

**ESTES
SURVEYS**

**LAND SURVEYS
CONSULTING**

WATER RIGHT SURVEYS

Bruce A. Estes, PLS, CWRE

60382 Arnold Rd.
Bend, OR 97702
382-7391

6293 Sunnyview Rd. NE
Salem, OR 97305
585-7593

RECEIVED

SEP 13 1994

**WATER RESOURCES DEPT.
SALEM, OREGON**

September 9, 1994

Donald E. Knauer
Adjudication Specialist
Water Resources Department
1158 12th Street
Salem, OR 97310

Dear Don:

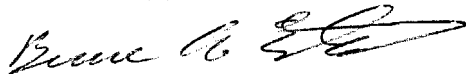
Re: SWR-463

You requested the dimensions and capacity of the delivery system for this registration by Colahan Enterprises, Inc. I apologize for the delay in responding.

The springs divert directly into 1' bottom earthen ditches which average 1.5' deep with 1:1 sides and a fall of 0.2' per 100'. Using Manning's formula for a running depth of 1' and an n value of 0.03 = 2.89 cfs capacity. The spreader ditches in the fields are of course much smaller due to the reduced flow at their location.

I hope this gives you the additional information needed. If you have any questions please call.

Sincerely,



Bruce A. Estes, PLS, CWRE

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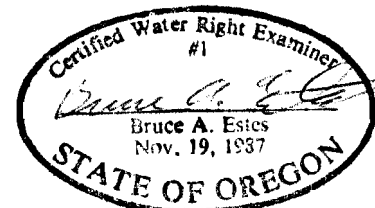
44-38861-1003

SALEH, GHAZALI

1. 1997年4月21日，在“九七香港回歸”紀念活動中，香港各界代表在維多利亞港畔舉行盛大集會，慶祝香港回歸祖國。

On the other hand, the β -phase is a high-temperature phase, and the β -phase content is expected to increase with increasing temperature. The β -phase content is expected to increase with increasing temperature, and the β -phase content is expected to increase with increasing temperature.

2000年12月24日 星期五



Raymond & Colahan

CONTINUATION

The United States of America.....

Instrument Patent.....

Vol. 9 Page 165
(Lake County, Oregon, Records)

Grantor.....

Date of Int. April 23, 1891.....

TO

Date of Ack'n. - - - - -

Frederick W. Foster.....

Date of Filing May 19, 1892.....

Grantee.....

Consideration, \$ - - - -

Acknowledged before - - - - -

Commission expires - - - - -

Signed by Benjamin Harrison, Pres., By Ellen Macfarland, Asst. Sec.

Who acknowledged - - - - - J.R. Connell, Recorder of the General Land Office (Seal)

Granting words Granted by Act of Congress of May 20, 1862

Covenants To Have and to Hold

Witnesses - - - - - Recorded Vol. 1, page 219.

DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS

The SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34 and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Section 35, Township 31 South, Range 16 E. W. M. in Oregon containing 163.15 acres.

There is reserved from the lands hereby granted a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by authority of the United States.

#####

FLB 3

CONTINUATION

F.W.Foster and Ada Foster, his wife	Instrument Warranty Deed
	Vol. 12 Page 262 (Lake County, Oregon, Records)
Grantors	Date of Int. November 1, 1900
TO	Date of Ack'n. November 3, 1900
John Lloyd Hunter Jr.	Date of Filing November 20, 1900
	at 8 o'clock A.M.
Grantee	Consideration, \$ 2200.00

Acknowledged before F.M.Chrisman, N.P.Lake County, Oregon (Seal)

Commission expires - - - -

Signed by F.W.Foster and Ada Foster (Seal)

Who acknowledged F.W.Foster and Ada Foster his wife

Granting words Bargain, Sell and Convey

Covenants Warrant and Defend (I. R. S.)

Witnesses G.B.Wardwell and F.M.Chrisman

DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS

The SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34, and the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$
and Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 and the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35, Township 31 South,
Range 16 E. W. M. Lake County, Oregon.

#####

CONTINUATION

John Floyd Hunter Jr. single.....	Instrument <u>Warranty Deed</u>
.....	Vol. <u>18</u> Page <u>617</u>
.....	(Lake County, Oregon, Records)
Grantor	Date of Int. <u>May 28, 1907</u>
to	Date of Ack'n. <u>May 28, 1907</u>
W. A. Currier	Date of Filing <u>June 7, 1907</u>
.....	at 4:10 o'clock P.M.
Grantee	Consideration, \$3000.00.....

Acknowledged before Virgil Conn, N. P. Lake County, Oregon (Seal)

Commission expires - - - - -

Signed by John Floyd Hunter Jr. (Seal)

Who acknowledged John Floyd Hunter Jr.

Granting words Grant, Bargain, Sell and Convey

Covenants Warrant and Defend

Witnesses F. W. Payne and Virgil Conn

DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS

The SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 and the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35, Township 31 South, Range 16 E. W. M. Lake County, Oregon.

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Abstract of Bill of Sale of the N¹ and S¹ of Section 54
Towns 8, 3, 4, 5, S¹ of the N¹ and the S¹ of Sec-
tion 45, Township 51 South, Range 16 E. W. 4th Lake
County, Oregon.

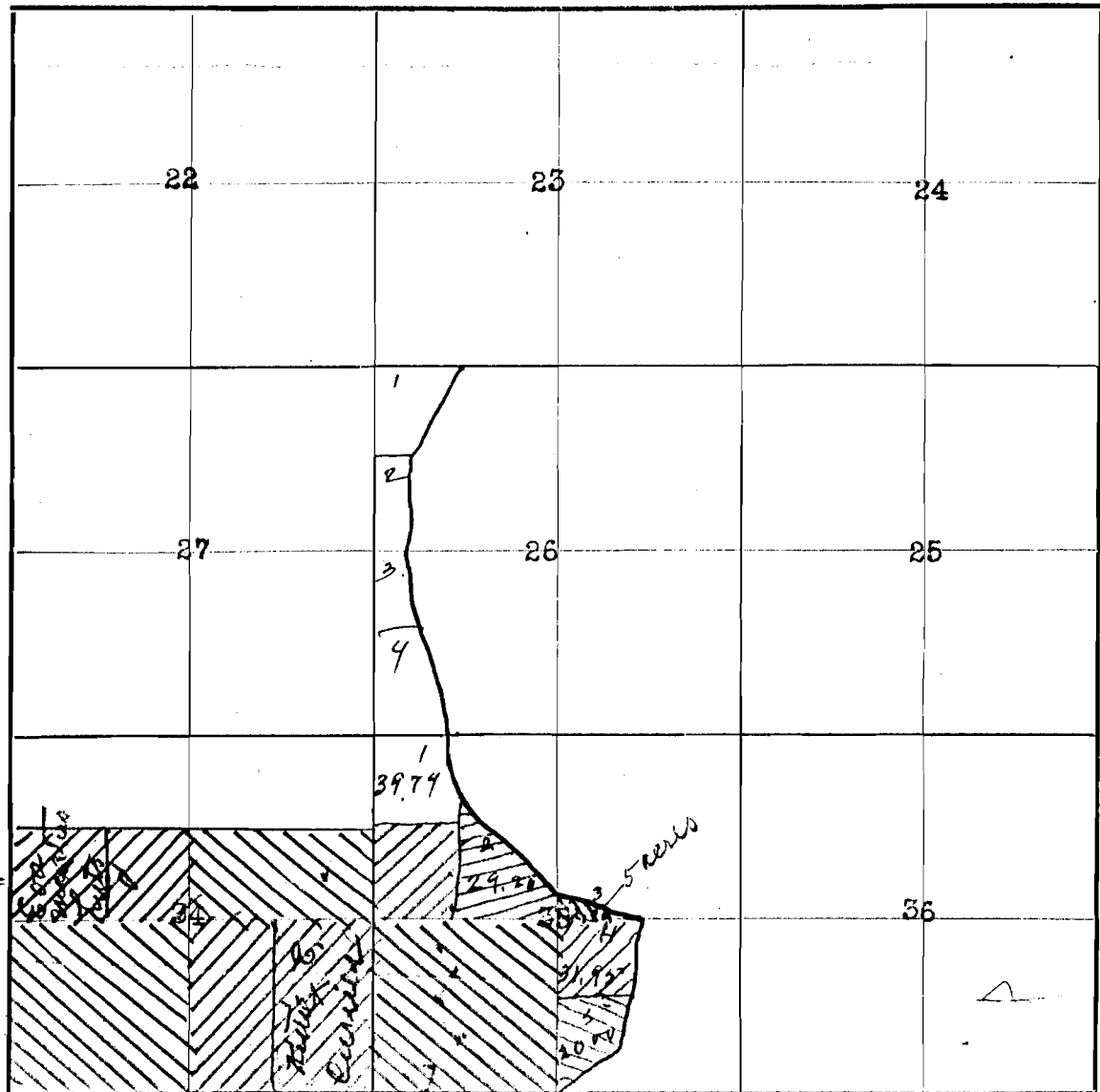
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0748.....

MAP OF THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN THE FOREGOING CAPTION
SCALE: 40 CHAINS TO THE INCH

Township.....31 S..... Range.....16 E. W. M.....

N O R T H



S O U T H

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40 646 15
86 15
766 15

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FLIB

2

Admitted

WARRANTY DEED

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that LOUIS P. HANSON and BERNADEAN HANSON, husband and wife, hereinafter called Grantors in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars and other valuable consideration to them paid by COLAHAN ENTERPRISES, INC., an Oregon corporation, hereinafter called Grantee, do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said grantee its successors and assigns, that certain real property, with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining, situated in the county of Lake and State of Oregon, described as follows,

to-wit:

Township 31 South, Range 16 East of the Willamette Meridian
Section 34: SpNp, S $\frac{1}{2}$
Section 35: Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, SW $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{2}$

Township 32 South, Range 16 East of the Willamette Meridian
Section 23: Lot 3, NW $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
Section 24: Lot 1
Section 25: Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4
Section 26: NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Lots 6 and 7
Section 35: E $\frac{1}{2}$
Section 36: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, NW $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

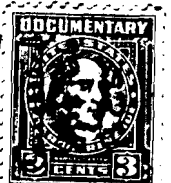
Township 33 South, Range 16, East of the Willamette Meridian
Section 1: E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

Township 33 South, Range 17 East of the Willamette Meridian
Section 6: Beginning at the southwest corner of the NW $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 6, Twp. 33 South, Range 18 EWM, thence running East 1751 feet; thence North 54°42' West 710 feet; thence North 70°12' West 1245 feet; thence South 832 feet to the point of beginning.

Section 6: S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$, EXCEPTING THEREFROM: Beginning at the center of Section 6, Twp. 33 South, Range 17 EWM, running thence North 687.4 feet; thence North 59°32' West 826.3 feet; thence south 1166.3 feet; thence east 673 feet to the point of beginning.

Also, excepting: Beginning at a point 758 feet North of the center of Section 6, Twp. 33 South, Range 17 EWM running thence North 562 feet; thence west 789 feet, thence South 54°32' East 968.8 feet to the point of beginning.

Beginning at a point on the north boundary line of the NE $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 24, Twp. 33 South, Range 18 EWM, which point is 45 feet more or less, west of the northeast corner of the above described 40 acre tract, located where a northerly prolongation, or extension of the east line of Green Street in said Paisley, Lake County, Oregon, would intersect the north boundary line of said 40 acre tract, and from said point running thence west along the north boundary line of the NE $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24, 640 feet, more or less, to a point where said north boundary line intersects the east boundary line of Main Street in said town; thence running southerly along said east boundary



line of said Main Street 200 feet more or less, to a junction of same with the north boundary line of River Street in said town; thence running easterly along said north line of said River Street 640 feet, more or less, to a point where the easterly prolongation of the northboundary line of said River Street intersects the northerly prolongation of the east boundary line of said Green Street, thence running northerly along such prolongation of the east line of said Green Street, 200 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING, however, unto William Manley Currier and Elsie M. Currier, husband and wife, for and during their natural lifetime and the natural lifetime of the survivor of them the right to use and occupy the dwelling house, 2 stalls in a 3-stall garage, a building used for a woodshed and storage shed and the bunkhouse, together with the right to use the grounds under and around said buildings, the taxes upon which reserved property to be paid by the Curriers during the time improvements are used by them or the survivor of them.

Lots 1, 2, 3 and 11 of Block C of the Original Town of Paisley, Lake County, Oregon, and

LOTS 8, 9, and 10 in Block C of the Original Town of Paisley, Lake County, Oregon.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described and granted premises unto the said grantee, its successors and assigns forever.

And said grantors hereby covenant to and with said grantee, its successors and assigns that grantors are lawfully seized in fee simple of the above granted premises, free from all encumbrances and the grantors will warrant and forever defend the above granted premises and every part thereof against the lawful claims and demands of all persons whomsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals this 3rd day of August, 1966.

Louis P. Hanson (SEAL)
Bernadean Hanson (SEAL)

STATE OF OREGON)
) ss
County of Lake)

BE IT REMEMBERED that on this 3rd day of August, 1966, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared the tithin named Louis P. Hanson and Bernadean Hanson, husband and wife, known to me to be the identical individuals described in and who executed the within instrument and acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year last above written.

My comm. Expires: 7-10-66

Barbara Anderson
Notary Public for Oregon

State of Oregon)
County of Lake) ss.

I hereby certify that the within instrument was received by me on the 18th day of Aug 1966 at 12:25 o'clock A. M. and recorded on Page 440 in Book 114 Record of Deeds of said County

Zane Gray
County Clerk

By Patsy Hammesley Deputy

fruit trees on the forty acres remaining.

When the Conrad family returned to Paisley in 1920, Bart brought cotton, grapes, raisins, and pomegranates to exhibit at the seventh annual October Fair. Because few had seen southern grown products, the display created considerable interest.

Water for irrigation on the Delano farm came from a deep well. When the well went dry in 1930, Bart lost the place and moved to Paso Robles. There Earl died when he was thirteen from complications caused by measles. Then the Conrads moved back to Delano, where Bart worked until he retired.

After her husband's death on December 4, 1955, Ettie stayed in the family home for a few years, then went to Grass Valley to live with her daughter, Mae Chandler. Occasional visits were made to the homes of her other children. She spent the last years of her life in a convalescent hospital in Bakersfield, where she died September 17, 1968.

*Contributors: Mae Conrad Chandler,
William A. Conrad, Margaret Bagley Parks*

Cruzan

The Cruzans were descendants of French Huguenots who fled from France to Holland, then to the New World in the 1700s. A Benjamin Cruzan fought in the Revolutionary War and another, John Cruzan, took part in the French and Indian War. Andrew Jackson Cruzan, third son of Benjamin and Sarah Bell (McMichael) Cruzan, came across the plains to Oregon in 1853. His first wife, Laura Ann Reed, died in Indiana. His second wife was Mary C. Sult. A. J. Cruzan was the father of eight children, including twins. One of them, Sarah Bell, died at five months. The other twin, Lucy Maria Cruzan, married David George Conrad, October 23, 1859, at the home of her parents near Creswell, Oregon.

A. J. Cruzan accompanied his brother-in-law, Michael Sult, and John Partin and sons to Summer Lake in 1871. He took up homestead property on Johnson Creek then turned it over to his son, John. Johnnie Cruzan, twenty-five and single, farmed the homestead in 1880, but

did not stay long either. He went back to Creswell, married Alice A. Munroe, December 23, 1883, at the Andrew Jackson Cruzan home and settled down in that area.

Contributor: Mae Conrad Chandler

The Currier Family

It is not known precisely when members of the Currier family immigrated from England to the New World, but family records show that they were well established in the New England colonies prior to 1700. One of their descendants, Jacob Manley Currier (1827-1920), was the eighth of nine children born near Irasburg, Vermont, to Jacob (1789-1845) and Elizabeth (Smith) Currier (1786-1844).

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Currier and their family migrated in 1832 to Lowell, Massachusetts, and ten years later moved to Hinsdale, New York. In less than two years they emigrated again, this time settling in Missouri where both parents died within a year of each other. Their youngest children, Jacob Manley and Elizabeth, had married sisters who took the bereaved youngsters into their homes.

Nineteen-year-old Jacob Manley and Elizabeth, age fourteen, left for the Oregon Territory in 1846 in the company of their sister, Mrs. A. L. Humphrey (1822-1849), and her husband. They were in the first wagon train which took the Applegate Trail by way of Nevada and southern Oregon to the Willamette Valley. The two sisters were the first white women to pass through Canyon Creek Canyon and Manley drove the first wagon through.

Manley settled on a donation land claim ten miles southwest of Corvallis and lived there for seventy-three years. He was the oldest man living in Benton County at the time of his death at age ninety-two.

In 1850 Manley married Maria Foster, who had journeyed by ox teams to the West in 1845 with her parents, Andrew and Elizabeth (Smith) Foster, and brothers, John, James, and Isaac. They had settled along Beaver Creek eight miles southwest of Corvallis. To the Curriers were born four children: William Andrew (1851-1935), Laurena S. (1854-1946), Manley Cromwell (1856-1942) and Anna Maria (1859-1860),



Jacob Manley and Maria Foster Currier.

who died in infancy.

When Maria (Foster) Currier died in 1859, eight-year-old William, mature for his age, thought he had to look after Laurena and Manley Cromwell, whom everyone called "Colonel Bub" or "Bub."

In 1863 Manley took for his second wife Helena Sarah Buchanan, whose sister, Eliza, married John Foster, who had also lost his first wife. Jacob Manley's second family consisted of Sarah Angeline, Evelyn Maude Scott, Helena Elizabeth, and John Buchanan, who died when he was thirty-one.

The Currier family had a large farm and Laurena, as the oldest girl, worked hard, ironing, washing, and cooking, until her oldest half-sister was big enough to help. Then she went to work for another family and there met John Belknap. After their marriage in 1874, the Belknaps drove a band of sheep across the Cascades to Summer Lake. They took up a homestead joining the James Fosters' claim on the south and ran sheep at Juniper Mountain, Sand Springs near Lost Forest, and other places on the desert as well as Belknap Springs in the Fremont Forest.

William Andrew, or "Will" as he was usually called, may have helped drive the sheep over the mountains, for he spent the summer of '74 herding sheep for his brother-in-law. He had bedded them down one evening on the desert when he heard Indians riding and whooping

through the sagebrush. The Indians had been subdued in the Modoc War, so he could not imagine what they were up to. Going to his tent, he sat and waited apprehensively. He hoped they wouldn't ask for food, as Belknap hadn't sent the pack horse and man with groceries and all he had left were flour and salt. Sure enough, the Indians demanded grub. In spite of the lad's protests, they took all his supplies, leaving him with no provisions whatsoever. Then they departed, yipping as before, their dogs making as much racket as they. The Indians were hunting the gray jack rabbits, which were plentiful on the desert.

Will went back to Benton County and on June 28, 1875, he contracted with his father to run 890 head of sheep on shares until October, 1879. At that time the sheep and their increase and the wool, or proceeds therefrom, were to be divided equally between the two. When some of the sheep were sold, Will bought eighty head of horses, which he drove to Summer Lake. He then became acquainted with the Sam Hadley family, who had large herds of horses.

On January 19, 1879, W. A. and Kitty "Kate" Emeline Hadley (1862-1940) were married at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Hadley, who moved to Summer Lake in 1873. Nimrod Comegys, justice of the peace, officiated at the ceremony and John and Laurena Belknap stood up with them.

Will and Kate lived in a cabin near her folks



Laurena Belknap and her brother, W. A. Currier.

for awhile. Because he had the horses, which he wanted to keep separate from the Hadley bands, the young couple moved to the Fickle place, which had a cabin and barn and plenty of pasture. Their first child, Ada Frances, was born December 6, 1879, in the Fickle cabin.

In January 1879, Will bought in partnership with John Belknap 366 acres of land set aside by the state for schools and universities. They paid \$400 to the state board of commissioners for the property, which lay along the southwest shore of Summer Lake. Nine months later, Belknap sold his half interest to Will. W. A. moved the Fickle cabin off the hill to a sheltered place near the lake. This location would become the Currier ranch headquarters. At this place two more children were born, Eva on October 9, 1883, and William "Bud" Manley on January 2, 1885.

The Currier ranch was gradually increased by taking up homestead land, timber cultures, desert claims, and buying school land. Kate "proved up" on two separate homestead claims, and Ada and Eva each filed on some lake shore

acreage, always called the Ada Place and the Eva Place. Later Eva and her husband, John Lutz, were sources of additional property; homesteaders, William and Anna Hough, sold out to Currier and moved to Silver Lake, and Arthur Alyson, who had an eighty-acre claim along the lake shore was another sellout. Alyson might have been a hired man. Some homesteaders increased their holdings by getting family members and employees to take up desirable claims, then obtained the property rights by paying the filing fees, making a trade, or buying the property outright.

In 1888 Will became the owner of the Belknaps' homestead, called the "Bub Place." The home place, which lay between the James Foster and William Harvey ranches, then took up three miles of frontage along the shore of Summer Lake.

Other homesteaders who sold out to Will Currier were Jacob Fickle, W. S. Bennett (of Bennett Flat), and John Kelley, a farmer from Ireland. Kelley's 160 acres were located at the



Kate Currier and Laurena Belknap.

south end of Summer Lake and were irrigated with water from Kelley Creek. Kelley was getting up in years by 1903 and was so anxious to sell that he spent many weekends at the Currier place, until he talked Will into buying the homestead. Not long before he died, Will sold the property to Frank Ott I. It now belongs to Ambrose Ott, a fourth generation of Otts, who use the place only for recreation, as they live elsewhere. In 1907 the Curriers bought the original Frederick W. Foster homestead and timber culture claims from John L. Hunter, then the owner. Kate Currier, Eva (Currier) Marsters and her husband, Warren, all filed on separate claims to form a complete block in the Hunter Hill section. The Curriers prospered and, after a time, they owned a total of 2,500 acres of land, including 105 acres near Hanford, a town south of Fresno in Kings County, California.

When the Curriers needed a larger house, two abandoned settlers' cabins were hauled in. One became a bedroom and the other a kitchen. The building was actually three houses put together around the dining room, which was the original Fickle cabin. Later the old bedroom and pantry were removed to form a bunkhouse and the house was remodeled. It was turned into a two-story dwelling with four bedrooms upstairs and a railed balcony on the south and east sides. A honeysuckle vine climbed to the railing of the second-story porch, on which fruit and vegetables were dried in season.

The water for the ranch house came from a spring at the foot of the hill about sixty feet from the back of the house. A rather large house was built over the spring, with part of it screened. It was used as a milk house to keep the milk, cream, and butter cool. A pipe was finally put into the spring and extended within a few feet of the back door to a barrel with a lid. The overflow was drained in ditches to the orchard at the south of the house. About forty feet south of the spring house and nestled into the hillside behind the orchard, a root cellar was built. The top part of the cellar was a smoke house where hams and sides of bacon were cured and smoked with mahogany, apple, or cherry wood.

About 1887 Will had a large barn built north of the cabin. With the help of Jim Bonham and several other men, the timbers for the barn were cut in the woods on the ranch and hauled to the building site with six-horse teams. In 1937 or '38

the old log barn caved in. It was replaced with a big, sturdy barn south of the house. The timbers for the second barn came from the White Elephant Livery Stable in Paisley, which Will and his son, Bud, operated from the early 1900s to 1917. It was called the White Elephant because the investment rarely made any returns for its owners. The barn was dismantled and moved to the ranch and reconstructed into the large building seen there today.

An orchard, containing Summer Lake Beauty apples, prunes, peaches, and many other kinds of fruit, was planted south of the house and towards the lake. In 1911 a late Crawford peach, measuring eleven inches in circumference, was harvested. Currier won first place premiums at the Lake County Fair for his exhibits of cherries and Summer Lake Beauties in 1907. The original wagon road passed close by the front of the house and the present-day barn, then up over the hills both north and south. When Highway 31 was built, most of the orchard was destroyed.

There was also a quarter of an acre of raspberries. Kate and Ada did most of the picking, as Eva was not able to help much. She did her best, but could not keep up. She recalled that she might have a half-gallon bucket picked by the time her mother and sister had each harvested a gallon. The berries were shipped in crocks on the stage to Silver Lake and delivered to the Abshiers, Smalls, Buicks, Lanes, Shroders, and other families.

Kate loved flowers, but never seemed to have time to care for them, though she often made attempts to put color in her yard by obtaining slips and cuttings from Elizabeth Foster. Snowball bushes and lilacs were her forte, as they thrived with little attention.

An old standby—seen around most homesteads—was the matrimony vine, an unprepossessing plant with little to recommend it except that it flourished with no care whatever. One can often see this tenacious plant, with its tiny dull green leaves and pink flowers in season, still growing around abandoned dwellings, in cemeteries, and along fence rows. Sometimes it was the only bit of greenery in a yard that otherwise was bare and dusty, and for this the pioneer housewife was grateful.

Perhaps another reason for Kate's failures in the horticulture of flowers was her husband's lack of interest. Will was prone to say, "You



Manley Currier and sons, M. C. and W. A. Currier.

better put in your spare time on the garden," or "If you can't eat it, don't grow it." It was true that the garden was very demanding. The cabbage, cauliflower, and tomato plants were started in boxes in the kitchen very early. The potatoes had to be sorted and cut with an eye in each section. By the time all these were in the ground, plus the other root vegetables, and peas, beans, and corn, and they were thinned and watered, there was little time for anything else.

There was a box on both sides of the road where cartons of produce were placed for the stage driver to deliver north or south. Butter went to the hotel in Paisley when the Hendersons ran it, and berries and fruit were shipped north.

Uncle Jim Foster's cherries were the first to ripen in the valley and he always invited the Curriers to pick what they wanted. Some of Eva's happiest memories were the times she climbed up in the cherry trees and filled up on big, juicy Bings and the smaller Black Republicans, which made delicious jam.

The Currier girls became expert horsewomen and learned to milk cows also. A mountain meadow, a few miles from the Currier home, is still called "Kate's Dairy." During the summer, dairy cows were kept there and milked daily. The cream was made into butter, put down in crocks, and covered with brine.

Will was not particularly interested in raising cattle. He never had more than 400 head and long before he retired, he reduced them to forty. Horses were his specialty. For many years he

was the largest owner of horses in Lake County. Hundreds ran wild out on the desert and in the forests. In addition to the horses, he once counted fifteen jacks, fifty mules, and fifteen stallions. Samuel G. Hadley, his brother-in-law, was a business partner in the horse business around 1880. Once Reub Long gathered 1,500 Currier horses with the Circle brand on them and drove some of them to the railroad terminal in Bend, then a shipping point. As late as 1957 two white horses, branded with the Circle iron, were found on the desert by a pair of cowboys. They were remnants of the Curriers' free-roaming bands.

Will got into the horse business by making a deal with his father, Jacob Manley Currier. After he stopped herding sheep for Belknap, he went back to Benton County and suggested to Manley that he send his horses to Lake County where there were lots of homestead rights and wide open range lands, then divide the herd after so many years. When the time came to divide the horses, Will's half-brother, Johnny, a hard-drinking and irresponsible youth, came with another man to help gather the herd, which was driven to Bly. Johnny thought he could handle them from there, but while he was on a "bender," the horses scattered, and many went back to their summer range. It was a three-week job getting them rounded up again.

Will got his start of fast horses from the Foster strain of Connor stock. He was interested in horse racing, but not to the degree that his uncle, James Foster, and cousins, Andrew and John, were involved with the sport. Billy C was one of the well-known Currier racers, as was Red, on which Bud won races in Lake and Harney Counties.

In the spring of the year, Will and his buckaroos rode out to the low desert on the east side of the lake to drive their horses off the locoweed, which could poison the animals.

After the Hanford property was purchased, the Curriers began driving horses to market in California, a distance of some five hundred miles. Horses that were to be shipped east were taken to Ontario. When Eva was eight years old, she was allowed to accompany the family on horse drives. She and Ada rode with their mother in a buggy until they came to a town. then Kate and the girls would get on horses to help get the herd through the town and onto the

road again. One trip became memorable when the horses stampeded through the capital grounds in Sacramento and broke off one of the posts of a chain fence surrounding the grounds. (Mr. and Mrs. Newman Kimes saw a brass plate, inscribed with details of the event, when they stopped to examine the post in 1949.) When the rail line was extended to Likely, California, the horses were driven there, then shipped the rest of the way to Hanford. During World War I, the Currier stock was in great demand for use as cavalry horses. From 1916 to 1919, Will and his son, Bud, were busy gathering and breaking horses. Many riders were hired to help, among them Boss Richardson, Everett and Evan Riggs, Billy Evans, and Roy Oliver. Usually some 150 head of horses were brought off the desert to the ranch and broken to ride in four pole corrals south of the orchard. With the buckaroos taking turns, the fractious animals were readied for the cavalry in two weeks. The last shipment of horses south was in 1919. In the bunch were some 230 head, the largest sale Will ever made. Soon afterwards Currier sold the rest of his horses, still running on the desert, for \$45,000 to Bill Brown, a stockman who lived in Harney County.

After Will went out of the horse business, he increased his cow herd to four hundred head. His summer range was over the mountain behind the ranch in the vicinity of Currier Camp and Currier Spring.

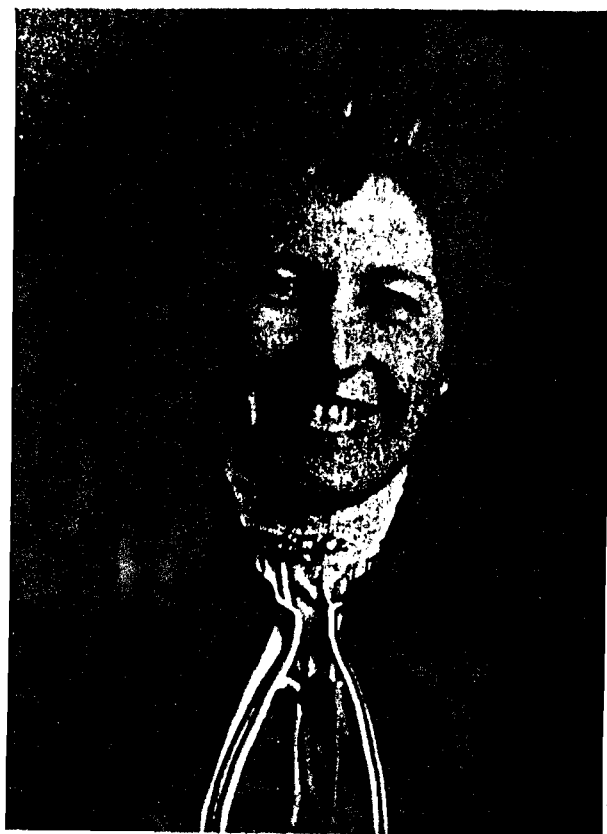
The Curriers raised many pigs, which ran wild on the hills behind the ranch. They were gathered in the early fall, put on good grain for a month or two, and in November as many as forty pigs would be butchered for the year's meat supply. Besides the hams and sides of bacon, sausage was made and stored in layers in ten or twenty-gallon crocks with a layer of lard, then a layer of sausage until full, the a heavy layer of hot lard on top. They would last until the following summer. Much of the meat was canned, some made into head cheese, and there were always many pickled pigs feet.

For some twelve to fifteen years a patch of ground near the Fickle Field was used to grow wheat, which was used mainly to feed the large flocks of chickens, turkeys, and geese. A pair of peacocks graced the orchard. They were noisy, but beautiful.

The living room of the house contained an



W. A. Currier



Kate Currier

gan, two secretary desks, and two rockers, one for Kate and one for Will. Behind a wood stove was a long, leather couch where Will took a twenty-minute nap after lunch.

The Currier home was open to anyone who came along, day or night. Kate was known as a wonderful cook, and many a night she set out a very late supper for some hungry travelers. She did lots of canning and drying of fruits and vegetables. The wood cook stove was hot to use in the summer. During that time there were usually extra men for putting up hay. Sometimes she had help, but usually she did everything. Very often Kate sat on the porch shelling peas, stemming gooseberries, or pitting wild plums, or else she would sit in her rocking chair for an hour and crochet or braid for a rug. She said that was her rest period. On Monday mornings she did the laundry by hand. Some of the men carried water to fill the boiler on the stove and three wash tubs on the porch. A hand-operated wringer was moved from one tub to the next. Clothes, hung outside, dried quickly in summer, but froze as stiff as boards when the weather was cold. The ironing was always done on Tuesday morning with the irons heated on the wood stove. Kate spent more time crocheting in the winter-time. She made nine bedspreads during her lifetime and many braided rugs.

Recalled Eva (Currier) Sprague, "I have sewn carpet rags ever since I could hold a needle. In our log cabin home we would put newspapers down on the rough lumber floor, then put about a foot or two of nice clean straw on top of that and a rag carpet made by Auntie McDowell and her mother, Melissa Harris. Their weaving machine was out, I think, over the cellar, sort of the northeast corner of the house. Mother would take the barley sacks full of rags up there and in a short time go and get our new rag carpet. I think she did it for 25 or 30 cents per yard. We had a new one in the front room about twice a year. The older ones would go into the bedrooms."

Will became postmaster at Paisley for three years, from December 1894 to 1898. Sometimes, when the driver wanted to take some time off, Will took the Paisley-Lakeview stage to town. He carried the mail for a few months at a time between Paisley and Silver Lake. In 1902 he was elected to be a county commissioner and filled the office for four years.

For many years Easter picnics at the Currier place were great social events. Kate invited all the relatives from both sides of the family and many times there were from thirty to forty people who gathered for the celebration. The women folk brought food to go with the big beef roasts and hams that Kate prepared, and ice cream was made to go with all the wonderful cakes, cookies, and pies. The Foster boys, Ralph and Andrew, organized the contests: horseshoe pitching, foot races, and horse racing. There were even egg fights.

The Currier girls obtained their first schooling at the James Foster home in the room that was built for dancing. They usually rode back and forth on a little horse called Ponie. Sometimes the little fellow had to struggle through snowdrifts with his small passengers clinging to his back. One morning they got as far as Colwell Creek, a mile from their home, when Ponie stumbled, causing the girls to fall off. He scrambled on across the creek, then stood waiting for the children. But they turned back to wade through the heavy drifts to the house, so Ponie went on to school by himself. Before long, Ralph Foster rode down to see what had happened. After that experience, they did not try to go to school again for a few days.

Next Ada and Eva boarded with Flavia McDowell at the Harris Family Station and attended the Summer Lake School, which was first held in an empty store building and then in a school on the Harris farm. Mrs. Currier hooked up a trotter mare to a cart and took the children to the station on Sunday evening, then returned for them on Friday afternoon. Those years were especially remembered because of the hustle and bustle that went on continuously at the Harris place. Mrs. McDowell's brothers, Clarence, Farnham, and Frank, were constantly coming and going, and besides boarders, there were numerous motherless or orphaned nieces and nephews whom Mrs. McDowell and her mother were raising. The family milked lots of cows, kept hundreds of chickens, raised a big garden, grew all kinds of fruit, and set a marvelous table, yet there was always time for prayer and church.

When the girls' brother, Bud, was old enough to ride horseback, he boarded with the Fred Fisher family while attending the Summer Lake School. Later on the children continued their

education in Paisley, boarding with the Langdon family, or living with their parents, who bought the Old Hotel from Johnny Simmonds and ran it for several years. Bud went to Hanford for his eighth and ninth grades and Ada and two Paisley schoolmates, Florence and Anna Jones, attended a girls' finishing school in Portland. She stayed with an uncle during the two years she was at the academy.

Indian families came from the Beatty area for many years to gather wild plums, which were pitted and spread on boughs on the ground to dry. Several generations of the Jackson Padding family returned to the Currier ranch year after year and set up their tepees in the Blackbird Willows above their house. Usually three families camped together. Groundhogs, killed with slingshots, were savored by the native people.

Sometimes the men worked on the ranches, haying, fencing, or doing whatever was needed of them. If the Indian men were working, Kate might fix meals for the entire family. The women helped Kate once in a while by pitting plums.

Mrs. Currier enjoyed putting some of Eva's cute little skirts and dresses, that she had outgrown, on the Indian babies after they had had a bath. The clothing was starched and ironed so prettily that she didn't really want the children to have them, but they looked so adorable and the mothers were so proud, that she couldn't resist dressing them up.

Once a hawk flew into the yard and caught a chicken that was so heavy he could neither fly nor get loose from it. Kate heard the chicken squawking and rushed out to investigate. She grabbed the hawk and killed it with her bare hands. An Indian, by the name of Joe, was passing by when the episode occurred, and he simply could not comprehend how she could do such a thing. Indians were in awe of hawks. Whenever any of them were around after that, they were always after Kate to tell them about the time she slew the hawk.

After Kate's mother, Amelia Hadley, died in 1886, her father, Samuel B. Hadley, moved in with them. He owned a string of horses, called Indian ponies, and some dogs and a buckboard. He liked to hitch a team to the buckboard, lead three or four ponies and, with several boxes of jewelry and beads, go to the reservation to trade with the Indians. After a week he would return with a bunch of horses. When he got more

jewelry, he would go again, until failing health forced him to give up the trips.

When Eva was little, she sometimes stayed with Grandma Effie Withers for a week at a time. Mrs. Withers let Eva stand on a box, so she could reach the dishpan, which was filled with hot water from a five gallon coal oil can, a fixture at the back of the cookstove. Eva was encouraged to sing while she was washing dishes.

"But I don't have anything to sing about," she complained.

Mrs. Withers would not be put off. "You got a fellow, haven't you?" she prodded.

"Y-e-ss," Eva admitted and sang, "I have a little fellow. I don't know who he can be. But I think his name is Fred Bagley!"

Effie was enormously amused and never tired of teasing Eva about her improvisation.

When the Curriers went down to their Hanford ranch, usually to market a herd of horses, they always visited Will's sister, Rena Belknap, and her family. It was there that Ada met David Francis Kimes, who was born October 13, 1880, six miles up the mountain at Van Buren, in Crawford County, Arkansas. He came to Summer Lake and worked for Will for several months before he and Ada were married. Their wedding took place on November 18, 1905, in the Kings River Methodist Church, which was located on a corner of the Belknaps' property. Will and Kate gave the young couple twenty acres of the Hanford property for a wedding gift. To their union were born two sons, William Francis and Virgil David.

Francis Kimes enlisted as a private in the Infantry in 1912. He served as a second lieutenant on the Mexican border in 1916 and a captain in World War I. He spent eleven months in Europe, taking part in the Battle of the Argonne and the Army of Occupation in Germany. He pursued a second career in the California National Guards, and at the time of his death, February 8, 1929, he held the rank of major with a promotion to Lieutenant Colonel to become effective March 1.

In addition, Kimes was sheriff of Kings County when he died following surgery in Mare Island Hospital in Alameda. His remains were escorted by his sons, William and Virgil, to Arlington Cemetery in Washington, D.C., where he was buried with full military honors. His widow, Ada Kimes, was interred in Tuolumne

her death on May 8, 1963.

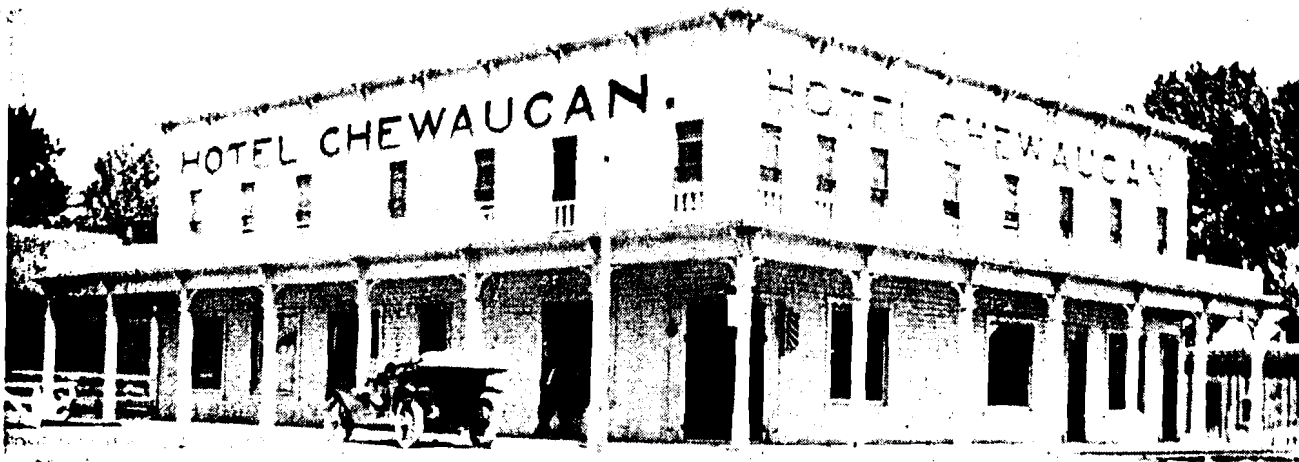
Eva C. Currier married Warren Milton Marsters in July, 1897. Their daughter, Mary, died of membranous croup when she was six. Their son, Harold A. Marsters, entered the world on June 17, 1903, with the assistance of Aunt Liz Foster, who practiced midwifery in the absence of doctors. After the Marsters were divorced, Eva married John Lutz, November 1, 1910, and moved to Bellingham, Washington. Their son, Charles William, was born in May, 1913. After her second husband died, Eva married Robert H. Sprague, a Montana rancher, on November 17, 1944. Mrs. Sprague was ninety-four when she died July 25, 1978, at the Shuksan Convalescent Center in Bellingham.

In 1912 Will Currier rented some land a few miles from Paisley in the Chewaucan Marsh from George Jones. He was cleaning up the place—burning rubbish and tules—when the wind changed, sending the fire towards a haystack. Will attempted to save the hay, but soon found himself hemmed in by flames. He managed to escape, then jumped into an irrigation ditch to cool his feet. He suffered painful burns when the cold water drove the heat from his rubber boots inward. Blisters formed, which later became infected, and ultimately one leg was amputated just below the knee. He used a wooden stump, but put on a wooden leg when he went away from the ranch. He said the leg was too heavy to drag around while doing chores. This handicap did not prevent him from doing nearly everything. He could still milk a cow twice as fast as anyone else and he continued

riding. After mounting his horse, he tied his crutches to his saddle and proceeded as usual. He did appreciate having someone open the gates, however.

The Curriers sold everything that could be spared—meat, fruit, vegetables, or butter—to settlers at Silver Lake or on the desert. Everyone worked from daylight to dark and often a lantern came in handy. Will liked to put in a long day and expected his hired hands to do the same. It was not unusual to finish breakfast and have a horse saddled before daylight. At least one disgruntled buckaroo complained that Will got them up so early that they had to sit around the bunkhouse after breakfast until it was light enough to see. This tale seems unlikely, for Will was not one to waste time. Another story, repeated by many around the county, became a legend. It was said that Will's cowboys left so early in the morning, they would ride to Lost Cabin (a Currier base camp with corrals on the east side of Summer Lake) before they could tell what color of horse they were riding!

In 1910 Minnie C. Sadler and A. A. Witham sold two lots each to the Chewaucan Hotel Co. of which Witham was president, C. S. Benefiel was secretary, and W. A. Currier was a stockholder. The hotel, which was built in 1911, contained thirty rooms and had one central bathroom with a tub. It was thought to be quite modern and up-to-date at that time. W. A. and Kitty bought the Hotel Chewaucan and ran it for a year with the help of a Chinese cook named Paine. Will decided that running a hotel was not something he really wanted to do, so he turned it



The Currier's hotel in Paisley, 1913.

over to his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William Manley Currier.

Pioneer rancher William Andrew Currier passed away January 14, 1935, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Lutz, in Bellingham, Washington, at the age of 83 years. His body was shipped to Paisley and buried in the O.O.F. Cemetery. The inscription on his tombstone reads: "Here lies a woodman of the world."

After her husband's death, Kate Currier moved into Paisley. In 1939 she accompanied her grandson, George Currier, and his wife Frieda, to the World's Fair in San Francisco. Frieda said Kate wanted to see everything and nearly wore them out with her energy. She passed away from pneumonia a year later at her home on September 5, 1940. Her remains were placed in the family plot in Paisley. She was known affectionately throughout Lake County as "Aunt Kate" and her home was remembered as a haven for all, rich or poor, who knocked at her door.

William "Bud" Currier took for his wife, Elsie May Moore (1887-1973), the daughter of Robert and Martha Ellen (Drumm) Moore. (The old Moore home, built in Paisley in the early 1880s is now owned by Dan Donnelly, a nephew of Mrs. Moore. Bud and Elsie were married by justice of the peace Sanford Pease, at the Currier ranch home on Easter Sunday, April 11, 1909. Bud was associated with his father on the ranch until 1912, when he and Elsie purchased the Hotel Chewaucan and moved to Paisley. Their son, Manley George (1910-1962), was born at Hanford, California, and their daughter, Kitty Bernadean (Mrs. Louis Hanson) was born in 1913 at Hotel Chewaucan.

Mr. and Mrs. Bud Currier operated the hotel until sometime in late 1914, then, deciding it was no place to raise children, they bought a home in Paisley and he ran a butcher shop for two years. A Pitman family from Bend leased the hotel for several years, then the Minton family operated it. It had many tenants until 1936 when Bud and Elsie again ran it for a year, then turned it over to their son, George. Bernadean helped her brother run the hotel for about two years, until he married Frieda Smith in July 1939.

After his father died in 1935, Bud and his wife moved to the Summer Lake ranch, which they operated until ill health forced him to retire. He passed away October 24, 1966. The ranch and



Elsie and Bud Currier on their golden wedding anniversary, April 11, 1959.

the hotel were sold to Colahan Enterprises in 1960, with the Curriers retaining the right to live in their home as long as they lived. Because of failing health, Elsie moved into a double-wide mobile home in Paisley in 1969. There she resided until December 26, 1973. George Currier preceded his parents in death, having passed away August 11, 1962.

Contributors: Eva Sprague, William F. Kimes, Bernadean Hanson, Harold Marsters

M. C. Currier

Manley Cromwell Currier was the third child born to Benton County pioneers, Jacob Manley and Maria (Foster) Currier. Four years after his birth, July 6, 1956, his mother died when her fourth child, Anna Maria, was ten months old. At twenty-two months, the body of the little sister, too, was borne to her grave. In 1863 the father married again, choosing for his second wife Helena Sarah Buchanan, an immigrant of Irish descent.

Manley Cromwell, who was more familiarly

*M. C. Currier**Kittle Belle Hanan Currier*

known as "Colonel Bub" or "Bub," remained on the family donation land claim until 1880 when he followed his older brother, Will Currier, and sister, Laurena Belknap, to the Summer Lake Valley. Bub and his brother-in-law, John Belknap, immediately established the second store in the rural community. The business venture was dissolved when the Belknap family moved to Kings County, California, in 1884.

From time to time, Bub bought and sold real estate in the valley. One transaction involved the Rosebud property consisting of eighty acres. In 1899 he sold it to John Watson for \$100. He gave \$1,250 for one hundred sixty acres on Ana River to John Foster and L. H. Mercer in 1894. Later it became part of the Kittredge River Ranch. In another deal he bought the White Hill ranch, now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Bob Elder. In 1891 he paid \$250 to Riley and Carrie Hammersly for forty acres on the east side of Summer Lake. Known as Lost Cabin, it was used for many years by the Currier family for a horse camp. When Les Elder owned it, he used the property, which has several fine springs, for stock pasture. Later the Chewaucan Land and Cattle Company, known as the ZX, purchased it

and used the spot for an overnight camp, when they had their big cattle drives on the east side of the lake. Currently, Nick Salgo, a former owner of the ZX ranch, holds the title to the little oasis on the desert.

From 1884 to 1888 Bub was owner of the Belknaps' homestead, consisting of 153 acres, which was located south of the James Foster land claim. Although he didn't live on the acreage, it is still known as the "Bub Place." He sold it to his brother, Will Currier, and it is now owned by Colahan Enterprises.

Bub stayed in Summer Lake for eight or nine years, then moved to Paisley and became proprietor of the Paisley Hotel, which was torn down in 1986 and replaced with The Homestead, a modern restaurant built and owned by John and Ellen Withers. Bub bought the Pioneer Pool Hall, a saloon originally established by Bill Miller, and ran it in partnership with George Cooley. In addition he was the president and largest shareholder of the Paisley Bank and owned stock in the Chewaucan Mercantile.

When Bub was forty-seven years old, he and Kittle Belle Hanan, twenty-four, were married on November 11, 1903, at the home of William

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Harvey in Lakeview. Her father, John C. Hanan, was the first white child born in the Oregon Territory. Later state officials said they would give John a city block in Oregon City in honor of his birth status, but reneged.

John was born February 29, 1844, to George W. and Eliza Jane (Evans) Hanan. George had immigrated from Ireland to New York with three brothers. Two brothers stayed in New York and started a shoe store. George, a shoemaker by trade, came to the Oregon Territory as an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company and settled at Oregon City. Later, George and another brother moved to Douglas County and settled where Roseburg was eventually established. John Hanan migrated to Lake County in 1875 and married Margaret Hadley in October of that year. They were the parents of eight children.

After Bub's brother, Will Currier, built the Hotel Chewaucan about 1911, Bub sold the Paisley Hotel and traded his interest in the Pioneer Pool Hall to George Cooley for property east of town (now the Murphy ranch). A good hay meadow nearby was purchased from Orange Morgan, and is still called the Morgan field, although owned by John O'Leary. Summer pasture for Bub's three or four hundred head of cattle was at Lee Thomas Meadows, South Flat, Mill Flat, and the Banister place, all in the Chewaucan River watershed.

Manley and Kittie had only one child, Laurena Belle, who was born May 27, 1908, in the family home in Paisley. (For a time it was known as the old McKune house, but is now owned by Paul Gaylord.)

When Laurena was five years old, Bub bought the "Ves" Benefiel house and moved back into town, because he wanted to "watch his daughter going to school." Kittie's brother, Henry Hanan, and his wife, Edie, lived on the ranch and worked for Bub. After Laurena married Everett Riggs, May 20, 1925, they ran the ranch for several years. Then in 1930 Bub bought the Random place and gave it to Laurena and Everett for a wedding present.

Manley Cromwell Currier died on September 17, 1942, and Kittie Belle passed away on May 17, 1966. Both are interred in the Currier family plot, on land donated by Manley to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but usually spoken of as the Paisley Cemetery.

Contributor: Laurena (Currier) Riggs

Deboy

John Henry Deboy (1846-1934), a native of Ohio, was married in Indiana in 1869 to Samantha Williams. They spent most of their lives in Yoncalla after emigrating to Oregon. The couple had six children: three girls and three boys, who were S. H., Austin, and Cordon H., called Jack.

Austin Deboy (1881-1953) was born at Yoncalla. When he was seven years old, he and his brother, "Jack," ran away from home and accompanied a family called Reed to Westside, a small community west of Lakeview in Lake County. When Jack reached manhood, he developed a ranch on McDowell Creek in Warner Valley. His father, J. H. Deboy, spent his last years with Jack and his family. Austin lived with the Reeds, working for his board and room, until he completed the sixth grade. Then he went to work full time and made his way over Hart Mountain to Catlow Valley, where he met and fell in love with vivacious May Byram.

Glenna May Byram was born in Oklahoma Indian Territory in 1899 to Wylie and Hortense Byram. The Byrams located at Snohomish, Washington, for a time. After hearing of homestead lands opening up in Harney county, Wylie Byram, a son, and two sons-in-law settled in the summer of 1911 in Catlow Valley, just over the hill from the Pete French ranch. The Byrams chose the high desert country for a homesite because water was plentiful at that time and it was thought that the climate would be beneficial for Mrs. Byram, who suffered with asthma. Mr. Byram went back to Snohomish after his wife and daughter, May, and in February of 1912, took them by covered wagon to Vancouver, Washington. They continued by train to Bend, leaving a brother and brother-in-law to bring the wagon.

From Bend their party of twelve set forth on an overland journey with a hack, loaded with camping gear and hay for the horses, and their wagon. They found the going rough as they traveled across the country without the benefit of roads. The weather was very cold and, now and then, they stopped to build a large bonfire from sagebrush so that everyone could get warmed up. Some took turns sitting beside a

SURFACE WATER REGISTRATION CHECKLIST

(received after July 18, 1990)

CHECK BASIN MAP DWF NAME GOOSE + Summer Lake # 13 UNADJUDICATED AREA ? OK DWF
RECEIPT # 95892 S W R NUMBER 463
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 8081

FORM REVIEW

_____ blanks filled in
_____ signed
_____ date received stamped

FEEES = \$320
\$1,774.00

MAP REVIEW

✓ source and trib
✓ diversion point location
✓ conveyances (pipes, ditch, etc.)
✓ place of use
✓ scale
✓ township, range, section
✓ north arrow
✓ CWRE stamp
✓ disclaimer
✓ date survey was performed
✓ P.O.B. of survey
✓ dimensions and capacity of diversion system
✓ "beneficial use" type title
✓ "permanent-quality" paper
✓ 1/10th paper

Just need report on ditches

#12
WATER RIGHT RECORD CHECK _____ FIELD INSPECTION _____
FINAL FILE REVIEW _____ FINAL DATA BASE ENTRY _____
ENTER ON PLAT CARDS _____

September 14, 1994

BRUCE ESTES
6293 SUNNYSIDE RD NE
SALEM OR 97305

RE: SWR-462,463,464,465,466

Dear Bruce,

This will acknowledge the receipt of map to support the pre-1909 vested water right claim in the name of COLAHN ENTERPRISES INC 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

⁴⁶³
J:\W\S\C\4\SWR-0462.002



Commerce Building
158 12th Street NE
Salem, OR 97310-0210
(503) 378-3739
FAX (503) 378-8130

ESTES - 1

STATE OF OREGON
WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT
INTEROFFICE MEMO

May 11, 1994

TO: WATER RIGHT EXAMINERS

FROM: DON KNAUER

SUBJECT: PRE-1909 VESTED WATER RIGHT CLAIM MAPS

Alright you guys, this is a test, DO YOU KNOW WHAT TIME IT IS? The answer is, it's time to get the maps, reports, answers, mylars and all that kind of stuff back to the Water Resources Department. There's talk around the office of putting together a "map-patrol" with a tough leader to travel around and retrieve the required documents.

You may remember, I reviewed maps for compliance with Oregon Revised Statutes and Oregon Administrative Rules submitted to support pre-1909 vested water right claims. For the past few months and up to a year ago I have returned maps, requested mylars, asked for clarification, and asked for reports. Some of these files are getting stale.

It is very important that you give me something, preferably the map, mylar, report, etc. but at minimum you must give me a submittal date. The review of the files cannot be completed without the map, report, etc. It is a deterrent to the claimant, your client, for this issue to go unresolved.

If you need copies of anything in the files, just let me know. I have hand written below the file numbers of those I returned to you. The toll free number is 1-800-624-3199.

p:\wp51\swr\claimant\cwrememo.94

SWR-462

(463)

COLAWAN

- 466

December 14, 1993

BRUCE A. ESTES
6293 SUNNYVIEW ROAD NE
SALEM OR 97305

RE: File# SWR-463

DEAR BRUCE A. ESTES,

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

I am **not** returning the map you prepared for Colahan Enterprises, Inc., you can send a report. You will find the item which requires completion or correction shown below. I have the description followed by the ORS or OAR site and paraphrased statute or rule.

✓ diversion point size

OAR 690-28-025-(4)-(c) "The dimensions and capacity of any existing diversion systems."

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

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

Sincerely,



Don Knauer
Adjudication Specialist

Enclosures

J:\WP51\SWR\CLAIMANT\4\SWR-0463.00M



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

April 8, 1993

Colahan Enterprises, Inc.
29580 Hwy 31
Paisley OR 97636

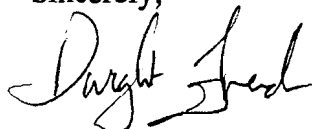
Dear Sirs/Madams,

This will acknowledge that your Surface Water Registration Statement in the name of Colahan Enterprises, Inc. has been received by our office. The fees in the amount of \$1774.00 have been received and our receipt #95892 was written. Your registration statement has been numbered SWR-463.

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-0463.001



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

STATE OF OREGON
WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT
RECEIPT # 95892 3850 PORTLAND ROAD NE
SALEM, OR 97310
378-8455/378-8130 (FAX)

RECEIVED FROM: Colahan Enterprises
BY: _____

APPLICATION	
PERMIT	
TRANSFER	

CASH: ☐ CHECK: # ☒ 24-22 OTHER: (IDENTIFY) ☐

TOTAL REC'D \$ 1,774.00

01-00-0 WRD MISC CASH ACCT

842.010	ADJUDICATIONS	\$ 1,774.00
831.087	PUBLICATIONS/MAPS	\$
830.650	PARKING FEES Name/month	\$
OTHER: (IDENTIFY)		\$

REDUCTION OF EXPENSE

CASH ACCT.

COST CENTER AND OBJECT CLASS

VOUCHER #

03-00-0 WRD OPERATING ACCT

MISCELLANEOUS:

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

WATER RIGHTS:

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

WELL CONSTRUCTION

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

06-00-0 WELL CONST START FEE

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

45-00-0 LOTTERY PROCEEDS

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

LIC NUMBER

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

HYDRO APPLICATION

\$

RECEIPT # 95892 DATED: 1-4-93 BY: D. Beeshell

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

Original Copy

in SWR-462

Dyht