

pecially true from late fall to early spring when the rains were most heavy. In the words of one who experienced these difficulties:⁹

Getting the wool from the valley up to Eugene by team, was very varied because the roads of the valley (there were no roads) were nothing but mud, and it was often necessary to pull down fences to get round mudholes. It took two days nearly to get to Eugene then, stopping at some farm or at the 12-mile station near Junction City site (no city then) kept by the owner of the ranch. We would cross at Harrisburg ferry, by the way of Lancaster¹⁰ (a blacksmith shop then), to the other side if necessary. We went through the Luckiamute, Long Tom and Blodgett's Valley, by Lewisville and Monroe, only a store and house or two, to get to Corvallis, and then on to Eugene. Sometimes we crossed at Albany (ferry).

The Ellendale factory was no exception to the general adversity which dogged the footsteps of the pioneer woolen mills. After five years of operation, the factory was destroyed by fire, in May, 1871. Spontaneous combustion was given as the cause. It is the more pitiable to know that just previous to the fire, the little mill had planned a program of expansion, and new machinery was to have been ordered immediately. However, the loss was too great, and on June 2 the stockholders met and by resolution, unanimously adopted, directed the mill to be sold at auction, June 17, 1871. The final outcome was that Judge Boise took over the land, old store, boarding house and barn; Bolter and Wortley bought the new store building which had been erected in 1867, and moved it, together with the stock of goods which it contained, to their store at Dallas.¹¹ "It was a sad procession which moved by our home," referring to the intermittent removal of the buildings to new locations by purchasers. Such was the end of the Ellendale woolen mill. All of the others which had passed through a crisis of some kind or other, managed to refinance themselves and begin operations on a larger and more extensive scale, but not so Ellendale; it lives only in memory, a fond relic of the past.

⁹Albert O. Yates, personal interview and letters.

¹⁰Lancaster, Lane County, a mile southeast of Harrisburg, was founded, 1854, and named Woodyville. The name was changed to Lancaster, 1859. It is now a village of a store, a school and several residences.

¹¹R. P. Boise, Jr.

(69)

OREGON HIST. Q.
V. 31

LOVEJOY'S PIONEER NARRATIVE, 1842-48

Introduction by HENRY E. REED

THE NAME Portland was given in 1845 to the square mile of land having its geographical center in the vicinity of Broadway and Madison Street, where the United States government has planned a new federal building. In a rough way, this area is bounded by Couch's addition to the north, Caruthers' addition on the south, the Willamette River on the east, and Fourteenth Street and in some places Sixteenth Street, on the west.

William P. Overton, who came overland to Oregon in 1841, claimed this square mile as early as 1843. He worked for the Methodist mission at The Dalles from November 1, 1841 to the early part of 1842. From that time until late in 1843, nothing has come to light regarding his movements. It is presumed that he may have selected the Portland claim in 1842. Asa Lawrence Lovejoy and Overton met by chance at Vancouver in November, 1843, with the result that Lovejoy became interested in the development of the Portland claim, first as partner with Overton, and later as partner with Francis W. Pettygrove. The work that Lovejoy and Overton did on the claim in 1843 and 1844, was the beginning of Portland.

Lovejoy gave the subjoined narrative of the founding of Portland to Hubert Howe Bancroft, the historian, at Lovejoy's farm house, near Oregon City, June 18, 1878. Mrs. Bancroft and Mrs. Lovejoy were present at the dictation. The narrative is in the Bancroft collection in the University of California. About a year ago I obtained from the university a photostat copy of Lovejoy's story, which is published in part in the following pages.

Lovejoy was active in the affairs of Oregon for nearly 40 years. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 14, 1808. Upon his return to Oregon in 1843, he took an active interest in the politics of the time. In 1844, he was a member of the legislative committee. In 1846 and 1848, he was in the legislature of the provisional government, the first year as speaker. He was a member of the territorial legislatures of 1849, 1851, 1852, 1854 and 1856, being speaker of the house in 1849. In the Cayuse War of 1848, he was quartermaster-general of Oregon.

In the constitutional convention of 1857, he was chairman of the committee on state boundaries. In the debates in the convention, he opposed a resolution which declared against debate of slavery; favored the inclusion of the Walla Walla Valley in Oregon; favored voting by foreigners who had declared their intentions to become citizens; opposed a state university; opposed making Portland the capital of the state until 1865; and opposed a resolution prohibiting capital punishment. Other offices filled by him were several terms as councilman at Oregon City, postal agent for Oregon by appointment of President Pierce, and school director of Portland from 1868 to 1871. He was defeated for governor of Oregon by George Abernethy in 1845 and 1847.

In the early days, Mr. Lovejoy was one of the richest men in Oregon. The great flood of 1861 swept away most of his fortune, and men in whom he placed too much confidence took the rest. At one time he owned considerable real estate in Portland, including the half block on the north side of Burnside Street between Ninth and Tenth, but he had sold all of it before the end of 1870. A few years before his death, he fell from a railroad bridge and suffered injuries that seriously impaired his health. He died at his home, at the southeast corner of Park and Main streets, Portland, September 10, 1882, and was buried September 12 from Trinity Episcopal Church, with interment in Lone Fir Cemetery.

Lovejoy usually signed his name A. L. Lovejoy, with an occasional A. Lawrence Lovejoy. For some reason, the custom arose many years ago of stating his first name as Amos. The correct name was Asa. Lang's *History of the Willamette Valley* uses Asa, by which name Lovejoy was known as a member of the Oregon City council. There is in the records of the Oregon Historical Society a letter from Abbott Lovejoy, of Baltimore, to Joseph Lane, of Oregon, written in 1852, wherein reference is made to Brother Asa, of Oregon, and to another brother named Amos, in New York. The matter has been definitely settled by Mrs. A. C. Gowdy, of Portland, daughter of Lovejoy. In a recent letter, which has been added to the records of the Oregon Historical Society, she says her father's name was Asa Lawrence. Lovejoy left a son

named Amos L. Lovejoy, who was plaintiff in a suit against the Willamette Falls Electric Company, in the Multnomah County Circuit court in the early 1890s.

The year of Lovejoy's birth has long been in dispute. Lovejoy, in his account of the founding of Portland, says that he was born in 1811, which is the year used by Bancroft, and by a roster of members of the Oregon Pioneer Association published in 1877. The biographical sketch, in Lang's *History of the Willamette Valley*, cites March 14, 1808. The news account of the death of Lovejoy, published in *The Oregonian*, September 11, 1882, gives 1808 as the year of birth, and a death notice inserted in the advertising columns by the family says Lovejoy was 74 years old. The officers of Trinity Episcopal Church, taking the death certificate, accepted Lovejoy's age as 74 years. Mrs. Gowdy disposes of this issue by the statement that her father was born March 14, 1808.

(65)

OREGON HIST. Q.
V. 31 1930

LOVEJOY'S OWN STORY

Edited by HENRY E. REED

OREGON TRAIL JOURNEY, 1842¹

MR. LOVEJOY: We were peculiarly situated, the Americans and the Hudson's Bay people in the early history of Oregon, as a government. We mixed up in the provisional government. In order to meet the case, we prepared an oath that served for citizens of both countries, so that in taking it, neither one expatriated himself from his country.² They were claiming this country at that time as British territory. The Canadians and halfbreeds voted and all but the Kanakas and Indians. Dr. Tolmie³ used to ride round and make speeches.

There are very few persons who came here as early as I did. Moss⁴ came when I did in 1842.

I was born in Massachusetts, in 1811, at Boston. What brought me to Oregon in the first place, I went into the mountains for my health. I came to Missouri in 1840 or 1841. There I went to Sparta, the county seat of Buchanan County, near the Missouri River. I was not very healthy there.⁵ A gentleman by the name of Haldiman⁶ had been in the mountains with the American Fur Company. He is police judge in

¹The authorities for the footnotes of the Lovejoy narrative are: H. H. Bancroft's various histories; Oregon Pioneer Association *Transactions; Recollections of an Old Pioneer*, by Peter H. Burnett; *Ten Years in Oregon*, by Elijah White; *The American Fur Trade in the Far West*, by Hiram Martin Chittenden; *Emigrants' Guide*, by L. W. Hastings; and Miss Nellie B. Pipes, librarian of Oregon Historical Society.

²Adopted by the legislative committee in 1845; Brown, *Political History of Oregon*, page 159; Bancroft, *History of Oregon*, volume I, page 473. British diplomacy, for 20 years prior to 1845, showed willingness to cede south of Columbia River to the United States.

³William Fraser Tolmie, of the medical department of Hudson's Bay Company; arrived at Astoria, May 1, 1833; member of provisional legislature of 1846.

⁴Sidney W. Moss, a Kentuckian; hotel keeper at Oregon City. The white population of Oregon in 1842 was 600, not including missionaries; Clark, *History of the Willamette Valley*, pages 276, 279.

⁵Lovejoy's health was impaired by the malaria of the Missouri bottom lands.

⁶Secretary Mulvey, of the superior court, San Francisco, has been unable to identify any judge of the name of Haldiman.

San Francisco. He thought the trip to the mountains would be good for me.

Well, we were talking these things over, and there was some disposition to get up a party. Dr. White⁷ was appointed Indian agent, and he was at Independence. He came up to Sparta, and said he was going up here as Indian agent. He had some authority from the government. When I met him at Independence, he insisted on my going along. So I came with him from Sparta in 1842. He took command of the party at first, and then he soon got out. It was just as it is in all such things. It is easier to tear down than build up. We had a man by the name of L. W. Hastings⁸ in the company. He went to California, and afterwards went down south in some expedition. He married a Spanish lady. He was rather an aspiring sort of man, and he worked it so that he got the command. We got up somewhere on the Platte, and we had a great many dogs. Many persons made believe that the dogs would get mad and bite, and finally they passed a law that the dogs should be killed. Dr. White was very anxious for that.

MRS. LOVEJOY: I always understood that it was the dog law that caused Dr. White to be replaced. The farmers were very much attached to their dogs.

MR. LOVEJOY: We had a vote, and the majority¹⁰ voted for

⁷Dr. Elijah White came with the Methodist missionary party of 1837. He resigned after differences with Jason Lee, and returned east. He came back to Oregon in 1842, with a commission from President Tyler, as "Indian sub-agent for the Indians west of the Rocky Mountains." He was urged, when he accepted the appointment, "to raise as large a company of our citizens as possible, to proceed with you and settle in Oregon."

⁸Lansford W. Hastings, a lawyer, was later a member of the constitutional convention of California; born in Ohio, 1819; died in Brazil about 1870. Hastings married Charlotte Catherine Toler, at Sacramento, in July, 1848.

⁹Mrs. Lovejoy was Elizabeth McGary, daughter of James and Martha McGary, of Madisonville, Kentucky. She married A. L. Lovejoy in Oregon March 4, 1845; died at Portland June 4, 1904. She came to Oregon, 1843, with her mother and brother, and became acquainted with Lovejoy on the Oregon trail.

¹⁰White says that two-thirds voted to kill the dogs. The place was called the dog encampment. Hastings says the decree was adopted by a small majority and gave dissatisfaction. After several dogs were killed, the decree was rescinded by almost unanimous vote.

it. But he was in authority, and had a great deal of influence in favor of it. He had 10 or 12 on his side.

When we got to Independence, I got a letter to meet him there. They told him there that he could not go through the Indian country without more force. Columbus Lancaster¹¹ was among the crowd to start on, but his family was sick so that he could not go the first year. He is here now at Saint Helen,¹² in Washington territory. The Indians were pretty hostile, so we wanted to get more of a crowd. Those were the representations, at least, by the trappers. We talked with Mr. Sublette,¹³ a man belonging to the American Fur Company. He said it would not be safe to attempt to get through. After that we rallied round, and some of the people, Hastings from Arkansas, Kaiser and others from the border of Missouri, exerted themselves, and White. He rode through the country, through the Platte purchase, and they raised 100 or 125 persons¹⁴ to go; about 70 men were able to stand guard. So we started on May 12, 1842.

Well, we had a good many ups and downs, until we got on some way. The members divided and got together again. After a while they displaced Dr. White, and finally we got to Laramie. Pretty nearly the whole of the dogs were killed. I do not apprehend that there was any danger of the dogs' going mad, any more on the plains than any where else. There was no trouble about food; there was more or less game. Buffalo at that time were not in very good order, but still we used to kill some of them.

¹¹Correct name, Columbia Lancaster. After his daughter died, he and his wife abandoned the journey but came to Oregon in 1847. He was defeated by Samuel R. Thurston for delegate to congress from Oregon territory, 1849; elected first delegate from Washington territory, 1853; born in Connecticut August 26, 1803; died at Vancouver, Washington, September 15, 1893. He is an important figure in pioneer annals of Oregon and Washington.

¹²Near headwaters of Toutle River, in northeastern Cowlitz County.

¹³William L. Sublette, "one of the most distinguished and successful of the fur traders, and renowned as a bold and hardy mountaineer."

¹⁴Medorem Crawford, one of the party, says there were 105, of whom 51 were men over 18 years of age. White says there were 112. Hastings says there were 160 in the company, of whom 80 were armed men. He gives May 16 as the date of starting. Hastings was captain, and Lovejoy, lieutenant.

Nothing of importance took place until we got to Laramie. The party had split before we got there, this party that turned White out; and Dr. White and his party left us. They got very few to join him, notwithstanding that he was going a good deal faster than we did. We got there the very next day.

Mr. Bisnett was in charge of the lower fort.¹⁵ He would not let them go. He told them that they could not go, that it was not safe. They had not nearly as many as we had, so when we came up, the next day, there was a disposition on their part to get us to unite with them. But some of the women wanted to go back; they did not want to go on. But the men would not hear anything of that. We were determined to go on; we had got started. We got talking the thing over a little, and finally Dr. White made some concession, and we got together and formed one company again under Hastings. We stayed there a day or two reconnoitering, etc. The first day out, we met Fitzpatrick¹⁶ and a party coming back to the states. He was an old pioneer and Indian man, a trapper, and I think he was appointed Indian agent afterwards somewhere, but I think he has died; he was an old man then. They gave us a very unfavorable report. They said there was not land enough in Oregon for our party. There were a good many of our party disheartened, but it was no go; we must go on. I do not think he had ever been down to the lower country on the Willamette. He had been to California, and he had seen parties who were here.

¹⁵Probably Fort Platte, on the right bank of the Platte River, three-fourths of a mile from its junction with the Laramie. Joseph Bissonette was one of the traders belonging to this fort. Fremont engaged him as interpreter, 1842. The name of Fort Laramie was sometimes applied to Fort William (Sublette), on the Laramie River, a mile above the mouth, built, 1834, rechristened Fort John (Sarpy), 1835. Before 1846 another post was built a mile further up the Laramie River, and called Fort Laramie. This was sold to the United States, 1849, and became the famous military post. It remained in the possession of the government until 1890, when it was sold to John Hunton; Chittenden, *American Fur Trade*, page 967; Hebard and Brinistool, *Bozeman Trail*, volume I, page 101-102.

¹⁶A member of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company; known to the Indians as the "Bad Hand." He knew the west as well as any man except Bridger. Fitzpatrick desired appointment as Indian agent in the upper Columbia region, and White forwarded his name to Washington. He was appointed in 1846.

We had a man¹⁷ with us who had seen the country 20 years before, but he could not tell us where to go; so we hired Fitzpatrick.¹⁸ They got friendly again with Dr. White, and he agreed to give this man a draft for \$300 to take us to what they called Fort Bridger. That is where Fitzpatrick had been staying. The Snakes, Shoshones and the Sioux were at war with each other, and they were very hostile to this man Fitzpatrick. The Shoshones knew that he had been living with the Snakes. Notwithstanding that, he proposed to pilot us through the country. Maybe it was \$500 he was to get; I have forgotten. At any rate, whatever it was, Dr. White made the arrangement, and when Fitzpatrick got through with his duties White gave him a draft. I do not suppose it was ever paid. I do not know about that.

The next thing that took place of any importance was we undertook to camp to kill buffalo, and in camping and forming a circle—we always used to form a corral and set a guard—one of the men¹⁹ took a yager out of his wagon and it went off and shot him. He died the next day and we buried him. This was on the Sweetwater. The next day we stopped, and the women did not want to stay there. The next morning we did not see any Indians. It seems to have been a road they traveled through, from Fort Bridger²⁰ to the western country; the road to the Flathead country.

Fitzpatrick showed us a rock where some mountain men had had a celebration of the Fourth of July. They named this In-

¹⁷Perhaps John or Alex McKay, who were returning with this company. They were sons of Thomas McKay, and had been sent east to school with Jason Lee, 1838.

¹⁸White hired Fitzpatrick to conduct the party to Fort Hall, "beyond the point of danger from savages." Hastings says that Fitzpatrick was guide as far as Green River. According to Crawford, Fitzpatrick was paid \$500.

¹⁹Named Bailey. A yager was a rifle, probably of German make. Medorem Crawford says Bailey passed behind a wagon just as the owner drew a blanket from the front, causing the weapon to discharge. Bailey was buried near Independence Rock.

²⁰Built by James Bridger, 1843, on Blacks Fork of Green River, in Utah.

dependence Rock.²¹ It goes by that name to this day. The persons who named it were mountain men before us. I do not think Fremont's²² name was the first name on the rock. I was there before Fremont was. He was right behind us, I understood afterwards, as far as The Dalles. He used to camp 200 or 300 yards behind our party, for as much as two or three weeks. We never saw him in 1842. I have heard that he came then. I know he came in 1843, again. At this time I saw him, perhaps a mile ahead with Fitzpatrick. He pointed to Independence Rock and told us how it came by its name. I think likely that at that time I could have told who named it, but now I cannot.

Among other things, we thought we would put our names on the rock. There were a good many Indians there after a while, and they kept coming along and going away; and I think Mr. Hastings and myself were the only persons there when they came. The party had gone on. The first we saw, the Indians were right at the bottom of the rock. It is a large rock and not very steep at first. We put down the name of a man²³ that died, and a note about the emigration. We got a can of powder and mixed a paint and rubbed it in with our fingers. While we were busy doing this, we never noticed the Indians right at the foot of the rock. It may be 40 or 50 or 100 feet high.

As quick as I saw the Indians, I says: "Hastings, let us go down." Our horses were fastened below. There were only eight or 10 Indians, but they seemed to be sent on as the head of the rest. As soon as we went down, they commenced shaking hands. Some of them were shaking hands and some of them

²¹Covers an area of over 27 acres, 155 feet above the level of Sweetwater River. So named because a party of hunters celebrated July 4 there, probably as early as 1823, says Chittenden: *American Fur Trade*, page 471. Chittenden's year 1823 may be too early. Mentioned by Clyman in his journal of 1824, as a place where Fitzpatrick and companions cached furs July, 1824. Camp, *James Clyman*, page 37. The custom early arose of inscribing on the rock the names of travelers who passed by.

²²Fremont camped within a mile of the rock August 1, 1842. His trip that year took him as far west as Fremont Peak. He came to Oregon, 1843, visited Fort Vancouver, and entered California by way of central Oregon.

²³Bailey, referred to in note 19.

were getting their guns out, and making all sorts of performances. I undertook to get on my horse to ride off, but they grabbed him by the head and would not let him stir. They offered us no serious harm at the time, but we did not know who they were, and nothing about them. They kept us there during the day. We would make motions and show them the track. It turned out afterwards they had been watching us for two or three weeks, and following us. They took our rifles and took off all the buckles from the bridles, and would not let us have the horses nor anything, and just kept us there.

Pretty soon more came up, some on horseback and some on foot and in all sorts of ways. They came just like lightning, with their great big spears, throwing them at us so that we had to dodge them. I do not know what all they did. The party got pretty large. There was a man who seemed to be in command of the party. They made believe that they would shoot at us. A fellow with his gun stock in his hand would get on his knees and make believe he would shoot, and the others would gather round him. There were 40 or 50 that stood round us. They struck me with the gun stocks, but not very hard. Some one said that was the Indian "coup," first and second, etc. We understood that some were hostile and disposed to make away with us. We had an interpreter in our camp, but they had all gone on.

By and by, another fellow came up who seemed to be hostile. He gathered a few others around him, but this chief had control and could manage them somewhat. Finally they brought us our rifles again. In those days they could not shoot at all; the balls did not fit the guns, and they did not understand the percussion cap. I do not think they ever saw any guns before; they manifested great astonishment. They did not understand how the gun went off. I think their guns were all flint locks; and bows and arrows. When this fellow found he could not control them, he fired into the air. There were swallows' nests in the rock, and they fired into the nests.

After a bit, they all came together, and they all went round shaking hands. Before there got to be any big crowd, one man had got a fusee, what they called a Hudson's Bay gun. About half of the barrel had been cut off, and he undertook to shoot

me right through here (showing). I threw up my hand. The wound is on there now. He fired off the gun, but at first it did not go off. That fellow was the one that got up a considerable crowd. When they came to shaking hands, I was going to shake hands with this fellow, and they would not let me; they pulled me away from him. I concluded that he was hostile; that maybe he had lost some friend.

We then got together and had a large pipe and had a smoke. It was kinnikinnick,²⁴ a kind of tobacco. I could not smoke then. The Indians kept coming all the time. There must have been 500 of them that came up. There was a tremendous crowd of them. Then they formed a circle. I think that was before we smoked. We sat down on the ground. They would not let us sit together, though. But we could talk, and did talk all the time. I have always suspected there were persons there who always understood us. But they pretended to know nothing.

Finally, we made a big circle on the ground and smoked this pipe. They would smoke it and then we would smoke it. We had always understood that that was a sign of peace and good nature, and that it was all right; but we did not know who they were.²⁵ It was always understood that the Snake Indians were friendly. We supposed probably it might be they, although we had not got quite far enough for the Snake country. These fellows were very large men. It tickled them to hoist such small men as we were. I suppose we did not touch the ground for a couple of rods. You have heard them sing. It tickled them terribly to see us dance; we did not touch the ground sometimes for rods. They enjoyed it very much. We went around a couple of times that way and then they broke up. But they would not let us go.

We showed them the road but it did not do any good. They were gathering their horses and holloing and jumping. They formed a platoon, with the horses in front and the others behind, but they kept up. The first ones, as soon as there were

²⁴Derived from one of the Cree or Chippewa dialects of Algonquian. Means literally "what is mixed," a smoking mixture composed of tobacco and a native shrub.

²⁵White says they were Sioux.

enough to keep us, went right on. When they got ready to go their line almost reached across the whole valley. It was a tremendous body, but they kept it just as straight as an army on the muster field. They would not let Hastings have his horse. Mine was a mule. They gave me an old rosinante.²⁶ He got on behind me. He must have weighed 200 or 300. He was a very large man.

We went on rather a slow trot, but the Indians all kept up. And they would be making all sorts of motions of how they would be going to throw a fellow off and stab him. They had sticks seven or eight feet long, with something like a spear on the end. They had lots of these things. I do not know whether they expected us to fight them or not.²⁷ They kept along very even all the way until we came, I should think, about half way, perhaps a little more than that. It was about sundown. A great many of the Indians wore glasses, little looking glasses on their necks hanging down here. These, wiggling in motion, cast the sun miles ahead. Our company saw this and old Fitzpatrick got out his glass, and he could see us coming when we got within two or three miles of the company.

When we got within two miles of our company, they stopped and rigged up, and as soon as they got rigged up they started on again. I talked to Hastings and said to him: "There is one thing Hastings, if these fellows come nigh enough, our party will shoot at them." We kept trying to tell this old fellow that they would shoot, but he would not understand anything. We kept telling him; and as soon as we could see that they could see us, they said: "There are Lovejoy and Hastings." We holloed to them, "Don't shoot," until they were within 50 yards, before I could get this old fellow to stop. Then they stopped in a line right straight across.

Hastings held the reins, although he sat behind me, and he rode right on into the camp. Some of our fellows were pretty

²⁶The name given by Don Quixote to his steed. While the pronoun is without an antecedent, Lovejoy means that Hastings rode behind him on the horse.

²⁷The Indians did not threaten Hastings. White says Hastings was dark complexioned, and therefore more like the Indians "than poor Lovejoy."

hard cases, and said they were going to shoot anyhow, but they did not shoot. We talked the thing over and got an interpreter. He had been a trader among the Sioux. He was afraid of them. He had been selling liquor to them, and they had got hostile to him, and he would not take any chances. They told him, after a little while of talking, this old fellow told us, that he would give us our horses and arms and saddles and all those things back in the morning, and if we went away in the morning we might give them some presents. They just passed right by us a little to one side. Some of the other chiefs came in very soon, so that a good many of us were in among them. They went about 100 yards to one side of the camp.

The folks were all frightened to death. They said they would kill us before morning,²⁸ but they didn't come near us. They did just as they agreed. In the morning, we made some coffee and I do not know what all. They are very fond of tobacco. Ammunition they wanted, too. We had to give it; a good many had nothing else to give. It looked foolish, but we gave it to them, and made them a considerable amount of presents. They drank the coffee. It took us all the forenoon to get through with them, but finally we drove on and they let us go. But we heard something of them occasionally. We had lost all opportunity to kill buffalo, so we had to travel on. We were very short of provisions at that time—most of the people. Some time after that, we met another crowd. They had been off fighting the Snake Indians. The Cheyennes²⁹ and others were camped there right by where we passed, an immense crowd of them.

We came up the Sweetwater, and from there to Green River, I guess the ordinary route; and from there down to Fort Hall; from there down Snake River to Grande Ronde, and over into Walla Walla and down the river. We did not get our wagons

²⁸White makes no reference to this encampment of the Indians. Hastings' account substantially agrees with Lovejoy's.

²⁹There were at least 2000 Indians, according to White; Hastings says 1000 or 1500.

through that time.³⁰ I am inclined to think that the first wagon that come through was Robert Newell's. That was before us.³¹ They cut the wagon in two, and used a pair of wheels. He was a Rocky Mountain man. I think there had been a small wagon through before us. I am not sure, though.

LOVEJOY'S JOURNEY TO CALIFORNIA, 1848

When I got back³² I came to Oregon City, and have been here ever since. I went to California in 1848, by land.³³ That was another similar trip, a wild goose chase. We went in wagons to California. We had to make our road and get there the best way we could.³⁴ We had to go through the Modocs' country, right through those lava beds where they had all their fighting; they got caught in there. General Palmer³⁵ was along

³⁰Hastings, with some of the company piloted by Joseph L. Meek, started with eight wagons from Green River for Fort Hall; arrived with seven wagons at the same time as the rest of the company.

³¹Newell, Joseph L. Meek, Caleb Wilkins and Francis Ermatinger started from Fort Hall with three wagons August 5, 1840, and drove to Whitman's mission near the present town of Walla Walla.

³²Lovejoy accompanied Dr. Marcus Whitman on the trip east in the winter of 1842-43. The story is well known, and is omitted here. Lovejoy returned to Oregon in 1843 and settled at Oregon City.

³³Burnett says the California party was organized at Oregon City in September, 1848. He was captain, and Thomas McKay was guide. There were in the company 150 men and 50 women. Lovejoy had been Burnett's law partner at Oregon City. Burnett tells of finding a note from Lovejoy, advising him of the pitiful condition of Lassen and a party of immigrants.

³⁴The route was in western Oregon, to Rogue River; thence up the river to a branch coming in from the southeast to the foot of the Siskiyou Mountains; thence across the Cascade Range to the upper end of Upper Klamath Lake; thence along the west boundary of the lake, along the Applegate or southern route to Oregon, to the south end of the lake; thence southerly to the Pit River, sometimes called the Upper Sacramento. The travelers passed through the section where the Modoc Indians killed General Canby and others in 1873.

³⁵A native of Canada, born of American parents, who came to Oregon in 1845; commissary-general of the volunteer forces in the Indian war of 1848; defeated for governor of Oregon at the election of 1870; died in 1881, aged 71 years.

in that trip. We had an old gentleman by the name of McKay,³⁶ who undertook to pilot us. He said he had been through that country, but it was a great many years before, and he did not seem to know much about it.

We came into Sacramento Valley near Lassen.³⁷ Some train had come in from the states, and Lassen was, I think, the guide. We struck that trail³⁸ and followed it; but it led to a very bad place. We found some wagons, away down there, that had got in and could not get out. They were out of provisions. It was a terrible place. It had no name. Nobody was ever in there before, I think. The women were riding on the cattle. We gave them flour. We were very well provided and gave them what they needed.³⁹ They got mad at this Lassen, and would not follow him any farther, and struck off and made terrible work of it. They got into a ravine. When we found we were getting out of the track by following them, we found their wagon beds and everything in a terrible state. This man Lassen, who was their pilot, had been across three or four times, but the emigrants got very much fatigued and tired, and they thought they could get there quicker, so they would not follow him any farther. Lassen went on and we struck the valley there about Lassen's. Our party divided and split up before we got in there. Governor Burnett⁴⁰ was in that crowd. Burnett never

³⁶Thomas McKay, who was recommended by Dr. John McLoughlin. He had made several trips to California by pack train. Up to this time, no wagons had ever been taken between Oregon and California.

³⁷Named for Peter Lassen, a Danish trapper, who settled on Deer Creek, a tributary of the Sacramento, near the present town of Benton.

³⁸Lassen's Pass was south of Goose Lake and entered northeastern California, on the upper waters of Pit River, near the present town of Alturas. It was in this pass that the Donner party lost 36 of 80 members, in the winter of 1846.

³⁹Lassen was in charge of these immigrants. Lovejoy found them lost in the mountains, and half starved. Burnett and his wagon men supplied the hungry people with flour and other provisions.

⁴⁰Peter H. Burnett, an Oregon pioneer of 1843, was an Oregon legislator of 1844 and supreme judge in 1845. See note 48.

has been back since. I was down there. I do not think I stayed there more than a month or six weeks. I agreed with him to come back. We had some business here. I was a member of the legislature, and as soon as I could conveniently come back, I came back.⁴¹ I returned on the *Undine*. I never was taken by the climate.

Before I came here, Dr. McLoughlin wanted somebody to assist him. As soon as I got here I went to do business for him. I was his agent. He laid out this town of Oregon City.⁴² Hastings had left before I got here, for California. He stayed here that winter of 1842. In the spring of 1843, he left for California, and a good many of them that came over at that time did the same thing.

Dr. McLoughlin was in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company when I came here. He was the chief factor of the company. He had been here a great many years, I do not know how long. This was the only town there was, Oregon City. Dr. McLoughlin had a store here; Pettygrove⁴³ had a store here; and Abernethy,⁴⁴ of the mission, had a store here. When I was doing business for Dr. McLoughlin, his headquarters was at Vancouver.

LOVEJOY AS OWNER OF PORTLAND TOWNSITE, 1843

The way we did business in those days, we would give an Indian a shirt or two, and he would take letters. That is the way we would send them. I used to go down to Vancouver

⁴¹Lovejoy was a member of the legislature of the Oregon provisional government in 1848. The record shows that he resigned in the fall of 1848. As the legislature did not transact business until February 5, 1849, he may have withdrawn his resignation after his return. The brig *Undine* entered the Columbia in January, 1849; Bancroft, *History of Oregon*, volume II, page 48.

⁴²McLoughlin, according to his own account, selected Oregon City for a claim in 1829; he had it surveyed and laid out in town lots and gave it the name of Oregon City in 1842. The town was incorporated December 24, 1844.

⁴³Francis W. Pettygrove came to Oregon in 1843, and engaged in merchandising at Oregon City. Later he was one of the owners of Portland townsite. He sold his interest in the Portland claim to Daniel H. Lowndale September 22, 1848.

⁴⁴George Abernethy came to Oregon with the Methodist missionaries, 1840; elected governor of the provisional government, 1845 and 1847; died, 1877, aged 70.

pretty often. I had been to Vancouver on some business. The man⁴⁵ with me wanted to go back. This man had been to the Sandwich Islands. He had been unwell, and had gone down to the doctor. He wanted to come up. We took about four Indians. He got right into the canoe and lay down and covered himself up with blankets. It rained almost every day. I told the doctor, certainly, I was willing to take him with me.

It seems this man had an idea of taking up this town of Portland. He says to me: "I am going away. I am going to Texas. I have got enough of this country and if you want a claim, I will give you the best claim there is around here." He asked me to get off somewhere near where Weidler's mill is now. There was a trail on the bank of the river. I could have walked with him past the place where the principal sawmills now are. Weidler's mill is a large sawmill below Portland. They call it Portland. It is right there in the suburbs. I got off and walked up the trail. I saw masts and booms of vessels that looked as if they had been left there.⁴⁶ It took my eye. I had no idea of laying out a town there, but when I saw this I said: "Very well, sir, I will take it."

After a while he somehow got it into his head that he would not go to Texas; that he would stop; and he wanted half of the claim. I told him I did not consider it worth anything, much. We had not done anything on it. At first, he gave it out and out. There was no consideration. There was nothing done on the place. He just said he was going away and he would as leave give it to me as anybody. I rather fancied the place, and concluded I would take it.

When he said he wanted half of it back he said: "Let us take it together; we'll go on and improve it." "Well," says I, "I

⁴⁵William P. Overton, the first claimant to the part of Portland radiating from Front and Washington streets. He came to Oregon in 1841, and worked for the Methodist mission at The Dalles from November 1 of that year until January, 1842. Lovejoy's remarks would indicate that Overton knew Oregon City, at least as early as the time of this meeting.

⁴⁶Weidler's mill was Willamette Steam Mills Lumbering and Manufacturing Company; founded by Ben Holladay; at the foot of Raleigh Street where the dock of Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railroad now stands. Overton had no claim to land in that vicinity.

will do that; I do not care." I was doing business up here in town⁴⁷ where there was a great share of writing to be done, contracts for logging, etc. He went down there and went to cutting logs and preparing to build a house. He worked nearly the whole winter.

When the spring came, I think this was about 1844; it was in the fall of 1843 that I first took it. I think, in the spring of 1844, he proposed to go away again.⁴⁸ I told him that was all right. "If you go away, of course, you give it back." No, he would not do that. He was going to sell it. He would get the most he could. He said he would give it to me cheaper than any one else. We settled up, and he had to give me about \$60 for what I had done.

Mr. Pettygrove bought the rest of this man's interest. His name was Overton. It strikes me that Pettygrove⁴⁹ gave him \$200. He offered it to me for \$100. I would not give him \$100. I would not give him anything. I told him half of it would be enough, and I would not give him any more. So Pettygrove and I went in together.

We went to work and hired a man to build a house there. That house stood right opposite the American Exchange.⁵⁰ which [and] burnt down, a few yards back off the street. It would be in Washington Street now. I do not know that it would be right on the edge. It would be on Washington, between First and Front.⁵¹ It was nothing but an old log house, and the mosquitos were so thick that the fellow said he could not work. It was in the winter. It was full of fleas.

⁴⁷Oregon City.

⁴⁸Mrs. Lovejoy wrote in *The Oregonian* of June 13, 1894, that Overton was driven out by high water in the Willamette River in June, 1844, and went to Vancouver while the flood was on. This setback may have caused Overton's final decision to leave the country.

⁴⁹Pettygrove said in *The Oregonian* of June 26, 1880, he gave Overton \$50 in trade.

⁵⁰The American Exchange Hotel was built on the northeast corner of Front and Washington streets. It was moved in the late 1870s or early 1880s to the northeast corner of Front and Jefferson streets, where it stood for over 30 years.

⁵¹The log house was built at the southwest corner of Front and Washington streets; replaced by the present three-story brick building in the spring of 1864.

The next spring ho⁵² and Governor Abernethy⁵³ went to the islands, and in that spring of 1845 I took a surveyor⁵⁴ and laid the town out. I went to a place about near enough for a street to the river, at the lower end, and then ran it out right straight; and all on the bank was to [be] levee.⁵⁵ We did not intend that there should be any places on the front, on the water's edge. I think we called the [street] Water Street. I did not lay out a great many blocks, only a few. We commenced in that way.

The naming of it lay between us. We snapped up a copper,⁵⁶ and he named it Portland. I should have named it Boston, because I came from there. He named it Portland because that was in his state. But Portland is a very good name. From that it went on, and did not amount to much for some time. In 1850 it began to improve a little.

When we built the cabin, we had an idea of laying out a town. That's what it was taken up for. Right below this there is a little place, Linnton,⁵⁷ near the head of Sauvie Island, and those fellows were fighting us. Then we went to

⁵²Context is obscure as to whether "he" was Pettygrove or Overton.

⁵³Abernethy was in the Hawaiian Islands on business when he was elected governor in the spring of 1845.

⁵⁴Thomas Brown. The plat was made in October, 1845, and not in the spring. Sixteen blocks were laid out.

⁵⁵Lovejoy maintained that he and Pettygrove gave the river front for a public levee. Pettygrove denied this. On August 14, 1850, Coffin, Lowndale and Chapman, then townsite proprietors, offered to release the water front, between Main and Washington streets, if two-thirds of the citizens would agree to the release of the blocks between Jefferson and Main streets and Washington and Pine streets. Sixty-nine citizens agreed in behalf of the city to the conditions, but nothing came of the agreement. On January 11, 1862, Judge Deady in United States district court, in *Lowndale vs. Portland*, 1 *Oregon*, page 398, decided against the city's claim to the levee.

⁵⁶A copper cent minted in 1835. Pettygrove was born at Calais, Maine. A coin bequeathed by the will of Pettygrove, purporting to be the original used in choosing the name of Portland, is in the archives of the Oregon Historical Society.

⁵⁷Laid out by Peter H. Burnett and M. M. McCarver in the winter of 1843-44, and named for Senator Linn, of Missouri. Burnett and McCarver built a poor wagon road over the hills to Tualatin plains. They soon found that their town was not the head of ship navigation on the Willamette. Linnton is now a part of Portland.

work and built a road to the plains.⁵⁸ I spent \$100 and he spent \$100. It was a pretty hard road to build out there, but we got it through after a while. I think we sold some lots pretty soon, right along, pretty cheap, until I sold out. I sold out to a man by the name of Stark.⁵⁹ My wife was sick.

LOVEJOY'S VIEWS OF LAWS AND LAWMAKERS, 1844-46

In 1844 or 1845, when the first legislature met, I think there were some persons making rum out of molasses. We got molasses from the islands. They passed a law that after 60 days there should be no more liquor made. Old Dr. White pretended to be a government officer, and he was terribly down on making liquor. They made some down here on Rum Creek. I believe they call it so yet. Dr. White went down there and broke it all up.⁶⁰ They got a kettle from Abernethy, but I think it was on the pretense of boiling potatoes. It was a large kettle, a potash kettle or something of the kind. They broke it all up.

Abernethy did some things that certainly were not very honorable, but when a man is dead and gone they generally let him go. When he had mills here and a store and a peculiar kind of stock, he would hire men and they would come to get paid; and he would not let them have things without money. Business was all done by orders, and there was no money.

It got to this: There was the Hudson's Bay Company, Abernethy and Pettygrove's store, and Vancouver money. All these moneys were different. They were different in this way: Abernethy's order was not good for some things. There were two or three kinds of money at Vancouver. There was beaver

⁵⁸This was a road over the western hills to Tualatin plains, but was not the Canyon road, which was not opened until the latter part of 1851. The first road ran through the later Washington Park.

⁵⁹Benjamin Stark succeeded E. D. Baker in the United States senate in 1861. Lovejoy sold to Stark November 1, 1845.

⁶⁰The prohibition law was enacted June 24, 1844; effective 60 days later. On February 2, 1844, Dr. White broke a still and sank it in the Willamette River and placed the moonshiner, James Conner, under bond. He also disciplined Abernethy who had brandy and port wine in his store. Lovejoy, as one of the complainants against the distiller, addressed White as "sub-agent of Indian affairs for Oregon territory." Lovejoy knew that White was a United States officer.

money and common money, some discounted and some not. When we made a trade it was so much in Abernethy money, or Couch money or Vancouver money. Vancouver money was the best, because they always had goods and supplies and the others had not. That state of things lasted some time until the legislature made wheat a legal tender.⁶¹

The first legislature was as good as they have nowadays, if not better. You could not buy those fellow up. I have heard a great many say so. I have heard them say it was a better legislature than they have nowadays. I know they were better. They had nearly all the best men in the country. There were Deady and Kelly and Watt⁶² and those men; that was the territorial legislature. I was in the legislature in 1844.⁶³ In the provisional government, I do not know but they called it a legislative committee. That is actually what it was. There was then but one house. Dr. Tolmie was in the provisional government, I think the next year.⁶⁴ Mr. Pierce, a Hudson's Bay man, was in there, too; and another fellow that since died, a surveyor, was in there, too. Then there was a Frenchman from the Cowlitz. I have forgotten his name. They participated.⁶⁵ Chamberlain from Champog was there. I do not think Manson was a member. He was away north, and did not come back to this country until after the provisional government ceased. He is living at Champog now.⁶⁶ He had charge of a

⁶¹In August, 1845, the legislative committee made wheat a lawful tender for the payment of taxes and judgments and debts contracted in Oregon, "where no special contracts have been made to the contrary."

⁶²Matthew P. Deady served in the territorial legislature, James K. Kelly in territorial and state legislatures, and A. S. Watt in the state legislature. Some authorities believe A. E. Wait is meant, instead of Watt. Wait served with Lovejoy in the territorial legislatures of 1857-58 and 1858-59.

⁶³Lovejoy served at several sessions of the provisional and territorial governments.

⁶⁴Dr. Tolmie represented Lewis County, now part of the state of Washington, in 1846.

⁶⁵Pierce was evidently Henry N. Peers, of Vancouver. The Cowlitz Frenchman was Simon Plamondon.

⁶⁶A. Chamberlain. Donald Manson was not a member. For biography of Manson, see Oregon Pioneer Association *Transactions*, 1879, pages 56-63.

fort somewhere, but it was away north; on the Fraser, I think. He is a very intelligent gentleman. He has been in the fur company a long time. He retired and came here to settle. Several of them came from the north. Douglas charged them \$5 an acre for the land. There are men here now, I know several of them, that left the company's service and went to farming here.

LOVEJOY'S COMMENT ON McLOUGHLIN'S LAND CLAIM

Dr. McLoughlin was a great and good man. He had a great deal of trouble about that claim at the falls. McLoughlin came before Abernethy and the missionaries. I am not certain but that he was here when Astor came.⁶⁷ I think I have heard him say he was here 25 years before I was, but I am not certain. I have that impression. The great objection to McLoughlin was that he was a very violent Catholic, but he was not much of a Catholic at the time the first Americans arrived.⁶⁸ They treated Dr. Whitman, Holmes and others just as kindly as they could. McLoughlin built some rooms. They called them the missionary rooms. When the missionaries came there, they never took a cent.

In the main place Dr. McLoughlin and Douglas⁶⁹ were. They were peculiar in the way they did business there. Anyone that got anything would have to see McLoughlin first. You stated what you wanted and he would set it down on paper. You could get nothing from the clerk without an order from him. That was a queer way of trading, but it is the way they did there at first.

As to those missionary rooms, I do not know exactly whether they were built for the missionaries or not. They were here when I came here. A good many persons would take their families in those rooms. Some persons would come to the table there—I was employed by him—but not everybody. They

⁶⁷The Astor sea expedition arrived in 1811. Dr. McLoughlin came in 1824, Abernethy in 1840, and Lovejoy in 1842.

⁶⁸Dr. McLoughlin became a member of the Catholic church November 18, 1842.

⁶⁹Sir James Douglas was brought to the northwest by McLoughlin, 1830, and on the resignation of McLoughlin, he and Ogden were in charge of Hudson's Bay Company affairs.

were very stringent and aristocratic. It may be that these rooms were the same as the Bachelors' Hall, but I think the missionary rooms were another place. I think there were three or four rooms besides Bachelors' Hall, and one called the missionary room. They were very generous and very kind.

The trouble grew out of this Oregon City claim. Originally, Dr. McLoughlin took a notion to take this claim up here. Dr. McLoughlin told me that if he took anything he would take something commensurate with his claims. He believed that these falls would make a large town some day. So he took this claim. Waller⁷⁰ afterwards went on it as a missionary and claimed it himself, the missionaries all being together. A man by the name of Gilpin,⁷¹ I think he was a writer for some of the small papers, perhaps the *Democrat* at Saint Louis, came and spent a winter. Gilpin and some others were made umpires.⁷² Those missionaries were writing to the states and saying that the Hudson's Bay Company were monopolizing the falls, and all that sort of stuff. Mr. Douglas, while I was doing business for those folks there, came and said he was not willing to have such things go on; that Dr. McLoughlin must settle it, or give it up, because he did not want to be brought into disrepute. Mr. Douglas said it was the doctor's own individual arrangement and he must take the responsibility of it.

Dr. McLoughlin filed his oath as an American citizen and took this claim, and the mission jumped it, and they had a great deal of trouble talking about it. So they made an umpire. I think Dr. White, notwithstanding he had belonged to the mission, was a good friend of Dr. McLoughlin. Gilpin and some other gentlemen I do not recollect, I think we had three, went down there and made a settlement. In this settlement, we gave the mission so many lots for the church, and this, that and the other; and then it strikes me the church did not act very honorably after that, because the next year a man, I have

⁷⁰A. F. Waller, missionary, came with the Methodist reinforcement in 1840.

⁷¹William Gilpin, a graduate of West Point, came to Oregon with John C. Fremont in 1843. He was appointed governor of Colorado by President Lincoln in 1861.

⁷²The umpires were Gilpin, Dr. Elijah White and Sir James Douglas.

forgotten his name, the bishop, came out here, a Methodist man,⁷³ and sold this man all out; and for the very property he had given the mission for this purpose, Dr. McLoughlin gave them \$6000 because I paid it myself. He paid them \$6000 for this property. It was after the discovery of gold, Dr. McLoughlin paid \$6000 for the same property that he gave them, and he did not get half of it, at that. He paid \$1000 a lot for six lots, that was the \$6000, along the cliff there to retain them. I suppose the mission fellows would not like me to tell this, of course. The property they obtained was sold to their own people. They would not allow others to bid it off.⁷⁴

⁷³The Reverend George Gary, of the Black River conference, New York, succeeded Jason Lee in charge of Methodist missions. He arrived at Oregon City June 1, 1844.

⁷⁴Holman, *Dr. John McLoughlin*, presents McLoughlin's side of the Oregon City land claim.

BEGINNINGS OF MCKENZIE HIGHWAY, 1862¹

By ROBERT W. SAWYER

JOHN TEMPLETON CRAIG was born in Wooster, Ohio, in March, 1822. He came to Oregon in 1852 and in the next year to Lane County, settling on Camp Creek in the McKenzie Valley. What his occupation was in those early days I have been unable to discover. He was one of the number employed by Felix Scott, Jr., in the epic first crossing of the Cascade Range with cattle and wagons in this vicinity in the summer of 1862. The experience gave color and direction to the rest of his life. Thenceforth he was a man with a single purpose—to see a road built through this mountain pass that would make travel easier, a purpose that has actuated many another highway enthusiast down to the present day.

The Scott family had come from Missouri to Oregon by the way of California in 1845 and 1846. The head of the family, Felix Scott, Sr., was a man of prominence and substance. He served as sub-agent of Indian affairs for southwestern Oregon and had business interests in California and Oregon. Early in the sixties gold was discovered in the Florence district of Idaho and Felix Scott, Jr., undoubtedly acquainted with the business of supplying the miners of California with the necessities of life, conceived the idea of a like activity in Idaho. His plan involved the crossing of the Cascade Range at this point by following the McKenzie River into the mountains and then striking boldly over the range. At that time the eastern terminus of the road running up the river from Springfield was the "rock house," a natural rock formation making a sort of rude shelter beside the road about four miles east of the present community of Vida. From that point the indomitable Scott and his party, said to consist of 50 to 60 men, hacked their way east through the thick forest, up the steep mountain slopes and past these jagged and difficult lava fields. The task consumed the whole summer season. It was not until fall that the 900 head of cattle and the nine wagons of supplies were

¹Address at the dedication of the John Templeton Craig monument, McKenzie Pass, July 13, 1930.