



FOSTER-PETTYGROVE STORE LISTS

BARLOW TOLL ROAD 1846-1919: The
STORY OF TWO MEN FROM FORT DEPOSIT

THEY CALLED IT JACK-KNIFE: HISTORY
OF EAGLE CREEK COMMUNITY AND SCHOOL
DISTRICT NUMBER 17

Compiled by
E. L. (ROY) MEYERS

20-

FOSTER-PETTYGROVE STORE LISTS

BARLOW TOLL ROAD 1846-1919:
THE STORY OF TWO MEN FROM FORT DEPOSIT

THEY CALLED IT JACK-KNIFE:
HISTORY OF EAGLE CREEK COMMUNITY
AND SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 17

Compiled by
E. L. (ROY) MEYERS

from
THE PHILIP FOSTER HISTORICAL COLLECTION

Acknowledgement

To Mr. Roy Meyers

Whose generosity in providing the manuscripts
of his research and effort, in preparation of
this work, is most sincerely appreciated by its
beneficiaries, the members of the Genealogical
Forum of Portland, Oregon.

Table of Contents

Foster-Pettygrove Store Lists.....	1
Barlow Toll Road 1846-1919: The story of Two Men from Fort Deposit.....	5
They Called It Jack-Knife: History of Eagle Creek Community and School District Number 17.....	21
Description of Photos.....	53

Portland, Oregon
February 25, 1972

Mrs. Clyde L. Davis, President
Genealogical Forum of Portland

My Dear Mrs. Davis,

Here is the list of the first Americans to settle in the Oregon Country. These names are from the Philip Foster Historical Papers and from the Foster-Pettygrove Store Books. I have shown where the record showed a (wife and children) however there were more among the settlers. The spelling is as it appears in the records.

There were many names among the papers of the Hudson Bay people, I have used none. The Lee party came west with the Wayth expedition. They left from Independence April 24-1834. With Rev. Lee were Daniel Lee, P. L. Edwards, Courtney M. Walker and Cyrus Sheperd; in due time they arrived at Fort Vancouver.*

Marcus Whitman, his wife Narcissa, Rev. Harry Spalding with wife Eliza, Wm. H. Gray, Pat Dolin, and a boy named Miles Goodyear. And in May 1837 additional help for the Lee Mission by boat around the Horn, Dr Elijah White and wife, Alanson Beers and wife, three maiden ladies, Pittman, Downing and Johnson and W. H. Wilson and in the fall of 1837, coming by the ship "Sumatra" were Rev. Daniel Leslie - wife and 3 children, a Miss Margaret Smith and H. K. W. Perkins.

In 1838 coming overland to aid the Whitman Mission were preachers, Eells, Walker, Asa Smith with their wives, and in 1839 came Rev. Harvey Clark, Moses Griffin, and Munger with wives, and on June 1 -1840, arriving on the "Lousanne" Capt. Spalding, were 52 people among whom were 16 children, and preachers, Waller,- Kane,- Gustavus Hines, L. H. Judson, - J. L. Edwards, - J. P. Richmond and one doctor Ira L. Babcock.

As of June 1st 1840

	Adults	Children	Hunters from Ft. Hall
Lee Mission	56	19	
Whitman Mission	15		
George Abernathy-wife	2		
Ewing Young	1		
A. Carmicheal	1		
Abel Baker	1		"
Jean Gervais	1		"
T. J. Hubbard	1		"
Eldrudge Trask	1		"
Cabel Williams	1		"
James Conner	1		"
Wm. Bailey	1		"
Josiah Whicomb	1		"
	<u>83</u>	<u>19</u>	

There you have it, as of June 1st 1840. Lee and Whitman Missions total 102 adults and children. There were maybe a few more who deserted ship to stay in the new country.

* Sept. 15th, 1834.

Yours very truly,

E.L. (Roy) Meyers

PHILIP FOSTER HISTORICAL PAPERS and FOSTER-PETTYGROVE STORE LISTS

1832	John Ball	1838	Asa Smith - wife
	James M. Bates		Rev. W. W. Kone - wife
1834	Rev. Jason LEE *1 (see footnotes)		Ashel Munger - wife Sarah
	Rev. Daniel LEE	1839	J. H. E. Gray
	Courtney M. Walker	1840	Rev. Gustavus Hines - wife
	P.L. Edwards		" L. H. Judson
	Cyrus Sheperd		" J. L. Parrish
	Riley Cave		" A. F. Waller
	Edward Constable		Joseph Gale *4
	Abel Baker		Joe L. Meek
	Peter Ross		Wm Craig
	Robert Carnes		Robt. Newell
	Issac Rose		Josiah Whitcomb
	John Hinds		G. W. Ebberts
	John Zimmer		Joseph Holman
	John Ward		James Conner
	John Maxwell		L. Carmichel
	Samuel Knott		Richard McCroy
	Charles Schriver		J. M. Shively *5
	Thomas Callaghan		John McClure
	Robert Evans		A. E. Wilson
	Joe Lewis		Solomon Roberts
	Mark Head		Cabel Wilkins
	Nick Gan		Allan Oavie
	Alex Wade		Eldgridge Trask
	W. Abbott		W. P. Perry
	Marcus Barsley		Hamilton Campbell
	George Walter		George Abernathy - wife *6
	Asa Lay		W. W. Raymond - wife
	Joseph Deluke		Or. I. L. Babcock
	Paul Richardson		George LeBreton
	Oliver Cross		Wm Johnson
	Jefferson Smith		J. H. Frost - wife
	William Dempsey		J. H. Richmond - wife
	William Lowell		Wm McCarty
	William Walker	1841	Samuel Williams - wife
	Thomas McCay		Michael Wren
1836	Rev. Marcus Whitman - wife Narcissa *2		Horatio Nelson Caulder
	Rev. Henry Spalding - " Eliza *2		Henry Buxton
	Rev. Wm H. Gray - "		David Monroe - wife - 1child
	Pat Oolin	1842	Madorum Crawford
	Miles Goodyear		F. X. Matthew
1837	Dr. Elijah White - wife		James Force
	Alason Beers - "		Michael Moore
	David Leslie - " 3 children		Richard Williams
	W. H. Wilson - "		Ralph Wilson
	H. K. W. Perkins - "		Issiah Kelsey
	Miss Pitman *3		Sidney Walker Moss *7
	" Downing *3		Reuben Lewis
	" Johnson *3	1843	John Minto
	" Margaret Smith *3		Wm J. Garrison
	Ewing Young		John Gordon Baker - wife - 2child
1838	Rev. Harvey Clarke - wife		Hiram Straight
	" Littlejohn - wife		Almorán Hill
	" Sidney Smith - wife		Robt Shortess
	" Moses Griffin - wife		Henry Sewell
	" Eells - wife		Andrew Jackson Masters
	" Walker - wife		Wm Mausy

PHILIP FOSTER HISTORICAL PAPERS and FOSTER-PETTYGROVE STORE LISTS

1843 Joseph Hess - wife - 5 children

(cont) W. T. Newby - wife

James W. Nesmith - wife

Nathan Koontz Sitton

Tom. Brown

Richard Hobson

John Burch McClure

J. W. Masters

Wm H. Vaughn

Richard Ekin

Wm Overton

Wm Arthur - wife - 5 children

Samuel Cozine

Thomas Owens

Harry A. Hunt

V. M. Wallace

Peter Rock

Francis W. Pettygrove-wife-1child *8

Philip Foster - wife - 4 children

Peter H. Hatch - wife - 1 child

T. D. Kaiser

Loren W. Hastings

James O'Neil

David Hill

Webley Hauxhurst - wife

John Edmonds

Asa L. Lovejoy *8

Jacob P. Liese

John Kernman

Wm P. Dougherty

Osborn Russell

Wm J. Bailey

John E. Long

John Howard

Lindsey Applegate

Jesse Applegate

Nineviah Ford

James M. Bates

Wm A. Mills

Frederick Prigg

Aaron Cook

Henry Foster

Jeffery Brown

Wm C. Remick

Felix Hathaway

P. F. Thompson

Samuel D. Pomeroy

Wm. Brown

John P. Brooks

Hugh Burns

John Griffin

George Washington

George McCorkle

John Durn

John Howell

Joseph W. Wood

John McHaley

Joseph Gallon

Thos. Smith

1843 Sol Roberts

(cont) Winten Anderson

J. C. Newman

Joseph Dickson

John McCadden

R. Lewis

Jacob Hawn

Joseph Math

Jeffrey Brown

John Campbell

Solomon Chase

David Weston

James Houch

Henry King

W. C. Remick

John Cunningham

G. W. Weston

Charles Rowe

John T. Simpson

Charles H. Eaton

A. Butler

Walter Pomeroy

Charles Rowe

Benj. Williams

John Turner

John Edmonds

Charles Bonds

Peter Rock

Thos McCay

George Anderson

Frederick Paul

Benj. Kelsey

George Crane

James Baker

Capt Tibits

Richard Williams

T. J. Hubbard

S. C. Spence

Neal Osborn

James Wair

George Kirby *9

John Cox

* Footnotes on next page.

PHILIP FOSTER HISTORICAL PAPERS and FOSTER-PETTYGROVE STORE LISTS

FOOTNOTES

- *1 The 2 Lees were the first to Preach in Oregon.
- *2 Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Spalding first white women to cross the Rockies.
- *3 First maiden ladies to come around Cape Horn in a sailing ship to Oregon.
- *4 Joseph Gale built first sailing ship in Oregon "Star of Oregon".
- *5 J. M. Shively was named first U. S. Postmaster.
- *6 George Abernathy first Governor "o Provisiond Gov."
- *7 Sidney Walker Moss - first Hotel-keeper called "Main St. House".
- *8 Francis W. Pettygrove and Asa L. Lovejoy laid out Portland in 1845, Pettygrove won the toss of an 1835 penny to name town.
- *9 He built 1st Brick house in Oregon

1st white child (a girl) was born to Dr. Elijah White and wife in Oregon 1838.

1st Flour mill in Oregon built by Foster and Pomeroy at Oregon City for
Dr. John McLoughlin.

BARLOW -TOLL ROAD

- 1846 - 1919 -

the

STORY

of

TWO MEN

from

"FORT DEPOSIT"

By E. L. (Roy) Meyers

This narrative is dedicated to the memory of Samuel Kimbrough Barlow, Philip Foster, Joel Palmer, William Rector, and all the other men and women of the "Wagon Train Era" with the hope that their descendants will keep brightly burning in hearts and minds the memory of those who made it possible by the sacrifices endured that we now enjoy our blessings.

The information contained in the "Story of Two Men from Fort Deposit" and a short history of the "Barlow Road" were obtained in part from the "Philip Foster Historical Papers" recently donated by my wife, Mary Pearl Meyers, to the "Oregon Historical Society" (she is a granddaughter of Philip Foster), and from many years of research of other historical records and by personal contacts.

Narrator,
E. L. (Roy) Meyers

Past President,
Clackamas County Historical Society

Member 1948 Territorial Centennial
Committee

Add. 3006 S.E. Lincoln St.
Portland, Oregon
Telephone 232-4631

-- SAMUEL KIMBROUGH BARLOW --

Born Nickolas County, Kentucky, December 7, 1795, moved to Bloomington, Indiana, 1818, there he married Susannah Lee, born March 16, 1791 in South Carolina. With his wife and children (Jane Ellen, John, James, and William) upon hearing about the land of "Milk and Honey" in far away Oregon Country they departed for Independence, Mo., joined up with a "Wagon Train" and in early May, 1845, were on the Trail, arrived at the Methodist Mission in "The Dalles" 5 months later.

See Barlow and Rector's trip from "The Dalles" to Philip's Foster's place and on to Oregon City in the following pages of "A Story of Two Men from Fort Deposit". Barlow settled on a Donation Claim at what is now the town of Barlow. Susannah died on December 10, 1852. He then married Elizabeth Shepherd (born February 10, 1802, New Jersey) a widow with four children (Mary Jane, Nancy, Albert, William), in 1854.

Soon after his second marriage Barlow and wife deeded the farm at Barlow (639.30 acres) to his eldest son William (by his first marriage) on October 14, 1854 they then moved to Canemah near Oregon City.

Susannah Lee Barlow - died December 10, 1852

Samuel Kimbrough Barlow - died July 15, 1867

Elizabeth Shepherd Barlow - died March 16, 1871

-- PHILIP FOSTER --

Born Arygle, Maine, January 29, 1805, son of William and Lucy Spencer Foster, married Francis Cummings 1828. A son named James William born to this union May 22, 1829; the mother died in child-birth. Philip joined Francis William Pettygrove in partnership in a general store in Calais, Maine. On July 9, 1834 he married Mary Charlotte Pettygrove, a sister of his partner, and the following children were born: George G., 1835; Lucy A., 1837; Francis William, 1839, and Philip Jr., 1841.

In early spring of 1842 after learning of the "Great Northwest Oregon Country" Foster and Pettygrove families departed for New York City where Pettygrove purchased a supply of goods and on March 10, 1842 embarked on the "Victoria", Capt. John H. Spring, for Honolulu via Cape Horn, arriving on October 19, 1842.

Foster obtained a supply of merchandise and with Pettygrove sailed on the "Bark Fama" Capt. Nye, for Oregon City. There they built stores and opened for business May 23, 1843, where Foster's daughter, Mary Charlotte, was born March 23, 1844. He was elected Treasurer of the Provisional Government in 1844. Soon after he located on a Donation Claim at what is now Eagle Creek, where Martha, 1846; Isaac, 1849, Egbert N., 1850, and Rose, 1853, were born.

Mary Charlotte Foster - died October, 1880
Philip Foster - died March 17, 1884

"TWO MEN FROM FORT DEPOSIT"

Historians, past and present, are agreed that the most important period of Oregon's early history occurred during the years 1834 to, and including, 1849. These crucial years of immigration by land and sea of men and women laid the groundwork which brought about Territorial status and, a decade later, Statehood with the signing of the bill by President Polk - August 14, 1859

Small in numbers were those coming by sea in comparison to the migration overland. Conservative estimates place the total population in the entire Oregon Country in 1849 at 10,500. Each year the "Covered Wagon Trains" rolled westward; but few were the records kept of the number of wagons or the names of persons. During this period (1843-1849) history will, no doubt, record the immigration of 1845 and the results which followed as of the greatest importance.

We must not detract from the high honor and importance of the "Great Migration" of 1843. It was the first to bring wagons through to the great Northwest, and from this venture came the name, "Old Oregon Trail"; then followed the southern route, "Applegate Trail."

Samuel Kimbrough Barlow with others in a "Wagon Train" left Independence, Mo., in May and arrived at the Methodist Mission at Wascopum (now The Dalles) in early September 1845, travel-worn and ragged. Here they learned there would be an indefinite delay for the trip down the Columbia by boat or raft; then, too, the cost of such transportation was beyond their means. To stay longer at the "Mission" where supplies were scarce and prices high would bring disaster. Facing these problems, drastic action was necessary.

Barlow, Wm. Rector, and a few others decided to try to blaze a wagon road around the south slope of Mt. Hood. In the party of 13 covered wagons were 19 adults, several children, about 50 head of livestock, and one dog. They left the "Mission" and worked their way south to what is now Tygh Valley. There they made camp.

Barlow and Rector scouted from this camp, laying out a route to the west. While they were gone, Joel Palmer joined the camp on October 3rd with 23 wagons and 15 families. Barlow and Rector returned to camp on October 4th. With Palmer and the others, they held a council on future plans. Some of the men were sent back to the "Mission" for much-needed supplies. Others were detailed to work on the trail, and several were left in camp to protect it from a surprise attack by the "Tygh Indians", who lived in the valley.

The Barlow-Palmer-Rector "Wagon Train", like others, left no record of the number of persons with the train. Of record is that it left the "Tygh Valley" with 36 wagons and an unknown number of oxen, horses, and cattle. However, we do know the names of a few: Barlow and wife, Susanna; Jane Ellen Barlow; James, John and William Barlow; William Buffum and wife;

Creighton; Farwell; C. Gilmore; Albert Gains and wife and children; Beuben Gant; Carin Goodrich and family; Gesner; Hood; Henry M. Knighton; Loch; Powell; Wm. Rector and wife and family; Senters; Smith; Arthur Thompson and wife; John Bacon; William Berry; Buckley; Jacob Caplinger and wife; Taylor; Joel Palmer; and Presley Welch.

On October 6th they broke camp and after a most hazardous trip passed near where the town of Wamic is; thence past the present Klip Creek and on to White River, over hills on many of which they had to lower the wagons by ropes tied to the trees. Tired from the hard labor of the past two days, they made camp on a creek now called Barlow Creek.

October 10th, Palmer, Barlow and Lock, who had gone on ahead to survey and blaze a trail, reached the crest of the Cascade Range. They camped for the night and the next morning commenced climbing Mt. Hood. Palmer, being the most hardy, climbed almost to the top. Night was fast approaching, so he hurried down to join his companions. They ate a meager supper of biscuits, then started back to the main camp on Barlow Creek, joining others at 11 o'clock that night.

The following morning Palmer reported to the others at the camp what he had seen from his vantage point high up on the mountain. It was decided they would scout ahead, blazing a trail. Palmer, with a companion, went forward for two days; the going was getting rougher, so they returned to camp and recommended that the wagons be left behind, that a cabin be erected in which to store their belongings, and that they proceed on foot and horseback. His suggestion was adopted. The cabin was built on Barlow Creek, about five miles south of Mt. Hood. When completed, they named it "Fort Deposit".

After further discussion, it was decided that Barlow and Rector would blaze the trail and go on to Oregon City for help, the others to remain in camp awaiting their return. In the meantime there was a heavy fall of snow after the departure of Barlow and Rector, and the situation at "Fort Deposit" was now far from pleasant.

We leave Barlow and Rector on their way, and pick up our story at the east end.

Leaving New York City in March 1842 aboard the sailing ship Victoria bound for the Sandwich Islands, via Cape Horn, were, among others, Philip Foster, his wife Charlotte and four children, and Francis W. Pettygrove, his wife and son. Both families were Maine citizens. Foster's wife was a sister of Pettygrove. After a very rough voyage of nine months, they arrived in Honolulu in December. In April 1843 they boarded the "Bark Fama" with Captain Nye. They brought with them a supply of groceries, dry goods and hardware, arriving in what is now St. Helens. They hired a few rowboats and transported themselves and supplies to Oregon City, arriving early in April. They erected a building with living quarters upstairs, then opened a general store.

On March 23, 1844, a girl was born to Mrs. Foster named Mary C., the first white girl to be born in Oregon City. In June, Philip Foster located on land at Eagle Creek, built a log house and moved his wife and five children from Oregon City. Shortly afterward, Pettygrove took up a claim adjoining Foster to the east. In the summer of 1845 Foster started construction of a grist mill on a creek near his log cabin.

Foster's sons, George, 10, and Francis, 6, while playing on the beach above the mill heard someone calling for help. They went to where the call came from and found two men holding each other up, trying to reach the boys, whom they had seen. The boys were frightened and ran back to the mill and told their father. He left his work and soon found Barlow and Rector, very weak from lack of food and the hazardous trip over the mountains. Mrs. Foster soon had them on their feet and in a few days they were on their way to Oregon City.

Upon arriving at the "falls" and telling their story they were refused credit at the American Stores and at the Methodist Store. Dr. John McLoughlin, after hearing the story, extended credit for the supplies they needed. With two pack horses they returned to Foster's and after spending the night, started on the return to "Fort Deposit".

Meantime, conditions being what they were, and before the return of Barlow and Rector with supplies, Palmer, Wm Buffum and wife, with Mrs. Arthur Thompson, left camp on October 16th on horseback following the blazed trail for Oregon City. Progress was slow, the weather was bad. Fog and rain, mixed with snow on the mountain, caused them to lose the blaze at times. They arrived at Oregon City on October 22nd. Mrs. Buffum and Mrs. Thompson became the first women to arrive by way of the now famous Barlow Road.

On October 25th there were only three families still at "Fort Deposit" the Barlows, Rectors and Caplingers. Rector, with a sick wife, decided to return to the "Mission" at The Dalles. Upon the return, he was assisted by Peter Skene Ogden of the Hudson's Bay Co. with food, and aid in building a raft to float down the Columbia to the Cascades, and from there by rowboat to Oregon City.

The Barlows and Caplingers, after great hardship, made it out to the Fosters where they remained for some time. Then on to Oregon City, where they arrived on Christmas Eve, 1845. Wm. Berry remained alone at "Fort Deposit" for the winter, looking after the wagons and other belongings which could not be moved until the following year.

Soon after Barlow's arrival, he went before the Provisional Legislature, told his story of the new immigrant proposed route. He was granted a license, with tolls set at \$5 per wagon and 10 cents for loose animals. Early in the spring Barlow entered into a partnership with Philip Foster for the construction of the road. Work started at Foster's place and went east towards Mt. Hood. Work was slow, however, they managed to clear a considerable portion of the road. There were miles of thickets to cut through, swamps to "corduroy", streams to cross and recross. The Barlow Road, when completed, would be about 80 miles in length.

The progress made enabled those who left their wagons at "Fort Deposit" the previous fall to bring them out in July and August. Work done on the road, including that done in August, enabled a "Wagon Train" westbound to use the road. The record shows that in October, 146 wagons, 1,500 head of cattle, horses and mules, and 13 head of sheep arrived at Foster's place. Seven wagons came in a little later, making a total of 153 wagons, with 700 adults.

Work continued during 1847 and by "Wagon Train" time in the fall of 1848, the road was passable in its entire length. A toll gate was built at a point east of "Zig Zag" about one mile, and a small store was operated to supply the immigrants. Barlow and Foster operated the road for several years. It was not a success from the money standpoint. Each year the road had to be cleared, bridges rebuilt, washouts filled, in order to allow the passing of the "Wagon Trains". In the 60's Foster organized the Mt. Hood Wagon Road Co., and built the road from the Barlow road to near the town of Maupin. There a ferry was used by some of the immigrants. Others came by way of Shearer's Bridge, where there was a crossing. As the years passed, others took over the operation of the Barlow Road, until in 1919 when the State was deeded the road by the late George W. Joseph.

Among the Philip Foster Papers (which have been considered by many the finest collection of historical documents in private hands) are many interesting facts concerning the Barlow Road. Among them was the only complete record of a "Wagon Train", showing the drivers and number of wagons, how much paid and in kind. It was recorded in a small "1845 Counting House Almanac", put out by L.S. Learned, address unknown.

Here is the list as recorded, with the spellings exactly as they appear in the Almanac. This is the first time they have been published. Many prominent names are in the list. Here in Oregon will be found many descendants of these hardy pioneers. Many today probably do not know when or how their forebears came to the "Great Northwest."

Covered wagons with families and livestock would assemble early each spring at Independence, Mo., and other nearby points, hold meetings to elect captains, hire guides, adopt travel rules, check equipment all being most important, for once on the "Trail" with 2,000 miles ahead and no place to replenish food and other supplies.

Of the following list of Wagon Trains we name the Captains, number of wagons and people for the years 1841-1849. Those of 1846-49 numbering 1,150 wagons with 5,770 people came in over the Barlow Road to Foster's place where many camped for a while, then on to various places in the Willamette Valley. Those of 1841-1845 came down the Columbia River on rafts or used the north bank because of cattle drives.

The following is the only complete recorded list (1848) of "Covered Wagons" coming into Oregon over the "Barlow Road" to Foster's place. It was in an "1845 Counting House Almanac" kept by the toll keeper, and shows date of month, owner, number of wagons, amount due, and how paid. It was among the historical papers of Philip Foster now with the Oregon Historical Society.

September 3, 1848

	Daniel Hathaway	1 Wagon	\$ 5.00	Due	\$5.00	Paid
	Richard Cripe	2 "	10.00	"	9.40	"
	Benjamin Cripe	1 "	5.00	"	5.00	"
	Thomas Gates	2 "	10.00	"	not	Paid
	O. S. Baker	1 Buggy	2.50	"	2.50	"
	Rueben Dickens	2 Wagons	10.00	"	not	Paid
	W. M. King	2 "	10.00	"	not	Paid
	Wm. Bronson	2 "	10.00	"	not	Paid
	Leonard Williamson	1 "	5.00	"	5.00	"
	Thomas Burbanks	1 "	5.00	"	4.95	"
	Lovicia Davis, Widow	2 "	10.00	"	4.84	"
	P. C. Cline	2 "	10.00	"	10.00	"
	Orin Kellogg	2 "	10.00	"	left 1 rifle	
	James Emery	1 "	5.00	"	5.00	Paid
	John Stipp	3 "	15.00	"	14.00	"
	Jno Patterson	2 "	10.00	"	9.68	"
	Isaac W. Welch	2 "	10.00	"	10.00	"
	Christina Cline	1 "	5.00	"	4.95	"
	John Fraasier	1 "	5.00	"	5.00	"
	Jacob L. Miller	1 "	5.00	"	5.00	"
	J. Miller	3 "	15.00	"	15.00	"
	Robert Houston	2 "	10.00	"	10.00	"
	Christian Miller	2 "	10.00	"	10.00	"
Sept. 4	Reuben Pigg	2 "	10.00	"	10.00	"
	James Robinson	1 "	5.00	"	4.95	"
	James P. Crooks	3 "	15.00	"	15.00	"
	E. B. Wilcocks	3 "	15.00	"	15.00	"
Sept. 5	Chatman Halley	2 "	10.00	"	10.00	"
Sept. 6	Dann Trullinger	2 "	10.00	"	9.95	"
	John Ramsey	2 "	10.00	"	10.00	"
	John Meeker	1 "	5.00	"	5.00	"
	Andrew Bivens	7 cattle			.50	"
	Jesse Bellknap	1 wagon	5.00	"	5.00	"
	Abiatha Newton	2 "	10.00	"	7.50	"
	John W. Starr	1 "	5.00	"	5.00	"
	George Bellknap	1 "	5.00	"	5.00	"
	George W. Bethands	1 "	5.00	"	5.00	"
	John Catlin	2 "	10.00	"	10.00	"
	John Wells	2 "	10.00	"	10.00	"
	John Lindsey	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	7.50	"	7.50	"
	Buel Griffen	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	7.50	"	5.00	"
	Andrew Hagey	2 "	10.00	"	9.00	"
	Wm. Armpriest	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	7.50	"	7.50	"
	M. Hagey	1 "	5.00	"	5.00	"
	J. A. OeShaver	1 "	5.00	"	5.00	"
	John Miller	1 "	5.00	"	5.00	"
	Benjamin B. Jackson	1 "	5.00	"	4.84	"
Sept. 7	David Presley	3 "	15.00	"	12.00	"
	Benjamin Cleaver	5 "	25.00	"	20.00	"
	Sanford Stephens	1 "	5.00	"	4.00	"

Sept. 15	Peter Hibbard	3 Wagon-14# Powder	7.95	Paid
	C.P. Chatman	1 " 1 Blanket	2.50	"
	Hen Henningen	1 " 5.00 Due	4.95	"
	Buford Smith	2 " very sick		
	Thomas Oonca	1 " Pd. Coat, pants, and shirt		
	Stephen McKinney	1 " 5.00 due	4.50	paid
	Daniel Simons	1 " 5.00 "	5.00	"
	F. Holdridge	1 " 5.00 "	5.00	"
	Henry Roberts	2½ " 7.50 "	12.50	"
	Annon Chambertin	2 " 10.00 "	10.00	"
	Mathias Sweegh	4½ " 22.50 "	22.50	"
	Thomas Hinds	1 " 5.00 "	5.00	"
	Cushing Hamkins	1 " 5.00 "		
	Charles Benson	1 " 5.00 "	3.00	"
	John Lane	1 " Ran like a Turkey		
	George Irwin	1 " 5.00 "	5.00	"
	Joseph Watt	2 " 10.00 "	3.12	"
	Wilbern Greenwood	2½ " 12.50 "	12.50	"
	Philip Ojeanphant	1 " 5.00 "	5.00	"
	James Valentine	1 " 5.00 "	5.00	"
	John Mone	1 " Paid quilt		
	James Mone	1 " 5.00 "	4.05	"
	Christian Emrick	1 " 5.00 "	4.50	"
	Samuel Welch	2 " 10.00 "	9.89	"
	N. Hamlin	1 " Note 4.00 "	1.00	"
	W. Aceotty	10 horses Order on McKinley		
Sept. 19	Stewart Harman	2 Wagons 10.00 Due	9.00	"
	Wm. Burns	2½ " 12.50 "	9.00	"
	Isaac Grover	2 " 10.00 "	9.05	"
	Andrew Stonts	1½ " 7.50 "	5.95	"
	John Pervine	4½ " 22.50 "	22.50	"
	Willson Blane	2 " 10.00 "	10.00	"
	W. M. Walker	2 " 10.00 "	10.00	"
	Samuel Spines	1 " 5.00 "	5.00	"
	Farley Pearce	1 " 5.00 "	5.00	"
	Simon Marcum	1 " 5.00 "	5.00	"
Sept. 20	H.V. Holmes	2 " 10.00 "	10.00	"
	J. H. Lewis	1 " Paid 2 shirts		
	Ira A. Hooker	4 " 20.00 Due	19.95	"
	Isaac Ball	1 " 5.00 "	5.00	"
	Wm. Porter	1 " Paid 1 Quilt		
	Stephen Porter	1 " " " "		
	W. L. Adams	1 " " " "		
	J. M. Blackaby	1 " " " "	1.50	"
	Sam Tucker	2 " " Bedspread	5.00	"
Sept. 23	Jeremish Stephenson	1 " 5.00 Due	2.00	"
	Harrison Shelly	1 " 5.00 "	4.95	"
	James Hendrick	3 " 15.00 "	12.50	"
	Robert Callison	1 " 5.00 "	4.95	"
	Harris Rice	1 " 5.00 "	3.85	"
	Michael Shelly	2 " 10.00 "	7.95	"
	S. W. Cannon	1 " 5.00 "	5.00	"
	A. K. Bristo	1 " 5.00 "	4.84	"
	A. B. Holcomb	1 " 5.00 "	5.00	"
	Wm. Boman	1 " Paid 1 Quilt		
	Wm. Delaney	1 " 5.00 Due	5.00	"
	W. W. Bristoe	4 " 20.00 "	17.50	"
	Abel Bussen	2 " 10.00 "	10.00	"
	Clinton Kelly	2 " 10.00 "	9.50	"

Sept. 26	D. Minklen	1 Wagon	5.00 Due	4.80 Paid
	A. J. Hide	1 "	5.00 "	1.80 "
	Isaac Livens	1 "	5.00 "	4.80 "
	Solomon Catts	2 "	10.00 "	10.00 "
	Gideon Richardson	1 "	5.00 "	5.00 "
	Daniel Huntley	1 "	5.00 "	5.00 "
	John Brown	1 "	5.00 "	5.00 "
	Bandany Lawson	1 "	Widow	2.50 "
	Benjamin Whitaker	2 "	10.00 "	10.00 "

Many unable to pay the full amount of toll, gave their note for the balance. Some paid later. Others never paid, and the scraps of paper on which the notes were written are among the Philip Foster Papers.

There were many in this 1848 Wagon Train who made important contributions to the growth of the "Oregon Country". To name a few picked at random - of Orrin Kellogg and members of his family, pages could be written; Joseph, his son and others arrived at Milwaukie on September 8th, where they settled on land joining Lot Whitcomb. Shortly thereafter, Joseph joined with Lot Whitcomb and William Torrence and laid out the town of Milwaukie.

Joseph Kellogg was a millwright. He erected a flour mill and several saw-mills, and then a lumber schooner. In 1850 he built the first steamship, the "Lot Whitcomb." In the years following, he completed the steamer "Senator", and platted the town of Oswego. He was a director of the Willamette Transportation Company. They built the steamers "Governor Grover" and the "Seaver". He passed away August 7, 1889.

What was later to become an historic event happened while the Orrin Kellogg's were on the Trail to Oregon. Upon their arrival at Fort Hall, one of the members of the Train decided to go to California. Pierre S. Cornwall had in his keeping, from the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri, a new charter for delivery to Joseph Hull at Oregon City. He intrusted Orrin Kellogg and Joseph with the charter, and it is on record that they delivered it on September 11, 1848.

Another outstanding immigrant of this 1848 "Wagon Train" was Clinton Kelly, and family. He was a Methodist minister, born in Kentucky on June 15, 1808. He settled on a claim in East Portland and for several years was a Circuit Rider for his Church. He was the father of fifteen children.

W. M. Walker, born in Virginia on July 23, 1814, arrived in this "Wagon Train" with wife and child, and soon after located on a claim in Polk County. He helped to promote the Peoples Transportation Company. He was Justice of the Peace in 1849, and was elected to the Territorial Legislature in 1856.

Joel Palmer, who arrived with the "Barlow Train" in 1845, returned east in 1846 and then came back with his family in 1847. In 1849 he acted as guide for the U. S. Army, for the delivery of supplies from Oregon City to Fort Hall. He was active in road building, platted the town of Dayton in Yamhill County, was Indian Agent for the Federal Government, took part in the Indian Wars of 1855-56, was elected to the State Legislature in 1862-64, and was a director in the Oregon City Woolen Mills. Born in Canada in 1811 - died 1881.

H. M. Knighton, came with Barlow, arriving in Oregon City in late 1845. There he built a home, and it was at his house the 1846 Provisional Legislative Assembly of 16 members held their meetings. He received \$2 per day and served as Sergeant-at-Arms; later he was the second U. S. Marshal, succeeding Joe Meek.

We have made no attempt to check the trains after 1849. Of interest to note is that the "Toll Gate" was moved from place to place over the 59 years of its operation. There were many toll keepers, the last one of record was Mollie (Mitchell) Miller, alive as of this date, now in her early 90's.

Of interest to our readers we list several photos and a map of the original Barlow Road.

Toll Gates were at:

Gate Creek	1846-1852
Revenues	1853-1865
Summit House	1865-1870
Two Mile Creek	1871-1878
Rhododendren	1879-1915

In 1915 Henry Wemme then owned the road, gave it to George W. Joseph who in 1919 deeded to the State of Oregon and thus ended the "Barlow Road Era."

Governor Abernathy became alarmed upon receiving many reports from trappers and others of the unrest among the Indian tribes along the Trail. He dispatched the U.S. Marshal, Joe Meek, with a letter to the President in Washington, requesting military aid for the "Wagon Trains" and for the protection of the new settlements in the Oregon Country. The President asked, and received, from the Congress under date of May 19, 1846, authority to provide troops for the establishment of forts along the Trail and for the protection of the immigrants.

The Secretary of War issued orders to General Persifor F. Smith to recruit men and obtain necessary supplies. This he started in 1847. Shortly afterwards, the Mexican situation interrupted the plans for the movement westward of the "Mounted Rifles". It was not until May of 1849 that the start was made. General Smith went by sea for the West Coast, leaving Colonel W. W. Loring in command of 600 soldiers, 160 wagons, 1200 head of horses, mules, and guides. In the weeks ahead troubles befell the expedition - desertions, breakdown of equipment, feed shortage and then cholera. Several months later, upon their arrival in The Dalles, the troops were nearly barefoot. The supplies of 15 wagons sent from Oregon City reached Fort Hall too late for the Rifles, they having departed earlier.

After a rest at The Dalles, some of the troops were sent down the Columbia to Fort Vancouver. Many were drowned. Others of the Rifles were left at The Dalles. The rest were ordered to travel over the new Barlow Road. It was now October, and heavy snows made travel hazardous. Near Mt. Hood wagons broke down, horses and mules gave out for lack of feed, and finally orders were given to abandon everything and head for Foster's place. After arriving there and resting a few days, they proceeded on to report to Governor Abernathy. Soon after, there were more desertions for the gold fields.

The "Barlow Road" began operation in 1846 and during the following 73 years many thousands of "Covered Wagons" traveled the route. Barlow and Foster owned and managed it through 1851, then Hall Bros. 1852-55; from then on many new owners tried and found it a losing proposition. Foster again took over in 1860-65. Excessive maintenance costs more than used up gross receipts. Many using the road would drive around the "Gate" without paying. We quote examples:

Toll Gate - May 18, 1864

Mr. Foster: There is great trouble in collecting toll from travel east of mountains. Men coming in complain very hard of the mud holes on the summit. I am nearly out of provisions. I am well with exception of a powerful weakness.

No more at present,
Yours, Thos. H. Bell

May 19, 1864

James Winson drove around gate and threw down the gate and fence after being forbid, he had 100 head of cattle, 5 riding horses and 2 pack horses.

T. H. B.

May 20, 1864

Carter and Hastings the man with the heart brand drove around with 150 head cattle without coming to the "Gate".

T. H. B.

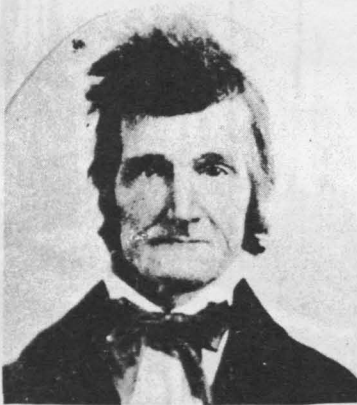
In the 1850's - 1860's hundreds of head of cattle, horses, and sheep were lost on the "Trail". In Foster's correspondence were countless letters and memo's like:

Lost between Snake River and Philip Fosters, 20 head cattle branded "C-5" on left hip, I hereby agree that Philip Foster shall have one-half of the above cattle that he recovers and drives to his place and keeping them until they are fit to move.

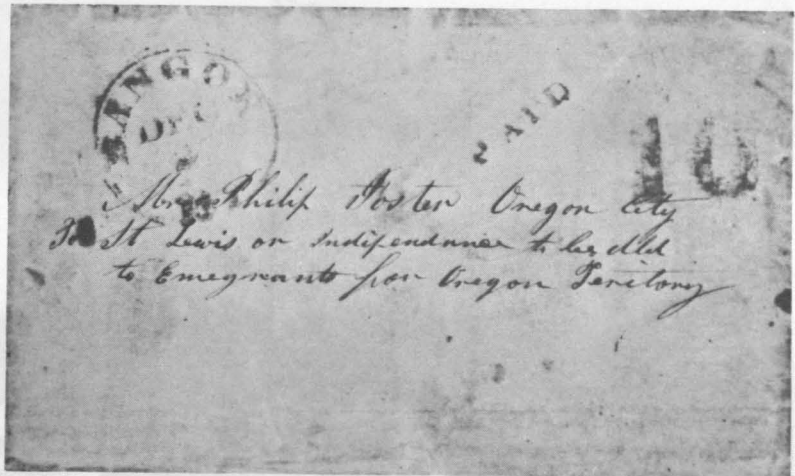
Signed Oct. 3, 1853

William Waldo

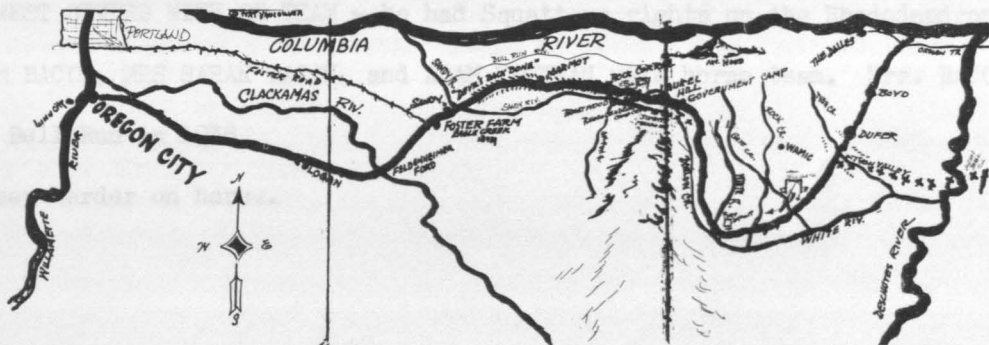
Salem, Oregon Territory



Samuel K. Barlow
1795 - 1867



BARLOW-FOSTER TOLL GATE - RHODODENDRON 1886



ORIGINAL BARLOW ROAD BUILT IN 1846

By Barlow and Foster Partners



BARLOW-FOSTER TOLL GATE - RHODODENDRON 1885

ERNEST SEVERS WITH OX TEAM - he had Squatters rights on the Rhododendron property.

SAM BACON, MRS SARAH BACON, and ADAM KOTYMAN with horse team. Mrs. BACON still living at Bull Run in 1938.

Sheep Herder on horse.

On October 20th, 1849, this order to Philip Foster:

"The bearer of this, Mr. Philip Foster, is hereby authorized and empowered to take up and retain for the United States, all the public animals, whether horses, oxen or mules that may have strayed or otherwise escaped from the possession of the Government."

Quarter Masters Office D. M. Frost
Oregon City, Oregon Territory Lt. Mounted Rifles
October 20, 1849

Later in 1850 - this memo:

Sold to a Mr. D. Mackey, all the wagons in the Cascade Mountains, which may be there after this date.

Oregon City Francis K. Russell
September 10, 1850 1st. Lt. Act. R. G. M.

However, between these dates Foster had brought out most of the equipment which could be moved. He was paid \$5 per wagon, so that the wagons sold to Mackay were those disabled. The entire venture of the "Mounted Rifles" was far from a success, or of any aid to the immigrants. Some of the Rifles later were used to some extent in the Indian War of 1855 - 56 by Governor Curry.

Many years have passed since the memorable Barlow-Palmer-Rector party were first to find an easier route to the great Oregon Country. The great wilderness, unseen and untraveled by white men since the beginning of time, was now conquered and in years ahead was to provide the new generations with homes, resorts, and a winter playground. It is to wonder just what would the hardy pioneers of the Wagon Train era think today. Perhaps they might remark, "We are happy to have contributed to the happiness of those who follow in the years to come." We, who have followed, owe a debt to those of more than a century ago, that can never be paid.

COVERED WAGON TRAINS

Year		No. Wagons		Capt. Joseph Meek	No. Adults	
"	1841	"	26	L.W. Hastings	"	111
"	1842	"	30	Peter H. Burnett	"	113
"	1843	"	300	Cornelius Gilham	"	999
"	1844	"	98	Nathan Ford	"	540
"	1844	"	52	Meyer Thorp	"	310
"	1844	"	60	Samuel Brown	"	260
"	1845	"	40	Lawrence Hall	"	165
"	"	"	30	Samuel Hancock	"	200
"	"	"	40	Aberham Hackelman	"	235
"	"	"	52	W. G. TeVault	"	350
"	"	"	61	Solomon Tethrow	"	390
"	"	"	66	Newton Smith	"	425
"	1846 via Barlow Trail	100		Stephen Meek	"	614
"	"	"	46	Joel Palmer	"	152
"	1847	"	128	Herman A. Johnson	"	760
"	"	"	23	Nathaniel Bowman	"	136
"	"	"	54	Albert Davidson	"	270
"	"	"	45	Wiley Chapman	"	185
"	"	"	100	Lot Whitcomb	"	505
"	"	"	147	James Scott	"	726
"	"	"	20	David Davis	"	90
"	"	"	80	Samuel Welch	"	342
"	"	"	190	W. B. Walker	"	900
"	"	"	56	Joel Palmer	"	265
"	1849	"	165		"	825
			2009			9868

Note: The Wagon trains 1846 to and including 1849 came in over the Barlow Road to Foster and totaled 1046, with 5770 emigrants.

**Amended and Enlarged
Issue
of**

**THEY CALLED
IT
JACK-KNIFE**

**History of Eagle Creek Community
and**

School District No. 17

Date - 1961

This narration sketching the very beginning and early history of

Eagle Creek Community and School District is recorded to keep alive

In Memory

of

PHILIP FOSTER,

Pioneer

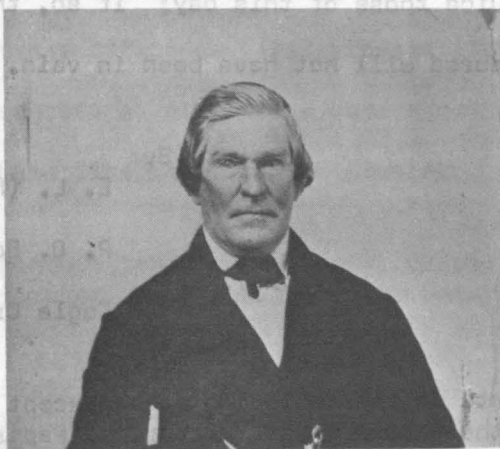
1

8

4

3

*



"Organized First Public School in Eagle Creek"

I N T R O D U C T I O N

This narration sketching the very beginning and early history of Eagle Creek Community and School District #17 is recorded to keep alive a priceless heritage, bequeathed by the pioneer men and women who braved the perils of the early day West, so that future generations might enjoy to the fullest those things which they dreamed of.

Upon completing my term as President of the Clackamas County Historical Society in 1958, numerous requests were received to talk on Oregon History from Clubs and Historical groups, and in addition our local paper The Clackamas County News at Estacada ask that some stories be written, This was done and they were published, and are reprinted herewith.

Our thanks to the following neighbors for the loan of the early photos, the Henry Suters, Mrs. Maud Burnett and Mrs. Dora Brackett, many years have passed since they were first taken therefore not all can be identified, no doubt many of our readers can recognize those not named.

The years that have passed have added value to the treasures they left behind. The writer's hope is that the spirit of the pioneers will inspire and guide those of this day; if so, the heartaches and sufferings they endured will not have been in vain.

By:

E. L. (Roy) Meyers

P. O. Box 37

Eagle Creek, Oregon

NOTE: All data in the following pages except page ONE from the Philip Foster Historical Papers.

Chapter I.

The history of School District #17 is a history of earliest Oregon, and without a brief statement of historical facts about the very beginning of our State this story would be incomplete. Public school was taught here at Eagle Creek before Oregon became a Territory in 1849.

1765 - First use of the name "Oregon" (or Ouragon) was by Major Robt. Roberts, in a petition to King George III., a request to explore territory in search of a Northwest Passage.

1778 - Capt. James Cook, first Englishman to visit Oregon Coast.

1792 - Capt. Robt. Gray, American, enters Columbia river, giving it his ship's name.

1805 - Lewis and Clark reached the Pacific Ocean November 7th.

1811 - Astor Expedition builds fort at mouth of Columbia.

1813 - Astoria becomes Fort George under the British.

1818 - Astoria again under U. S. flag, by treaty with Great Britain.

1825 - Fort Vancouver founded by Hudson's Bay Co.

1829 - Hudson's Bay Co. established at what is now Oregon City.

1834 - Jason Lee Mission established near Salem.

1836 - Whitman and Spaulding Mission established.

1843 - First Covered Wagon came westward from Fort Hall called "Great Migrations".

May 2 - Champoeg meeting beginning of pre-territorial government.

July 5 - First four counties established - Clackamas, Champoeg (now Marion), Tualatin (now Washington), and Yamhill.

1845 - George Abernathy takes office as first pre-territorial governor.

1848 - Oregon voted by Congress a Territory - date August 13th.

1849 - March 3 - Joseph Lane first Territorial Governor, Oregon City the Capitol.

1859 - February 14 - Oregon admitted to statehood, Salem the Capitol.

March 3 - John Whitaker becomes first State Governor.

State Bird - Meadowlark

State Flower - Oregon Grape

Nickname - Beaver State.

Chapter II.

"Genealogy of Philip Foster"

The name "Foster" is derived from a word meaning a watcher over the forests. It began with Anarcher Great Forester of Flanders. He died in 837. His son, Baldwin I, married Princess Judith, daughter of Charles, King of France. His son, Baldwin II, married Princess Afrith, daughter of Alfred the Great, King of England, and his son, Baldwin III, married Countess of Luxembourg; and his son, Baldwin IV, married Princess Adele, daughter of Robert, King of France. Next in line were Sir Richard, Sir Hugo, and Sir Reginald, who migrated to England in the year 1100.

Sir Reginald Foster lived in Essex, England. In 1634 the good ship "Hercules", with John Kiddey as Master, left London March 24th - South Hampton April 13th, bound for Boston with 12 passengers, among whom were the first two members of the Foster family, Thomas and William Foster from Ipswich, County Sufforth.

In 1635 the "Elizabeth" of London, Wm. Stagg, Master, left in April and arrived in Boston in midsummer. Among her passengers were Patience Foster, age 40, and Hopestill Foster, age 14. This same year the "Abigail" of London, R. Hackwell, Master, sailed from Plymouth August 1st and arrived at Boston October 8th with smallpox on board, and among the passengers were Mrs. Frances Foster, age 25, Rebecca 5, Nathaniel 2, Joseph 1, and Alice Stevens 22 (a sister of Frances Foster) with her brother, Thos. Stevens, 12.

Reginald Foster landed in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1638 with five sons and two daughters. One branch of the Fosters moved to Maine, the other to New York State. It was from the Maine branch that Philip Foster descended, his birth being January 29, 1805, at Augusta, the first born of Wm. and Lucy (Spencer) Foster.

Philip married Fannie Cummings and to this union was born a son named James W. in 1829; the mother passed away shortly thereafter. Philip then married Mary Charlotte Pettygrove of Baileyville, Maine, in 1834 (she was a sister of Francis W. Pettygrove, one of the founders of Portland, Oregon, and Port Townsend, Washington). To this union were born four children in Maine - George, 1835; Lucy, 1837; Francis, 1839; and Philip, 1841.

James W. Foster came west via boat to San Francisco in 1850 and later to his father's home in Eagle Creek. He located in what is now Walla Walla in 1856.

Philip Foster and Francis W. Pettygrove were in the lumber and store business in Bangor and Calais, Maine, and in 1842 decided to go to the Oregon Country. They disposed of their property and went to New York City, where they purchased such things as they needed, and sailed on the "Victoria" in March via Cape Horn. They arrived in the Sandwich Islands seven months later.

They stayed there until early spring 1843; then, after purchasing additional groceries, hardware, and other supplies they engaged passage with Capt. Nye, Master of the "Bark Fama", and set sail for the Columbia river, destination Oregon City. With them were Peter H. Hatch, wife and child, and Nathan P. Mack. Arriving at what is now St. Helens in early April, there they engaged some Indians with their canoes to transport them to Oregon City. Shortly after their arrival they built a three-story building, with store space on the ground floor, and on May 26, 1843, Foster and Pettygrove were ready for business.

Chapter III.

Some idea of what the young city of Oregon City looked like can be best understood from a copy of a letter sent to E. and H. Grimes, Honolulu, by Philip Foster dated Dec. 1st, 1843:

"Willamette Falls
Messrs E. and H. Grimes,

Gents:

"Having an opportunity to convey a letter to you I improve it with pleasure, it is a general time of health in this place. Mrs. Foster has recovered her health very much. We have everything as convenient in this country as in any new country I was ever in. Quite a city has been built up here within one year. We have something like seventy five buildings in this place, and people are still going ahead, we shall in a short time go ahead of Honolulu.

"Emmigration is growing in Oregon fast. I should think between six and twelve hundred souls have arrived here this fall, and it is supposed that twelve hundred will arrive next year. I have built me a good three story house since we arrived here, the lower story is finished into a store. I am situated in a business part of town opposite the ferry, which will become valuable land. Property has risen 300 percent in the town within eight months and I have taken care to share some in the speculation. Some considerable cash is now coming into the country and if I could have a good stock of goods I could do a good business, hides are getting to be more plentiful here than usual, some beaver and otter can be had, by trading for but it wants Indian trade for that which consists of blankets, beads, knives, powder, lead, handkerchiefs, cheap calico and mustard seed, red beads, and other colors are fine for working moccasins. I hope you will send me all I have sent to you for in my other letter and enlarge the amounts to double, such as axes of a good quality and various kinds of other tools. I should like a large quantity of sugar and molasses, say 3 tons sugar and twenty five bbls. molasses, the sugar I should like to have put in casks, if you should not have the sugar and molasses please see Doct Wood and pay to him I should like for him to send the sugar and molasses as I had a talk with him before I left there. If you please you may send me a general assortment of goods to the amount of three or four thousand dollars as I am sure that I can sell that amount in one year and get my pay and make remittance twice in that time to you. Please send me a good quantity of boots and shoes of all sizes, also a good quantity of nails, glass, butts and screws, door latches, locks for doors, white lead oil, a few paint brushes and some pints of turpentine and a little varnish will be saleable; a proper proportion of shingle nails to go with the larger sizes. I hope you will do the best you can in getting contracts for different kinds of lumber and house frames, mast spars, shingles. I have salt on hand and can put up as many salmon as you think you can dispose of in the Islands. Perhaps you had better contract for one hundred bbls. at least, and send me word. Goods are getting very scarce here, send me the goods the first opportunity which will be by Capt. Sylvester. I last summer sent to Messrs. Thompson and Fairweather one of Rev. Jason Lee's drafts for one hundred and fifty dollars on New York and was very busy at the time and neglected to indorse the draft; if so Mr. Lee says he will make it satisfactory with them at his arrival, please mention it to them, they can have it arranged.

Very Rept. yours,

P. F."

Philip Foster, in addition to operating a store with Pettygrove, entered into a contract with Walter Pomeroy and they in turn contracted with Dr. John McLoughlin and built the first flour mill for Dr. McLoughlin in what is now the State of Oregon. The mill was near the Falls at Oregon City. During this same period he also built homes for Dr. J. E. Long and A. E. Wilson, and several others.

Perhaps the most important business in the new Oregon Country at this period was the raising of cattle, sheep and horses. On August 3rd, 1843, there was organized the "Willamette Cattle Company", with a capital of \$6,745. The incorporators were: F. W. Pettygrove, I. L. Babcock, John Koman, Jacob P. Leise, Philip Foster, and Dr. John McLoughlin. Philip Foster was named agent for the Company. They started business with 575 head of cattle, 20 horses, and 535 head of sheep.

Philip Foster was the first individual to process and ship salt salmon and peas in barrels, and also shake shingles from the Willamette river. Shipments were made to E. and H. Grimes, Honolulu, Oahu, on October 25, 1843 and July 12, 1844, on the "Brig Pallas", Capt. A. Sylvester, and the "Brig Chenamus", same Capt. Sylvester.

Chapter IV.

While building the flour mill Philip Foster learned from an Indian about some good land about 14 miles east of Oregon City. On his second trip he found the place described by the friendly Indian; staking out some 800 acres, he returned to the job of completing the mill. Then in early 1844, with a few men hired to help, he returned to his new-found land and started building a big log house, which was located about 150 feet from the present marker about Barlow and Foster.

During this year he was elected by a vote of the people to the office of Treasurer of the Provisional Government of Oregon, what at that time embraced all of what is now Washington, Idaho, and part of Montana and Wyoming. Late that summer he moved his family to the new home. With his wife were five children, a girl having been born, named Mary, on March 23, 1844, the first white girl born in Oregon City. The following children were born at Eagle Creek in the log house: Martha, 1846; Isaac, 1849; Egbert, 1850; and Rose, 1853.

After getting settled in the new home he received his share of cattle, horses and sheep from the Willamette Cattle Company. Shortly thereafter the fruit seeds brought from Maine in 1842 were planted and a new nursery started. Needing a method for grinding grain for his livestock, he began the construction of a grist mill on the creek near his log cabin. The mill was just under the hill near the present Henry Suter home. At that time, however, Francis W. Pettygrove owned the property. He sold it to James W. Foster, and a few years later he sold to Richard and Margaret Bradley; and it was the Bradley's who donated the present school grounds to the School District.

During the period 1845 - 1850 several families located near and adjoining Foster's - among them Peter H. Hatch; John P. Glover; Church's; Reed's; Forrester's; Richey's; and Endersby's. A few years later came the Howlett's, Johnson's, Judd's, Douglas', Smith's, Bell's, and others.

Chapter V.

In the foregoing chapters certain historical facts have been related in order to bring to mind the importance of the community we live in. Eagle Creek derived its name from the fact that in early days great numbers of eagles had their nesting seasons on the creek just south of our Post Office and in 1867, to make the name official, the U. S. Postmaster General appointed Philip Foster its first Postmaster at \$12 per month. We now return to the year 1848. With five families and 17 children in this little settlement, the need for schooling was of the utmost importance. After a meeting of the heads of these families it was decided to employ a teacher who would live among them, teaching the children, and a young lady named Rebecca Denny was employed.

This arrangement provided for two months in each of the years 1848 - 1849. In 1850 Foster and his neighbors petitioned the "Probate Court" for a public school and on October 8, 1850, came a letter stating:

"Oregon City - Oct. 8 - 1850

"Messrs. Foster, Church, Glover, Forrester and other citizens of the within prescribed district.

"I herewith transmit to you a copy of the Limits of your School District as approved by the Hon. Probate Court for Clackamas County.

"Philip Foster District"

"No. 17. Bounds, commencing at the mouth of Pottery Creek (i.e., the little creek below Richardson's Pottery), run up said creek to the east line of Cason District, thence northward to a point on Big Sandy five miles from its mouth, thence up said stream to its source, thence east to the summit of the Cascade Mountains, thence along their summit southward to the north line of the Currin District, thence west to the head of Eagle Creek, thence down said stream to its mouth, thence down the main channel of the Clackamas River to the mouth of Pottery Creek, the point of departure.

"approved as above.

"Attest - F. S. Holland,
Clerk of Probate"

Upon receipt of the foregoing and instructions from George H. Atkinson, School Commissioner, we find the following:

"Clackamas County Oregon Territory

"Nov. 1 - 1850

"Pursuant to an notice posted up in three public places in district #17 called "Philip Foster School District" the citizens of the above district met at the home of J. P. Glover, Joseph Church being cald to the chair, P. Foster was chosen secretary. On motion, Philip Foster, John P. Glover, and Joseph Church was chosen school directors for the above district. The directors then chose P. Foster, Clerk and Treasurer of said district. The School district officers then took the oath of office

before Philip Foster, Clerk. The business being through with, the meeting was adjourned until the first Firday of November, 1851.

Joseph Church - Chairman
Philip Foster - Clerk.

No. of Schollars in Oistrict #17:

Philip Foster	6	Endersby	3
Joseph Church	5	Lance	1
John P. Glover	6	T. Forrester	1
Doct. Reed	5	Richey	1
			<u>28</u>

Attest P. Foster, Clerk"

Chapter VI.

On December 5, 1850 the school directors held a meeting at John P. Glover's and the record follows:

"Dec. 5 - 1850 - Joseph Church, Philip Foster and John P. Glover, School Directors, met at Glover's house and agreed to put up a frame school house after the following fashion and terms, house to be 16 ft. by 20 ft. Joseph Church to take charge of the business at \$2.50 per day, the other citizens having the privelege to work on school at the same price, - said Church to give notice when he is ready to commence work.

P. Foster"

On back of the above notice was a memo stating "labor and other materials \$191.31" and below that a further notation, "lumber \$32.12", making the total cost of Eagle Creek's first public school \$223.43. The lumber came from the Eagle mills operated by Egbert Olcott. The mill was on Eagle Creek near where "Bonnie Lure Park" is located.

41 - Scantling 10 ft. long 3 x 4	- 410 ft.
Ceiling	500 ft.
1-1/2 inch boards	440 ft.
8 joists 16' ft. long 3 x 8	<u>256 ft.</u>
	1606 "

1606 ft. at \$20 per M - Total \$32.12

The record shows the school Board had a shortage of money inasmuch as the bill was not paid until February 4, 1853, for which a receipt was signed by E. Olcott.

From the foregoing record it would appear that no time was lost in building the school house. Just how many of the 28 children between 4 and 21 years attended is not of record. On March 15, 1851, are receipts for \$56.05 given by A. I. Sturtevant, Teacher, to Philip Foster, for teaching; it reads, "To 590 days tuiton \$.09-19/39 per day \$56.05". From this it would appear that each child was called a school day, so if for 60 days it would indicate a total of 10 children attended classes. From receipts of later periods the teachers received \$25 to \$30 per month.

On May 22, 1852, Samuel Cranston signed a receipt for \$88 for teaching 1 quarter school, and the school census showed the following families living in the district and the number of children:

J. P. Glover	5	F. Johnson	1
J. Church	4	Wm. Johnson	3
P. Foster	6	Wm. Hedges	4
T. Forrester	1	F. W. Pettygrove	3
Wm. Endersby	3	E. Olcott	2
Wm. Howlett	3		<u>35</u>

Attest, Philip Foster, Clerk

On January 27, 1853, E. E. Pearson gave Philip Foster a receipt for \$47.67 for teaching 1 quarter. On September 11, 1854 the boundaries of the district were revised and the name changed from the "Foster School District" to "School District #17".

Chapter VII.

"School Supt. Office

Oregon City - Sept. 11 - 1854.

"To: P. Foster, Esq.

"Sir:

"You are hereby notified that I have formed a school district, numbered and bounded as follows. No. 17, bounded to-wit: Beginning at the N. W. corner of P. Foster's claim, thence to J. P. Glover's S. W. corner thence on the line dividing Joseph Church and said Glover's land claim to the Township line, thence north 4 miles, thence east 6 miles, thence south 5 miles, thence to place of beginning. And you are hereby directed to notify the other inhabitants of the District of the time and place of the first district meeting, which time and place you will fix by notice and which shall be posted up in three public places in the district, at least ten days previous to time of meeting.

"Signed

"Respt.

"L. F. Cartee
Sch. Supt."

The reason for changing the boundaries of the District was that at the recent session of the Territorial Legislature a bill was passed for an act creating the county of Multnomah out of Clackamas and Washington counties. A considerable portion of School District #17 had been in what was now created as Multnomah County. The law was passed on December 22, 1854.

Following the receipt of directions from the Superintendent of Schools, notices were posted and a meeting held as follows:

Oct. 30 - 1854

"A Meeting pursuant to three notices posted up ten days previous to the above date, Proceedings as follows: James M. Brown and Joseph Jones duly chosen a Board of School Directors of School District #17. Philip Foster was chosen clerk and treasurer the ensuing year.

"44 Schollars."

The 1854 term under the new directors and revised district area ended on May 11th 1855. The teacher, James G. Wood, signed a receipt for \$120 for the six-month term.

Chapter VIII.

The year 1855 was one of grave danger. Numerous Indian tribes went on the war-path, either among themselves or with the white settlers. To the east of Eagle Creek along the "Barlow Road", homes were destroyed, settlers killed or wounded, their cattle and horses driven off, wagon trains attacked, and in general it was a year of apprehension. Of the utmost importance was the "Barlow Road" from Foster's through the mountains to the east. U. S. troops and supplies were needed in eastern Oregon and had to be sent over the "Road". Great care had to be exercised in order to protect the few local citizens as well as those in Oregon City and in the new town of Portland.

The gravity of the situation can best be explained in the following letters received by Philip Foster from Governor George L. Curry and one from James G. Wood from Jacksonville, Oregon.

"Headquarters
Portland 15th Oct. 1855.

"Mr. Philip Foster
Cascade Range

"Sir: I am informed by Mr. Wills and others that small parties of Indians are constantly passing in your neighborhood, and that from their demeanor to the settlers some apprehension is felt, - At present I am inclined to think that the settlements on this side of the Mountains are not in any danger, whatever may be the ultimate object of the hostile tribes. But the part which prudence dictates would be in my judgement for the settlers to concert a plan for acting together jointly against any demonstration of hostility which may be made by a formidable party of the Indians.

"I have called a Regiment of Mounted Volunteers into the field and shall with all possible haste repair with that force to the scene of action. At present I shall rely upon the vigilance and activity of those who remain in the settlements, and especially between this point and the pass of the Cascades, to keep me informed of whatever may occur indicative of the plans of the enemy.

"There is now organized in this City a Company of minute men ready for any emergency, which upon notice could operate promptly in case of any outbreak this side of the Mountains, a circumstance calculated to inspire confidence in the minds of those who are as they think more exposed to the danger of surprise.

"Very truly yours,

"Geo. L. Curry,
Governor of Oregon and
Commander in Chief."

The next letter by Governor Curry read:

"Territory of Oregon
Headquarters
Portland, Oregon - Oct. 16 - 1855.

"Mr. Philip Foster
Clackamas County

"Sir:

"I forwarded by Mr. Wills' yeaterday a communication addressed to you, counseling yourself and neighbors to concert among yourselves a plan for security against surprise by the Indians from the other side of the Cascade Range. The "pass" through those mountains which leads by your house is a very important one to be under the surveillance of the settlers in the Willamette Valley. From every quarter the information which reaches me is of a nature to suggest the utmost vigilance on the part of all our people, and the intelligence which I have received from you today has induced me to grant you the authority, and I do hereby authorize you, to enrol a company composed of a sufficient number of your neighbors, to act as "Rangers" to obtain informant of the movements of the hostile Indians in the neighborhood of the Dalles, and to prevent a surprise of the settlement by hostile Indians from the Deshutes or elsewhere in that direction by way of the pass referred to. The "Company" will act under your directions, and be subject to your orders, and you will report from time to time direct to me. For compensation and subsistence the command must rely upon themselves, as it is not designed to augment by the authority herein contain the forces authorized by my proclamation of the 11th of October instant, for the suppression of Indian hostilities on the Northern frontier.

"Great prudence and discretion will be requisite for the discharge of the delicate duties incident to the appointment conferred upon you, and imposed upon the patriotism and fidelity of yourself and neighbors. The authority herein conferred will necessarily continue during the pleasure of the Executive of the Territory.

"Yours very truly,

"Geo. L. Curry
Governor of Oregon"

Letter from James G. Wood:

"Jacksonville, Oct. 20 - 1855

"Mr. P. Foster,

"Dear Sir:

"Amid the tumult of preparing business I seat myself to address you a

few lines. As you will probably have learned before a receipt of this; The country is involved in one of the bloodiest Indian wars upon record.

"Yes the much dreaded ever vigilant foe has fallen upon us suddenly and a number of our best citizens lay weltering in their gore. Of the particulars of the great massacre on Rouge River I will next enter. Many have been killed among whom I may mention your acquaintance Mr. Harris the pardner of Reed and probably Mr. Reed himself as no intelligence can be obtained of him. Mrs. Harris defended herself against the savages for 24 hours successfully and was relieved by volunteers and is now in this place where she is well cared for.

"She is a brave woman, her little daughter was wounded in the arm. I hurried out with others to assist in driving the Indians from the scene of action and took charge of burying of the dead found upon the road. There were from 10 to 20 thus found by different parties. Oh, what sights for civilization, may I never be called upon to assist in such duties is my great desire.

"There was an immediate call for volunteers and there are now in the field from 150 to 200 good efficient men. But this is hardly one fifth the number necessary. They wish one thousand men. It will take all of that number to extirminate the race, no quarters are given, old Sam and his men are the Indians who remain neutral, they are used as guides and are of good service.

"I am now acting as head clerk of the Quartermaster General of Oregon. As a matter of course the business transactions connected with this department are of an extended nature, furnishing supplies. Please write,

"Yours etc.

"James G. Wood

"P.S. Give my regards to your family. I would be glad to hear from George, Lucy and Frank, and remember me to your good neighbors.

Wood"

In the meantime the settlers at or near Foster's prepared for the worst, and after a meeting called by Philip at his home, decided to erect a fort made of logs, size 50' x 100' - 12 feet high. It was constructed in the field near the home of the Meyer's family on the original Foster D. L. C. The "Fort had only one entrance, each corner had a raised lookout, supplies of food, water and guns were kept there for instant use.

Several times during this critical period word came of an impending attack, and everyone would hurry to the Fort, but no attack came. However, at one time everyone was ordered to Oregon City. While there the "Rangers" drove the Indians back to their reservation and the settlers returned to their homes. Shortly before the preceding events happened Foster proceeded to carry out Governor Curry's letter of instructions dated October 16th, enlisting all available men in the settlement that could be spared, prepared an oath, and named the officers. Foster's memo of October 18, 1855, is as follows:

"OATH"

"Clackamas, Oregon Territory - Oct. 18th, 1855.

"We the undersigned do hereby pledge ourselves to stand in readiness do agree to guard against all hostility and depredations that may be attempted by the Indians and to keep a guard at some point on the Emigrant Road or at any other point deemed necessary, and to discharge our duties agreeable to the authority given by the Governor:

Philip Foster - Captain	C. Deardoff
Wm. Johnson	Chas. M. St. John
R. P. Wills	Francis W. Foster
Marion Phillips	George Ganner
Wm. J. Howlett	Dwight Muzzer
Wm. Phillips	E. H. Deardoff
Benj. Smith - 1st Lieut.	John Capps
Joseph Brown	John C. Welch
David Markwood	Thos. Robertson
John Pritchell - Orderly Sgt.	Joseph Young"

Chapter IX.

In this rather brief expose we have in the preceding chapters given the reader a historical background over a period of 12 years - 1843 to 1855. The political history of the community is rather meager; however, among the "Foster Collections" were early-day ballots and a poll book of 1860, the first election held in the State since its admission to the Union on February 14, 1859. For the purpose of election the district was called "Young's Precinct" and the election was held at Joseph Young's house on June 4th, 1860. In these good old days when a citizen (women did not vote) voted he appeared before the election board and was asked by the clerk whom he wanted to vote for as the names of the candidates were told to him: there was no secret voting in elections until many years later.

The Judges for this election were Wm. Wade, Philip Foster, and Hugh Currin and the Clerks were E. Olcott and Robt. J. Devine. This election was one for the election of local county officials and 44 voters were counted. J. A. Burnett was elected Justice of the Peace over G. Brown. Mr. Burnett was the father of A. D. Burnett and grandfather of Shirley and Ronald, and great-grandfather of Joanne, Thomas, Carolyn and Jimmie Burnett.

On November 6, 1860, the election was held for voting on president and vice president of the U. S. History tells us this was a very hotly contested one between Lincoln and Douglas. The slave question was the big issue. The judges for this election were the same as for the June 4th election. The clerks were J. A. Burnett and Thos. H. Bell; 45 voters were tallied; the electors in favor of Douglas were 35, and those for Lincoln were eight, and two were for some other candidate. As a matter of record, here are the names of those who voted and whom they voted for:

<u>Lincoln</u>		<u>Douglas</u>	
Josiah Harmon	John Glover	Joseph Brown	Joseph Young
Franklin Pierce	John B. Glover	Frederick Seivers	George G. Foster
Wm. N. Wade	G. W. Dunbar	Francis Revenue	Seth Palmeteer
J. N. Glover	John B. Childs	J. A. Burnett	Isaac Evry
George Palmeteer	Wm. Howlett	David Divers	John Evry
John Wilson	Mathew Glover	Egbert Olcott	Chas. St. John
David Wilson	Samuel Glover	George Mognott	Joe. Pinkley
Garrett Palmeteer	Benj. Smith	Philip Foster	George Currin
	B. J. Alexander	Hugh Currin	Stephen Coleman
	Wm. Deshields	Wm. H. Smith	Jackson Mognett
	Robt. Stewart	Francis W. Foster	
	Phelex Johnson	Wm. Cox.	

From the foregoing it would appear that Honest Abe had very few friends in this community. The name recorded with the addition of Thos. H. Bell and George Githens are recorded not so much for their voting record, but for the more important purpose, to-wit: To show who lived in our community at and during the Civil War period. Many of my readers will be able to trace their family tree back to some of those mentioned.

Chapter X.

From the year 1855 to the Gay Nineties there were no School records obtainable so we pass them by, with the thought that many were the teachers, and girls who learned their lessons in the little one room schoolhouse. We have the school registers for the years 1893, -4 and -5. In 1893 there were three different teachers. First came Daisy Danvers, then Lista Wharton, and last J. S. Walsh. Daisy received \$27.50 per month and the other two \$30.00 a month. J. F. Douglas was Chairman and G. W. Stafford was Clerk. School term ended June 21, 1893. There were 39 pupils (17 boys, 22 girls) and the books used were "Barnes, Watsons, Fishs, Brooks, and Smiths". Here are the names of the children - all in a one-room school, no electric lights, no hot lunches - with a wood heater and the teacher used a whip to keep order:

Boys		Girls	
Arthur Stafford	Ben Jacques	Tine Judd	Maggie Smith
Frank Eder	Wiley Douglas	Maude Jacques	Pearl Foster
Wm. Bell	Ples Douglas	Grace Wilcox	Lena Van Curen
Alfred Bell	Albert Bell	Freddie Schmidt	Nellie Stafford
Alsa Freeman	Wm. Huggins	Lillie Huggins	Mary Eder
Walter Glover	Herman Brackett	Cora Freeman	Teresa Eder
Homer Glover	Charley Wagner	Linda Douglas	Anna Wagner
Matt Glover	Rollie Stafford	Julia Douglas	Bula Freeman
Walter Jacques		Mina Brackett	Maggie Bell
		Dora Brackett	Mollie Judd
		Lillie Hoffmeister	Alta Judd

In 1894 W. A. Matthews taught from October, 1893 to April, 1894; then E. M. Ward taught until June 22nd - salary \$30.00 a month. Isaac Gordon was Chairman, G. W. Stafford was Clerk, and there were 43 pupils:

Boys		Girls	
Charley Arledge	Alfred Bell	Julia Douglas	Mina Brackett
Harvey Arledge	Matt Glover	Anna Wagner	Althea Judd
Willie Bell	Oren Ballou	Ola Arledge	Tina Judd
Ples Douglas	Homer Ballou	Anna Arledge	Mollie Judd
Homer Glover	Charles Wagner	Beulah Freeman	Rose Huggins
Walter Glover	Albert Bell	Viola Freeman	Maggie Smith
Arthur Stafford	Ben Jacques	Bessie Longenecker	Lena Van Curen
Alsa Freeman	Walter Jacques	Florence Longenecker	Lola Van Curen
	Willie Douglas	Pearl Foster	Nellie Stafford
		Dora Brackett	Frieda Schmidt
		Mabel Stingley	Maude Jacques
		Cora Freeman	Lillie Hoffmeister
		Lillie Huggins	Tillie Douglas

In 1895 we find W. A. Williams the teacher and of the 39 pupils there were 17 boys and 22 girls. Henry Wilbern was Chairman and G. W. Stafford was Clerk. The teacher's salary was \$40.00 a month.

Boys		Girls	
Charley Horger	Homer Ballou	Mabel Stingley	Minnie P. Rogers
Albert Bell	Alfred Bell	Emma Shelby	Lulu E. Rogers
Charley Wagner	Earnest Douglas	Pearl Foster	Lena Van Curen
Alsa Freeman	Charley Arledge	Beulah Freeman	Lola Van Curen
Wiley Douglas	Harvey Arledge	Viola Freeman	Myrtle Rogers
Pleasant Douglas	Walter Glover	Louisa Wagner	Julia Douglas
Walter Jacques	Homer Glover	Anna Wagner	Nellie Stafford
Ben Jacques	Oren Ballou	Cora Freeman	Mollie Judd
Matt Glover		Lena Horger	Alta Judd
		Dora Brackett	Ola Arlidge
		Maggie Smith	Annie Arlidge

Conclusion

Many things have happened since Rebecca Denny first taught the few children of the early settlers in Eagle Creek over a century ago. Hundreds of boys and girls have grown to manhood and womanhood and today their children and grandchildren attend this same school. It is not generally known but the facts are that public school was taught here even before Oregon City and Portland had public schooling. A further fact and one that should be of greatest interest is that in 1850 the only public school between Oregon City and Independence, Missouri, was our local school.

Teaching school in District #17 has been a dangerous one for schoolmarm—it seems that cupid worked overtime. Witness just a few that could not resist the appeal of our young Romeos: Maude Cole became Mrs. A. D. Burnett; Ruth Blaidsell now answers to the name of Mrs. Walter Smith; Florence Colt liked the community so much she changed her name to Mrs. Homer Glover; then Paul Still kidnapped Lillian Peterson and changed her name to Mrs. Paul Still; and Mathius Glover liked his teacher so much he asked her to be his teacher for better or worse, so Eva M. Mochnke became Mrs. Mathius Glover.

The first school was built on the F. W. Pettygrove claim opposite the Bruce McConnell home and until a few years ago part of it was still standing. Mr. Pettygrove sold to James W. Foster (Philip Foster's son), who in turn sold to Richard and Margaret Bradley (who were the parents of Mrs. Jane Foster, wife of Egbert N. Foster). The Bradleys gave the present school grounds to the District. The Bradleys sold to the Suters is the present owner of a part of the original Pettygrove claim.

Times have indeed changed. In 1848 in our School District there were five families with 17 children, and Rebecca Denny taught school (also in 1849) from house to house. She continued in 1850 and signed a receipt on August 2, 1850, for \$36.37 for keeping school three months. Now 113 years later, we find four teachers in a modern 4 room school with 90 pupils attending.

Jan. 15, 1960

"CLACKAMAS COUNTY NEWS".

During 1960 the voters will be called upon to express their choice for candidates and measures. The primary election comes in May and General Election in November. A century ago, to be exact on November 9, 1860, the voters for the very first time had a chance to vote for president. The slavery question was the big issue of the times and 100 years later the issues of this period, segregation aftermath of the Civil War, and world peace are among others foremost in the minds of the voters. To our readers we recommend this historical article "Looking Back" by Mr. Meyers past president of the Clackamas County Historical Society.

- - - - -

On February 14, 1859 President Buchanan signed the act making Oregon one of the Union. Late in 1859 (Dec. 2) an event happened which a short time later almost destroyed the government. One John Brown, a Connecticut Yankee, was hanged, and the slavery question became a great political issue.

For the purpose of this story we must consider the foregoing, and the era from the time President Polk signed the Act creating Oregon as a Territory in 1849. With the arrival of "wagon trains", the numerous Indian wars and the discovery of gold in eastern and southern Oregon were the important factors which lead to the following:

Politics also played a vital part; at times they exceeded other issues. The ink had hardly dried with the appointment of General Joseph Lane by President Polk as the first Territorial Governor, when shortly after the election of President Taylor he appointed John P. Gains to succeed Gov. Gains forthwith removed all the Lane appointees and put his friends anti-slavery office holders on the job; the "fat was in the fire" from a political point of view.

As of December 1850 the agitation for statehood became a political football, and the slavery issue raised its ugly head. The Democrats with the backing of the "Salem Statesman" demanded an election for a vote on a "Constitutional Convention,"; it was bitterly opposed by "The Oregonian,"; the pro-slavery Democrats won their point and a statewide election was held on June 5, 1854. The vote was 3210 "yes" to 4079 "no".

The Democrats were able to call another election on the same issue and on June 4, 1855 were again whipped--this time the vote was 4420 "yes" to 4885 "no" and again in the election of April, 1856 they lost 4186 "yes" and 4435 "no" by only 249 votes. During these last two elections the great Indian wars awakened the people, protection and help was needed from the Federal Government and the surest way to get it in larger degree would be to adopt a "state constitution" and request statehood.

On Monday, the first in June, 1857 the voters approved by a vote of 7, 617 "for", 1679 "no". Following this election a "Constitutional Convention" was held at Salem on August 17, and for 30 days a bitter debate and name calling session was had.

The slavery question among others made this a memorable political battle.

And at the election held Nov. 9, 1857 the voters adopted the "Constitution"—7195 "yes" to 3980 "no". Slavery was defeated by a vote of 7,727 "yes" to 2645 "no" and free negroes were prohibited from entering the State by a majority of 7559 votes.

The foregoing has been mentioned for our readers to show the bitter political period in which the early pioneer of this part of Eastern Clackamas County lived, when on Nov. 6th, 1860, they were allowed to vote for the first time for a president of the U.S.: the national picture was in a likeframe of mind, with the great Lincoln-Douglas debates in turn brought on the split in the Democratic party.

Douglas and Johnson were the regular Democratic candidates and Breckenridge and Gen. Joe Lane the slavery standard bearers: Lincoln and Hamlin were the Republican leaders. At these early day elections only men could vote and there were no secret ballots; the judges of the election would ask the voter for whom he wanted to vote and the clerk would record it opposite their name, --no hiding behind a sheet in those good old days.

The descendants of many of the early day pioneers voting at Eagle Creek on the memorable day 100 years ago no doubt will be interested in who their grandfathers or great-grandfathers voted for, and, recorded herewith for the first time are their names. Eagle Creek was the only voting place in this section of Clackamas County.

The original poll books are a part of the Philip Foster Papers. The judges at this election were Wm. N. Wade, Hugh Currin and Philip Foster; the Clerks, J.A. Burnett and Thomas H. Bell. If there be doubt in any readers' mind, the poll books may be seen by calling at my residence.

LIST OF VOTERS

Republicans

Wm. N. Wade, George Palmateer, John N. Glover, Franklin Pierce, John Wilson, Josiah Horner, Garrett Palmateer, and David Wilson.

Democrats:

George Githens and Thomas H. Bell.

FOR SLAVERY:

Egbert Olcott, George Magonette, Philip Foster, Hugh Currin, Wm. H. Smith, Francis W. Foster, William Cox, Joseph Young, George G. Foster, Seth Palmateer, John R. Glover, G. W. Dunbar, Isaac Every, John Every, Charles St. John, Joseph Pinkley;

George Currin, Stephen Coalman, Jackson Morgonette, Davis Divers, John B. Childs, William Howlett, Mathew Glover, Samuel Glover, Benjamin Smith, B. J. Alenander, William DeShields, Robert Stewart, Phelix Johnson, Joseph Brown, L. A. Brown, Frederick Seivers, Francis Revenue, John Glover, and J. A. Burnett.

"Clackamas County News"
(Cont.)

With the foregoing in mind it is evident why the bitter political situation obtained in this section of Clackamas county. The result of the election of November 9, 1860—

Republicans—Lincoln-Hamlin for president—8 votes.

Democrats—Douglas-Johnson for president—2 votes.

Pro-Slavery—Breckenridge-Lane for president—35 votes.

NOTE—It is the writer's opinion that a great many of the Breckenridge-Lane voters did so because General Joe Lane was widely known. He had served as Territorial Governor two different times, first by appointment from President Polk and later by President Pierce. He also was Oregon's second U. S. Senator, and from 1851 to 1859 was a Delegate to Congress. He had much to do with settling the Rogue River Indian War.

Many of his supporters became regular Democrats after the Civil War.

Signed
E.L. Roy Meyers

"COUNTRY DOCTOR"

Warnings of Asian flu, colds and other seasonal ailments bring to mind the plight of the pioneers of the long, long ago. Nowadays doctors are no further away than your telephone. Drug stores and hospitals are within easy reach.

From the late 1840's for nearly 50 years, medical aid was not easy to obtain. The first doctor in the entire northwest country was Dr. John McLoughlin. He came in 1824 and later became head of the Hudson Bay Company at Fort Vancouver. Next came Dr. Marcus Whitman; located near Walla Walla in 1836. In 1837, Dr. Elizah White for the "Lee Mission", but he returned to the east and then Dr. Ira L. Babcock arrived in 1840 to replace Dr. White.

Dr. Forbes Barclay was sent from Scotland to look after the men of the Hudson Bay Company at Fort Vancouver. At that time some 1200 French-Canadians were employed, scattered at several outposts from Southern Oregon to Alaska. He reported to Dr. McLoughlin in 1840.

As of April 1843 the total number of Americans of record in the entire Oregon Country was only 337, among whom were 13 preachers, 2 doctors and 19 white children. Late in 1843 came the "Great Migration" of covered wagons led by Peter H. Burnett with 999 Americans including 2 or 3 doctors.

Dr. Barclay moved to Oregon City in 1850 and was the most famous of the medical profession until his passing in 1873. In this part of the county, the first doctor to live among the citizens was Dr. McCoy about 1870. A short time later came Dr. Roberds and his wife, who was also a doctor and said to have been the first woman of that profession in Oregon. Then came Dr. C. B. Smith. Dr. McCoy moved to Portland and Dr. Roberds and Smith had the field to themselves.

With only a few doctors in a vast part of the country, the question of importance was 'what did the pioneers do for medicine?' Philip Foster operated the only general store from 1849 to 1875; then Henry Wilbern bought Foster out. Both Foster and Wilbern carried a few drugs, also liquor, brandy and gin. Philip Foster's store account books show a considerable amount of "Red Top Whisky" with or without rock candy, indicating there must have been an awful lot of colds and other ailments. "?"

The patent medicine cure-alls advertized over TV and radio and the public press of this day are about as numerous as they were from 1846 to 1900. In those pioneer days nearly every one had an almanac with important information on the weather, when, where and how to plant seeds, cure meat, make sour dough bread, weights, measures, and of course, gave space to their patent medicine.

From among the Foster Papers we list some of the many cures recommended in the early years, and even as of today some are still being sold. A most popular one in 1854 was "Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer" for internal and external use, for the cure of—Painters Colic, Cholera, Weak Stomach, Dysentery, Asthma, Ague, Fever, Rheumatic Complaints, Bruises, Sores, Pain in the Head, Kidney Complaint, Ringworms, Coughs and Colds, Dyspepsia, Broken Breasts and Teetheache(sic).

"Country Doctor"
(Cont.)

If the above were not enough here are a few additional, take your choice--

Dr. Klines--Great Nerve Restorer, cures fits-----bottle \$2.
Dr. Charles Fletcher-----Castoria.
Dr. Groves---Chill tonic for Ague.
Piso's-----Consumption Cure.
Dr. DeWitt's ---Early Risers---Money back guarantee.
P.D. and Co's---Cod Liver Oil
Dr. Beggs---Cherry Cough Syrup
Dr. Pfunders---Oregon Blood Purifier.
King Solomon's Treasure---Renews many strength.
St. Jacobs Oil---Cures Sciatica.
Hoods---Sarsaparilla.
Lydia Pinkhams---Vegetable Compound.
Dr. Moore's Revealed Remedy---Cures Liver Complaint
Mrs. Winslows---Soothing syrup
Hostetters---Stomach Bitters.
Wizard Oil---For Rheumatic pains.
Perunia
Dr. Serchambaults---"Paris Vital Spark"---for both sexes,---bottle \$3.00.

And in Portland, Dr. George Kellogg, a famous physician of 1851 manufactured the following cures to alleviate the sufferings of humanity (so they claimed).

Lung Balsam, Balsam of Life, Family Liniment, Compound Cathartic Bitters, Golden Liniment, Golden Urinary Specific, and cough drops.

After all it is our opinion that the pioneers in this part of the country were fortunate living in this era; they missed:

Shots in the arm or leg for this or that, vitamin pills,
blood counts, diets, allergies, and sleeping pills.

Yes, indeed those early years were wonderful and we of today enjoy the blessings and should never forget our debt to their memory.

"ISSUE OF FEBRUARY 16, 1960"

The war between the states ended with General Lee's surrender at Richmond in 1865; thousands of the men in blue and grey returned to their homes and peace reigned once more. From the late 1850's through the Civil War period emigration to the Oregon Country came to a standstill.

In 1867 the "Covered Wagon Trains" again began to travel the "Old Oregon Trail" and the "Barlow Road" to the land of milk and honey. Shortly after this period the railroads began to build towards the Pacific Coast. First the Union Pacific, then the Central Pacific started east; later the Northern Pacific from St. Paul towards Seattle and Portland; then the Oregon and California north from California to Oregon. Thus came the boom in the late '70s and '80s.

Of particular interest to this section of Clackamas County was the arrival of a "Wagon train" in September of 1867. A number of families settled here and as of this date there are many descendants still living on part of the land claims of their grandparents.

This writer has labored many hours to find a record of those who came when and where they settled, searching through records, newspapers, deed, other media and by personal contract. We are able to name but a few; with pleasure we herewith list those we have, who came in 1867, and ask our readers should your family name be omitted as not settling here, please advise.

This "Wagon Train" of 1867 arrived over the Barlow Road and camped at Philip Foster's in early September and from among the many families in the "train" the following decided to settle in this part of the county for which we are grateful: Judds, Douglas, Gibson, Bartleman, Bradley, Suter.---In this small group were many adults and children. The Bradleys had nine children (six girls and three boys.)

Sixty-two years ago, to be exact on February 15, 1898, the newspapers carried headlines reading, "Battleship Maine Blown Up in Havana Harbor"; loss of nearly 300. Great excitement all over the nation, demanding we go to war with Spain, mass meetings, enlistment of volunteers and finally declaration of war. On May 1st Dewey destroys the Spanish fleet at Manila.

On June 6th 1898 at an election at Eagle Creek precinct, which was the voting place for this part of the county, the following men voted: G. B. Linn, James Suter, Tom Bowen, P. Judd, John Zoberist, J. P. Steiman, James Smith, J. O. Linn, James McKenzie, J. Rivers, R. H. Currin, W. A. Hall, E. T. Preston, J. G. Brown, Dr. C. B. Smith, A. W. Thorpe, John Hinkle, A. Bartlemay, C. A. Bartlemay, W. C. Looney, A. J. Brown, C. Carter, Thomas Odell.

Richard Thorpe, B. F. Forrester, Fred Hoffmeister, David Hoffmeister, H. M. Looney, Josiah Osborn, August Linn, James Anderson, L. A. Freeman, W. F. Douglas, G. J. Currin, J. J. Herman, J. E. Arledge, J. W. Douglas, J. F. Bailey, J. E. Noble, H. H. Brackett, L. Hale, James Rivers.

J. W. Dowty, A. D. Burnett, R. B. Gibson, William Cox, John W. Dowty, C. L. Van Curen, Fred Stulke, Aug. Kruger, Eli Suter, George Forman, G. W. Judd, O. W. Douglas, Henry Gerhardus, August Horger, James Simpson, J. Schmidt,

James Bell, Noah Stingley, H. C. Githens, H. F. Currin, J. F. Douglas, J. W. Stone, August Wilcox, Jerry Young.

R. A. Looney, A. E. Allspaugh, Eli Noe, J. S. McCord, J. A. Brackett, W. A. Shankland, H. F. Gibson, George Foreman, Jr., M. W. Henkle, R. A. Wilcox, J. C. Duus, R. T. Noe, James Gibson, Jr., F. Dougle, J. E. Burnett, J. J. Judd, George Brown, George Udell, Samuel Heiple, S. A. Douglas, M. F. Heiple, Issac Gordon.

David Huggins, William Straight, H. Wilbern, E. R. Heiple, H. S. Githens, C. W. Cassedy, Edward Gray, J. P. Woodle, John E. Ely, J. W. Forrester, E. N. Foster, S. E. Heiple, M. S. Shrock, William J. Howlett, James Smith, Sr., Isaac Foster, J. W. Cahill, H. Hoffmeister, J. H. Van Curen, W. H. H. Wade, and Harvey Gibson.

The clerks of this election were W. H. H. Wade and Hervey Gibson and the judges were John Van Curen, E. N. Foster, and H. Hoffmeister.

This list is the original one signed by the judges and clerks and is from among the Philip Foster Historical Collection. We feel sure it shows the names of just about everyone of voting age living in this part of the county; the women did not vote.

May 6, 1960

"HENRY WILBERN STORY"

There were a number of prominent pioneers in this section of Clackamas County. They laid the foundation for what we have enjoyed these many years and for which we should be ever grateful.

Among them, our subject for this story, Henry Wilbern. While not one of the earliest settlers, he contributed a great deal to the efforts of those who came in the years previous. Wilbern was born in Hanover, Germany in 1833. He came to New York City in 1846 where he clerked until the gold fever lured him to go west to San Francisco via sailing ship via Cape Horn in 1853. There he joined with two other young men and operated a general store.

San Francisco was a lawless town during the 1850's and Wilbern's very first action was to join up with the "Vigilance Committee", Sam Brannan being their leader. Wilbern took a very active part with the "Vigilantes", and in due time, after many hangings the city emerged a decent place in which to live. The story and reign of the "Vigilants" has been published in many books, newspapers and periodicals and is one of the great historical saga's of the far west.

In 1871 Wilbern with his family came to East Portland looking for a location for a general store. He was told that Philip Foster, then operating a store at Eagle Creek and was also postmaster, wanted to sell out.

Wilbern with a Mr. Geddes hired a horse and buggy, drove out to see Foster and made the purchase. Wilbern a short time later became postmaster which he held for some 35 years. He bought Geddes' interest in a short time. In 1873 Wilbern decided the citizens in this section needed a place for meetings and forthwith built a large two-story building near his store.

"Wilbern Hall" became a famous place and for many years was the meeting place for the Grange, fraternal groups, basket socials, church services, dance parties, school entertainments and political meetings.

Many important political "Big-wigs" orated to the voters. Among them U. S. Senator Mitchell, U. S. Attorney General George H. Williams, Gov. T. T. Geer, Gov. Oswald West, Gov. Jay Bowerman and many local county officials, Republican, Democrat and populists too numerous to mention. There also were the "Medicine Shows", and the circuit riding preachers. They held all their services, there.

However, the most use made of the "Wilbern Hall" was for square dances. In the late fall, winter and spring months dancing was the order of the time. They were all night affairs with a midnight supper served by the ladies. People came from near and far, via wagon, buggy and horseback. There was always a large crowd.

The music consisted of two or three fiddlers and once in a while an organ player. The need for extra fiddlers was because the men folk often became very friendly with the fiddler and slipped him a cupful of a concoction called "Mountain Dew".

"Henry Wilbern Story"
(Cont.)

This famous drink of that era was made (according to information from a relative of mine; he was one of the fiddlers) as follows:

"One quart of prune brandy, (it came from the Garfield District) it alone would raise your hair on end; 1 quart of extra hard cider; 1 pint bottle of Overhold 100 proof whiskey; 1 pint bottle of 180 proof pure grain alcohol. Shake them up in a gallon jug and it was ready to serve."

The "Overhold" was sold by "Wilbern Store". He had a U. S. permit for the sale of liquor by the bottle. Otherwise, the dancers were orderly. However, sometimes some of the boys objected to the attention paid their girls by strangers and then a fight ensued outside. If anyone was injured in the melee, they carried him into Dr. C. B. Smith's house next door to the hall. He soon had him patched up and the dance would go on till break of day.

Near Wilbern's hall, a man named Craig Stingley built and operated a saloon in the 80s. It was the first one in this section of the county. It is of record the saloon did not last long. The picture herewith shows the crowd at the grand opening (picture taken by side of store). In the front row starting at left is--Giles Sarver, Henry Wilbern, Old Man Stingley, Craig (on barrel), Daniel Suter, George Brown; in back row--Joe Suter, James Macklasander, E. N. Foster, Charley Van Curen, Jim Suter, Noah Stingley, Eli Suter, Gus Burnett and Ed Burnett.

In another picture a group are on the front of "Wilbern's Hall" also taken in the 80s and the third picture is of Wilbern's store. It was a famous trading post for emigrants and others for many years. It was destroyed by fire in the early 1900's. Wilbern's Hall fell into decay and was torn down and thus ended the Wilbern era, an historic period in this part of Clackamas County.

Still standing and in excellent condition is the house Wilbern lived in for many years. It was built by Josiah A. Burnett in 1860. The house is now owned by Mrs. Clark. Henry Wilbern passed on in the early 1900's and is interred at Currinsville.

June 16, 1960

"INDIAN WAR - 1855"

Throughout the civilized world today the minds of the people are disturbed. War and threats of war, rumors, and saber rattling are common place. Those who know or think they do, say that when war comes it will be a surprise attack like Pearl Harbor.

More than a century ago, to be exact in 1855 the thinly settled Oregon Country existed under the same conditions. They knew not when the Indians would scalp them, and burn their homes; they had no radar system nor siren alarm to advise of an impending attack.

From the time of Lewis and Clark expedition through the emigration of the early 1840s little opposition came from the Indians. Historians are agreed that perhaps the more important reason was the masterful manner in which Dr. John McLoughlin, factor of the Hudson Bay company ruled this vast empire.

Dr. McLoughlin was always fair in his dealings with the red men and they accepted his word without question. There were a few instances of trouble but Dr. John quickly resolved them. One more serious than the rest was the killing of a white man at Vancouver by an Indian. Dr. McLoughlin sent word to the Indians to deliver up the guilty Indian; a short time later the Indians did so.

It is of record that Dr. McLoughlin then called into Vancouver Barracks a large number of Indians and then proceeded to have the guilty Indian hung before the gathering of Indians as a warning of what was in store if any further killings of whites occurred.

Nothing happened until the murders of Dr. Whitman and others near Walla Walla. Had Dr. Whitman heeded Dr. McLoughlin's advice of not furnishing medical assistance to the Indians many lives would have been saved in the following years.

After the hanging of the five Indians who murdered the Whitman party was held at Oregon City, feeling ran high among the many Indian tribes. U.S. Troops were now stationed in the territory. Dr. McLoughlin was no longer in control. More emigrants had arrived and the Indian was being pushed out of his usual haunts; the situation worsened; attacks were made by a few renegade reds upon white settlements; then came the Indian war of 1855.

The Indians planned their attacks at distant points in Washington Territory, Eastern Oregon and on the Rogue River. Government troops were beaten as were the volunteers for a time. Governor George L. Curry became alarmed and ordered an all-out war upon the Indians.

Local people in this section were aroused to such an extent that a meeting was called by Philip Foster at his house and every able-bodied man was present.

It was agreed to build a fort as a place of safety. Egbert Olcott who operated a sawmill on Eagle Creek near the present Boy Scout Camp sawed the timber and long slabs, and delivered them to a spot near the present Meyers residence.

"Indian War - 1855"
(Cont.)

Work was rushed with John Glover in charge of the work assisted by Hugh Currin, Thomas Forrester and Mr. Werhemn. It was completed early in September.

The fort was 50 by 100 with a lookout post on the southwest and north-west corners, only one gate, a place for milk cows; a well was dug, and it was stocked with food, guns and other supplies.

On October 16, 1855 Philip Foster Received the following letter:

"Territory of Oregon,
Headquarters,
Portland, Oregon,
October 16, 1855

Mr. Philip Foster
Clackamas County

Sir:

"I forwarded by Mr. Wills yesterday a communication addressed to you, counselling yourself and neighbors to concert among yourselves a plan for your security against surprise by the Indians from the other side of the Cascade Range. The "pass" through those mountains which leads by your house is a very important one to be under the surveillance of the settlers in the Willamette Valley. From every quarter the information which reaches me is of a nature to suggest the utmost vigilance on the part of all people, and the intelligence which I have received from you today has induced me to grant you the authority, and I do hereby authorize you, to enroll a company composed of a sufficient number of your neighbors, to act as 'Rangers' to obtain information of the movements of the hostile Indians in the neighborhood of the Dalles, and to prevent a surprise of the settlement by hostile Indians from the Deschutes or elsewhere in that direction by way of the pass referred to.

"The 'Company' will act under your directions, and be subject to your orders, and you will report from time to time direct to me. For compensation and subsistence the command must rely upon themselves, as it is not designed to augment by the authority herein contain the forces authorized by my proclamation of the 11th of October instant, for the suppression of Indian hostilities on the Northern frontier.

Great prudence and discretion will be requisite for the discharge of the delicate duties incident to the appointment conferred upon you, and imposed upon the patriotism and fidelity of yourself and neighbors. The authority herein conferred will necessarily continue during the pleasure of the Executive of the Territory."

Your Very Truly,

George L. Curry

Governor of Oregon.

Here are the "Rangers" orders under Governor Curry:

"We the undersigned do hereby pledge ourselves to stand in readiness, do agree to guard against all hostility and depredations that may be attempted by the Indians and to keep a guard at some point on the Emigrant Road or at any other point deemed necessary, and to discharge our duties agreeable to

the authority given by the Governor:

"Philip Foster, Captain: William Johnson, R. P. Wills, Marion Phillips, William J. Howlett, William Phillips. Benjamin Smith, 1st Lieut.; Joseph Brown, David Markwood, John Pritchell, Orderly Sgt.; C. Deardorff, Charles M. St. John, Francis W. Foster, George Garner, Dwight Muzzer, D. H. Deardorff, John Capps, John C. Welch, Thomas Robertson, Joseph Young."

Several times word came of an expected attack. A rider was sent to warn the citizens in this part of the country. They rushed to the fort and awaited the all safe news. No attack was ever made thanks to the "Rangers."

In due time, the Indians were defeated, a treaty was signed and the Indians were moved to several reservations.

It is a matter of record that the small group of determined "Rangers" of this district kept the Barlow Road open and stopped an invasion by the warring redskins from moving upon Oregon City and Portland. Many descendants of the Rangers live in this part of Clackamas county and they can take pride in what their forebears did in the long long ago.

"FOSTERS STORE - 1850's"

Living as we do in this super-age, surrounded by super markets, department stores, super drug stores and self-service establishments within a stones throw, we are apt to give little thought to the problems of the pioneer in the matter of purchasing supplies in early times in this part of Clackamas County.

In 1844 Philip Foster located in what is now Eagle Creek village on a homestead; Here built a log house and began the construction of a grist mill. In late 1845 Samuel K. Barlow and William Rector coming from the East discovered a new route around the south side of Mt. Hood and arrived at Fosters farm. In 1846 Barlow, with Foster as a partner, started building a road from Fosters through the mountains and called it "Barlow Toll Road."

A few covered wagons came over the road in 1846 and more in 1847. In 1848 the first large emmigration came in and camped at Foster's place, and as the years passed many thousands of people with cattle, horses and sheep arrived each fall.

Foster and Pettygrove arrived in Oregon City from Maine via Cape Horn and established a general store in 1843. In 1845 Pettygrove platted and named the city of Portland and a few years later established a general store on Front Street. Foster sold in Oregon City to W. C. Dement, and established a general store at Eagle Creek where he could cater to the few settlers living in this part of the country, and to supply the wants of the emigrants arriving over the mountains in ever increasing numbers with the "Covered Wagon Trains."

Foster built and operated a grist mill for the grinding of grain and in partnership with Egbert Olcott, ran a saw mill called "Eagle Milling Company" near the present "Bonny Lure Park." Between 1848 and the early 1850's Foster's store and the sawmill were the only ones between Oregon City and Independence, Missouri a distance of some 1900 miles.

Foster's store accounts contain many interesting facts, and we feel of interest are the names of many of the early settlers and we quote the prices as paid by one of the pioneers in the succeeding paragraph.

Here are some of the Foster customers in the 1850s and 60s: Egbert Olcott, Jacob Grim, James Waldrip, Benjamin Endersby, William Howlett, John Suttle, Benjamin Smith, James M. Brown, Joseph Jones, David Markwood, Robert Wilson, John Day, George S. Haight, Harden Coram, Thomas H. Bell, F. A. Reid, J. W. Hinds, Sam S. Smith, Robert Young, Charles St. John, Charles A. Cantonione, Francis Revenue, David Wilson, George W. Palmateer, Steve D. Coalman, William Tyler, Robert J. Devine, T. C. Forman, Josiah A. Burnett, George Currin, William M. Wade, Hugh Currin, John Glover, George Armitage, Thomas Forrester, William Minner, Chester Jaques, Seth Palmateer, Samuel Embree, James T. Chitwood, John P. Gains (Territorial Governor of Oregon from 1850 to 1853) then in the 1860s came more customers among whom were the Judds, Douglas, Gibson, Bradley, Smiths, Suter, Githens, Folsom, Bracketts and many more.

David Markwood who taught school at Eagle Creek had an account with Foster in the 1850's and the following was one of his purchases: 1 lb. tea, \$1.00; 1 bu. spuds, \$1.00; 20 lb. pork, 25 cents a lb. 1 pr pants (men) \$5.00;

1 spool thread 50 cents; 1 quart whiskey 50 cents; 50 lb. flour \$5.00; 6 lbs. sugar \$1.00; 3 yards calico 54 cents; 1 bottle castor oil 50 cents; 1 plug of tobacco 25 cents; 1 bar soap 75 cents; 4 lbs. coffee \$1.00; 44 lbs. beef \$4.40; one half gal. molasses \$1.25; 1 shirt \$1.00; 2 yds. sheeting 30 cents; 5 pints dry beans 40 cents; 1 ball lamp wick 25 cents; 1 sack salt \$2.00; 1 pair hickory pants \$4.00.

In the 1860s prices wholesale and retail were higher by 50 to 100 per cent. Foster purchased his supplies in Portland and Oregon City and they were hauled to Eagle Creek by ox teams in the summer time and by pack horses in the winter season. It took two days for the Oregon City trip and three days for the Portland purchases. He bought from the following firms in Portland: Ladd--Reed Co.; Harker Bros.; R. N. & F. McLaren; A. F. Francis; W. Weatherford; Blumauer and Rosenblatt; E. J. Northrup and Co.; Smith and Bro.; L. and O. Barman; G. W. Vaughn; Northrup and Simmons; Blaumauer Bros.; A. M. and L. M. Starr; this latter firm was interested in many kinds of merchandise. Their store was on the corner of Front and Stark Streets. One of the more important items purchased from Starrs's was "Red Top" whiskey at 37 and one half cents per gallon by the barrel of 41 gallons in 1861. It was 60 cents in 1862 and in 1865 it was \$2.00 a gallon.

We might add that in the pioneer days whiskey was used for medicinal purposes (so they tell us). Be that as it may, from the record in Foster's books, there must have been an awful lot of illness. Foster decided to devote his full time to his large scale farming operations including his nursery, and in the early 1870s sold his store to Henry Wilbern and Richard Gerdes, Wilbern bought out Gerdes.

In our next historical sketch we will tell the story of Henry Wilbern, his early life and his part in the growth of this section.

"SOME PEACHES AND TWO LITTLE GIRLS"

This is the story of a 'Covered Wagon Train', some peaches, two little girls, and a graveyard. In the early spring of 1853, camped on the outskirts of Independence, Missouri in wagons were many families, (some had been there all winter) awaiting a break in the weather to start on the Trail for Oregon.

For weeks past, the weather had been far from pleasant, and everyone was anxious to be on their way. Each group composing a "Wagon Train" looked forward to being the very first to start, for it would mean clean camping places, good pasture and above all an early arrival in Oregon to prepare for the coming winter.

On April 1st, the weather improved and with it great excitement among the Emigrants. Wagons, equipment, oxen and horses were carefully checked and double checked. It was very important for the reason that with 2000 miles of rough trail ahead, and facing 5 or 6 months of travel with no place to obtain parts, supplies, or medical aid it was essential nothing be overlooked.

Our "Wagon Train" for this story was no exception to the above precautions. The 'Train' consisted of 25 Covered Wagons each pulled by 2 or 4 oxes, several riding horses and 12 head of livestock (milk cows and calves). Oxen were used to pull the wagons for the reason they need not be shod and could live off bunch grass as the Train moved along, and then oxen could go longer each day without water, which at times was a serious problem.

A few days before the order to start, a meeting was held and after plans were approved, and rules adopted for the trip, Robert G. Cusick was elected Captain; guards were selected and Capt. Cusick was instructed to employ a competent guide. Many dangers lurked on the trail and a guide who knew the pitfalls was indeed a 'must'.

A mountain man Joseph Dezerle, a fur trapper who had made several trips to and from the far west and had been with the Wyeth Expedition to Ft. Hall in 1834 and Ft. William on Sauvies Island in 1835, was engaged. (Dezerle was 21 years old. While at Ft. William he married a squaw of the Multnomah tribe. She died in childbirth in 1836.)

Dezerle with Capt. Cusick checked all details and instructed the party as to their needs and ordered the things, not necessary to be left behind as they might become a burden. Everything now seemed in order and on April 7th 1853 with a final farewell to other Emigrants not yet ready, our "Wagon Train" was on its way.

Travel for the first two weeks was slow; oxes and horses had to be hardened for the rougher going in the weeks ahead. The crossing of the Kaw river was made without much trouble, however, fording the South Platte required several days as the spring freshet had swollen the stream. All crossed in safety with little or no damage. In due time Chimney Rock and Ft. Laramie were left behind, and now they were in the mountainous country of the present states of Wyoming and Idaho.

It is now July and while the mountains brought cooler weather following the terrible heat and dust of the plains, they also had low, several with fever. Very few of the "Wagon Trains" kept a record of the names of persons

and our 'Train' was no exception. However, our subject for this story are the Conditt and Black families.

Mrs. Black was sick when the 'Train' started and grew worse as the days and weeks passed. She suffered from what was called lung fever in these early days and while they camped on the Sweetwater River, she died. Left to mourn were her husband and young daughter, Nancy. The Rev. Conditt held service for her, after which the sorrowful family and friends rolled on.

In due time the Great Divide at South Pass was left behind and Fort Bridger was a welcome haven. There they remained for a few days to rest up the tired and weary oxen and themselves and make necessary repairs. From Ft. Bridger through the mountains travel was indeed slow. The high elevation took its toll in man and beast. Mr. Black came down with the deadly mountain fever and passed away.

Nancy, a child of 9 years, was now an orphan. The Rev. Conditt took her in as one of the family. His daughter Mary was about Nancy's age. Black's wagon and oxen were taken in charge by one of the young men. Troubles mounted, breakdowns slowed the 'Train', however, in time they arrived at Ft. Hall. Here they obtained a few needed supplies and rested for several days.

From Ft. Hall there was more open country and better time was made. Soon passed was "Farewell Bend" on the Snake River, near where Huntington, Oregon now is. Ahead lay the Blue Mountains and Indian country. Their guide, Dezerle, was told at Ft. Hall to expect the Indians to be on the warpath for several Indians were arrested for the murder of the Whitmans and Spaldings near Walla Walla and were being tried at Oregon City. This was the cause of the expected uprising.

Capt. Cusick upon the advice of the guide Dezerle, warned the members of the train to be on the alert. Double guards were posted at camping places. Dezerle and three others scouted ahead of the 'Train' to warn of danger. Good fortune smiled upon them; soon they passed the present site of Pendleton. Then over the rolling hills and through Alkali Canyon, crossed the John Day, thence on to Shearers Bridge on the Deschutes to Tyhe Valley. From there via Barlow Trail around Mt. Hood and on to Philip Foster's Farm at Eagle Creek, arriving on Sept. 7th—five long weary months to the day, from Independence.

It was early afternoon when Capt. Cusick pulled into the field near where the "Barlow Trail" monument stands on the Foster place, a happy and tired group.

Here they found a general store where they were able to purchase wearing apparel, groceries etc., all of which they were badly in need.

Many in the 'Train' were anxious to find relatives and friends who had come to Oregon in prior years. Philip Foster, having lived here since 1844 had known many who came over the "Barlow Trail" which Sam'l K. Barlow and he had built in 1846 and operated until 1852 when they sold to Sylvester and John B. Hall. Foster was able to direct them to many parts of the Willamette Valley.

In addition to the store Mr. Foster was a large land owner. He had several hundred of cattle and sheep, operated a grist mill on Goose Creek,

"Some Peaches and Two Little Girls"
(Cont.)

near the emigrant camp ground and a sawmill on Eagle Creek near the present Bonnie Lure Park. He has a fruit orchard and a tree nursery. When Capt. Cusick and his people arrived, Foster's orchard was loaded with apples, pears and peaches all ripe and no market.

The emigrants were told to help themselves to the fruit. This they did, the happy beginning of their trip ended in sorrow. The children lost no time in gorging themselves on peaches. It was a hot afternoon and so were the peaches. That night several were very sick and sad to relate little Mary Conditt and Nancy Black died. There were no Doctors nearer than Oregon City and Portland, and nothing could be done to save them. The following morning they were wrapped in blankets and laid to rest on the hill overlooking the camp ground.

They were the first to be buried in what is now the Foster Private Cemetery. In 1875 Mr. Foster received a letter from Rev. Conditt asking if he knew where the girls were laid to rest. It is assumed, Mr. Foster answered his letter as Rev. Conditt wished to move the remains to Salem where he lived. Years passed nothing came to pass. Then eighty years after 1875--April 1955 a great-granddaughter of Rev. Conditt's called at my home looking for the resting place of the little girls. We were pleased to show her the spot. Elsewhere in this paper you will find a photo of the Cemetery and in the upper right hand corner observe a wild apple tree. It is over the graves, and each springtime it is in full bloom. And so each September for many years your narrator, when peaches make their appearance, is reminded of Nancy Black and Mary Conditt.

NOTE:

There were a number of people in this 'Wagon Train' who became very prominent in the early history of Oregon. The Cusick family located in Linn County and have played an important part in the growth of the County and State.

Rev. Conditt and family moved to Marion County where he became a Circuit Rider and like the Cusicks there are many descendents still living in and around Salem.

"A TRUE CHRISTMAS STORY"

With Christmas Day soon upon us it might be well to give a thought of the Christmas days of long, long, ago. Recently your narrator was pleased to receive a small pamphlet entitled, "Christmas in Oregon Territory--1853", the author, Lenore Gale Barette of Eugene. The story is about Thomas Kincaid, his wife Nancy, children Harrison 17, Rebecca Ann 13 Elizabeth 10 (the author's mother), John 7 and Mary Alice 4. The family was one of the earliest settlers in Lane County.

On a cold winter February day in 1853 Thomas Kincaid and family left their home in Indiana for Oregon, the land of milk and honey. They began the almost 3000 mile journey with a covered wagon drawn by three yoke of oxen, a carriage with two horses, a few steers and cows and the family dog. Six weeks later finds them in Independence where they joined the "Wagon Train" for the long perilous journey west.

After long weary months on the trail and around Mt. Hood over the Barlow Road they arrived at Philip Foster's farm on Eagle Creek, September 29, 1853. Here they rested a few days with the footsore oxen and livestock, and after a meager diet on the trail they were now able for the first time to get fresh vegetables, and meat since leaving home. The entire trip had been made without serious illness, however. Thomas Kincaid, whose age was 53 suffered from a felon on his hand.

The last leg of the journey to what is now Eugene began. After several days they crossed the Santiam River at Comer's Ferry, then over the McKenzie at Spores Ferry and the Willamette on a ferry near where the present Eugene bridge spans the stream, and arrived at what is now the city of Eugene on October 11, 1853. It had been recently staked out in lots, no houses had been built. At the Ferry landing there was a small store. Eugene Skinner lived nearby and Hilyard Shaw's home stood where the University of Oregon is.

They camped here a short time then located on land adjoining Zara Sweet homestead, where Thomas dug spuds on shares to last for the winter. With Harrison they went to work on a log cabin for a home, cutting the trees, making logs for walls and joining them, and gathering stones for the fireplace. Early in December they had completed a one room home. Beds were made of poles fastened to the walls. Fir boughs were used, and on top of them wool mattresses and feather beds, which were used in crossing the plains were placed.

With Christmas only a day or so away, Thomas and Nancy remembering the joyous and merry times in the old home in Indiana, they were hard put to know what to do. They had little food for a festive dinner, some flour, potatoes, a bit of dried fruit, some brown sugar and sow belly. Money was all but a thing of the past, and no place to spend it, no church to attend, one ox had died, another broke a leg, no roads and no place to go.

Christmas eve Harrison played Santa with a mask of fir twigs and attaching to it for a beard, long blades of dry grass. He gave Mary Alice a rag doll and John a cane with a dog's head carved on it. Thomas heaped another log on the fire. The family gathered about while he read the age

**"A True Christmas Story"
(Cont.)**

old story of "Scrooge and Tiny Tim", the fire died down, prayers were said then to bed and dreams of the morrow.

For Christmas day supper Mother Kincaid brought out her few pretty dishes, placed them on the crude homemade table, and on each end set a large tallow candle. A fat grouse was roasting on a spindle in the fireplace; then, too, there were baked potatoes, sour dough biscuits and the milk furnished by "Old Peggy" the family cow completed the feast. Thomas said grace after which all enjoyed the meal. Thus ended the first Christmas in the "Oregon Territory" by the Kincaid family.

After supper, Harrison put logs on the fire, the family gathered about and Thomas Kincaid took his worn Bible and read again as he did in the old home in Indiana the year before, the old, old story of "The Three Wise Men", the shepherds who watched over their flocks, "The Birth of Christ" and "The Manger". Soon the embers died away, little heads began to nod and the children were tucked in bed. Thomas and Nancy looked at each other with firm chins, and we suspect there were tears of joy for the blessing they enjoyed.

NOTE:

Harrison Kincaid served as Secretary of State for Oregon from 1895 through 1899. He owned and edited the Oregon State Journal at Eugene for 45 years.

Lenore Gale Barette is a well known authority and writer on Oregon and Lane County History.

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOS.

- No. 1 - This is Eagle Creek's first store built and operated by Philip Foster from 1848-1873, then Henry Wilbern purchased the store and ran it until it was destroyed by fire.
- No. 2 - Group of pioneers on steps of Wilbern's Hall about 1890. They were: Joe, Jim and Eli Suter with their father, Egbert Noyes Foster, Richard Bradley, A. D. Burnett, Henry Wilbern, Noah and Craig Stingley and Fred Wilbern.
- No. 3 - Local belles of the "Gay 90's" on steps Wilbern's Hall: Alice Suter, Vanchi Walkie, Miss Gard, Mary and Bertha Martin, Lillie Wilbern, Lydia O'Neill, and Addie Landis.
- Nos. 4 and 5 - These are school classes in the years 1893-4, in the old one room school, names shown on page # 32 & 33.
- No. 6 - This was the class of 1912 on steps of the present building: Teachers were Effie Grace and Gussie Stadden and pupils, Dora Judd, Lloyd Trullinger, Arthur Smith, Glenn Garrett, Jennie Smith, Minnie Mason, Lola Baker, Emma Bell, Grace Van Curen, Walter Smith, Oscar Judd, Elsie Davis, Earnest Smith, Bert Phillips, Pete Menane, Helen Johnson, Loretta Smith, Fitz Menane, Corinne Trullinger, Vesta Van Curen, Elmer Judd, Roy Shultz, Minnie Bell, Ronald Burnett, Bernie Schultz, Joe Davis, Henry Suter, Alice Bell, Katherine Menane, Paul Forrester, Oliver Suter, Virgil Bond, Lyle Smith, Dorothy Phillips, Ruth Heitzman, and Paul Still, Roy Still and Millard Trullinger not present.
- No. 7 - This was a school picnic held in grove next to Wilbern's Hall in 1910, among the parents we observe: Mrs. W. A. Smith, Mrs. Maud Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. George Judd, Also Miss Della Glover and Mr. and Mrs. August Still. How many can you name?
- No. 8 - Here is the champion Eagle Creek baseball team of Clackamas County in 1910.
- No. 9 - This was grand opening of Craig Stingley's saloon, for names see the Henry Wilbern story under date of May 6, 1960.
- No.10 - Here is the only photo ever made of the O.W.P. piling bridge over Eagle Creek, 104 feet high, built in 1903, at left is covered wagon bridge.
- No.11 - This is the oldest house in Eagle Creek, built by J. A. Burnett in 1860, now owned by a Mrs. Clark, still lived in and in excellent condition. See Wilbern story of May 6th, 1960 - last paragraph.

No. 12 - Here is the O.W.P. station at Eagle Creek in 1904 with the sub station, the writer of this story was the first agent. Those in photo, Gus Burnett with straw hat at left, Claude Colt, brother of Mrs. Florence Glover, man in center section man.

No. 13 - This is the J. A. Burnett house as it looks 100 years after it was built in 1860.

No. 14 - Here is the present school built in 1912. District #17 has had three school buildings in 110 years. The first built in 1850.

No. 15 - This purple lilac was brought from Maine by Mrs. Philip Foster around Cape Horn in 1842 to Oregon City, then to Eagle Creek in 1844. It has never failed to bloom during the past 116 years, stands 35 feet high, 40 feet wide and 100 feet in circumference. Photos 13-14-15 by Earl Wilson.



1

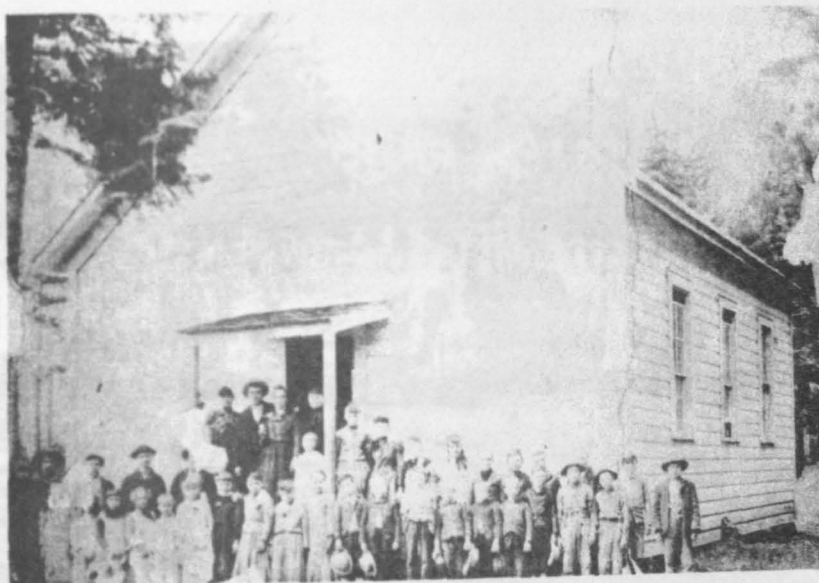


2



3

4



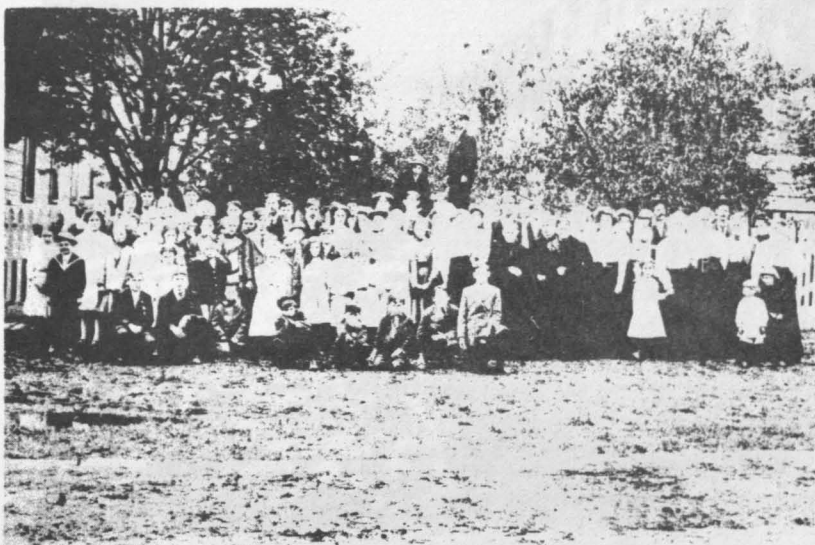
5



6



7



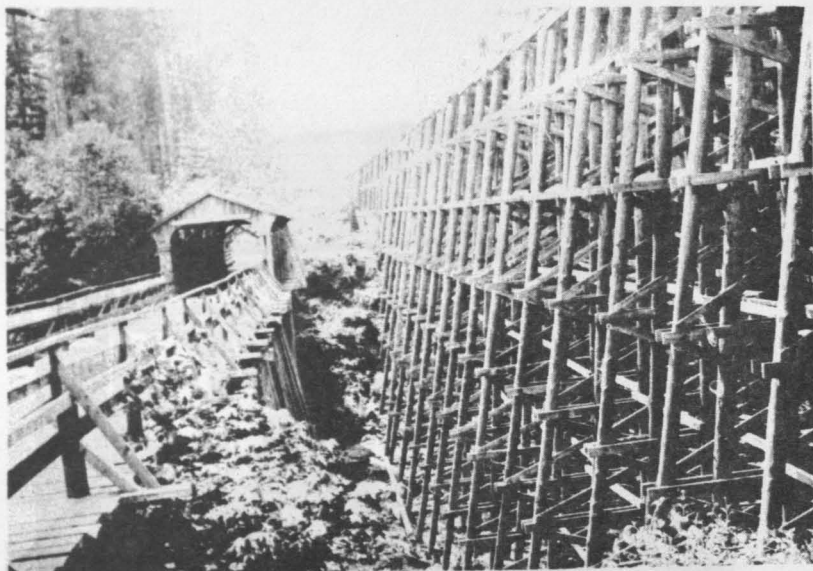
8



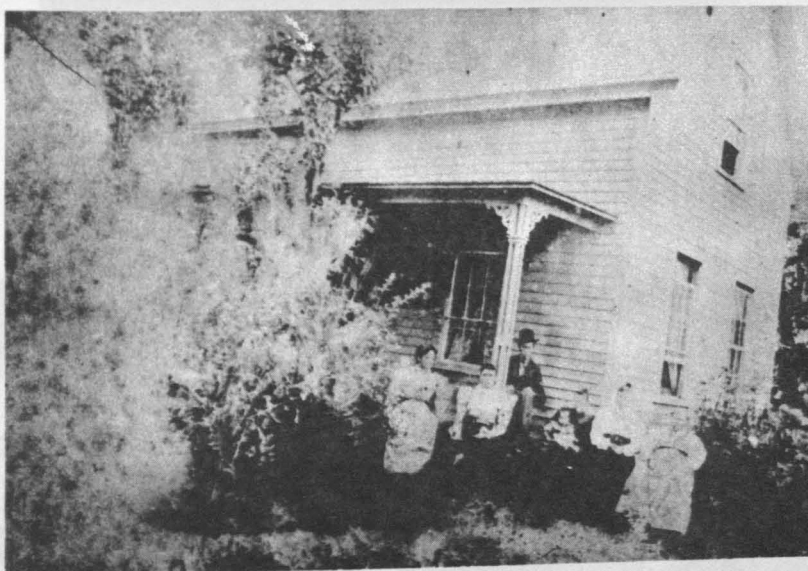
9



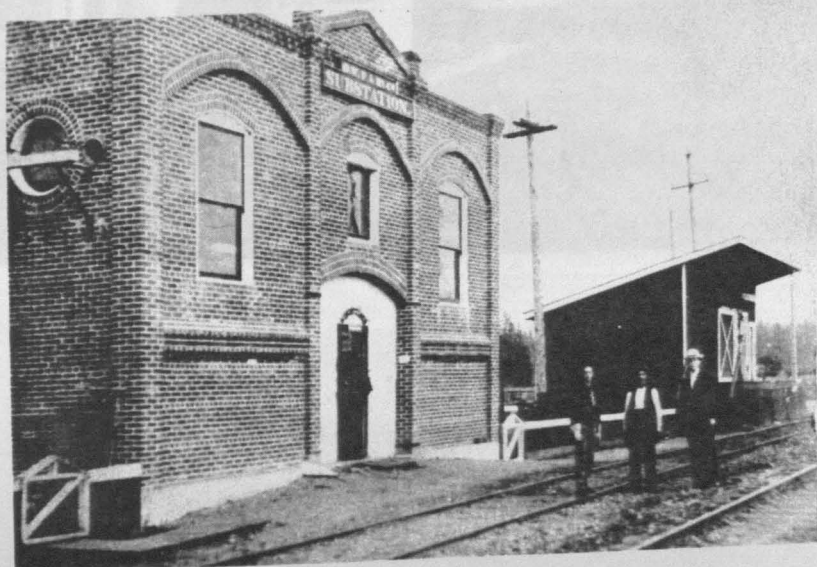
10

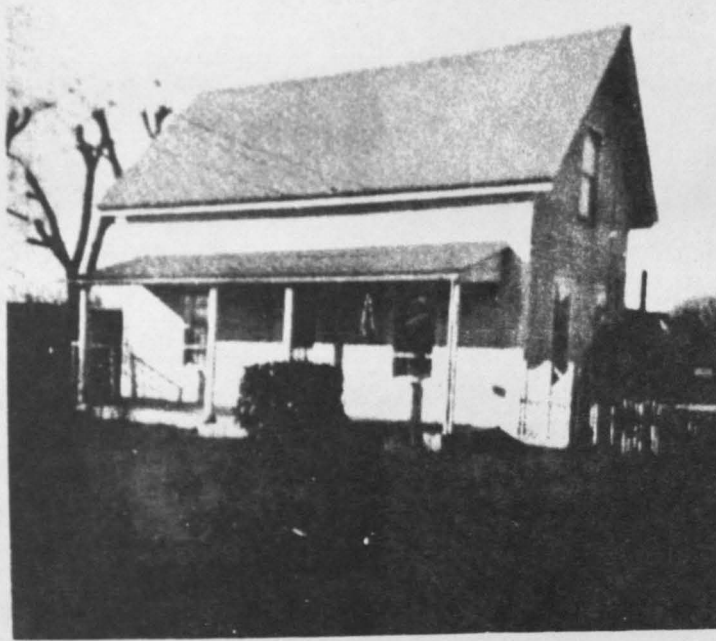


11

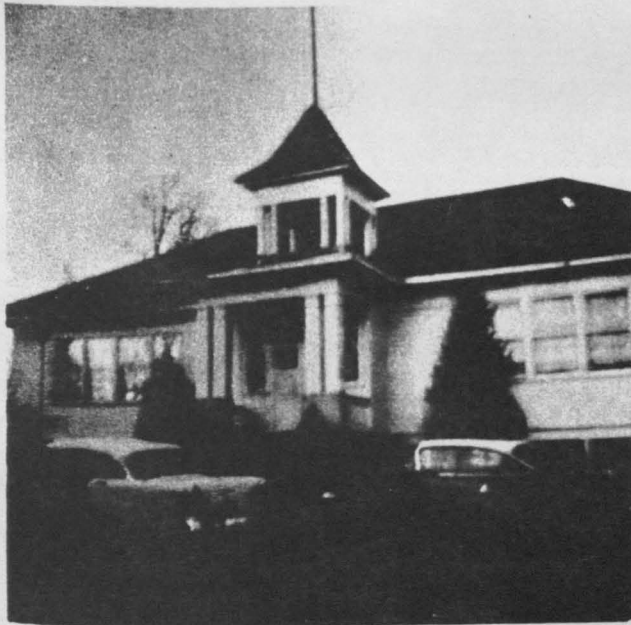


12

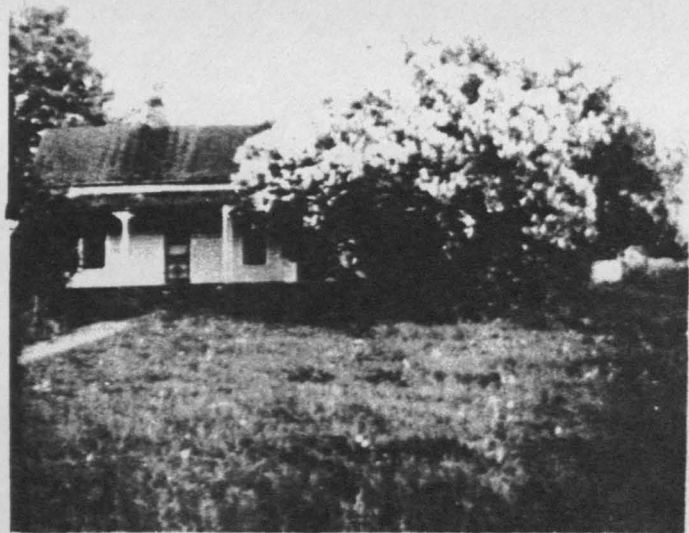




13



14



15