

STATE OF OREGON

WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

RECEIPT # **95815**

850 PORTLAND ROAD NE

SALEM, OR 97310

378-8455/378-8130 (FAX)

RECEIVED FROM:

BY:

APPLICATION

PERMIT

TRANSFER

CASH:

CHECK: #

OTHER: (IDENTIFY)

TOTAL REC'D

\$ 430.00

01-00-0 WRD MISC CASH ACCT

842.010 ADJUDICATIONS

831.087 PUBLICATIONS/MAPS

830.650 PARKING FEES Name/month

OTHER: (IDENTIFY)

\$ 430.00

\$

\$

\$

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

842.003 GROUND WATER

842.005 TRANSFER

EXAM FEE

\$

842.002

\$

842.004

\$

842.006

EXAM FEE

\$

842.023

\$

842.019

842.022 WELL DRILL CONSTRUCTOR

842.016 WELL DRILL OPERATOR

LANDOWNER'S PERMIT

RECORD FEE

\$

\$

\$

LICENSE FEE

\$

\$

\$

06-00-0 WELL CONST START FEE

842.013 WELL CONST START FEE

MONITORING WELLS

\$

\$

CARD #

CARD #

45-00-0 LOTTERY PROCEEDS

864.000 LOTTERY PROCEEDS

\$

07-00-0 HYDRO ACTIVITY

LIC NUMBER

842.011 POWER LICENSE FEE(FW/WRD)

842.115 HYDRO LICENSE FEE(FW/WRD)

\$

\$

HYDRO APPLICATION

\$

RECEIPT #

95815

DATED:

12/31/92

BY:

J. J.

Distribution—White Copy-Customer, Yellow Copy-Fiscal, Blue Copy-File, Buff Copy-Fiscal

SURFACE WATER REGISTRATION CHECKLIST

(received after July 18, 1990)

CHECK BASIN MAP DWF NAME UMPQUA # 16 UNADJUDICATED AREA ? OK DWF
RECEIPT # 95815 S W R NUMBER 436
CHECK ENCLOSURES DWF PRELIMINARY DATA BASE ENTRY DWF
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT LETTER DWF ENTER ON STREAM INDEX _____
CHECK QUADRANGLE MAP _____ CHECK GLO PLATS _____
WATERMASTER CHECKLIST _____ PUBLIC NOTICE PUBLICATION SCS

FORM REVIEW

_____ blanks filled in
_____ signed
_____ date received stamped

MAP REVIEW

✓ source and trib
✓ diversion point location
✓ conveyances (pipes, ditch, etc.) report
✓ 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
✓ 1/10th ACOR

#14
WATER RIGHT RECORD CHECK _____ FIELD INSPECTION _____

FINAL FILE REVIEW _____ FINAL DATA BASE ENTRY _____

ENTER ON PLAT CARDS _____

December 8, 1993

RAYMOND F BROWN
PO BOX 539
CANYONVILLE OR 97417

RE: SWR-436

Dear Mr Brown,

This will acknowledge the receipt of map to support the pre-1909 vested water right claim in the name of NANCY GUTH 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\4\SWR-0436.003



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

November 19, 1993

WATER
RESOURCES
DEPARTMENT

RAYMOND F BROWN
PO BOX 539
CANYONVILLE OR 97417

re: SWR-436 John & Nancy Guth

Dear Mr Brown,

I am in the process of reviewing the maps submitted in support of pre-1909 vested water right claims. The map you prepared appears to meet all statutory and administrative requirements with the exception of the paper. The requirement is ink on linen or mylar. I am requesting that you submit the map on the required paper.

If you have any questions, please give me a call.

Sincerely,



Don Knauer
Adjudication Specialist

J:\WS\C\4\SWR-0436.002



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

April 2, 1993

NANCY GUTH
PO BOX 232
DAYS CREEK OR 97429

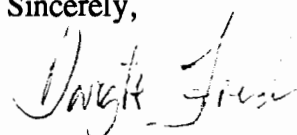
Dear NANCY GUTH,

This will acknowledge that your Surface Water Registration Statement in the name of NANCY GUTH has been received by our office. The fees in the amount of \$430.00 have been received and our receipt #95815 is enclosed. Your registration statement has been numbered SWR-436.

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,



Dwight French
Adjudication Section

Enclosure

J:\WP51\SWR\CLAIMANT\SWR-0436.001



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

SITE REPORT FOR PRE 1909 VESTED RIGHT

RECEIVED

FEB 16 1993

**WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALEM, OREGON**

INFORMATION: Legal Owner and Person(s) Making Claim
JOHN A. and NANCY E. GUTH
5131 CORN CREEK ROAD
DAYS CREEK, OR. 97429
Phone: (503) 839-6241

SOURCE(S): East fork of Granite Creek, a tributary of Coffee Creek.

DIVERSION
POINTS: At point of diversion, there is no pump, as this source of water flows by gravity to the residence, there is a 3/4 inch plastic pipe that starts here and runs to the residence. There is also some 3 inch aluminum pipe that appears to be used to divert water for irrigation, but as for the time of year, it is not hooked up or drawing any water.

MOTOR: There are no motors needed as this system is a gravity system.

PUMP: There are no pump in the system.

PIPE: From point of diversion, there is 1000 feet of 3/4 inch Plastic pipe, that ends at a distribution point in the field. A pressure reading was taken at the residence of 42 psi. At time of visit there was no irrigation being used, as for the time of year.

HEADS: At time of inspection there were no sprinklers being used on the site. Owner says that they use 8 sprinklers hook to garden hoses to irrigate the field. All are common 5/32 single headed rainbirds.

USE: Irrigation (6.02 Acres Hay and Pasture).
Stock Watering (10 Head Cattle and 3 Head Horses)
Domestic (one household).

FALL: The mean elevation difference between the water level of the source (East fork Granite Creek) and the place of use at the residence is 100 feet.

SURVEY TIE: The nearest government corner, is the Quarter Corner common to Sections 7 and 8, Township 30

SITE REPORT FOR PRE 1909 VESTED RIGHT

South, Range 2 West, Willamette Meridian, Douglas County, Oregon. Said corner is marked by a 3 inch Brass Cap on a 2 inch pipe, I also found the called for bearing trees.

SITE

CONDITIONS: The area that is being claimed is a well used field of grass hay and pasture. There is evidence (old barns, old fences, and some old fruit trees) that the use of the property has been for farming. The barn that is on the property is an very old barn. The farm is a working farm with cross fencing for stock movement and about 10 head of cattle and 3 head of horses on the property. The fields at time of visit were very short grass, as the stock is ranging on them. From the point of diversion to a point on the property, there are signs of old ditches that appear to have been used to divert water in the earlier days of the farm.

REMARKS: Upon arrival to the site, Nancy Guth showed me the area to be claimed and it's respected point of diversion. Nancy Guth told me that they had always worked the field, and the hay is put away from the field into the old barn for winter feeding of cattle and horses. This farm has several old pieces of farming equipment at various places, but none would be usable today, as to their age. There are other newer pieces of equipment that is used today.

CLAIM OF USE:

SPRINKLERS @ 40 psi:

$$\frac{8 \times 4.4}{449} = \frac{35.2}{449} = 0.078 \text{ cfs}$$

SURVEYED 6.02 Acres (irrigated)

use per acre = 1/80 cfs/acre

SITE REPORT FOR PRE 1909 VESTED RIGHT

$$\frac{6.02}{80} = 0.075 \text{ cfs}$$

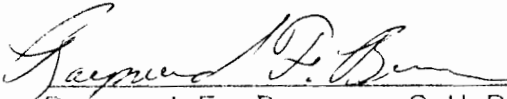
domestic = 0.01 cfs

stock water = 0.01 cfs

CLAIM OF USE 0.095 CFS.

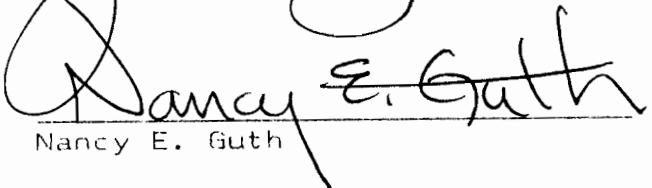
The Pre 1909 Vested Right Survey and inspection of the uses listed in the Site Report was completed by me on February 02, 1993, and the facts contained in this report and accompanying Pre 1909 Vested Right Survey Map are correct to the best of my knowledge.




Raymond F. Brown - C.W.R.E. 234

We, John A. and Nancy E. Guth agree to the findings of the CWRE and do submit this site report and map as Claim of Use of the water under Pre 1909 Vested Right.


John A. Guth


Nancy E. Guth

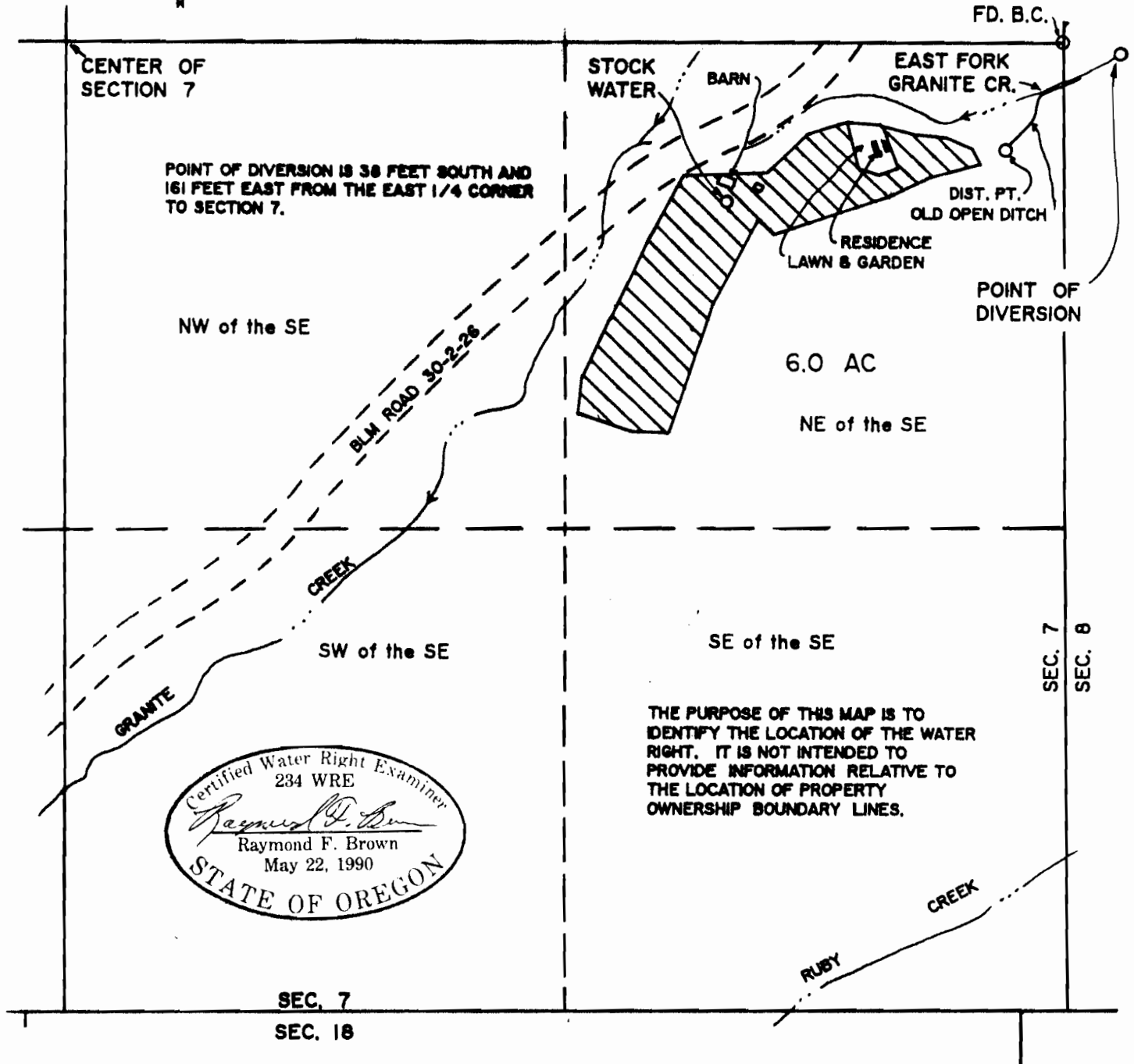
RECEIVED

FEB 16 1993

T. 30 S., R. 2 W., W.M.

SCALE : 1" = 400'

WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALEM, OREGON
1/4 COR.
FD. B.C.



PRE 1909 VESTED RIGHT
SURVEY

IN NAME OF

JOHN A. AND NANCY E. GUTH

SURVEYED: FEB. 02, 1993 BY: R.F. BROWN

1/4 COR.
FD. B.C.,

POINT OF DIVERSION IS 38 FEET SOUTH AND 161 FEET EAST FROM THE EAST 1/4 CORNER TO SECTION 7.

**STOCK
WATER.**

**EAST FORK
GRANITE CR.**

DIST. PT.
OPEN DITCH

RESIDENCE
LAWN & GARDEN

POINT OF DIVERSION

6.0 AC

NE of the SE

BLM ROAD 30-2-26

CREEK

SW of the SE

SE of the SE

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.

SEC. 7

SEC. 8

Certified Water Right Examiner
234 WRE
Raymond F. Brown
Raymond F. Brown
May 22, 1990
STATE OF OREGON

CREEK

RUBY

SEC. 7
SEC. 18

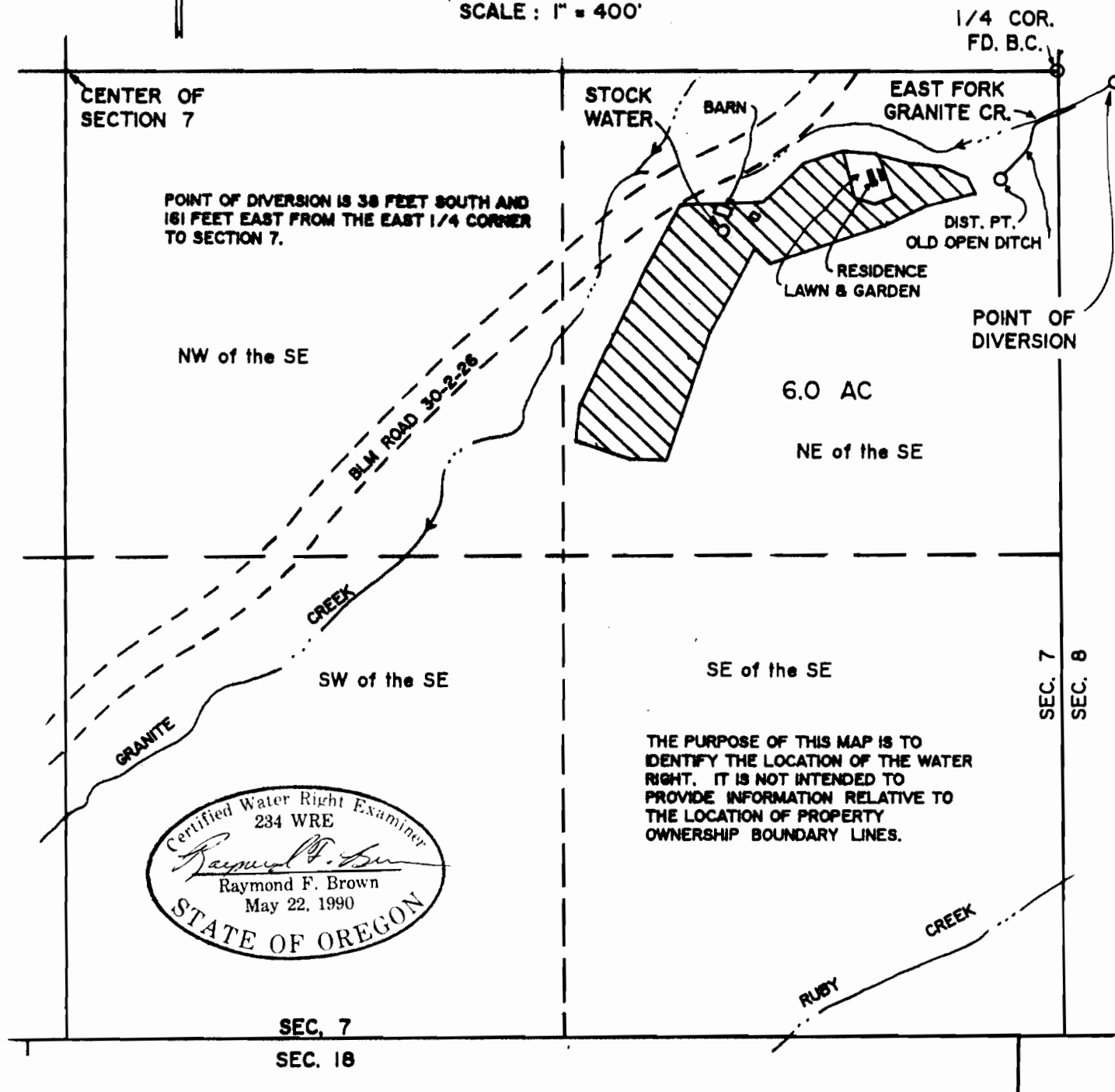
IN NAME OF

JOHN A. AND NANCY E. GUTH

SURVEYED: FEB. 02, 1993 BY: R.F. BROWN

T. 30 S., R. 2 W., W.M.

SCALE: 1" = 400'



PRE 1909 VESTED RIGHT
SURVEY

IN NAME OF

JOHN A. AND NANCY E. GUTH

SURVEYED: FEB. 02, 1993

BY: R.F. BROWN

T. 30 S., R. 2 W., W.M.

SCALE: 1" = 400'

1/4 COR.
FD. B.C.

CENTER OF
SECTION 7

POINT OF DIVERSION IS 38 FEET SOUTH AND
161 FEET EAST FROM THE EAST 1/4 CORNER
TO SECTION 7.

STOCK
WATER

BARN

EAST FORK
GRANITE CR.

DIST. PT.
OLD OPEN DITCH

RESIDENCE
LAWN & GARDEN

POINT OF
DIVERSION

NW of the SE

6.0 AC

NE of the SE

BLM ROAD 30-2-26

CREEK

SW of the SE

SE of the SE

SEC. 7
SEC. 8

GRANITE

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.



SEC. 7
SEC. 18

RUBY
CREEK

PRE 1909 VESTED RIGHT

SURVEY

IN NAME OF

JOHN A. AND NANCY E. GUTH

SURVEYED: FEB. 02, 1993

BY: R.F. BROWN

ARTICLES SUBMITTED WITH APPLICATION FOR PRE-1909 VESTED
WATER RIGHTS CLAIM FOR JOHN AND NANCY GUTH
SE 1/4 SEC 7 TOWNSHIP 30 S RANGE 2 W

RECEIVED

DEC 31 1992

WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALEM, OREGON

- ✓ ① CHECK # 0133 - \$430⁰⁰
- ✓ ② SURFACE WATER REGISTRATION STATEMENT PRE-1909 VESTED WATER
RIGHT CLAIM
- ✓ ③ TAX MAP
- ✓ ④ PLAT MAP (EARLY)
- ✓ ⑤ RETAINER LETTER FROM RAYMOND BROWN, CERTIFIED WATER
RIGHT EXAMINER

COPIES OF RECORDS

- ✓ ⑥ FIRST RECORD OF GRANITE CREEK WATER DIVERSION BY DITCH
SEPT. 14, 1865. ROSE, RIPPLE AND CHADWICK
- ✓ ⑦ WATER RIGHT TO GRANITE CREEK WATER. DEC 27, 1878 W MITCHELL
- ✓ ⑧ GRANITE CREEK CLAIM - G.W. JACKSON
- ✓ ⑨ 2000 MINER'S INCHES FROM GRANITE CREEK. M'KAY, DUMONT
MAY 28, 1894
300 INCHES
- ✓ ⑩ ~~PETER JOHNSON~~ OF WATER FROM GRANITE CREEK, 300 RODS
FROM WHERE IT EMPTIES IN COFFEE CREEK. JUNE 14, 1894
PETER JOHNSON WITNESSED BY J. CAMPBELL
- ✓ ⑪ CLAIM TO ALL PRIVILEGES AND RIGHTS TO 500 INCHES OF
WATER FROM RIGHT OR SOUTH FORK OF GRANITE CREEK
AUG 3, 1894 THOMAS M'KAY, DAVID DUMONT
- ✓ ⑫ GRANITE CREEK CLAIM. JUNE 30, 1897 SHAW, JOHNSON ET AL
- ✓ ⑬ 2000 INCH WATER, GRANITE CREEK & TRIBUTARIES. JULY 15, 1897. JAS SHAW
- ✓ ⑭ 50 INCH WATER CLAIM ON N'S FORK GRANITE CREEK
DEC 26, 1903. HARRY SMITH
- ✓ ⑮ CLAIM 1/2 MILE UP GRANITE CREEK. OCT 7, 1905
MARY FURLONG

- ✓16) WATER MAP FOR PERMIT #647, APPLICATION #1361
WITH DRAWING OF DITCH AND HOUSE. APRIL 17, 1911
JJ CAMPBELL
- ✓17) CERTIFICATE OF WATER RIGHT GRANITE CREEK.
7 ACRES IRRIGATION. CONFIRMED SEPT 1, 1917. J CAMPBELL
- ✓18) CLAIM. MARCH 12, 1920 JAMES SMITH
- ✓19) COWLES HOMESTEAD PATENT. JULY 22, 1937

AFFIDAVITS

- ✓20) VIRGIE JOHNSON FEB 1988
- LOCATION OF COWLES HOUSE, WATER USE
- ✓21) VIRGIE JOHNSON DEC 21, 1992
- DATE OF COWLES HOMESTEADING
- CAMPBELL RESIDENCY

RECEIVED

DEC 31 1992

WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALEM, OREGON

ARTICLES

- ✓22) "COFFEE CREEK GOLD"
- ✓23) "ED SCHIEFFELIN STORY"
- ✓24) "ED SCHIEFFELIN STORY"
- ✓25) "SCHIEFFELIN DIARY"
- ✓26) "PIONEER DAYS, DAYS CREEK AND TILLER"
- ✓27) "JOHN JOHNSON STORY"

STATEMENT

- ✓28) HISTORY OF THE GUTH PROPERTY
overview

to the same notice posted on said claim, mine
mining claims on Coffee Creek Douglas Co Oregon
commencing at the lower end of the claim known
as the McElwell & Goff mining claim on said
creek, running down in a southerly direction, said
creek nine hundred yards taking the same and the
mining claims on both sides, and from hill to hill,
We also claim for the purpose of working said
claims the water of Granite Creek by a ditch lead-
ing from said Granite Creek to Coffee Creek and
we have taken said water for the purpose of
mining said claims, and hold it for that purpose.

September 14th 1865.

E & E
Butler

Wm. Rose
Frank Riffle
Aron Rose
Stephen Riffle
Joseph Rose
Abraham Rose
Byron Rose
Abraham Rose
S F Chadwick

RECEIVED

DEC 31 1992

WATER RESOURCES DE
SALEM, OREGON

Recorded 28th Sept 1865.
E A Sathrop Recorder.

VOL 1 PAGE 85 Notice

We the undersigned have taken and we do hold for
mining purpose the following described claims on Coffee
Creek Douglas Co Oregon, described as follows. Commencing
on the lower end of the Claim of McElwell & Goff on said
creek, running thence South (down) said Creek
nine hundred yards, and in width from hill to hill,
said claims are taken one hundred yards each, nine-
ty number, and join in a southerly direction in
their order according to their names signed to this notice.
And we have also taken the water of Coffee Creek
and Granite Creek, by ditch for the purpose of
working said mining claims according to notice &c.
September 14th 1865.

E & E
Butler

Wm. Rose
Frank Riffle
Aron Rose
Stephen Riffle
Joseph Rose
Abraham Rose
Byron Rose
Abraham Rose

Recorded 28th Sept 1865.
E A Sathrop Recorder.

BK 2

Water Rights Copy of Notice

of
 N Mitchell I hereby give that the said
 margin claims the right to turn all the waters
 of Texas Gulch in Douglas County Oregon for
 mining purposes. Said water right to commence
 at a point designated by this notice. the ditch
 to be 30 inches on the bottom 20 inches deep
 and about 2 miles in length

Dec 27th 1848

RECEIVED

DEC 31 1992

N Mitchell

WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALEM, OREGONRecorded Dec 30th 1848

O R Sheridan Esq

GUTH

Water Rights Copy of Notice
 of I hereby give that the said
 N Mitchell designed claims the right
 to turn all the water of Granati Creek in
 Douglas County Oregon for mining purposes
 said water right to commence at a point des-
 igned by the notice. the ditch to be 24
 inches wide in bottom 20 inches deep and to
 turn it at the head of the right fork
 of Russell Gulch

Dec 27 1848

N Mitchell

Recorded Dec 31 1848

O R Sheridan

J. C. C. S.

GUTH

Notice of Placer Mining Location of Gold
 Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that
 W. Jackson a citizen of the United States over the age
 of twenty one years has this the 1st day of September 1885
 Located under the revised Statute of the United States
 Chap 6 tit 32 the following described placer mining
 grounds:- Beginning at a post on left bank of Summit
 creek about 20 ch from its junction with Laffa creek
 thence N 35° W 9 ch to post No. 2. thence S 55° E 11 ch to
 fir 8 in dia cor. No. 3. Thence S 35° E 1 ch 50 links to fir
 6 in. dia. cor. No. 4 thence N 50° E 13 ch 37 links to post
 No. 5 thence S 30° E 7 ch. 50 links. Laurel 4 in. dia cor No. 6
 thence S 55° W 24 ch. 37 links to place of beginning con-
 taining 20 acres x Situated in Laffa creek mining
 district Douglas County State of Oregon

Witness

Claymont

W. F. Briggs

W. M. Jackson

James M. Lee.

RECEIVED

Recorded Sept 10, 1885

DEC 31 1992

W. M. Jackson

WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALEM, OREGON

By J. B. White of Oregon

Fendel Sutherland

to } This Indenture made & entered
 Sampson Sutherland } into this 16th day of September 1885
 by & between Fendel Sutherland of Douglas County Oregon
 & Sampson Sutherland of the same County & State, Witness
 eth that the said Fendel Sutherland, has rented leased and
 demised unto the said Sampson Sutherland the following
 described premises to wit:- The Donation Land Claim of
 Henderson Talbot & Wife, being claim No 37 in T 25 S 12 E
 of range 4 west & claim No 49 in T 25 S 12 E containing
 320 acres more or less & that piece or parcel of land
 beginning at a point, the north east corner of the
 Donation Land Claim of John F. Sutherland in section
 thirteen in T 25 S 12 E running thence N 25.75 ch
 thence S 120 ch thence E 2.30 ch thence N 20.0 ch thence

GUTH

Notice of Location of Water Right

Bk 4 pg. 345
Thos. McKelvy et al

Water Notice

Notice is hereby given that we claim Two Thousand
cub inches of Water to be diverted from Granite
Creek Douglas County Oregon to be used in operating
our placer claim on Coff. Creek in said Co & State
Witness

Thos Pierce
Jm Acute

David Dummer
Thos. McKelvy.

Recorded May 24, 1894

J. M. Benson Co. Clerk

RECEIVED

DEC 31 1992

WA. & O. S. DEPT.
SALEM, OREGON

Notice Location of Water Right S W. Blasdel.

Notice of the appropriation of the
water of Rattle Snake Creek and Perkins Creek and the
right of way for ditch to the Surprise Placer Mine
To whom these presents may concern, Know Ye. That I
S W. Blasdel of the County of Multnomah State

GUTH

Bk 4 pg 351

Location of Water Right.

Peter Johnson.

Notice of Location of a Water Right on Granite Creek, located
June 1st 1894.

I the undersigned Citizen, of the United State and
over the age of twenty one years old, having complied
with the requirements of Chapter Six title thirty two of the
revised Statutes of the United States have located three hundred
inches 300 - of water for the Coal - placer mining ground
on Granite Creek near about 300 three hundred rods from
to where it empties in Coffee Creek, Douglas Co.,
Or.

Wt.

Joseph Campbell.

Locator Peter Johnson.

Recorded June 14th 1894

F. W. Talson Cor. Clerk.

RECEIVED

DEC 31 1992

WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALMON, OREGON

Water Notice

Thomas M^cKay et al

{ Thos M^cKay
David Lumsout }

Water Notice

We the Superscribers and undersigned parties hereby give legal notice to all persons whatsoever that from underrwritten date hereforth claim all privilege and right in 500 inches of water out of right fork of Granite Creek or south fork. taken out of Granite Creek or south fork, taken out at a point near this notice to have and to hold use and convey in accordance with U.S. Laws in regard to water right, dated this 3 day of August 1894

Witnessed

A. H. Flock

H. H. Raymond

signed { Thomas M^cKay
his mark { David Lumsout

Recorded Aug 11 1894

J. H. Benson, County Clerk

By J. H. Benson, S. J. H. H.

RECEIVED
DEC 31 1992
WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALEM, OREGON

FURTHER

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given, That Jas P. Shaw, S. F. George, Peter Johnson, C. C. Shur M. R. Shaw and A. C. Wicker citizen of the United States of America, conforming to the mining laws thereof, and of the State of Oregon, and the local rules, regulations and customs of miners, have located and by this notice do locate placer lode or Mining claim, situated in Old Copper Creek Mining District, County of Douglas State of Oregon, said location being described and marked on the ground as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at this notice, the same being the South end center stake of a claim known as the "Acustae Claim" and running in a South Westerly direction along the said Acustae South Westerly line, twenty (20) rods; thence South one hundred (124) and twenty four rods to a claim known as the "Ruby Creek Claim", now owned by Narcissa Shingo. Thence along and adjoining on to said Ruby Creek Claim line, forty (40) rods; Thence North one hundred and twenty (124) four rods; Thence South Westerly to place of beginning. Also beginning at the North East Corner of claims known as McKay-Sumner claims, and running South along, and adjoining on to the said McKay-Sumner claim, twenty (20) rods to a large red fir tree; Thence up Granite Creek in a North Easterly direction, three hundred and twenty (320) rods; Thence North forty (40) rods; Thence ^{in a} South Westerly direction three hundred and (320) ^{thence South Westerly (20) rods} twenty rods; to place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty 120 acres. The whole being a relocation by purchase.

And we intend to hold and work said claim in accordance with the local customs and rules of miners and the Mining Laws of the United States and of the State of Oregon.

RECEIVED
DEC 8 1992
WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALEM, OREGON

Valid on ground the Thirtieth Day of June 1897.
 Nicconnd- 189 Located June 30th 1897

Witness
 Otto Jacobs
 H. E. Briggs

Name of Locator.

Jac P. Shaw
 S. F. George
 Peter Johnson
 E. C. Shaw
 M. R. Shaw
 A. L. Harker
 By Jac P. Shaw Agent

Recorded July 15th 1897.

John H. Stripes.
 County Clerk.

WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
 SALEM, OREGON

DEC 31 1992

RECEIVED

Location Notice. Water Right.

C. C. Grimes

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned
 has on this day located three hundred (300) inches
 of Water on this Stream known as White Horse Creek
 being a tributary of Cow Creek for minor purposes.

W. F. Briggs

Recorded July 13th 1897

John H. Strupe,
County Clerk

bk 5 pg 469

Notice of Right to Water

Jas P. Shaw

The undersigned claims the water running in this Granite Creek and its tributaries, to the extent of all the water, up to two thousand (2000) inches, for mining purposes, to be conveyed by ditch and flume from this point to the placer mine of the Granite Creek Placer Mining Co situated on Granite and Coffee Creek in this district.

Dated this June 30th 1897.

Witness

Jas P. Shaw.

S. F. George.

Otto Jacobs.

RECEIVED

DEC 31 1992

WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALEM, OREGON

Recorded July 13th 1897.

John H. Strupe,
County Clerk.

30 GUTH

Vol 8 pg 30

LOCATION OF WATER RIGHT

HARRY SMITH.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, has located and appropriated fifty (50) inches of water, miner's measurement, of the water flowing in north and south fork of Granite Creek, ^{a tributary of granite creek.} in Douglas county, state of Oregon. That I intend to use said water for a useful purpose, to wit: Placer mining, on land in the vicinity of said creek. A true copy of this notice is posted at the point of diversion of said water.

Witness J S Downey

Harry Smith, Locator.

Andrew Pothier.

Filed December 26, 1903. D R Shambrook, County Clerk.

By *Flossie P. Shambrook* Deputy.

RECEIVED

DEC 31 1992

WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALEM, OREGON

PROOF OF LABOR

NEW DISCOVERY

FRANK H HUGHES

COUNTY OF DOUGLAS)

STATE OF OREGON) Ss: I, Frank H Hughes, of Canyonville, Oreg., being duly sworn, depose and say on oath, that there has been done in Mining Claim known as New Discovery, Excelsior Mining Dist., Douglas county, Oreg., \$100 one hundred dollars worth of work, as required by United States Statutes, viz a 20-foot shaft 4ftX6 ft by Chas Kelly in June 1903, and an open cut 20 ft long and tunnel entrance 4 ft in length all of which is 4 ft wide and average six feet in depth done by myself, F H Hughes assisted by I D Evans.

Signed Frank H Hughes

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of Dec 1903.

James B Ford,

(Seal)

Notary Public.

Filed and recorded December 28, 1903. D R Shambrook, County Clerk.

By *Flossie P. Shambrook* Deputy

Place Location

Mary Furlong.

Notice is hereby given. That the undersigned, having complied with the requirements of Chapter Six of Title Thirty-two of the revised Statutes of the United States and the local custom, laws and regulations, has located seventy acres of placer Mining Ground, situated in South Thompson Mining district Douglas County Oregon and described as follows. Situated about one half mile from the mouth of Granite Creek, but commencing just below the second crossing of Granite Creek at an elder tree standing on the bank of said creek running south east three hundred and thirty feet to stake thence north east thirteen hundred and twenty feet to stake thence six hundred and sixty feet north west to stake, thence ^{thence, thence, thence, thence, thence} three hundred and thirty feet south east to starting point.

Duncan Oct 7th 1905

Discovered Oct. 7th 1905

Located Oct. 16" 1965

Attest: J. Baltzer
W. S. Nunn

W. S. Aune

Mary Furlong
Locator

Locator

Filed and recorded Oct. Nov 12th 1905

J. Maye

County Clerk.

Samuel Morgan.

Proof of Labor

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WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALEM, OREGON

1361

OFFICE OF STATE ENGINEER

RECEIVED

APR 17 1951

LEA OREGON

North

Dec. 7 Twp 30 2 West

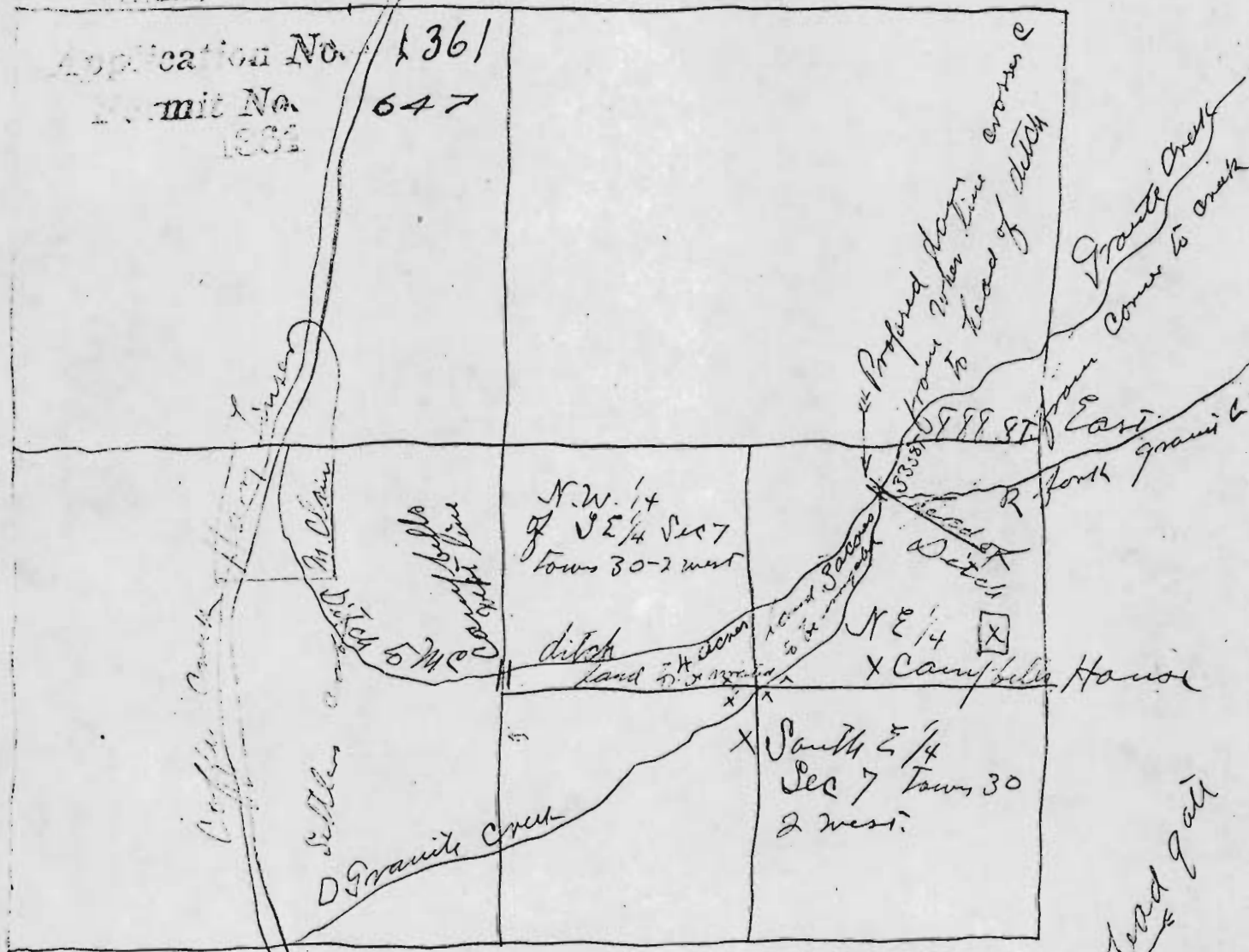
Application No.

1361

mit No.

647

1032



filled with rubble

152

Sent 4

Waste way.

1. 1. 1.

4

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WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALEM, OREGON

Abstract of Permit No. 647

Application No. 1361

Certificate No. 903

Name J. J. Campbell,

Address **Perdue, Oregon.**

Source of water supply Granite Creek, a tributary of Coffee Creek.

Use **Irrigation & Mining.**

Point of diversion on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 7, T. 30 S., R. 2 W., 888 ft. from section corner to creek, & 333 ft. from Creek to intake of ditch, being within the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 7, T. 30 S., R. 2 W., W.M.

DESCRIPTION OF LAND TO BE IRRIGATED OR PLACE OF USE

[illegible]

Priority date **Apr 17, 1911** ✓

Amount of water 1.00 ccs.

Time limit to begin construction

Time limit to complete construction

extended to

extended to

Time limit to completely apply water

extended to

extended to

Remarks: The appropriation for irrigation purposes is hereby limited to 0.09 cubic foot per second or its equivalent in case of rotation, balance of appropriation for mining purposes.

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WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALEM, OREGON

Coffee ✓

GUTH
STATE WATER BOARD,

By: *J J Campbell*
To
STATE OF OREGON.

J J Campbell,

Deputy.
#27639

Water Division No 1 County of Douglas.

CERTIFICATE OF WATER RIGHT.

(For rights perfected under original, enlargement or secondary permits.)

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That J J Campbell of perdue, State of Oregon, has made proof to the satisfaction of the State Water Board of Oregon, of a right to the use of the waters of Granite Creek, a tributary of Boffee Creek, for the purpose of the irrigation of 7 acres of land and mining, under Permit No 647 of the State Engineer, and that said right to the use of said waters has been perfected in accordance with the laws of Oregon and duly confirmed by order of the State Water Board of Oregon, made and entered of record in the record of Proceedings of said Board, at Salem, in Volume 1 at page 191 on the 1st day of September, 1915; that the priority of the right hereby confirmed dates from April 17, 1911; that the amount of water to which such right is entitled and hereby confirmed, for the purposes aforesaid, is limited to an amount actually beneficially used for the said purposes, and shall not exceed 1.00 cubic foot per second.

A description of the lands under such right, and to which the water hereby confirmed is appurtenant or, if for other purposes, the place where such water is put to beneficial use, is as follows:

3 acres in the Northeast quarter and 4 acres in the North west quarter of Section seven (7) Township thirty (30) South Range two (2) West of Willamette Meridian, in Douglas County, Oregon.

The appropriation for irrigation purposes is hereby limited to 0.09 cubic foot per second or its equivalent in case of rotation, balance of appropriation for mining purposes.

The use for irrigation purposes shall conform to any reasonable rotation system ordered by the proper State officer.

The right to the use of the water aforesaid hereby confirmed is restricted to the lands or place of use herein described.

Rights to the use of water for power purposes are limited to a period for forty years from the date of priority of the right, as herein set forth, subject to a preference right of renewal under the laws existing at the date of the expiration of the right for power purposes, as hereby confirmed and limited.

Witness the seal and signature of the State Water Board affixed this 13th day of September 1915.

STATE WATER BOARD,

By John H Lewis,

State Engineer, President.

(seal)

Attest: M F Mers, Secretary.

Recorded in State Record of Water right certificates Volume 2 page 903.

Filed for record September 25th, 1915. E H Lenox, County Clerk,

By: *Pete K. Clark*

Deputy.

STATE WATER BOARD

TO

THE J F LUSE COMPANY

#28009.

Water Division No 1 County of Douglas.

STATE OF OREGON.

CERTIFICATE OF WATER RIGHT.

RECEIVED

DEC 31 1992

WATER RESOURCES
SALEM, OREGON

Filed for record Feb. 19, 1920 at 9:17 a.m.

HENRY J LOYENS

STATE OF OREGON.)

PROOF OF LABOR

COUNTY OF DOUGLAS.) SS. Before me the subscriber personally appeared Henry J Loyens, who, being duly sworn, says that at least One hundred Dollars worth of labor or improvements were performed or made upon The Better Luck Placer claim situated in the Olalla Mining District, Douglas County, State of Oregon, during the year ending Dec. 31, 1920.

Such expenditure was made by or at the expense of myself Henry J Loyens, owner of said Claim, for the purpose of holding said Claim.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March 1920.

(Seal)

Henry J Loyens

E H Lenox, Clerk

By Blanche Reed, Deputy

E H Lenox, County Clerk

By *Vivian Morris*

Deputy

#41741

Filed for record March 11, 1920 at 4:30 p.m.

JAMES SMITH

LOCATION NOTICE

LOCATION OF PLACER MINING CLAIM

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, having complied with the requirements of Chapter Six, of Title 32, of the revised Statutes of the United States, and the local customs, laws and regulations, has located (20) Twenty acres of Placer Mining Ground situated in Coffee Creek Mining District Douglas County, Oregon, and described as follows: Commencing at the south line of Section (7) Town 30, Range 2 West of Willamette Meridian thence 400 ft North of $\frac{1}{2}$ Post of Section 7 Thence 640 ft West to post #2 thence 1320 ft North to Post #3 Thence 640 East to Post #4 Thence 1320 South to Place of beginning will Be known as the Granite Creek Mining Claim.

Discovered March 1, 1920.

Attest: J E Brooks

Filed for record March 13, 1920 at 11:05 a.m.

Located March 12, 1920

James Smith, Locator

E H Lenox, County Clerk

By *Vivian Morris*

Deputy

#41794

H J HENDRICK ET AL

QUARTZ LOCATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the undersigned citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty one years, on the 28 day of Oct. 1919, discovered a vein or lode of Quartz, or sand rock in place, bearing Gold, Silver and Lead, within the limits of the claim hereby located and has this 28 day of Dec 1919 under and in accordance with the Revised Statutes of the United States, located fifteen hundred (1500) linear feet of this vein or lode in length with surface ground, three hundred (300) feet in width on each side of the center of the said lode, situated in the Calahan Mining District, County of Douglas and State of Oregon and known as the H J Hendrick & Mrs S E Arguebach Claim No 1 Mining Claim, and extending fifteen hundred (1500) feet to and from this notice; the exterior boundaries of this claim being distinctly marked by reference to natural objects or permanent monuments and more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Said Claim Beginning at Center and stake place of Escoe Running 300 feet in an Easterly direction to corner end stake, thence 1500 feet in a Southerly direction to corner end stake, then 300 feet West to center end stake, then 300 feet East to corner end stake, then 1500 feet Northerly direction to corner end stake then 300 ft East to center end stake, place of Beginning. Said Claim being in Section 9 Twp 30 Range 2 West, Willamette Meridian.

P.S. This Claim joins W.B. Hill & Geo Bondan Claim

and that we intend to hold and work said above described Claim, as provided by the local laws and the custom and rules of miners, and the mining statutes and laws of the United States.

DEC 31 1992

WATER RESOURCES DEPT
SALEM, OREGON

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the situation, gathering information, and defining the problem clearly.

Affidavit

To whom it may concern, I, Virgie H. Johnson, of Coffee Creek, came to Oregon on the John Johnson Ranch in the year of 1933. Earl Cowles and his wife then lived where John and Nancy Smith now reside. There trailer house is now located back of where Cowles' house was at the time I came in 1933.

The Cowles' house was located near the large apple tree which I believe is in a north easterly direction from the now existing barn on the Smith's place.

The Cowles obtained their drinking and irrigation water for their garden etc. out of Cowles' Creek, which is a small stream located on the northerly side of their trailer house and barn. The water came out of the creek above their property, and ran along a old mining ditch.

Virgie H. Johnson

Appeared before me, Virgie H. Johnson, to me known, who signed the above statement.

H. M. Bladen

Notary Public for Oregon

My Commission Expires 9/27/90

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SALEM, OREGON

GUTH

Affidavit

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WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALEM, OREGON

I, Virgie H. Johnson come to Oregon in 1933. John Johnson, my husband, was born on the Johnson Homestead in 1898. John Johnson is Peter Johnson's son. John Johnson told me that Earl Cowles settled on the place now owned by John and Nancy Guth in 1933, but there was a man named Campbell on the property before Earl Cowles. The John and Nancy property is located next to the John Johnson's now Virgie H. Johnson's property. Virgie H. Johnson was the wife of John Johnson deceased.

Virgie H. Johnson

Dec. 31, 1992.

S.E. 1/4 SECTION 7 ~~ANGELES~~ TOWNSHIP 30 S RANGE 2 W, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN NGT

INDIVIDUAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of Oregon
County of Douglas } ss.

On this the 21st day of December 1992, before me,

Vicky Rhea

the undersigned Notary Public, personally appeared

Virgie H. Johnson

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SALEM, OREGON

☐ personally known to me
☒ proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged that she executed it.
WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Vicky Rhea
Notary's Signature

ATTENTION NOTARY: Although the information requested below is OPTIONAL, it could prevent fraudulent attachment of this certificate to another document.

THIS CERTIFICATE
MUST BE ATTACHED
TO THE DOCUMENT
DESCRIBED AT RIGHT:

Title or Type of Document Residency on property handwritten
Number of Pages 1 Date of Document 12/21/92
Signer(s) Other Than Named Above None

COFFEE CREEK GOLD

A SMALL PART OF OREGON'S HISTORY

By Al Sherman written for his friends, Ray and Esther Wright.

Ten years before Oregon's statehood, a troop of U.S. Military caused havoc on a small Cow Creek Indian village, and this by mistake! In retaliation, a small band of Indians from that village took life for life causing a ricochet revenge by the Cow Creek settlers who gathered a posse which went in pursuit of the Indians.

This pursuit led the posse from Cow Creek over the mountains to the South Umpqua River, then three miles up Coffee Creek, where the posse made camp. The Indians were suddenly forgotten, when one of the posse discovered gold in the creek!

It is said that a pot of coffee was poured in the creek, so they could have the pot to carry gold in. This story that led to the discovery of gold in Coffee Creek is accepted by a number of authors; though it might have been glamorized a bit, nonetheless, gold was discovered and the name is Coffee Creek.

A two hour visit in 1990 with two dear pioneers of 85 years in this area, Ray and Esther Wright, is what instigated this writing...for during our visit, we reminisced about past times to the point of nostalgia, for many happy times were recalled.

So gold was discovered in Coffee Creek, nor did it take long for the word to get out! In short time there were many miners working the creek. It is said the creek was so rich that the claims were only fifty feet long! In less than six months, the little town of Coffeetown sprang up. As all old towns in the West, the three drinking and gambling saloons were the main part of town. In a year or so, the Chinese miners began to trickle in, and eventually took over the town of Coffeetown. Then yet another town sprang up, strictly for the white miners. This little town was named Tailhold, and supported two saloons and three apple trees.

The two towns were ten minutes apart, that is, if you walked slow. These two towns may not have been so small, for between the two, there were more than 2,000 people at one time. The population at the present day may be 30, if you count the cats and dogs also.

One report from the gold office at Jacksonville, Oregon, states \$23,000,000 in Coffee Creek gold went through that office. At that date, gold may have been \$15 per ounce. The miners believe that estimate to be small, for very little Coffee Creek gold went through Jacksonville.

The creek was first mined in 1849 and is still being mined at this very day. So it would be difficult to say how much gold Coffee Creek has rendered in 140 years...nor was it only Coffee Creek which produced gold, for some of its tributaries such as Texas Gulch, Russell Gulch and Granite

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WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALEM, OREGON

Creek were also productive.

There was a wagon road to Myrtle Creek which followed part of the White Rock trail, then dropped down to Coffee Creek. Later, the settlers built a wagon road over the mountain and down Snake Creek to Milo. Part of that road was paved with poles. Still the main source of travel was the horse trail which followed Coffee Creek from the South Umpqua River.

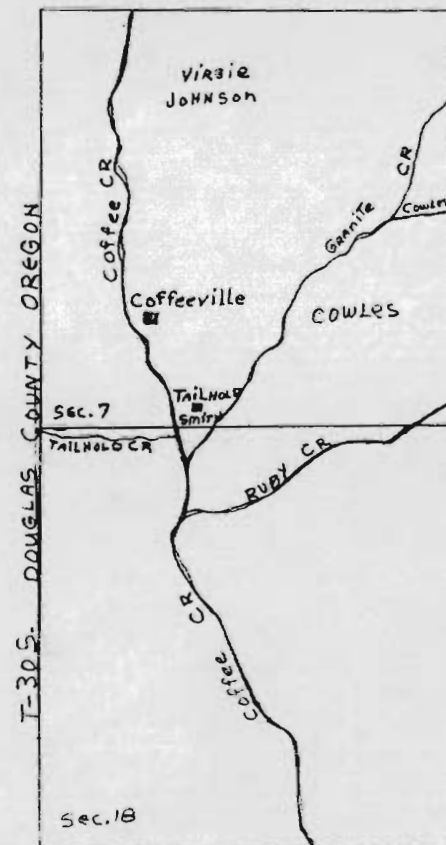
Those two old roads no longer exist and the two towns are gone, which were mostly destroyed by fire. Relics are still uncovered now and then --gold and silver coin, a hub from a roulette wheel and whiskey bottles turned blue with age.

There are some who believe that the Lost Schieffelin Mine (see *Pioneer Days*, August, 1968 issue) may be the Coffee Creek area. Schieffelin's brother may have believed this also, for he dug a tunnel on Texas Gulch not far from Coffee Creek. There is no real evidence that this lost mine has ever been found.

Most of the Coffee Creek pioneers have gone to their reward in the sweet by and by. John Johnson inherited his father's homestead; this homestead may be the oldest of the five homesteads in the Coffee Creek area for it became a century old in 1988.

John is no longer with us, but his dear wife, Virgie Johnson, who is now 83 years old, still has a firm grip on life. Following recent surgery, her neighbors took her in to recuperate.

Joe Farquhar (Joe pronounced his name Forkway) proved up on his homestead in 1907. His wife, Margaret, a fine woman, claimed to be full American Indian, not of Oregon origin. Joe was a confessed bootlegger. Some say he distilled a very fine blend of mountain dew. Those who knew Joe found him somewhat humorous. While his wife, Margaret, was present, he would tell about falling in love with her after eating the first meal which she had cooked -- but later found out it was just indigestion. That was all in fun -- theirs was



Map of Coffee Creek area.

FROM:
PIONEER DAYS IN
THE SOUTH UMPQUA
VALLEY

JUL. NO. 25 AUG 1992

surely a true love, for they spent their lives together. Nor did Margaret want to be on this earth without Joe, for she passed away within one month of Joe.

Homer Gear, a friend of the Farquhar's, who stayed at their homestead for many years, came up missing! After months of searching, the sheriff and his posse gave up. Many believed that there may have been foul play, we will never know, for Homer Gear was never found.

Then there was Mr. and Mrs. Lenard who homesteaded 80 acres on Granite Creek. Henry Brown of Tiller would ride his saddle horse up Coffee Creek to court their daughter, Dorothy. Mr. Lenard made red bricks and sold them. He would haul them over the mountain to Perdue (now Milo) with a wagon and team. Mrs. Lenard was known as "Mother Lenard".

Earl Cowles first came to the Coffee Creek area in 1914, but because of World War I, did not homestead until after the war. His wife, Florence, had taught school for a short time in Colorado. They had four children. Story has it that even though Florence was a teacher, the State of Oregon demanded that they send their children out to public school! Earl moved his family down Coffee Creek and lived in a cave to be near the road. Strange, but said to be true!

While living in the cave, a brother to Florence came to visit. He was shocked to find his sister and her children living under such deplorable conditions! He took Florence and her four children back to Colorado, contrary to her will! Florence did not stay long in Colorado. She gathered her children and found her way back to the cave on Coffee Creek. So maybe it wasn't all that bad, surely there are worse hardships in life. All four children grew up to become respectable people. Earl was born in 1892; Florence in 1896. Florence passed away first, Earl a year later.

The last to homestead on Coffee Creek was Rose Madigan, a young widow from Portland. Her homestead is where the town of Tailhold once stood, is now owned by William and Sandra Smith. Rose moved to Coffee Creek in 1932 and filed for homestead. This caused a dispute with Earl Cowles for he had a mining claim on that property. The very first day that Rose moved into a small pole and hand split shake cabin which was already there, Earl came with a gun in hand, fired a shot in the air, and demanded her to get off his claim. Rose stepped from the door with a 12 gauge shotgun and peppered Earl with birdshot! The distance was so great that it did no damage to Earl. Still, he did not wait around for a second shot! This dispute went to court and Rose won.

All the menfolks gathered and built a 3 room log cabin for Rose. After that she was known as "the belle of Coffee Creek". It is doubtful if Earl Cowles was one of those menfolks, though they did bury the hatchet in later years. Rose married again to Frank Stillian. When he passed away, she sold her home and moved to Canyonville.

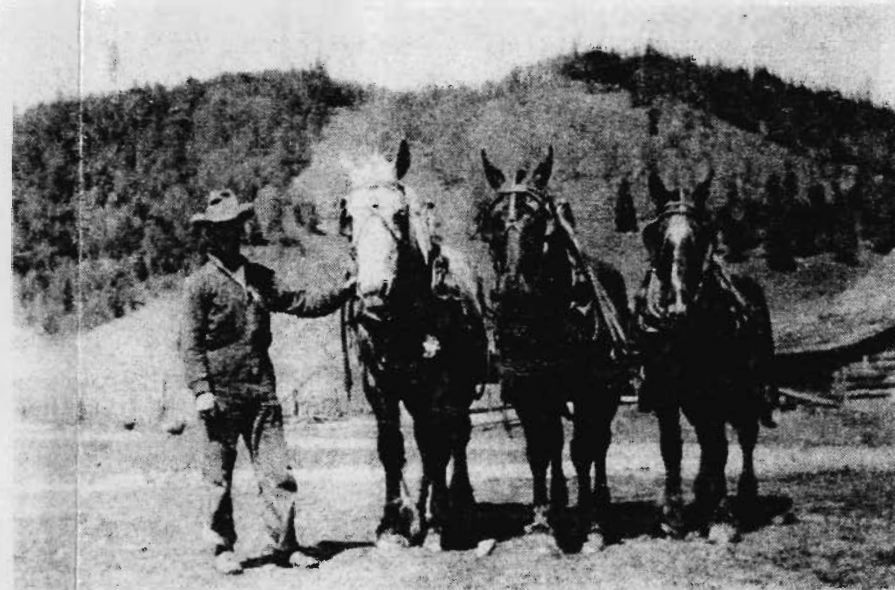
All pioneer towns had their gala occasions. The Fourth of July was one of the happiest, where many of the pioneers, ranchers, settlers and miners would turn out in their Sunday best. If we think back far enough, we would see the ladies in their colorful long calico dresses, button shoes and bustles. They would bring their very best and favorite dish. There would be jams, jellies, home baked bread, fresh green salad from their gardens -- all for a generous picnic. A rodeo was the main event; there was horse racing, foot racing and horseshoe pitching. Those of musical talent would bring their instruments to play and sing, and also supply music to dance by. These festivities would often last for several days and all free -- just for the taking and enjoying.

The joy and happiness of those bygone days may never be captured again by modern man for it was just simple pleasure.

Pioneer Days at Canyonville is a yearly celebration to remind people of the happy times of days gone by.

Ray Wright and His Horses

Ray worked with this team in the late twenties and thirties until he bought a tractor around 1942. Picture taken looking north of present Lawrence Michaels ranch house. From left "Bob", "Maud" and "Sis".



23
GUTH
FROM PIONEER DAYS IN CANYONVILLE
VOL 1 AUG 1968

held in the area was celebrated with a priest from Jacksonville
ng. Later the well-loved Father Francois Blanchett, one of
eliest arrivals for the church in the Oregon Country, visited
Dumont home, and one of these trips, he consecrated the little
ry on the hill where Francois Dumont, a son of the former
n's Bay trapper, had been buried. In the up-river country, one
most faithful of these men of God was Reverend Kirkpatrick,
ist minister who was always ready to go wherever needed.



ing on Tiller-Trail road near
Left to right are Ira Poole,
Hamlin, Walter Poole, and
Tison.



Wood tracks were used in building
the Tiller-Trail road near Drew.



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DEC 31 1992

WATER RESOURCES DEPT.

SALEM, OREGON

The Ed Schieffelin Story

BY LAWRENCE BOYLE

LAST DECADES of the 19th century, when Dame Fortune waved her golden wand over the vast regions of the West, few men were as favored by this Lady of Luck as Ed Schieffelin, and fewer were more deserving. A restless wanderer imbued with the spirit of adventure and urged on by the lure of gold, he prospected from the Mexican Border to Alaska. Fortune was elusive at first. When down on his luck he knew days of hunger and discouragement. He had, indeed, to prove himself by perseverance and courage in the best traditions of the West.

In 1877, while prospecting in Arizona, he joined a party of Hualapai Indians sent by the U.S. Army to scout the Huachuca Mountains for Apaches. Later, using Fort Huachuca as a base, he often went alone among the San Pedro hills to prospect. He liked the hills, did not heed his soldier friends who warned him that all he would find in that hostile country would be his tombstone. But Ed, mindful of the danger of attack by marauding bands of Apaches, kept on the move, camping overnight in places miles apart. His day came. Late in August while riding along the San Pedro river, he found ore which he believed was rich in silver. Pieces of float were scattered about; some later assayed \$9,000.00 per ton. Sure he had at last found his mine, he named it the Tombstone, and left to get the help of his brother, Al, taking a few samples with him. It would be a year before he knew that he had made one of the richest strikes in the West.

The following year—1878—Ed returned to the San Pedro Hills with his brother Al and Richard Gird, a mining engineer. They were well-outfitted with provisions and tools and carefully began to explore the prospects. The first find, however, was a shallow pocket. Disappointed, they called it "The Graveyard". No quitter, Ed persuaded his brother and Gird to stay on while he continued his search. His perseverance paid off. He uncovered the mother load. Splendid outcroppings of rich ore enabled the men to locate mine after mine, among them the "Lucky Cuss" and "Tough Nut".

Around this lode the town of Tombstone mushroomed, becoming a wild, lusty and lawless place famous in the history of the West. In its heyday of glory the town boasted a population of from 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants. It was platted in 1879 and incorporated as the county seat of Cochise County in 1881. Through the years the mines paid handsomely—\$75,000,000. After the first million dollars, the partners sold out and the Schieffelin brothers left Tombstone.

...to conduct a serious search for the lost mine were Ed Schieffelin's brothers Eff, Charles and Jay. They came from their ranch near Cornelius. Eff and Charles both prospected Coffee Creek as had Ed before them. Finding no lead on Coffee Creek, they continued their search on the Days Creek side. Their camp was located some two miles above the Moore cabin where Ed had stayed. The small stream there is today called Schieffelin Creek. Here they dug many prospect holes, some shallow, some deep. When one notes that Schieffelin Creek and Coffee Creek wash the same mountain, but on opposite sides of the divide, their change of location seems logical. But doubtless many prospectors have wondered if Ed's brothers knew something they did not. The Schieffelins are said to have employed spiritualists to help them. But with all their searching and digging they, too, failed to find the elusive strike. Perhaps none was the relentless prospector their brother Ed had been.

Before the Schieffelins gave up their search, they helped Ed's wife remove his body from the grave on Days Creek and ship it to Tombstone, Arizona, for reburial. Ed had requested this in his will. The eulogy was given by an officer of the U.S. Army, who had known Ed when he was prospecting the San Pedro hills for the Tombstone lode. The date of death on his monument is May 12, 1897.

An interesting, perhaps significant, story developed while Ed Schieffelin's brothers were searching for the lost strike. Ed's blankets were missing, and although Eff offered a handsome reward for their return, they were never found; at least, no one ever claimed the reward. Soon rumor had it that the missing blankets had been left at the site of the strike, along with a pick and a pan. This was accepted by some as evidence that the strike was so far away that Ed couldn't work it and return to his cabin the same day. So he was obliged to camp out overnight. It is probably inevitable that such conjecture should spawn many apparently credible stories. Thus one story has it that Ed slept one night in his cabin, covered by a blue blanket, and one night at the strike, warmed by a red blanket. When found, he was buried in a shallow grave wrapped in the blue blanket. The missing red blanket became a clue to the lost strike. This is refuted by Ellen Crispen and others, who say the blankets were neither red nor blue.

Through the years hundreds of people have prospected the Days Creek - Tiller area, searching for the lost mine. Hazel Perdue somewhat ruefully says that at times her ranch has been all but overrun by these treasure seekers. Their number is sure evidence of the credence people still place in the existence of the lost mine. The Schieffelin family has been reluctant to give up the search. In the early 1920's Ed's nephew

who remembers him is John Hamlin in whose Canyonville market young Schieffelin shopped. But after seventy years of searching, no one has yet found it. Perhaps only another Ed Schieffelin will rediscover it. When and if it is found, many an oldtimer hereabouts fervently hopes it is indeed richer than Tombstone. It would truly be another monument to a dedicated prospector. But even if the strike is never found, the legend of the Lost Schieffelin Mine will remain an enduring monument to the memory of a pioneer of the old West.



Ed Schieffelin's monument in Tombstone, Arizona

crosses the divide to descend to Coffee Creek. To Ed Schieffelin, how different these forested hills must have looked from the almost barren hills of the San Pedro. The thick brush and tall trees growing on the fertile overlay of soil must have been a rough obstacle for even a prospector of Ed's years of experience. No exposed ridges here except possibly those the Indians had burned over for hunting game.

Among the ranchers Ed Schieffelin was accepted for what he was, a prospector. They had seen many prospectors come and go. They had all looked for what Schieffelin was searching, the gold of Coffee Creek. A quiet man, not given to boasting, Ed said nothing about his discovery. Nobody who met him apparently knew him as the Ed Schieffelin of Tombstone, Arizona. And so it was that his coming and going aroused only casual interest among them. They saw him travel the Coffee Creek trail, as many had before him, and as they did.

Ed Schieffelin made many trips to the Jackson home to get his mail and look after his horses. On these trips he became acquainted with George Chamberlain, whose house he passed on his way to and from the Jackson ranch. Neighbors were few on Days Creek at the turn of the century, and the two must have enjoyed visiting. Schieffelin apparently planned most of his prospecting trips so he could return to his cabin overnight, but nobody knew how often he camped overnight in the mountains. It seems unlikely, however, that he spent many consecutive nights camping out.

On his frequent trips to Jackson's ranch, Schieffelin usually told George Jackson when he would probably return, a wise precaution. When he did not keep his appointment on a certain date, George Jackson became worried and went to his camp. He found him dead on the cabin steps, slumped over his gold pan. Apparently he had died while assaying some ore that he had found. George Jackson returned home and reported finding Schieffelin's body. An inquest was held. At the inquest was Dr. W. H. DeVore of Canyonville, the coroner, and William Stock, also of Canyonville, the Justice of Peace. Among the local residents present were George Jackson, George Chamberlain, William Perdue, Charles Tiller, Jess Tiller, Abe Gilbro, and Tom Scott. The official decision of the inquest— Ed Schieffelin had died of a heart attack. One of his brothers, Eff, later said he believed his brother had died from the effects of chemicals he had used to assay the ore. Other reasons have been given as contributing causes: the excitement of his find, his long and arduous hikes into the mountains, his age, exposure and exhaustion.

Ed Schieffelin's body was placed in a rough box and buried in a grave between his cabin and the creek. Afterwards, the men began to collect his possessions and tidy up the camp. They carelessly threw the

contents of the gold pan on the ground. Later, while examining his belongings for further identification, they found and read his diary. The diary revealed Schieffelin's true identity. What he had written must have come as something of a shock. The diary in part read: "Found it at last— Richer than Tombstone could ever hope to be." Those words set in motion a treasure hunt that continues to this day, the search for the now legendary Lost Schieffelin Mine. Ed's diary gave no real clue to the location of his strike.

The first to begin the long search were the ranchers of Days Creek.



Site of Ed's first grave. The log in middle of picture lies in open grave. The mound of dirt behind grave site was piled there when Ed's body was removed.

The Moore cabin where Ed camped stood in front of trees at left in this photo. It was destroyed by fire.



For them the contents of the gold pan now became important. They recovered the ore they had so carelessly emptied from the gold pan. Some of the ore is reported to have assayed \$2,000 to the ton. Some specimens of blue-grey quartz were honeycombed with pure gold. Also important now were Ed Schieffelin's daily habits. The ranchers reconstructed them as best they could. They found the warm embers of a campfire on the divide between Days Creek and Coffee Creek. From this and from other clues they considered significant, they first concentrated their search on the hills sloping toward Coffee Creek and Texas Gulch. They were sure that Ed Schieffelin had found there what they believed he had been looking for, the source of the gold in Coffee Creek. It is not surprising they did not find it—they were ranchers—not prospectors.

stayed at Perdue long enough to do some exploring of his own. He was observed prospecting in the Tiller area. It seems reasonable to assume that he prospected Coffee Creek for some distance above its junction with the river. When prospecting, Ed Schieffelin was patient, thorough, even methodical. From his association with Dick Gird, he had learned much about the geology of rock formations, surveying and assaying ore.

It is said that he was looking for a formation of red rock. One interesting tale has it that he had traced the red rock from as far south as Tombstone and the San Pedro hills; another, from only as far south as the Rogue River. The logical conclusion—where the red rock is faulted, broken by an extrusion of quartz, blue-grey quartz—there will



*Ellen Crispen,
at 1967 Pioneer
Days. She knew
and remembered
the Schieffelins.*

be found the Schieffelin lode. Believe or disbelieve—in any case Ed Schieffelin was looking for clues that would lead him to the lode that fed the Coffee Creek placer.

When Schieffelin left the Perdue-Tiller area, he drove up Days Creek and established his base camp in the Moore cabin located near the confluence of Day and Moore Creeks, some two miles above the present Dan Perdue house. Here he unloaded his supplies and equipment, then drove his buckboard down the creek to the George Jackson ranch, next below the Perdue's. Here he left his buckboard and pastured his horses. He also arranged to have his mail forwarded to the postoffice there in care of George Jackson.

Ed Schieffelin chose his new camp wisely. From it he could now easily reach the headwaters, not only of Days Creek, but also Myrtle Creek, Deadman Creek and especially Coffee Creek and Texas Gulch. He could prospect streams, tributaries and gulches in all directions, and with a minimum of hiking. An overnight trip could find him many miles away. He was known to be a good hiker. This vast expanse of mountain wilderness must have been a challenge to him. Tough old prospector that he was, he accepted the challenge and found it exciting and satisfying and—difficult. "Found it at Last," he wrote in his diary, words for other prospectors to remember and heed. "Richer than Tombstone." This was no chance discovery of a rich prospect. To Ed Schieffelin it must have been the culmination of a lifetime of searching—a prospector's dream come true.

I recently had the pleasure of driving the BLM (Bureau of Land Management) road that climbs the mountain dividing the headwaters of Days Creek and Coffee Creek, in a pickup truck with an expert driver, Hazel Perdue, who in forty years of living on the ranch with her husband, Dan Perdue, son of William Perdue, pioneer rancher of Days Creek, has become an authority on the Schieffelin story as it relates to her home. From the mountaintop the view is magnificent. Far to the east, the rugged rim of Crater Lake hugs the skyline; to the north, familiar landmarks near Roseburg pierce the sky; to the west, the green valley of the South Umpqua stretches narrowly from Days Creek to Canyonville; to the south and directly below, Texas Gulch and Coffee Creek—gold country! And all around, to the far horizon in any direction, the green hills of virgin forests. Coffee Creek has been logged, is still scarred by logging roads. Looking down, it is hard to visualize the mining camp that once prospered there.

It is on this mountain the ranchers found the campfire they believe was the one Schieffelin had built on his last trip. They speculated that night overtook him as he climbed out of Texas Gulch or Coffee Creek. Here too, the trail that climbs from Brush Creek on the Days Creek side

had a rendezvous with destiny.

Ed Schieffelin was born in Pennsylvania. He made the long journey overland to Oregon in a covered wagon with his immigrant parents. The family settled in Sams Valley, Jackson County, Southwest Oregon. Jacksonville, the county seat, was a prosperous mining town and the place where young Ed learned to pan gold. It was from here that in 1865, at the age of 12 years, Ed ran away from home to join prospectors in their rush to the Salmon River diggings in Idaho. The Salmon River claims were soon worked out. Instead of returning home, Ed drifted through the West, panning creeks and rivers, always searching for the lode that feeds the places diggings. So began his fabulous career as prospector, miner and adventurer. As the years passed, prospecting became a way of life for Ed Schieffelin. Fate was soon to decree that his career should end in Oregon, not far from where it began, under circumstances which spawned the legend of the Lost Schieffelin mine.

On the ranch at Cornelius, Ed outfitted himself with a buckboard, team of horses, tools, and other supplies needed for a long prospecting trip, and started south. He traveled the old stagecoach road as far as Canyonville.

Canyonville had had its days of gold fever—reputed strikes, placer mining, the works. One of the most talked about is still the placer diggings of Coffee Creek and its short tributary, Texas Gulch. Coffee Creek was discovered in 1852. The name has an interesting origin. The story goes that a group of renegade Indians was causing trouble among the peaceable Indians. The settlers organized a posse to drive away the troublesome renegades. During the chase one of the pursuers became violently ill, and the posse stopped at a small stream. The sick man kept moaning, "Oh, God, I wish I had a cup of coffee!" So the men named the stream Coffee Creek.

Gold was later discovered in Coffee Creek. A vast amount of gold—several millions of dollars in gold dust is said to have been taken out of Coffee Creek and its tributaries, Texas Gulch, Graham Gulch and Granite Creek. Texas Gulch was the heaviest producer. Much coarse gold was found in Russell Gulch, a tributary of Texas Gulch. Coarse gold was also found in Granite Creek. A large amount of gold was found in other, unnamed streams tributary to Coffee Creek. It may be significant to note that no gold was ever found above Texas Gulch.

In its day, Coffee Creek had the reputation of being one of the richest mining camps in the West. At one time the camp boasted a trading post, a saloon, and a dance hall. Unlike many others, the camp, it is said, never had a killing in its relatively short history. If so, this

brawling days.

The Coffee Creek camp had been abandoned for years before Ed arrived in Canyonville. But Schieffelin, the prospector, was interested. He is reported to have told local residents he came to Douglas County to find the "lost Channel" that carried the gold from the ledge to the creek—to him, the mother lode. The fact that the placer gold had been mined, that he was a "Johnny-Come-Lately," did not bother him. He meant to look for the gold-bearing rock that had been eroded by the elements to feed the mined-out placer diggings. He meant to use thirty years experience as a prospector to find what others had given up looking for. (The above is somewhat in the nature of an indirect quote from friends of the Schieffelins). At any rate Ed turned east from Canyonville and headed up the South Umpqua River.

At this point, I must acknowledge my indebtedness to Mrs. Ellen Crispen of Milo (Perdue), whose letter, "Facts vs. Conjecture in the Life of Ed Schieffelin" was published in the Roseburg News-Review to refute another, the "Missing Red Blanket May be Clue to Ed Schiefflin's Lost Mine in Canyon Creek Region", also published in the News-Review dated April 15, 1948. The facts narrated by Ellen Crispen are substantially those told by the Jacksons, Perdues and others who knew Ed Schieffelin. I must also thank Sue Crispen Shaffer for making available valuable material relating to the Schieffelins. I grew up in a home where Ed Schieffelin was quite frequently a subject of family conversation. Members of the family include the Jacksons. There are many living descendants of local pioneer families who also have kept the Schieffelin legend alive. It could hardly be otherwise with a story so dramatic as that of the last days in the life of Ed Schieffelin. One of these who cherish and preserve the legend is Hazel Perdue of Days Creek. The trail followed by Ed Schieffelin on his way to and from his cabin to the postoffice is close to her house.

Some have said that before leaving Canyonville, Ed Schieffelin had prospected Canyon Creek. This may be true. Shrewd prospector that he had become, he was not one to follow blindly the local gossip about any strike. His years of experience had taught him to follow his own fortune, not the fortunes of others. But if he did indeed prospect the Canyon Creek area, he found nothing to hold him there.

Ed Schieffelin's first stop on his way up the river from Canyonville was Perdue, located near the junction of Coffee Creek with the South Umpqua River, and on the way to Tiller. Here he struck up an acquaintance with Len Perdue, postmaster and storekeeper. From Len he learned he could not drive his buckboard up Coffee Creek, and that he would have to pack in to Texas Gulch. He probably learned a great deal

With a fortune to spend, Ed Schieffelin traveled to the big cities of the East: Chicago, New York, Washington. Not fond of city life, however, he soon grew restless, and again began to travel the prospector's trail. If all of Ed's travels were collected and narrated, they would compile a saga of the West. But to give exact dates is at times hazardous. Some may be subject to correction by further research. Some are definitely established.

Ed returned to Oregon, probably in 1881, and purchased a ranch near Cornelius, where his brothers settled. From there, in the spring of 1882, he went to San Francisco with his younger brother Eff, where



ED SCHIEFFELIN

they booked passage to Alaska on a Northern Commercial Company boat, the sailing ship *St. Paul*. (One account states Ed was accompanied by a younger brother, not named. A local source names Eff the younger brother. The source of this is probably Eff himself when he was in the Canyonville-Days Creek area following Ed's death.) On the deck of the *St. Paul* they shipped the disassembled parts of a stern-wheel vessel, the *New Racket*. They arrived at Fort Adams on the Yukon River in the Fall of 1882. They had with them letters of credit and introduction to Arthur Harper, agent of the San Francisco based company. The Schieffelin brothers were introduced to Harper as mining capitalists.

At Fort Adams the Schieffelin party assembled the *New Racket*, a long, low craft with a shallow draft. Harper drew some maps to guide them. The party prospected the Tanana River until the Yukon froze over. During the winter of 1882-83, the party used dog teams to move about. In the Spring of 1883, the Schieffelin party prospected a small river called the Rowetka, about 45 miles above the mouth of the Tanana. They are said to have prospected about 80 miles up this river. But they were unable to discover any rich deposits. The average take was from \$10 to \$15 per day. To quote Ed: "I came to the conclusion that the prospects are too poor to justify—and I abandoned it." Ed sold the *New Racket* to Harper, the agent, and two of his friends, McQuesten and Mayo. They planned to do some prospecting of their own.

After the Schieffelin party broke up, Ed and Eff returned to the States in the Summer of 1883, aboard the government revenue cutter *Corwin*. Eff went to the ranch at Cornelius, while Ed returned to San Francisco. Had they taken the *New Racket* as far up the Yukon as they could—had Ed Schieffelin, the prospector, prevailed over Ed Schieffelin, the mining capitalist, another great discovery might have been credited to him.

In San Francisco Ed married, built a house, and again tried to adapt to city life. But again the lure of gold caused him to abandon the city streets. His travels now eventually took him to Bisbee, Arizona. Probably the newly discovered strikes at Tonopah, Nevada, also attracted him. Where there was gold, there Ed was likely to be. And searching, as always, for the mother lode. Ed seemed to have a penchant for prospecting the Southwest. But in all his wanderings, he did not altogether forget Southern Oregon. His friends have said he had planned many times to return to prospect there. But other places—distant places—had more immediate attraction for him. Also, rich strikes were few in Oregon. Some mines had been abandoned.

In 1897, however, Ed did return to Oregon with a plan to prospect in Douglas County. He went to Cornelius to visit his brothers Charles, Eff and Jay. He told his brothers of his plan, and said he meant at last

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The Ed Schieffelin Story

by Lawrence Boyle

The continuing interest in the search for Schieffelin's lost strike, and ours in acquiring factual information of historical value, has motivated the Book Committee to include this follow-up of the Ed Schieffelin story. The complete story will probably never be told. But the material provided by Delbert Moore and Ray Rauch are valuable contributions.

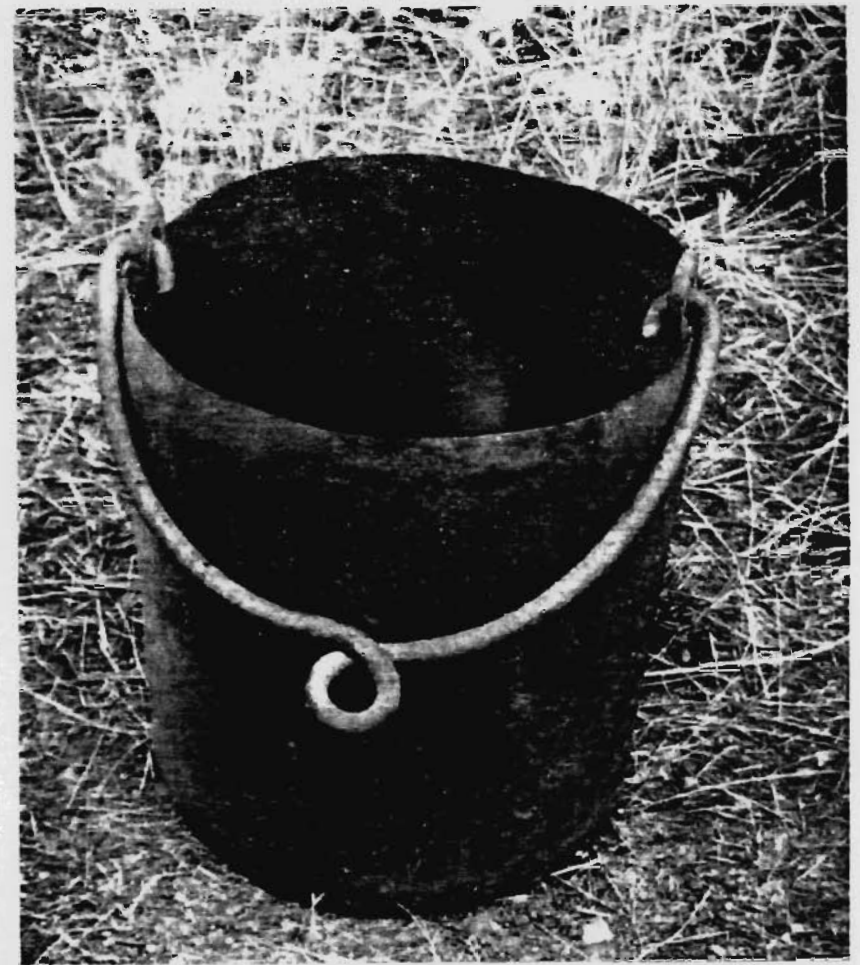
The Schieffelin diary has from the beginning been an important factor in the search for the lost prospect. In answer to an inquiry, Delbert Moore wrote in a letter: "It is true that we used to have a copy of the Schieffelin diary—I believe it was the original—but I am sorry to relate that it has disappeared or was destroyed when my brother's house burned a number of years ago . . . There must be several copies of the original diary around the country since my father very generously allowed any interested person to have the information. I may be able to run down one for you."

Ray Rauch, Roseburg, believes Ellen Crispen had the original diary and gave it to one of Ed's brothers. There is no doubt that several copies were made, complete or in part. Hopefully, one will be found someday. It would be a fine gift to the Pioneer Museum.

Douglas Geddes, Sutherlin, Oregon, is a prospector who has devoted years to searching for the Schieffelin strike. Here is a part of what he recalls from Ed's diary: "I prefer to prospect alone, because men's minds are forever turning to evil . . . I found it at last. It's richer



THE MAIL PHOTO
Mortars and pestle, used by early miners, and now owned by Ray Rauch. They were used for reducing large ore pieces to panning size and for assay work.



THE MAIL PHOTO
The Schieffelin ore bucket, now a part of Ray Rauch's collection, is all of cast iron, and it is a fairly hefty load empty. This bucket may have held the famous "gold strike" ore—the lode of which remains "lost"—following Ed Schieffelin's death.

than Tombstone ever dared think about being . . . I was two days both going and coming. I camped on the mountain and it rained all night."

Through the years Douglas Geddes has contacted many persons closely associated with Ed Schieffelin. One was Charley Warren, Rogue River, Oregon. Charley is said to have been one of the few men who prospected with Ed. Below are some of Charley's comments as recalled by Geddes and told to this writer:

"They tell the darndest things about Ed. They say he drove a team of mules. He didn't. He had a team of horses.

"Take no stock in the story of the red and blue blankets.



THE MAIL PHOTO

Ray Rauch displays old ore bags used by Ed Schieffelin while in this area. It is believed the circled S was Schieffelin's mark and the SF symbol stood for that golden capital city of the old west—San Francisco.

"Ed was a good prospector, but he was no geologist.

"I never saw any of Ed's rock samples when I visited his cabin on Days Creek. The cabin had been cleaned.

"Whoever finds the strike will be rich, or Ed wouldn't have said it was."

Finally, a brief quote from a 1921 article written by Mrs. Mary Halladay (Mary Rose Jackson): "Coffee Creek mines were discovered in '59 by the Riffle and Stout boys."

Schieffelin Diary Copy Discovered

Mr. Lawrence Boyle
Canyonville, Oregon 97417
Dear Mr. Boyle:

March 26, 1939
Astoria, Ore.

While rummaging through an old family trunk into which the contents of two other trunks had been dumped sometime before I came into possession of it, I have found, at last, the lost diary of Ed Schieffelin. Not the original, to be sure, but a very romantic disclosure of the vital account of his last eleven days on earth, sent to my mother by his wife Mary.

I have had the complete letter photostated for you and since the handwriting is so badly faded and written on both sides of the paper, I enclose a translation, adhering as closely as possible to the spelling, punctuation and grammar of the original. While Mrs. Schieffelin was obviously not an educated person, it should not be forgotten that she was distraught over the death of her husband, the serious illness of her daughter which she mentions in another letter, as well as the anxiety caused by the ruthless disregard of her interests and feelings by the selfish manner in which fortune seekers, including, in her opinion, members of the husband's family, were trying to exploit the discovery. People went wild. Men sank prospect shafts and holes all over that country, so many, in fact, that my father fell into one on his way back to the cabin one night and almost killed himself.

No doubt that Schieffelin's writing was difficult to read as it was said that he often jotted things down while walking. I have always believed that the entry on the 8'th should read: Top Divide - Big Ledge, possibly main vein through country heading Grave Creek tangent and on north.

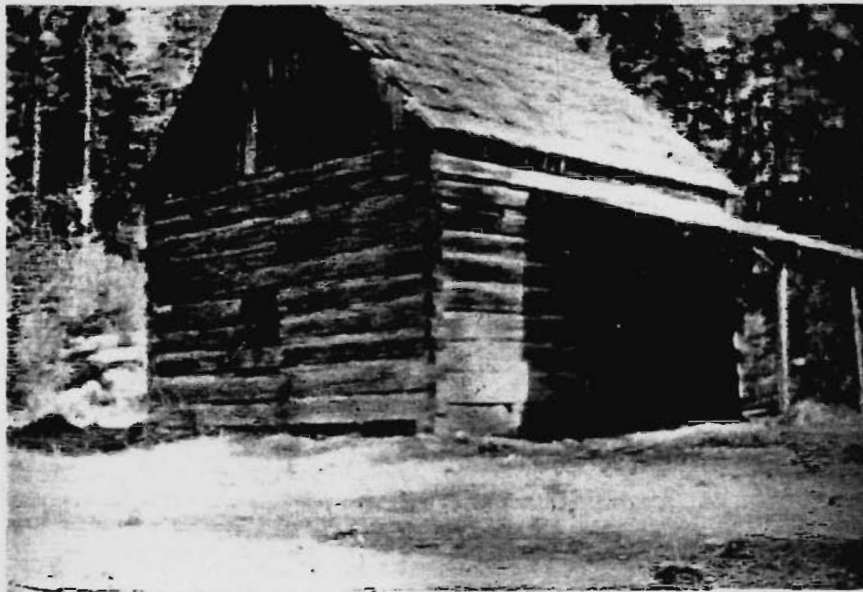
The Jackson mentioned in the letter had a place not far back down the road from the cabin of my family and was well known by them. They spoke well of him, and it was he who put Schieffelin in touch with my father when he wanted to rent the cabin as headquarters. The cabin was empty because my folks had literally "starved out" during the Cleveland administration and depression at that time. They had moved to Riddle, spelled Riddles on the envelopes addressed by Mrs. Schiefflin and, indeed, I found an English grammar with my brother Orville's name in it with the address spelled Riddles, Oregon!

The Mr. Marks referred to in the letter I believe was Mrs. Schieffelin's lawyer from San Francisco, and the "coming illness" of my mother was the impending birth of a child. The baby was lost because the doctor arrived in a complete state of inebriation and was worse

than no help.

The picture of the old cabin, I am enclosing, was taken in 1923 when I had the good luck to accompany my father, three of my brothers, the nephew referred to in my previous letter and a sister-in-law on a hunting trip during which we camped along the creek in sight of the place. The chopping block, on which the pan of water was standing when Schieffelin's body was found, stood just out of sight but in what would be the front yard of the cabin.

It was judged by the coroner that Mr. Schieffelin had been dead for three or four days, not only by the condition of the body, but by the starved condition of his dog which fought all intruders until it was subdued by the sheriff. Someone thought the pan of water on the chopping block was an ordinary washpan and it was not until the water was thrown out that the scraping sound of the mortared



COURTESY DELBERT MOORE

F. M. Moore's cabin on Days Creek—scene of Schieffelin's prospecting venture.

up rock was heard and the ground up material was sifted out of the sawdust and chips! When the recovered material assayed such a high yield of gold it triggered one of the greatest searches and one which has lasted the longest.

Needless to say my father never found the Schieffelin "Prospect". He did, nevertheless, find some gold that was profitable to work as long as it lasted but the vein soon pinched out and was no doubt not connected with the Schieffelin discovery. The enclosed assay certificate

in the name of Mr. John D. Fletcher but addressed to Mr. F. M. Moore from Dorena, Oregon—(the envelope is postmarked on the back at Cottage Grove as well as Dorena) is something of a mystery to me. It could be that the ore was carried to Portland where Mr. Baumel's office was located by a Mr. Fletcher and the report sent from Dorena



COURTESY DELBERT MOORE

This is a picture taken during a hunting trip in 1923. The old cabin sits behind the trees, in this shot, just out of sight. From left to right are—

*Delbert Moore
F. M. Moore (father)
Ernest Moore
Orville Moore
Arthur Moore*

by him to my father, or it could have been sent in secrecy by my father under the name of Fletcher and routed through Dorena by some friend. I am sure we never lived at Dorena at any time. There were those who *did* believe my father found the mine and that he managed to go back every year and take out just enough gold to avoid suspicion! I can refute that story in all honesty for I have the purse my father carried when he died at 76 years of age and it contained a single ten cent piece!

You will observe that Mrs. Schieffelin makes frequent references to money she is to send to my father to tide him over while he is

searching for the mine. She was never able to help with more than mere token sums and her letter of July 17, 1901 (the last record I have of any correspondence between my family and her) gives ample evidence that she has no funds as well as evidence that her husband left her in a general state of economic depression. Nor did she ever make the visit to see my father and mother—I have no doubt, though it is merely conjecture, that it was because she was unable to finance any further venture in the prospecting enterprise.

With winter approaching and with no money with which to sustain the family, my father abandoned the homestead for good, gave up all hope of finding the lost "Prospect" and with the help of my mother, sister and four sons (I was born on the way) worked his way back to the Willamette valley by the end of the summer of 1902. That is where I picked up the membership in the family—twenty years younger than my sister (I went to school with her children!) and ten years younger than my youngest brother.

If this account and the material I enclose is of historical interest to you I am gratified. I will appreciate receiving your "Pioneer Days" publication and if you will give me the date of your celebration in Canyonville I will hook onto our travel trailer, gather up whatever I can of additional Schieffelin material and look you up when we get there.

Yours very sincerely,
/S/ DELBERT MOORE
Delbert Moore

ANOTHER "HATHAWAY" STORY

(Recounted as heard by Loson Winn)

Hathaway: I once bought me one of those new-fangled 30-30 smokeless rifles. The Old Man took a look at it and pooh-poohed. "Me, I'll stick to my old black-powder blunderbuss. It's the shootinest gun that ever killed a bear."

One day whilst we was riding over the mountain out of West Fork we spotted us a big buck deer climbing a hill across the canyon. The Old Man rolled off his horse and got away a quick shot. The big buck just kept on a-going. I jumped off my horse, drew down with my smokeless rifle and down went the buck. I got there as fast as I could and was reaching for my knife to dress him when something went "ploomp" in the dirt beside me. It was the Old Man's bullet just a-get'n there.

A Letter From Mrs. Schieffelin

This is a translation of a letter to Mrs. F. M. Moore from Mrs. Schieffelin, written in response to an earlier correspondence:

San Francisco, Calif.

Feb. 15th - 1900

My dear Mrs. Moore:

I received your letter and will try and answer it in detail. I remember Mr. Schieffelin telling me he was on the right trail for a big finde and that he was very quiet about it. His brothers told me that Jackson* claimed the rock found by his body and said he found it some where up there. Mr. Marks brought me some black sand with quite a lot of gold in it. Said he found it when it had fell out of the pan. My husbands brothers told me that there was \$7.00 found in the pan by his body.** That was the reason so many was anxious to find his prospect. I will copy what he said in his diary. I know others copied it when his body was found, but I would not let *every one* have a copy. I will you. I trust you and your husband and believe you are sincere in your professions of friendship. I am sure the Prospect found by him was very rich, for when others have been much excited over what was called a big mine he would be very calm over it. But when he wrote as he did in his diary, in fact I believe the last words he ever wrote, I know it was more than true. "Diary—May 1'st—3'rd struck camp—4th up creek (Mrs. Schieffelin has crossed out this information, I can't quite see why) 5'0'th—Days Creek Camped three miles up creek. 4'th—top creek. *float*. 5'th Coffee Creek trail. 6'th rained all night top mountain. 7'th—side mountain. *Main Ledge continues*. 8'th top divide *big Ledge possibly main vein through country heading grave creek*. Illegible (now this word I cannot make out but write it as he has you may be able to tell what it is) and on north. 9'th side mountain and canyon. 10'th rained all night. (11'th A Prospect at last)" Now you can follow this I think, don't let any one have this. You speak of your financial condition. I know with the family you have it must be very hard for you. I am expecting some money from the East, and when I get it I will send you a little to help over your coming trouble and will try and do more soon after so your husband can continue his prospecting, and will not have to give it up. I have said I never wanted any one to find my husband's prospect but I think now it is my duty to try and get it, I will do all I can at this end of the line if you will do the same at your end of it. I want to go up in March some time—if I do I will use my mother's name. I do not want

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PIONEER DAYS

IN THE DAYS CREEK - TILLER AREA

BY EDITH MOORE

IT IS NOT KNOWN when the first white man may have traversed the valley in which Days Creek, Milo, Tiller and Drew now lie, but indications are that it may have been not long after the beginning of the nineteenth century. Discovery of the potential of the South Umpqua valley east of Canyonville is credited to Isaac Boyle, who was among the earlier settlers in the area taking up a donation land claim in 1850, his claim carrying the number 40, while the claims of John Slippy, now the Clough place, is number 37, and that of the Beckwiths, now the Delbert Trask place, is number 39. Mr. Boyle, when he came from his native Virginia, served as a scout for the government and, with Alexander Dumont, who also had an early donation claim, was reported to have watched the Rogue River and Umpqua Indians wage their last great battle on the flats west of the river bridge near Days Creek.

George T Day, who was a Justice of the Peace, was also one of the early holders of donation claims. From him Days Creek takes its name, his claim having embraced what is now the Ward, Swingley and Rowe properties. In addition, the sites of the stores, Post Office and school were part of his holdings.

The only fort to be used as such to be established in the area was



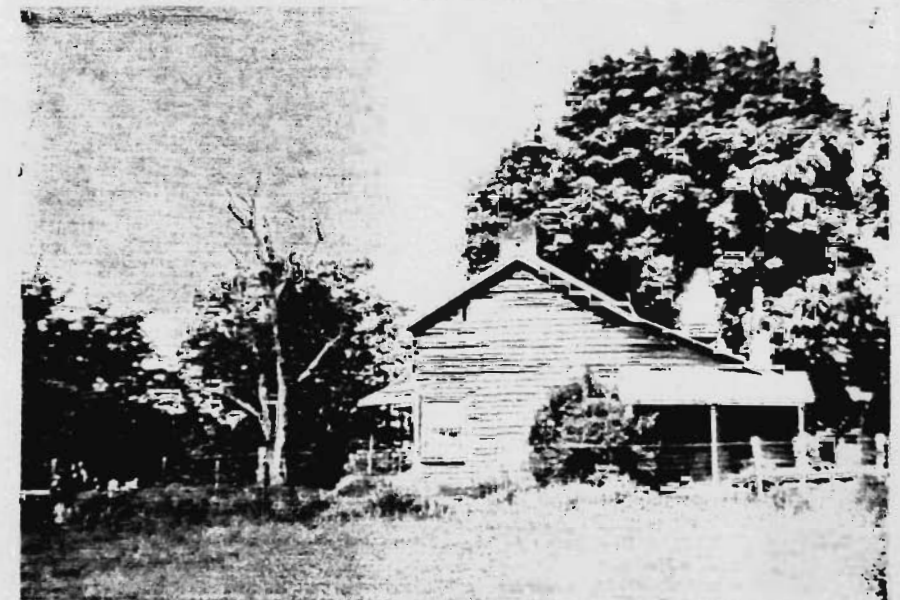
First Catholic Mass in the South Umpqua Valley was held in this log cabin on the Wayne Smith place.

on the Andrew Thomas Donation land claim, the first on the creek northeast of the cross roads. It was located on the north side of the creek close by a spring, and while it was never under attack, women and children were taken there when an Indian attack was feared. From it they saw livestock run off and fields burned, but did not suffer casualties. Later when the Indian uprisings became more prevalent, many were gathered at the confluence of Days Creek and the river where they were held until they could be transported to a reservation.

In addition to the settlers who had come across the plains, or around the "Horn", many were former employees of the fur companies, predominantly French-Canadian in descent and for the most part married to native women of many western tribes. These latter people tended to move further and further into



Log cabin built by William Graham on his homestead in the early 1870's. Huge maple in the background was set out by his daughter, Lutie Graham Fate.



House of split boards built by Stenger on the Michaels place.

the up river country as more and more people came into the valley to make their homes.

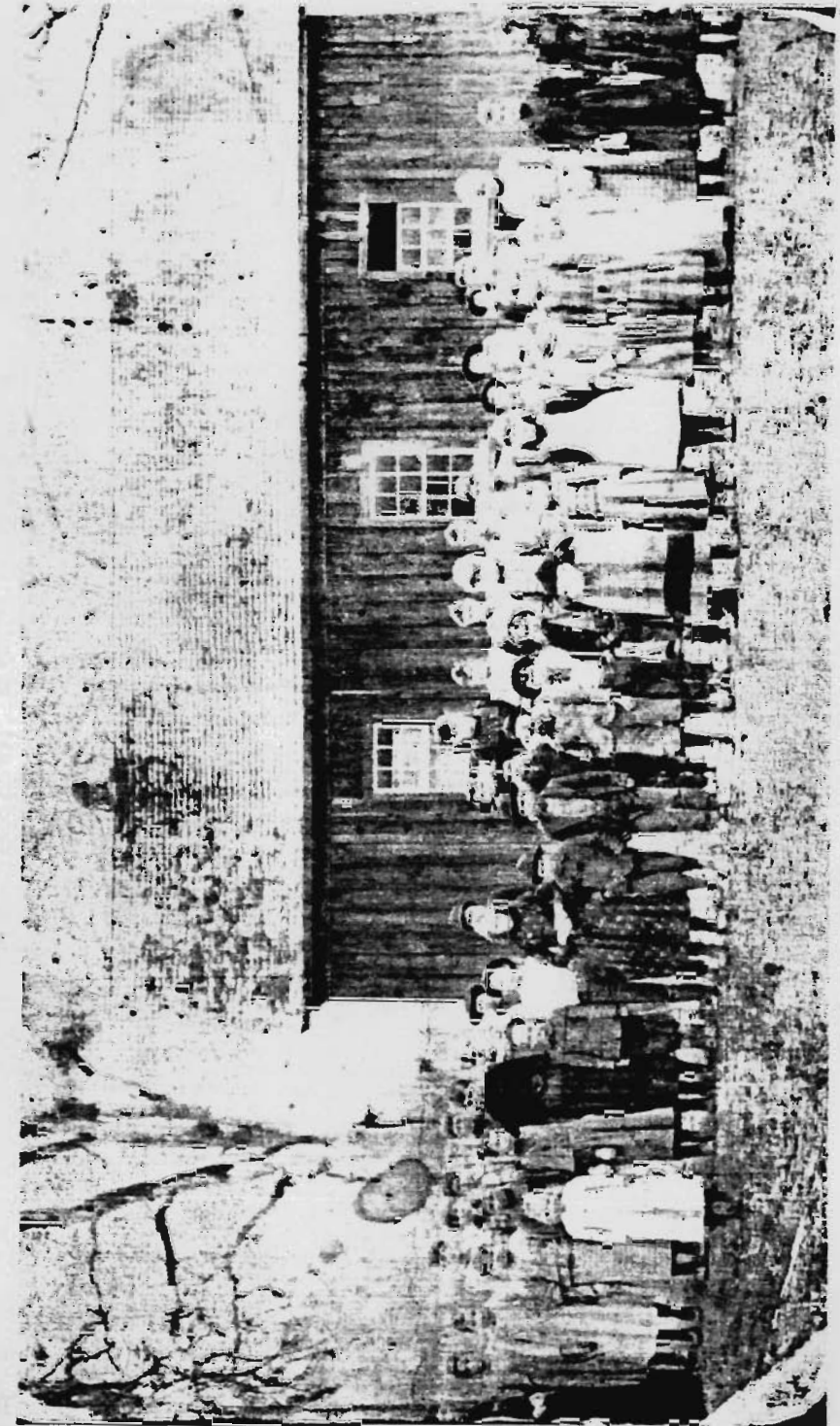
The first school was an impromptu effort with the John Perdues, both of whom were descendants of educators and monitors in Virginia, inviting neighborhood children to join their own children for classes in their log cabin. Not long after the first school house was built near the falls in Days Creek, with the school district being formed in 1856. Mr. Boyle, David Fate and Mr. Perdue were the first school board members. A Mr. Marshall was the first teacher in this school which saw classes held for three months during the summer when it was possible for the students to reach school.

In this era before roads, trails were established with river crossings numerous because of the bluffs on alternating sides of the river. Early cattle drives also came through when herd owners in the Roseburg area began to see the need of summer pasture, so brought their stock to the Elk Creek country where feed was abundant. Gradually roads of a fashion developed, although the expression—"Mire a saddle blanket"—was no myth in rainy weather. Traces of the old wagon tracks may still be found at some of these "fords" where the bedrock was deeply cut and scored.



First sawed lumber house. The Ephraim Raymond home. Note double fireplace chimney.

Saddle horses and pack strings were the best means of travel, although many people could put many a mile behind them on "Shanks mares". This was the way the first post offices were served, the mail being carried in a leather saddle bag. The first Days Creek Post Office was officially established in 1878. Charles Bellman was one of the first men to carry the mail and later his son, Edward, took over the task. Another early day post office was the Elk Creek office where Mrs. Rachel Tiller was commissioned postmaster. Later this office was discontinued, and one was established at Perdue, now Milo. Another was at Drew Creek, and later the Tiller office was opened.



First School House at Days Creek. Photo 1894.

The Perdue school was opened in the late nineties west of the present Milo about a mile, on what is now the Claude Howard place. It stood between the road and the river. At Drew classes were held



The Tiller Hotel at Tiller, Oregon.

the present site of the Milo Academy and reaching a considerable distance west of Milo. They sold the larger part of it to Frank Fate, son of pioneer David Fate, and in later years, the parents returned to the upper Days Creek area to reside. Many of those having settled in the lower part of the valley took advantage of the lush pasture lands at the head of the river and of Elk Creek and took their stock there.



Covered bridge at Tiller. Car and man aiming gun are not identified.

in a building on "Deer Butte" with Willis Comer as the teacher. Later, a school was held at the Charles Beet home with a Mr. Bailey teaching the classes. At Tiller, Mr. Marquam was the teacher.

The Marquams also opened one of the earliest stores at Tiller while the Perdue store was operated by Len Perdue. He and his parents, the John Perdues, had acquired much of the land in that area, including

The only early day dairy venture was that of the Charles Beilams who went into the Bear River (Jackson Creek) area and established a dairy farm, bringing their butter out to the markets, mining camps, and villages by pack horse. They were warned by a friendly Indian that trouble was brewing, so they gathered their family and most valued possessions and moved out of the area by night, escaping possible harm.

A whole book could be written about the mining era of the country, with many stories available concerning Coffee Creek, Shiveley, Pats Creek and many of the smaller tributaries. Chinese were brought in to work some of these spots with veritable villages being built, including commissaries, bunk houses, and work shops. The lost Shieffelin mine is one of the most intriguing of the mystery stories that have been repeated many times through the years. At one time Tiller was the center of attraction when hunting season opened in the fall with pack strings available to take would be sportsmen into the country not then laced by roads. There was a good hotel there as well as a store that was a veritable supply center. Coming to Riddle by train, these hunting fans would come on to Tiller by stage — first horse drawn vehicles and later, motor trucks. The first car to come all the way from Portland was gazed upon with awe. When the first settlers came, the grizzly bear, elk, and countless deer were almost daily sights. Many exciting stories are told of mishaps or near tragedies concerning bear and cougar.

No story would be complete without mention of the courageous circuit riders who visited the communities to bring the message of Christianity to these people who had come far from their home parishes. At Days Creek services were held in homes and later in the Garard store building which stood where the church on the hill now stands. A Baptist minister visited here occasionally, while later a Methodist pastor came here on his "circuit."

After Alexander Dumont had traded his donation land claim, which is now the Michaels place, for that of the Stengers east of Lavadour Creek, the first Catholic



General Store and Postoffice building at Drew. Built in the late 1800's. Photo taken in 1921. Eva and Alice Poole are standing on the porch. Second floor was a dance hall.

Mass held in the area was celebrated with a priest from Jacksonville officiating. Later the well-loved Father Francois Blanchett, one of the earliest arrivals for the church in the Oregon Country, visited at the Dumont home, and one of these trips, he consecrated the little cemetery on the hill where Francois Dumont, a son of the former Hudson's Bay trapper, had been buried. In the up-river country, one of the most faithful of these men of God was Reverend Kirkpatrick, a Baptist minister who was always ready to go wherever needed.



Working on Tiller-Trail road near Drew. Left to right are Ira Poole, John Hamlin, Walter Poole, and Henry Tison.



Wood tracks were used in building the Tiller-Trail road near Drew.



The Ed Schieffelin Story

BY LAWRENCE BOYLE

IN THE LAST DECADES of the 19th century, when Dame Fortune waved her golden wand over the vast regions of the West, few men were as favored by this Lady of Luck as Ed Schiefflin, and fewer were more deserving. A restless wanderer imbued with the spirit of adventure and urged on by the lure of gold, he prospected from the Mexican Border to Alaska. Fortune was elusive at first. When down on his luck he knew days of hunger and discouragement. He had, indeed, to prove himself by perseverance and courage in the best traditions of the West.

In 1877, while prospecting in Arizona, he joined a party of Hualapai Indians sent by the U.S. Army to scout the Huachuca Mountains for Apaches. Later, using Fort Huachuca as a base, he often went alone among the San Pedro hills to prospect. He liked the hills, did not heed his soldier friends who warned him that all he would find in that hostile country would be his tombstone. But Ed, mindful of the danger of attack by marauding bands of Apaches, kept on the move, camping overnight in places miles apart. His day came. Late in August while riding along the San Pedro river, he found ore which he believed was rich in silver. Pieces of float were scattered about; some later assayed \$9,000.00 per ton. Sure he had at last found his mine, he named it the Tombstone, and left to get the help of his brother, Al, taking a few samples with him. It would be a year before he knew that he had made one of the richest strikes in the West.

The following year—1878—Ed returned to the San Pedro Hills with his brother Al and Richard Gird, a mining engineer. They were well outfitted with provisions and tools and carefully began to explore the prospects. The first find, however, was a shallow pocket. Disappointed, they called it "The Graveyard". No quitter, Ed persuaded his brother and Gird to stay on while he continued his search. His perseverance paid off. He uncovered the mother load. Splendid outcroppings of rich ore enabled the men to locate mine after mine, among them the "Lucky Cuss" and "Tough Nut".

Around this lode the town of Tombstone mushroomed, becoming a wild, lusty and lawless place famous in the history of the West. In its heyday of glory the town boasted a population of from 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants. It was platted in 1879 and incorporated as the county seat of Cochise County in 1881. Through the years the mines paid handsomely—\$75,000,000. After the first million dollars, the partners sold out and the Schieffelin brothers left Tombstone.

FROM: PIONEER DAYS
IN SOUTH UMPQUA
VALLEY

VOL. 4

27
GUTH
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WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALEM, OREGON

JOHN JOHNSON'S STORY

by SUE CRISPEN SHAFFER

When Alexander Dumont, a French-Iraqois scout, migrated from Green Bay, Wisconsin, to the Oregon Territory in 1836, he married Josette (Mary) Finlay, a part Umpqua Indian, who was a member of the household of Dr. John McLoughlin at Fort Vancouver. Later they came to Canyonville, which at that time was a trappers' rendezvous point. They raised a family whose members have been well known in Douglas County for over one hundred years. In 1850, he applied for and received a Donation Land Claim for what is the present Lawrence Michaels' ranch. He had been a 'middle-man' for the Hudson's Bay Co., but in our area engaged in farming. However colorful a character Alexander Dumont might have been, this story is primarily about his great-grandson, John Frank Johnson, who was born on Oct. 5, 1898, in a log cabin on a ridge between Coffee Creek and Granite Creek, on the land his father, Pete Johnson, homesteaded in 1888.

Alexander Dumont and his family later moved to the ranch just east of Lavadoure. Here his daughter, Cecile, married Francisco Acusta, a



JOHN JOHNSON, PETE JOHNSON (Father), TOMMY ACUSTA

— VIRGIE JOHNSON COLLECTION



Virginia Katherine Acusta
Johnson

(Part of tintype surfacing was
gone.)

— COURTESY VIRGIE JOHNSON

Castillian Spaniard, who had settled on a neighboring ranch, which for many years was known as the St. John's Alfalfa Ranch. It was the daughter of this marriage, Katherine Virginia, who married Pete Johnson and became the mother of John. The original homestead was 160 acres, of which the Johnsons probably farmed about 50 acres. They also raised cattle which were driven out to market over an old corduroy road, which Pete Johnson had helped to build while working out his "poll tax." Through the years the homesteaders and miners did the maintenance on this road.

The Pete Johnson homestead was part of the old O & C Railroad lands. The federal government gave Pete Johnson title to the land, but in 1916, when the railroad lands reverted to the government, a dispute arose over the rightful ownership of the land. Pete died in 1925, his wife in 1904. Their son, Willie, was killed during World War I. Their youngest child, a daughter, had died in infancy. This left John the only living member of the family and heir to the homestead. In 1927 John got the title cleared for 120 of the original acres. Because the 40 acres in question took up a large portion of the cleared land, John contested the Federal Government. The title to this 40 acres was in question for over 40 years. Senator Wayne Morris first introduced a bill to clear the title, but it failed to pass the House. Finally through the efforts of his attorney and Congressman John Dellenback, an Act was approved on June 5, 1967, and signed by Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson, granting to John Johnson a quitclaim for all rights to the land in question.

John lived his entire life on Coffee Creek. He worked as a guide and packer for hunters and fishermen, farmed, logged and worked for the Forest Service.

Alexander Dumont, after getting his Donation Land Claim with comparative ease, would have found it difficult to believe that his great grandson would be involved in a forty-year struggle to get title to his land. It is the feeling of this writer that his great-grandfather would have been proud of John.

John Johnson, now deceased, married Virgie Myers in 1931. She still lives on the Coffee Creek homestead, which has now been owned by the Johnson family since 1888.



— VIRGIE JOHNSON COLLECTION

John and Virgie Johnson pictured on a cleared portion of the ranch.

FAMILY TREE OF WALLACE J. RONDEAU

GREAT GREAT GRANDFATHER

John Baptiste Dupati (McKay)
Died April 5, 1853 Age 60 years
A full-blood Indian of Upper
Umpqua Tribe

GREAT GREAT GRANDMOTHER

Married Catherine (Och.kupawisse)
A native Calapooya
A full blood Indian

GREAT GRANDFATHER

Charles Francois Rondeau
Born 1787
Died August 22, 1955

GREAT GRANDMOTHER

Married Agatha Dupati (McKay)
Jan. 21, 1839 A full blood Indian

GRANDFATHER

Jean Baptiste Rondeau (called Tom)
Born March 20, 1842
Died June 1, 1936
1/2 blood Indian

GRANDMOTHER

Married Clementine Petsie
Born April 16, 1853, Days Creek
Of no determined Indian Blood

FATHER

George Rondeau
Born April 25, 1877
Died October 7, 1948
1/4 Indian Blood

MOTHER

Married Elizabeth Luce
Born at Lowell, Oregon
Died 1899
1/2 Indian Blood

WALLACE J. RONDEAU

Born April 22, 1899
3/8 Indian Blood

WIFE

Wallace James Rondeau

Born March 8, 1920 (3/16)

Richard W. Rondeau

Born March 4, 1940 (3/16)

Dorothy Mabel Rondeau

Born Feb. 17, 1929 (3/16)

Jerry A. Rondeau

Born May 10, 1943 (3/16)

George Edward Rondeau

Born June 17, 1931 (3/16)

Timothy L. Rondeau

Born March 29, 1946 (3/16)

OVERVIEW OF APPLICATION OF
JOHN A. AND NANCY E. GUTH

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WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALEM, OREGON

The Guth property is situated in a low mountainous forest region of the Cascades, with many creeks and gentle to moderate changes in elevation. In particular, the Guth property is abundant in Indian artifacts and several areas afford a pleasant aspect of natural clearings, good sun, level areas and an abundance of surface creeks and springs.

With the fabled discovery of Coffee Creek Gold in 1859, an influx of thousands of inhabitants ensued, and the towns of Coffeerville and Tailhold were established less than one mile from the Guth property. Again in 1897, when the famous Ed Schieffelin declared the discovery of a lode "even richer than Tombstone", enormous pressure for mining and settlement was brought to bear on the immediate area.

Coffee Creek, within one-half mile of the Guth property, was and remains one of the most famous mining discoveries in Oregon history. Residents mine it for a living today.

Recorded water diversion for human purposes existed on the Guth property from at least 1865. When miners became homesteaders in the 1880's and 1890's, only a few of the local claims, mainly in Section 7, were developed for homes and agriculture, including the Guth property. The Peter Johnson property is adjacent and dates from 1888. J.J. Campbell worked the Guth property with Peter Johnson at least from 1894, when the first water claim for all purposes (McKay and Dumont) was recorded. Several other water rights claims followed, and the 1909 platte map shows J.J. Campbell's irrigation (not mining) ditch in place. J.J. Campbell's 1911 water right locates his house and confirmation of irrigation rights for 7 acres dates from 1917.

Earl Cowles first appeared on Granite Creek circa 1914. He served in the Armed Forces in World War I, returning to the area in 1919. He settled on the Guth property, probably in J.J. Campbell's cabin, by 1922. He used the same irrigation source for domestic and other purposes. He was known to have more than 50 goats and it is in his honor that the South Fork of Granite Creek is today known as Cowles Creek. His homestead patent, defining the current boundaries of the Guth property, dates from July of 1937. Earl established several orchards and gardens, and improved the pasture for hay. His successors have raised cattle, irrigated for hay, fruit trees and gardens (out of Cowles Creek), and have maintained that old irrigation ditch and approximate homesite to this day.

In making this application the present owners, John A. and Nancy E. Guth, do hereby reserve the right to add or append additional relevant materials to this application as we should discover which may be required to establish this water right.

RAYMOND F. BROWN - P.L.S. # 2391
P.O. BOX 539, CANYONVILLE, OR. 97417

OREGON WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT
ADJUDICATION SECTION
3850 PORTLAND ROAD N.E.
SALEM, OREGON 97310

DEC. 21, 1992

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DEC 31 1992

REF: PRE 1909 VESTED RIGHT MAP AND SITE REPORT.

Dear State Water Masters,

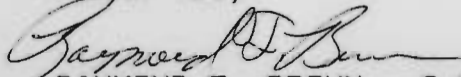
WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALEM, OREGON

I, have been put on retainer to furnish John A. and Nancy E. Guth with the required map for their claim for Pre 1909 Vested Water Right.

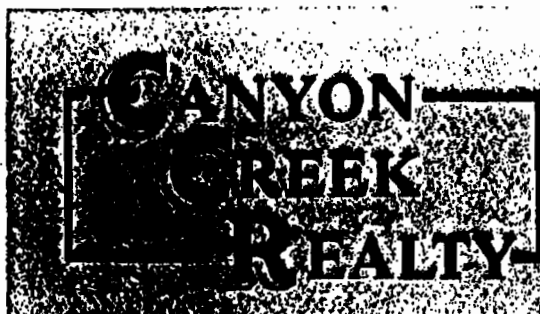
As known by you, the work load has become great as the December 31, 1992 deadline draws near. I cannot complete John A. and Nancy E. Guths map or site report by the deadline. I have advised the client to submit their fees and their statements of claim (along with other supporting data) before the December 31, 1992 deadline. I will send you the map and site report when completed at a later date.

Estimated date of map and site report completion is February 15, 1993.

THANK YOU,



RAYMOND F. BROWN - C.W.R.E. # 234
P.O. BOX 539
CANYONVILLE, OR. 97417
Phone: 839-6185



134 So. Main St. P.O. Box 332
Canyonville, OR 97417

(503) 839-4941

Frank Elst, Jr., Broker

FAX NUMBER: (503) 839-4326

To OREGON WATER RESOURCES DEPT

Company

Telecopy Number 378-8130

From NANCY GUTH

Number of Pages 5 Date 12-30-92

Comments

☒ Ranches ☒ Land ☒ Homes ☒ Commercial

DEC 30 1992
WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALMON, OREGON

12-31-92

**STATE OF OREGON
WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT**

**SURFACE WATER REGISTRATION STATEMENT
PRE-1909 VESTED WATER RIGHT CLAIM**

1. Name of Registrant: NANCY GUTH
Mailing Address: P.O. BOX 232, DAYS CREEK, OR 97429
Telephone No: 8396241
2. Source of water: COWLES CREEK
Tributary to: SOUTH UMPQUA RIVER
3. Purpose(s) for which water is used: IRRIGATION, STOCKWATER, DOMESTIC
(Irrigation, Stockwater, Domestic, Hydroelectric power, Industrial, Etc.)
If irrigation, total number of acres irrigated: 7
4. Priority Date
 - a) Date of first use: SEPT. 14, 1865
 - b) Date water use development first initiated: AUG 3, 1894
 - c) Name of party who initiated development: THOMAS MCKAY, DAVID DUMONT
5. Amount of water claimed: 0.15, in CFS or GPM
(Water put to beneficial use)
6. Location of place of use:
7 Sections, Township 30 N (S) Range 2 E (W)
____ Sections, Township ____ N/S, Range ____ E/W.
(Attach additional pages if necessary)
7. Usual period of use: JAN 3 / 1 to DEC / 31
month day month day

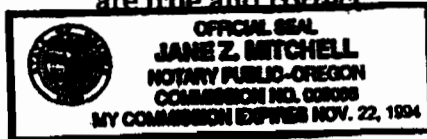
8. Remarks: PLEASE SEE ENCLOSED STATEMENT AND
VARIOUS DOCUMENTS

9. Total fees submitted with claim: \$430⁰⁰

Notarized Statement Signed by Claimant.

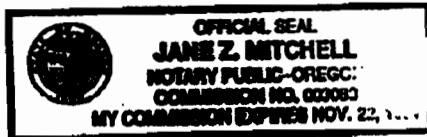
STATE OF OREGON)
 : ss
 County of Douglas)

I, Nancy E. Guth, having been duly sworn,
 depose and say that I, and being the claimant of the existing surface
 water right described herein, have read the contents of this claim and
 to the best of my knowledge all of the matters stated herein
 are true and correct.



Nancy E. Guth
 Signature of Claimant

Signed and attested before me this 30th day of December, 19 92



Jane Z. Mitchell
 NOTARY PUBLIC for the State of Oregon
 My commission expires: 11-22-94

**THIS FORM MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A MAP PREPARED BY A
 CERTIFIED WATER RIGHT EXAMINER (CWRE).**

Certified Water Right Examiner

Name: RAYMOND BROWN CWRE#: 234

Address: P.O. BOX 539, CANYONVILLE, OR 97417

Telephone: 839-6185

OVERVIEW OF APPLICATION OF
JOHN A. AND NANCY E. GUTH

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ARTICLES SUBMITTED WITH APPLICATION FOR PRE-1909 VESTED
WATER RIGHTS CLAIM FOR JOHN AND NANCY GUTH
SE 1/4 SEC 7 TOWNSHIP 30 S RANGE 2 W

- ① CHECK #0133 - \$430⁰⁰
- ② SURFACE WATER REGISTRATION STATEMENT PRE-1909 VESTED WATER
RIGHT CLAIM
- ③ TAX MAP
- ④ PLAT MAP (EARLY)
- ⑤ RETAINER LETTER FROM RAYMOND BROWN, CERTIFIED WATER
RIGHT EXAMINER

COPIES OF RECORDS

- ⑥ FIRST RECORD OF GRANITE CREEK WATER DIVERSION BY DITCH
SEPT. 14, 1865. ROSE, RIDDLE AND CHADWICK
- ⑦ WATER RIGHT TO GRANITE CREEK WATER. DEC 27, 1878 W MITCHELL
- ⑧ GRANITE CREEK CLAIM - G.W. JACKSON
- ⑨ 2000 MINER'S INCHES FROM GRANITE CREEK. MCFAY, DUMONT
MAY 28, 1894
300 INCHES
- ⑩ ~~PETER JOHNSON~~ OF WATER FROM GRANITE CREEK, 300 RODS
FROM WHERE IT EMPTIES IN COFFEE CREEK. JUNE 14, 1894
PETER JOHNSON WITNESSED BY J. CAMPBELL
- ⑪ CLAIM TO ALL PRIVILEGES AND RIGHTS TO 500 INCHES OF
WATER FROM RIGHT OR SOUTH FORK OF GRANITE CREEK
AUG 3, 1894 THOMAS MCFAY, DAVID DUMONT
- ⑫ GRANITE CREEK CLAIM. JUNE 30, 1897 SHAW, JOHNSON ET AL
- ⑬ 2000 INCH WATER, GRANITE CREEK TRIBUTARIES. JULY 15, 1897. JAS SHAW
- ⑭ 50 INCH WATER CLAIM ON N'S FORK GRANITE CREEK
DEC 26, 1903. HARRY SMITH

⑬ 2000 INCH WATER, GRANITE CREEK TRIBUTARIES. JULY 15, 1897. JAS SHAW

⑭ 50 INCH WATER CLAIM ON N.E.S FORK GRANITE CREEK

DEC 26, 1903. HARRY SMITH

⑮ CLAIM 1/2 MILE UP GRANITE CREEK. OCT 7, 1905

MARY FURLONG

PAGE 2

GUTH

S.E 1/4 SEC 7. TOWNSHIP 30S RANG 2W

- ⑮ WATER MAP FOR PERMIT #647, APPLICATION #1361
WITH DRAWING OF DITCH AND HOUSE. APRIL 17, 1911
J CAMPBELL
- ⑯ CERTIFICATE OF WATER RIGHT GRANTE CREEK.
7 ACRES IRRIGATION. CONFIRMED SEPT 1, 1917. J CAMPBELL
- ⑰ CLAIM. MARCH 12, 1920 JAMES SMITH
- ⑱ COWLES HOMESTEAD PATENT. JULY 22, 1937

AFFIDAVITS

- ⑳ VIRGIE JOHNSON FEB 1988
- LOCATION OF COWLES HOUSE, WATER USE
- ㉑ VIRGIE JOHNSON DEC 21, 1992
- DATE OF COWLES HOMESTEADING
- CAMPBELL RESIDENCY

ARTICLES

- ㉒ 'COFFEE CREEK GOLD'
- ㉓ "ED SCHIEFFELIN STORY"
- ㉔ "ED SCHIEFFELIN STORY"
- ㉕ "SCHIEFFELIN DIARY"
- ㉖ "PIONEER DAYS, DAYS CREEK AND TILLER"
- ㉗ "JOHN JOHNSON STORY"

STATEMENT

- ㉘ HISTORY OF THE GUTH PROPERTY

APPLICATION, FEES AND
MATERIALS SHIPPED FEDERAL
EXPRESS 12/30/92

SECTION 7 T.30S. R.2W. WM.
DOUGLAS COUNTY

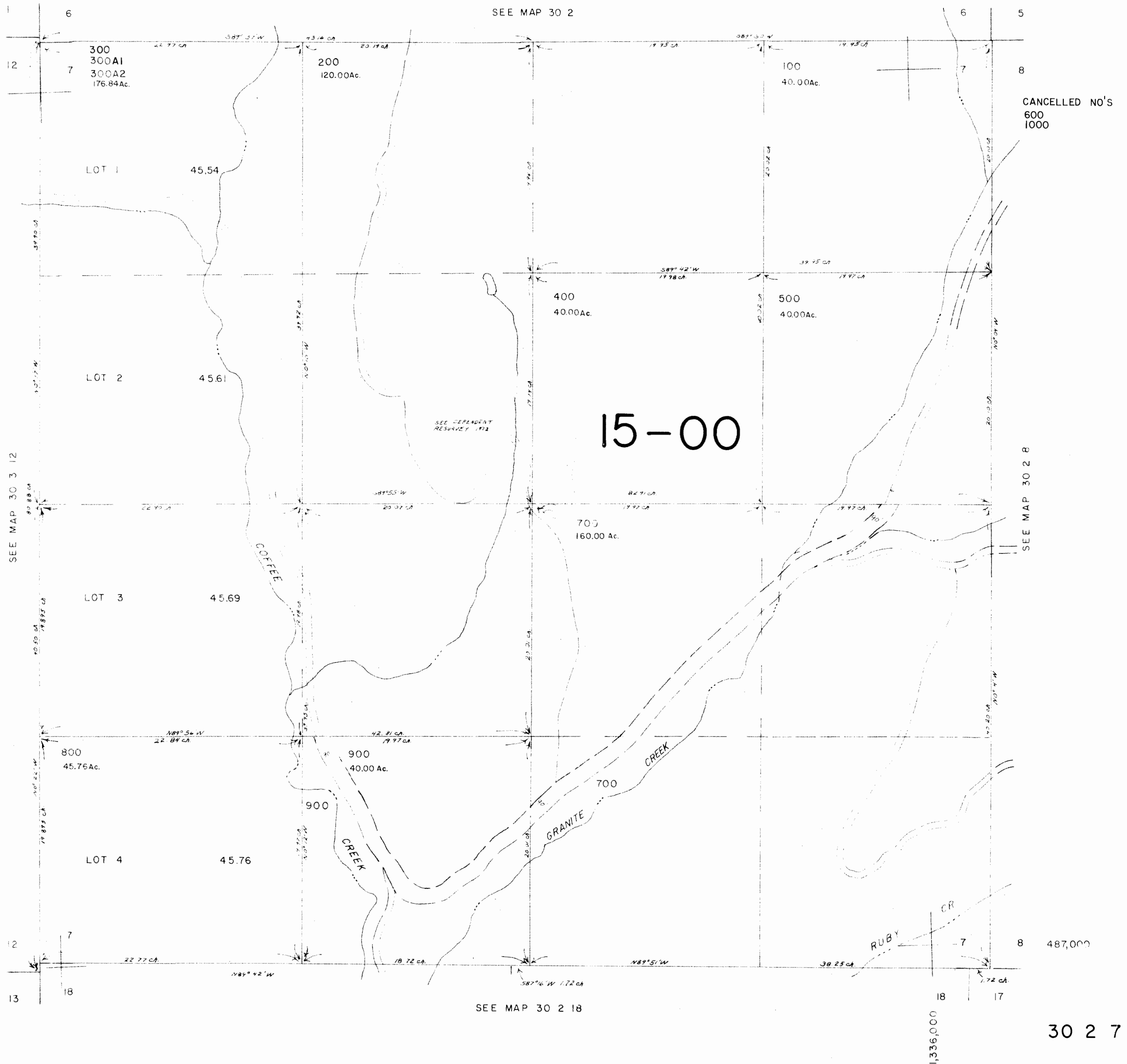
1" = 400'

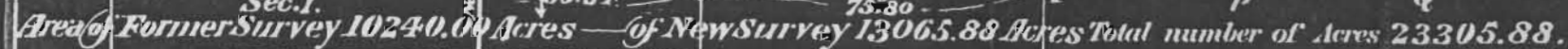
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30 2 7

DEC 31 1992

WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALEM, OREGON





The above Map of Township 12 30 South, of Range 12 2 West of the Willamette Meridian, Oregon, is strictly conformable to the field notes of the survey thereof on file in this Office, which have been examined and approved.

Gold in Quartz and Placer Deposits are found in this Tb. especially in Sections 3, 6 7 and 8. Mining having been carried on along Coffee Cr. and Texas Gulch for some 30 years. Gold and Copper are also found along the South Umpqua Ri.

MAY 18 1911