place to stay, and he came down and stayed with us until we all come down with the flu the next February.

But anyway, in the meantime, why every writer and author, and every book I've read has been nothing but myth. And one of them she had written was called, "Happy Valley". The story didn't have, she probably did that so she wouldn't get sued, I suppose, because it actually took place in Catlow Valley. And she made Bill Hanley the hero, and she had Billy go under the name of Billy Brent, and Hanley's name was Big John Ragen, and so forth. But anyway when this book came out ... real well, he was real mad of all the untruths that came out in that ... book. Of course anyone at that time knew who she was talking about. Of course most of them didn't believe it. But she had in there, I mean; she even had the well story wrong. She had Koontz an old man about 60, and he was 28, Billy was 22. Then she also mentioned in the thing, as I say, when Bill Hanley ... he gave him an open checkbook to sign, whatever, for the expenses, which wasn't true.

She mentioned that Billy, when he first came in, that he was amusing himself by counting the bedbugs and cockroaches on the wall. Well you can imagine how the people felt that read the book, that were kind enough in the hotel to not charge him anything for staying, and none of it was true. He was real mad, so --- So if you ever read that book, why you'll know that --- and we ... was all wrong. Well, it's getting pretty late

here.

Another thing about ... I told you that, it was before the advent of radio. Then right during a Chautauqua, there would be an Ellison White Chautauqua, would be quite a thing in Burns. They'd come up and pitch a big tent, and be here a week. This particular time, this block where the Arrowhead Hotel, that whole block was wiped out in the fire of 1914, where it burned up the seventeen horses from the two livery stables. One where the Arrowhead was, and one on the back street, the French Hotel was next to it. And it jumped the bank, where the bank --- it took out that next one down, where the Elkhorn's at, that's what stopped it. I've got pictures of those.

I remember that fire, I was real small, four years old, but I remember the flames shooting up, it was at night. We couldn't go out there because my father and Loggan, when I told you had moved in from Harney, why they had equipment to fight fire, with that old hand pump. We were all scared; Loggans were scared. They came over on our front porch. We could see, there wasn't too many buildings between that and where we lived, could see the flames. I got up and go up the next day, and I still remember those horses smoldering. That was on August the 30th, 1914.

Now to get back to this Chautauqua that I deviated from. Why that was quite an event. They would have plays, and a band, and lectures, and junior programs for the kids, and so forth. But on this one night they had the play, "The Shepherd of the Hills". And in that, Harold Bell writes, "Shepherd of the Hills". During that one particular part of it when their guns were gone, why I heard a BANG, BANG, and then again you heard BANG, BANG and then you heard this man hollering. Pretty soon, about five minutes --- Rube Haines was Marshall; they said Rube Haines has been shot. Well, that ... as I say is where this block had took out in that fire of 1914. This was in 1923, wasn't rebuilt yet. And that's where the Chautauqua tent was pitched, where Mary Smith's apartments are

at, over there is where the house was at, that Haines was shot by Joe Cavender. It was right during that gunfire, and Rube had shot back. But he didn't die then, he died six months later, I mean the Marshall did.

But anyway the next night, they cancelled it that night, they just quit right in the middle of the play, and they said, "We'll have this again tomorrow night." And they did, and they left that gunplay out of it the next night.

The first radio that come to Burns, as everyone was anxious to hear, was 1922, it was in Home Drug. And that Home Drug at that time was in the lobby where, was the Levens Hotel which was later called the Arrowhead. That's where the store was at that particular time. I remember the night they come in. They got the radio set up and the store was jammed with people. They turned it on and couldn't get anything but static. Nothing but static, was all that you could get. The first radio that worked, didn't work until the next year, in 1923. That was one by Ray Voegty, a 3-tubed DeForrest. He put it out on the front porch, and had a Magnavox box. In the summertime, you know, and you could hear it ... And it pulled in real good reception, you know. Schenectady, New York, Pittsburgh, and all over, you know, not much interference. So radio, it was up to 1923 before the radio came in.

Jerry Cromer had a restaurant, was quite an interesting person. But his menu, at the top of it --- and it was in the Levens Hotel, was the Arrowhead, in part of that. ... he had "Jerry's Filling Station," and they just put in the water and sewer that year. On the bottom he had ice tea, cocoa, coffee and city water. You couldn't get any water; I mean you'd have to go across to the other side of the counter. Someone would come in, he'd say, "Well you're younger than I am, you go over and get it."

Come down, I was working at the drug store then, I come down at noon, my uncle would go to work, eat there every noon. And the other boy that did the same was ...

Morgan, who was in grade school; he'd serve us first, because we had to get back to school. So this fellow didn't normally eat there, you know. We'd come in ... And he pounded down, he said, "Well I was here first." This Jerry says, "Don't you like it?" He said, "No, I don't like it." He went over to the till and he punched it down, he took out a silver dollar and said, "Go down to the Chinaman's and eat." In later years though, one of his quips from someone that came through made the Reader's Digest.

The other one I want to tell you about is Gus Stohl, who was a bachelor ... came in, and saved his money. This was in the days of the depression. And he had quite a lot of money, had a roll of bills with him. And he'd come in and he said he was tired of working out. He hadn't been in for two years. He decided he would go into business. What business would he go in to? Well, he didn't know. Well, he wound up in one of the local places at that time where there were girls. There were about five of them in Burns at that time. He told them he was going into business. So they talked to him, so they sold him a half interest in the business for \$200. He was staying at the hotel. He come back the next day and everyone was gone. That's a true story. ... written up as a confidence story, but that's the real facts. That's what they were.

Well, I think that that is about enough. Though I think certainly I want to tell you about my academic (athletic?) past, and if this talk hasn't been good, why I'll tell you first ... I think that when I was in high school we set records that have never been equaled. In baseball why we went out and they played Vale, who we should have beaten, but they beat us. We went over and played Nyssa, they made 21 runs the first inning, we didn't make any. The team went up, and the coach and he said, "Five innings of this will be enough." They beat us 37 to nothing. That was in 1927. The next year in football, the powerhouse at that time in this league wasn't Vale; it was Prairie. Prairie played Franklin High School one year and got beat 3 to 0. However Burns, the year I was in the 7th

grade, Burns beat them on their own field. That's the first time they had ever been beaten on their own field. They threw rocks at the principal, the coach, and everything. And they cut off the relations, and we never played Prairie again until I was a senior.

And so we went over to Prairie in 1927, the fall of 1927, that was the first year since 1922, and the relations had got back. We had a coach, that's the first paid coach we ever had, that was Phil Baird. And he didn't know anything, really. I was playing defense, and that's the first time I'd ever seen them pull guards, and it was the first time our coach had too. But anyway Elmer Dunn, Frank Dunn's father, you know, but Elmer Dunn he played on that team. Truxton Dalton, ... McConnell, that's about the only ones, Norman Liebig. But anyway we went over, so I can remember Baird gave us this fight talk, you know, he got us out. Prairie came out; they had black jerseys with orange stripes around them. We had no new suits; we'd had them for six years, since they had the first team. You know, different colors, part sweatshirts. They were all ... I can remember Baird gave us that pep talk. He said, "Now fight man, fight, for God's sake, fight!" We will receive, they kicked off, and Elmer Dunn fumbled the kick off. They recovered it for a touchdown on the first play of the game. They beat us 93 to 0. (Laughter) ... the end of that game that ... was broken in it. But to tell you what happened ... we didn't have nothing, and Prairie had seven off of that team. Three of them went to the University of Oregon and played, and the other four went to Idaho State. So three years ago, there was only one at Prairie left anymore, and I phoned him up on the 15th of October, you know, this was three years ago, I asked him if he remembered October the 15th, 1927. He said, "No." I said, "Do you remember 93-0?" He said, "Yes, that's the one." So I talked to him awhile. Then I did it ... he's the one that made if from Oregon, he used to come in and out of there. Well that was my event in football and baseball.

Now basketball, we went over and we opened with the Drewsey town team. And

that hall, that old hall in Drewsey. And so this Baird, he was a great theorist. And Oregon States' coaches, before Slats Gill, his name was Hagar. He was using a percentage system where they kept the center of the floor clear, and you had one pivot man, and the two forwards were up in the corners, and the two guards right back, right off of the key. So the only thing, theoretically, you kept the center clear, and the pivot man who was George Oltman, you remember him, was to get around one man, he would dribble up. If any one of them would break out, all you had to do was get around that man. There would be someone to pass to; they'd be open. If they didn't, if they didn't come out, he'd dribble right up the floor for a lay in. Well that hall, the baskets over at Drewsey, I mean that hall the ceiling was low, they lined up in a five man defense, besides that, there wasn't any center clear. They beat us 16 to 12. In that hall we couldn't, they had gaslights in it, and if you looked, you could look right into the gas lights ... So we said wait until we get them on our own hall, which was called the Oasis. The Oasis is where Duke Troph's place is now, that's where we played basketball. Wait until we get them over here. We did. They beat us four points over here, so that was it. So I told you about my athletic background.

Now I want to tell you about my academic background. So the year that I was a sophomore --- when I had gone through grade school we had W. M. Sutton, and if he was ever a tyrant, there was, you know, I mean you marched in; everything was regimented. You marched in, if you talked in line he'd tap that bell, and he motioned you out. You marched in, you marched out, you didn't whisper, and you stayed in. You had assignments in every subject, and you had homework in it. And you better have it or you stayed in until you did get it. He had me out on the floor. I remember one time I was at the blackboard and I was whispering to someone. He came by like that and slammed my head, you know, against the board, and the board just ... you know. Another time he

grabbed me by the shirt, jerked me out of the seat, the buttons just flew.

In particular, one kid still here, I'm not going to tell you his name, he is tall now, he was tall then, and his first name --- He said, "John," he said, "your problems are wrong." He said, "No reason. If you don't know how to work those problems you come up early before school and I'll show you how to work them." Hand those arithmetic papers in; you have problems every night. When you went in you put them on the desk. John would come in and put his paper on the desk, of course Sutton looked at it. Arithmetic was the first class of the morning. He said, "John, come here." He went up there, he said, "You had two problems wrong. I told you if you didn't know how to work them to come up, why didn't you?" "Well," he said, "I didn't have the time," he said, "I had some chores to do." And he looked up at him, he was about six feet then, he said, "How tall are you standing up?" He said, "I'm six feet." He said, "How tall are you laying down?" I remember he said, "Don't know, never did measure laying down." Sutton says, "Here is where you're going to measure." He reached up like that and grabbed him, jerked him down on the floor, put his foot on him. Then went on with the class. Then he'd throw his keys at you.

Well after I got into high school, I studied some in grade school, high school, anyway if I didn't have to, after one year

--- My mother, I can still remember that, fifty years ago. And we brought the report; my sister had straight A's. She was taking five subjects and she had all A's. My mother, when she looked at mine, I was taking five subjects and I had three flunks, one complete and a conditional. (Laughter)

Woman: Wally, do you remember that rhyme that George Hibbard told, about Sutton and the Burns Grade School?

WALLY: Oh, I told him that, yeah.

WOMAN: Something about a blackbird, what was that, tell them that one that was good.

WALLY: Bobby McConnell, we'd go up, he lived over the hill. You had outside, in history, you had volume eleven, you couldn't check it out. So, if you didn't go up before school you'd stay in at recess and do it, or during the noon hour, or after school. But you had all those different assignments in history to look up. And that's the only, one volume. There wasn't any in the library. Only one volume in the eighth grade classroom. He taught in the eighth grade. So we'd go up early.

Well, we were up early and John Sayer was the janitor, and usually he'd open up, you know, he would open up. We came to school, and right on this glass door it had, "Blackbird, blackbird flying south, he had old Sutton in his mouth. And when he found he had a fool, he dropped him in the Burns Public School." ... We had to wait. This Mr. Sayer, we called him Pop, he said, "Wait till Mr. Sutton sees that!" I remember Bob and I we were the only ones --- he'll think we did it.

We knew, by the time school was out, we knew who did it, before the day was over. I don't think Sutton ever did know who did it. I remember when Mr. Sutton came up, he looked at it, and at that time John Sayer had gone around to Sutton. He said, "Go get Mr. Sayer and have him take it off." That's all he said. The one that put it on was Philip Cawfield. He'd be the uncle of Red Cawfield. ... That's the one George was telling about.

DORIS: But maybe they need somebody strict like that now, really. Of course they would end up in jail.

WALLY: I mean he was a little sadistic, though. In athletics we had, you know, the showers didn't work. So we got a track team up, challenged the freshman, and so we'd wash off with a hose, you know. Water ... and rubbed each other down. He made us quit. And they had a dirt floor, that's when the school, you call grade school, up where the Slater School is. I've got a picture of that at the school, in these pictures here too, I'll

show you.

But they made classrooms out of that later. You see they made classrooms out of what they called the gym. The high school didn't have any gym. Where the high school, where the high school is, this church was originally where the high school was at, and that was originally the ... business college. And then in 1904, when they got the high school, where the junior high is now, the Lincoln School, why they had, that was the old grade school built in 1895. I've got a picture of it, which was a windmill, and that's where I went to high school. When the 1912 building was built, that was still a part of the old blackboard. That fifth grade is up in one section of that yet, and they use that, or part of that as a gym. Well then the grade school went up there in 1912. The high school moved across, that wooden building was built in 1895. And I finished high school in 1928, and the year they tore that down, built the one that's the Slater, or I mean the Lincoln Junior High now. Built that in 1928.

DORIS: Wouldn't he let you hose each other off?

WALLY: Pardon?

DORIS: He wouldn't let you hose each other off?

WALLY: No, he said, it was getting, you know, it was a dirt floor, see. He said it makes it too muddy down there. I didn't get along very good with him. He called me Little Sawed-Off Welcome. I didn't like that. You know Herbert Fawcett?

DORIS: Oh yes.

WALLY: He threw his keys at him. You know he would land those keys, like as far as from here to over where that fireplace is at, and he'd land them right on the desk. You'd have to pick them up and walk back to him. Herbert Fawcett tossed them back to him. But he was a little bit partial; he didn't do it. You know, he threw them back, and he took and threw them back. And he said, "You bring those up like a gentleman." Some he

would have jerked out of the seat, you know, some he didn't. Some he would and some he wouldn't. In my class I can only remember two girls that he slapped. He slapped two girls.

WOMAN: How long was he here?

WALLY: He came in 1912, and he left in 1935. ...

WOMAN: That's a long time.

WALLY: He said if I ever get on the school board, he said none of my children will ever go to him, and they didn't. But McDade, when McDade taught out at Harney, and when McDade came in as a principal of the high school, the kids were pretty tough. They didn't have any athletic program. McDade was out of Bowden, Maine, and he worked his way through school. And he played football and baseball at Bowden. And he came out, and he had probably a real high standard in school. ... But McDade came in; he had just come out of World War I as a Chief Petty Officer in the Navy. The last principal they had, they had made it a little rough on him. I think they dunked him under the pump, you know. He got back in January of 1919 and he whipped four of them. One of them hit him with an eraser, and he didn't know which one, so he whipped all four of them. One of them was Burns McGowan, one of them was Polly Thornburg, and one was Bill Terrill. Let's see, there was Bill Terrill as one, Burns McGowan, --- Only one you'd know would be Burns McGowan. He whipped all four of them. The way he whipped them, he'd take them one by one in front of the assembly, and he said you've got to do your exercises. Then he'd get another kid, ... show them, go over and touch their toes. And so he'd do it. ... said, "All you have to do for your punishment, you have to do that six times in front of the assembly, bow down." About the sixth time he had a stove poker, ... and one whack with that poker ...

... and they took it over to Central Oregon and put it on in Prineville and Bend, and

they made money and they bought baseball uniforms with it, and he got that baseball ... Next year he got a football team up. And then he coached football, taught debate, got debate out. And they traveled out to Ontario and Vale and debated. And he taught Geometry, and Solid Geometry and Advanced Algebra, Civics and U. H. History, and coached, and was the principal, and debate. And all that he did for nothing. I mean all that he did for nothing.

DORIS: Why don't you get on the school board?

WALLY: So when he, what happened to him, then it was a county school board, in other words the county court, you know, I mean hired him. The county court hired it. And so they really wanted to get rid of him over --- he had to take on a little moonshine once in awhile. He was a fighter too. But anyway, why they didn't rehire him, and that's the year, the end of my sophomore year.

But they hired Vanderveer and then he stayed one year, then they hired Merle Bennett. But after they fired McDade he went down to Journal Juniors in Portland and became the head of it in that program, the Journal Juniors. He stayed there until he died.

Any questions or anything? Anything you're interested in about the town, if I can answer I'd be glad to try.

WOMAN: I've got one.

WALLY: All right.

WOMAN: I haven't been here very long, but I've heard a lot of people talking about a tunnel that goes from underneath Ray Cole's, across town, comes out at the ---

WALLY: That was Locher's. That don't, but that was --- the Locher, Paul Locher had a hall, but there is a picture of that, it was right back of, well it would be right straight north of Cole Motors there. The house, this hall joined right on to it, and he had a brewery. That house was torn down about, oh, I don't know, maybe within the last 10 years. But that

hall burned down in 1913. It faced Main Street. But he had that just hewn into the rock where he kept his beer cold, he had that brewery. And that used to be --- you go right up on that house, between that and where the Ray Cole Motors property was then, onto the street. It was right in there where you are now, right south of Daltons, you know, where that street goes down there.

WOMAN: It doesn't go clear over into the Memorial Field? Somebody said it went clear over to Memorial ---

WALLY: Doesn't go in the street, no doesn't go over to main street. I mean after --- that house used to go right into that. He had it hewn in. He was the one also --- you've heard talk about the Castle, and there were all kinds of stories about it; that he built ... after the hall burned down. He built that out past the warm springs. I don't know who lives out there now.

DORIS: It belongs to Marge ...

WALLY: Oh, does it? Well anyway he had a, we'd go out there, and there was a warm spring, I mean he called it his bathtubs. It was about, oh maybe as far as from here to the wall, about how long it was, and about that wide. But that wasn't anything like his hall out there; he had just a conglomeration of multiple ... rooms. And not many of them put together very good. Then up on the hill he had hewn into the rock, Kaiser Wilhelm, and Von Hindenburg. I think those were destroyed, I'd have to go up and see, but he had them cut right into that rock. They were ... he was a worker, you know, all right.

WOMAN: Well part of those are still there, I think, or they were a few years ago.

WALLY: Are they still there?

WOMAN: Yeah, part of them, because Matt and Mark went out there and found them.

WALLY: I haven't been out there for years. Anyway that's where they were. He did that in 19---, all that after the ... in 1913. Anyway ... It was different, the hall up here, why they

used to hold their commencements in that hall, and they had dances in it, and they played basketball in it. You couldn't do anything ... that he had out here. You just start wandering around with no particular pattern. Then you could go out, and it wasn't finished. Someone from Bend almost fell through it, you know. Fell right on down through that, one year.

PAT REVAK: Didn't he have a tunnel dug from that over to the hillside?

WALLY: Did he have what?

PAT: Did he have a tunnel dug from that castle over to the other side?

WALLY: Never did see it.

PAT: Well that's what we heard, you know, growing up through the years.

WALLY: It was finished about, well it never was finished. He built it in the teens. I think the first time I was ever out there was maybe 1918. But there wasn't any tunnel coming in. Or I never did see any, or we didn't know anything about --- I think there probably wasn't. ... go out there and swim in that artesian well, or that was a bathtub really. Had that big ... I remember a time I went out there, had sagebrush in it, and was stirring it around. Said he made ...

WOMAN: Wally, other people might know this already, but what's, I've often wondered what that little structure, that little cabin there on Court Street, I think it is, just ---

WALLY: On Court Street, you say? Oh, you mean right on Main Street?

WOMAN: Uh huh, on the corner there.

WALLY: Yeah, that was built later, that was built in about, by Ruby Vickers; Vickers owned that. And let's see, they built that, she finished that in about 1938. That's nothing new, it was an older house, but it was remodeled.

DORIS: You mean the house or the little cabin?

WALLY: The little cabin. The oldest building on Main Street is Brown's up there, Alfred

Brown's there. That's the oldest on Main Street.

WOMAN: I have another question. Do you know how long Pat Donegan was blacksmith at "P" Ranch?

WALLY: Oh he came later. He came up from, with Judd Wise, when the, the time Swift had it in the mid-teens. He was a blacksmith under Judd Wise. I remember he brought Tebo home to dinner. You've probably all heard of Tebo. ... He brought him to dinner in 1922, and he was a Mexican, you know, tall and slender and a real good entertainer. He did a lot of card tricks for us. And he told me, he said, "I can do something you can't do." And I said, "What's that?" He said, "You go get a broom and I'll show you." And he held this broom out like this and he jumped over it. And he was 66 years old then, in 1922. Tebo, Prim Ortega was his name.

DORIS: Oh, oh.

WALLY: He's the one that told all the wild stories, you know.

PAT: What year was it, Wally, when the hotel burned down there where Smyth's Market is now?

WALLY: Welcome Hotel?

PAT: Yeah.

WALLY: That burned down on July 15, 1937. That covered the whole block.

PAT: Yeah. I can remember, I was just a little tiny kid, but that was big. Did they ever know what caused it?

WALLY: No, they never did. I remember I got up and looked out the window of the house at 4 o'clock in the morning, I went back to bed. I thought I ought to be up. I got up at seven, and the whole thing was on fire.

WOMAN: How do you remember all these dates? I can't remember what happened two years ago.

PAT: He can tell me when I graduated from the eighth grade, and I can't remember.

WALLY: That hotel was built by my uncle, and they lost it. They were financed by the Gardenia Loan Company, and they went broke in 1929. And Barnes took it over, I'm going to show you the picture of the ... And Barnes had all that; took options on that land. My Aunt, Levens is my uncle. Owned all the ... the ranch that Pat Culp's on. They owned it clear on over to the golf course, to the highway.

My aunt was a stockholder with the First National Bank, and it went broke. And she was a head of the stockholder and it wiped her out.

DORIS: Well that Pat Culp Ranch is one of the biggest ranches in Harney County.

WALLY: Pardon.

DORIS: Pat's Ranch is one of the biggest individual ranches in Harney County.

PAT: Were you going to pass the pictures around, Wally?

WALLY: Well I got something that you might be interested in. I'll show you the difference between in 1884, '89, there is '89. And this is, I'll show you the first picture, '84. Then I'll tell you who is sitting on the rock. That's Maurice Fitzgerald, and he has a marvelous memory. I mean he came back --- and what a background he had. He came through with the Army, you know out to Fort Harney, and they came around by Wright's Point, across to that. Then after he was discharged from the Army in 1878, why then he carried the mail from Harney to Windy Point. And then he surveyed around the lakes. And then he was in the land office. And then he was real estate ... Had a real fine memory. And everything defined by Fitzgerald is --- (Miscellaneous conversations.)

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