

# Trails & Tales

Of The Early-Day Settlers Of  
North-Eastern Okanogan County.

**Compiled By: Wauconda and  
surrounding areas Historical  
Committee, Wauconda, WA**

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## **AREAS INCLUDED**

**Anglin — Siwash**

**Wauconda**

**Aeneas**

**Toroda — Bodie**

**Bonaparte**

**Pontiac Ridge**

**Mt. Anne**

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Wauconda Hall Association

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Wauconda, WA 98859

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## THE AREA

From Summary of the Forest service report "Cultural Resource Overview of Tonasket Planning Unit" by M. Uebelacker, 1978.

**Area covered:** North, U.S. - Canadian Border; East, Okanogan, Ferry County Line; South, Colville Indian Reservation; West, Okanogan River.

**Major drainage is almost four way:** North, Toroda Creek, Meyers Creek; South East, The West Fork of the SanPoil, and to the West, Bonaparte Creek and Antoine Creek.

There are at least two layers of Ash observed, one of these from the eruption of Mount Mazama, Crater Lake, Oregon 6,600 years ago. (We only got a skiff of ash from the May 18, 1980 eruption of Mt. St. Helens.) One interesting geological formation is Corkscrew Mountain on Toroda Creek road near the Okanogan, Ferry County line. The area is rich in Lakes, and worth mentioning too, are the peatbogs at Bonaparte. There are many areas that show the effects of glaciation, but since that history is unrecorded, this summary begins about the late 1700's.

**1780 to 1800:** The presence of copper objects and trade beads among the Southern Okanogan tribes indicates indirect trade with the coast.

**1782-1883:** Accounts say small pox epidemics destroyed from one-third to one-half of Indians in Area.

**1811-1835:** Early contact period between the Indians, and Whites. It was represented by the operation of the First Fort Okanogan by the Pacific Fur Co. in 1811-1813; The Northwest Company, 1813-21; and the Hudson's Bay Company beginning in 1821. Village sites attributable to this period are rare. By 1827, fur trade diminished. 1835 to 1870 was designated as the late contact period. No documented villages are known for this period.

The horse was present by about 1811. They became abundant and were occasionally used for food. With the horse, the Indian became more mobile, Missionary activities as well as cattle drives, and small pox kept altering the habits of the Indians. The U.S. - Canadian border was established in 1846. Indian populations in the area were included under the United States jurisdiction and became subject to reservation policy.

The McClellan expedition in 1853 verified the presence of small pox and offers the following account of Indian Populations in the Okanogan

area. "During the whole route we found disease prevailing to a fearful extent. Several villages had been nearly cut off and we saw, at some places the dead left unburied on the surface of the ground. These tribes have no cattle, and but comparatively few horses. They told us that formerly they had many, but that the company had purchased them for food; and they complained bitterly that the shirts and other articles given them in exchange were worn out, and nothing was left them but their new religion...They raised some potatoes, but their main resource was salmon" (Stevens 1860: vol. 1: 413)

Placer gold discovered in 1858 in the Frazier River area brought an influx of miners, packers, and merchants through the Okanogan valley. Indian populations became increasingly hostile toward the influx of miners and the McLaughlin Canyon Indian battle occurred in 1858. Gold and silver were discovered in the Similkameen River in 1811, but settlement didn't begin in the Lake Osoyoos area until 1870. Cattle drives to the gold fields occurred from 1859 to 1870.

The period beginning 1870 marks the beginning of continual readjustment of reservation boundaries. The groups of Indians eventually became known as tribes. Those around here were the Lakes, Okanogan, Southern Okanogan, and the Sanpoil Indians also known as Sanpoil - Nespelem tribe.

The Sanpoil Nespelem villages ranged in size from 30 to 100, rarely more than 150 persons. They wintered along the Columbia and lower Nespelem rivers, where wood was convenient and plentiful. Early in March, small bands traveled together and moved to temporary camps nearby to gather roots (camas & bitterroot), hunt rabbits and fowl, and collect shellfish. In April they moved to root grounds in the Columbia Basin. In late May they moved to fishing locations. Meanwhile, gathered roots were dried and transported to winter villages. Fish were taken with spears, traps, weirs, dipnets, and seines. Village members reassembled nearer villages and dried and stored the fish. During fall and early winter (about 6 weeks) hunting became the major activity, deer being the most important. Among other seasonal foods gathered were a variety of berries. These camps were "called" Base camps, Work camps, Transient camps, collecting camps, Hunting camps, and Extracting camps.

and Lola Powers.

Conda Cafe.

The effects of cattle, horse and sheep grazing, logging, fire control, Agriculture, climate fluxuations, forest succession, etc. have drastically altered vegetation patterns in the area. One Indian stated "Nothing is where it was when I was a girl. None of the plants grow where it was when I was a girl. None of the plants grow in the same places. Everything has changed."

1886 marked the opening of the Moses Reservation: Mining and settlement activity increased. Mining and tent towns developed.

1888 Okanogan County was created with Ruby city as county seat.

1893 Price of silver dropped, growth and development in Okanogan County awaited cheaper transportation and the opening of the North Half of the Colville Indian Reservation.

July 1, 1892 North Half deeded, 1,500,000 acres were purchased for \$1 per acre. Indians wishing to remain were given allotments. 697 allotments of 80 acres each were set aside.

1896 North half opened for mineral entry.

1898 South Half opened for mineral entry

1900 North Half opened to Homesteading laws and cutting of timber.

1901 Toroda and 450 miners and was completely abandoned by 1903. Bodie was placed at 300, and no estimation was obtained for Wauconda. Riverside was the major center.

1901 Railroad reached Republic, shifting trade patterns.

1906 Railroad reached Molson, 1912, Tonasket

Logging and sawmill operation became major industry along with homesteading, farming, and ranching. Mining dwindled to nearly a supplementary income. Almost before the remaining homesteads were taken, small farms and homesteads soon began to be absorbed by neighboring farms. The average farm in 1910 was twice as large as 1900. By 1920 farms grew larger as owners and renters either bought or rented more land. Already by 1920 horse power was no longer the only source of power, example, steam engines, but horses still were used for farming for many years to come. "Home built" roads began to be improved in '20's. Newer types of machinery were introduced during this period, and wheat became a major crop. The oncoming dry cycle made the summer seem longer, and World War I created a greater demand for wheat. The automobile (about 1919) made people more mobile, changing visiting, marriage, migration, work, and trade patterns. It was no longer necessary to make overnight stays on grain hauls, court house trips, cattle drives, etc.

1917-1930 marked the years of light precipitation, declining deer population and the leaving of many farmers. The dry years lasted

til about 1940.

1927 Bonaparte game reserve was established (45,000 acres). This reserve was opened in 1939.

1937 Clackamas Mountain reserve was established (23,680 acres).

Indian populations were still in their reduced state.

Forest range "high country" grazing wasn't controlled at first. Small outfits sometimes would be over run by larger rancher's herds or bands. Forest ranges changed with white man's over grazing, and the Indians no longer intentionally having their controlled burns.

1909 Ranger station at Bodie formed, served by E.W. Wheeler.

1907-1943 Colville National Forest was formed.

1943-1955 Became Chelan National Forest.

1955 to present Okaongan National Forest.

1957 Establishment of State Department of Natural Resources.

In conclusion, "We" have come from glacial scars, Indians, Exploration, fur trading, and trapping, mining and homesteading to the consolidation of farms, back to the subdividing of ranches, and the rise and decline of communes.

The economy has been supported in addition to the foregoing; furs, and mining; road, trail, and railroad construction, recreation, hunting and fishing, wild horses, farming and ranching, logging and sawmills, and even moonshining and bootlegging.

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## Next Pages

The following documents typify some of the legalities of the early day settlers.

The first one is Wm. R. Moore's homestead certificate signed by Theodore Roosevelt. It is followed by a notice for publication, which shows that the settler Andrew Berggren has filed notice of his intention to make final proof on his homestead claim. They had to live on and improve the place for three years in order to do this. The next document is the notice for publication of intention to make final proof, with the newspapers affidavit attached, for the Susan Doyle homestead.

Following the two timber act documents, are Roderick McKenzie's 1907 naturalization paper, and Wm. R. Moore's Patent, showing he purchased John Aeneas's Indian allotment in 1920. No one furnished a water right document.



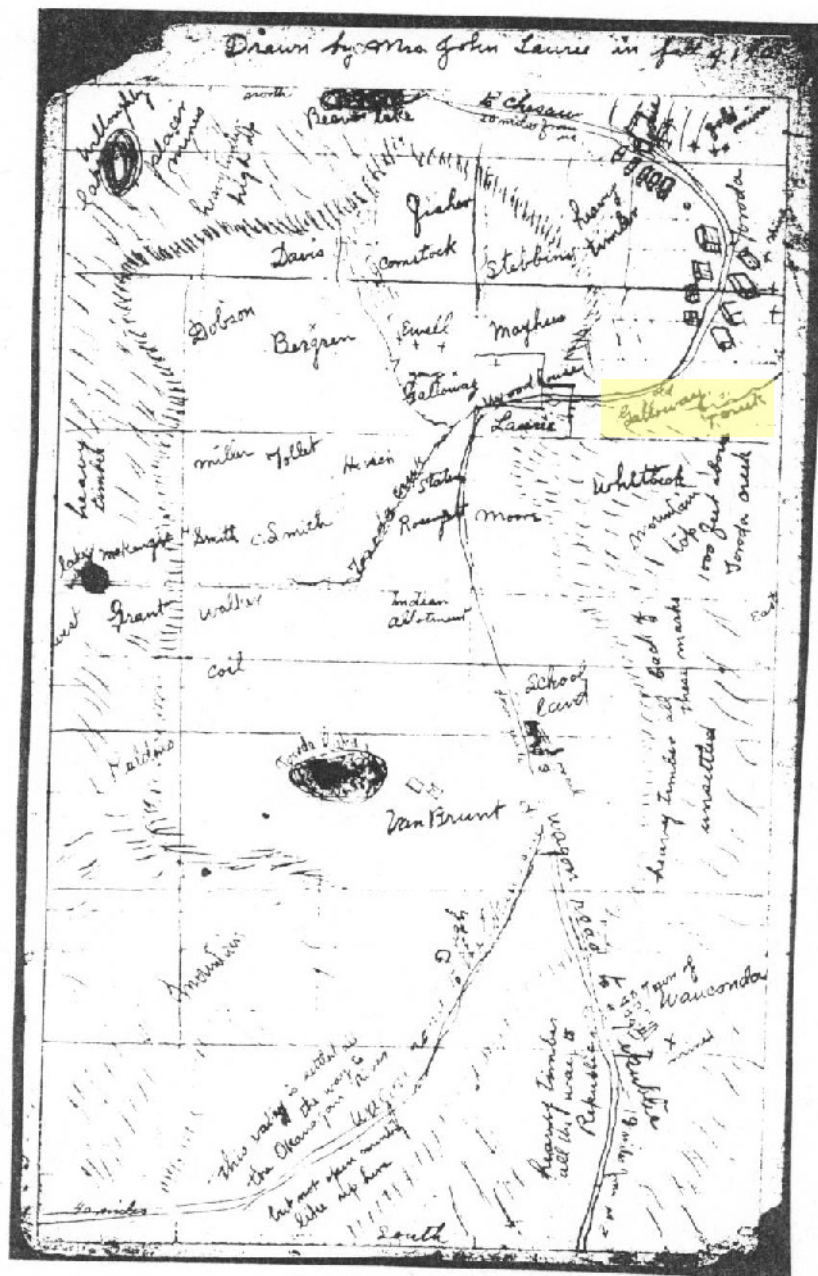
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Mrs. John Laurie sent this map to her Mother in Nebraska to show how quickly the homesteaders came into the Wauconda area. On a visit to Nebraska, Mrs. Laurie brought it back to Wauconda and put it in her keepsakes.

The map was drawn in 1901.



## Toroda Meadow School

This was the first school in the Wauconda area. It was opened in the fall of 1901 in a small log cabin lent free of charge from C.C. Woodhouse. This building still stands beside the Toroda Creek road on the Ted Laurie ranch. The term was for three months with Gussie McQuirk as teacher. The pupils were Hanibal and Allen Mayhew, Perry Moore, Linton, Frances, and Georgia Stebbins, and Margaret, Jim, Lester, Melvin, Allen, Jean, and Cameron Laurie. Directors were Fred Rosenfelt, John Laurie, and Henry Staton.

In 1902-03 school was held for six months with Belle Martin as teacher. She and two pupils, Myrtle and Herbert DeWitz, rode horseback from Bodie every day. Besides the DeWitz children, new pupils were Clara Mayhew, May and Myrtle Rhoden, Dovey Staton, Lonnie and Elva Thomason, and Jennie Ross from old

Wauconda.

A frame building was built by the fall of 1903 about a half mile south of the first school on the Bill Galloway homestead. Jeannette Mullins was the teacher for six months. From then on there were nine months every year. All eight grades were taught. The school was built on a steep hill with no playground and no play equipment. There were few books or other needs for the teachers to work with.

Other teachers were Odie Simmons, Mrs. Hovey, Agnes Lorz (Mrs. Jim Laurie) Louie Stretch (Day), Judith Anderson, Miss Murray, Miss Cox, Mr. VanGorton, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Shorthill, Catherine Campbell, Mrs. Johnson, Myrtle Hawkins, Mona Kurtz, Mrs. Royce, Flint Howell, Mrs. Haines, and Edith Little, the last teacher. The school was closed and the children were bussed to the Wauconda school 1929. The building was torn down by Everett Thomason when he bought the Bill Galloway place. There may be the names of two or three teachers missing between 1904 and 1911.



WOODHOUSE CABIN FIRST TORODA MEADOW SCHOOL 1901— Clerk of school board, Mr. Fred Rosenfelt, visitor, Margaret Laurie Kurtz, teacher in doorway, Miss Gussie McQuirk. A fall and winter 3-months term.



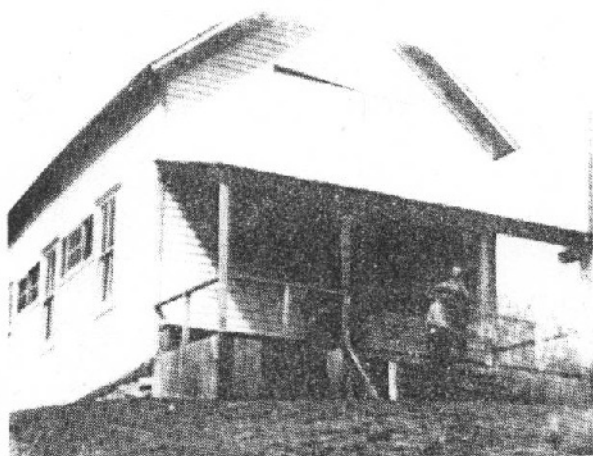
Toroda Meadow School 1903 built on the





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Toroda Meadow School. First frame building.  
1903 built on the Bill Galloway property.



TORODA MEADOW SCHOOL— Front row: Ruth Thomason, Gordon Westphal, Herman Westphal, Everett Thomason, Margaret Lorz, Bob Lorz. Second row: Frances Moore, Martha Bowers, Margaret Westphal, George Jones, Fred Lorz.



Toroda Meadow School. Teacher, Odie Simmons. Front: Hervey Thomason. Second row: Cameron Laurie, Roy Long, Perry Moore, Lenton Stebbins, Ernestine Rosenfelt, Hannibel Mayhew, Frank Moore, Helen Laurie, Lizette Moore, Jean Laurie, Alan Mayhew, Georgla Stebbins, Irvin Jones. Top: Lillian Thomason, Maude Bell, Beulah Jones.



Laurie Meadow and Dam with Meadow School Margaret Kurtz and Bell Martin.

MEADOW  
Mr. Fred  
teacher in  
d winter 3-





Front row: Karl Thomason, Margaret Pursley, George Jones, Maxine Davis. Back row: Elsie Thomason, unknown, Ernie Moore, Frances Moore.



1919—Vernon Wills, Ernie Moore, George Jones, Alice Moore, Karl Thomason, Violet Thomason, Roy Moore, Ivy Gray, Wayne Wills, Zora Tollet, Earl Fox, Frances Moore.

## Woodhouse Cabin Story

By Elizabeth Widel

And now a final report on the Woodhouse cabin which served as school at Toroda Meadows so long ago.

The day we ran its pictures Kenneth MacKenzie of Omak called, suggesting that I contact either Lonnie Thomason of Tonasket or Mrs. Margaret Kurtz of Republic. Mrs. Alice Arthur of Bridgeport wrote to suggest sources of inquiry.

Then the alumni of the school began to write. I have reported previously that Thomason himself wrote to give dates and names of teachers. Mrs. Kurtz's letter came after the publication of his reply and since then Perry B. Moore of Kennewick has written Mrs. Kurtz enclosed a memento of the second term which had the teacher's picture on the cover a list of pupils and board members, with Longellow's "The Village Blacksmith" and Whittier's "In School Days" reproduced inside. The latter, as it describes a deserted school building, now seems prophetic.

Wrote Perry Moore: the old cabin in the picture is located on the original homestead of a Mr. C.C. Woodhouse who loaned the district the use of the cabin free of charge for a school. It was known as the Toroda Meadows School. The first school was taught by Miss Gussie McQuirk in the fall and winter of 1901 and was for three months. Miss Gussie later worked in the county courthouse in Concnully. Mr. Frank Stebbins, Mr. John Laurie and my dad (W.R. Moore) were the first school directors. Mrs. Kurtz wrote: I also have a picture of the first day of school - In the picture are 7 Lauries, 2 Mayhews, 3 Stebbins and 1 Moore, Pupils, Fred

Rosenfelt, clerk of the board, and Gussie McQuirk, teacher. The picture was taken by C.C. Woodhouse in the fall of 1901. The second term (1902) was taught by Belle Martin, and it is this 6-month term that is memorialized by Mrs. Kurtz' folder, which is inscribed, "1902. In memory of days spent together in the school-room, this token is presented with the compliments of your teacher."

"Belle Martin was the second teacher," Mrs. Kurtz continues, "Jeanette Mullins the third. By that time the new frame schoolhouse was built half a mile away on land owned by Wm. Galloway." Apparently the second and third terms were for six months each. Moore reports that Miss Mullins later became well known in Concnully as she taught there many years. One of her students was Ralph Brunke of Concnully.

Final data is from Mrs. Kurtz: "The only students of that school now living whom I know are Perry Moore of Kennewick, Mrs. Ross Griffin (Jennie Ross) of Oroville, Mrs. Jean Lorz (Annie Laurie) of Tonasket, Mrs. Dwight Higgins (Myrtle Dewitz) 116 Walnut Road, Dishman, Lonnie Thomason of Tonasket and myself.

The first Sunday school was also organized in that building. Mrs. Lucinda Thomason was the first superintendent. Thirty-three were enrolled. Moore opened his letter with the statement that the picture did bring back memories.

But the last words goes to John Greenleaf Whittier, an eastern poet whose words also fit Washington's Toroda Meadows: "Still sits the schoolhouse by the road..."

This school in a cabin at term with Je only seven Sophia West Jones and L

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Mrs. Smith and daughter Mae.

## Snyder

Art Snyder came to Wauconda about 1930 and lived on a place south of the Van Dusen homestead at first then he rented the Joe Fernell place and lived in a frame cabin near the schoolhouse. He was very active in the community and was president of the Hall Association for a term or two. He lived there about 10 years and moved away.

## Stilley

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Stilley homesteaded up the cemetery road and built a log house. They didn't stay at Wauconda very long, then sold to Bill Landon. They moved to Tonasket where he had a barber shop. When John Scott bought Landon out this place was included as Landon had bought out Stilley. Later Tom Scott owned this place and lived there several years.



Jim Stilley

## Edward and Agnes Shunn

It was a cold and snowy day in February, 1910 that I was born. Mother was at the home of Kate Barrett and her brother, John. They had adjoining homesteads, near where my parents had located theirs. They lived in the hills above Siwash Creek, just over the valley floor where Clay Fruit had settled.

The winter was bitterly cold and, during my Mothers absence, my Father had to shoe the team. The barn was not built yet, so he took the horses in the house. My mothers favorite story was of her disgust, when she returned home to discover the results. The "never slips" in the horses shoes did not help the floor.

Leslie and Nellie Brattain moved from near Spokane to their homestead in 1907. They came on the train through Canada to Bridesville and then overland in a wagon by Molson and to Siwash. They brought several milk cows, horses and the necessary machinery and household goods. Their post office was Antwyne, Wa., and was near the present road to Havillah.

Homesteading near them were Father's brothers, Ross and Paul, and his father William C. Brattain. Their interests were Grange and a school, so a Hall and school were built a few miles further up Siwash Creek. Some of the nearest neighbors were the McCabes, Barkers, Merimans and Rehmkes. The Sunday School teacher was Mrs. Claude (Bertha) Barker.





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## Durham - Butterfield

John and Sarah Durham came to Bodie about 1947 for hunting and fishing and later built a cabin on the Bodie mine property with permission from Arthur Perkins. They lived here only the six warmer months of each year, but did spend one or two winters here. Mrs. Durham died suddenly about 1960 and John came every summer. Their eight children visited them off and on all through the years while they lived here. The last few years that John came his daughter and her husband, Celia and Russ Butterfield, came and stayed with him. He died in Seattle about 1972. Since then Celia and Russ have been coming every year in May and leave to go south for the winter months.

In the early days, Mr. and Mrs. Durham homesteaded up the Loup Loup out of Okanogan. Some of their children were born there. Mrs. Durham's maiden name was Vandiver and her family lived in Pleasant Valley near Okanogan, but they came here from Seattle.

John and Sarah's nephew, Claude Durham, and wife Betty now reside in one of the Bodie cabins across the creek which they restored. It was built by Bob Schertenleib when he worked at the mine in the 1930's.

## Fisher Brothers

Harry Fisher homesteaded about one quarter mile north of the Bodie mine, about 1901. Two brothers came here with him, Charlie and Bert. All three worked at the mine. Bert homesteaded farther down Toroda Creek, less than a mile from the Ferry County line. Harry and Charlie were postmasters at Bodie for a short while. In 1908 Harry sold the homestead to Aavestrud's and left. They never came back, but Loie Kurtz had a letter from Harry who was living near Vancouver, Wa., in 1960. He said he



Fisher home on Toroda Creek. Later it was the Aavestrud home.

was in poor health and he would like to come back here to see if he would feel better. He seemed sorry he ever left. Loie wrote and told him to come, but he didn't.

Aavestrudes kept this ranch for many years then sold to Jack Johnson and they lived there for a few years and sold to Frank and Frances Burge from Wenatchee. They stayed only two years and sold to Kelly Hancock of Omak. They had cattle on the place for several years and several families lived there to take care of the cattle. It is now owned by the McCurdy family.

## Galloway

A. Galloway, wife, son Bill, a daughter, and a granddaughter, Elsie, came to Old Toroda in the first days of the town. In 1900 A. Galloway homesteaded about half a mile south. They built a nice two-story log house and lived there for eight years, then sold to Jack Wills. Mrs. Galloway delivered some of the babies in the early days. Bill took up a homestead located where the Bonaparte Lake road meets the main Toroda Creek road. He and his sister lived there in a small log cabin. The sister's baby died and is buried on the place. It is doubtful if the grave can be found now.

It is not known where any of the Galloways went from here, or exactly when, but the granddaughter, Elsie, is thought to have married and lived in or near Republic for a long time.

## Lee Glass

Lee Glass came about 1902. He bought the Whitbeck homestead rights near the Sheridan mines. About 1914 his wife and daughter came to live here. They stayed until 1919 when all moved to Spokane. They were divorced. The daughter married and lived in Minnesota. Last heard from she was a widow, spent winters in Arizona and summers in Canada. Her mother and father died in Spokane. Before coming here, Lee drove a 40 mule team on a jerk line hauling borax in California.

## The Jack Harvey Story

John Harvey was born to Irish parents at Cincardine, Ont. Canada, in 1872. He came to Calgary in 1894 and was one of the first freighters to cross the Bow River. He freighted supplies through the Crow's Nest Pass to new settlements in B.C.

He came to Toroda Creek in 1896, squatted on





Toroda Creek Valley from N.W. Slope of Mt. Toroda.

## Old Toroda

Old Toroda wasn't called "Old" at the beginning, it got that name after it was deserted and a town called Toroda was begun at the mouth of Toroda Creek on the Kettle River. The name "Toroda" means "Dorothy" in Indian, and both places were named after John Lutes Indian wife. Old Toroda became a town when gold and silver ore was discovered at Sheridan in 1897. There was no road into the

mountains to the Sheridan area so the miners built their town along the creek about five miles north of Wauconda. In 1898 it reached a peak population of 470 people, with a butcher shop, hotel, general store, blacksmith shop, eating places (mostly in homes), and a postoffice for a short time. All buildings were made of logs. At this late date, only the names of a few people are known that lived there.



Old Toroda about 1932 looking north.



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so the miners  
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Toroda City looking north about 1899.



Street Scene at Old Toroda— Herman Schmeling left,  
standing by horse far left.



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Wallace and Frank Wheeler.

## The Wills Family

By Vernon Wills

My father, Jack Wills, was born at Boone, Iowa, and came to Washington in 1889. He lived with his widowed mother and family near Pullman, Wa., until he married in October, 1900.



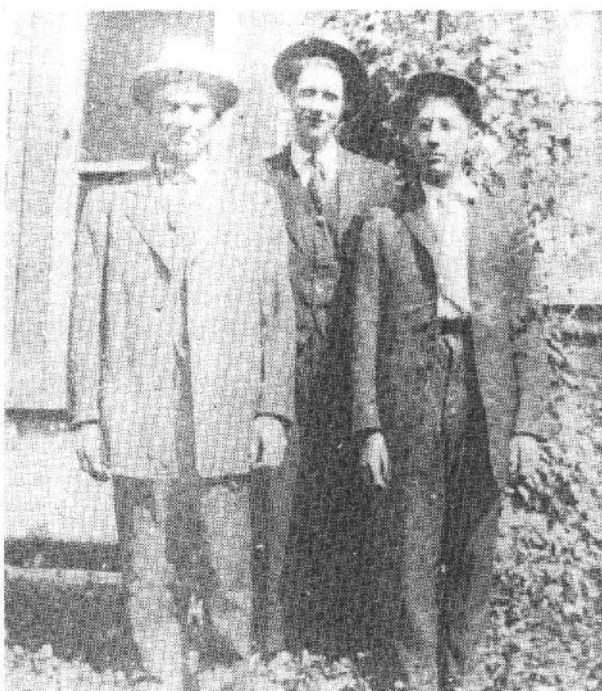
Mrs. Wills, Vernon, Mr. Wills and Wayne at Galloway homestead that they bought in 1911.

My mother, Martha, was born in Texas and rode a pony from there with a wagon train during the summer of 1881. Her family settled in N.E. Oregon. She moved to Pullman about 1897 and stayed there until she married. Dad ran a soft fruit orchard. I was born in 1905 and my brother, Wayne, in 1907.

In 1911, we moved with a wagon and hack to Toroda Creek. We first lived on an Indian allotment in a small log cabin. This was the Koegon allotment and it joined Jack Harvey's ranch. In the spring we moved to the Galloway place one half mile from Old Toroda which Dad bought during the winter. Wayne and I spent many hours trying to solve the story behind the shotgun holes in the front door, floor and ceiling of the Galloway house.

Wayne was drowned in the "Mocasin" lake near Wauconda about three miles down Toroda Creek from Highway 20 (sometimes called Wauconda or Bushnell Lake) in the summer of 1923. He and Howard Bradley were haying for a neighbor and went to the lake to cool off after lunch. Wayne got in too deep and Howard nearly drowned trying to save him. Wayne was then a sophomore in the Republic High School.

I worked for the Forest Service a number of years. Later I went into electrical contracting, working at that and electronics most of my adult life. The last ten years before retiring, I worked for the University of California at Berkley at the Beverton. For several years I worked at Republic as a mine electrician. During that time, Dad and Mother sold the ranch at Toroda Creek and bought a small place



Mr. Wills, Vernon and Wayne at old Galloway houses of Old Toroda.



## Chapter 4

# THE LAND

## Roads Wauconda Roads

The first road in the Wauconda area was built in 1898 and 1899 by miners of Wauconda and Chesaw and the business men of Republic. It followed close to Granite Creek from Republic to the Wauconda summit then north down Whitbeck Creek (now Cougar Creek) to Toroda Creek at the town of Old Toroda. From here it followed Toroda Creek to the mouth of Beaver Creek which it followed for about three miles. Then went up over Pontiac Ridge and down Myers Creek to Chesaw.

The above road missed the biggest part of the Wauconda area so a road was built from Old Wauconda about 1900 through the timber south of the present highway past the Johnstead homestead. It came out of the timber on the VanDusan homestead near the present Wauconda store, turned abruptly east to the Van Brunt place, then North to the Woodhouse place on Toroda Creek. Roads branched off this road to the homesteads, ending there until 1902 when it was extended to Old Toroda by the homesteaders.

A road was built from the Wauconda Summit west down the hill to the Van Brunt place about 1902 before the Old Wauconda P.O. and Store was moved to its second location near the Community Hall, then the part of road No. II through the timber was used very little, though traces can still be seen of this road.

The Republic to the second site of 'Wauconda' road was extended to Anglin north over Barker mountain to Siwash Creek on to Ellisforde and on to Oroville and Loomis in 1902. A road branched off at Anglin south through Chewiliken Valley to Riverside so supplies could be brought from Riverside to Wauconda and Old Toroda. Before that supplies were hauled from Curlew to Old Toroda.

The first Wauconda-Chesaw road branched off the Toroda Creek road up Meadow Creek, through the timber past Mosquito Lake, over a summit and down to Bonaparte Lake past the Harlan homestead over another summit to Lost Lake, down Meyers Creek to Chesaw. It was built by the people of Wauconda and Chesaw with some financial help from the business men of Chesaw. It was completed Aug. 5, 1909 and on the 10th of August the people of both communities met at Lost Lake for a big picnic to

celebrate the joining of the two areas. A dance was held at Chesaw that night. A short cut was built about 1913 extending the road from the present Diamond Bell to Mosquito Lake to join the above road. It began on the Charlie Walker homestead and went along the line fences between the Scoles, Campbell, MacKenzie, Herman Schmeling places and cut the Harvey Smith place in two. Warren Jones was the foreman on this road. Quite a lot of grain was hauled over it to Mincaster, B.C. to be shipped out by train. Frank Stebbins and Tom Lawton hauled the first loads of oats out.

The first remembered road south from Bonaparte Lake 1904, went on the west side of the Meadows serving the homesteaders on that side, coming to Bonaparte Creek at the south end of the meadows, following south, on the west side of the creek, through the Agee homestead to The Turpen homestead veering west away from the creek along the edge of the hills following a ridge, always on the west of the creek clear to the West Leming homestead. This road west of the Pugh place kept sliding away so the road was made east across the creek at the Sapp place to the Pugh place where it joined the Tonasket-Wauconda road, where it is now alongside of the Gliddon fence. The next road along the Bonaparte Meadows, followed at the edge of the meadows, east side narrow, sidling, stumps, rocks, trees that all had to be executed carefully around, even by car before the present road was put in by the Forest Service.

## Aeneas Valley Roads

The Russell Road was built in 1908 when Russell brought several families into Aeneas Creek to homestead. It started on Granite Creek about 3 miles west of Republic, south along the south side of Connell Butte, crossed the West Fork of the San Poil, then up Aeneas Creek for a short distance. A trail went from here to Crawfish Lake. Farmers hauled their produce to Republic over this road and brought back supplies.

A road was built up the West Fork of the San Poil River from the main San Poil road out of Republic about 1908 (or before) to the Aeneas Post Office and store. It is still being used by the Indian Forest Service and is a scenic drive,

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## Chapter 4

especially after a rain in the summer time (so it won't be dusty). Mail was hauled over this road until 1915.

### Siwash Creek

In 1918 or '19 John Maage contracted to build a new road from Ed Crist's place down Siwash Creek to Antoine Flat, built with horse drawn plows, slips, fresnos and graders.

In all areas the homesteaders built and maintained the roads into their own homesteads from the main roads. Most were very poor. In a few boggy places "corduroys" were put in as a substitute for bridges. These were made by placing unhewed logs about seven feet long and ten inches in diameter side by side across the bog then covered with soil. The soil always wore away so it was a bumpy ride across it. Often the logs sank into the water a foot or two. Some horses refused to cross corduroys at all. The longest one remembered was on the road going in to the north end of Bonaparte Lake which was about 30 feet long.

### Russell Toll Road

According to Mr. Thorenton the Russell Road was to connect Republic with Riverside on the Okanogan River the head of low water navigation, the road was built from Republic over Wauconda Pass through the Cape La Belle country to the Aeneas Valley south through the valley to Aeneas Creek (which is now called the Crawfish Lake Road) then up Aeneas Creek toward Crawfish Lake. The Russell Road was part of a land development scheme. The people who settled on sections five and six of township 35, Range 30 WWM were from Kentucky, Ohio and Wisconsin they were to raise soft fruit for the influx of people to the Republic mining area. Another project was a water powered saw mill on Aeneas Creek, a dam was built on the creek near the north boundary of the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 and the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 section 5 T 35 R30. The dam also served as a bridge for crossing the creek. The mill site was located down stream from the dam site. The hand hewn timbers for the foundation were still in evidence a few years back. The mill was to be powered by a waterwheel, water was delivered by wooden wire bound pipe from the dam to the mill site. The mill was never completed but the dam was, it was destroyed by high water in 1948.

My father acquired the land in 1937 and at that time there were numerous old decks of 12 foot logs scattered about this part of section

five. I have counted eight log cabins on sections five and six. The General Land Office surveyed this part of the valley in 1908 and 1910 and the survey notes list three families living within sight of the line between section five and six.

The community school was located near the National Forest boundary on the Aeneas Creek road. It is two small log cabins with one roof for both. Two single ladies arrived in the fall to teach school, both were pregnant by spring. Mr. Russell was accused of being the father. This scandal broke up the community, ended the Russell Road and the construction of the sawmill.

Oliver W. Peterson

### Trails

#### Used by Indians and Prospectors In the Early Days

The Aeneas Trail: This trail was used by the Okanogan and San Poil Indians before the white men came. It went through good hunting areas, but the main reason, as far as is known at this time, the trail was used to get to Midway, B.C. to fight the Lake Indians. This fighting went on once a year for many years then two chiefs met in the trees at Midway to talk things over. They agreed to have peace and one chief twisted two small trees together and said there would be no more fighting until the two trees separated. That was the end of the fighting, the trees have grown together for several feet and can be seen still growing in Midway.

From Midway, the Aeneas Trail followed the Kettle River to the junction with Toroda Creek, up Toroda Creek to the new town of Bodie then took to the hills in a south-westerly direction between Cumberland Mt. and Irene Mt. Some Indians followed the Toroda Creek from Bodie another four miles to Old Toroda to get on the Clackamas Trail. Near Irene Mt. on the Westover ranch used each year by the Okanogans as this was good grouse hunting. Many artifacts have been found at this camp. From here the trail went south down a long ridge to cross Toroda Creek where Toroda canyon widens abruptly into meadows. Then S.W. past the Laurie buildings along the hills to the present site of Wauconda. Here and where the Mt. Ann road is now were large Indian camps.

The Aeneas Trail continued west along what is now Highway 20 for about six miles then left Bonaparte Creek, went S.E. across Little Bonaparte Creek and partially circled Mt. Ann. Then went down Edwards Creek to its junction with the West Fork of the San Poil River, and followed this to the San Poil River. There were many camp sites in Aeneas Valley.

## Roads

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The Clackamas Trail: This was used by the Indians going between Midway, B.C. and Whitestone, San Poil, and Nespelem, the same as the Aeneas Trail, only a different route from Old Toroda. From Old Toroda, this trail went south up Cougar Creek, then between Clackamas Mt. and Maple Mt., then down the east side of Sweat Creek to the sweat baths and campsite at Sweat Creek. From there the trail followed Granite Creek for about a mile east, crossed Granite Creek and meandered south nearly to the top of Fir Mt. (or Split Top as it was called then). Before reaching the top, the trail swung east around Fir Mt., then followed down Frosty Creek to the West Fork of the San Poil River. From here the Indians could go either to the campsites in Chewiliken Valley or down the West Fork to the San Poil River.

The Texas Trail branched off the Clackamas Trail near Maple Mt. and headed directly to Republic and went through town at the present site of the postoffice to the San Poil river.

The Chesaw Trail: This trail started at Creston, Wai., and came over the Kettle Range to Republic, north to Trout Creek, north of Horseshoe Mt. From there it followed Sheridan Creek to Old Toroda, down Toroda Creek and up Beaver Canyon over Pontiac Ridge to Chesaw. This trail was used by people who came by train to Creston on their way to the placer mines at Chesaw.

The Coby Trail: This trail was used by the early homesteaders. It started near the Aeneas store, went up Coby Creek to just south of Corner Butte, then down Gardner Creek to where the present Tonasket-Republic highway is, then four miles east to Republic.



Building trail on the back side of Beaver Lake.

## Tonaskets Road Crew

David Mayberry and 2 teams 2 days.  
Tom Mayberry, 2 days.  
Chas. Beck, 1 day.  
Pat Burns, 2 days.  
Tom Burns and team, 2 days.  
H. B. Smith and team, 1 day.

Arthur Lund, 2 days.

Geo. A. Beal, 2 days. (the cook.)

E. B. Grinnell and team, 2 days.

George Ramsay and team, 2 days.

John Ramsay and team, 2 days.

Ed Sherling and team, 1 day.

John Sherling and team, 1 day.

H. L. Farver, 2 days.

Harley Heath, 1 day.

T. C. Dodge, 1 day.

Clare Monroe, 2 days.

Ed Newman and team, 1 day.

Clay Fruit and team, 2 days.

Chas. Gerhard, 2 days.

John Hone and team, 1 day.

Frank Putnam, 1 day.

C. J. Holman, 1 day.

Wm. George and team, 1 day.

J.A. Shimek, 1 day.

M. H. Schweikert, 1 day.

Clint Williams, 1 day.

Ed Workosky, 1 day.

W. W. Wierman, 1 day.

Arthur Lane, 1 day.

H. Lochman, 2 days.

Little Joe Graham, San Francisco (as willing to work as the biggest man on the job.)

**Volunteers for road building from Anglin to Tonasket**

E. J. Curry and team, 2 days.

George Sund, 2 days.

Harry Cope and team, 1 day.

W. Griggs and 2 teams, 2 days.

Geo. E. Baker and 2 teams, 2 days.

Robt. Lowry and team, 2 days.

Jack H. Faulkner, 2 days.

J. H. Bannon and team, 1 day.

G. B. Bannon, 1 day.

P. M. Day, 1 day.

O. C. Smith, 1 day.

**From Huntley**

V. Westbrook, 1 day.

John Ross and team, 1 day.

S. S. Rider and team, 1 day.

There were also donations of cash, supplies or services to the value of \$5.00 each from A. J. nickle, S. J. Sincock, Dr. H. B. Clough, Monte East, M. V. Picken, R. L. Picken, Oliver Tufty, A. Ring, M. H. Schweiker, J. A. Shimek, Clay Fruit and Arthur Lund.

**Dec. 12, 1913**

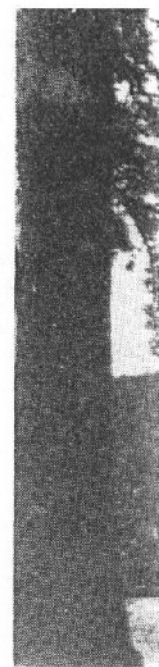
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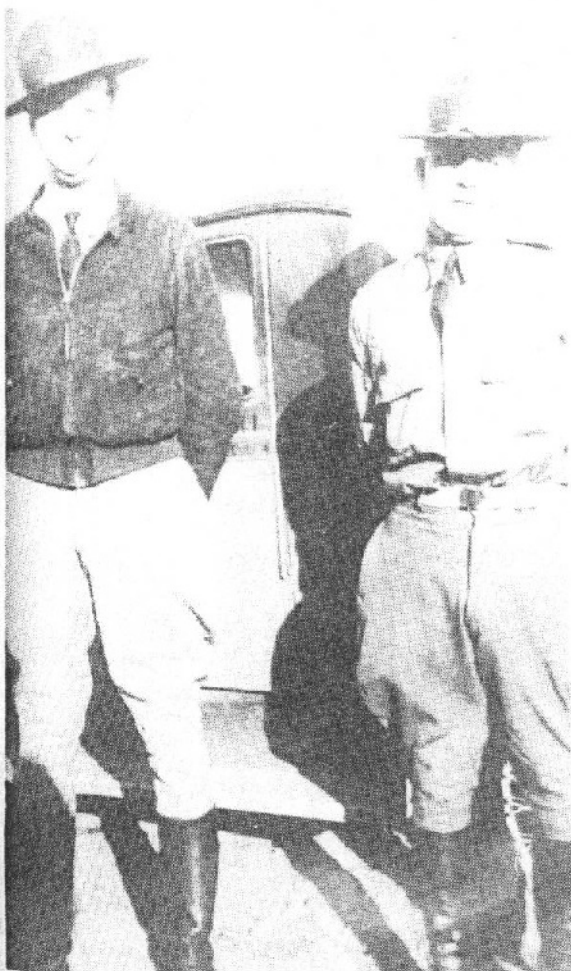
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Emmet Bedinger, 1933.



Army Lt. L.P. Day, Leese CCC Camp and Jack Hogan, Forest, 1933.

wrestling, volley ball and horse shoes.

A recreation truck was unheard of because we were too far from civilization. We lived this primitive life for sometime but things gradually became better until we had a mess hall, log cabin office, recreation tent and a bath house with real running water and real showers. But we never did get electric lights.

Along about the tenth of September all kinds of rumors were being circulated as to where we would spend the winter. Some said that we would go to Fort Wright while others were quite sure that we would go to Idaho. In fact, an advance detail did go to Moscow, but at the last minute, the orders were changed and we were sent to Lyman. [Author not known]

The camp Roster of men Discharged July 10, 1934 are:

Chewelah, Wash.: Fred Komar, Emmett Bedinger, (Markus); Colville: Albert Roitz; Dayton: Donald Fleck; Ewan: Edward Judd; Kennewick: Edward Zindell; Malden: Sanford Imhoff; Yakima: Paul Clymer, Lawrence V. Zuerner; Palouse: Keith Stump; Pullman: Edward Ebel, Conrad Wagner; Seattle: Jack Allam, Denny Glad, Bill Harju, Dave Heath, Allen Hutchings, Jack Lane, Albert Rigstad, Lasle Rowe, Ray Vandelac, Theodore Williams; Spokane: Bob Hersey, Harry Quonn, Chick Richey; Walla Walla: Eddy Massam; Hood River, Ore.: Ronald Foos; Yakima: Larry Beam.

## The Wauconda Cemetery

By Inabel Fish

Way back in the homestead days, 1906 or before, a lady everyone knew as 'Grandma Smith' (C. Foster Smith) homesteaded east of Bonaparte Creek. She donated a piece of ground to be used for a cemetery.

Each family had fences - usually pickets - around their own plots. As the years went by the fences wore out, livestock knocking them down to get to the tall wild grasses inside.

None of the Smith's were in the area any more so the homestead land went back for taxes. Walt Summers then picked up the property for the taxes. It was discovered that the cemetery ground had never been deeded to the community and recorded. Walt Summers then deeded the land over and a Wauconda Cemetery Association was formed.

A slate of officers were elected, the articles of incorporation were drawn up, approved and filed with the Secretary of State—Earl Coe—April 6, 1954, with Ralph Turpen, Tom Scott, Agnes Shunn, Edward Shunn, and Agatha Turpen signing.

Mrs. Claude Gugat furnished fencing material, then the Cemetery Association bought



headstones (all alike) for the graves. The people all donated their time and labor to fence the property, and lay the headstones.

Usually the Sunday before Memorial Day, people gather there for a work-party, meeting, and even potluck dinners.

The cemetery has been kept in its natural state, wild grasses, wild flowers, evergreen trees, with some Lilac and Irises planted.

## Wauconda Cemetery

Dency Anna Shunn, 1870-1955; Roy Irvin Shunn, 1896-1947; Jessie Earl Shunn, 1898-1969; Baby Shunn (Earl and Doris baby, Ernest); James R. Shunn, 1861-1921; John Shunn, 1889-1919; Edith Turpen Shunn, 1892-1927; Leonard J. Fish, 1909-1970; Charlotte Schertenleib, 1933 baby; Dale Schertenleib, 1938; Evelyn Bradley, 1952; Sarah M. Bradley, 1935; Mark F. Bradley, 1935; Edna Mae Seigrist, 1936; Don Maycumber, 1926-1968; Danny Maycumber Nov. 1949-Spring 1950; Phillip Monroe Gliddon 1951 (baby).

Lou Smith; Jim Smith; Charles Spaulding; James W. Ramsey, 1832-1904; Effie G. Galloway, 1906; The Dutchman (name unknown); Allan Ellison, 1852-1932; Lee Freddenburg, 1874-1934; August H. Wegener, 1899-1969; Mary Ellen Howe, 1943; Henry Gray, 1821-1911; Donald Talbot, 1926 (baby); Baby Talbot, 1932; Baby Talbot, 1937; Thomas Bell, 1874-1961; Cora E. Bell, 1876-1909.

Archie Bell, 1909 (baby); George Harlan, 1839-1916; Hattie B. Gugat, 1882-1930; Charles Gugat, 1873-1950; Annabell Gugat, 1933 (Claude's baby); Claude H. Gugat, 1909-1951; George F. Gugat, 1911-1939; John Gallaher, 1871-1932; Elbe Elmer Doyle, 1888-1956; Elmer Ellsworth Doyle, 1861-1942; Nellie L. Doyle, 1887-1950; Bill Fyock, 1853-1948; Edward Shunn, 1900-1974; Mary Grafton, 1895-1976; William Grafton, 1894-1976; Rita B. Brooks, 1923-1976; Frances Ann Shunn, 1907-1979; Louvada Thompson, 1938-1977; Bobby Turpen (baby), 1906; Bob Schertenleib, 1891-1964.

Scattered Graves: Jessie Doyle Hill's grandmother, Baby Doyle, 2 or 3 babies on Westover place, Stebbins, Frank and Wife on Fox place, Baby Shertenleib, baby Thomason and Baby Galloway, baby Bushnell.

## Anglin Cemetery

Spencer? Stone up on edge marks possible grave; Day (2 graves) unmarked; Leese: Percy H., Aug. 31, 1916, Elzadie, June 14, 1940, Baby, March 1914 (Beezer's), Baby ?; Basett: Fred,

1914; Sneed: Sarah, 1834-1918; Edwards: Alice Marie (baby), 1937, Joe. A., March 8, 1852 to March 5, 1922; Gallaher: Verna, no date; Grasty: Meda Gayle, May 4, 1915-June 28, 1917; Launer: Adam, Dec. 15, 1858 to Aug. 23, 1936.

Brittain; Garnett; Rounds: Teddy, Jan. 11, 1906 to Oct. 3, 1914, Emma May, 1867-1944, Arthur, 1892 to 1956, Another Grave, no ID; Grant; Hedrick; Cushen?; White: Ed and Allie; Kuchen, Pete; Atchison: Charlie, 1867 to 1934; Haines: Charles Wright, 1906-1907, Ruth Moore, 1837 to 1916, James, 1845 to 1926, Anna Mary, 1845 to 1926.

Crist, (baby) ?; Henderson? maybe Henry? no sign of grave; Newton: Amanda B., 1848 to 1908; Brown; Gregory; Buckland: Ethel Anglin, 1884-1905; Bantman ? George? No grave; Whiteman, Wilbur? No grave; Hayse; Pickens: Elizabeth Ann, 1834 to 1907, prob. Frank? no marker; Guthrey: G.C. July 7, 1945 to Oct. 23, 1907.

Barker: Claude, 1877 to 1967, Bertha, 1878 to 1961, married Sept. 21, 1904, Rosella, 1849 to 1907; Hite: John A., 1882-1918; Brazel; Rosalind? Rossland? no information; Vance (baby); Cole: Arthur Richard, July 11, 1918 to Sept. 5, 1918; Rubert: Christopher B., Aug. 6, 1829 to Feb. 9, 1917, Co. 1.32 Regt. Wis. Inf. (High white marble headstone furnished by War Dept.)



FIRST MEMORIAL DAY AFTER WWI AT ANGLIN CEMETERY—Soldiers Ed Rounds, Art Rounds, Hugh Thornton, and Billy Griggs in 1919. Grandmother Anglin (Mrs. Tom Sr.) in big hat to right of flag.

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