

Werner, Linda

From: Patrick Whelan <pmwhelan@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Tuesday, September 1, 2020 6:36 PM
To: Werner, Linda
Subject: Re: Lawen Family Farm Water Claims
Attachments: The Lawen-Mueller Story By Aunt Molly August 1975.pdf; Lawen Farm Water Sources.pdf; OSCAR HODGINS 4-10-1884.pdf; Well Information.pdf

Hi Linda,

Attached are the documents that I know of related to the Lawen Farm. Let me know if you need anything else, we may be able to dig up some family history from other family members.

Best regards,

Patrick M. Whelan

E-mail: pmwhelan@sbcglobal.net

Phone: 707-446-6630

On Tuesday, September 1, 2020, 11:59:47 AM PDT, Patrick Whelan <pmwhelan@sbcglobal.net> wrote:

Linda.

I am the managing member of the Lawen Family Farm, LLC. I received your correspondence regarding 2 of our 3 water claims. I am unsure what else I can provide the Idaho Department of Water Resources. The Lawen Family Farm was homesteaded in approximately 1884. There are three water sources; Cow Creek, a spring, and a well on the property. What kind of information do you need or can I provide? We have a record of a well being drilled in 2008. Before that time I suspect the well was hand dug and was used since 1884. I am not sure what else I can provide. Please advise.

Patrick M. Whelan

E-mail: pmwhelan@sbcglobal.net

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THE LAVEN--MUELLER STORY

Frank Lawen and Margretha Mueller were both born in Zell on the Mosel, Rhine Province, Germany. Margretha Mueller was born March 28, 1863 and Frank Lawen(pronounced Laven in German) was born February 13, 1858.

Frank Lawen, my father was the son of Katherina and Franz Laven. He had one sister. His mother died when he was very young and later his father re-married and three sons were born. Katcha Laven Glasmacher immigrated to America in 1906 along with her husband, three daughters and husband of the eldest daughter Maria. The other daughters were Gertrude and Augusta. They first came to Genesee and later settled in Auburn, Washington. One of fathers step-brothers also came to America and settled in Ferdinand, Idaho. The other brothers remained in Zell and now only one daughter of this branch of the family remains. She is Bertha Bremm. On her mothers side of the family she was first cousin to the former opera star Lauritz Melchoir.

Father left Germany to escape being conscripted into the German Army. Arriving in America his first stop was Wichita, Kansas where an uncle by the name of Peter Reinich lived. Father went to work on a farm owned and operated by a German order of Nuns. He worked there for several years and during this time the Nuns who were fluent in English taught him the English Language.

Since he now could read and write and speak English he felt the urge to travel west. He left Wichita, riding in a box car along with itinerants going west. Somehow he landed in Lewiston, Idaho only around 20 miles from where he really wanted to go. A first cousin, Victor Greif lived in Uniontown, Washington and had asked father to come there. Father trudged up the steep canyons , this 20 miles, carrying his worldly possessions on his back. At this time there was no road connecting these two small towns. After reaching the steepest portion of these Lewiston Hills he looked back over the crater like bowl were Lewiston lay, divided by the Snake and Clearwater Rivers. At this time he didn't realize the many times that he would cross these rivers by small ferry boat and in later years the first river bridge.

Father arrived at the Victor Greif Farm and was welcomed there and by other German farmers in that area. He learned to farm while there and decided that someday he would also own a farm. The Henry Schoffens, immigrants from Switzerland became his closest friends. They gave him his first cow when he and mother were married.

Another cousin Peter Hillen ask father to come to Seattle, he said "it has the making of a great city." Peter Hillen arrived in Seattle from Saracuse, N. Y. where he operated a Hardware Store. Right after his arrival in Seattle he began investing money in realestate and selling mortgages and at that time he was on his way to becoming a wealthy man. Father did go to Seattle after much urging; but while he was there he kept thing^{ing} of the peace and quiet and uncrowded Palouse Country, to which he returned after being gone a year.

Peter Hillen did become a millionaire. He owned the orignial sight of the Washington Hotel and a number of other parcels of valuable realestate. Old timers in Seattle remember him as a miser who sharpened knives and repaired umbrellas in a small stall at the Pike Street Market. He also lived in a small dingy room in the rear of his market stall.

When father returned to the Palouse Country the U. S. Government was opening up Idaho Territory around Genesee to settlers. Father didn't have much money but he did seize the opportunity to acquire the first 160 acres of land, 2 miles west of Genesee in Nez Pierce County. He met the down payment small as it was and was able to secure a loan for the rest. He was now a farmer and in 1887 he planted his first crop. The farm had been purchased once before but was returned to the government for default of mortgage. There was a small house on the farm which father made livable. After another year passed father decided that it was time that he find himself a wife. He returned to Germany in early fall 1889 and by coincidence he met mother.

Margretha Mueller was the youngest in her family of 3 boys and four girls. Her parents operated wineryards and were winemakers. This industry had been carried on thru the family since Zell first came into being. Mothers three brothers immigrated to America. Brother Nick lived in Albany, N. Y. Frank in Chicago and Henry, the baker couldn't seem to settle down to any one place.

Nicks wife died in childbirth and later that year he returned to Germany to persuade one of his sisters to return to Albany with him and to look after the baby and keep house for him. The older sisters didn't want to leave home but mother decided to go. She returned to America with Nick in the fall of 1884. The baby died when an epidemic swept thru Albany that next year. It was soon after this that Nick re-married and mother was left to find work elsewhere. She was untrained to anything other than housework so she went to work in the home of a prominent Albany meat packer. He made German Sausage for the great numbers of Germans living in and around Albany. After being with this family several years the wife died. He later ask mother to marry him; but mother refused.

It was about this time that mother had word from home telling that her father was very ill. She decided to return to Germany and it was on this trip that she met father. The two families knew one another but were not close friends. Since both of them ^{mother & father} could speak English, they became close friends and father ask mother to marry him and return to America with him. Mother accepted, Father returned to America to prepare for mothers arrival. Her sisters set to work to prepare a suitable trousseau for her. She arrived in America with all of her precious possessions with her in a bubble top trunk, which we still have.

Enroute to Idaho she visited with her brother in Albany and his new family and also with several other close friends that she had made there. From there she proceeded on to Chicago on which is now the New York Central. In Chicage she visited with brother Frank.

The Pullman Co was in existence but far too expensive for a poor immigrant girl to patronize.

Her brothers wife prepared lunches for her to eat along the way. From St. Paul she came west on what is now the Northern Pacific. In 1888 the terminus of the Northern Pacific was built from Marshall Junction to Genesee. The first run on this railroad to Spokane was in July 1888. It was on this train that Mother arrived at the newly built railway station in Genesee in 1889. Father met her and took her to the home of a neighbor Theadore Lorang. The Lorang's stood up with mother and father when they were married in the little white church the next day. St. Marys Parish had just been established and they were the first couple to be married there.

St. Marys Parish is still in Genesee; but the little white church burned to the ground in the early 1960's and it is replaced by a beautiful brick structure.

Gertrude the first child was born in August 1891 and the following year Francis was born. He died of spinal meningitis in 1897. Edward was born in June 1894. He was a casualty of World War 1 when flu-pneumonia ravaged Camp Fremont California. Frank was born January 1899 and died in 1940. Joseph was born in June 1906 and died of whooping cough in August 1906. Katheryn was born June, 1896 and died July 1952. The remaining members of the family are Gertrude Lawen Busch, Spokane, Washington, Marie Lawen Keefe, Rockville, Maryland, John Lawen and Amalia Lawen McLain (twins) both of Seattle, Washington.

School Land was put up for sale in the early 1900's and father bought 60 acres from Peter Johann for \$1,310. This land is in Latah County, but connects the home place on the right. We always referred to it as the "School Land".

The next parcel of land that father purchased was in 1914. It was the Kasper place, a closed bid sale for the Estate. Father paid \$110 per acre for it, which was a very high price for land in those years.

Father was well known in farming circles and he was considered a successful farmer. At this time Lewiston had no irrigation as it has today and the dry sandy soil could not produce sufficient food for the people living there. Father came up with the idea of starting a regular route to sell his fall produce to Lewiston customers. His wonderful Idaho potatoes and especially his home made souerkraut were in great demand by many homes and grocers and restaurants. His customers waited for him to come down each fall with their supply of produce. His faithful team of horses "Jim and George," took him up and down those canyon roads hitched to a wagon, each week. To 7 eager children the coming home time was best of all. We would stand in the road in front of the house and listen until we would hear father urging the team on then we'd run to tell mother that father was coming down the hill. There would be a huge bag of candy for all of us. Mother would pass it out piece by piece as we eagerly waited at our place at the long kitchen table. How we'd watch that no one got a larger piece than we got!

Father had a unique system of bookkeeping. His little black book had listings of customers describing the customer--the fat lady, the red-head, the skinny lady, the Chinaman restruarant etc., The fall after father died, brother Ed, the eldest boy took produce to Lewistop when he didn't really have any idea who the customers were. He told mother that he would find a way and he did. On one trip down the hill with father he learned where the fat lady lived and it was to her place that he went first. She had been wondering what happened to father and had received many calls asking if she knew what happened. Ed showed her fathers account book and she sat down and wrote out directions how to find each one of the old customers. It was a happy little salesman who returned from his first selling trip to Lewiston that nite.

In the fall of 1914 father became ill and Dr. Tuomy, the Genesee Doctor suggested that he take father to St. Vincents Hospital in Portland to see his friend Dr. Sears and also a Dr. Coffey. Father underwent Surgery and when it was hoped that he might recover he died of an embolism.

Mother continued to farm with the help of hired men and the older boys. However, when World War 1 was declared and Ed was drafted she was unable to carry on alone. She rented the farm to a neighbor Bill Rosenau. It was during this year that she purchased 80 adjoining acres in Latah County from John and Mary Weber, for \$155 per acre. This was indeed a high price to pay for land. This brought our acerage up to 460 acres and it still remains so. Originally about 15 acres was sold to the northern Pacific Railroad for a right- a- way and an additional 10 acres had to be turned over to the county road system. Should these roads ever be closed the land will be returned to owner.

Since this time there have been numerous renters on our land. We do keep a tight reign on them and John takes care of the farm business as mother did before him.

Mother loved America and was forever greatful that she was given the opportunity to become part of it. Her praise of America never ceased. She saw it grow from sprawling towns to metropolitan cities and with industries that are utterly unbelievable. She was part of the pioneer spirit of the Palouse Country and the straggly little pioneer villages became small cities and wonderful places to live.

She never ceased to marvel at the great changes that took place in farming over the years. The machine age brought so many changes in harvesting. At first there was the Hedder stage where the heads of wheat were just cut off and they were scooped into large Heddar wagons and taken to the threshing machine where they were threshed, cleaned of chaff and wheat came out of the spout into two bushel Bemis bags. The sacks were sown by a sack sower who was a very important man on the crew. Bags were then stacked into wagons and taken to granaries or warehouses, all of this was done by horse drawn wagons. In these years on our farm we had no less then 35 horses. The McCormack Binder touted as one of the great inventions of all times followed the Heddar. It incurred less labor; but was a wasteful device. Much grain landed on the ground and could not be salvaged. It was horsedrawn, going thru the fields and cutting the wheat in wide sweeps, the grain would be tied in bundles and dropped in the field. Men came behind the binder and shocked the grain, placing the bundles in tepee fashion so that they will dry before threshing. They were then hauled to the threshing machine where the bundles were threshed, wheat sacked and hauled to warehouse. The greatest change in harvesting was the invention of the one operation harvester. Wheat was cut, threshed and wheat released thru a spout into huge tank type trucks that hauled it to the elevator. This is still the system used today.

This was a great age! Something new happened almost every day! Electricity was brought into the homes thru the Rural Electrification Act. Automobiles replaced the horse drawn surries and carriages. Electric stoves, radios, refrigerators and dozens of other special innovations for the home came on the market during this post World War period.

In 1923 mother moved to Seattle where Katheryn and Marie were living. She made her annual trip down to the farm each September until she passed her 80th birthday. It was then that John, who had also come to Seattle, took over for her. John still makes his annual trip over there and occasionally we have an in between trip.

In 1929 I accompanied mother on her first trip back to her old home since she came to America in 1889. She still had one sister, Susan, and numerous nieces and nephews living there at that time. It was a thrill for me to visit the land of my parents birth;

but mother was disappointed that things had not changed in this little town. Time seemed to have stood still while in America she witnessed the tremendous change. She had become an American visiting abroad. I again visited Zell in 1973 and decided that this is just another Rhine Village that will never change.

Zell on the Mosel is located on the west bank of the Rhine River near the French border. It is about 35 miles from Coblenz, where there is a bend in the Rhine, as it meets the Mosel. It is a quaint story book village of around 5,000 population, two streets wide. Ober Strasse is directly below the vineyards that rise at about a 60 degree angle. River Strasse looks out on the Mosel and it's busy system of barges, hauling freight up and down the river. Many of these barges are the only home that families have known for generations. Zell celebrated it's 750th anniversary in 1970. It was part of the Holy Roman Empire and the Schlos (castle) Zell was built next to the Catholic church centuries ago and still stands, altho it has been recently renovated. Mothers old home on Ober Strasse where cousin Peter and his wife Maria live is hundreds of years ^{old} also. The wine cellar with it's copper lining and fermenting room are the same as they were when my mother was a child. The family vineyards are operated by Peter. Both he and his son Franz operate vineyards and make the famous wine of the area "Zeller Schwarze Katz."

Mother was endowed with boundless energy and good health. Her kindness and thoughtfulness of others is something that she will always be remembered for. In 1957 as she was approaching her 94th birthday, she became ill and quietly passed away. Her wish was that she should be buried next to father in St. Mary's Cemetary, in the family plot, Genesee, Idaho. Father and other parishioners of St. Mary's established this cemetary in the early 1900's.

This has been our heritage.

Amalia Lawen McLain (Molly)

August 1975

Lawen Farm Water Sources
 Claims filed w/ Idaho Dept. Water Resources
 5-26-2019

Township	Range	Section	¼ of the ¼ of the Section	¼ of the Section	County	Notes	Claim #
Well							
37N	5W	21	NW	NE	NEZ PERCE	11 GPM Pump	87-10282
Spring (Flows into Cow Creek)							
37N	5W	16	SW	SE	LATAH		87-10386
Cow Creek (Flows into Union Flat creek)							
37N	5W	21	NE	NE	NEZ PERCE	Starts	87-10387
37N	5W	21	SW	NW	NEZ PERCE	Ends	





IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES WELL DRILLER'S REPORT

1. WELL TAG NO. D D00 55447

Drilling Permit No. 85448
Water right or injection well # _____

2. OWNER

Name LAWEN FARMS %ROBERT ODOM
Address 12722 9TH AVENUE NW
City SEATTLE State WA Zip 98177

3. WELL LOCATION:

Twp. 37 North ☒ or South ☐ Rge. 05 East ☐ or West ☒
Sec. 21 1/4 NW 1/4 NE 1/4
10 acres 40 acres 160 acres

Gov't Lot -- County NEZPERCE

Lat. 46 ° 32.30.52 (Deg. and Decimal minutes)

Long. 116 ° 57.59.14 (Deg. and Decimal minutes)

Address of Well Site 15641 COW CREEK ROAD

City GENESEE

(Give at least name of road + Distance to Road or Landmark)

Lot. -- Blk. -- Sub. Name --

4. USE:

☒ Domestic ☐ Municipal ☐ Monitor ☐ Irrigation ☐ Thermal ☐ Injection
☐ Other

5. TYPE OF WORK check all that apply (Replacement etc.)

☒ New Well ☐ Replacement well ☐ Modify existing well
☐ Abandonment ☐ Other

6. DRILL METHOD:

☒ Air Rotary ☐ Mud Rotary ☐ Cable ☐ Other

7. SEALING PROCEDURES

Seal material	From (ft)	To (ft)	Quantity (lbs or ft³)	Placement method/procedure
BENTONITE	0	18	#400	TOP POUR

8. CASING/LINER:

Diameter (nominal)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Gauge/Schedule	Material	Casing	Liner	Threaded	Welded
6"	+2	18	.250	STEEL	☒	☐	☐	☒
4.5	15	275	160	PVC	☐	☒	☐	☐

Was drive shoe used? ☒ Y ☐ N Shoe Depth(s) 18

9. PERFORATIONS/SCREENS:

Perforations ☒ Y ☐ N Method SAW

Manufactured screen ☐ Y ☒ N Type _____

Method of installation _____

From (ft)	To (ft)	Slot size	Number/ft	Diameter (nominal)	Material	Gauge or Schedule
235	275	1/8X4	42	4.5	PVC	160

Length of Headpipe N/A Length of Tailpipe _____

Packer ☐ Y ☒ N Type _____

10. FILTER PACK:

Filter Material	From (ft)	To (ft)	Quantity (lbs or ft³)	Placement method
N/A				

11. FLOWING ARTESIAN:

Flowing Artesian? ☐ Y ☒ N Artesian Pressure (PSIG) _____

Describe control device _____

12. STATIC WATER LEVEL and WELL TESTS:

Depth first water encountered (ft) 120 Static water level (ft) 187

Water temp. (°F) 55 Bottom hole temp. (°F) _____

Describe access port TOP OF CASING - CAP

Well test:

Drawdown (feet)	Discharge or yield (gpm)	Test duration (minutes)
	11	1.5 HR

Test method:

Pump	Bailer	Air	Flowing artesian
☐	☐	☒	☐

Water Quality test or comments: GOOD

13. LITHOLOGIC LOG and/or repairs or abandonment:

Bore Dia. (in)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Remarks, lithology or description of repairs or abandonment, water temp.	Water Y	N
10	0	12	DIRT		X
10	12	18	BROWN BASALT		X
6	18	81	BLACK BASALT		X
6	81	94	GRAY CLAY		X
6	94	118	BLACK BASALT		X
6	118	136	SOFT BLACK BASALT	X	
6	136	275	MED BLACK BASALT		X

RECEIVED

NOV 24 2008

IDWR/North

Completed Depth (Measurable) 275

Date: Started 11/17/08 Completed 11/17/08

14. DRILLER'S CERTIFICATION

I/We certify that all minimum well construction standards were complied with at the time the rig was removed.

Company Name TWO U DRILLING, LLC Co. No. 125

*Principal Driller TU Date 11/07/08

*Driller BU Date 11/17/08

*Operator II _____ Date _____

Operator I _____ Date _____

* Signature of Principal Driller and rig operator are required.

37N 05W 21