

WAR WHOOPS cont.

nose without chopping it off. Meantime, the lady Indians were doing all the drudgery of the camp, while a big bunch of able-bodied warriors were squatting along the side of a saddle blanket playing poker, and sweating blood over their hard work. Three young Indian boys were at a nearby prairie dog village with bows and arrows. When there was not a prairie dog in sight, a few chirps from the Indian boys would bring every prairie dog in the village up to sit over their holes; the boys would shoot a few of them and like a flash the rest would go into their holes. Then the boys would repeat their chirping and the little dogs would bob up again, and a few more would get plugged with arrows, and the boys

would bring them back to camp where the ladies would skin them, and soon they would be savory stew in the tribal camp kettle.

"I once asked Jim what his Indian name was. He rattled some words as long as your arms that no man could pronounce. Asked as to what it all meant, he said he did not know, and what was more he did not care. He acquired his name Jim on account of breaking wild horses for Jim Ferguson, whose ranch was just below Heppner on Willow Creek, afterwards becoming the Shorthorn Ranch of Oscar Minor. Those wild horses did not kill Jim, but one of them killed the owner, Jim Ferguson and thus the little settlement had lost a good man.

"I asked Indian Jim why one of his young ladies was named Snake, as she was a fine looking girl with no snake



PE-TOW-YA, 112 years old.

ways about her. Jim explained that when a lady papoose was born, her father went out of the lodge and the first object he saw had its name inflicted on the new baby. Thus when the girl's father went out the first thing he saw was a snake, and the poor baby had to stand for the name Snake. If he had a few inches of fire water under his belt, he would have named the baby two snakes."

*With Loving Memories
and
Everlasting Appreciation*

We

Dedicate This Tribute

to

**William Barbour Barratt
and
Eliza Anne (Hynd) Barratt**

Whose rugged determination, inspired by Old World ancestry, brought to a new land, the courage, ambition and a will to work. Breathing the air of freedom and independence, they created, from bunch grass and sage brush, a home and the foundation of a family enterprise, that for 89 years of the past century, has endured flood, fire, drought, financial depression and alternating prosperity and is today, a successful ranching operation, contributing to the economy and tax base of Heppner and Morrow County.

WE, their children, grandchildren and the succeeding generations of the Barratt family, are proud of our heritage and express our gratitude to this pioneer couple, who through the formative years, contributed to the building of Heppner and Morrow County.

We extend our sincere congratulations to the citizens of Heppner upon the occasion of their 100th Anniversary.

James Garnet Barratt

Helen (Barratt) Reiman

Willetta (Barratt) Hodecker

Margaret (Barratt) Heltzel

William F. Barratt
James G. Barratt

Robert Reiman
William Reiman
Betty (Reiman) Locey

Joan (Hodecker) Patterson
John Hodecker

Anne (Heltzel) Aberg
James Heltzel

Old Oregon Trail

Morrow was by-passed with only slight mention by the explorers who traveled by canoe or raft from Umatilla or up-river points down the Columbia. It had several regular stopping places for those who came on foot, horseback and by wagons. Most of the overland travelers who followed the Oregon Trail did not see the Columbia until they were part way across what is now Sherman County. They stayed 15 or more miles to its south.

Furtraders and explorers traced the route of the trail. Benjamin Bonneville is credited with taking the first wagons through in the 1830's; Nathaniel J. Wyeth also led companies over the trail. John C. Fremont surveyed a portion of the route in 1842 for the U.S. Army.

Settlers began following the trail about 1841 and by 1843 so many came out that a provisional government was organized. Until 1946 the Oregon Country was occupied jointly by the U.S. and Britain, then after the boundary dispute was settled the Oregon Territory was created in 1848. It included the present states of Oregon, Washington, part of Idaho, part of Montana, and a little of Wyoming and Utah. There were three counties in the eastern section before 1853, the largest was Clackamas

County consisting of north central and northeastern Oregon and much of eastern Washington; to its south were Marion and Linn Counties. The Washington Territory was created in 1853 and on Jan. 11, 1854, Wasco County was created by the Oregon Territorial Legislature. It embraced all of Oregon east of the Cascades and parts of what are now Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Utah. The new state government separated Umatilla County from Wasco on Sept. 27, 1862, and it contained the present Morrow area until Feb. 16, 1885 when Morrow County was created.

Most early Oregonians went to the Willamette Valley, leaving only a few miners, roving stockmen, and packers in Eastern Oregon. Thus it was not until several years after Oregon achieved statehood that Eastern Oregon was settled. By then the choice valley land was pretty well taken up, the excitement over the California gold fields waned, and some people began to remember the rolling bunch grass covered hills of the land through which they had passed.

FEBRUARY 14, 1859

The history section of the Oregon Bluebook puts this period well, "During the fifties, population growth, po-

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