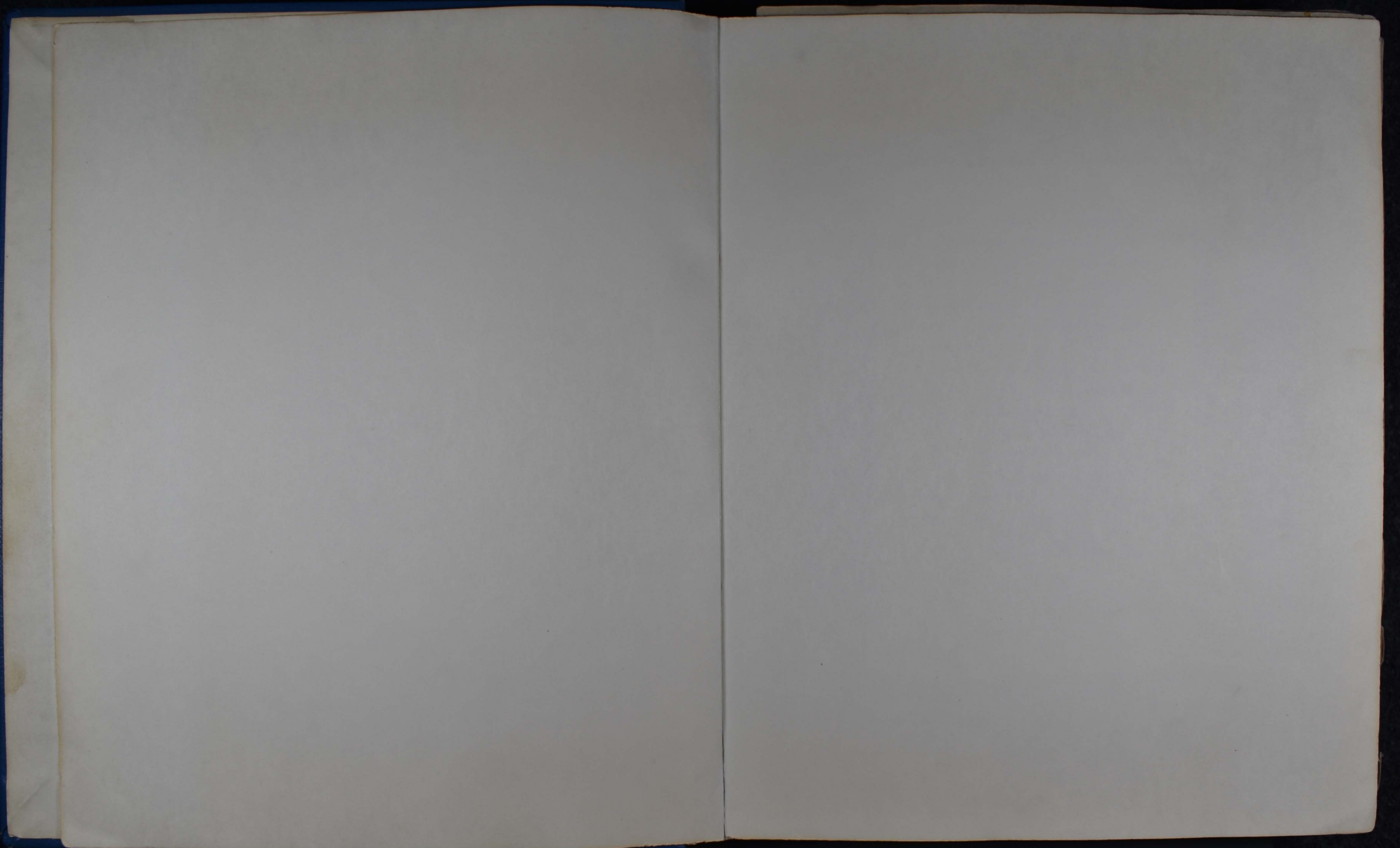


HISTORY OF GILLIAM COUNTY

BY MIRIAM C. THOUVENEL

WILLIAM CO. LIBRARY
London, Oregon

DO NOT
CHECK OUT
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ONLY



This album containing a pictorial history of Gilliam County and its towns, was compiled by Miriam C. Thouvenel, who took many of the pictures. Other pictures were donated by Gilliam County people.

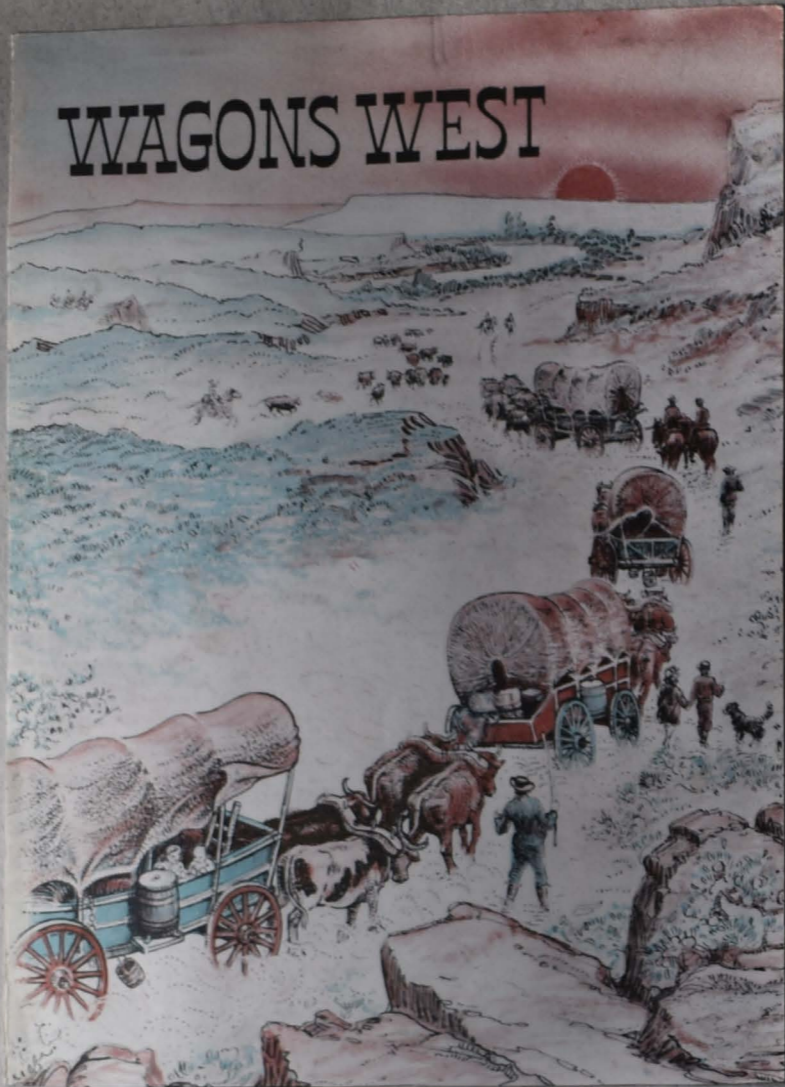
As a memorial to the brave men and women who brought sturdy self-reliance as well as frontier civilization to Oregon and our county, this book is presented to The Condon Public Library by

Miriam C. Thouvenel.

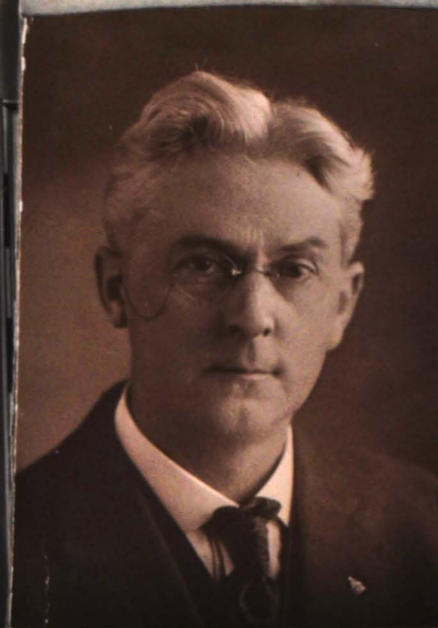
I wish to thank those who so kindly donated pictures and other information, which has aided in making this book possible.

Miriam C. Thouvenel

October 1952.



Blazin' the Old Oregon Trail -
In these wagons came the pioneers
of the Pacific Northwest.



John F. Reisacher started a harness shop in Condon in 1897, served as Postmaster from 1897 to 1912. Pres. of Condon's first Commercial Club in 1903. Vice Pres. & Cashier of First National Bank. Mayor of Condon, also school director. Has been a member of Masonic and Eastern Star orders for over 50 years.



Mary M. Reisacher was Worthy Grand Matron O. E. S. of Oregon in 1913-14. She has been a member of Condon Chapter #23 for over 50 years. She was Asst. Postmistress of the Condon Postoffice from 1897 to 1912. She has taken an active part in community and Church affairs.



QUEEN D. WOOD
Grand Chief 1943-1944

Mrs. Wood P. G. C. Pythian Sisters of Oregon took an active part in organizing Conore Temple #77 of Condon. Assisted M. Middleton G. C. and Q. DeSpain P. G. C. in instituting this Temple on March 31, 1947, with a charter list of 77 members. She and her husband W. C Wood own Bill & Queens Variety Store of Condon.



MRS. EARL SNELL
(The former Edith Welshons, born and reared in Gilliam County.



Marie H. Wilkins, the former Marie Summers, who was a Gilliam Co. Girl. She was State President of the American Legion Auxiliary 1951-52.

"Gov. Al Smith for President!"

JAMES D. BURNS
Candidate for Delegate to the
Democratic National
Convention
Second Congressional District

PRIMARIES
MAY 18TH CONDON, ORE.



James D. Burns elected delegate to Natl. Convention in 1928 - was chairman- went to New York with Mrs. Burns to deliver in person the ballots to Al Smith, the presidential candidate. Owner and Manager of Dunn Bros. Store. Served as Mayor of Condon and member of State Liquor Com. Has been Gilliam County Judge for number of years.



Mr. & Mrs. James D. Burns at Bonneville for first National Liquor Convention- in the 1930's



Anna Keeney from Gilliam Co. has made several fine pieces of sculpture - fountains at the Elgin State Hospital and the Stone School of Leander, Ill. A marble cat is in the Chicago Art Museum.



Ray Palmer Tracy author of "Gunsmoke in the Hills", and "Fighting Sheepman," in addition to many western short stories. He came to Gilliam Co. in 1903 and started herding sheep for S. B. Barker. He is a veteran of World War I, has had experience as a stockman, oil-well contractor, prospector, and forest ranger. He also clerked in Barkers Store in the early days.

Condon When Its Groceries Came by Eight-Mule Teams



STYLES OF THE GAY 1890s

Mrs. John F. Reisacher, past worthy grand matron of the Order of Eastern Star, is shown above in the latest wedding gown in 1895. Note the wasp waist effect and the balloon sleeves.



WILD WEST

Otis Campbell and his stagecoach from Arlington to Condon in early '90s.



SOCIAL CENTER FOR CONDON CITIZENS AND VISITORS IN THE EARLY 1890s

This blacksmith shop, run by W. M. Dunlap, stood where the First National bank is located now. Mr. Dunlap is the second man from the right with arm upraised.



THESE EIGHT-MULE TEAMS HAULING HUGE WAGONS HELPED BUILD CONDON AND MANY ANOTHER CENTRAL AND EASTERN OREGON CITY

Lines of eight-mule teams such as this outside of Condon were common in 1900 and the years before the railroads revolutionized transportation in central and eastern Oregon. All the freight came by teams such as these. Sam Grant and his son are shown above with cargoes of groceries and dry goods which they had hauled

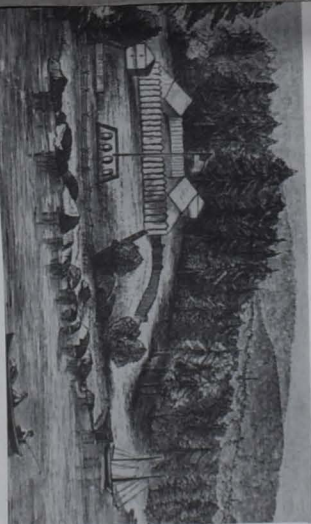
from Arlington. Development of the hinterland of Oregon was furthered by these hard-working teamsters and their hardy mules. Scores of these teamsters lived, worked and died with few persons recognizing their significant contribution to the upbuilding of the land.



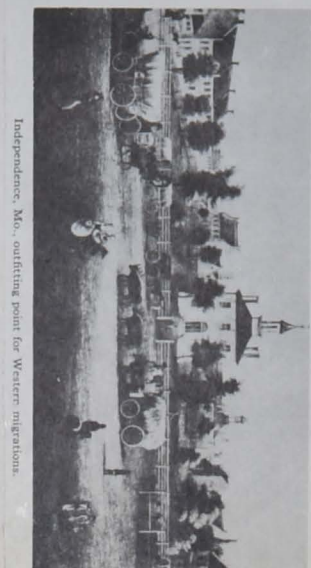
Independence Rock on the Sweetwater, Wyoming, famous "Register of the Desert".



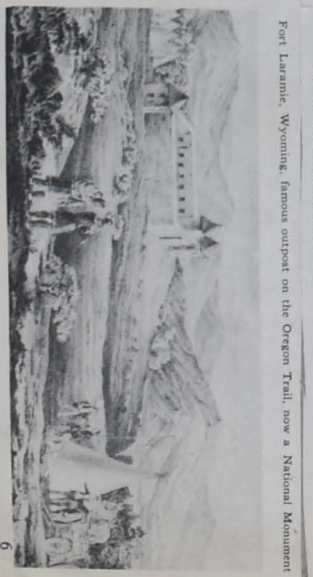
Court House and Jail Rocks, on the Trail in Nebraska.



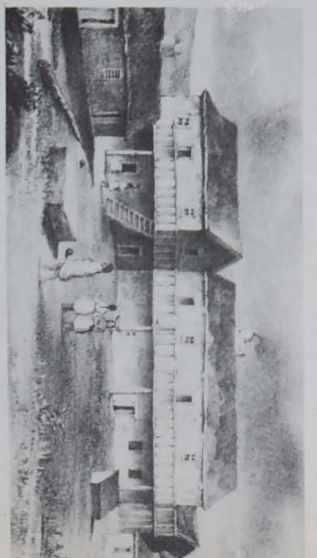
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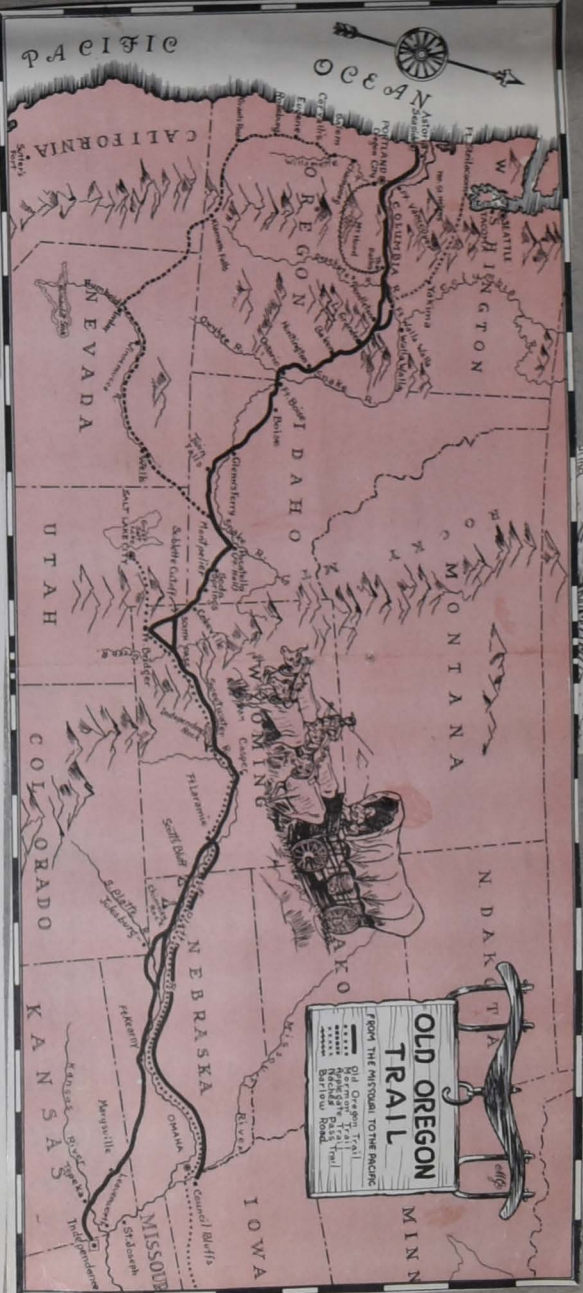
Independence, Mo., outfitting point for Western migrations.



Interior view of Fort Hall, at junction of the Port Neuf and Snake rivers in Idaho.



Fort Laramie, Wyoming, famous outpost on the Oregon Trail, now a National Monument.

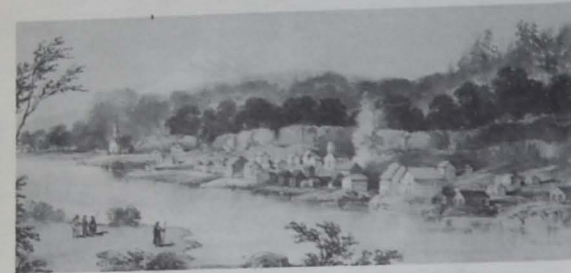


OLD OREGON TRAIL

Old Fort Boise at the second crossing of the Snake river.



Whitman Mission, established 1836, near Walla Walla, Washington, around which clustered romance and tragedy.



Oregon City (Willamette Falls) in the epochal "forties", once the metropolis of the Oregon country.



Fort Vancouver on the Columbia river, once the fur metropolis of the entire Oregon Country.



MISSION ST. PAUL À WALLAMET. Letter 3 of JTB. Through sand and sage on the Old Oregon Trail.



Methodist Mission near The Dalles, Oregon. Established 1838. The "Trail" left its marks in the Dalles, Oregon.



12



The old fireplace was useful as well as ornamental.

Rafting down the Columbia river, 1843, headed for the "Promised Land".



With Fremont in 1843

Trailing in the dust of the plodding oxen and covered wagons, came Lieutenant John C. Fremont. Had he not tarried so long in the vicinity of the Great Salt Lake, his might have been the honor of blazing the Old Oregon Trail to The Dalles on the Columbia.

After obtaining supplies at Fort Vancouver, Fremont embarked on further adventures. He departed from The Dalles on November 25, with his friend Kit Carson and twenty-three other men. He left behind his light wagon but took along his precious howitzer.



Fremont—the follower of Wandering Fires.

Fremont followed the Deschutes through Tygh Valley and the present Warm Springs Indian Reservation, past Bend, Lapine and Crescent and on to the Klamath marsh. In the present Lake County he discovered and named three lakes, Summer, Abert and Christmas (Hart), the latter on Christmas Day. Pushing on into Nevada he discovered and named Pyramid Lake. Past the present Reno and Carson, he pushed on over the Sierra Nevada range, leaving his howitzer in a snow-bound valley because of lack of horse-power to haul it.

The trail led past Mountain Lake (Tahoe) and on down the western slope. On March 8, Fremont and his men straggled into Sutter's Fort, weak, ragged and emaciated. They lost thirty-four head of horses and mules in crossing the snowy range and suffered incredible hardships, but they blazed a new trail and the cost did not matter.



In Esther Short Park, Vancouver, Washington, stands this heroic statue, "Pioneer Mother", by Avard Fairbanks.

With constant care she guarded
The tots in the homely nest,
Moulder of men and empires,
Valiant Mother of the Golden West.



Dr. John McLoughlin, once monarch of all he surveyed. Chief factor Hudson's Bay Company.



Era Mreker, who saved the Old Oregon Trail from oblivion. At Emigrant Springs, Blue Mts., Oregon, 1926.



Jesse Applegate, captain of the famous "Cow Column" of 1843.

Champoeg

The East has its Plymouth Rock, the West its Champoeg. Around that name clusters visions of courage, daring, patriotism and ambition. It is reminiscent of far-sighted men who dared to assert their independence and embark upon the uncertain sea of politics and self-government. Tiring of the delay of Congress in recognizing them, the handful of settlers in the Willamette Valley met at Champoeg on the Willamette River to decide whether or not to organize a government of their own. On May 2, 1843, the epochal meeting was held. A colorful group of Americans, Englishmen and French-Canadians gathered on the grassy slope of the river to make history for America. Buckskin and broadcloth mingled in a common cause. There was opposition and confusion and a viva voce vote was not decisive, so the advocates of government decided to risk all upon a standing vote.

Dynamic Joe Meek rallied the forces of organization and, when the count was made, its supporters had prevailed and the Provisional Government was born. Officers were selected and committees appointed. On July 5 another meeting was held at Champoeg to perfect the political machinery.



Joe Meek, famous Mountain Man, in trapper finery.



This memorial to Pioneer days of Gilliam County is located where the Old Oregon Trail crosses the John Day Highway, and is six miles south of Arlington. This plaque was erected by M. E. Weatherford in honor of his father W. W. Weatherford who came west by this trail in oxen train, and later settled on Shutler Flat. Marion T. Weatherford, a grandson of the early pioneer made this plaque.

There is a historical marker at Wells Springs on the Old Oregon Trail about 15 miles east of Cecil, which has the following inscription thereon:

"In memory of Col. Cornelius Gilliam killed at this spot in the Indian War March 24, 1845."

Gilliam County was named for Col. Gilliam.

The founding fathers lacked nothing in vision or courage. Out of the Oregon Country were carved the present states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, parts of Montana and Wyoming, and the Province of British Columbia. Champoeg stands for liberty, freedom of thought and action. It is the Plymouth Rock of the West.



At Champoeg, May 2, 1843, the first civil government west of the Rockies was established.



A plain stone monument marks the site of the famous Champoeg meeting where in 1843 settlers, trappers and Hudson's Bay company workers gathered to vote whether the Oregon country should become a part of Great Britain or of the United States.



Pioneer Mother Memorial Home, Champoeg Park, Oregon. Erected by Oregon State Society D.A.R.

THE
CONSTITUTION
OF
OREGON,

FRAMED BY

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

WHICH MET AT SALEM,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1857,

AND WHICH IS TO

BE SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE

ON MONDAY NOVEMBER 16th, 1857.

PORTLAND, OREGON:

S. J. McCORMICK, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, FRONT STREET,

1857.

FIRST CONSTITUTION—This is title page of simple 24-page frame of government drafted by a convention which met at Salem in August-September of 1857. Constitution was ratified by popular vote in November of same year and Oregon was admitted to the union as a state on Feb. 14, 1859.

The First Inhabitants

The Indians of Oregon, as of most of North America, were living a primitive life when the white men came. Their tools were made of stone, or wood, or skins. They made excellent baskets, ground their food in stone bowls, hunted and fought with bows and arrows and stone clubs. West of the Cascade Range they lived in houses built of cedar planks and wore garments of skins and woven wood fibers; east of the range they dressed in skin clothing and lived in tepees of skins or mats. On the rivers and the coast they traveled by canoe; in the interior they used horses. There was considerable trade, by way of the Columbia River, between the two Indian groups.

Settlers Over the Oregon Trail

The first group of settlers who were not fur-traders was the party led by the missionary Jason Lee, who reached Oregon in 1834. They established their mission in the Willamette River valley, near present Salem. During the next ten years many hundreds of Americans came in covered wagons over the Oregon Trail, a two thousand mile journey over plains and mountains. The trip often took six months, during which time the covered wagon was the travelers' home. There were places on the trail where the wagons had to be floated across streams, and other places where the mountains were so steep the wagons had to be lowered with ropes. Some parties had a hard time on the trail, but many of the immigrants later wrote that their journey was interesting and happy. The covered wagon pictured below is probably the only one now in existence that actually did come over the Oregon Trail, making the trip more than one hundred years ago.

Although most of the early settlers came over the trail, some came by ship all the way around South America, a distance equal to half way around the world.



A New Society

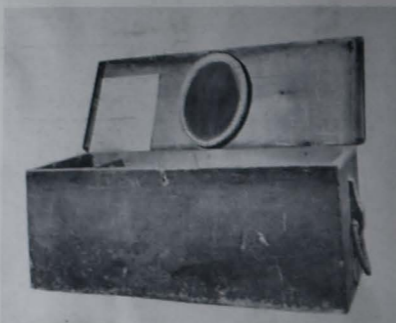
The settlers began a new kind of society in Oregon, a society of farms and cities, schools and churches, democratic government, more comfortable houses—the kind of a society in which we live today. Among the first of those "new" things was the publishing of books—on the press pictured below. That press was brought to Oregon in 1839 and shortly thereafter the first books printed in the Pacific Northwest, the first by Americans west of the Rockies, were printed on it. Newspapers were started, the *Oregon Spectator* being the first, in 1846. Steamships were built to provide better transportation, the *Columbia* being launched at Astoria in 1850. Railroads were constructed, the first locomotive, the Oregon Pony (from the museum) is on display at the Portland railroad station. Electricity was generated for lights and power, and the first "long distance" transmission in the United States was from Oregon City to Portland in 1889. Medical practice was improved. Hospitals, theatres, public buildings were erected. After 1890 the people of Oregon and the Pacific Northwest lived much as we do now.

In the museum are thousands of objects illustrating that development.

Explorers and Fur-Traders

The first white men to see the Indians of Oregon were the explorers and the fur-traders. The fur-traders lived among the Indians and very much in the same manner, except that they had guns and metal tools and books, and built little towns called posts. Among the most important traders were Robert Gray, who discovered the Columbia River in 1792—his sea chest which was on his ship when he crossed the bar, and is our oldest relic of white men in Oregon, is pictured below. Another trader who influenced our history was Dr. John McLoughlin, factor at Fort Vancouver, now the city of Vancouver, Washington, for more than twenty years after 1824. He started industry in the Pacific Northwest by building sawmills and gristmills.

Among the most famous explorers to come across the continent were captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, who spent the winter of 1805-1806 near the mouth of the river that Gray discovered. They named the Oregon grape and carried information of the country and natives back to the United States government.



Pioneer Homes

These early settlers did not have many conveniences, or even household or farm tools. Not much could be brought in a covered wagon, and it was expensive to ship stoves or pianos or plows around South America. Much of what they had they made. Their clothing was woven from yarn spun in the home on a spinning wheel like the one pictured. They made much of their own furniture, from chairs and tables to cradles and beds—hundreds of such objects are in the museum. Their lights were home-made candles. They heated their homes by fire-places in which they also often cooked their meals. Many farmers plowed their land with home-made plows and some even used guns they themselves had made.

The early settlers were very busy. They had to clear the land, build their own homes, produce their own food and make their clothes and tools. Travel was slow, by canoe on the rivers, on foot or horseback through the mountains and valleys. Often families would not see a visitor for weeks, and had to depend upon themselves for all that needed to be done.



INDIANS DIPPING NETS FOR SALMON FROM COLUMBIA AT CELILO



Historical Data on Counties of Oregon

The following statement gives the name of each county, the date it was created, from what county or counties taken, and the derivation of the name.

(Prepared in collaboration with Lewis A. McArthur, Secretary of Oregon Geographic Board)

County	Date Created	From What County or Counties Taken	Named for
Baker	Sept. 22, 1862	Wasco county	Colonel E. D. Baker, senator from Oregon.
Benton	Dec. 23, 1847	Polk county	Senator T. H. Benton of Missouri.
Clackamas	July 5, 1843	Part of original Clackamas Indian nation.	district
Clatsop	June 22, 1844	Part of original Clatsop Indian nation.	Tuality district
Columbia	Jan. 16, 1854	Washington county	Columbia river.
Coos	Dec. 22, 1853	Umpqua and Jackson counties	A number of derivations are suggested, with little certainty concerning any of them. Some think it was named after a tribe of Indians of the Kusan family, others believe the name was derived from the Coose plant; still others that it was named for Coos county, New Hampshire.
Crook	Oct. 24, 1882	Wasco county	Major General George Crook, U. S. A.
Curry	Dec. 18, 1855	Coos county	Governor George L. Curry.
Deschutes	Dec. 13, 1916	Crook county	Deschutes river. Deschutes river was named "Riviere des Chutes", French for "River of the Falls".
Douglas	Jan. 7, 1862	Umpqua county	Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois.
Gilliam	Feb. 25, 1865	Wasco and Umatilla counties	Colonel Cornelius Gilliam, killed in the Cayuse war.
Grant	Oct. 14, 1864	Wasco and Umatilla counties	General U. S. Grant.
Harney	Feb. 25, 1889	Grant county	General William S. Harney, U. S. A. Harney lake was named many years before Harney county was named, and the name was undoubtedly given to the county because Harney lake was situated therein.
Hood River	June 23, 1906	Wasco county	Hood river. Hood river was named for Mount Hood, which was in turn named for an English admiral, Lord Hood.
Jackson	Jan. 12, 1852	Part of original Yamhill and Champoe districts	General Andrew Jackson.
Jefferson	Dec. 12, 1914	Crook county	Mount Jefferson, which was named for President Thomas Jefferson.
Josephine	Jan. 22, 1856	Jackson county	Josephine Rollins, daughter of a miner.
Klamath	Oct. 17, 1882	Lake county	Klamath lakes. The Klamath lakes were named for the Klamath Indians, who lived nearby.
Lake	Oct. 24, 1874	Wasco county	Numerous lakes therein.
Lane	Jan. 28, 1851	Part of original district	General Joseph Lane, territorial governor of Oregon.
Lincoln	Feb. 20, 1893	Benton and Polk counties	President Abraham Lincoln.
Linn	Dec. 28, 1847	Part of original district	Doctor Lewis F. Linn, senator from Missouri.
Malheur	Feb. 17, 1887	Baker county	Malheur river. Malheur river received its name from Hudson's Bay company men because the Indians stole goods and furs from a cache made near the river. The word is French, meaning "evil hour" or "misfortune".

County	Date Created	From What County or Counties Taken	Named for
Marion	Feb. 5, 1843	Changed from "Champoe" on Sept. 3, 1849	General Francis Marion.
Morrow	Feb. 16, 1888	Umatilla county	J. L. Morrow, an early resident.
Multnomah	Dec. 22, 1854	Washington and Clackamas counties	Multnomah Indian nation. The name Multnomah seems to have been variously applied to that part of the Willamette river between its mouth and Oregon City, and to a small Indian nation that lived nearby.
Polk	Dec. 22, 1845	Part of original Yamhill district	President James K. Polk.
Sherman	Feb. 25, 1889	Wasco county	General W. T. Sherman.
Tillamook	Dec. 15, 1853	Yamhill and Clatsop counties	Tillamook Indian nation.
Umatilla	Sept. 27, 1862	Wasco county	Umatilla river. There is a contention that there never was such a tribe as the Umatilla Indians and that the real derivation of this name was from the river. It seems certain, however, that the settlers referred to the Indians as the Umatillas during the fifties.
Union	Oct. 14, 1864	Baker county	United States.
Wallowa	Feb. 11, 1887	Union county	Wallowa lake and river. The term Wallowa is a Nez Perce word indicating tripod of poles used to support fish nets.
Wasco	Jan. 11, 1854	Embraced all Oregon east of Cascade range	A small Indian nation.
Washington	July 5, 1843	Changed from "Tuality" on Sept. 3, 1849	President George Washington.
Wheeler	Feb. 17, 1889	Crook, Grant and Gilliam counties	H. H. Wheeler, an early resident.
Yamhill	July 5, 1843	Part of original district	Probably for an Indian nation. The meaning of the name Yamhill is disputed and some contend that it was not named for Indians but for the river.



Shearers Bridge over the Deschutes. The first bridge was built and used as a toll bridge by the emigrants.



The Cottonwood bridge over the John Day River. State Highway 206 crosses this bridge.



This is the site of the Leonard Bridge, and where the MacDonald Ferry operated. The Old Oregon Trail crossed here. The emigrants first forded the stream a few yards below this point.

Gilliam County folks who took an active part in our government.

GOVERNOR



EARL SNELL

Earl Snell, who was born near Olex, served as State Rep. from 1927 to 1934. Was Speaker of the House in 1933. Served as Sec. of State from 1934 to 1943. Was elected Governor in 1942, and served one whole term and elected to second term in 1946. Was killed in Plane crash near Klamath Falls on Oct. 1947.

ENGINEER, State—Charles E. Stricklin, State Office building, Salem; appointed by the Governor with the approval of the State Reclamation Commission for a term of four years unless sooner removed by the commission. Salary, \$4,500 a year.
Duties: To exercise jurisdiction in the enforcement of all laws relating to the appropriation, diversion, and use of the public water of the state; to adjudicate the rela-



CHAS. E. STRICKLIN, Engineer

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSIONER—George H. Flagg, appointed by the Governor for a four-year term beginning June 1, 1943; Max Flannery, assistant commissioner; Marjorie B. Knox, secretary; A. F. Harvey, superintendent of transportation (motors); John H. Carkin, superintendent of transportation (rails); J. L. Kennedy, chief accountant; David Don, chief engineer; 460 North Commercial street, Salem. Salary of commissioner, \$7,500 a year.



GEORGE H. FLAGG, Commissioner



NELSON S. ROGERS, State Forester

N. S. Rogers was principal of Condon Grade School for number of years. Was outstanding in his work as State Forester from 1940 to 1949. Took an active part in "Keep Oregon Green" campaign. Was co-author of two books, "Your Oregon-Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," and "Geography of Oregon."



D. N. MACKAY
Gilliam, Sherman
Wheeler

D. N. Mackay served as Circuit Judge of 11th Dist. from 1945 to 1949. Died in office.



ERNEST R. FATLAND
Republican
Gilliam, Sherman,
Wheeler

E. R. Fatland was State Rep. from 1934 to 1940. Served on Liquor Com. 1941-45. State Senator 1945-48. Was speaker of House 1939-40, and acted as Governor a number of times during this period.



STEWART HARDIE
Republican
Gilliam, Sherman,
Wheeler

Stewart Hardie, the present Senator was elected in 1948. He is editor and publisher of the Condon Globe Times.

Before a town came into existence in this locality "Summit Springs" with grass knee deep in every direction made this spot a halting place for the Indians. Here the stockmen watered their animals and the weary travelers made camp for the night. In 1879 Wm. F. Potter built a homestead cabin by the side of this spring, and it was his land from which the present City of Condon was platted. (1885)

HOMESTEADER

A typical homesteader in 1905 as Gerald Burns, now a Condon merchant (shown at the left). Many shacks such as this dotted the hills around Condon at that time.



CONDON'S MAIN STREET
This scene was made in 1890. Teams are gathered around Summit spring in the center of the street, around which Condon was built. Note the unimproved street and the other buildings, popular at that time.

In the above picture the Livery Barns can be seen in the background on the right. The team and wagon is in front of the Maddock Hotel, Condon's leading hostelry. The two story white building at the left is J. H. Downing's Store, the upper floor of which was first used as a lodge hall.
The picture at the lower left shows this part of Condon today. Jerry's Service Station is located on the site of the Downing Store. The white brick building at the left was the S.B. Barker Store, which was later sold to Jas. D. Burns, who owns the Dunn Bros. Store.
This street is at the junction of the Lonerock highway.





The Oregon Hotel, built in 1906 by E. C. Rogers. Burned down in Spring of 1914. The Fossil Stage coach is in front ready to pull out. This was one of Condon's main Hotels.



Wm. Stewart, one of Condon's early Stage coach drivers was driving stage between Fossil and Arlington in 1893.



This hotel was first owned by Mr. Rinehart, sold to Elgin Myers in 1903 and changed to Palace Hotel. Later run by N. E. Austin.



Upper Main Street looking south. 1911 The Oregon Hotel is first Building at left.



The South side of the Summit Hotel. This picture was taken from Andy's Erwins front yard. This hotel was one block east of the present Dunn Bros. store. The building burned down sometime around 1929.



John McMorris Planing Mill on lower Main Street in 1903. From left-John McMorris, Bert Townsend, Bill Shea, and Will McMorris.



Lower Main Street looking north in 1910. Notice there are no trees which now shade this end.



The S. B. Barker Company Delivery wagon in 1912. Arthur Parrish is the deliveryman.



Jackson's Store in 1910. The Postoffice was located in the center of the building. Reisacher's Harness Shop on the left side and Jackson's on the right.



Water spout in Condon August 1907, Lower Main Street. The Famed Summit Springs is enclosed at the right with the board fence.



The Wheat City Garage run by L. L. Taylor was the first in Condon started in 1912. This building has been replaced by a concrete structure owned by Bryce Logan-The Condon Implement Company.



Condon's first City Hall and Jail. Was built in 1899 to house the hose cart. The fire bell was mounted on a tower on top of the bldg. and operated by two ropes. The Fire Department was organized this year. This building is now used as a tool shed.



Main St. Condon Oregon.
Feb. 4 1916



The Standard Oil Company Plant
Feb. 1916.



The Harrison Meat Market, one of the first
in Condon during the 1890s. This building is
now owned by Elsie Weed.



Frost from fog on trees in Court House Yard.
Ray Rogers, Mattie Anderson, J. Kirshner, and
Otis Campbell. 1914.



Sled Team Condon Oregon

This eight horse team is pulling a sled with freight
on its way to Fossil on Feb 4, 1916. The snow was
too deep for ordinary travel.



The Condon train at Speece.



When the snow melted in Feb. 1937, the
water came through Brandt's Meat Market.
Dick Brandt in doorway, Nell Brandt by
window, and Jim Ramsay by Light pole.



Water pouring down Main Street during thaw in
February 1937. This picture was taken in front of
Shannon's Grocery Store.



Snow piled up on street in front of theater. 1916
The Liberty Theater and Gerald Burns Concrete Build-
ing has replaced these buildings.



Removing snow from Condon's Main
Street with small tractor in Feb.
1950.



Snow plow clearing the tracks
on the Kinzua Railroad Feb. 1937



W G. Neville busy trying to keep water out of buildings
during the big thaw of 1937. You can see the old Livery Stable
in the background.



One of the original log cabins built by Daniel Rice, an early settler of Gilliam Co. This cabin is one mile north of Condon on the John Day Highway.



This is the J. H. Downing house, which was built in 1885, and is the oldest house in Condon.



In Aug. 1932 fire destroyed the Kingsley Blacksmith Shop and the Harrison Stone building. Smoke can be seen pouring from the building.



This picture was taken in 1918 during World War I. On this corner lot in 1879, Wm. F. Potter built a homestead cabin by the site of the famous "Summit Springs", which was the first building erected in Condon. It was Mr. Potter's land from which the present city of Condon was platted.



This blast was during the building of the highway down ThirtyMile canyon in 1915.



Condon Band in Fourth of July Parade 1921 in front of the White Front Building.

CONDON WAS A POPULAR HORSE RACING TOWN DURING THE EARLY DAYS, A RACE MEET WAS HELD AT THE FAIR GROUNDS EVERY SPRING AND LASTED FROM THREE TO FIVE DAYS.



A crowd of spectators waiting for the races in June 1915



Getting the ponies lined up for the race.



A harness race coming in on the home stretch.



Sid Seale was a famous Trick and Bronc Rider. He rode in many Rodeos and won first money.



The finish of a horse race June 1915.



Sid & Walt Seale in the Roman Race at the Sherman County Fair 1914.



PARADE, MAIN ST., CONDON ORE., JULY 2, 1910.
The first float was entered by Wm. Dunlap, one of Condon's early Blacksmiths, the second by the Arlington Lumber Company. Notice there are no automobiles.



This Fourth of July Parade was in 1916. Notice there are no horse drawn vehicles.



Liberty Float in Parade July 4, 1921. Mr. Gordan is driving the truck. Goddess of Liberty, Miriam Keeney, Attendants, Leona Myers, and Bessie Hawes, who is hidden by flag.



SIDE-SADDLE
Mrs. Christine Karrar is shown above in Condon canyon on a side saddle which women used in 1905, when this picture was taken. She rode Lewis and Clark fair.



Wm. Stewart who came from Scotland, is one of Condon's early settlers. He farmed and run sheep in the early days. Drove the stage coach between Arlington and Fossil in the early 1890's. He is now 93 years old.



The first draft leaving for Boot Camp, Sept 19, 1917. The boys are marching behind the flag bearers, followed by the Gilliam County citizens, on their way to the Depot, where they took the Condon Train for Portland.



The Fourth of July Parade, 1918. The Official Car driven by J. D. Weed. In the back seat are Anne Johnson, Elsie Weed, and Judge D. R. Parker.



The Condon Band followed by the Home Guard organized during 1918.



Frank Burns, the first Gilliam County boy killed in action in France in 1918. The American Legion Post #25 is named in his honor.



The Baptist Church built in 1900 at a cost of \$900. This church is still being used and is the oldest church in Condon today. (1952)



A Surrey owned by Wm. Ebbert, an early settler of Gilliam Co, who owned the ranch now run by Art Jaeger.



Mollie Carter, who later became Mrs. John Portwood was the teacher of Condon's first school in 1885.



The first students of Condon's new High School. Faculty- Minerva Thiessen, H. L. McCann Prin, and Bertha Kretschmar. 1909-1910.

This school was a one room building constructed with material and labor donated by the citizens of Condon. This building was located where the Virgil Casons now live.

Mrs. Portwood lived in Condon for many years and took an active part in the community and church affairs.



Condon's Red Cross Workers in 1918 during World War I.

Mrs. Anne Johnson was Chairman of this group.



The First National Bank when the entrance was at the corner.. The streets were not paved and the sidewalks were of wood. 1912



The David B. Trimble residence located one half mile Southwest of Condon. Mr. Trimble was Condon's first postmaster. The postoffice was established in 1884, and housed in a building located on this site. The old stage coach road between Fossil and Arlington ran by this place. (Carson Vehrs is the present owner of this property.)



The Gilliam County High School in 1915. The old school building, which was Condon's first is in the background at the right, indicated by the arrow.



The Gilliam County High School and Gym. as it is now- 1952.



The High School Water Tower in Winter of 1915. The Baptist Church can be seen at the left.



Gilliam County Court House built in 1903. At a cost of \$17,000. The material was furnished from the local brick yards. The first officers to occupy this building were T. G. Johnson, Sheriff, and C. O. Portwood, Treas.



The Condon Grade School completed in 1923, at a cost of \$45,000.00. Nelson S. Rogers was the first principal of this new building.



The Condon Motor Court built in 1951 by M. W. Rinehart, grandson of an early hotel owner of Condon.



The Condon Grade School built in 1903 at a cost of \$7,000. This building was located on the far east end of town, and has been torn down.



Mrs. Lulu Ramsay Searcy, a veteran school teacher started teaching in 1898 on Beecher Flat. She started teaching in the Condon Grade School in 1908 and held that position for 33 1/2 years. Her teaching career has been confined to five districts, being Beecher, Badger, Thirty-mile, Condon and Kinzua. She has a total teaching experience of fifty years. She takes an active interest in Church work and has been a member of Condon Chapter #23 O. E. S. for many years.



The Congregational Church and Parsonage organized and built in 1890. The first meeting was July 27, 1890, the minister Rev. E. Delos Howels. The first marriage was Thos. M. Lane and Louise Dukek on Nov. 26, 1891. The first baptism was Herbert F. Schilling. This church was located on a corner lot east of the County Machine Sheds, and was burned down in 1914. The Parsonage burned in the 1920's.



The Congregational Church built in 1915.



St. Thomas Academy and Hospital, built in 1909. The Catholic Church held its meetings here until 1925. This building has been vacant for many years.



The first Church built in Condon, The Roman Catholic in 1889. This building had been used as a Parish Hall until 1951 when a new Rectory was built and part of that building was used for the Parish Hall.



St. Johns Catholic Church built in 1925



Condon's volunteer Fire Dept. New Equipment purchased in 1940, and reorganized. Mitchell Slyter was first chief who trained this dept. Ian Jamieson present chief.



May Day Parade Condon, 1941



1952
The Condon Hotel built in 1920 by The Condon Hotel Company. Present owners Mr. & Mrs. Robt. Miller.



The City and Masonic Hall built in 1938. The upper floor is used as a lodge hall. The lower level houses the City Fire Equipment, City Library, the Council chamber, and the City Jail.



John Spakas Caretaker of Condon's City Park, which was financed by the State of Oregon in 1939 and is maintained by the City.



The Veterans Memorial Hall built by the Veterans and the Community in 1946.

Our Doctor



Doctors answer all calls, fair weather or foul. Here Dorothy Weiss, photographer caught Dr. Geo. G. Gaunt, cigar in mouth, starting on a call during sub-zero weather last week.

This picture was taken Feb. 6, 1948 when the thermometer registered seven below zero. Dr. Gaunt has lived in Condon since 1920. He has served as Mayor, School Director, Coroner, health officer, and Co. Relief Chair. A Veteran of World War I, and Past Commander of Frank Burns Post #25 American Legion.



Condon's Main Street looking South from Jackson's Store and Hotel. 1951



Condon's Main Street looking south from Red & White Store and Jamieson & Marshall's Plumbing Shop. 1951



John Jackson, a native of Scotland came to Condon in March 1891 and started herding sheep. By 1895 he had a small band of sheep given by Alex Hardie, who owed him \$500.00. In 1898 he opened a small confectionery store south of the Maddock Hotel on what is now the Lonerock Road. (This was then Condon's Main Street.) He moved into the brick building, which is now the present Jackson's Store in 1905, which at that time was owned by John F. Reischer, and half of it used as a harness shop and the Condon Post office. Mr. Jackson took an active part in community affairs. He served on the school board for several years. He run his confectionery and book store for over fifty years, and handled the Oregonian all that time. Mr. Jackson passed away Sept. 1951.



Dedication of K. P. Picnic Grounds.. 1922. Back row- H. K. Shirk, H. F. Schilling, Jay Lucas, N. S. Rogers, Edgar Moore, H. Clarke, First Row.. J. C. Sturgill, Jas Walker.



Planner Mill and Sawdust burner Condon, 1952



Loading Crested wheat grass seed from Condon Co-operative Grain Growers Whse. 1948

Grain Elevators in Condon 1952



First Grain elevator in Condon built by the Farmers Elevator Co. in 1916. An annex was added in 1919, which was overloaded and collapsed in 1921.



Three Grain elevators owned by the Condon Co-operative Grain Growers Assn. with a total storage capacity of one million Bu.



In the fall of 1948, 286,000 bushels of wheat was piled outside of the Condon Co-operative Grain Growers storage elevators. This was the largest outside pile in Eastern Oregon.



Elevator owned by Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. with storage capacity of 450,000 bu.



Bulk wheat truck in front of Archer-Daniels-Midland Elevator Aug. 4, 1952.

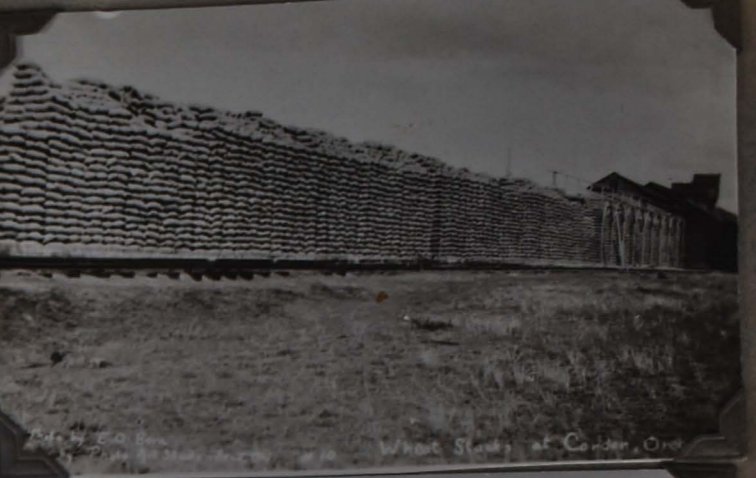


The above picture was taken in 1907 when Condon had a bumper wheat crop. The wheat was piled outside on account of lack of storage space.

The pictures on the right were taken in 1941 when Condon had another bumper wheat crop. The wheat was piled outside on account of shortage of storage space. Notice the wheat being hauled in trucks, while in 1907 wagons and horses were used.



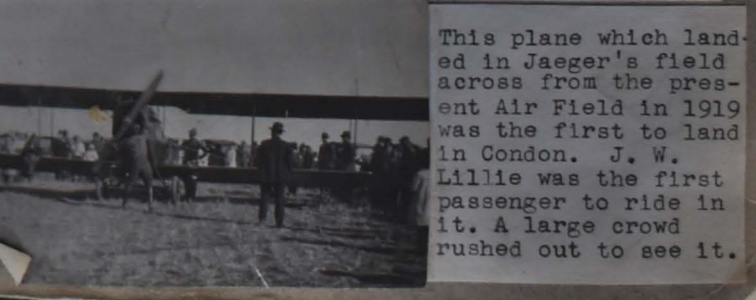
Mrs. Arlene Miller driving bulk truck for D. S. Rice. Many women having been driving wheat trucks for the last decade.



Hauling bulk wheat by team in 1916. This picture was taken in front of the old Maddock Hotel on lower Main Street.



This freight team and wagons were taken in Arlington in 1902.



This plane which landed in Jaeger's field across from the present Air Field in 1919 was the first to land in Condon. J. W. Lillie was the first passenger to ride in it. A large crowd rushed out to see it.



Olex in 1913 when the highway to Arlington passed through and run by the school house over the hill to Shuttler Flat.



Fred Wade's Store in Olex. in 1914. This store burned down sometime during 1924 or 25.



A. E. Campbell's Grocery Store and Post office at Olex. 1952.



This old grist mill was the first one in Gilliam County, built in 1882 by J. A. Crum on Rock Creek a quarter of a mile below the Campbell Store on the Highway.



This picture taken in 1885 shows the first house (at left) built by J. A. Crum. The Grist mill at right is in operation. The house burned down and a new structure was built on the creek bottom south of the mill.



The Gristmill and McKinley Crum's home on Rock Creek. He lives on the place which his father J. A. Crum first settled.



Olex & Rock Creek Baseball Game at Rock Creek Station. McKinley Crum at bat. 1912



The old Henry Clay place on Rock Creek two miles Northwest of Olex. Wm. J. Keeney was living here at the time the picture was taken in May 1913. Henry Keeney on Motorcycle and an early model Cadillac in foreground.

T. C. Mobley. 1827
T. C. Mobley, who died January 26 at his home near Olex, Or., at the age of 75, had been a resident of this state since a child less than a year old. He was born in Missouri in 1852 and was brought by his family across the plains the same year. He had been a resident near Olex since 1876.
Mr. Mobley is survived by his widow, Frances Leonard Mobley, whom he married in Portland in 1878. He also leaves a daughter, Mrs. Edward Irby, and a sister, Mrs. Conrad Schott of Olex, and a brother, William Mobley, in California.



The Mobley place is located on Rock Creek one mile west of Olex. Mr. & Mrs. Ed Irby are the present owners, and live on the place.



The Olex School which was built before the turn of the century, and had one room. Another room has been added and two teachers employed.



The Olex Methodist Church built in 1895. This is the oldest church in Gilliam County.



A view of the Crum place taken from the Highway going into Olex. The back of the old mill can be seen.



The W. W. Weatherford place on Rock Creek two and one-half miles below Olex. Herbert and Cavey Weatherford are in the alfalfa field. This place is now owned by Frank Weatherford, a grandson of W. W. Weatherford.



The creek bottoms and hill lands were covered with tall sage brush and bunch grass when the first settlers came to Gilliam County.



The Railroad bridge over Rock Creek at Rock Creek Station. Built in 1905 when the rail road came to Condon.



The "French Charley" place on Rock Creek located five miles up the creek from the Rock Creek Station. Charles Pincense settled here in 1867, was one of Gilliam Co.'s first settlers. Clarence Wheelhouse is the present owner.



The Rock Creek School at Rock Creek Station. A two room school, which was built in 1912, and the first school in Gilliam County to become standard in 1915. This school is still in existence.



Wm. P. West located on a homestead here in 1863. This house was built by Mr. West about 1910 and is located one mile up Rock Creek from the present Rock Creek Station. Willis Cason and Elmer Knighton now own this place.



The Locust Grove School in 1914. This school gives its name from the large grove of locust trees behind the building. There was a church a short distance north of this school. This was a community center for Picnics and Fourth July celebrations in the early 1900's. Both buildings were torn down in the early 1920's. Were located on the north bank of Rock Creek four miles south of Rock Creek Station.



Mikkalo in 1914 showing the Water Tank and Frank Little's store.



Mikkalo in 1952. Sid Cooper's Store is located at the right, and the C. O. Burdick residence on the left.



The warehouse in Mikkalo in 1914



Concrete Grain Elevators at Mikkalo, completed in 1950.



The Mikkalo school in 1914, located about three miles west of Mikkalo.



Mikkalo pupils in 1914. Dean McFarland, Gilbert Conner, Reta Burres, Curtis Strode, John McFarland, Isabelle Babcock, Hazel Conner, Iris Little, Agnes Little, Blanch Strode, Edith Berkholtz, Lester Schaefer, Louie Strode.



Shoeing a wild and unruly mustang at Mayville in 1905. The blacksmith is the man kneeling at the right.



This log cabin built by E. A. Evans, located on the E. A. Stinchfield farm was the first house in Mayville. The town of Mayville is located on the Evans homestead land.



The Mayville School built in 1930.



The Mayville Grange Hall - The Upper floor was formerly used as a dance hall and meeting place of the grange. This building is not in use now.



The I. O. O. F. Lodge Hall built in 1895. The Oddfellows and Rebekahs hold regular meetings in this building. The lower floor is used for dances.



Earl Butler's residence and store in 1952. This is the only business place in Mayville today.

This picture of the group in front of the Mayville Hotel was taken sometime around the turn of the Century. They are from left to right: Nettie Anderson, Mabel Halstead, Anne Schott Johnson, Fitzwater girl, Maude McConnell, Mrs. Stinchfield, Florence McConnell, Louise Anderson, George Dukek, Fred Stinchfield, Andrew Greiner, Ed Stinchfield.

In its heyday, this hotel was filled up every week end with guests. Notice the veranda, which was typical of the hotels in the early days.



Mayville in 1920



Henry Ramsay, a pioneer rancher who came to Gilliam County in 1885 and settled on Beecher Flat. He lived at the head of Ramsay Canyon, which was named for him. Three of his children are still living, Mrs. Ollie Searcy of Condon, Mrs. Jane Dukek, and Rollie Ramsay of Fossil.



This blacksmith shop in Mayville was also a social center for the community in 1905.

His ranch is now owned by Lloyd Smith & Son.



Street Scene
Arlington Ore

Arlington Main Street in 1910



Upper end of Arlington Main Street
as it is today. (1952)



Arlington's Volunteer Fire Dept. in 1902.
marching down the street from Louy's Hall
at the left. This is Main Street looking
south from the Crawford building.



Arlington, Oregon

Arlington's Main street as it is today.
The bank building at the right is where
Louy's Hall used to be.



Arlington, Oregon

Lower End of Main Street looking South.



The Arlington Grade and High School
built in 1914.

Damage in Arlington after the Cloud burst
on Sunday afternoon about 4:30 June 26, 1927.
The down town district was covered with mud.



The Ball park was located where the Auto
Court now is. This is how the grandstand
looked after the cloud burst when a river
of water flowed down Main Street.



The Arlington High School Gymnasium.
built in 1951.



The back of the Vendome Hotel was under-
mined. This is how the hotel looked
afterwards.



The Arlington High School built in 1951
at a cost of \$225,000.00.



Leon Butchers house washed from its foun-
dation and carried in middle of street.



This was taken in May 1948 when the
Columbia River was on a rampage.



Ice blockage Columbia River
Arlington, Ore, Jan. 19, 1909.
Photo by M. E. Shurt



A herd of Cattle and horses in Arlington.
May 17, 1896



The Joe Semas Dam and foot bridge on the
John Day River, which is a popular spot
for steelhead fishing.



These steelheads were caught in the John Day
River near the Joe Semas Dam March 1947.



G. E. Butler, H. E. Mortan, Dan Thouvenel



Rainbow trout caught by Fly Fishing in
Rock Creek by G. E. Butler and E. Reames.
July 1949

Oldest Oregonian Reader in Second District Recalls Pioneer Days, Indians at Lonerock

This is the fifth in a series devoted to The Oregonian's "Oldest Reader" contest. Finalists are selected from the four Oregonian congressional districts and from one out-of-state group.

A true pioneer of Oregon, C. D. Robinson of Lonerock, has been named fourth of the finalists in The Oregonian's quest for its oldest reader. Leading all who entered from the 2d Oregon congressional district, Robinson stated he had learned to read in the pages of The Oregonian during 1869.

"When our family came to Lonerock from American Lake, Wash., game and fish were plentiful—so was the Indian," he wrote. "The settlers got along with the Indians, too."

Mrs. Cora Bennett Moore led in Baker county, having read The Oregonian since she was eight when her family drove a wagon to the postoffice to pick up the newspaper and mail.

Mrs. Maggie Ray of Prineville led Crook county applicants. She has been a reader since 1875.

Early Library Limited

A Bend resident, Charles L. Hinman, proved oldest reader in Deschutes county, with 1872 as the year he first saw the newspaper. Mrs. Frances McCormack, Redmond, said she began reading The Oregonian in 1883, when the family reading matter consisted of "school readers, the dictionary, 'A Complete History of England,' Dicken's 'Child's History of England,' the Bible, 'Through the Looking Glass,' and 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'"

"The earliest thing I can remember about your paper is unfolding the one big sheet on which it was printed, and trying to find the rest of something printed on the first page," she said. "It was quite an operation."

Orr Royal of Redmond was one of the many who told of the John L. Sullivan and Jack Kilrain fight, watched with such interest in Oregon. He recalled that "father put me on a horse and sent me to Woodburn for The Oregonian to see who won the fight."

The pioneer queen of Canyon City's 62d anniversary celebration two years ago, Mrs. Mary M. Davis of Ritter, took first place in Grant county. She came to Oregon by ox team in the early '70s.

Sports Still Read

An avid reader of the present-day sports page, W. G. Bardwell of Burns, took first place in Harney county. He has read The Oregonian since 1872. "Youngest" among the "old-



C. D. ROBINSON, LONEROCK, CHAMP OF 2D DISTRICT
Learned to read in The Oregonian in 1869

est" was R. J. McIsaac, Parkdale, who placed first in Hood River county as a reader since 1903.

George H. Carleton, Merrill, took first place in Klamath county, having read the newspaper since March 1884.

A Lakeview citizen, Frank Boswell, led entrants from Lake county for he had read The Oregonian since 1875.

Mrs. L. F. Ross of Vale took first place in Malheur county with a date of 1875. Runner-up Isaiah W. Hope of the same town recalled early days of the railroad in Oregon, when he saw construction gangs with pick and shovel digging cuts and moving the earth three times—throwing it up on two platforms with the third crew getting it out of the cut—at a pay rate of a few cents a day.

E. G. Noble of Heppner was oldest reader in Morrow county, having first seen the paper

stuck in my memory and I'll never forget the stark details of President Garfield's assassination."

Mrs. Dora J. Reed, Spray, was the oldest Wheeler county

- COUNTY WINNERS**
- Baker County**
Mrs. Cora Bennett Moore (1880)
233 Bridge Street
Baker
 - Crook County**
Mrs. Maggie Ray (1875)
Route 1, Box 105
Prineville
 - Deschutes County**
Charles L. Hinman (1872)
824 Newport Avenue
Bend
 - Gilliam County**
C. D. Robinson (1869)
Lonerock
 - Grant County**
Mrs. Mary M. Davis (1880)
Ritter Hot Springs
 - Harney County**
W. G. Bardwell (1872)
Box 972
Burns
 - Hood River County**
R. J. McIsaac (1903)
Parkdale
 - Klamath County**
George H. Carleton (1884)
Box 48
Merrill
 - Lake County**
Frank Boswell (1875)
Box 1317
Lakeview
 - Malheur County**
Mrs. L. F. Ross (1875)
P. O. Box 732
Vale
 - Sherman County**
Wesley Roy Belshee (1882)
Box 242
Moro
 - Mrs. Emma Stine Gregg (1878)**
4 So. Main Street
Pendleton
 - Union County**
R. T. McHaley (1882)
Cove Road
Union
 - Wasco County**
E. L. Root (1878)
Mosier
 - Wheeler County**
Mrs. Dora J. Reed (1875)
Box 142
Spray

—Photo by George Lindsay, The Dalles

in 1880. First in Sherman county was Wesley Roy Belshee, Moro, with a date of 1883.

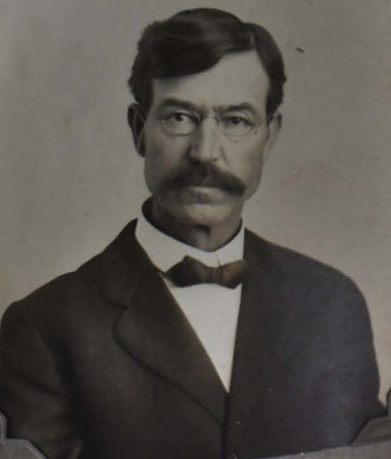
Mrs. Emma Stine Gregg of Pendleton took first place in Umatilla with 72 years spent reading The Oregonian, and Frank Sloan, Stanfield, ranked second with a recorded 70 years.

Early Days Pictured

R. T. McHaley, Union, headed readers from Union county with 1882 as his beginning date, and E. L. Root of Mosier ranked first in Wasco county with a beginning date of 1878.

Mrs. Elizabeth Louise Gibson of The Dalles, who began reading The Oregonian in 1883, sketched a picture of the ingenuity of early-day settlers.

"My father's homestead shack was built from the lumber of an old riverboat," she wrote. "I read and re-read our walls, papered with The Oregonian. The 'novel' reading situation



John A. McMorris came to Gilliam County in 1887 and taught school at Lonerock. Published the "Lonerock Times" with R. H. Robinson, the first issue was on Dec. 7, 1887. Taught the Condon Grade School 1889 - 1897. Built the Condon Masonic Building in 1898, and many other buildings. Had charge of the installing of the first barb wire telephone on Matney Flat in 1900, later extending it to Condon, Lost Valley, Olex, Ferry Canyon, Rock Creek and Hay Creek. Owned and operated a Planing Mill in Condon in 1903. Held the county offices of surveyor and treasurer. Worked in the Condon Natl. Bank in 1912. Was Condon Postmaster from 1913 to 1919.



This pet deer is owned by Lester Harrison, whose ranch is near Lonerock.



The hugh rock from which Lonerock derived its name and the Methodist Church, which was built in 1898.



The Lonerock Hotel.



The R.G. Robinson house, an old land mark of Lonerock. Emmett Davis is the present owner.



The old R. G. Robinson Store in Lonerock.



John Madden's shearing crew.



The Lonerock School.



This building was used as the Lonerock Jail.

BEFORE



This is the way the corner appeared before Bob started

This building known as the White Corner, was constructed by the Masonic Lodge in 1899. The upper floor was used as a lodge hall and the lower level housed the Post office and Reischer's Harness Shop until 1905. It was also used as a hardware and Drug Store, and Doctor's office. The Thouvenel Barber Shop was located in the left half from 1915 till 1940. Shannon's Grocery occupied the right half until 1941. A Restaurant was located in the left half till 1948.

AFTER



This is the new store building erected by Eaton. Definitely a marked improvement and an asset to the city.

NIXON GLOBE-TIMES, CONDON, OREGON Friday, March 17, 1950



OLD LIVERY BARN BEING TORN DOWN



The above picture was taken approximately three weeks ago when one of Condon's oldest landmarks, the old livery stable, was in the process of being removed. The building will be replaced at some future date with a modern structure. Photo by James Walker

April 15, 1949

This livery stable was built in 1908 by John Hire. The Fossil Livery & Feed Co. used it as a storage warehouse for years. The first livery stable in Condon built in 1885 by Mr. Stricklin was located where the Union Oil Company station stands. This building was torn down in the early 1920s. Jas. D. Burns is the present owner of this property.



The pictures are of Al Sherrill, owner of Sherrill Motor Co., which is having an opening here Saturday. The top building is the wooden structure long used as a livery stable. It was replaced by the modern black building. It is located north of the Union Oil station also owned by Sherrill Motor Co. The public is invited to opening Saturday. Pictures by Henry Jaeger.

DARE WE SAY TWO OLD-TIMES Mar 24-1952



Pictured here are C. W. Harris, left, and C. O. Portwood, two long-time residents of this country. Mr. Portwood, nearly life-long resident of Gilliam and Wheeler counties, recently resigned as City Recorder of Condon and with Mrs. Portwood, moved to Portland this week. The Condon Commercial Club, recognizing Mr. Portwood's faithfulness and service to the community, presented him with a new Underwood typewriter as a going away present. Mr. Harris had the honor of making the presentation. Picture by George Lindsay, The Dalles Optimist.

C. W. Harris came to Condon Feb. 1909 and worked for the Arlington Lumber Company. Has operated and owned the firm of Parman & Harris lumber yard since 1923. He has been Boy Scout master, is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Condon Commercial Club, and takes an active part in the Congregational Church.

C. O. Portwood was secretary of the first Commercial Club organized in Condon in 1903. He was the first County Treasurer to occupy the new court house in 1903. He has been a member of the Masonic Lodge and Eastern Star Chapter for over fifty years. He served as City Treasurer for about fifteen years. He resided in Arlington when the town was first incorporated and later lived in Fossil.

STAR'S 50-YEAR MEMBERS *Apr 4-1952*



Condon Chapter O. E. S. honored its 50-year members at a Friendship meeting Friday night. A large crowd of visitors from Fossil, Arlington, Heppner, Ione, Kinzua, and even Canada were in attendance. Mrs. Scott Neel, worthy Matron, presided.
Pictured here are left to right: Mrs. Annie M. Johnson, who joined in 1893; John Reilsacher, 1899; Mrs. John Reilsacher, 1899; Mrs. Anna L. Barker, 1894; C. O. Portwood, 1900; Mrs. C. O. Portwood 1894.



Says Active Dry Yeast is finest she knows

Top Cook in Grange Contest

More than 25 years ago Mrs. Mary Pattee entered her first cooking contest—in the years since she has won over 300 first prizes for her cooking prowess. So it was an old story for Mrs. Pattee when she won first prize in the 1950 Oregon State Grange Contest! Here she shows her first-prize ribbon to her daughter-in-law, along with other prize ribbons.

Mrs. Pattee lives on a wheat ranch in Condon, Ore., and loves to cook for her family of hungry

ranchers. Like so many top cooks, she uses Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. "It's grand," she says. "So fast and easy!"

What could be more satisfying, more delicious than goodies made with yeast! They're so wholesome and nourishing for your family, too. When you bake at home, use yeast. And of course you'll want to use the best—Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. It's easy to use . . . dissolves in a jiffy and rises so fast. Get a supply today.



The new Igo Grange Hall completed in 1951, is located five miles west of Condon on highway 206.

Igo Grange Celebrates 50th Anniversary *1952*

Igo Grange No. 315 celebrated the 50th anniversary of its organization on March 22 with a public banquet, program and dance at the Grange hall five miles west of Condon.

When the Grange was organized by W. J. Edwards on March 22, 1902, there were 32 charter members, of whom 12 are still living. Six of these, Walter Farrar, Blain Maley, Minnie Maley, Oscar Maley, Jennie Stanton, and Ralph Froman were present Saturday night to receive gold pins for 50 years continuous Grange membership.

Awarding the pins was the highlight of the anniversary program presented by the Grange officers under direction of the Lecturer, Ila Edwards. Mrs. Gertrude Edwards acted as award presenter. Jessie Pattee personified the Spirit of the Grange, being seated on the stage in front of a beautiful sunburst decorated for the occasion by Anna Potter.

The ceremonies also included lighting of the 50 candles on a large three-tiered birthday cake, which was baked and decorated by Mrs. Alden Bewley.

Master Garland Potter called on each of the honored guests to speak a few words, then introduced the speaker of the evening, George Murphy, Assistant Stew-

ard of the Oregon State Grange and secretary of the Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Oregon. Mr. Murphy gave a brief review of the organization of Igo Grange, and a review of the ideas and principles on which the National Grange was founded, its growth and accomplishments.

Old records of the local Grange show that Frank Simmons was its first master, and that the first meetings were held in the Alville schoolhouse. A meeting was held in April, 1902, to plan construction of a Grange Hall at a cost of \$800. This hall, located 11 miles west of Condon, was used until 1950, when construction on the present hall was started.

Two hundred thirty persons were served at the banquet which preceded the program. Leonard Haldorson acted as master of ceremonies to introduce the guests, including the 50 year members, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, Lennie Haldorson, Gatekeeper of the Oregon State Grange, and Mrs. Haldorson acted as master of the Gilliam-Wheeler Pomona Grange, Clarence Potter, County Deputy and Garland Potter, Master of Igo Grange.

The dance which concluded the evening's entertainment was well attended. Music was by Miller's Orchestra.



W. J. EDWARDS

W. J. Edwards of Mayville, was the first Grange Master in Gilliam County, the Mayville Grange being the first grange organized in Eastern Oregon. He organized the Igo Grange on March 22, 1902.

The picture at the right shows the Igo Grange Hall in the 1900's and some of the early members.



This picture of the Mayville Grange was taken about 1891. The Grange was the first one organized in Gilliam County and in Eastern Oregon. Mr. W. J. Edwards was the first Grange Master.





John Hess herding sheep on Lost Valley Range in 1902.



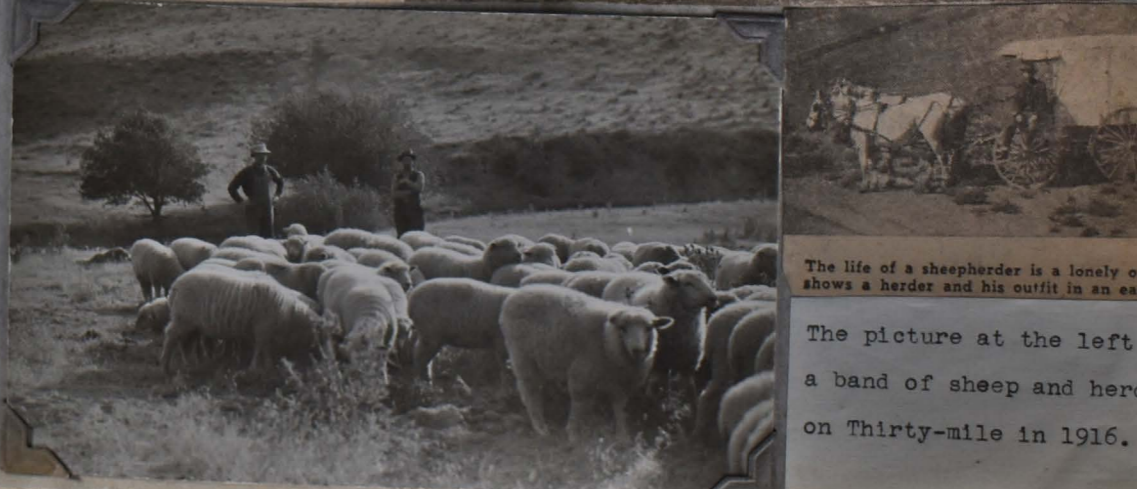
Wm. J. Keeney plowing with his 42 mule outfit on ranch near Olex, Oregon in 1926. He drove this outfit himself and used a jerk line. He used a B. B. Gun to keep the mules going.



Wm. Head, an early settler on Rock Creek who raised purebred draft Shire horses. This is one of his prize stallions in 1911.



Freight wagon train of a few years past is shown here hauling heavy load of wool to market east of Cascades.



The life of a shepherd is a lonely one. Photo shows a herder and his outfit in an earlier day.

The picture at the left is a band of sheep and herders on Thirty-mile in 1916.

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National Attention Focused on Gilliam Co. Project

250 Cattlemen Coming Here Next Thursday to See Feeding Experiment

National attention will again be focused on the Gilliam County Beef Cattle Improvement association next Thursday, April 10, when they parade 65 feed tested gain tested beef bulls before visitors as far away as Denver. It will be the annual field day which climaxes a 140 day feed testing program at the Gilliam county fair grounds.

Harry Lindgren and John Landers, OSC Animal Husbandman, graded the bulls April 3 when final weights were taken. Dr. Ralph Bogart, OSC Geneticist, is now assisting County Agent Ernest Kirsch in analyzing the data. The complete analysis will be presented April 10.

The program gets underway at 10:30 a.m. with a show in front of the grandstand, Gilliam county 4-H club members will lead the calves out in groups to demonstrate efficiency, rate of gain and grade.

Carl B. Roubicek, Denver, will be principal speaker at the luncheon in the Memorial hall which begins at 12:15. Roubicek is Regional Coordinator for Beef Cattle Research and will discuss recent developments in the field. Other speakers include W. E. Williams, president, Portland Union Stock Yards, Dr. Ralph Bogart, OSC Geneticist; Richard Lowe, feeder for the test; and C. K. Barker, president of the Gilliam county association.

It will be open house at the beef barns in the afternoon when all calves will be on display along



C. K. BARKER

President, Gilliam County Beef Cattle Improvement Association.

with their complete records. Lowe has weighed every ounce of feed each calf has eaten.

Beef producers throughout the United States are starting to organize similar groups. One organization is now functioning in Colorado. Earle Jossy, Jackson county agent, and a committee of beefmen from Medford plan on attending the field day to learn more about the program. They are planning on starting a similar program this summer.



BULLS ON FEEDING EXPERIMENT



In only program of its kind in the country, Gilliam county ranchers are testing best select herd sires on basis of producing more beef with less feed, traits they can pass to offspring. Here are top-ranking calves in test, with owners Frank Anderson, left, and Frank McClintock, who had two. Testing is seen as answer to beef shortage.



This lamb held by Anne Johnson was auctioned off during World War I. for \$500.00, and money given to Red Cross.

Beef Feeding Project Acclaimed 'Big Success'

By Earl Hardie

"Highly successful", is an appropriate description for the Gilliam County Beef Cattle Improvement Association's field day as well as its 120-day feeding program. The field day was last Thursday at which some 250 visitors from over the state were in attendance.

Top ranking calves were owned by Frank Anderson of near Heppner and Frank McClintock, who had two. The testing method is seen as an answer to beef shortage, some contend.

The rate of gain ranged from 1.6 pounds a day to the slowest gaining calf to 2.8 pounds a day in the top calf. Feed efficiency showed a wide variation. The poor doing calves ate more feed and put on less weight, so the feed costs per pound of gain ranged from a low of 12.8 cents to a

high of 21.6 cents.

The three top bulls in the test all had an index ranking of 84. One of McClintock's bulls graded B plus, had an average gain of 2.6 pounds a day and a feed cost of 13.8 cents a pound. The other graded B, gained 2.6 pounds and had a feed cost of 13.9 cents a pound.

Anderson's bull, which he plans to sell, graded B, gained 2.8 pounds a day and had a feed cost of 14.6 cents a pound. Luren Maley of Condon had the top bull in last year's test and George Webb, Mayville, had bulls with the second highest index rank of 83.

Western Regional Coordinator for beef cattle research, Dr. Carl B. Roubicek, from Denver, Colo., was the principal speaker on the day-long program. After the noon luncheon at the Condon memorial hall, Dr. Roubicek summarized beef cattle research being cur-

rently carried out in the 11 western states.

Dr. Ralph Bogart, geneticist, Oregon State college, discussed the heritability of rate of gain and feed efficiency in beef cattle at the luncheon. W. E. Williams, president of the Portland Union stock yards spoke on market aspects of beef cattle improvement.

The morning program included an exhibit directed by County Agent Ernest Kirsch, in which the variations in rate of gain and efficiency of bulls was pointed out. H. A. Lindgren, Animal Husbandry, Oregon State college, demonstrated the grading system used on the tested bulls.

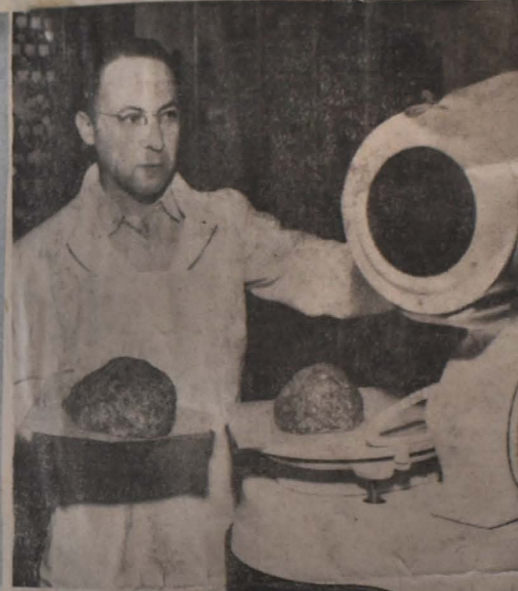
During the program it was stressed that all production factors, including rate of gain and feed efficiency, should be considered in the final evaluation of an animal.

This was the second annual

field day for the association. The association was first organized in November, 1950, with C. K. Barker, Condon, president, and Ernest Kirsch, secretary. These officers were again elected last year to serve through the second bull test period, in which the bulls were on test from November 15, 1951, to April 3, 1952.

College research workers have proved that rate of gain and feed efficiency in beef cattle are highly heritable—passed from one generation to another—and it was this knowledge that stimulated the organization of the Gilliam county association. Feed efficiency refers to the amount of feed an animal requires to gain a pound of live weight.

It is currently planned that the Gilliam County Beef Cattle Improvement association program will be carried out through a number of succeeding years.



Harold Ellien, Condon butcher, weighs hamburger showing difference in rate of gain between bulls. Best gainer put on 2.8 pounds a day, poorest only 1.6 pounds. Fast-gaining bulls will produce fast-gaining offspring, scientists have found.

ASH 952
Powder Applied

BEEF PROFITS	
Most efficient 14 - 16 Head	
5,280 lbs beef	\$14,784.00
Feed Cost	743.95
Profit	\$734.45
Least efficient 14 - 16 Head	
4,160 lbs beef	\$12,090.80
Feed Cost	876.36
Profit	\$352.72
Extra profit from efficient group	401.73

Rosemary Huxel, who helped keep records of test, points to chart showing importance to rancher. The 16 most efficient calves in test made profit above feed cost of \$401.73 more than 16 least efficient. Tests have gained national interest.



Hal Portwood's cattle on pasture land six miles east of Condon. The hills and creek bottoms were covered with bunch grass and sage brush like this when Gilliam County was first settled.

Wheat Is the Top Crop



Oregon ranks as sixth largest producer of wheat in the United States, with bulk of the crop now exported for relief feeding overseas. Large acreages in "bread basket" area between Wasco and Umatilla make combine farming speedy, while government aid reduces risks.



GOLD A golden flood of wheat, largest Oregon crop in history, is pouring from combines across eastern Oregon. This study of club wheat was made by Carl Vermilya, staff photographer for The Oregonian.



Threshing grain in the old days took plenty of horse power—on the hoof, not in the engine. Growers also faced more risks, since a few successive "bad years" could wipe out a man's investment in time and money. This is an early combine before gasoline power was applied.



Threshing crews handle millions of bushels of wheat during Oregon's harvesting season. Harvesting equipment varies from the stationary type rig shown here to huge combines which cut mammoth swaths and put the threshed grain into trucks. Mechanized farming is growing.



Andy Greiner's threshing outfit run by steam engine which was bot in 1899.

A HARVEST OUTFIT NEAR CONDON IN 1902 BEFORE THE COMING OF THE COMBINE



Z. A. Ebbert's heading outfit in Ferry Canyon in 1914.



Stacking grain in 1914. A threshing machine came later and threshed the wheat.



Ellis Schomp's Threshing machine in action. This machine was run by a steam powered engine.



Walter Hartfield's threshing outfit run by a gas engine near Mayville. Mr. Hartfield is standing by the engine.



In the early days threshing crews moved from one ranch to another. This outfit consisted of threshing machine, derrick, steam engine, and water tank. A cook house was also in the outfit, which furnished meals for twenty men.



This is a water tank which furnished water for the early threshing crews.



W. J. Keeney harvesting with a 32 horse combine on ranch near Olex in 1912.



This is a wheat buck, who picks up the wheat sacks from the field and hauls them to the granary or warehouse.

Now this grain is hauled directly from the thresher to the storage elevator.

This is one of the early cook houses where the meals were prepared for the threshing crews. The cook slept in the tent. The barrel at the right was used for water. The cooking was done on a wood stove, and there was no refrigerators in those days. The washing was done on a wash board.



One of the early combines which was pulled by 32 horses, and operated by four men, (a driver, header tender, sack sewer, and separator tender.) When the grain was heavy a sack jig was added.



Harvesting on W. J. Keeney Ranch near Olex, Aug. 1918 with combine pulled by one of the early gasoline Caterpillar tractors. Mr. Keeney is standing on the thresher at the right.



Harvesting on D. S. Rice ranch north of Condon. Doc Rice and Bob Miller on thresher, Howard Rice running tractor. July 1952.



Harvesting wheat on O. V. Reser ranch east of Condon. Mr. Reser is on the truck. July 1952.



Ralph Potter & Sons harvesting with six self-propelled harvesters near Condon. 1952.



Jim Fentecost of Mayville harvesting with a self-propelled machine, which takes one man to operate.



Plowing with a foot-burner. This is the way plowing was done in the early days.



Discing with two horses. This was an advancement over the foot-burner.



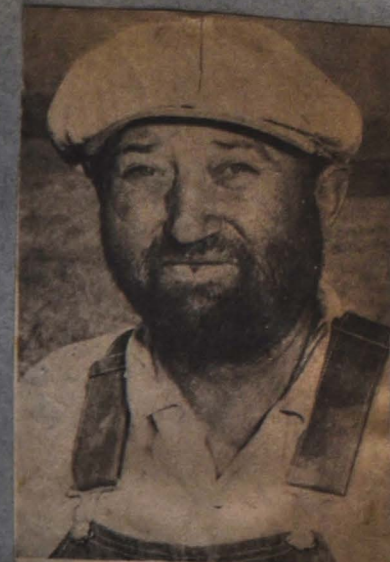
Ellis Schomp's plow teams near Mayville in 1911.



An eight horse plow team on ranch near Mikkalo in 1912.



Discing on W. J. Keeney ranch near Olex in 1916, with one of the early gasoline powered Caterpillar tractors. George St. Onge at left and Louie St. Onge at right.



BIG RANCHER Louie St. Onge, Condon, is cutting 1650 acres with three combines.

SEE OLD TUSKO PLOW AGAIN



Here are 16 persons who were present at the original testing when "Old Tusko" diesel tractor was first used on the Mark Weatherford ranch 20 years ago, who returned for a trial run by the powerful diesel a couple of weeks ago. Standing left to right: Ben Hagbanks; sitting: Elward Hartfield, Bob Grabill, Carl Troedson, Mr. Beresford, Mrs. Martha Anderson, Prof. C. C. Johnson, Louie St Onge, Jack Davies, Albert Lindstrom, Gordon Klemgard, and Walter Eubanks.



NEWEST John Krebs, big Arlington sheep man, is taking first crop from 800 acres of sagebrush land.



T EASE Clayton Claughton and Dale Pearson relax in shade to recover from big noon meal on Potter ranch. Harvest work 12 to 14 hours each day, combining until sun goes down.

YOUNGEST Title of youngest harvester was claimed for Dennis Potter, 11, who drove a bulk grain truck for his dad, Don Potter, Mikkalo, Gilliam county, hauling wheat from the combine to the granary. Here he pauses to refresh.



CHOW Potter and his crew "eat like harvest hands." Around laden table with him are Cliff Pearsons of Tillamook, Dennis Potter, Clayton Claughton and Dale Pearson. Mrs. Pearson did the cooking.



DUSTY Harvesting is dusty work, and Don Potter gets ready for noon heavy dinner at back-yard wash bench.

Arlington Freshman Operates Combine Coupled With Morning-Glory Sprayer



The proverbial busy bird dog is a sluggard compared with Eddie Palmer, 15, Arlington. Eddie is running this one-man harvester-sprayer on the Dave Childs wheat ranch at Shutler Flats. The pump that provides the pres-



Busy Eddie here inspects ingenious sprayer rigged by Rancher Childs on combine to spray morning glory in field with 2, 4-D.



Elgin and Fred Myers purchased the old Rinehart Hotel, the building at the right in 1903. They remodeled and enlarged it and changed the name to the Palace Hotel. This building was located on Spring Street north of the Emmet Smith residence, has been torn down and John Jackson's residence is located on this site. This picture was taken in 1904.



Harvesting on Matney Flat with one of the earliest horse powered threshers used in the 1880s.



Jay Wright's discing and seeding outfit near Mayville around 1907.
Jay is standing on the drill.



Ira Carter with his spanking black team and buggy in 1906.
The Mayville Flour mill is the building at the right.



This harvest picture is Jay Wright's heading outfit taken near Mayville in 1905 when Jay was a gay young blade. The citizens of Mayville came out to ride in the header boxes. Jay is driving the first team.



Purebred Herefords on the S. H. Edwards Ranch near Mayville in 1908.
Mr. Edwards was one of the first men to start raising purebred cattle in Gilliam County.



The snow was too deep for the snow plow. a steam shovel is being used to dig out the drifts.



These are large cakes of snow which were dug out of the road.



This man and horses met the caravan at the top of the hill and relayed the mail into Lonerock.

This party having breakfast at six A. M. after sitting up all night in the car.



Mrs. D. S. Rice and Mrs. Rusty Uollins made the trip with their husbands. Mrs. Rice took most of the pictures.



Snow plow clearing the Kinzua Railroad tracks. 1937



The tractor leading the way.



The Caravan on its way to Lonerock.

During the winter of 1936 -37, the country was snow-bound for weeks, the snowdrifts were deepest known in 52 years. The Condon train could not run for two weeks. The Kinzua train was also snowbound. In many places drifts were as high as 30 feet. Lonerock had been isolated for 30 days, had run short of food and feed for their livestock. A caravan of eight large trucks, and five cars and pickups loaded with provisions, feed and the mail headed by D. S. Rice, the Co. Road master and crew with a snow plow to clear the way, went to their aid. No sooner had the road been opened then it was immediately closed by drifting snow. It took from two to three days to make the round trip.



Belle Keyes of Mayville on a side saddle which the women used around 1905.



On 1st horse from L. --- On 2nd from L.
Belle Keyes (1908) Nettie McGilvrey
Pansy Stinchfield Phebe Stinchfield



Mrs. Phebe Stinchfield, an early pioneer of Mayville.



This building was used as a store by Conrad Schott when he settled here in 1867.

GILLIAM COUNTY PIONEER CLOSES EVENTFUL CAREER 1908



The Late Conrad C. Schott, of Olex.

OLEX, Or., March 28.—(Special.)—Conrad C. Schott, one of the best-known and most highly respected pioneers of Eastern Oregon, died at his home on Rock Creek, near Olex, Sunday morning, March 22, aged 76 years. Deceased was born in Germany in 1832, and came to America at the age of 4 years, spending his youth at St. Louis, Mo., and emigrating to California in 1852, where he engaged in mining for a few years, thence going to Corvallis, Or., where he was married to Miss Frances Mobley in February, 1864. From Corvallis Mr. Schott came to Eastern Oregon in 1865, where he located and spent the remainder of his life. Besides his wife, Mr. Schott is survived by seven children: Mrs. Thomas Johnson, Condon; Mrs. H. S. Tobey, Hly Creek; Misses Katherine and Pearl Schott, Olex; George Schott, Perry Canyon; Edward and C. Schott, Jr., Olex. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. E. Curran of Condon, at the home; and the body was followed to its last resting place, the Olex cemetery, by one of the largest funeral processions ever assembled in the county. Prominent members of the Mason lodge, of which Mr. Schott was an honored member, were in charge of the burial.

Mrs. Mary Schott Dies at Her Home In Gilliam County

Mrs. Mary Frances Schott, widow of the late Conrad Schott of Olex, Gilliam county, died at the old family home on Rock Creek October 30 following a short illness.



She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Mobley and was born February 2, 1847, in Missouri. The family crossed the plains to Oregon in 1868 and in 1869 settled on the Rock Creek homestead. Neighbors Mrs. M. F. Schott were Indiana. Mrs. Schott is survived by six children, Mrs. F. G. Johnson, George, Ed and Con Schott of Condon; Mrs. Pearl Forward of Olex, and Mrs. Howard Tobey of The Dalles. Funeral services were held November 1 at Olex.



The Wm. Phillips place on Rock Creek East of Olex. The Bairds now own this place.



The Josephus Martin place on Rock Creek Two Miles East of Olex. Mrs. Stella Palmer is the present owner.



The Woodland place on Rock Creek East of Olex. The Art Maddens are the present owners.



The Conrad Schott place on Rock Creek East of Olex. The Ed Irby's now own this place.



Tom Johnson, an early pioneer of Gilliam Co. He was Sheriff in 1903, and worked in Lester Wade's Clothing Store for many years.



Mrs. Tom Johnson, the former Anne Schott on the steps of their home on Rock Creek, when Anne was a popular young belle of Olex.



Shearing sheep by electric clippers on the Barker Ranch.



The Mary Brown place on upper Rock Creek. Roy Phillipi is the present owner.



Lennie Loudon at left, her mother Mrs. Mary Brown on side saddle. This picture was taken on the schott ranch. Both these women were expert riders.



Stacking hay on the Schott Ranch.



Mrs. Conrad Schott and daughters. Standing Kate, Mrs. S. and Pearl. Anne is sitting down. 1905



Wreckage from the cyclone which hit Condon in April 1924. The end of H. N. Anderson's Garage was blown away, while part of the chicken house was lodged against the Congregational Parsonage.



The first new high school board which is elected from the County at large, 1949
 Standing: Allen E. Campbell, Paul Jaeger, Chester Dyer. Seated: Mrs. Nell G. Anderson, Dewey West, chairman, Mrs. Lovena S. Palmer, district clerk.



CLASS OF 1909

Top Row from left Alice Farnsworth, Mabel Richmond, Lottie Keizur, Mary Farnsworth.
 Bottom- Edgar Donnelly, (Minerva Thiessen, J. C. Sturgill, Miss Scott),
 Will J. Murphey. Instructors

First Graduating Class of
 Gilliam County High School



WILLIAM J. SMITH, born in Lee County, Illinois, and DELIA SUMMERS, born in St. Louis, Mo., were married August 19, 1881, in Prescott, Arizona. The following year was spent in Flagstaff, Arizona, and Albuquerque, N. M. Early in 1883 they started for Oregon in a covered wagon, arriving at Matney

Flat, near what is now Condon, in November of the same year, where they settled on a homestead. They have continued to make their home in this vicinity.

The fear of The Lord is honor and glory and gladness of joy, and The Lord shall delight the hearts and give length of days.—Eccles. 1:11:12.

Mr. & Mrs. Wm. J. Smith celebrated their Golden Wedding on Aug. 19, 1931. Both of these pioneers have passed on.



FRANK M. SHANNON

Frank M. Shannon was born Oct. 18, 1861 in Kentucky, and passed away Jan. 30, 1947 at the age of 85 years. He left Kansas with his young bride, the former Ella Nora Myers, crossed the plains by covered wagon, and arrived in Oregon in 1882. They settled on their homestead one mile south of Condon on Oct. 1885, and there spent their entire lives. Mrs. Shannon passed away Mar. 22, 1920. The original homestead is part of the home ranch, which is now owned by Mr. Shannon's son Walter.



W. S. Myers, a pioneer who came to Gilliam County from his native Kansas in 1884 and settled on a ranch one and one-half miles south west of Condon. This ranch is now owned by Floyd Knox. Mr. Myers was a Civil War Veteran. His three sons, Earl, Elgin and Walter are living in or near Condon.



M. Fitzmaurice, purchased the Condon Times in 1907 and published that newspaper till 1919, when he sold out to George H. Flagg. He was a member of the State Legislature several terms. He took an active part in politics and community affairs of Condon. He was outstanding for his wit and good humor.



This Livery Stable was built and owned by A. Dams, an early pioneer of Condon. It was located two blocks west of the present Dunn Bros. Store on Spring Street. The Homer Mortan residence is located on this site. The picture was taken about 1904. Mr. Dams is standing in the doorway on the second floor. Elgin and Fred Myers are standing in front of the two white horses.



This wood cutting picture was taken in the early 1900's and somewhere in the Blue Mountains near Lonerock. During this era wood was the main fuel for cooking and heating.



This picture of old timers of Condon was taken around 1920. From left - Steve Fletcher, John Trevett, Joe Trevett, and Tom Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson lived in Condon for many years. His daughter Myrtle is living in Condon.



Frank Moore, an early pioneer who led Condon's parades for many years, and his grandson.



Mrs. Nellie Underwood, an early pioneer with her car in the Fourth of July parade, 1928.



Mrs. Ollie Searcy, daughter of Henry Ramsay, pioneer rancher who settled on Beecher Flat in 1885, has lived near Mayville and in Condon since that time. She is holding her youngest great-great grandchild, James Daniel Boyer.



Mrs. Fannie Grider who came to Gilliam Co. in 1885 with her husband S. S. Grider as a bride. Mrs. Roma Gage, her sister, a pioneer of 1903, and Mrs. Maude Shaffer, daughter of Mrs. Grider. Mrs. Grider is living in Condon.



Walter Giles Myers, son of W. S. Myers was born Jan. 16, 1870 in Neotoma, Kan. He came to Oregon in 1883 and in 1900 settled on a homestead in Gilliam Co. and has lived there ever since. He has two children, Harry Myers who farms the place and a daughter Zona Pearson who lives near Portland, Ore.



Simon B. Barker a native of Maine, came to Gilliam County in 1887. Starting from the bottom as a shepherd, he worked his way to the top, and was known throughout the country as one of the most successful business men of that time. He was also president of the First National Bank of Condon and owned the S. B. Barker Co. mercantile store. He took an active part in building our county.



Mrs. S. B. Barker, the former Anna Clarke came to Gilliam County in 1890, and settled in Lonerock. Mrs. Barker was not only a pioneer school teacher, but took an active part in community and church affairs. She has been a member of Condon Chapter #25 O. E. S. for over 50 years. Her home is in Portland.



Mr. & Mrs. H. N. Anderson, natives of Denmark, settled on a homestead in Pine Ridge near Lonerock in 1883. Mr. Anderson passed away in 1927. Mrs. Anderson still owns this place, which is farmed by her son Carl. She has been interested in community and church work. Mrs. Anderson, who will be 90 years old her next birthday (May 1953) lives in Condon with a daughter, Mrs. Carrol Barker.



J. W. Dyer an early pioneer of 1885, first settled on a homestead two miles southwest of the present Alex Hardie residence on Thirty Mile. His home place located about 1 1/2 miles Northeast of Mayville is now owned by his son Chester. He was a Golden Sheaf member of the Mayville Odd Fellows Lodge, which was organized in 1885. He took an active part in community affairs and helped build our county.

CONDON BOASTS TWO NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

Ray Palmer Tracy, member of our Condon Church and author of many books and short stories, calls attention to the fact that two Nobel Prize winners once lived in Condon.

Dr. Linus Pauling, who won a Nobel Prize for the second time, grew up as a boy in Condon. Dr. William Perry Murphy, who shared the prize in 1934 with two other physicians, also grew up in Condon and graduated from the high school there.

Mr. Tracy comments that "this is probably the only small city in the United States that has been the home to two Nobel Prize winners." We hope they will have many more!



Mrs. Minerva (Sperry) Cochran and daughters. Mrs. Cochran was a pioneer who came to Oregon by wagon-train in 1849 when 3yrs. old. Back row-Bertha Phillips and Margaret Merrifield. Lower row-Elsie Blakely, Mrs. Cochran and Pauline Halehan.

Dr. Pauling Wins Second Nobel Prize

OSLO, Norway (AP) — A Nobel Peace Prize was awarded Thursday to scientist Linus Carl Pauling, a U.S. foe of nuclear tests who long has been a center of controversy in his own land.

It is the second Nobel Prize for the professor of chemistry at the California Institute of Technology. In 1954 he won the chemistry award for his research into the forces holding molecules together.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee announced Pauling will be handed the prize for 1962. No award had been announced for that year.

Red Cross Honored

The 1963 Peace Prize will go to the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross societies.

Dr. Pauling's prize amounts to 257,219 Swedish kroner (\$49,465). Two Red Cross groups will share the 1963 prize of 265,000 kroner (\$50,961).

On the day of the award, the committee does not state its reasons for making it. It will be outlined Dec. 10 when the prize is handed over in a ceremony.

Only one other individual has won more than one Nobel Prize. Mrs. Marie Curie received the chemistry prize in 1911 and had shared a physics prize with two others in 1903.

Dr. Pauling, an outspoken man, was an early campaigner against nuclear tests, insisting they posed a serious threat to the health of mankind now and in future generations.

The State Department refused to issue him a passport in 1953 on the grounds he was



DR. LINUS PAULING

position in 1958, and took back his old job of professor, saying he wanted to give his full time to teaching and research. In World War II he served as a member of the explosives division of the National Defense Research Commission and later worked with the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Success Story: How an Oregon Man Won the Nobel Prize

BY DAVID W. HAZEN
Staff Writer, The Oregonian.

WHILE attending the University of Oregon medical school in Portland young William P. Murphy decided to devote his life searching for a cure for pernicious anemia. Then it was one of the world's worst scourges, always fatal. Today it is conquered, conquered by a former schoolboy of Condon, a graduate of the University of Oregon, '14, a one-time director of Portland park playgrounds. He is now a member of the Harvard medical school faculty.

He is the winner of the highly coveted Nobel prize in medicine, he has been decorated by the government of Finland, he has received great honors from Germany and Scotland and his own country. And with all this Dr. Murphy is as modest and as shy as when he was collecting birds for the zoological museum of our state university.

The doctor recently visited his parents here, Rev. and Mrs. Thomas F. Murphy. Rev. Mr. Murphy is a retired Congregationalist minister. Parishes were poor when he was preaching the gospel, and a growing family of four children left nothing for frills from the pastor's small salary.

Decided on College

It was while attending school in Condon that William made up his mind to get a college degree. So as soon as he could he lined up with the freshmen—a red-haired girl was in the line just ahead of him—to register at the university. There were very few dimes jingling in the Condon boy's pocket that morning. So right away he set out looking for a job.

"I did just about everything there was to do down there when I was in school in Eugene," he explained, speaking low and much more slowly than a physician usually talks. "I think the first job I had was washing windows; then I was a waiter, and just as soon as chilly weather came along I got several jobs looking after furnaces.

Then I played in the band and university orchestra, played trumpet and saxophone. Several of us formed a little orchestra of our own and played at dances and parties everywhere we could get work. That paid better than window washing and was a great deal cleaner than acting as a nurse for a smoky furnace."

Worked in Wheat

(The writer here pauses a moment to marvel at the fact that a former saxophone player discovered the cure for pernicious anemia and has received the highest awards in the world of science.)

In the summertime young Murphy went into the wheat fields of eastern Oregon and earned "big money." He drove a combine pulled by 30 mules. Wages for this work were high, but the season was short. In between terms the young man taught country school. He was too frail to get a football scholarship.

"I just found out, since I have been home this time, that I was a member of the university faculty and the senior class at the same time," he explained during a very pleasant interview at the home of his sister, Mrs. F. H. Swift.

"I was able to quit waiting on tables and driving a bunch of unfriendly mules when I got a position at the university as an assistant in the zoological laboratory. My chief work was to get specimens of birds and stuff them for the department's museum. It was as an assistant in this department that put me on the faculty list the year I graduated, 1914. But I didn't know it until July, 1935.

Was Playground Instructor

"Another summer job I was able to get while in college was acting as a playground director in the Portland parks. And it was try and find a way to take work in an eastern university."

How young William P. Murphy was enabled to go to Harvard reads like a fairy story. It wouldn't seem real if one hadn't heard it from the doctor's own lips.

He was born in Staughton, Wis., February 6, 1892. While quite a small young "winter's devil" in 13 years old, he was a newspaper office in Wisconsin. He pulled a

Washington hand press, kicked a little Pearl jobber, washed the forms with lye water and set type in between these chores. He was 15 years old when the family moved to Condon.

But he continued to take an interest in the little weekly paper he used to get out. Now and then someone would send a copy to the Murphy family. It was one of these chance papers that gave the world its savior from the curse of pernicious anemia.

The Murphy Scholarship

"A copy of this paper was sent to me while I was in the medical school in Portland," Dr. Murphy stated, "and in it I read a very queer little article. It said that a man named William Stanislaus Murphy of Boston had left funds for a scholarship in Harvard. But this scholarship was to be given only to a boy named Murphy and who spelled it the same way as the benefactor—M-u-r-p-h-y."

"I thought about that, dreamed about it, then I decided to do something about it, I didn't know just what. Just at that time another piece of good fortune came my way. Dean L. B. R. Briggs of Harvard came to Portland to lecture at the commencement exercises at Reed college. Of all the scores of men on the Harvard faculty he was exactly the one for me to see, although I didn't know this at the time.

"But just as soon as I heard he was in the city I went out to see him. I told him about reading the story of the Murphy scholarship, and I explained very carefully how our family spelled the name. Dean Briggs smiled.

"How did you know I was chairman of the scholarship committee?" he asked me.

Scholarship Granted

"I didn't know it, but that was so much better for me, as I was talking directly to the man who had to pass on all scholarships. He talked with me about 20 minutes, then said:

"I will recommend you for the Murphy scholarship. I have never had one of my recommendations for any scholarship will be accepted. You can be assured that you will be accepted."

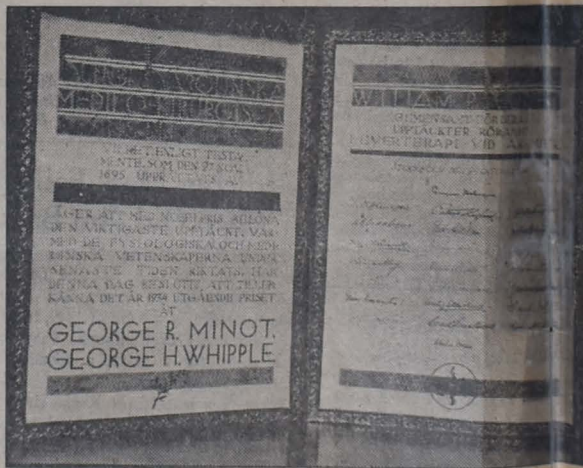
"A short time after Dean Briggs returned east I received word that I had under the will of William Stanislaus Murphy. That was in 1917."

We chatted about saxophones and playgrounds and Boston a few minutes, and Dr. Murphy was asked the direct ques-

"How did you happen to get interested in pernicious anemia?"



Dr. William P. Murphy, with the members of his family, when he sailed for Stockholm to receive the Nobel prize. The children are Priscilla Adams Murphy and William Jr.



The Nobel certificate awarded to Dr. Murphy.

"Well, it was an outgrowth of my interest in blood diseases," he replied. "When I entered the University of Oregon medical school here in Portland I quickly became interested in diseases of the blood. I decided to specialize in their study, and one step led to another. I had been in the school here only a few weeks when I decided to make the study of pernicious anemia my chief life work. I didn't say much about it then, but I read everything

Began Liver Experiments

"When I went back to Harvard medical school I continued devoting all the time I could, which wasn't a great deal then, to this study. I graduated from Harvard in 1920. My internship was spent at the Rhode Island hospital in Providence. There I began my experiments with liver as a food for patients with the disease. At this time it was fatal, fatal, I should say, in every case, fatal within a year or so after the patient was stricken.

"Up to this time the only treatment for the disease followed another, but this did nothing but postpone the crisis. It gave no permanent relief, and the patient would grow weaker and weaker."

After a year in Providence the Portland was made resident physician at the Peter Bent Brigham hospital in Boston

And there he began his work in earnest. Plenty of persons suffering from the dread disease were on hand to try his liver diet. It was found to be the cure.

Minot Gave Aid

Dr. Murphy became an instructor in Harvard medical school, and there he met Dr. G. R. Minot, who was greatly interested in the experiments started by the former Oregonian. It was possible to conduct laboratory facilities.

By 1926 Dr. Murphy had earned on the work so far that he realized he had conquered. He was ready to tell the world of science about his discovery. He did so at a convention of physicians at Atlantic City, and in August his paper was published in the Journal of the American Medical Association. From that time forth the plague which had claimed millions and millions of lives was conquered.

In fact, insurance company rates now show that the mortality rate among persons from 35 to 55 years of age has been cut down one-half since Dr. Murphy's discovery was given to the world. He said that the life expectancy of or stricken with pernicious anemia is today the same as though the person had never had the disease, providing, of course, that the patient receives the proper treatment. The

disease today need be only an inconvenience.

Dr. Murphy was asked to define the illness so a layman could understand.

"Pernicious anemia," he replied, "is a disease in which the red cells of the blood are not properly formed, or maybe it is better to say, in which there is not a normal production of the red cells of the blood. This results in anemia, there often being not more than a fifth or an eighth of the normal number of cells present."

At first the patients were required to eat liver, from 16 to 18 pounds monthly. Most of them ate it cooked, but some devoured it raw. It came to pass that many said they would rather have the disease than to take the cure offered for it. So Dr. Murphy set to work to get an extract of liver that would serve the purpose, to give a "shot in the arm" that would save the vast amount of liver chewing.

He has succeeded in doing this, recently bringing out his latest work in his fight on the plague. This newly worked-out liver fluid is injected into the muscles of the patient once a month, thus supplying all the liver vitamins necessary. And this method reduces the cost of treatment very materially.

Nobel Award Divided

In 1934 when the wise men who made the Nobel prize awards decided to bestow it upon the conquerors of a disease that has been very prevalent in the northern countries they thought it should go to three men who worked on the subject for years. Besides Dr. Murphy and Dr. Minot, Dr. George H. Whipple of Rochester, N. Y., carried out a great many experiments with animals to find a cure for the scourge. He was doing this investigation while Dr. Murphy was treating human beings with the liver doses.

So it was decided to divide the award of \$41,000 that goes with the Nobel prize among the three doctors. But the government of Finland decided to give an additional award in recognition of the conquest



DR. MURPHY
He decided to seek a cure for anemia while studying in Oregon.

of a disease that was very prevalent in that country. Finland named Dr. Murphy as the one to be given this great honor.

So the former Portland playground director was invited to journey from Stockholm to Helsingfors to receive from the president of Finland the Order of the White Rose. This is the highest order that the government could bestow upon him, and he was given the office of commander of first rank in the order. Dr. Murphy is said to be the first American to receive this honor.

Finland Extends Honor

"They gave a big banquet explained after much questioning, "attended by the president and all the high govern-



The Order of the White Rose medal, bestowed by Finland, must be returned to Finland upon the death of the owner.

as well as the leading physicians and other scientists of the land. Here the president stated that the discoveries I had made were of importance to the whole world, but especially so to Finland and other northern countries on account of there being so much pernicious anemia among their peoples.

In that notable gathering was a Finnish physician, Dr. Holsti, who formerly practiced medicine in some little town not far from Portland on the Washington side of the Columbia river. He is now a professor of medicine in the University of Helsingfors. He told me how he became interested in my work, especially so "because we are both from the Pacific northwest," he said.

The medals that go with this rare decoration are very beautiful. But each person receiving the Order of the White Rose must promise that the medals will be returned to the government of Finland upon the death of the recipient. But a large, beautiful diploma is also given that may be kept by the family of the receiver of the high award.

The Finnish order was bestowed December 19, 1934. And very soon afterward Dr. Murphy left for Germany. He had been invited to address the academy of science at Halle, which was founded in 1652 and is the oldest academy of science on the globe. After the address he was elected a member of this academy, the membership of which is comprised of the most illustrious men of science throughout the world.

Other Awards Bestowed

In 1930 Dr. Murphy received the Cameron prize. This is presented by the faculty of the University of Edinburgh and is the highest honor in medicine that is awarded in the far-flung British empire.

The first recognition given this young scientist by his own country since he was granted the Murphy scholarship in Harvard was bestowed by the Massachusetts Humane society. It gave him its gold medal, the first award by the society for medical reasons, this medal usually going to persons who saved others from shipwreck or drowning in various ways, or for the direct saving of life in fires and other catastrophes.

In recent months Dr. Murphy has discovered that agranulocytosis may also be successfully treated with liver. This is a disease in which the white cells in the blood are quickly diminished, death resulting in a few days.

And so an Oregon boy who worked at odd jobs to battle his way through school has become one of the world's greatest benefactors, one of the great men of science of all time.



WASHINGTON CALLING



A Report from the Nation's Capitol

Volume IV, No. 5

By Maurine Neuberger—

May, 1964

Filibuster vs. Facts

After ten weeks of debate on civil rights, the public is more confused than enlightened about what the requirements of the bill are. The proponents have been discussing the actual bill, title by title. The opponents have attempted to create a myth about what the bill contains. For instance:

1. Myth: The Federal Government and not the states will fix voting qualifications.

Fact: Actual bill only says states cannot enforce racial discrimination against voters.

2. Myth: Public schools must be brought into racial balance.

Fact: The bill specifically rejects all such plans.

3. Myth: Employers must hire Negroes by quotas even if it means firing white employees.

Fact: The bill says an employer cannot refuse to hire solely on the basis of race or religion.

4. Myth: Private clubs must admit Negroes or Jews, Indians or Catholics, etc.

Fact: The real bill exempts private clubs.

5. Myth: Hotels, restaurants and other public accommodations must admit ANYBODY, even drunk and disorderly.

Fact: The bill says only that service cannot be refused solely because of race or religion.

Oregon has had for many years all of the provisions of the actual civil rights bill. None of the myths have become facts.

Pesticide Research Act

The Neuberger "Pesticide Research Act" should soon pass the Congress. The Act would authorize the Fish and Wildlife Service to expand their pesticide research facilities. Why?

We have sprayed to eliminate mosquitoes and killed hundreds and thousands of fish in the process. We have sprayed to protect our crops and inadvertently caused the death of valuable game birds. The grim alternative facing us is pesticides versus dead fish, or wildlife versus a drop in agriculture production.

Research into the side effects of pesticides has been neglected. A laboratory is being established in the Klamath area to determine how and why pesticides used on the crops have had such adverse results on the birds in the Klamath Reserve.

More needs to be done, which is why my bill received favorable consideration in the Senate Commerce Committee.



SENATOR NEUBERGER CONGRATULATES Harry Truman on his 80th birthday. Former President Truman spoke to the Senate on the occasion and was the first former President to address the Senate under a new Rule.

BY DAVID W. HAZ... Staff Writer, The Oregonian... WHILE attending the University of Oregon medical school...

Decided on College... It was while attending school that William made up his mind to get a college degree...

Worked in Wheat... The writer here reviews a... (The writer here reviews a...)

Then I played in the band... my orchestra played trumpet... Several of us formed an orchestra...

That paid better than window... that paid better than window... was a great deal cleaner than window...

Worked in Wheat... The writer here reviews a...



GEORGIA COLLEMAN... BILL MILLER... ROBERT BURTCH(SMITH)...

High Drug Prices

The New Yorker Magazine has published the dramatic story of Senator Kefauver's efforts to protect the consumer in the area of drugs -- their safety, their efficacy and their cost.

Table with 3 columns: Category, Avg. Brand Name Price, Avg. Generic Name Price. Rows include Arthritis and Asthma, Variety of Infections, Tranquilizer, and Heart Disease.

Mello-Macs

Senator Morse and I were pleased to have the opportunity to arrange for the Portland Mello-Macs to perform in the Rotunda of the Senate Office Building...

"Kinda Stole My Thunder"

"All the publicity given the Surgeon General's report kinda stole my thunder," commented Mark Stephenson in a letter to me about his miraculous smoking machine.

New York, Mark invented the machine to extract tar from cigarettes. For five weeks he painted white mice with the "sticky tar".

Impressed with the ingenious spirit of this young boy, I had his letter printed in the Congressional Record.



OREGON HOMEMAKER OF TOMORROW. Miss Kathy Foley (r) of Medford is Oregon's 1964 winner of the Betty Crocker Homemaking Contest.

Fleecing The Elderly

Oregon has had a grievous experience with the land frauds that are plaguing the country. The colorful brochures promising Edens in the desert are especially attractive to about-to-retire citizens...

Our Committee on the Aging heard testimony from Oregon's Commissioner of Real Estate, Robert Jensen, who gave valuable testimony regarding Oregon's law which is a protection to prospective land buyers.

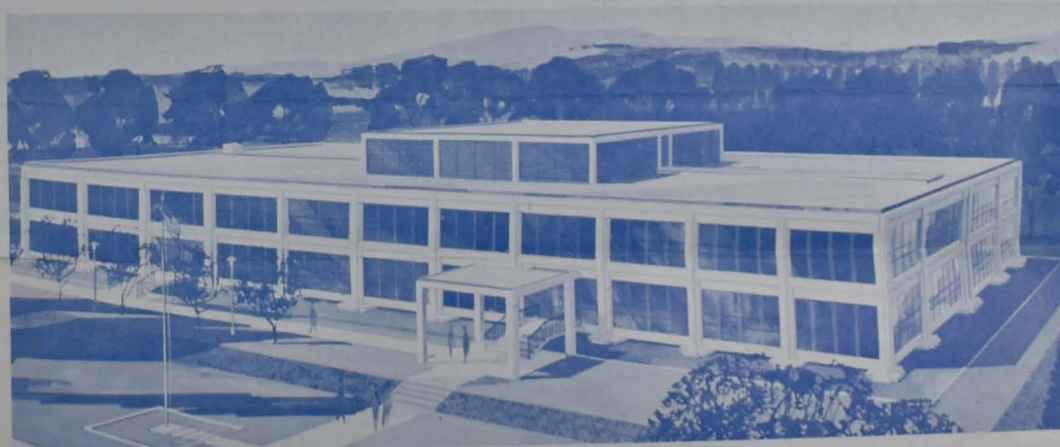
No law should be imposed which prevents a buyer from buying anything regardless of its nature and value, provided that he isn't being substantially misinformed or left materially uninformed.

The Senate's Double Standard

Under the antiquated rules of the Senate, the dilatory debate on civil rights is preventing progress on important legislation affecting beef imports, Oregon Dunes, consumer protection, and public works.

But nothing has affected the respect and prestige of this body and individual members as has the refusal of the Senate to adopt rules for complete disclosure of the financial interests of all Senators and Senate employees.

The Neuberger-Case bill on conflict of interest provides for just that. When Senator Case and I reminded the Senate of our bill at the time of the disclosure of the Baker scandal, we were met with scorn and satire by some of our colleagues...



PACIFIC NORTHWEST WATER LABORATORY, CORVALLIS. Final designs have been completed and construction is expected to start soon on the \$2 million Pacific Northwest Laboratory to be erected by the U. S. Public Health Service at Corvallis.

I have again testified before the Rules Committee on the need for my bill rather than a political witch hunt.

Justice Brennan of the Supreme Court recently disqualified himself in a decision handed down by the Court because of a personal interest in the case.

A Few Of Our Visitors

There is no substitute for personal visitors to capture the mood of Oregon constituents.

These are a few who called at my office recently.

Gus Norwood, long-time authority on Public Power; Oregon Mother of the Year, Mrs. Ray Harris of Enterprise; Henry Alderman, formerly assistant to Dr. Paul Raver at Bonneville...

Success

BY DAVID W. HAZ
Staff Writer, The Oregonian

WHILE attending the University of Oregon medical school, young William P. Murphy devoted his life searching for a cure for pernicious anemia. Then it was the world's worst scourge, always fatal, that he conquered, conquering a schoolboy of Condon, a graduate of the University of Oregon, '14, a director of Portland park playgrounds, is now a member of the Harvard medical school faculty.

He is the winner of the high Nobel prize in medicine, he is decorated by the government, he has received great honors from many and Scotland and his own. And with all this Dr. Murphy is as shy as when he was collecting for the zoological museum of the university.

The doctor recently visited here, Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Rev. Mr. Murphy is a retired Presbyterian minister. Parishes where he was preaching the gospel, a family of four children left frills from the pastor's small salary.

Decided on College

It was while attending school that William made up his mind to get a college degree. So as soon as he was lined up with the freshmen—a girl was in the line just ahead of him to register at the university. There were few dimes jingling in the pocket that morning. So right out looking for a job.

"I did just about everything to do down there when I was in Eugene," he explained, speaking much more slowly than a physician talks. "I think the first job was washing windows; then I was in just as soon as chilly weather along I got several jobs to turn down."

"Then I played in the band of the city orchestra, played trumpet and phone. Several of us formed an orchestra of our own and played at parties everywhere we could. That paid better than window washing was a great deal cleaner than a nurse for a smoky furnace."

Worked in Wheat

(The writer here pauses a moment to think of the days when he worked in wheat.)



WINDY YOUR WINDY...
GEORGIA COLEMAN
BILL MILLER
HAROLD BUTCH SMITH
JOCKIM

Page

Page 4

May, 1964

Mrs. Johnson Entertains Senate Ladies

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Mrs. Johnson entertained the Senate Ladies Red Cross unit at a spring luncheon at the White House and the State Dining Room was never more beautiful. The historic china from the display in the China Room was used to set the fourteen round tables and a card on each identified the china that was being used. A few blue and white plates are all that remain from George and Martha Washington's selection, but on through the years each President who found the cupboard bare selected a new pattern.

As we sat at the Lincoln or Roosevelt or Eisenhower table, we thought of other gatherings and other guests who had dined in this American shrine.

Latin-American Children

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Oregonians can take pride in the success of a food program which is providing school lunches to five million undernourished children in Latin America. "Operation Ninos" was established as a result of the visit of Jack Smith of Condon, Oregon, to Peru in 1961 when complaints reached him that Oregon wheat was mildewing on the docks instead of being put to use feeding the starving children of Peru. Since then over \$100 million worth of wheat is distributed each year in Latin America.

School lunches have helped to double attendance in Peru's rural schools and in impoverished northeastern Brazil.

In the Andes hunger-numbed children trek two and three hours to school where they are served breakfast rather than lunch because the gnawing pains of hunger would dull their learning process.

United States directors of the Food For Peace program report that many of these children gained ten pounds in less than three months. For the first time in their young lives, they now have the energy to laugh, to play and to learn.



OREGON 4-H'RS. These farm leaders of tomorrow bring a refreshing and vigorous viewpoint to Congressional members. Having breakfast with Senator Neuberger in Washington are Bill DuRette of Madras, Frances Page of Portland, Kirk Gresham of Salem, and Jane Elliott of McMinnville.

Oregonians were saddened to learn of the death of Harry Holt at his orphanage in Seoul, Korea, on April 28, 1964.

WASHINGTON RE-CALLING

Volume III, No. 6, June, 1957

A Benefactor of Mankind Visits Our Office

One of our most welcome visitors this past month was Harry Holt, the modern Good Samaritan from Creswell whose generosity has meant life itself to so many abandoned orphan waifs in Korea. Mr. Holt is an ardent backer of my bill to admit 10,000 refugee orphans to our country. He shares our indignation over the failure thus far of the bill to be reported. Incidentally, another zealous supporter of the legislation, with whom we have been in frequent contact, is the illustrious author, Pearl S. Buck.

Mr. Holt had luncheon with us in the Senate Dining Room, and Maurine interviewed him on our radio program. When Walter Dodd of my staff told Senator Estes Kefauver the identity of our guest, Kefauver said, "So that's the man who has been such a benefactor of mankind. He certainly has my unstinted admiration!"

Success St

BY DAVID W. HAZEN
Staff Writer, The Oregonian

WHILE attending the University of Oregon medical school in Portland young William P. Murphy decided to devote his life searching for a cure for pernicious anemia. Then it was one of the world's worst scourges, always fatal. Today it is conquered, conquered by a former schoolboy of Condon, a graduate of the University of Oregon, '14, a one-time director of Portland park playgrounds. He is now a member of the Harvard medical school faculty.

He is the winner of the highly coveted Nobel prize in medicine, he has been decorated by the government of Finland, he has received great honors from Germany and Scotland and his own country. And with all this Dr. Murphy is as modest and as shy as when he was collecting birds for the zoological museum of our state university.

The doctor recently visited his parents here, Rev. and Mrs. Thomas F. Murphy. Rev. Mr. Murphy is a retired Congregationalist minister. Parishes were poor when he was preaching the gospel, and a growing family of four children left nothing for frills from the pastor's small salary.

Decided on College

It was while attending school in Condon that William made up his mind to get a college degree. So as soon as he could he lined up with the freshmen—a red-haired girl was in the line just ahead of him—to register at the university. There were very few times juggling in the Condon boy's pocket that morning. So right away he set out looking for a job.

"I did just about everything there was to do down there when I was in school in Eugene," he explained, speaking low and much more slowly than a physician usually talks. "I think the first job I had was washing windows; then I was a waiter and just as soon as chilly weather came along I got several jobs looking after furnaces."

"Then I played in the band and university orchestra, played trumpet and saxophone. Several of us formed a little orchestra of our own and played at dance and parties everywhere we could get work. That paid better than window washing and was a great deal cleaner than hating a nurse for a smoky furnace."

Worked in Wheat

The writer here recalls a moment



LEO SEXTON, GEORGIA COLEMAN, HELENE MADISON, BILL MILLER, STUBBY KILGER, MARLOUBO (SMITH), PETE DESJARDINS, JO MCKIN

May, 1964

Mrs. Johnson Entertains Senate Ladies

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WASHINGTON RE-CALLING

Volume III, No. 6, June, 1957

July 1964
Wm P Murphy, M.D.
1101 Beacon St
Brookline, Mass.



RICHARD HARRIS

Youth Directs Prison Choir

CONDON (Special) — A former Condon youth has become a member of the staff at San Quentin Penitentiary. Richard Harris, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Harris is choir director and music instructor at the California penal institution.

Harris was graduated from Pacific University, Forest Grove, in 1961 with a bachelor of music degree. Following graduation, he entered Starr King Unitarian Seminary, Berkeley, Calif., to study for a degree in divinity. He is in his senior year at the seminary.

Counsels Inmates

The paid assignment at the penitentiary is extra-curricular, said the young man's mother. "He wrote that he also works as a counselor to the inmates."

In addition to directing the 50-voice men's choir at church services twice each Sunday, Harris arranges concerts throughout the year, which are broadcast to the 5,000 inmates over the prison public address system. He is impressed at the musical talent he finds among the prisoners, and reported that he receives enthusiastic cooperation from the volunteer singers in his choir.

During the recent Christmas season Harris composed the music for a concert based on ancient carols. The director wrote his parents that "the men felt a special pride in the music, because so much of it was original."

Dedicated to Work

Harris studied at Pacific under Donald Thulean, noted Northwest musician who is conductor of the Spokane Symphony Orchestra. He also acted as Thulean's assistant choir director at First Unitarian Church, Portland.

Career plans of the young theological student are not quite jelled, said his mother. "He may decide to use his training in social rehabilitation work," she said. "He is completely dedicated to his work with the prisoners at San Quentin."

Teacher Remembers Linus Pauling

By VELMA CLYDE
Club Editor, The Oregonian

Dr. Linus C. Pauling, winner of two Nobel Prizes, credits a retired Portland school teacher for his initial interest in science. She is small, white-haired, 83-year-old Miss Pauline Geballe, who lives in the Stelwyn Apartments at 710 NW St. Clare Ave.

"I remember him as a small, shy, 12-year-old freshman. He was one of my brightest pupils, but I honestly haven't any idea how I influenced him to become so interested in science," said the former Washington High School science teacher.

Following her graduation from Smith College, where she was one of six girls majoring in chemistry, Miss Geballe became a member of the teaching staff at Washington High School, in 1913.

The internationally famous Nobel Prize winner was a freshman member of her physiology class that year. Physiology, she explained, is a contraction of physical geography, and the course later became general science.

The other instructor who remembered the "shy bookish boy" who has soared to fame, was his math teacher Omar Bittner, 1909 SW Broadway Drive. "I remember him as an outstanding student in math," said the former head of the Washington High mathematics department.

"Why he remembers me particularly I don't quite understand," Miss Geballe repeated in relating that two authors, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Goertzel of California, visited her after hearing from Dr. Pauling the



MISS PAULINE GEBALLE, former Washington High School science teacher, has been credited by Dr. Linus C. Pauling, recent Nobel Peace Prize winner, with initiating his first interest in science.

influence she had on his career. They are writing a book about the life of the scientist.

Although reference books indicate Dr. Pauling was born in Portland, he was born in Condon, Ore., in 1901 and came to Portland as an infant.

Dr. Pauling did not receive his diploma from Washington High School because he refused to take a course in civics. He told the school administrators he could absorb all the civics he needed simply through his own reading, Miss Geballe related. But, it was a requirement and his diploma was withheld.

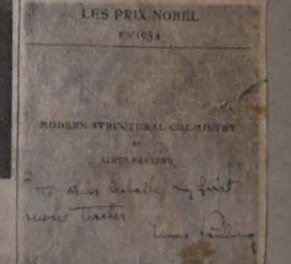
authorities rescinded their original judgment and honored the chemist with a diploma in 1962.

Miss Geballe did not see her former pupil until she visited Pasadena "20 or 25 years ago," she said. "I remembered he was there and looked him up. He was already a big scientist at MIT. I introduced my nephew to him who was a chemistry student at the University of California. The other students were really impressed," she chuckled.

When Dr. Pauling was awarded the 1954 Nobel Prize in chemistry he wrote his former teacher:

"I have thought that you might be interested to read my Nobel address, and I send you a copy herewith. Perhaps you can see in it some reflection of your teaching."

The inscription on the cover of the booklet said: "To



NOBEL PRIZE address of Dr. Linus Pauling was sent to his former science teacher when he won his first Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1954.

Miss Geballe, my first science teacher.

Linus Pauling
(Continued on Page 3)

Dr. Pauling, Ex-Condon Resident Speaks At OSU Centennial

With Oregon State University celebrating its Centennial Year during the 1968-69 school year, the second observance of this special year was held Tuesday, February 25 at 10 a.m. when seven men nationally recognized in their fields spoke on the foremost issues of the second hundred years. One of the men who spoke was Dr. Linus Pauling of the University of California. Dr. Pauling's topic was "Advancement of Knowledge —Ortho — Molecular Psychiatry"

Dr. Pauling is probably one of the most famous ex-residents of Condon. Following is a biographical sketch of the famous scientist written by Ray Tracy for Lovena S. Palmer shortly before he became ill several years ago.

LINUS PAULING . . .

Dr. Linus Pauling is of pioneer stock that settled Eastern Oregon. There was no Condon when Dr. Pauling's grandfather L. W. Darling settled in Lonerock, then the metropolis of this section of county and a town of Wasco County.

Linus Darling was an attorney. However, there was not much cash among the Lonerock homesteaders for legal work. So Linus Darling established a store. Neither was it a very prosperous venture. It did make him, his wife and four daughters a sort of a living. The place where he lived is still known as Darling Canyon.

By the time the homesteaders began to rush to the table lands and try raising wheat, Condon began to take shape around Summit Springs, the water supply that actually founded the town. The manhole cover in the street in front of Schreiner's garage marks the spot of the spring.

At that early time no one dreamed that water could be had by drilling into the basalt rock almost anywhere. A tank wagon to haul water from the few springs and streams was necessary equipment for every homesteader.

L. W. Darling moved to Condon and opened a law office. His four daughters known as "The Four Darlings" helped boom the social life of Condon. Isabella Darling married Herman Pauling, then the Condon druggist, and became the mother of Dr. Linus Pauling.

Doctor Pauling was not born in Condon, although this was his early home and where he lived during his early school years. The medical outlook at that time when Linus was expected being what it was, his mother went to Portland for the blessed event

All the Darlings were highly intelligent people, although some had quite a percentage of oddity. W. L. Darling, "Bill" a brother of L. W. Darling was a paper hanger and a painter. He was also a confirmed spiritualist. His control was an Indian named "Red Cloud". Chatting with the spirits was an every evening affair with Bill. He was trying to get the spirits to tell him the location of the lost gold mine in the Lonerock Country.

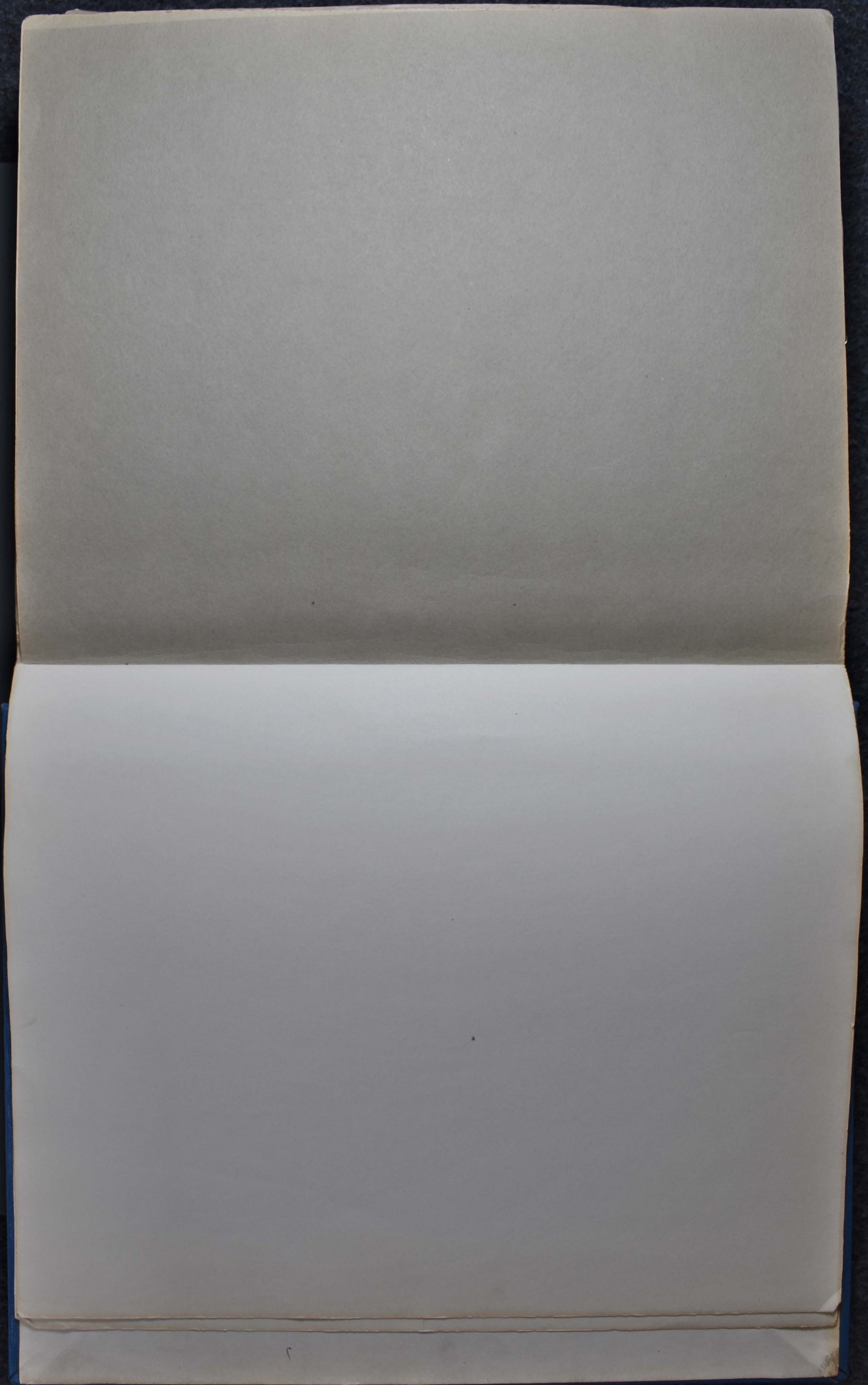
Dr. Pauling's aunt Stella Darling was a safe expert. She could open any safe and had a national reputation. She once traveled to London, England to open a safe.

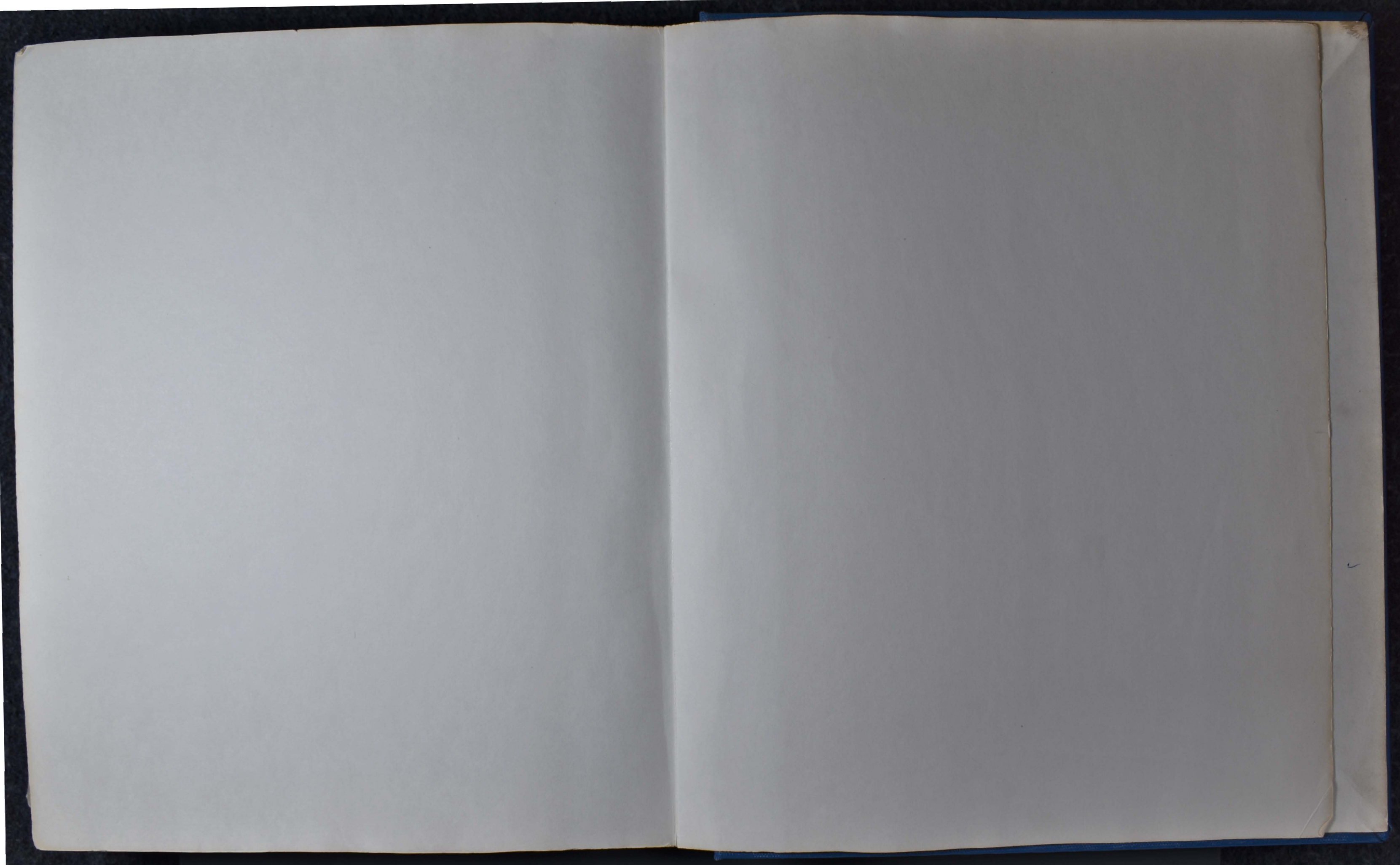
Goldie Darling married a man named Herbert Stephenson. He purchased the Downing General Store that used to stand where Jerry Schreiner's Garage now stands. Later the store closed and Mr. Stephenson took over the Summit Hotel.

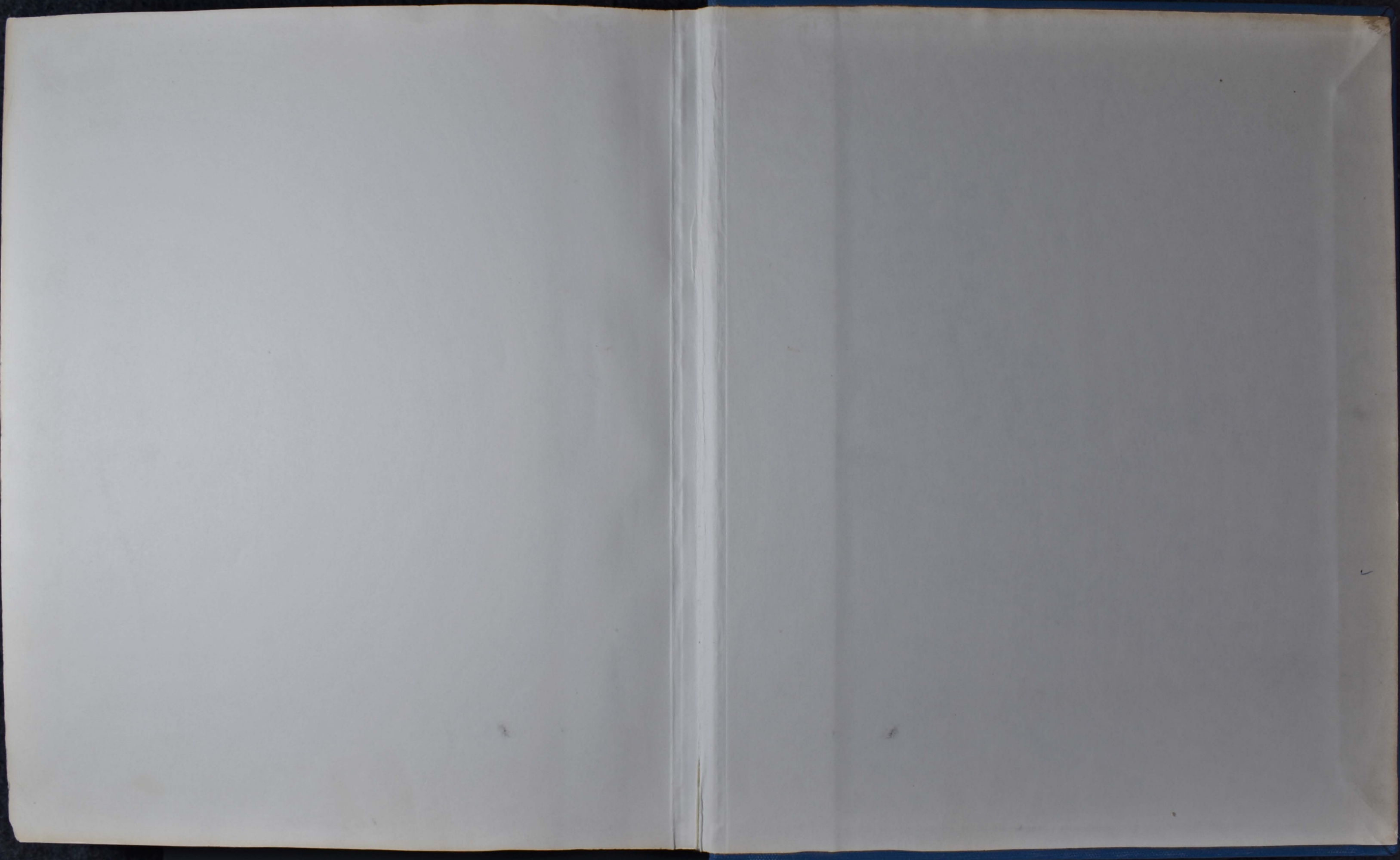
Mervin Stephenson, Goldie's son, and of course a first cousin of Dr. Linus Pauling lives in Salem. He is a reserve Col. in the Army and has spent his entire working life in the engineering department of the State of Oregon. At present he is second in command and is retiring this month. On the 23rd of March he will address the Commercial Club of Condon.

L. W. Darling moved to Portland and opened a law office which he used until his death. He was cremated and his ashes brought to Condon for burial, the first of that kind.

Dr. Linus Pauling has not only brought honor to Condon but to the state and nation by being a two time winner of the Nobel Prize.









SID AND WALT SEALE relax in front of the Round-Up memorial plaque at the new Round-Up Pavilion. (Howdyshell photo)

Round-Up pioneers, the Seale boys, will lead the Westward Ho! parade

By NOLAN SKIFF
Of The East Oregonian
Sid and Walt Seale, Condon brothers, have been named grand marshals of the 1969 Pendleton Round-Up Westward Ho! parade, Jack Howard, parade director, announced today.

The Seale brothers were among the first competitors in the show back in 1910 and contributed a great deal to the Round-Up's success in later years. One of their most recent official appearances was the year when former President Henry W. Collins was grand marshal of the parade. Sid and Walt Seale rode with him as an informal "guard of honor."

Howard, in announcing their selection, said this is a continuation of the policy of picking, when possible, a former Round-Up figure of outstanding status to serve as grand marshal. This policy has brought back many early day stars, including the late Hoot Gibson, Sam Garrett, Collins and others.

"WE FEEL they should be given a place in the sun while they are still with us," Howard said, and he was seconded in this feeling by President John Mulligan. In accepting the honors the two brothers said "We feel highly honored that you asked us and unless something unforeseen prevents, we will plan to be with you" at the Round-Up Sept. 10-13.

Sid Seale, now 79, in his acceptance said also: "I still have the saddle they gave me in 1911 and I have thought I would have it shined up, and ride it in the parade."

Howard said it may be that instead of Seale riding on the saddle, which was for winning the wild horse contest in 1911—won by John Spain the first year of the Round-Up—the saddle may be placed on a horse and paraded with the new Severe Brothers saddle to be offered in the 1969 show.

"IT WOULD provide a very fine contrast as to saddles now

and then," Howard said.

Walt Seale, now 81, back in 1906 rode a bucking horse then called "Fox" which he later recognized at the Pendleton Round-Up as being the famous "No Name."

The two brothers have had a most illustrious career as rodeo performers and contestants.

Walt was born at Alkali, which in 1885 became the town of Arlington, where Sid was born several years later. Their home was located where Shane's Traller Court is now. The Seale brothers also had a younger brother, Art, who now lives at Nampa, Idaho, and who has to some extent followed his brothers.

The two older boys began riding their father's horses when little more than infants, and by the time they were in their teens both were experienced horsemen.

LOOKING for adventure, they joined Cheyenne Bill's Wild West Show in 1909, which was appearing in conjunction with the Alaska - Yukon Exposition in Seattle. Sid and Walt rode broncs in the show.

It was there they mastered the art of trick riding, Roman rid-

ing and trick roping.

Later they often received \$250 for appearing at county fairs for a two-day performance — and that was a lot of money then.

The Seales remember their appearance in the first Round-Up in 1910 fondly.

They were billed as performers and not as competitive cowboys that year and put on quite a show with their Roman riding — each standing erect on two horses and racing each other. They also staged a drunken rider act, both mirth-provoking and a thrilling sight for the crowd.

During the 1912 Round-Up, Bertha Blanchett, famous cowgirl, and another girl took part in the Roman race.

BUT THE OTHER girl was injured and Walt was coaxed by Round-Up officials to dress like a girl, put on a wig, and take her part.

Walt got \$50 extra a day for this "work" while it lasted, and did his part zealously by letting Bertha win each time. It is doubtful if anyone not in on the secret knew the girl pushing Bertha to her utmost was in fact Walt Seale!

After the 1909 show in Seattle the Seale brothers bought buck-

ing horses from the show and trailed them back to Condon. They wintered them there and used them for appearances at various fairs. When they rode to the Round-Up from Condon it would take them three days for a one-way trip.

The pair broke up their act in 1914 when Walt moved to Condon to live, purchasing a barber shop. In 1918 he purchased a ranch east of Condon and ran it along with his barber business, finally selling the ranch to Frank Monahan in 1952 and moving to Condon.

SID PURCHASED 300 ewes and herded them in the winter of 1910-11 and also retired from the rodeo circuit in 1916, acquiring two bands of sheep and starting a farm 16 miles west of Condon on land he purchased from his mother.

He still farms what is now called the "White Elephant" ranch. At one time he had 14,000 sheep, but later gave up this type of farming, turning to cattle in 1947. He specializes in registered Hereford bulls and once a year has an auction which attracts large numbers of buyers from the Pacific Northwest.



WALT SEALE performs in his drunken cowboy act in the 1912 Round-Up. The big megaphone atop the tower at center was used by the announcer. The photo was taken by the late Col. Moorhouse.

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Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30

END of the WEEK

by NOLAN SKIFF



When Sid and Walt Seale, Condon, lead the Westward Ho! parade Friday, Sept. 12, it will be almost like turning back the history of the Eastern Oregon country several decades. Both men were in the first few Round-Ups, and Sid Seale, now 79 years of age, has a Hamley saddle given him in 1911 to prove it.

Sid won the wild horse race 58 years ago, one of the most dangerous of Round-Up events, and Jack Howard, parade director, plans to display this famous old saddle aboard a trailed horse in the Friday procession.

Walt Seale is one of the few men who rode the great No Name, Round-Up bucking horse, but this was in 1906 before it carried that name—it then was known as Fox. In fact, Walt was one of the top bronco busters of the first decade of the 20th Century until he suffered an injury that ended this particular phase of his career.

He also rode the great Bill Cody in 1910, the same year that Bert Kelly won the first Pendleton Round-Up bucking championship on the same horse. Another great riding feat was the conquering of Cyclone in 1909 while on exhibition for Dick Stanley in Madison Park, Seattle.

He 'lost his seat'

They were working for Bill Hanley, near Burns, in early 1910, Walt at the P-Wagon and Sid at the Double-O, both Hanley ranches. "We gathered cattle and trailed about 3,000 from Diamond, Ore., to Ontario, Ore.," Walt recalled recently. "These were two-year-old steers.

"After the drive was over I went back to the P-Wagon and started working for Hanley again. While riding broncs one fell with me and I was knocked out for five days and nights. They sent for Sid and when he got there they told him if I had any family he should notify them that it looked like I wouldn't live. I came out of it, however, after the fifth day, and Sid got a looking glass and showed me what I looked like. I had suffered a fractured skull, a broken jaw, teeth knocked out, broken ribs, shoulder and kidneys torn loose. After that I lost my seat and was never able to ride again. I tried on two occasions to ride after that but was pulling leather each time to hang on."

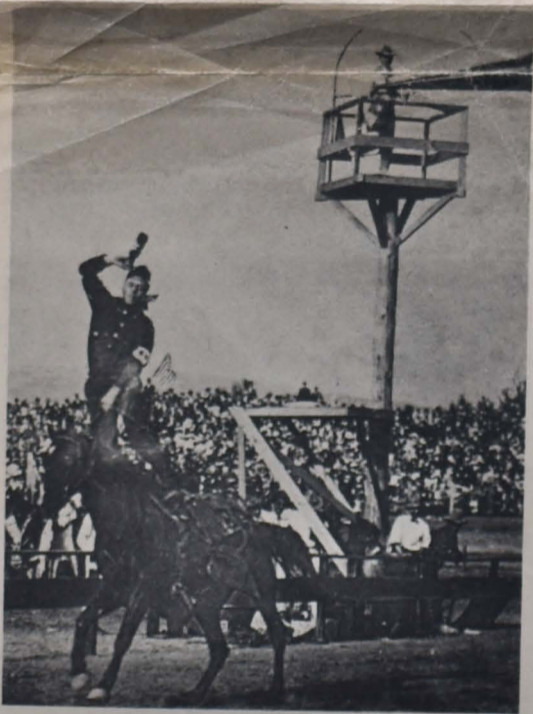
Walt still wasn't convinced. "I still tried to ride a horse named Parrot and again failed," he said. "This was at the Pendleton Round-Up of 1910 and it was at this Round-Up that Bert Kelly won the money riding one of my horses, Bill Cody."

They invented the drunken ride

Sid and Walt Seale generally are recognized as the men who started the famous "drunken rides", which thrilled rodeo fans from around 1910 into the modern era, with many others attempting to duplicate their upright, reeling, spectacular one-handed rides, meanwhile waving a whiskey bottle high in the air with the other. Countless fans never could understand how the two men managed to stay aboard their plunging, racing mounts as they thundered around arena tracks throughout the west.

One of the postcards that drew the widest national sale in the early days of the Round-Up was one taken by Major Lee Moorhouse of Walt Seale performing his drunken ride in Pendleton in 1912 before a jammed grandstand of 10,000 persons, cheering uproariously.

Here's the picture—note the announcing stand with its huge megaphone which was used in those early days.



Incidentally, if you see three Seale brothers at the Round-Up instead of two, the third will be their younger brother, Art, who rode with Sid and Walt for several years before moving to Nampa, Idaho, where he lives at present. He wasn't prominent in Round-Up history but made quite a name for himself in some of the other shows, also performing the drunken ride his brothers invented.

Sid wants no twisting of the truth

Sid and Walt are in good health, although Walt suffered a light stroke about three years ago and has some difficulty walking.

Sid farms the "White Elephant" ranch near Condon where Walt makes his home after selling his spread 17 years ago. Recently Buck Wilkerson of Pendleton, only Oregon member of the American Heritage Cowboy Hall of Fame organization, called on Sid for a talk, having heard he wasn't well. That was just a rumor, however, since Sid was herding a pickup truck over one of the fields of his ranch, checking on his stock. Buck waited awhile and Sid drove in for his meal, and the two began a talkfest that lasted well into the waning hours of the day.

Sid talks freely with his friends but isn't particularly eager to give interviews to newspapermen. "They want to take the facts you give them and twist them around into something they want," he told a friend. "I won't go for that." Sid lives by the truth and expects his friends to do the same. He may take a little longer to answer a question sometimes than some do, but when the answer is made, that's the way it really is.

Weather outlook the 'best'

If my Old Farmer's Almanac is right, the Round-Up will enjoy perfect weather. The monthly forecast calls for nearly normal conditions, a fraction cooler than usual and a fraction damper than usual—but so close few will notice the difference.

Here's the forecast in detail:

"Sept. 1-4, Stay alive take care how you drive. Sept. 5-9, Heavenly sputters bring stutters to gutters. Sept. 10-15 (the Round-Up period), Cheer, Dear here's the best week of the year. Sept. 16-22, Anyone's guess hurricane, gale or a climatic finesse. Sept. 23-25, Coolin', no foolin'. Sept. 26-30, This rain the Gulf states inundates."

