

CFR 0844

Wilford Rock

APPLICATION FOR CENTURY FARM HONORS

Deadline for filing applications - May 1, 1985

TILLAMOOK
Postmarked 5/1

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT:

Your name (Mr., Mrs., Ms.) Wilford Rock

Your address: 42450 Hwy 101 South Cloverdale 97112
Street, Route, or Box Town Zip

Location of Farm: same as above Tillamook
Address County

To qualify as a Century Farm, a farm must have not less than 10 acres with a gross income from farm use of not less than \$500 per year for three out of the five years immediately preceding application for Century Farm Honors. Does your farm meet this qualification? yes

Name of family member who was founder or original owner of farm _____

Samuel Hardy Rock

Year founder settled on farm 1876 Where did he come from? England (1870) / Oregon City

Who farms the land today? Wilford Rock

Relationship to original owner? Grandson

Are any of the original buildings still in use? If so which ones? No

If you know crops or livestock raised on farm one hundred years ago, please list:

Sheep, grass hay

What do you raise on farm today? Dairy heifers

How many generations live on the farm today (Names)? Three: Evelyn Rock (widow of Hardy's son John), Wilford Rock (her son), Elizabeth Rock (Wilford's daughter)

How many times has the original farm been divided? once

Do you declare that the statements made above are accurate and correct to the best of your knowledge? yes

Please return form to:

Elizabeth W. Buchler, Field Historian
Oregon Historical Society
1230 S.W. Park Avenue
Portland, Oregon, 97205

Wilford Rock
Signature of Owner

CFR0844

Ack
5/6/85

In 1882 Hardy Rock homesteaded 160 acres that he had settled on in 1876.

Lots 29 & 30 of section 7
Lots 2, 3, 4, 13, 14, 15 of section 18 } of township 5 south of
range 10 west of
Willamete Meridian

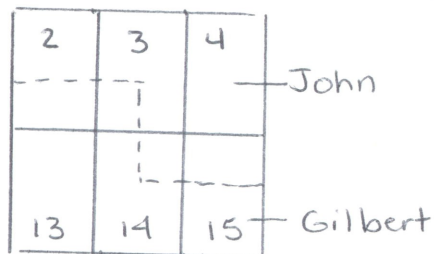
In 1884 Hardy became "assignee" on the relinquished 160 ac. claim of Henry Pollit.

Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, section 7 T5S, R10

Sometime before his death Hardy divided the farm between his two sons John and Gilbert.

John received Lots 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
and 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2, $\frac{3}{4}$ of 3, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 14, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 15

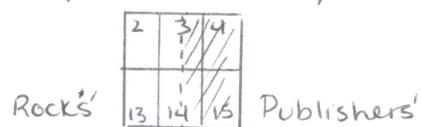
Gilbert received Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23
and 13, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 3, $\frac{3}{4}$ of 14, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 15



In 1942 Wilford bought part of Gilbert's land. (Wilford is John's son)
Lots 19, 20 and portions of 21, 22, 23

Evelyn Rock (John's wife) and her daughter Linda own the remainder of the farm except:

Lots 4, 15, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 14, which are owned by Publishers Paper.



Parts of Gilberts land in Lots 2, 3, 4, 13, 14 were sold to Publishers and later reacquired by the family

OUR PIONEERS

Hardy Rock, Nestucca's "Old Timer" Tells of Early Days

"Fifty years ago in February, I settled in the Nestucca valley," recalls Hardy Rock, Oretown pioneer, "and I've lived here ever since."

"I was born in Barnstable, Devonshire, England, in 1852. I crossed the Atlantic and landed in New York in 1870. Four years later, I came west to Oregon City, where my mother lived. In the spring and summer of '75, I worked with a surveying party on the Malheur reservation, but came back to Oregon City for the winter."

"One day in January, 1876 I happened to be in Charley Williams' grocery store, when James B. Upton said to me: 'You had better come out to the Nestucca Indian reservation and take up some land.' As the reservation had been thrown open only a few months before, Upton's advice sounded good to me."

"In February, with James B. Upton his brother C. B. Upton, Chauncey Ferguson and Hawkins Bryan, I drove with a team and wagon from Oregon City to the Grande Ronde Indian agency. Here we were forced to wait several days, guests of Pat Sinnott, the hospitable Indian agent, until the swollen waters of the Yamhill river subsided."

"When we were able to ford the river, we drove on to Leno's place, where we hired some cayusses of the Indians. With six pack-horses, we followed the old original Indian trail to Three Rivers, where we took the Baldy trail which led up over the mountain. A good many logs lay across the trail, but we managed to get by."

"I'll never forget our first glimpse of the Pacific and the tide lands at the mouth of the Little Nestucca river, from the top of old Baldy. The ocean looked pretty big to us all right and Chauncey Ferguson exclaimed: 'By George boys! If it wasn't for these mountains, the ocean would run all over the valley!'"

"Cheers and laughter," James Upton remarked and we acted upon the suggestion."

"We slept that night in an old Indian cabin on James Upton's new claim, near the mouth of the Little Nestucca, where Redber's ranch is now. Ferguson, Bryan and C. B. Upton stayed two or three days, then went back with the horses to the Grande Ronde reservation. The country must have looked too rough for Hawkins for he never came back to live on his claim."

"I stayed with Upton in his cabin for six weeks and finally picked out my homestead near Oretown."

"At that time the Nestucca Indians were still camped along the river. Although the government had allotted them land on Salmon river in exchange for the Nestucca reservation, which they were forced to give up, the Indians were waiting until the tides were right to move by water. In June 1876, the Nestucca Indians with all their possessions in their canoes, sailed out over the Nestucca bar into the ocean, then entered Salmon river bay and went up the river to their new homes."

"While Upton and I were at the Indian cabin, Chief Nestucca Bill with Joe Woods paid us a visit. Through Woods, we could talk jargon, the Chief claimed the cabin we were in as his home. After a lot of pow-wow-ing, he offered to sell the shack to Upton for thirty dollars, Upton wishing to avoid trouble, replied that he did not have the money but would pay it later. Woods finally settled the argument by taking fifteen dollars from Upton and giving Chief Nestucca Bill a cayuse."

"Joe Woods who had filed on a claim where the town of Woods is now located, remained at the cabin for the rest of our stay and went back with us to the valley."

"As soon as I returned to Oregon City, I filed on my claim, but I worked with a surveying party in the Bend country for three months to earn some money before I came back to the Nestucca and built my cabin."

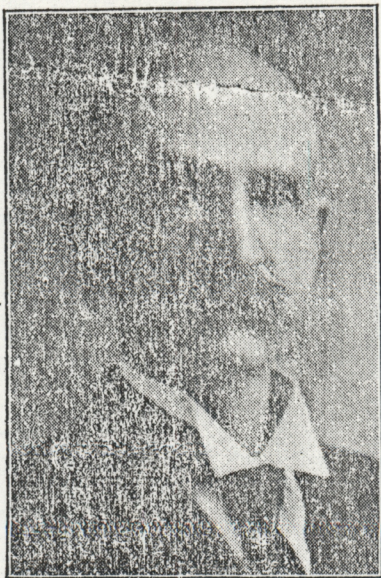
"The county was more open then than it is now. Believing that the rich grassy lands offered good pasture, I, like Upton and many other early settlers, brought in some sheep. We soon found that the scheme was not a success for the bears ate up half our flock, we used most of our time hunting bears."

"Unable for the first three years to make a living on my homestead, I went out to the Willamette valley and worked in the harvest fields and with surveying parties to make enough money to carry me

through the winters."

"By 1877, many of the homesteaders had brought in their families and we needed a school. As there was no mills, we got together and split shakes for the building. We made the tables and seats of shakes, too. This first school was at Oretown. As fast as the young women teachers came in from the valley the bachelors courted and married them. In 1888, I finally married a school teacher, Miss Lexie Ley, too, and we raised three children."

"The first settlers in the Nestucca, particularly those with families, en-



HARDY ROCK
Pioneer Settler of Southern
Tillamook County.

dured a good many hardships. With Litchfield's store at Grand Ronde, the nearest point, thirty miles distant over a rough mountain trail, we had to ford swift streams and cross swamps where the horses mired to their bellies in mud to bring in provisions for winter."

"We would pick out a place beside a big log to make our camp for the night, gathering long strips of bark, fallen from the big firs, pile them up and make a shelter large enough to crawl under and to keep out most of the rain. Sometimes in the night we would hear the scream of a cougar."

"Sickness was our worst problem with no doctors available, it was a serious time when we heard that someone was not expected to live, but we helped each other and the women with mustard plasters, hot water bottles and pills, usually won out. The neighborhood was fortunate, for several years, in having a registered midwife, Mrs. Amanda Kimball, mother of Mrs. J. W. Hellenbrand, a widow pensioner of the War of 1812, one of the very few living in Oregon at that time, she died later near Salem, I believe."

"James B. Upton who was one of the first to move onto his claim, proved of great assistance to the early settlers. He had all kinds of tools, which, as provisions, he lent freely to his neighbors when they were in need."

"Before coming to the Nestucca Mr. Upton had practiced law in Oregon City and in Portland, where he was one of the firm of Stitzel and Upton. His father was W. W. Upton, judge of the circuit court at Portland. J. B. Upton's son, Jay Upton, one of the pioneer boys who got his first start in our little school house built of shakes, is a candidate for governor at the next election, and we hope our Nestucca boy will be elected."

"James Upton's services did not end with being a good neighbor. Through the help of Senator Mitchell, he had a mail route established between Grand Ronde and the Nestucca valley about 1878. Thinking he might be able to use his notarial seal, Oregon City, Mr. Upton asked the Senator to name the new post-office 'Ore City' but Senator Mitchell, in order to prevent confusion with Oregon City suggested the name Oretown, which it still bears."

"A Mr. Warren, an easterner, secured the first mail contract and carried the mail until January 1st, 1882, when I took over the last six months of his contract and carried the mail until my own contract began July 1st."

"For four years 1882 to 1886 I had the mail route from Oretown to Grand Ronde. In rainy weather the roads were terrible. One winter the snow was so deep that for three months I was forced to make the trip on foot with the mail bags on my back, the Little Nestucca which I had to ford, gave me a lot of trouble, once when the water was high I lost my mail sacks in the river and had a hard time getting out myself. The swift current carried my

horse below the ford and landed us against a high bank which the horse could not climb. I managed to get from his back to the bank and by holding onto the bushes pull myself to the top, then catching hold of the pony's bridle, I dragged him up too."

"Ten of us held the first road meeting at Upton's in 1877, but it was not till five years later, July 3rd, 1882 that the first wagon road over the Little Nestucca was opened, hundreds of people from Sheridan and the surrounding country came in to celebrate the Fourth of July at the beach."

"I remember that it was in 1882 also, that the Caernarvon Castle, a Welsh ship was driven ashore at Fletcher's beach, just below my place, in a storm, some of my neighbors had seen the rockets sent up by the ship the night before."

"When we went out on the bluff the next morning, there she sat, high and dry on the beach where the tide had left her, a big three masted schooner, all sails set, just like a picture. Old Captain Richards of Caernarvon, Wales, and her crew of twenty-eight men were all safe, but the ship, bound in ballast from San Diego to Portland for a cargo of wheat was a total loss."

"I have a table made of the teakwood from one of her cabins, it has been forty-four years since she was wrecked, but even now, at very low tide, a piece of the old ship can be seen sticking up out of the sand."

Hea

Enlightment

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United States Land Office,

Oregon City Ore.

April 6, 1886.

Mr S. H. Rock.

Ore Town Tillamook Co. Or

Dear Sir

In reply to your letter of the 28th ult. you are informed, that the Patent for your Pre-emption Claim has not yet been received at this Office.

The records of this Office show that you entered and paid for Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, and 28, of sec 7, T. 5 S. R. 10 W. on December 9th 1884.

Yours Res

L. J. Parmer
Register



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Homestead Certificate No. 1867

APPLICATION 2994

Whereas There has been deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States a CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTER

of the LAND OFFICE at Oregon City, Oregon, whereby it appears that, pursuant to the Act of Congress

approved 20th May, 1862, "To secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain," and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim

of Samuel H. Rock has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the

lots numbered twenty nine and thirty of section seven, and the lots numbered two, three, four, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, of section eighteen, in township five south, of range ten west, of Willamette Meridian in Oregon, containing one hundred and sixty acres

according to the OFFICIAL PLAT of the Survey of the said Land, returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the SURVEYOR GENERAL:

Now know ye, That there is, therefore, granted by the United States unto the said Samuel H. Rock

the tract of Land above described: To have and to hold the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said Samuel H. Rock and to his

heirs and assigns forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts, and also subject to the right of the proprietor of a vein or lode to extract and remove his ore therefrom, should the same be found to penetrate or intersect the premises hereby granted, as provided by law.

In testimony whereof I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States of America,

have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, the 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth

By the President:

By

, Secretary.

J. H. McCart Recorder of the General Land Office.

RECORDED, Vol. 4, Page 103

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R+R 260

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, In pursuance of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1855, entitled "An Act in addition to certain acts granting Bounties Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military service of the United States," there has been deposited in the General Land Office Warrant No. 7773, for 160 acres, in favor of Henri Pollit, Private Captain Maxon's Company, Oregon Militia Cayuse War, with evidence that the same has been duly located upon the lots numbered nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven and twenty-eight of Section seven in township five South of range ten west of Willamette Meridian in the district of lands subject to sale at Oregon City Oregon, containing one hundred and sixty acres according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Land, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General. The said warrant having been duly assigned to Samuel Hardy Rock, in whose favor said tract has been located.

Now know ye, That there is, therefore, granted by the United States unto the said Samuel Hardy Rock as assignee as aforesaid and to his heirs the tract of Land above described: To have and to hold the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said Samuel Hardy Rock as assignee as aforesaid and to his heirs and assigns forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts, and also subject to the right of the proprietor of a vein or lode to extract and remove his ore therefrom, should the same be found to penetrate or intersect the premises hereby granted, as provided by law.

In testimony whereof, J. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twelfth.

BY THE PRESIDENT: Grover Cleveland

By M. M. Keane, Secretary.

Robt W. Ross

Recorder of the General Land Office.