

CLAIM OF BENEFICIAL USE AND SITE REPORT

INFORMATION:

Joy Zeller Johnson  
11659 Lookingglass Road  
Roseburg, Oregon 97470

679-3121

SOURCE(S):

Lookingglass Creek

DIVERSION  
POINTS:

one

MOTOR:

Brand, Unknown

type, Electric

HP, 5

Max. RPM's 3450

PUMP:

Brand, Berkeley

type, centrifugal

intake/discharge dia | 3"  $\frac{1}{4}$  2"

size of pulleys. " | none

PIPE: 2" Metal pipe 1000'  
2" plastic 70'

HEADS: 20 heads  
reimbirds  
20 JH 5/32

USE(S): Irrigation  
stock

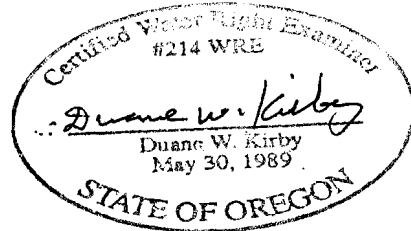
LIFT: 30' From creek to pump  
30' From pump to highest elevation water

SURVEY TIE: Field Tie to property line  
Assessor map 28-6-18

SPECIAL  
CONDITIONS:

REMARKS:

The final proof survey and inspection of the use as found to be completed under the terms and conditions of Registration Statement was completed by me on 11-14-92, and the facts contained in this report and accompanying final proof map are correct to the best of my knowledge.



I, Joy Zeller Johnson agree to the findings of the CWRE and do submit this site report and map as my Claim of Beneficial Use of the water as provided under the terms and conditions of my Registration Statement

Joy Zeller Johnson

## FINAL PROOF CALCULATIONS

### Given Data

Duty of water =  $\frac{1}{80}$ th cfs per acre  
Acres allowed as irrigated = 10.0  
operating pressure = 7  
Pump - 5 Hp centrifugal  
suction lift = 30'  
discharge lift = 30'  
sprinkler heads: rainbird  $\frac{5}{32}$   
max in operation 20

Assume 40 PSI

$$Q_{\text{pump}} = \frac{6.61 \times 5}{30 + 30 + 101.6} = 0.2045 \text{ cfs}$$

$$Q_{\text{heads}} = \frac{20 \times 4.47}{449} = 0.1991 \text{ cfs}$$

thus, the system's theoretical capacity is 0.2045 cfs  
the duty of water for the permit is  $\frac{1}{80}$ th of  
one cfs per acre. Since 10.0 Acres were  
found to have been Beneficially Irrigated,  
the maximum Q is:  $\frac{10}{80} = 0.1250 \text{ cfs}$ .

since the system appears cable of delivering  
more than the full duty amount, the Q allowed  
on the final water Right certificate will be  
limited by the 0.1250 cfs for irrigation.

stock watering will be 0.005 cfs.

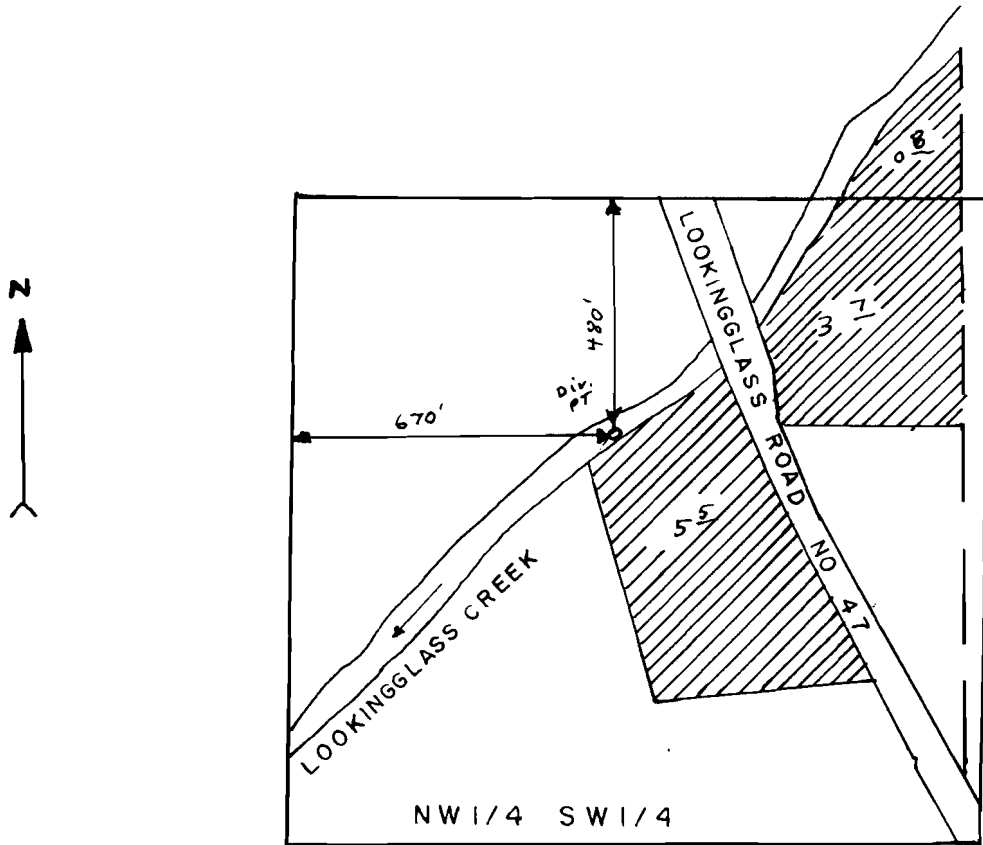
Duane Kirby

T·28S·, R·6 W·, W·M·

SCALE: 1" = 400'

REGISTRATION STATEMENT MAP

SECTION 18



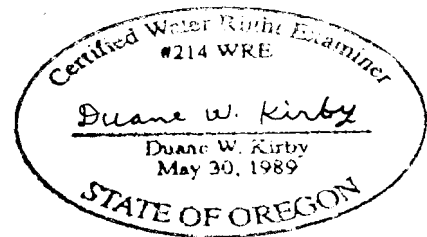
THE PURPOSE OF THIS MAP IS TO IDENTIFY THE LOCATION OF THE WATER RIGHT-IT IS NOT INTENDED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE LOCATION OF PROPERTY OWNERSHIP BOUNDARY LINES.

UNDER

IN NAME OF

JOY ZELLER JOHNSON

Surveyed Nov. 14, 1992, by DUANE KIRBY



**STATE OF OREGON  
WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT**

**Surface Water Registration Statement  
Pre-1909 Vested Water Right Claim**

**Joy Zeller Johnson  
11659 Lookingglass Rd.  
Roseburg, OR 97470**

## Documented Timeline for Zeller Farm, Joy Zeller Johnson Submission.

1852 - 1907 John Hamilton Hartin

1852 John Hartin came to Douglas County from Tennessee via the Gervais area of the Willamete Valley. He chose to settle in the Civil Bend area of Douglas County by buying out a "squatters right" claim to land with flat growing area and plentiful water. He built his first home, a rough cut cabin, on the land that year. John Hartin brought as his "stake" a "bunch" of cattle supplied by his previous employer, Sam Brown.

Early Hartin History is gained from stories told by Virginia (Jennie) Hartin McKay to the later owners of the farm. Additionally, Jennie's and her daughter, Zerita McKay Ollivant's oral histories of their family are documented by transcript and tape at the Douglas County Museum.

1856 John Hartin married Mary Jane Flournoy. The couple made their home John Hartin's claim. After his marriage, John built a sawed-lumber home for his family. (This house and part of the first cabin still remain on the original sight. Virginia and Otto Weisz live in the pioneer home and use the surviving cabin as storage. Picture is included.)

1866 John Hartin's donation land claim was officially proved up and granted by Andrew Johnson in 1866. The original donation land claim gave complete rights to John Hartin for 320 acres combined under Claim # 37 and Claim #57. The land was described as Claim #37: Township Twenty Eight, south of Range Seven West, and Claim #53 being part of section eighteen in Township Twenty eight south of Range Six West. (Donation land claim documentation included.)

1870 - 1890 The Hartin Farm began to take shape. The land had been cleared and planted with orchards and gardens. Split rail fences kept the stock from damaging the crops.

The Hartin's were the parents of four children, James Thomas, Virigina (Jenny), Robert and Lucy Anne. Robert and Jenny were the only surviving children and they helped their parents on the farm. Adding to the household was Mary Jane's mother, Mary Ann Flournoy. The Flournoy and Hartin Family's remained close.

The Flournoy farm lay about two miles west of Lookingglass. This farm and the Hartin farm were occasionally both referred to as the Flournoy Valley farm. They can be distinguished by the crops they raised and the

houses built on them. The Flournoy farm proper predominately raised wheat (Douglas County History - 1884). The Hartin Farm was more correctly in Civil Bend and was planted in orchards and gardens. Civil Bend later was commonly referred to as the Brockway area. The Flournoy Valley farm featured both in pictures and in text in the News-Review newspaper article of 1981 is the Hartin family house on the farm in Civil Bend. The "Flournoy Valley" home pictured is the Hartin family farm house built by John Hartin in 1856. This fact is supported by the text stating it took three miles to reach the one room schoolhouse in Brockway. It is my belief that the confusion resulted from the strong family connection (the old folk Flournoy's lived with the Hartins) .

The farm began to produce. Virginia (Jenny) Hartin McKay reminisced of the farm during an interview of 4/23/39 currently on file in the Douglas County Museum. "They raised fine gardens then. Mrs. McKay thinks the soil was more fertile than at the present time and the climate 'seemed better'. Her mother often reminisced about the wonderful garden truck (produce venacular) that they raised. Tomatoes were raised in the garden, but as an ornamental plant, with large, pretty red tomatoes, which were admired greatly, but never eaten, as they were considered poison. ... An orchard was planted with apples, pears, cherries and peaches, which became one of the first orchards to bear fruit in Southern Oregon. "

The water was vital for sustaining the gardens. Virginia (Jenny) Hartin McKay demonstrated early irrigation techniques to the later owners of her birthplace. The irrigation technique most commonly employed was barrel and sled. Large barrels were taken to the river on a horse drawn sled, filled up and then taken back to the gardens. The water was then poured into short trenches. Though backbreaking this practice was effective and was still used in limited practice by future owners.

Early census 1870,1880, 1900 note the Hartin land as a farm and detail the farm in the farm schedules. During this era the farm produce was distributed locally due to the lack organized transportation. (1890 Census is not available because it was destroyed by fire. There was no change to farming practices during this time.)

1890 - 1907 The family and farm begin to change. Virginia (Jennie) Hartin married John Henry McKay, a retired seaman from Maine in 1890. Robert Hartin moved to California.

In 1892, Jennie and John McKay built a permanent family home and



outbuildings on the Southwest end of the Hartin Farm. Over time, they became the parents of 9 children. Their early married life was transient between Oregon, Tacoma, WA and Portland ME. As her parents grew older, Jennie's oldest children took more critical roles in the family farm. Jennie's family would continue to move, but always older children were left to help with the farm and crops.

Zerita McKay Ollivant, one of Jennie Hartin McKay's older daughters reminisced about the family farm during an interview at the Douglas County Museum, 4/12/78. "My dad (John McKay) always raised lots of garden stuff. He sold field corn, squashes, pumpkins, sugar beets and things like that. He raised onions, put seed in the ground and we had to get down on our hands and knees to thin them. (He) Got 2 cents a pound for them, or \$2.00 a hundred depending...."

1901 Jennie and John McKay left for a stay in Maine. Dee and Wallace McKay stayed in a cabin next to their parents home and helped their grandfather with the farm. Tasks included caring for livestock, watering and weeding the general gardens. The cabin they stayed in was later used by Dale Zeller as a bunkhouse for his farm help. Dale moved it to his present site and it is now used as a storage unit. (Source: Cyd Nichols, Dale Zeller interviews)

Early 1900's The Hartin farm continued to supply produce locally. Cyd Nichols remembered his father I.B. Nichols purchasing produce from Jennie Hartin McKay to stock the Brockway Store. He specifically remembers Jennie bringing the farm specialty of asparagus in for resale. (Source: Sid Nichols)

Dillard and Civil Bend produce farmers began to utilize railroad shipments to Portland.

1905 Hartins and McKays established a produce stand in the Dillard area to sell produce and serve as produce holding place to railroad. Produce Stand known as Paradise Produce. Irrigation required to produce the quantity of produce required to maintain a produce stand. (Local Stand verified by Sid Nichols)

1907 John Hartin passed away. Mary Ann remained on the home place. One hundred and thirty two acres of the original Hartin Farm passed to daughter Virginia (Jennie) Hartin McKay. (Land was formally deeded to Jennie in 1909.) Specifically, this is the southwest corner that her home and farm had been built on.

County road built through the Hartin property.

**1907 - 1937** Virginia (Jennie) Hartin McKay

1909 Zerita McKay Ollivant reminisced, in an interview on file in the Douglas County Museum, about being picked up at the train station in Dillard by her brothers. Zerita had come home from a time in Tacoma to stay with her grandmother Mary Jane Hartin. This memory established that the two brothers continually stayed on the home place while the parents visited Tacoma, WA and Portland ME. Produce production continued uninterrupted. (Source: Zerita McKay Ollivant interview - Douglas County Museum)

1912 Road built between Dillard and Roseburg

1913 Permanent Bridge built over the South Umpqua, County roads expand bridge structure

Previous to this time, two fords had been utilized to cross the creek. Transportation around the area continued to improve.

1919 Highway 99 cuts through Dillard

Jennie Hartin McKay divorces John McKay. Divorce decree notes that she has been a permanent resident of Douglas county for the last seven years.

1920's Robert McKay, Virginia Harten McKay's son, joins his mother in the management of the farm. He begins to work with Horticulturist C.E. Moyer of Dillard. Robert McKay and Moyer continued to trade plant starts and garden techniques throughout their life. Robert took interest in creating new strains of plants, some of which remain on the original place today (lilacs).

1926 Jennie McKay formally gains for water rights, Permit #7497, August 9, 1926.

Robert McKay installed one of the first gasoline irrigation pumps on the Lookingglass Creek. The pumps brought the water out of the creek into a series of ditches which spread the water over extended gardens. Different areas of the farm were used for different crop cultivation. One area, by the original McKay house, was used for bulb cultivation. Daffodils continue to reproduce volunteer in this field over 70 years

later. (Use of pump verified by Dale Zeller)

Water control was important to Robert McKay. He installed a complex tile gutter system that drained excess water from the orchards and fields around the house. The interlocking tile pipes gathered water directly from the orchard area and then "piped" the water into a culvert area over 100 feet away. The system fanned into the pipe area from an area approximately 3 to 5 acres wide. The system was effective and innovative in its time. The system worked effectively approximately 20 years before damage and clogging resulted in standing water. Dale Zeller discovered the extent of the tile runoff when he took a pan-breaker over the area to improve runoff during the late 40's.

1931 Water Rights reconfirmed at the county

The farm continued to produce seasonal crops and expand the orchards adding holly, additional walnut and a vineyard of varietal grapes. During this time a second produce stand was opened, Sunnydale Fruit Farm, on highway 42 west of the Junction. The site of this fruit stand is now an extended back yard just west of the Douglas County Bank in Winston. This land was offered to the later farm owner, Dale Zeller. He declined the option and chose to sell directly from the farm. His ability to do this directly reflected the increase in motorized travel and expanding road system.

1937 - 1963 Dale and Bonnie Zeller

Late 30's Dale Zeller heads up crew that strung the electricity line strung out to the old McKay house. The telephone line quickly followed utilizing the same poles.

Robert McKay had taken his gasoline pump with him upon the sale of the place. Dale Zeller was unable to procure such a pump because of the late depression economy, then the early war effort(WWII). He returned to the practice of slogging water into to the garden trough and bringing water up in barrels for the animals. Additional watering was accomplished by utilizing the spray rig and irrigating the gardens. Joy Zeller Johnson relates one of her early memories of riding with her father behind the team and getting to drive while watering the garden. The horses were replaced by the "cracker" (John Deere Tractor) in 1944.

The produce farm continued to thrive. In the wartime economy, fresh

produce was highly sought after and the farm between Roseburg and Brockway was a well known stopping point. Workers were added in the summer and many remembered fondly the warm working environment (Former Employees still living include Janie Schulz Wiesz, Otto Wiesz, Bella Holmes, Goldie Williams)

1940' - 1950's The produce farm continued strongly. The family retains several accounting books of this time listing the farm produce sold (garden and orchard) and the livestock sold. There was always 2 milk cows and up to 10 feeder calves on the place at all times. Other livestock such as sheep, turkeys and pigs came and went during this time. Irrigation practices remained constant as was evidenced by the continuance of the commercial produce.

1955 Dale Zeller purchased an electric pump and extended irrigation system. He applied for a second water permit in 1/10/55, permit #23371 to reflect the increased usage of the water.

During this time, Dale Zeller changed the focus of the farm from largely produce into livestock production. He pulled several of the orchards (peach and plums) and planted permanent pasture. This pasture was irrigated on a summer rotational level to ensure even growing and bountiful hay harvest. All areas of the farm were irrigated. Up to 75 to 100 head of livestock were maintained on the farm.

**1963 - 1992+** Dale and Bonnie Zeller, Joy Zeller Johnson

1963 Dale Zeller built a new family home on the farm, retained 13.8 acres and sold the remaining acreage. The water rights were encompassed within the new home's acreage. Watering continued without interruption. The farm maintains at a minimum two cows and pasture irrigation up to 10 acres.

Dale Zeller and his family have actively farmed the land (cultivation, irrigation and livestock) since 1937, over 55 years. Dale Zeller took great pride in personally milking his cow until his 91'st birthday, when a stroke physically damaged his left side. Now his daughter, Joy Zeller Johnson continues to manage the land (under his supervision and input).

Dale's family is only the second family (Hartin-McKay -> Zeller-Johnson) to live on the farm, yet the land has been continuously used (cultivated, grazed) since the late 1850's. That is over 135 years of history in utilizing the Lookingglass creek for irrigation.

REC-11  
DEC 29 1992

WITNESSES: [illegible]  
[illegible]

Signed: Hole Zeller Age 93

Signed: Joy Zeller Jones Age 54

Date: 12/26/92

DEC 29 1992

I have read the historical timeline prepared on the Hartin Donation land claim and believe it to be factual based on my recollection.

Signed: Cyril H. Nichols Age 88

Date: Dec. 26, 1992

Signed: Otto R. Weisz Age 60

Date: Dec. 26, 1992

Signed: Virginia M. Weisz Age 70

Date: Dec. 26, 1992

VOL. 64

UNITED STATES TO JOHN H HARTIN #6912

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas there has been deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a Certificate numbered seven hundred and seventy four of the Register and Receiver at Roseburg Oregon, whereby it appears that under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved the 27th day of September 1850, entitled "An Act to create the office of Surveyor General of the Public Lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey and to make donations to settlers of the said Public Lands, and the legislation supplemental thereto, the claim of John H Hartin of Douglas County, Oregon, Notification No. 3485, has been established to a donation of one half section or three hundred and twenty acres of land, and that the same has been surveyed and designated as Claim number thirty seven, being part of section thirteen in Township twenty eight, South of Range seven west, and Claim number fifty three, being part of section eighteen in Township twenty eight south of range six West, according to the Official Plat of Survey returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point twenty chains and ninety links west from the northeast corner to section thirteen in township twenty eight South of Range seven west and running thence south seventy nine chains and seventy links; thence east forty one chains and seventy four links, thence north twelve minutes west seventy one chains and ninety eight links; thence west seventy chains and twenty four links; thence north eight chains and ten links, and thence west twenty four chains and forty links to the place of beginning, in the district of lands subject to sale at Roseburg, Oregon, containing three hundred and nineteen acres and fifty six hundredths of an acre.

Now know ye, that the United States of America in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the provisions of the Act aforesaid have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the said John H Hartin and to his heirs the tract of land above described.

To Have and to hold the said tract with the appurtenances unto the said John H Hartin and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony whereof I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington the fifth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-first.

By the president: Andrew Johnson,  
By Edw. D. Neill, Secretary.  
I N Granger, Recorder of the General Land Office.

(SEAL)  
Recorded Vol 4 Page 384

Filed for record March 1st, 1910, E H Lenox, County Clerk

BY *Rita A. Cobb* Deputy

J L BECKLEY RT UX TO H A TRAYLOR #6912

This Indenture witnesseth that J. L. Beckley and Nelly Beckley his wife, for the consideration of the sum of Four hundred and fifty Dollars to them paid have bargained and sold and by these presents do bargain, sell and convey unto H A Traylor, the following described premises, to wit:

Beginning at a point No 4 which the section corner common to sections 19, 20, 29 and 30 ... thence N 46° 30'











## REMINISCENCES OF SOUTHERN OREGON PIONEERS

A Personal interview, April 12, 1939  
by Virginia Caroline Hartin McKay

The Flournoy family in Flournoy Valley, Douglas County, Oregon, were several years getting their home ranch fixed up. Fences had to be made from split rails. There was plenty of good timber on the ranch to meet all the needs. The land had to be cleared and made ready for planting. Mr. Hoy Bernard Flournoy brought cattle and horses from California to stock the ranch. Baby elk were caught in the hills. They became tame and at one time he had thirteen elk grazing with his cattle. He also brought some hogs from California, but was unable to raise pigs as the bears would kill them off as fast as he could get them. Bears are very fond of pigs to eat. Mr. Flournoy was a great hunter back in Kentucky, being a friend and hunting companion of Daniel Boone. He did not relish the idea of the bears eating up his pigs, so he made a strong pen with a trap door. A bait was placed inside the pen and was fastened to a trigger which was disturbed when the bait was touched and the door dropped into place, closing the pen. In this the bear was captured alive and was then fattened by being fed boiled wheat. The bear was kept in this pen for some time until it had fattened and gotten in good shape. When ready, it was killed and the body taken to the home to be eaten. Bear meat is not strong or untasty except as it eats something that gives the meat a bad flavor such as skunk-cabbage or spoiled salmon. Being kept away from such food for a time and fed on boiled wheat made the bear flesh sweet and very palatable. Bear bacon was considered a delicacy and bear fat was in great demand especially for making pie crusts, for which there was no equal. As soon as one bear was killed and taken from the pen, Mr. Flournoy would set the trap again and another one caught, so there was nearly always a bear in the pen. "Flournoy's bear" became known over the country and people, especially children, came from a distance to go out to the pen and look at the bear. It was about all the circus that they had at the time.

The Flournoys raised fine gardens. Mrs. McKay thinks the soil was more fertile

than at the present time and the climate "seemed better". Her mother often told her about the wonderful garden truck that they raised. Tomatoes were raised in the garden, but as an ornamental plant, with large, pretty, red tomatoes, which were admired greatly but never eaten, as they were considered as poison. What a pity people did not know how healthful and even necessary tomatoes are for food. An orchard was planted with apples, pears, cherries, plums and peaches, which became one of the first orchards to bear fruit in Southern Oregon.

In 1853 a new home was built on the ranch. The timbers were hewed and the lumber split and dressed by hand. There was no sawmill to get the lumber from. There were four rooms with two fire places, one in the sitting room and the other in the kitchen. It was ceiled throughout on the inside and there was a side porch along the entire front. It was considered a mansion in those days.

There was a large camp of Indians on the mountain-side half a mile from the house and another camp on the Arrington ranch at Civil Bend. These were Umpqua Indians. They had been at war off and on for years with the Rogue River Indians who were a strong and fighting tribe. The Umpquas had gotten the worst of it in these conflicts and lost a large number of their fighting braves. They had comparatively few of their braves left. They were peacefully inclined and were very friendly with the settlers who were always considerate of them and kind to them.

These Indians used large quantities of Camas Bulbs for food. These bulbs were dug in the fall of the year when they had seasoned in the ground and the stalks and leaves had withered. The digging was done by the squaws who had a specially designed horn about fifteen inches long which they forced into the ground close to the bulb which was pried out with a single movement. The other hand picked up the bulb and tossed it over their shoulder and into a basket which hung on their backs. They never missed the basket and were so expert in the digging that they gathered large quantities in a short time. These bulbs could be kept in a dry place and used any time during the winter. It was interesting to notice the way they were prepared for food. First a pit was dug in the ground of a size to accommodate the quantity of bulbs that were to be cooked. This pit was about three feet deep and was lined on

the bottom and all sides with boulders or stones about the size of a man's fist. Next a fire was built in the pit and made even all over the pit, to heat the boulders thoroughly and evenly. When the pit-boulders were well heated, the fire was taken out and after being lined with flat leaves, the pit was filled with the bulbs. The top surface was flattened and over the top was placed flat leaves till a solid, air-tight mat was formed. This again was covered with a layer of dirt to make sure the pit was air tight. The Camas bulbs would steam for hours and in usually about three days they were taken out and ready to eat. When eaten the outside layers of the bulbs were peeled off and the inside was a sweet and very eatable food. The settlers were fond of it and would often trade bread and biscuit for the cooked bulbs.

"Tar-weed" which grew to a height of three or four feet, was another Indian food that was universally used. In the fall of the year when dry and matured, the Indians burned the tar-weed, which destroyed the leaves, but did not hurt the seed, rather loosened them in their pods. Squaws took <sup>a</sup> large flat baskets about two feet wide in one hand and a hand paddle in the other. The basket was placed under the seed pods and the pods were given light taps with the paddle which caused the seed to fall into the basket. The squaws would go over a field carefully until all the seed were gathered. As fast as the basket was filled with seed, it was emptied into a sack. The seed could be kept all winter and used whenever desired. When used for food, a large, flat rock, usually of sandstone, was selected and the center ground out into a saucer or bowl. This was surrounded by a basket to keep the seed from scattering during the grinding process. A pestle was used to do the grinding. It was of some hard rock that would cut the seed which were placed in the saucer or bowl depression of the sandstone rock and the pestle used by beating or grinding them. A crude grain or flour was the result. Wheat and corn was treated in the same manner. The Indians had water tight cooking baskets or pots as they called them. These baskets were of various sizes, usually about five quarts. Water was put in them and very hot rocks were dropped in the water to make it hot. As they cooled, they were taken out and other hot rocks were used in the same manner until the water was boiled hot. It did not take long to boil the water. In the meantime, venison (deer meat), bear or any kind of meat was cut up into small pieces and

dropped into the water which was thickened with tar-weed flour. The result was Indian mulligan stew which was very popular with the Indians. The fact that the meat was more hot than cooked did not bother the Indians who rather preferred their meats raw or semi-raw. They would all squat around the pot and scoop the stew out with their hands. The bucks would eat their fill first and the squaws would follow to eat what was left. Mrs. McKay spoke of the funeral customs of the Indians. When a burial took place the utmost secrecy prevailed. Very few white men ever witnessed one. It was a sacred rite with them and the presence of white men at such times was sacrilege to them. For this reason not too much is known as to their practices, being mostly hearsay information. One of the Fleurneys witnessed an Indian burial and Mrs. McKay gave his account of it. First a hole was dug in the ground about four or five feet deep. The Indian's body was placed in this hole in a sitting posture and with the knees drawn up to the chest. Then all the trinkets and possessions of the Indian, such as weapons, blankets, ornaments and valuables were put in the hole with the body. After a few weird rites the hole is filled with dirt and the ceremony is over.

In 1856 a bunch of men, of whom there were ten, rode into the Indian camp on the Arrington ranch, at dawn. These Indians had been perfectly peaceful and the bucks were out in the Olalla Hills on a hunting trip, leaving the old men, women and children at the camp. Indian boys who escaped the slaughter fled at once to the hills and told the bucks what had happened. The bucks left at once for the Rogue River country and persuaded these Indians to join them on a revenge attack against the white men. They attacked the settlers in the only Indian fighting that happened in this section. As a final result there was only one fatality among the whites. Roy Fleurney, a son of Hoy Fleurney, was shot in the abdomen and died, but there was a question whether it was by the Indians or by an accident by white men who were watching the Indian camp to see if there were any Rogue River Indians there.

Note by Mrs. McKay: No doubt about it being done by a white man, but grandfather would not permit an investigation as it would only make trouble, but he was sure it was a man who wanted him out of the way so he could have the Indians killed off.



REMINISCENCES OF SOUTHERN OREGON PIONEERS.

Virginia Caroline Hartin McKay, 345 South Pine Street, Roseburg, Oregon

Virginia Caroline Hartin McKay was born on the old home ranch at Civil Bend, Douglas County, Oregon, on May 17, 1863.

Father --- John Hamilton Hartin, born in Tenn.

Mother --- Mary Jane Flournoy, born in Missouri.

Brothers and

Sisters --- James Thomas, Robert Zeno, Lucy Ann.

Married --- to John Henry McKay, on March 17, 1890, in Portland, Oregon.

Children --- Dee Cook, Wallace Henry, Zerita, William Hartin, Marie,  
James Robert, Lucy Foster, Pauline Flournoy, Marjorie,  
Mildred.

- John Hamilton Hartin crossed the Plains in the year 1850. He was twenty-one years old and unmarried. It was a large train and included Finis Dillard, the Adams, Burnette, and Weaver families who located in Douglas County, Oregon

There was no trouble with the Indians, but there was a great deal of sickness and many deaths from the dread desert-cholera. The cholera was raging at the time the train reached the Platte River. A very sick man was in one of the wagons. Due to his fever, he was frantic for water, and kept yelling for it. He was not given any, for the prevailing idea was that, if water was given him, it would kill him. When the train reached the Platte River, all the able men were fording the train across. The sick man, as soon as the wagon was in the deep water, grabbed a tin cup that was close by, reached over the side of the wagon to the river, and drank his fill. The other emigrants considered that he was as good as dead, but, to everyone's surprise, he began to get better and soon was as well as ever.



A similar case was that of a man who was sick from the same disease. As he lay in a tent, a sudden hail storm came up and the hail came down in sheets. Some of the stones were very large. Many of them rolled under the tent where the sick man lay. He picked them up and ate as many as he wanted. This man, according to the general belief, was doomed. To the surprise of all, he, also, recovered and was soon as well as ever.

These cases made the emigrants question the methods then used in the treatment of the cholera. They supposed the sickness to be caused by the impurity of the water supply on the Plains. When Oregon, with its pure water, was reached, the cholera immediately disappeared. It was an acute stomach and bowel ailment, which often became epidemic, although it was not contagious. One train might be badly infected with it, whereas the following train would have hardly any. In some trains the fatalities would amount to as high as fifty percent of the train members. Its attack on the stomach and bowels was sudden and acute. In many of the cases, the victim would be dead within twenty-four hours from the time stricken. Those who recovered, did so very rapidly after the crisis was passed. A large percentage of the thousands of graves along the west-bound trail was caused by the desert-cholera. The unfortunate victims were always buried at night, after the train had made camp. If possible, a large camp fire was built over the newly-made grave, and the ashes were left in a manner to deceive the Indians. Otherwise they would dig up the body in order to rob it of clothes, blankets, and other valuables which might have been buried with it.

The Hartin train went along the Columbia River, but when it reached the Dalles, Hartin decided to spend the winter there. He worked for the Government

during the winter of 1850-51, and, in the spring of 1851, he went on down the Columbia River to Portland, Oregon, which at that time was a row of cabins along the river. He went on the Gervais in the Willamette Valley about thirteen miles north of Salem. There he worked for Sam Brown for a year, doing farm work and carpentry. With his year's savings, he bought 320 acres of land from Joe Knapp, who had a squaw as a wife. Knapp thought that he could not hold all of his 640 acre Donation Land Claim on account of having a squaw for a wife. Later, when Knapp went to prove up on the land, he found that he could hold title to the entire 640 acres, regardless of his squaw wife. He proved up on the entire 640 acres, but he refused to turn over the 320 acres to Hartin and kept the money that Hartin had paid him.

In 1852, Hartin took a bunch of cattle that Sam Brown supplied, and drove them to Douglas County. Here he secured 320 acres located in the Civil Bend district by buying out a squatter's rights. He first built a log cabin, and then, after his marriage in 1856 to Mary Jane Flournoy, a sawed-lumber house. This became the Hartin home ranch, a part of which is still in the family.

Virginia Caroline Hartin McKay's grandfather on her mother's side, Hoy Bernard Flournoy, came across the Plains from Missouri in 1845, without his family, being one of the very earliest settlers in southern Oregon. The Captain of the train was DeVault.<sup>?</sup> Hoy Bernard Flournoy located in Benton County, in the Willamette Valley. There he took a Donation Land Claim on which he made his home until 1849.

It was during this time that he met Jesse Applegate and they became fast friends. In 1846, Applegate, with sixteen other men, asked Flournoy to join them on a long survey trip, covering Oregon as it was known at that time. Flournoy did so, and the party started south to undertake the survey

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of the vast wilderness then known as Oregon. From Fournoy's home in Benton County, the party went south and crossed the Umpqua River where Umpqua is now located, there being a ford at that place. They then went south through what was later French Settlement. While passing through this district, Hoy Bernard Flournoy became infatuated with it, and made up his mind to locate there some day in the future. He did not like to be on a river, because he had been washed out by flood waters in Missouri. French Settlement just suited him. They passed over the hill overlooking Looking Glass Valley. There were no trails except those made by the red men. No white man had ever trod these hills before. As the party reached the summit overlooking where Looking Glass now is, Mr. Hoy Bernard Flournoy remarked, "It looks just like a looking glass." This remark was repeated, and "Looking Glass" became the name of the valley.

The party of explorers continued south through the Canyon, and, after about six months, had covered the entire Oregon territory. Jesse A plegate made a report to the Government at Washington, D. C., as to the feasibility of a north and south route through Oregon. This report later was instrumental in the Oregon Territory's being admitted into the Union.

Flournoy returned to his ranch in Benton County, where he remained until 1849, when he joined the gold rush to California. At the California mines he baked bread in a big Dutch oven on the fireplace to sell to the miners. This gave him a start, and, in a few months, he had cleaned up over \$8,000.00. Flournoy, as soon as he accumulated \$500.00 in gold dust and nuggets, would tie the sum in a sack and put it under the "hearth rock." One day he went to the cabin where he lived with a miner by the name of Wimpler. He noticed that one of the sacks was gone, and accused Wimpler of stealing the gold. Wimpler denied the statement. Flournoy insisted, and the result was a fight in which Wimpler was severely beaten up. Flournoy returned to his family in the east.

Wimpler went north to Oregon, intending to file on a Donation Land Claim. As a single man he could secure only 320 acres, whereas, if he was married, he could get 640 acres. He married a twelve year old girl, for the sole purpose of thereby getting the extra 320 acres. In those days this terrible evil was much practiced. As soon as Wimpler had secured his land, he murdered the girl, threw her body into the basement of his cabin, and set fire to the house. The body of the girl was discovered in the basement, and Wimpler was brought to justice before the court at Salem.

Hoy Bernard Flournoy returned to his family in the east by boat. He stopped at New Orleans where he bought a large truck<sup>n ?</sup> full of red blankets to take back to Oregon. He gave them to the Indians to keep them friendly. He never had any trouble at all with the Indians. As soon as he arrived at his Missouri home, he closed out all of his holdings preparatory to leaving for the west. Conestoga wagons were bought and made ready. Oxen were bought.

In the spring of 1850, the Flournoy family, including twelve children, departed for Oregon. They took the southern route through California. Mr. Hoy Bernard Flournoy was elected the train captain, because he had already made one trip to Oregon. Experienced men were chosen for captains. In the early part of the trip, when they had been out about a month, they came upon a corral covered with "lamb's-quarter" or "pig-weed" which has a silver or frost-colored leaf. It is somewhat like spinach, and, as they had not eaten any vegetables for weeks, they immediately made camp. The women dug the lamb's-quarter while the men made the camp fires and put the kettles on. The result was full meal of lamb's-quarter for everybody. This was the last fresh vegetable they had for four months. It was relished after weeks of eating bacon, dried fruit, and bread.

The daily journey of the train was never delayed or stopped. It was a long trip, taking about six months to complete. The desert, with its bitter winters of ice and snow, must be left behind before the end of fall. In case of sickness or death, there was no stopping. The train continued on its way. When camp was made at night, the sick were attended to, and the dead, if any, were buried. Sick people were put into an improvised sling or hammock made from sheets swung across between the sides of the wagon bed, which were three or four feet high. A daughter of Flourney gave birth to a child in one of these hammocks while the train proceeded on its way.

One day there had been a shortage of water for the stock. The oxen were frantic. They got the smell of water ahead of them. A stampede started. When a stampede started after the stock was unharnessed for the night, members of the train were often killed and injured by the oxen's crashing through the corral. A stampede of the train when it was in motion was a serious matter, and could easily, if the oxen got out of control, result in much loss of life and property. Mr. Hoy Bernard Flournoy was leading the train with a trusted team of oxen. When the stampede started, the oxen in the rear began crowding and pushing this wagon. He tried to hold them back. One of his oxen joined in the stampede, but the other braced back to stem the pressure from the rear. This ox was finally overcome, the wagon knocked him down, and the front half of the wagon passed over his body. As the wagon overturned it stopped the stampede. Fortunately no one was injured and no property was destroyed.

The Flourney family arrived in California in the fall of 1850. The family remained at Marysville, California, during the winter, while Mr. Hoy Bernard Flournoy and his brother, Roland Flourney, immediately started north on horse back with pack horses. They went directly to the French Settlement district in Douglas County, where Mr. Flourney had decided to make his permanent home.

They arrived in the land of their choice in the fall of 1850 and each located Donation Land Claims of 640 acres. Hoy B. Flourney located where the present Narcisse L. Conn ranch stands, and Roland located on the land adjoining to the south. The valley, where Hoy Bernard Flourney located with his son, was named after him, Flourney Valley, and is one of the most attractive valleys of Douglas County. The two Flournoys built a large log house on Hoy Bernard Flourney's ranch.

He left for California as soon as the winter floods were over, to bring the family. His brother, Roland, remained on the ranch, fixing things up and planting garden for all of them. On the way back to Oregon with wagons of household goods and supplies, Hoy Bernard Flourney experienced many trials. The trail was a new one, having been travelled for the first time by the Cornwalls in 1847 and by very few wagons since. He waid it was the hardest trip that he ever made. The country was still wild. He had to make a ferry of logs fastened together in order to cross the Sacramento River. This took several days. After everything else had been taken across the river, the women and children were started across. A rope fastened to the front log was used to pull the ferry over the river. This log worked loose on the last trip, pulling away from the raft. If it had pulled entirely away, it would have left the raft-ferry to float down the river to destruction, with all the women and children. Mr. Hoy Bernard Flourney saw the danger. He took his pushing pole, that he had been using to push the ferry across the river, and laid it across the gap between the raft and the log to which the tow rope was fastened. He then worked his way over the space between the log and raft by mens of the pole in the water, secured the runaway log, brought it back, tied it to the raft, and finished the trip across the river. It was a close call, and he took long chances to accomplish the deed.

The worst part of the journey was the road between the places where Grants Pass and Canyonville now stand. It was almost impassable, and the few wagons that had been over the road did not improve it. At times the wagons had to be unloaded, taken apart, and eased down the steep grades and falls by logging chains. At other places the wagons travelled along the creek bed, the only passage that could be had. It was the worst stretch of road that he had struck since he had left the east. With the party were two young Frenchmen, Nancisse LaRaut and Edward LaBrie, also Mr. Archangeaux with his wife and one child, all induced by Mr. Flournoy to locate in the French Settlement district. He induced many other Frenchmen to locate in this district.

- The Flournoy family arrived at their home early in 1851. They found the Flournoy cabin and ranch, including a growing garden, all ready for them. Several years were spent in getting the ranch in shape. Many annual trips had to be made to Oregon City for flour and supplies.

In 1856, Mary Jane Flournoy married John Hamilton Hartin. Their second child was Virginia Caroline Hartin, who was reared on the Hartin ranch in Civil Bend, Douglas County.

She was married, in 1890, to John Henry McKay. They lived on the Hartin ranch, the Flournoy Ranch, at Portland, Maine, at Tacoma, Wash. and then, again, on the Hartin ranch, where they remained for a long time.

Virginia Caroline Hartin McKay is now living at 345 So. Pine Street, Roseburg, Oregon

# Zerita Ollivant recalls

By DENNIS ROLER  
News-Review Staff Writer

When Zerita Ollivant was 19 years old, the legendary Buffalo Bill Cody and his Wild West Show came to Roseburg to give the locals a taste of the "real West."

Although it was a day's journey from their home in Flournoy Valley, eight miles west of Roseburg, Mrs. Ollivant and her grandmother packed a lunch, hitched up the horses before sunrise and set out to see the showman.

"Grandmother went down and talked to the Indians," Mrs.



Ollivant with an old family quilt



HOY B. FLOURNOY  
Early settler  
in Douglas County

Ollivant recalled. "They had quite a conversation. It was the last time Buffalo Bill was in Roseburg. That was 1913."

Her grandmother, Mary Jane Hartin, needed no introduction to the early West. She'd been part of it since her father, Hoy Bernard Flournoy, moved in 1850 from Missouri to the Douglas County valley that now bears his name.

"She (Mrs. Hartin) was known all over the country," Mrs. Ollivant said. "She went to places when people were sick because there weren't many doctors. She delivered many babies, including me!"

Saturday Mrs. Ollivant, 88, will get a chance to honor her pioneer grandmother. Wearing clothing once worn by her Grandmother Hartin, she'll serve as grand marshal of the annual Lookingglass Clean-up Day.

Besides cleaning up, participants can pitch horseshoes, chase greased pigs or watch belly dancers in the rural setting once home to only the Indians and Mrs. Ollivant's relatives.

Celebrants Saturday might cast a glance to the mountain northwest of town. It was upon this mountain that Flournoy, or "Hoy B." as Mrs. Ollivant calls him, supposedly stood when he named Lookingglass.

That day he stood above the fog that had settled into Flournoy Valley and the Lookingglass area.

"He made the remark that it (the fog) looked like a looking glass and the name stuck," said Mrs. Ollivant.

Her grandmother often told her the tale, she said.

It was in 1845 that Flournoy first wandered into the area west of Roseburg. He was apparently part of a crew exploring what is now Oregon and Washington.

He wanted to stay, but he'd left his family back in Missouri. He vowed to return, however.

It took five years, including a brief stop in gold-crazy California, to keep that promise. Moving a wife and 12 children hundreds of miles was no small chore.

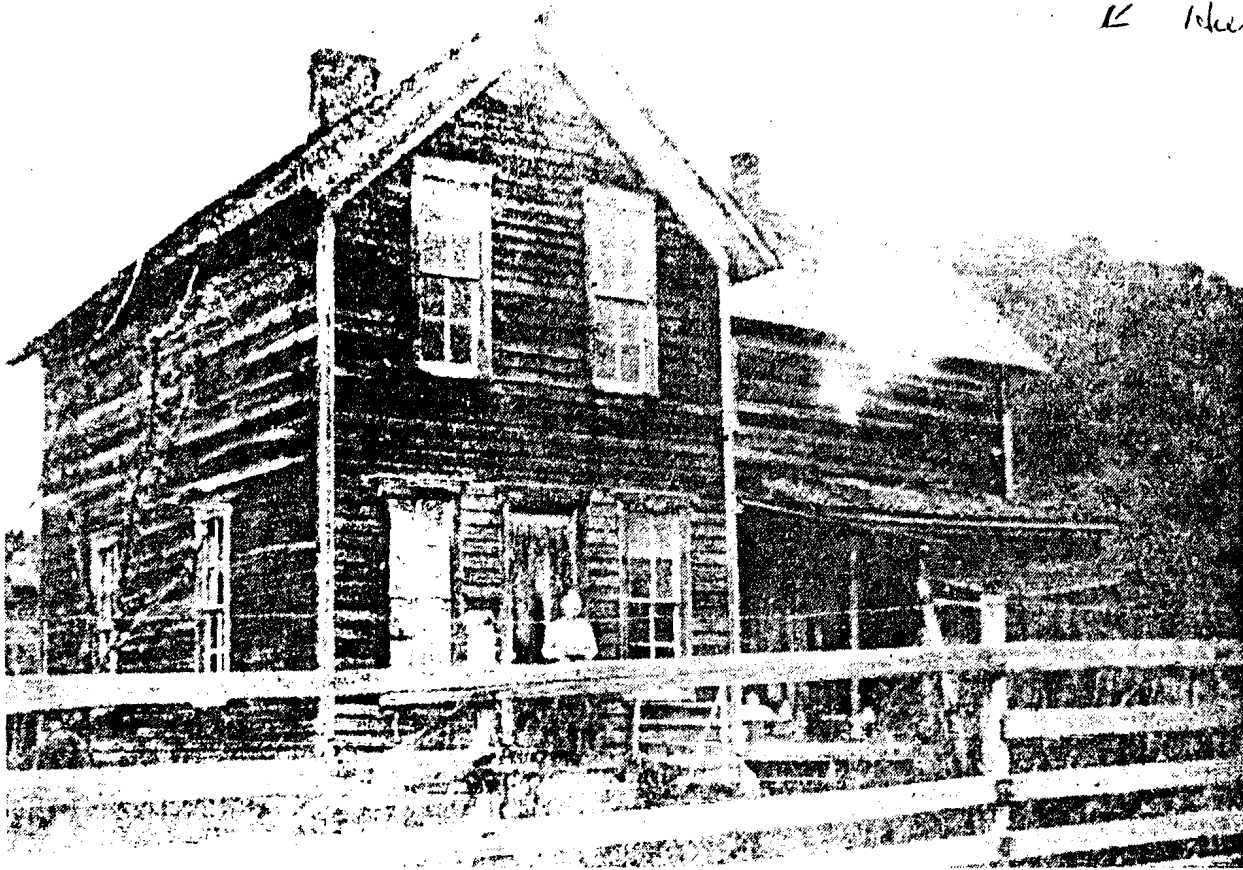
Like thousands of others with dreams at that time, the Flournoys turned up in the midst of California's Gold Rush.





# 5 last Wild West Show

same  
Ollivants  
← House



In this 1890s photo, Mary Jane Hartin stands in front of her Flournoy Valley home

While miners panned the state's streams for their dreams, Flournoy earned \$8,000 baking bread for them. With this, the family was able to settle in Oregon.

Flournoy, two of his sons — Jones and Roland, and a son-in-law with the last name of Newton each got 360 acres from the federal government to homestead, according to Mrs. Ollivant.

Another son, Roy, was shot and killed with an arrow shortly after the family arrived in Oregon, she said. The Flournoys suspected he was murdered by a white man trying to wreck the family's good relations with the Indians.

Aside from this incident, life for the settlers was a peaceful one of raising crops and animals. Even so, an array of colorful stories has filtered down through the generations to Mrs. Ollivant.

Jones Flournoy, she said, was said to be somewhat of a loner and lived in a forest over a hill from the others. He occasionally left his retreat riding a cow, she said. At home, he fattened hogs by feeding them myrtle nuts.

The Flournoys, Mrs. Ollivant said, tamed a herd of elk for meat. One day they decided to try to ride one of them. They managed to get the animal saddled, but it broke away and ran into the woods, she said. Neither the frightened elk nor the saddle was ever seen again.

Mrs. Ollivant was born in Flournoy Valley in 1893, the daughter of John H. McKay and Virginia Caroline Hartin McKay.

When she was 5 years old, the family moved to Portland, Maine, where her father had been raised. Four years later they were back in the Flournoy Valley.

She spent two years in Tacoma and one in Portland during the next nine years, but the rest was spent in the Flournoy Valley, much of it with Grandmother Hartin.

Most of her formal schooling came in places other than

youngsters had to walk three or four miles to a one-room schoolhouse in Brockway, where one teacher was split among eight grades.

Valley girls weren't allowed to go to school during bad weather because swollen creeks required that longer, tougher detours be taken.

"A girl was kind of delicate in those days and I didn't get to go that far," Mrs. Ollivant recalled.

Bad weather lessons were conducted at home by mother.

"But I finished eighth grade before a lot of kids who lived closer (to school) and went all the time," she said proudly.

She was 18 years old and living with Grandmother Hartin when young George Ollivant, a Lookingglass lad whose father had come from England, came calling.

Shortly afterward, they were married. The couple lived three years in Flournoy Valley and then 54 years, 1914 to 1968, on a ranch at Olalia, about 10 miles south of the valley.

After her husband's death in 1968, she moved to Winchester.

Today she spends most of her time sewing for 19 grandchildren, 44 great-grandchildren and 10 great-great grandchildren. She picked up the art from her mother, who was a dressmaker.

While the Ollivants are growing, the Flournoys are disappearing. A son of Jones Flournoy living in Springfield is the only one who still bears the name, according to Mrs. Ollivant.

Because of this, it seems only appropriate that Flournoy's great-granddaughter be honored Saturday wearing her grandmother's black dress and cape and gray bonnet.

Mrs. Ollivant said she hasn't given too much thought to being a grand marshal, noting that they didn't ask her if she wanted to be one.

"I asked my granddaughter out there (in Lookingglass)

**SURFACE WATER REGISTRATION CHECKLIST**

(received after July 18, 1990)

CHECK BASIN MAP SEE NAME Chippewa # 16 UNADJUDICATED AREA ? YES  
RECEIPT # 95685 S W R NUMBER 313  
CHECK ENCLOSURES SEE PRELIMINARY DATA BASE ENTRY SEE  
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT LETTER SEE ENTER ON STREAM INDEX \_\_\_\_\_  
CHECK QUADRANGLE MAP \_\_\_\_\_ CHECK GLO PLATS \_\_\_\_\_  
WATERMASTER CHECKLIST \_\_\_\_\_ PUBLIC NOTICE PUBLICATION LCR

**FORM REVIEW**

\_\_\_\_\_ blanks filled in  
\_\_\_\_\_ signed  
\_\_\_\_\_ date received stamped

**MAP REVIEW**

\_\_\_\_\_ source and trib  
\_\_\_\_\_ diversion point location  
\_\_\_\_\_ conveyances (pipes, ditch, etc.)  
\_\_\_\_\_ place of use  
 scale  
 township, range, section  
 north arrow  
 CWRE stamp  
 disclaimer  
 date survey was performed  
 P.O.B. of survey  
\_\_\_\_\_ dimensions and capacity of diversion system  
 "beneficial use" type title  
 "permanent-quality" paper  
 Not Done

WATER RIGHT RECORD CHECK \_\_\_\_\_ FIELD INSPECTION \_\_\_\_\_

FINAL FILE REVIEW \_\_\_\_\_ FINAL DATA BASE ENTRY \_\_\_\_\_

ENTER ON PLAT CARDS \_\_\_\_\_

November 9, 1993

WATER  
RESOURCES  
DEPARTMENT

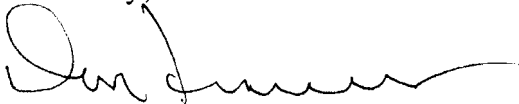
DUANE W KIRBY  
8087 LOOKINGGLASS RD  
ROSEBURG OR 97470

RE: SWR-313

Dear Mr KIRBY,

This will acknowledge the receipt of map to support the pre-1909 vested water right claim in the name of JOY ZELLER JOHNSON you returned with corrections and completions. I have added the map to the file. Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you have any questions, please give me a call.

Sincerely,



Don Knauer  
Adjudication Specialist

J:\W\S\C\3\SWR-0313.002



3850 Portland Rd NE  
Salem, OR 97310  
(503) 378-3739  
FAX (503) 378-8130

October 8, 1993

DUANE W. KIRBY  
8087 LOOKINGGLASS ROAD  
ROSEBURG OR 97470

RE: File# SWR-313

DEAR DUANE W. KIRBY,

The Water Resources Department (WRD) received a little over 500 surface water registration statements in December, 1992. All of the files have been set up and receipts for the fees have been sent. The next step is to insure the maps received in support of the claims are acceptable based on Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) and Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR).

I am returning the map you prepared for **Joy Zeller Johnson**. You will find the item which requires completion or correction shown below. I have the description followed by the ORS or OAR site and paraphrased statute or rule.

You must provide the following information for the **STOCKWATER** use.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> diversion point location | ORS 539.240 (2) (d) (A) "...in reference to an established corner of the US public lands survey or .... recorded subdivision..." |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> conveyance               | ORS 539.120 "...the location of .... and each ditch, canal, pipeline or other means of conveying the water..."                   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> place of use (¼ ¼)       | ORS 539.240 (2) (d) (B) "The location of place of use by quarter-quarter section..."   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> diversion point size     | OAR 690-28-025-(4)-(c) "The dimensions and capacity of any existing diversion systems."  |



I am enclosing a copy of the checklist and claim to beneficial use report information used by the adjudication section. You may find it useful in preparing the required map and information. Many Certified Water Right Examiners have seen these and are using them.

You must return the map before the claim can be processed. If you cannot have the map to the WRD within 60 days, please inform me as to when it can be expected. Please mark all correspondence with the file number.

As always, if you have any questions, please give me a call.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Don Knauer". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "D" and a long, sweeping underline.

Don Knauer  
Adjudication Specialist

Enclosures

March 2, 1993

JOY ZELLER JOHNSON  
11659 LOOKING GLASS ROAD  
ROSEBURG OR 97470

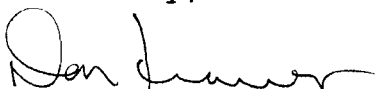
Dear MS JOHNSON,

This will acknowledge that your Surface Water Registration Statement in the name of JOY ZELLER JOHNSON has been received by our office. The fees in the amount of \$230.00 have been received and our receipt #95685 is enclosed. Your registration statement has been numbered SWR-313.

Our office will review your form and map in the near future. If necessary we will schedule a meeting with you that will include a site inspection. If there are problems with your form we are usually able to take care of them during our visit. We will be able to answer any questions you might have about the adjudication process at that time.

Please feel free to contact this office if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Don Knauer  
Adjudication Specialist

Enclosure

C:\WP51\SWR\CLAIMANT\SWR-0313.001



STATE OF OREGON  
**WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT**  
 3850 PORTLAND ROAD NE  
 SALEM, OR 97310  
 378-8455/378-8130 (FAX)

RECEIPT # **95685**

RECEIVED FROM: Dale Zeller  
 BY: \_\_\_\_\_

APPLICATION	
PERMIT	
TRANSFER	

CASH:  CHECK: # X 94 29 OTHER: (IDENTIFY)

TOTAL REC'D \$ 230

**01-00-0 WRD MISC CASH ACCT**

842.010	ADJUDICATIONS	\$ <u>230</u>
831.087	PUBLICATIONS/MAPS	\$
830.650	PARKING FEES Name/month	\$
_____	OTHER: (IDENTIFY)	\$

**REDUCTION OF EXPENSE**

CASH ACCT.	\$
COST CENTER AND OBJECT CLASS	VOUCHER #

**03-00-0 WRD OPERATING ACCT**

**MISCELLANEOUS:**

840.001	COPY FEES	\$
850.200	RESEARCH FEES	\$
880.109	MISC REVENUE: (IDENTIFY)	\$
520.000	OTHER (P-6): (IDENTIFY)	\$

**WATER RIGHTS:**

842.001	SURFACE WATER	EXAM FEE	842.002	RECORD FEE
842.003	GROUND WATER	\$	842.004	\$
842.005	TRANSFER	\$	842.006	\$

**WELL CONSTRUCTION**

842.022	WELL DRILL CONSTRUCTOR	EXAM FEE	842.023	LICENSE FEE
842.016	WELL DRILL OPERATOR	\$	842.019	\$
	LANDOWNER'S PERMIT	\$	842.024	\$

**06-00-0 WELL CONST START FEE**

842.013	WELL CONST START FEE	\$	CARD #	
	MONITORING WELLS	\$	CARD #	

**45-00-0 LOTTERY PROCEEDS**

864.000	LOTTERY PROCEEDS	\$
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**07-00-0 HYDRO ACTIVITY**

842.011	POWER LICENSE FEE(FW/WRD)	LIC NUMBER	\$
842.115	HYDRO LICENSE FEE(FW/WRD)		\$
	HYDRO APPLICATION		\$

RECEIPT # **95685**

DATED: 12-30-92 BY: P. B. ...