

RECEIVED

OCT 11 2005

Department of Water Resources

Cindy Carlson
P.O. Box 250
Riggins, ID 83549
208-628-3515

September 26, 2005

Department of Water Resources
Attn: Carter Fritschle, Water Rights Supervisor
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0098

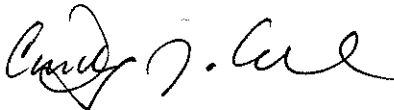
Re: 77-4071 Allison Creek Irrigation
77-4072 Allison Creek Power Plant
77-4073 Berg Creek

Mr. Carter Fritschle,

Enclosed please find two letters signed by Opal Carlson attesting to the information listed regarding these water rights. This information is in response to your letter dated June 6, 2005 and our phone conversation in August. You told me to get the information to you as soon as possible even if I missed the deadline of August 31, 2005.

If you have any questions regarding this information please refer them to myself. Opal Carlson is elderly and would rather you refer questions to me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Cindy J. Carlson".

Cindy J. Carlson

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Department of Water Resources

Opal Carlson
P.O. Box 76
Riggins, ID 83549

September 26, 2005

Department of Water Resources
Attn: Carter Fritschle, Water Rights Supervisor
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0098

Re: 77-4071 Allison Creek Irrigation
77-4072 Allison Creek Power Plant

Mr. Carter Fritschle,

The waters of Allison Creek have been used for irrigation and domestic use since 1871. William Allison settled there in 1871. He provided lodging to miners on their way to Florence. He had livestock and raised hay on the property. There were several other landowners William Padrick, HC Brown, CW Chapman, Roy Twilegar & Johnny Kimbrough. There were several water diversions and hay was raised by several individuals. In the early 1930's a permanent ditch was constructed by the CCC's. Gus Carlson and I purchased the Allison Creek property in 1937. The property has been in the Carlson family since that time. During this time the waters of Allison Creek have been used for irrigation.

While living at the Allison Creek Ranch we applied for water rights for a power plant. The power plant has been used to provide electricity at the ranch since 1955 for a size 10 KW plant.

Please refer to the attached page from the book, "River of No Return," by Johnny Carrey and Cort Conely which refers to the ownership of the Allison Creek property by William Allison. Please also refer to the attached map which shows 2 landowners having a barn and a house, David Padrick and CW Chapman.

I attest that this information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

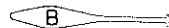
Sincerely,



Opal Carlson
(Gus Carlson's wife)

River Of No Return

JOHNNY CARREY & CORT CONLEY



BACKEDDY BOOKS

P.O. Box 301
Cambridge, Idaho 83610

By John Carrey and Cort Conley
The Middle Fork and the Sheepeater War (Backeddy Books, 1977)
Hells Canyon

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Carrey, John, 1914-
River of no return.

Bibliography: p.
Includes index.

1. Salmon River, Idaho — Description and travel — Guide-books.
2. Salmon River, Idaho — History. 3. Salmon Valley, Idaho — Description and travel — Guide-books. 4. Salmon Valley, Idaho — History. 5. Boats and boating — Idaho — Salmon River. I. Conley, Jim Cort, 1944- Joint author. II. Title.
F752.S35C37 917.96'82 78-52373

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"Read no hisi

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*"There are tu
of man: one i.*

Mile 312.4: **Partridge Creek bridge**: built in 1956 by the Forest Service at a cost of \$135,000, the road goes three miles south, to a dead end. At one time, plans called for linking the bridge with the Goose Lake-Hazard Lake road to the south, but lack of funds and a shift in thinking regarding the impact the road would have on the drainage terminated construction plans.

Mile 313.5: **Kelly Creek** enters on the right. Bill Kelly, known as Poker Kelly, came down from the Florence mines and settled by this stream. He was found dead in his house in 1898 and is buried about half a mile up river from the creek. The grave is marked. (Kelly was the Howards' nearest neighbor, and had been buried a week before they even knew he was dead.)

Frank Austin, an old-time miner, with a bay horse and a Jersey cow, lived between Kelly and Van Creek, until he died of asthma.

Mile 313.8: **Van Creek** runs out on the right.

Mile 314.4: **Spring Bar** boat landing on the right. A take-out point for boaters; the cement ramp can be seen on the edge of the river.

Mile 315: **Allison Creek** flows in from the right. William Allison settled on his claim in 1871, about a mile up the creek from the river. A trail ran by his place and he provided meals and lodging to miners. He died in 1890 and is buried across the creek from his house, alongside a sheriff who was killed when his horse fell from a bluff.

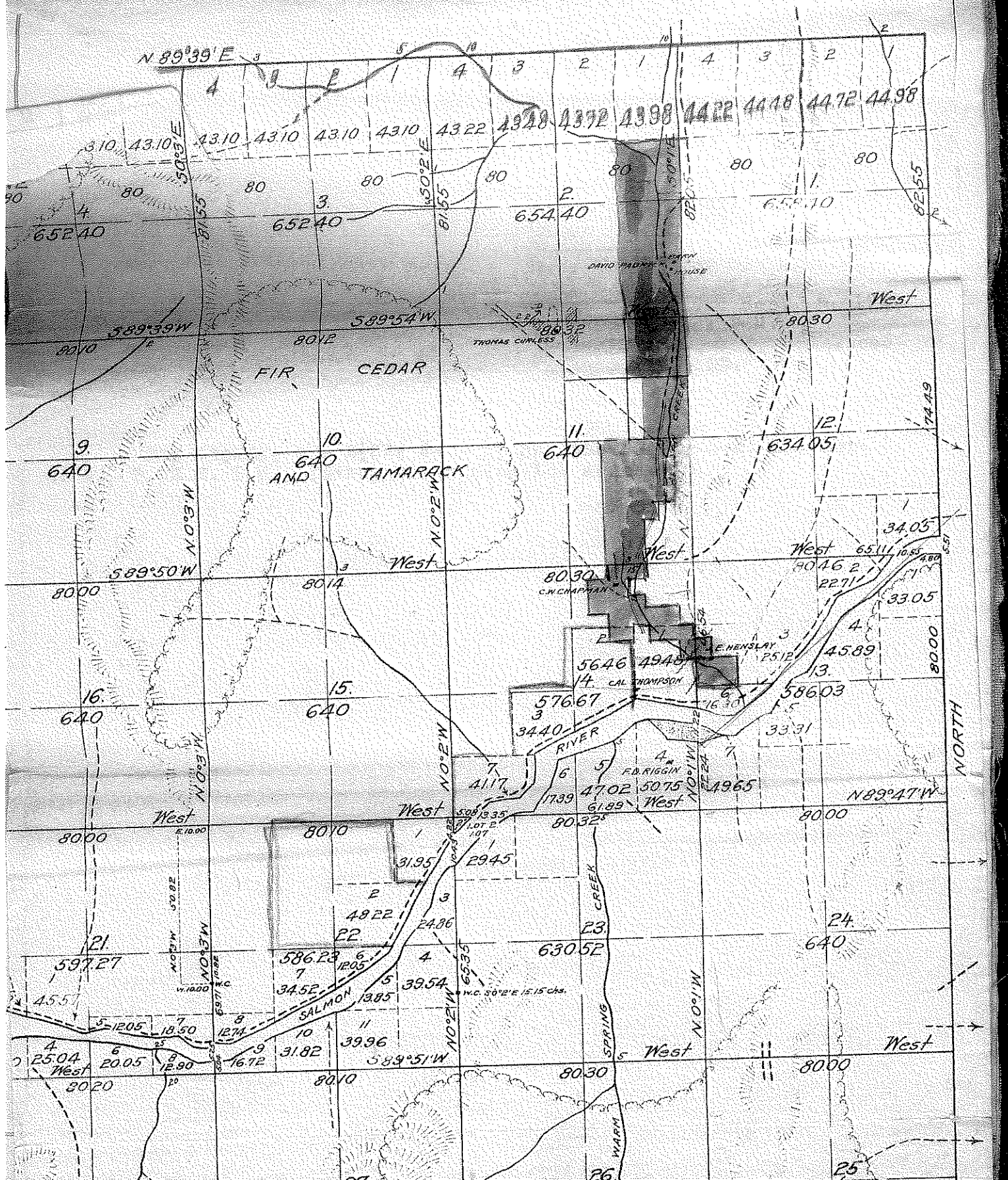
Mile 315.4: **Riggins Hot Springs**, on the left. The hot spring here was well-known to the Indians long before white men discovered it. The Nez Perce called it Weh-min-kesh, and scores of them gathered on the site to take advantage of the reputed medicinal properties of the spring waters. Miners, cowboys, and packers came to ease their aches and ills.

Fred and Clara Riggins bought the site in 1900 from two squatters, Frank Austin and Gus Vairo, for six \$20 gold pieces. The squatters owed Berg for supplies, so they slipped down river past his place in an old boat.

Fred Riggins was 29 years old when he settled with his family on Warm Springs Flat, as it was then called. All of their possessions had to be packed in over a narrow and overhung trail along the river. They put in some grain, a garden and orchard. It was several years before a survey made it possible for the Riggins to file homestead papers.

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Department of Water Resources
Attn: Carter Fritschle, Water Rights Supervisor
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0098

Re: 77-4073 Berg Creek

Mr. Carter Fritschle,

The waters of Berg Creek have been used constantly for irrigation and domestic use since 1864. August Berg settled there and was there until 1906. Charlie Clay bought it irrigated it and raised sheep there. Then Scott Brundage owned it and then John Kimbrough owned it until Gus Carlson bought it from him in 1926. The property has been in the Carlson family since that time. During this entire time the waters of Berg Creek have been used for domestic and irrigation use.

Please refer to the attached pages from the book, "River of No Return," by Johnny Carrey and Cort Conely which refers to the ownership of the Berg property by August Berg.

I attest that this information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Sincerely,



Opal Carlson
(Gus Carlson's wife)

River Of No Return

JOHNNY CARREY & CORT CONLEY



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"Read no history, read

*"... we must respect the
humanly possible."*

*"There are two diametr
of man: one is memory;*

Louis Howard floated a sawmill from French Creek to Lake Creek in order to cut timber for a five mile flume. The ditch was to carry water out of Lake Creek onto Shorts Bar, where it could wash gold bearing gravel deposits. The plan was financed by R. E. Lockwood, owner of the Weiser Signal, but it never worked because the flume grade was erroneously surveyed.

There are seven lakes about six miles up Lake Creek. Three are named for the Carreys: John, Gay, and Mary. They packed the first trout to the lakes for the Fish and Game Department. Piper Lake honors Ira Piper, a sheepherder. The road four miles up Lake Creek was constructed by CCC men.

The slope of a mountain on the edge of a lake up the west fork of Lake Creek came down into the lake during the summer of 1964. A wall of water came down the drainage ruining buildings and fields as it came. It dammed the river and washed out the north abutment of the bridge.

The present severity of Lake Creek Rapid is a memento.

Mill 316: Gus Creek on the right. Gus Keating lived here before he homesteaded on Keating Ridge, which parallels Allison Creek.

Fritz Music was a German miner who lived up Allison Creek for 15 years and then moved to the mouth of Gus Creek. He lived in a Chinese rock house and wore stove pipes on his legs when he walked to Riggins, in order the frustrate the numerous rattlesnakes. Music Bar wears his name.

Mill 320.4: Berg Ranch and Creek on the right.

August Berg was born in Germany, September 5, 1833 and came to this country with his parents when he was eighteen. He sought his fortune in the California gold rush, then the Florence boom, before drifting down to the shores of Salmon River in 1864.

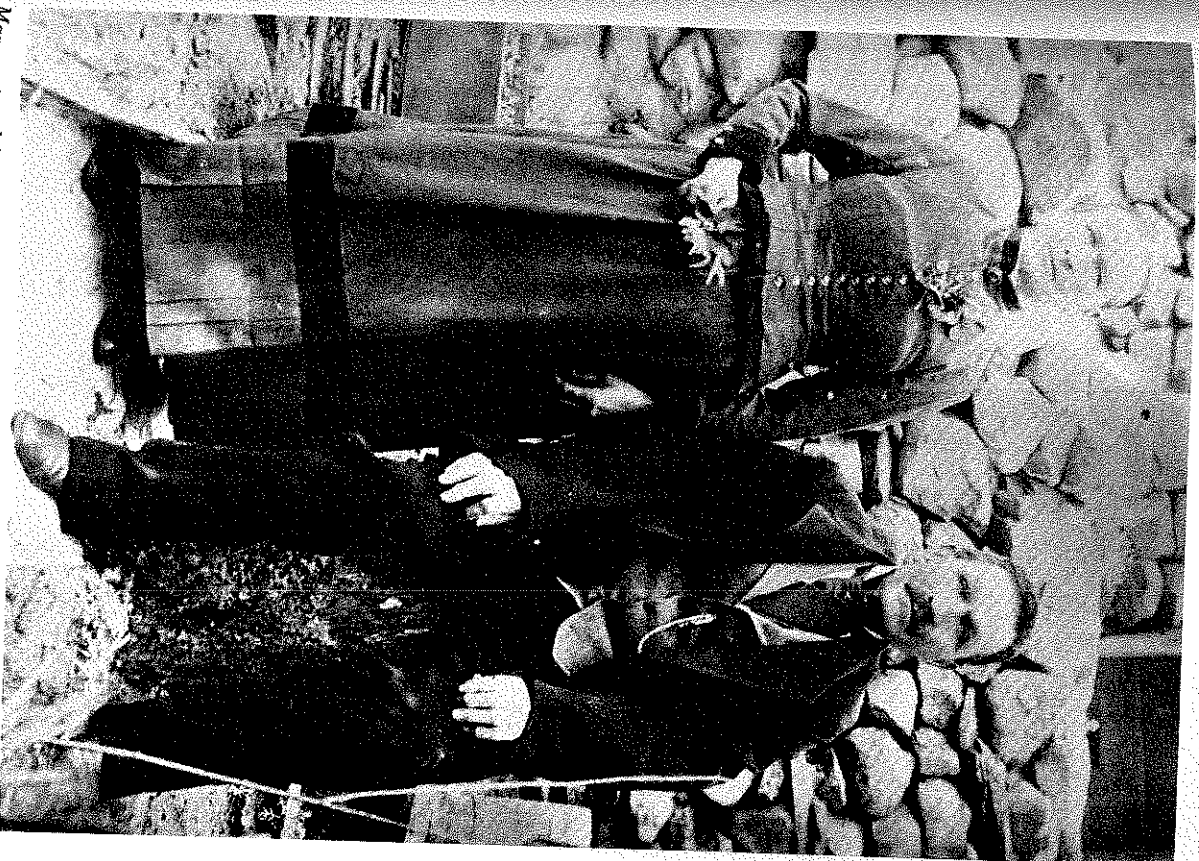
Berg's place was on the downstream side of the creek. He ran a small store there, did some placer mining, and started a herd of beef cattle.

In the spring of 1871, Berg hired a Chinese cook as a helper. He dismissed the man when fall round-up was over. August may have kept considerable money on his place because the closest bank was in Lewiston. The Chinese returned while Berg was sitting at his desk and attacked him with a hatchet. Berg's dog drove the assailant away.

Severe lacerations on his head, hands and shoulders resulted in a two day delay before the storekeeper could make his way to William Allison's place up-river.

Word of the attack spread to Florence and a party was formed to pursue the Chinese. He was caught on the trail to Warren and hung from the French Creek bridge.

Berg married Margaret Ketner-Gotzinger in 1884; she had four children by her prior marriage and two by August. In 1903 she passed away, and she may be buried on the ranch.



Margaret and August Berg on their wedding day.

Three years later, August scratched his hand while cutting meat and developed blood poisoning. His hand was amputated in White Bird, then his arm, but he didn't recover.

After his death, the several hundred cattle were sold, and Charley Clay bought the ranch for sheep range. The succeeding owner was Scott Brundage, for whom Brundage Mountain is named.

Gus Carlson acquired the ranch and has worked it for over 40 years.

Mile 322.1: On the left side of the road, just east of the cattle guard, is a small cross made from pipe. It marks the grave of two CCC boys who were killed when their truck went off into the river. Ben Turpin was the driver.

Mile 322.8: Shorts Creek and Shorts Bar on the left.

William H. Short left the snakeskin of place after place before settling along the River of No Return. Born in Massachusetts in 1833, he received a good education and learned the trade of ship carpenter. Between 1853 and 1879, he crossed the Isthmus of Panama to the California goldfields, mined in Oregon, Warren and Florence, British Columbia, Sitka, Victoria, Portland, and Santa Barbara.

In the fall of 1879, he came down to the Salmon from Florence and bought the mining claims on the bar that bears his name. Evidence of the hydraulic mining that occurred is still obvious.

The Curtis family worked for Bill Short at times, and in 1893 he married Samantha Curtis. They raised three girls. Short sold the 160 acres to R. E. Lockwood and moved to southern Oregon. After he died there, Samantha returned to Riggin and married Artie Hollenbeck, who pioneered on Little White Bird Ridge.

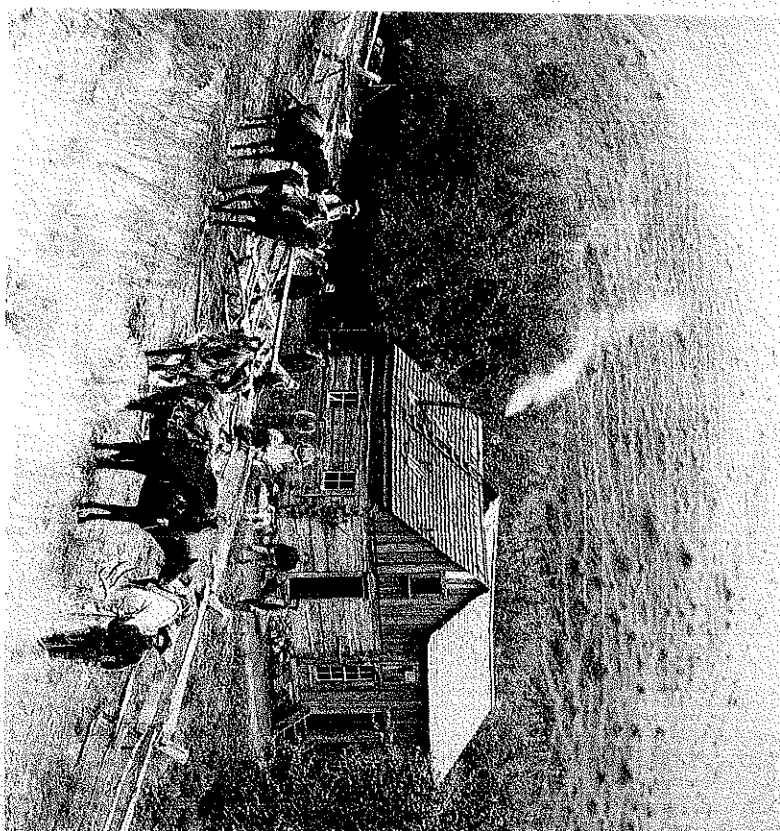
Lockwood took possession of Shorts Bar in 1906, but as mentioned earlier, his scheme to bring water from Lake Creek didn't pan out. He was killed as he was leaving the place, when he accidentally discharged a .45-caliber pistol.

Guy Kimbrough and Scott Brundage grazed the area with sheep. Guy drowned while fording the river on horseback. Brundage sold the land to Tom Carrey in 1925.

Tom resold it to J. Mason Kerr, grandson of the fruitjar manufacturer. A year later, Kerr was murdered in the barn on the bar by a drunken ranchhand.

The place reverted to the Carrey family. A dredge boat from Sacramento worked the bar from 1935 to 1938. The dredge operation was profitable at the time. It employed about 20 men on two shifts.

John and Pearl Carrey obtained the last homestead in Idaho in 1939, at Shorts Bar. The Carreys ran sheep on the claims until 1943, when they sold it to Bruce and Helen Walters. The Walters family has retained title.



Early days at Shorts Bar. Bill and Samantha Short and their two daughters, who were living in the house

at the time, can be seen in the center of the photograph.