

Centennial Celebration



Lake Chelan Reclamation District

Manson, Washington

1920 — 2020

Lake Chelan Reclamation District
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Rod Anderson

Board of Directors

Dave Clark

Paul Mogan

Nathan England

Todd Jeffries

Chad Steiner

This celebration booklet is published jointly by
the Lake Chelan Reclamation District and
the Lake Chelan Historical Society

Lake Chelan Reclamation District
80 Wapato Way, Manson WA 98831; 509/687-3548

Lake Chelan Historical Society
204 E. Woodin Avenue, Chelan WA 98816; 509/682-5644

Editor: Mary Sherer

All photographs are from Lake Chelan Reclamation District and Lake Chelan Historical Society archives.

On the front cover: Antilon Lake

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Lake Chelan Reclamation District – 1920 to 2020

by Rod Anderson, Manager

The word ‘change’ does not do justice to what this District looks like now from what it looked like 100 years ago. I am not qualified to speak to all the changes that have taken place as I wasn’t here in 1920 and most of my information comes from sources similar to what is included in this document.

I did inquire into a few items that I could try to comment on ...

In the earlier years, apple crops consisted of five varieties that now exist mostly in place names in our valley—Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Winesaps (Winesap Avenue), Staymans (Stayman Flats), and Delicious varieties. Today it is very difficult to even know how many varieties are grown here with different ones coming and going, yearly it seems. In checking around with the local apple sheds, there are upwards of 40-plus apple varieties in the Lake Chelan valley, with new ‘club’ varieties coming out yearly. Back in 1920, apples were planted at 75 trees per acre, and today a high-density planting might be as high as 2,178 trees per acre, with an average of 1,500 trees per acre. In addition to apples, we have more than 10 varieties of pears and cherries grown and many different wine grapes.

In 1920 the Lake Chelan Reclamation District was formed. It operated an existing hand-me-down system that consisted of 14 miles of wood flumes collecting water runoff from Mitchell, Gold, Poison, Little Grade, and Big Grade Creeks and flowing into Antilon Lake storage for the high lands of the District. By 1926 this collection system was eventually extended the full 35 miles to Safety Harbor Creek. Wapato Lake was fed by Joe Creek and stored water for the low land areas with distribution through six miles of canals. In the early days they tried to provide 18 inches of water per acre for agricultural purposes. Today the District provides water pumped from Mill Bay on Lake Chelan through nine pumping plants, three booster stations, 13 reservoir tanks, and 96 miles of pipeline throughout the north shore of Lake Chelan. The quantity of water allotted today is 36 inches per acre for a growing season.

All the expansions and improvements over the 100-year history of the District have come at a cost as well. In 1920 the cost of 18 inches of water, per acre was \$2.50, and in 2020 the cost is \$220 per acre for 36 inches of water. Many factors weigh into cost increases, including the US Bureau of Reclamation repayment contract for the system installed in 1973, and now we have taken on replacing the Motor Control Centers on all 13 of the irrigation pumping plants, as well as other aging infrastructure upgrades.

In addition to providing agricultural water, since 1922 the District also has provided domestic drinking, with the service area expanding over the years to include 45 miles of pipeline with 2,200 connections in the greater Manson area today. Also, the District first installed sanitary sewer collection in 1946 which has grown and now serves 1,700 connections. The District pumps all sewage collected to the City of Chelan for treatment.

Some interesting excerpts taken from the ‘Wapato Irrigation Project Facts’ published by the Reliance Realty Co., Wenatchee, in 1913 still stand true today:

The Company fully realizes that their ultimate success depends entirely on the success of those who buy and till this fertile soil. To stand back of every buyer and aid him to make the largest success possible is, therefore, a matter of the highest importance.

Today at the District, we continue to stand behind our all-important agricultural community as we try to provide irrigation water in the most cost effective and reliable way that we can.

Good acreage, of which there is but a limited supply, will be bought up quickly. Choice building sites along the lake will soon be at a premium. Lake Chelan will very soon become the popular tourist and health resort for which nature has so splendidly fitted it.

I wonder if those folks at the Reliance Realty Co. had ANY idea of what this valley would become in 100 years?! Choice building sites ARE at a premium, and Lake Chelan HAS become an amazingly popular tourist resort community!

MANSON: The new town of Manson is situated on a beautiful little "bay" which affords the most perfectly sheltered wharfage facilities to be found along Lake Chelan's 120 miles of shore line. It is the natural center for approximately 15,000 acres of rich agricultural and fruit land, capable of supporting a thousand families or more.

Today Manson is not so new but is still small and ever changing. Indeed, the District now encompasses 15,000 acres, including serving 6,444 acres of irrigated lands, and we estimate that 1,500 families live here.

As we can see, some things haven't changed so much, but other things, due to technology, perseverance, and hard work, have changed incredibly in this District in 100 years.



What's in a Name?

by Mary Sherer

RECLAIM? Based on the lingo of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, irrigation systems were said to "reclaim" land that was too dry for agriculture. Dryland farming had proved infeasible in most of the arid west; citizens initially tried solving the problem themselves, but the scale of the need and the lack of engineering know-how spurred farmers to ask for government help. Following the Homestead Act of 1862, the Desert Land Act of 1877 specifically promoted development of the western states and territories by subsidizing irrigation systems to transform the deserts into arable land; those states and territories now number 17 states.

Congress passed the Reclamation Act in June 1902, requiring that water users repay the federal government for construction costs because they receive the benefits of the use of the water thus reclaimed. This act was the result of years of pressure on the government to provide subsidies for infrastructure in the West as it had helped build roads, canals and railroads earlier in the 19th century in the eastern states. The repayment contracts that reclamation districts have with the Bureau of Reclamation are subsidized greatly. For instance, LCRD's repayment is in the amount of \$53,200 per year for 50 years, or \$2.7M for the entire irrigation system.

The Evolution of Water Management in Manson, Washington

[based on "History of the Lake Chelan Reclamation District" by Wayne Stanford]
compiled by John Peters

- 1906** Wapato Irrigation Company is formed to perform research, design and preparation work for a large irrigation project to divert up-lake stream water, create reservoirs and construct canals, flumes, ditches and pipes to distribute irrigation water to users.
- 1909** Lake Chelan Land Company is formed to buy land and obtain water rights, taking over the assets of the Wapato Irrigation Company.
- 1911** Lake Chelan Water Company is formed to take ownership of the water rights and irrigation infrastructure of the Lake Chelan Land Company, which continued to manage the acquisition, preparation, planting, operation and sales of land. The Land Company also founded and named the town of Manson, platting and selling lots.
- 1914** "Landowners Meet Next Wednesday" (*Chelan Leader*, Feb 19, 1914). "Committee Calls Meeting to Again Consider Matter of Forming An Irrigation District"
- 1917** Lake Chelan Irrigation District is formed. "Irrigation District Organized" (*Chelan News-Leader*, Feb 15, 1917). "At the election Saturday 36 votes were cast in favor of organizing the irrigation district and only one against organization. W.F. Buttles, Chas. Rubin and M.E. Field were elected directors."
- 1919** Negotiations between the Lake Chelan Water Company and the Lake Chelan Irrigation District reach an impasse. The Lake Chelan Irrigation District is dissolved.
- 1920** The Lake Chelan Reclamation District is formed by the Superior Court of the State of Washington through an adjudication process.
- 1920** Negotiations led to the Lake Chelan Reclamation District acquiring all Lake Chelan Water District assets and water rights. The Lake Chelan Land Company, in bankruptcy since late 1917, was sold at auction to the Chelan Orchards corporation, which continued to operate the former Land Company orchards and gradually sold the remaining land inventory.
- 1922** The Lake Chelan Reclamation District added the provision of domestic water.
- 1946** The Lake Chelan Reclamation District took over the existing primitive sewer lines and began providing sanitary sewer services.
- 1971** In conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, a completely new replacement water system was initiated and completed in 1975. This system replaced the original stream diversion sourcing with pumping stations on Lake Chelan and underground piping of both domestic and irrigation water to customers. The Lake Chelan Reclamation District continues to operate this U.S. Bureau of Reclamation-owned system under contract.
- 1976** The Lake Chelan Reclamation District began using the present irrigation system.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR CHELAN
COUNTY

IN THE MATTER OF THE ADJUDICATION
of the Organization of the Lake
Chelan Reclamation District of
Chelan County, Washington

CASE #4551.

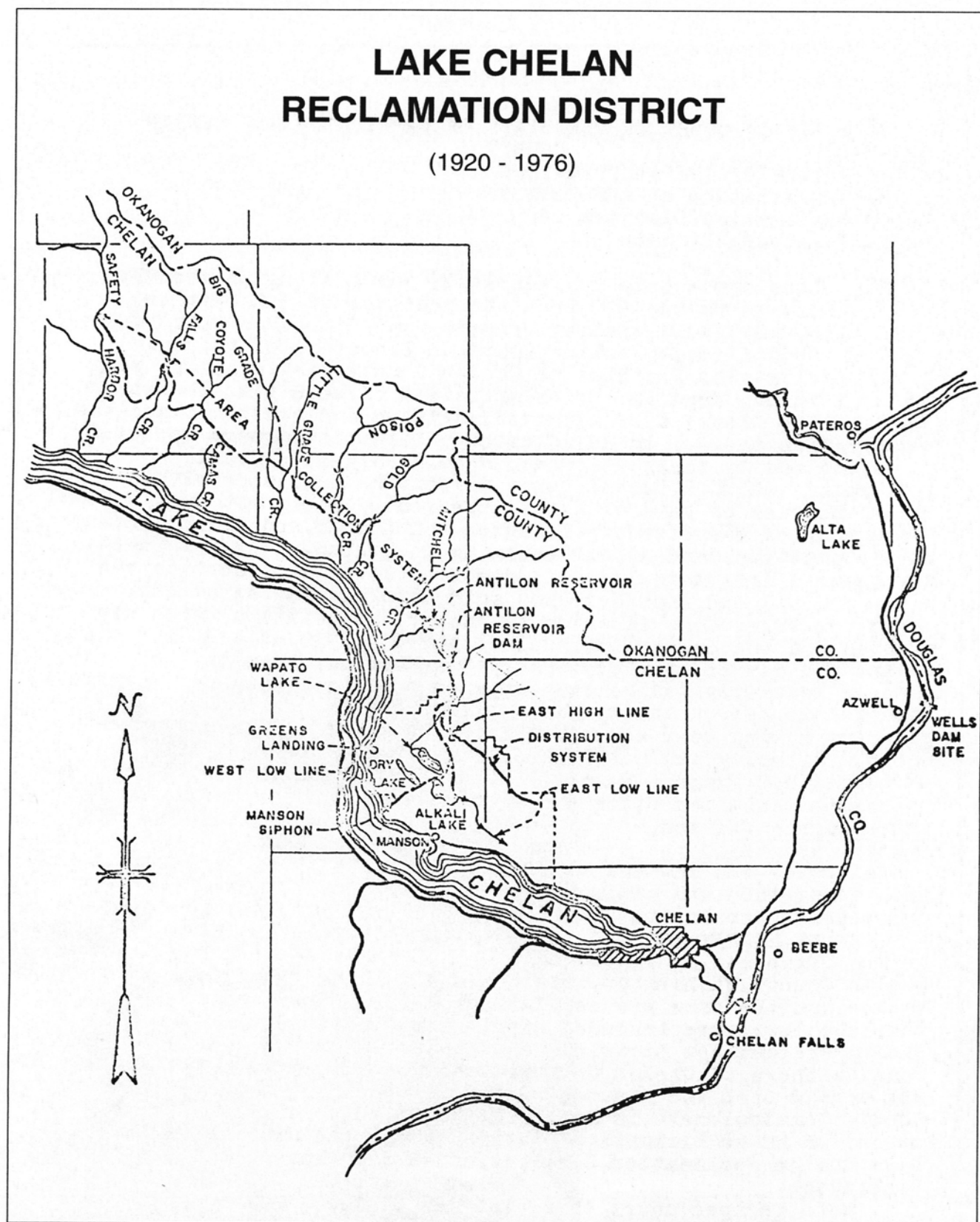
DECREE: This cause came on regularly for hearing on the 27th day of March, 1920, upon the petition of W.F. Buttles, C.J. Bell, J.A. Griswell, Walter Bennett, and W.S. Schwenk, the duly elected, qualified and acting Board of Directors of the Lake Chelan Reclamation District of Chelan County, Washington, praying that all things done in the organization of said Lake Chelan Reclamation District, be approved, ratified and confirmed, and the organization thereof be adjudicated. Said petitioners appeared in person and by their attorney, Chas. R. Sargent. Charles Rubin, A.H. Lepley and C.E. Pochel, three persons having lands without the boundaries of said district appeared by their attorney, R.S. Ludington, of the firm of Ludington and Shiner, and filed a demurrer to the petition, and after listening to Mr. Ludington, the Court being satisfied overruled said demurrer, to which exception was taken and allowed, and thereupon said attorney for said demurrers asked for three days in which to answer the petition, which was granted and the cause continued to April 2, 1920, at 9:30 A.M., and on the 2nd day of April, 1920, at 9:30 A.M. on said day this matter came on regularly for hearing on said petition. Said petitioners appeared in person and by their said attorney. No answer or other pleading having been served or filed on behalf of said Charles Rubin, A.H. Lepley and C.E. Pochel, or either of them, by the said attorney, R.S. Ludington, or by any other person, the Court proceeded to examine into the files and record herein and to hear and receive the evidence offered, and the Court having examined into the record herein, and heard the evidence both oral and documentary, and all and singular the law and the fact being here seen, heard, considered, and understood, and having heretofore and on this day made, signed and entered herein its findings of fact and conclusions of law.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED, That all things done in the organization of the Lake Chelan Reclamation District of Chelan County, Washington, were and are in manner and form as provided by law, and the same are hereby approved, ratified and confirmed, and that the territory included within the boundaries of said Lake Chelan Reclamation District as established by the Board of County Commissioners of Chelan County, Washington, by order dated Nov. 10, 1919 and spread upon the minutes of the proceedings of said Board of County Commissioners, is hereby adjudged to be duly and legally organized as an irrigation District under the name and style of Lake Chelan Reclamation District, under the laws of the State of Washington.

Done in open court this 1st day of May, 1920. SHEET NO. 13
MAY 1 1920. Wm. A. Grimeshaw, Judge.

CHELAN COUNTY ABSTRACT COMPANY, INC.

This is a photocopy of the document dated May 1, 1920, that the Chelan County Superior Court issued establishing the Lake Chelan Reclamation District.



The Lake Chelan Reclamation District system grew from a small company irrigating apple orchards in Manson with water runoff collected from five lakes to the comprehensive system it is today. From Wayne Stanford's *History of the Lake Chelan Reclamation District*.

Big Irrigation Project

by John V. Peters

On the 100th birthday of the Lake Chelan Reclamation District, it is worthwhile reviewing the history that preceded the organization's founding. From barren land to orchards in just a few years, the results of the earliest work can still be seen in the Lake Chelan valley.

Seattle developers became interested in a Manson irrigation project around 1900. As it evolved, they sought to buy thousands of acres of land, clear and plant the land with apple trees, irrigate the land with water from the Cascade Mountain streams surrounding the area, and sell 5-10-20 acre plots at increasing land values. We will encounter the name Long Hair lake below, which refers to Antilon lake, named after Bill Antilon, known at the time as "Long Hair" Antilon. Temple lake, cited in the newspaper article, was a small lake downstream from Antilon lake. The developers connected the two lakes with a canal and raised their levels. The joined result was ultimately called just Antilon lake. We also find Charles Wapato lake, named after Wapato John's oldest son. This was later simply called Wapato lake. Let's begin the story in 1905.

The *Chelan Leader* of April 14, 1905, led with the headline "**BIG IRRIGATION PROJECT.**"

There is a large area of land, lying along the north shores of Lake Chelan for about twenty miles from town, that is fairly productive as it is, but would be benefitted many fold by being irrigated. There is a very perceptible difference between these lands and the bench lands farther back and higher, which do not need irrigation. It is estimated that about 2,500 acres could be irrigated and made immensely valuable.

Mr. R. H. Lord had had a project on hand for the past year and a half to irrigate this territory. It is proposed to take the water from Mitchell creek, and Long Hair and Chas. Wapato lakes. The length of the main canal would be about 23 miles, besides about seven miles of laterals. A large part of the distance has had a preliminary survey and The Leader is informed that Mr. Lord has succeeded in interesting in the project gentlemen representing ample capital to complete the ditch and put on the water; and that as soon as the contracts are all signed up, the survey will be completed and dirt will fly on the ditch, which would employ probably 100 men and teams for some time, and cause to be expended a large sum of money in the community, to say nothing of the immediate availability of hundreds of small farms, the increased productiveness of the soil and the great increase in population consequent upon such an improvement.



Richard Lord was the man responsible for arranging the purchase of the Wapato Indian lands, a crucial part of the irrigation project's success. Lord was one of the earliest settlers in the valley; the property he homesteaded in Chelan is still called "Lord Acres."

It is understood from Mr. Lord that four-fifths of the acreage under the proposed ditch has been either contracted or promised already, and that the requirements of the water contract are similar to those used at Wenatchee and in other prosperous irrigation districts.

There is no question of the feasibility of the proposition, nor of the greatly enhanced land values. Such irrigation



“Chelan Business Men on tour of inspection of Wapato Irrigation System,” taken about 1909 below Antilon lake, by M. de Leon Imus.

movements are making dozens of communities prosperous in Eastern Washington, and not only will it benefit those who make the contracts to take water, but it will make more valuable the holdings of every property owner—in town and country—in the community. The matter should be taken hold of at once, as the work should be started at an early date, and it is hoped those who have been hesitating will see it to their big interest to fall in with their neighbors on so important a deal and “sign up” at once.

There is no question on the part of The Leader as to the good faith of the parties behind the movement. Neither is there any question as to the importance of every citizen giving the project all the moral and financial support possible. Its first and most visible benefit would be that, as soon as the contracts are all signed up it would employ at remunerative wages all the local labor that has been idle during the winter and crying hard times, and would create a pay roll that would help everyone. When completed, there are several hundred acres of land lying between here and Chelan Landing that would be covered, and would be split into five, ten and twenty acre tracts, each capable of supporting a happy and prosperous family. That alone would mean something to the community. And it is no dream. Furthermore, it’s only one of the many benefits that would result from such an irrigation project.

As soon as the contracts are signed, a company will be organized, probably to be known as The Chelan Irrigation Company. Our advice to every one is to do everything you can to push it along. It is one of those DISTINCTLY GOOD THINGS a community simply cannot afford to let get away.

And so began the public discussion of what would soon come to be called the Wapato Irrigation Company, incorporated on April 21, 1906. Years passed as the actual work was done. Land had to be purchased, much of it from Indians with large land allotments, which required years of work with the United States Congress to obtain authority. (Indian lands were held in trust and could not be sold without government approval.) And then lengthy negotiations with the Indians and the Interior Department finally led to the purchase of most of the Indian allotment land. Some homesteaders were bought out. The land had to be cleared and readied for planting. Apple trees had to be purchased, planted and nourished to maturity. And this says nothing about the even more daunting task of creating an irrigation system to water a large acreage and make agriculture possible in this dry region.

The *Chelan Leader* for November 16, 1911, reported:

30,000 Apple Trees For Wapato Lands

A consignment of 30,000 apple trees was received here this week by the Lake Chelan Land company from the Cashmere nursery.

The young trees were taken out to the Wapato lands yesterday and Leonard Olive and his men are now engaged at healing them for the winter. Mr. Olive went to Wenatchee early in the week in the hope of heading off the shipment during the cold weather, but the boxes had already been loaded on the river steamers and were on the way up the river when he arrived. However, the stock did not suffer any from the freezing weather and will be in all right condition next spring for planting.



Near Antilon lake a substantial amount of lumber was sawn in order to make the flumes that carried the water from the reservoir to the orchards where the apple trees were planted.

Lake Chelan Reclamation District

These trees will be set out next spring on the land which Mr. Olive had prepared for the purpose this fall, and the planting will add largely to the acreage of young orchard on the Land company's lands.

A year later, a long status report on the project was published. The *Chelan Leader* dated November 21, 1912, reported on the project.

The Wapato Project

A Quarter of a Million Dollars Have Been Expended This Season in Reclaiming Rich Lake Chelan Orchard Lands.

A few days ago President LeRoy M. Backus of the Lake Chelan Land company, the promoters and builders of the Wapato irrigation project in the Lake Chelan valley, picked from a thrifty young apple tree growing not far from the Wapato mission church several fine red Rome Beauty apples. The tree is less than eighteen months old, reckoned from the time of permanent planting; and only two years ago the land where this tree is now growing lay just as it came from the hand of Nature. Up to that time it had known no other crop than sagebrush, bunchgrass and wild mountain flowers; it had furnished food for no other living creature than the sleepy eyed siwash cayuse; it had been the home only of the birds of the air and the insects of the earth.

From a ten acre tract of this same land Leonard Olive harvested 2000 sacks of potatoes this year, besides a large quantity of corn, carrots, cabbage and other garden



The flume to Antilon lake. The original photograph is captioned, "Supply Flume 14 miles long. Capacity 150 cu. ft. No timber in this flume comes in contact with the earth. All the posts stand on solid rock footings." By L.D. Lindsley, 1911.

produce all of which was planted only three rows in each open space between two rows of young trees. And from some of the same land used by Post & Sons for a nursery, fifty potatoes, all large enough to be used, were dug from one hill a few days ago.

Water, put upon the land by an enterprising development company with capital to back the enterprise, has made the change.

This is a brief story of how ten thousand acres of land in the best apple growing district on the American continent is being transformed from an unproductive waste into one of the biggest and finest orchards in the world.

Few people in Chelan and the immediate vicinity, we believe, realize the magnitude of the undertaking which is bringing about this marvelous transformation in the Chelan district's industrial condition; and few, we believe, appreciate fully how much the work of development now in progress means to the valley in present prosperity and future importance.

The present year of 1912 has been one of the greatest material accomplishments that have transpired in the history of the Lake Chelan valley; and it has witnessed the greatest progress in the growth of the big irrigation system which is making such a marvelous change in that rich but hitherto neglected district.

The season for all development work which has to do with the moving of dirt is now nearly done for this year. It will be a matter of but a few days at most when frost and snow will have made an end of the work which is now being pushed with feverish energy in the hills above what was once the Wapato Indian reservation.

When in the near future work shall have been finally shut down for the winter, a sum of money approximating \$225,000—nearly a quarter million of dollars—will have been spent on the project by the Lake Chelan Land company since the beginning of work in the spring of this year, nine months ago. And practically all of this large sum has been expended for labor and material.



In about 1930 Jake Debar planted a new orchard near Roses Lake in Manson. The benefits of irrigation on the previously dry land in the background is clear. Photograph from the Lake Chelan Historical Society, courtesy of Wesley Stone.

Hundreds of men and scores of teams have been employed continuously since early spring.

The work accomplished includes everything in the line of the construction of an irrigation system and the reclamation of irrigable land. Flumes have been built, pipelines laid, canals excavated, dams constructed, and hundreds of acres of land have been cleared, broken and planted to orchard trees. And many miles of wagon road, the best in the valley, have been built.

In many respects this project is one of the greatest in the state of Washington and in the Northwest. In quality of soil, in water supply, in the remarkable advantages for storage and distribution, and in the scenic situation and the conditions of climate it is surpassed by no other anywhere. Only in the area of the land reclaimed are others of equal importance. A visit to the project will convince anyone of these facts, and the good faith of the promoters is everywhere apparent in the permanent character of all the work being done.

In Indian allotment lands secured through the United States government and in homestead lands purchased from white settlers, the Lake Chelan Land company has acquired approximately 7,000 acres of land lying under the proposed canals of the irrigation project. Of this about 6,000 acres is classed as tillable orchard land. One thousand acres is waste land. Besides the company's holdings there are about 4,000 acres of irrigable and tillable land under the project which is still owned by original settlers and homesteaders, making a total area of 10,000 acres under the irrigation system as it will be constructed in accordance with present plans.

However, it is the company's first purpose to irrigate its own lands only and demonstrate that the supply of water is ample. If that is shown to be true and a surplusage remains then water will be furnished to the private land owners whose holdings are under the canals and who wish to contract. Then if there is still a residue of water, as is confidently anticipated, the system may be extended to cover the lands lying adjacent to Chelan, and it may even be extended to Howard Flat.



Besides wooden flumes, continuous wood stave pipes were used to collect and distribute the water used to irrigate the growing number of acres of orchards in the Manson area, which numbered 3,767 in 1929. These pipes continued in use until 1979. This photo was taken in 1970.

The Water Supply

A careful gauging of the flows in the mountain streams from which the supply of water for the project is drawn carried on over a period of three years—and they were the driest years known in this region since the white settlement—convinces the promoters that there is an abundance of water for the irrigation of all the area now included in the project, and water to spare.

A big and substantial flume practically fifteen miles long built along the mountain side on the north shore of Lake Chelan collects the waters of seven mountain streams. These creeks for two or three months in the spring and early summer are torrents, and this flume, four feet wide and four feet deep and pitched at a fall to run water like a mill race, will be taxed to its capacity to carry the collected flows of these streams and pour them into the great reservoir in the Antilon lake basin.

A section of this flume, that from Antilon lake to Mitchell creek, was built last year by the company, the actual construction of the flume having been let by contract to H. V. Boblet, of Wenatchee. Last fall the company entered into a contract with Grant Smith & Co. to build an extension of the flume from Mitchell creek to Grade creek, and that work has been done during the past season and has been completed. While the contractors supervised the work, the several departments of the work was let to subcontractors, H. V. Boblet again having charge of the construction of the flume. The contract price for the entire work was approximately \$105,000, and a force of 200 or more men was employed all summer on the work.

A sawmill was kept constantly at work cutting lumber for the builders, three donkey engines and crews were employed all summer getting in logs, and a good mountain wagon road was built the entire length of the flume extension.

Dams and Reservoirs

The conditions on the project for reservoiring and storing water are ideal and perfect. Storage of the spring flood waters for use in the irrigation season is accomplished with two large reservoirs. Wapato lake, a body of water a mile and a half long and a half mile wide, forms one of these, the reservoir of the lowline unit. A dam is now in course of construction at the outlet of this lake and will soon be completed. To prevent the escape of the water from the lake through an underground stratum of gravel an open cut was made across the outlet and several rows of sheet pilings were driven through the gravel to the underlying stratum of clay. Above this has been constructed a massive earth embankment which effectively cuts off the underground flow and will hold the level of the lake about twelve feet above the normal level. Munyan Bros. have this contract and are working a large force of teams to get the work completed before freezing weather sets in.



In 1911 the town of Manson was named for Manson Backus by his son, Leroy Backus, one of the originators of the plan to reclaim the land and develop the area by irrigating it.



Manson siphon, 1910, below Antilon Lake; siphons were used to transfer water over a barrier, such as a canyon.

The reservoir of the highline unit and the main reservoir of the entire system includes the basins of Antilon and Temple lakes, small mountain lakes lying in behind Fourth of July mountain and at an elevation of about 1200 feet above Lake Chelan. To form this reservoir four dams are being constructed. F. W. Easley has a contract for the building of three small structures at the natural outlet of Antilon lake. Two of these are merely earth dykes and have already been completed. The third, which is to be thrown across an old outlet of the lake, will require much more substantial construction. It will be about thirty feet long and fifteen feet high. To insure its resisting strength a masonry core will be build from bedrock to the height of the dam and this supported on both sides with a dirt fill. A spillway over one end of this dam will allow the escape of surplus water. Mr. Easley has a big force on this structure and will finish it this fall if possible.

At the east end of the long slough extending east from Temple lake, J. J. McNerney, of Wenatchee, is building a mammoth dam across Joe creek canyon.

This structure will be built at present to a height of forty five feet. An open cut has been made in the bed and in the walls of the canyon to a stream of cemented gravel. On this as a base a concrete core will be erected to the height of the dam and this reinforced on both sides with massive earth fills. Open cuts between the lakes reduce their waters and the long slough to the same level. If necessary in the future these dams can all be raised to a greater height and the volume of water stored thus greatly increased.

Distribution

The distribution system, on which a great deal of work has been done this season, begins at the big dam. From this point with flume, pipeline and canal the water will be conveyed a distance of six or seven miles to the Boyd school house for the highline unit. A branch pipe line will convey a portion of the water to the tableland back of Manson, which on account of its elevation, is also a portion of the highline unit; and through an open ditch and flume down Joe creek canyon water from the main reservoir can be turned into the Wapato lake reservoir whenever occasion requires.

Two other crews are now working in Joe creek canyon. One, under the direction of Martin Venneberg, is raising and rebuilding the flume from Antilon lake to Wapato lake, and the other is working under F. W. Easley clearing, widening and deepening the open ditch of this water course where no flume is used.

A contract for the construction of the open canal and flume work of the highline canal was let to Grant Smith & Co. These contractors sublet the ditch excavation to F. W. Easley and he has already fulfilled his contract. The flume will be built early next spring.

The Pennell & Garton mill on the Cough place is cutting lumber and timbers for the structure this fall.

The Lake Chelan Land company has reserved to itself the laying of the great steel pipe siphons through which the water is to be conducted across Joe creek canyon near the head of the highline, and the big canyon west of the Boyd school house, at its eastern extremity. Rapid progress has been made with this portion of the work within the past two or three weeks and if the weather holds good for another month it will be completed. A wide ditch of sufficient depth that the pipe will be buried about eighteen inches under the surface when laid and covered, has been dug entirely across each of the canyons. In this steel riveted pipe varying in size from sixteen inches to twenty four inches and in thickness from a sixteenth of an inch to a quarter of an inch, and guaranteed at its greatest strength to resist a pressure of more than 300 to the square inch, will be laid.

Practically all the pipe for these siphons is now distributed along the open ditches, and it will be put in place at once. This is a big job and an important one for, to withstand the great pressure, the joints are shrunk together and riveted.

From the eastern extremity of the main highline canal a number of small lateral pipe lines will be laid early next spring to distribute water to all portions of the lands in this unit. The engineers are now laying out the lines of this system.

The distribution system on the lowline unit from Wapato lake was constructed last season and has been in use throughout the present season.

Clearing, Breaking and Planting

The greater part of the work of clearing and breaking the land and planting trees has been done under the supervision of Leonard Olive. When the Lake Chelan Land company entered into a contract with this experienced and enterprising horticulturist, to take charge of the agricultural end of the development of the project, the best selection possible was made of the right man for the job.

Lowline: A main canal constructed by the Lake Chelan Water Company, to deliver irrigation water to the Lake Chelan Land Company lands under elevation . Wapato Lake was the source of water for this canal which was earth bottom and sides in places and earth with concrete bottom and sides in other parts. It flowed southeasterly along Roses Lake and divided into two branches at Roses Avenue. The east branch (L-1) continued on grade to Rocky Point where there was a spill into Lake Chelan. The west branch (L-2) continued southwesterly to the higher ground then on, passing at least two rock bluffs in short sections of square, board flume and continuing on thru the site of Manson about the level of Purey Street (at the lower edge of McFadden Addition) continuing on as far at least as the home of Sylvester Wapato, elder brother of Peter Wapato, according to Art Legg This ditch must have run to or almost to the Yokesil allotment on Willow Point. Later, some ditch was abandoned by the addition of a few short, inverted siphons. Branch lines extended from the lower side of the Lowline to tracts not adjacent to the ditch. When sprinklers came into use growers adjacent to the canal usually had to install pumps for pressure. Gopher holes causing leaks and in some cases washouts, water weeds, and stickleback fish that plugged growers pump screens were all problems.

This is a photo copy of Allan Shoemaker's description of the lowline canal; it's from one of his many documents, this one titled "What's in a Name."



"Lower line ditch of the Wapato Irrigated Land Co."

Mr. Olive, who formerly lived at Cashmere, arrived here rather late in the spring of 1911 to take charge of the agricultural end of the development of the project, which was then just beginning to assume definite form. He immediately assembled a small force and succeeded in getting 125 acres broken up and planted to trees before the season for planting was too far advanced. He also put in other crops on the land; and this work, together with that of building laterals and flumes, irrigating and cultivating the young trees, etc., kept him busy during the earlier portion of the season. In the latter part of the summer and fall he cleared and broke up 400 acres more. This new land was all planted to trees this last spring, making a total area planted on the project of upwards of 600 acres, all of which was in the lowline unit.

The care of this large area of young orchard again required all of Mr. Olive's attention throughout the greater portion of this summer, and it was not until well along in the fall that he started on the big job in which he has demonstrated his ability as an organizer and an expert in his line of work. About the middle of September he received instruction from the officers of the Lake Chelan Land company to go ahead with a contract for clearing 1200 acres of additional land which had been under consideration for some weeks. He lost no time in getting together an efficient force of men and teams, and in less than a month's time he had about seven hundred acres of this new land cleared and broken and ready for the trees. As the weather was particularly favorable and the soil in the best of condition for fall planting, it was decided to plant the trees at once and leave the remainder of the breaking until spring. Requisition was made on F. L. Post & Sons nursery and the nurseries at Wenatchee for stock and early this week the work of planting was completed. In just two months time seven hundred acres of land, the greater portion of which had through the centuries produced only sagebrush, bunch-grass and

wild flowers, was transformed into a great orchard with its straight rows of thrifty, healthy young trees extending in places more than a mile in length. This land is on the Lacayuse allotment and on the homesteads of white settlers adjoining which were purchased by the company, and it is all under the highline canal now in course of construction.

The marking out of rows for planning was done on engineering principles. The trees are set on the diagonal twenty six feet apart each way, making an average of seventy five trees to the acre. Five varieties of standard commercial apples were planted in equal parts—Winesaps, Staymans, Jonathan, Rome Beauty and Delicious.

Mr. Olive has built an attractive lakeshore home in the town of Manson, and he and his estimable wife will be residents of the community for several years to come, at least during the term of his contract with the irrigation company, and perhaps, as their many friends in the valley hope, permanently.

Besides the work done by Mr. Olive, the Swalwell-Swartout company contracted last spring with A. N. Banks and J. R. Laycock to clear and break other land, and each now has about 300 acres prepared, which will be planted next spring. This land is north and north-west of Manson and is also in the highline unit.

Roads

In addition to all the work of actual construction which has been carried on during the season, the Lake Chelan Land company has built at its own expense many miles of road to open the various tracts of the project to the county public highways. This year and last a total of about fifty miles of road has been built. This like all of the other work done by the company, has been well done, and the roads traversing their lands are the best in the valley, wide boulevards built on easy grades and with ample roadway. F. W. Easley has had charge of all this work, and with the company's general instructions to make good roads regardless of cost as authority, he has built more for the future than for present need.

Engineering

To supervise this extensive and varied work the company has kept constantly in its employ a large force of engineers.



Installing a pipe for the new irrigation system required the work of many hands.

Lake Chelan Reclamation District

The whole scheme has been constantly under the eye of Engineer Marvin Chase, who as consulting engineer has visited the valley frequently to notice the progress of the work.

Engineers H. W. Boetzkes and R. V. Engstrom had charge all season of the work done under Grant Smith & Co.'s contract.

With headquarters at Manson C. E. Chapman has been busy since early last winter surveying and platting the lands of both the lowline and highline units, and Engineers H. L. Thackwell and Paul Ford have been on the force all the past summer platting, laying out distribution systems and marking out the lands for the planting of trees. E. A. Conner, a young engineer from Seattle, has recently been added to the force and has been assigned to the supervision of the construction of the Antilon reservoir dams.

To make certain that their own engineers were not at fault in their recommendations on the very important matters of dam construction, the company early this season secured the services of the chief engineer of the United States reclamation service, who visited the project with President Backus and inspected the damsites selected. The opinions of the company's engineers on these matters were given his complete endorsement.

President Backus has given the work his personal supervision all summer. Recently, in order that there may be no unnecessary delays in the work which the company wishes done this fall, he has moved his headquarters to Manson and is constantly on the ground.

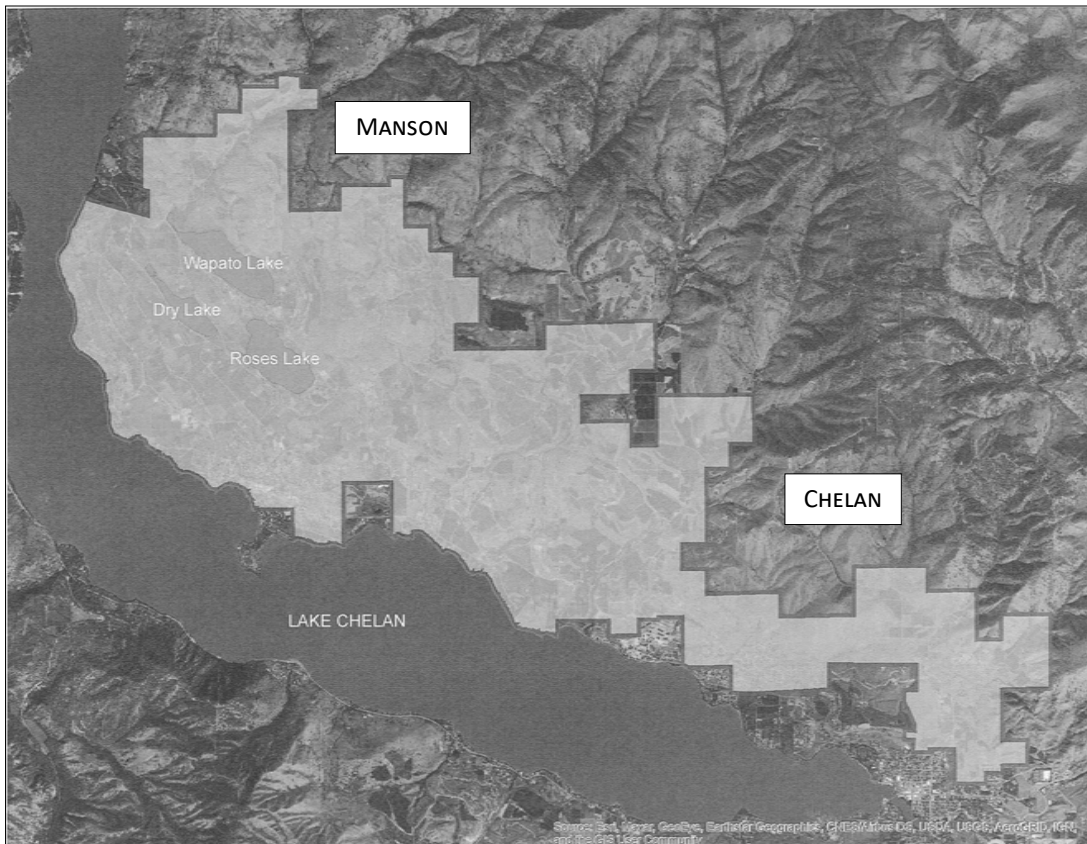
At the townsite of Manson there has also been much improvement this year.

A. A. Watkinson established a general store there early in the summer and has been doing a thriving business. Several new residences and a school building have been erected during the summer. A post office has also been established there.

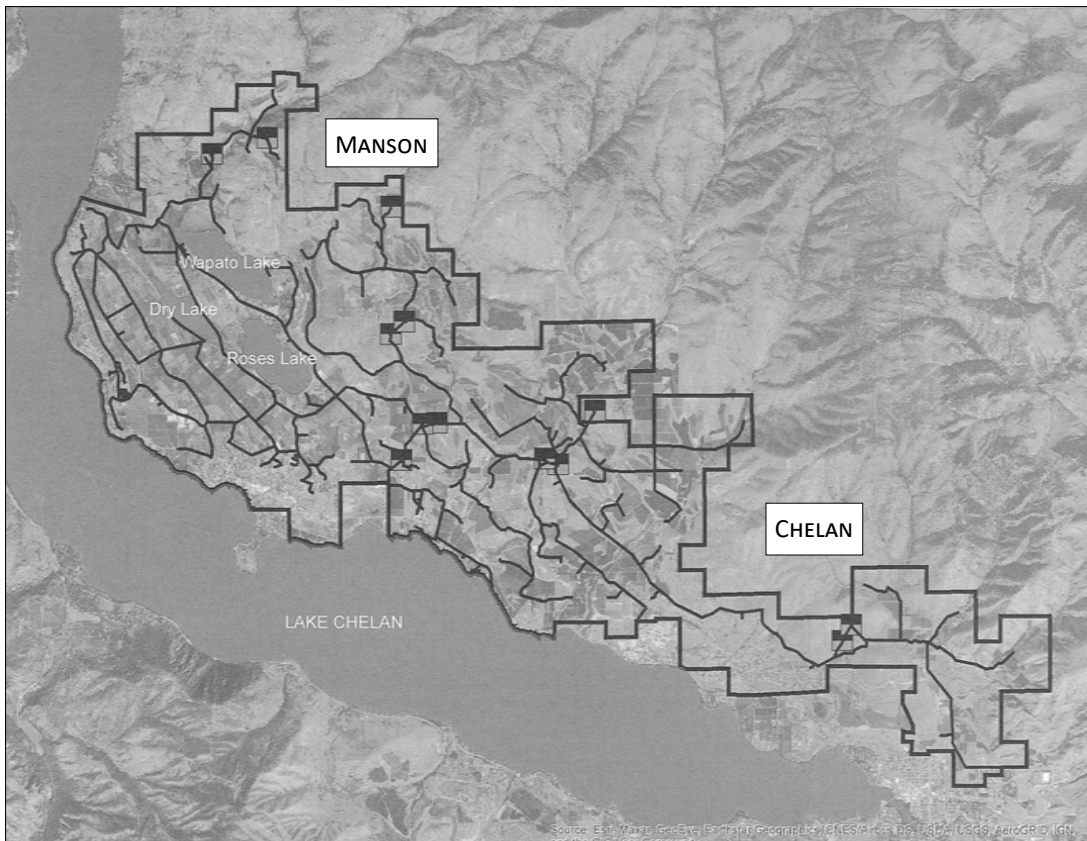
Wayne Stanford, in his *Glimpses of Manson History*, describes the transition of the Lake Chelan Water Company to the current Lake Chelan Reclamation District.

At a meeting of the Lake Chelan Water Company in December, 1916, there had been some discussion of the possibility of organizing this company and the Land Company into an irrigation district in the hope of solving some of the problems facing the two corporations. This idea was carried forward and in January of 1917, the Lake Chelan Irrigation District was organized under the Irrigation District Law of Washington. Its boundaries were established by the county commissioners of Chelan County on January 22. An election of officers was called for and held on February 10, and the district was declared to be organized. A \$300,000 bond issue was confirmed on April 16, 1917. The purpose of the organization was to acquire the irrigation system of the Lake Chelan Water Company and to operate it as an irrigation district under the terms of the state law referred to above. Negotiations between the two organizations extended over a period of nearly two years, but the deal was never consummated and the Irrigation District was dissolved on February 24, 1919. The inability of the two organizations to come to terms was caused by the bankruptcy litigation of the Lake Chelan Land Company.

The failure of the Lake Chelan Irrigation District set the stage for the coming of the Lake Chelan Reclamation District, which began its organization in October 1919 and eventually, in 1920, acquired the assets of the Lake Chelan Water Company.



Above, the map shows the current LCRD boundaries, encompassing 14,815 acres, of which 6,444 acres have irrigation water available. Below, the current irrigation system includes 76 miles of pipe, 13 reservoirs, and 9 pumping plants.



Lake Chelan Reclamation District

The *Chelan News-Leader* on January 22, 1920, reports on the final acquisition.

Manson Irrigation Settles All Conflicting Claims

After negotiations the last several months, an agreement has been entered into between the officials and creditors of the Lake Chelan Land Co., and the owners of land in the Manson Reclamation district by which the financing of extensive improvements to the water supply of the district are provided for.

Last Friday and Saturday attorneys representing the Lake Chelan Land Co.; the Lake Chelan Water Co.; Joshua Green and C. R. Tayler met with representatives of the land owners and the directors of the newly organized Reclamation district at Chelan. The conference lasted two days, almost continuously and at its conclusion an agreement was finally reached.

The agreement has been signed and confirmed by the principals and everything has been cleared up so that the disagreements and differences of all the parties have been finally settled.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Trustee in Bankruptcy will be authorized to advance \$50,000 for the purpose of improving the water system. An additional \$75,000 will be raised by a bond issue, making a total of \$125,000, which will be expended in extending the main canal of the system, and thus securing an ample supply of water for the land now under cultivation.

With this agreement, the Lake Chelan Reclamation District was able to move ahead with a community-owned water supply system, controlled and operated directly by its elected representatives. The District would go on to add domestic water services and sewer services to its operations in the years to follow, as well as eventually abandoning the streams-reservoirs-flume-canal-pipe system and, with federal support, create a new system drawing water directly from Lake Chelan.

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Wayne Allan Stanford, Manson H.S. 1954; WSU 1958; MS from WSU, 1965. He taught at Frontier Jr. HS in Moses Lake for 30 years, retiring in Manson in 1988. He wrote "Glimpses of Manson," a project he had meant to do for some time.

Stanford was responsible for recording much of the history of the Reclamation District and of the community of Manson.

Beat the Railroad to Chelan and Secure the Big Advantage of a First Choice of Land and Homeseite.

Wapato Irrigation Project Facts

For the Year 1913

Things are moving rapidly in Chelan Valley and opportunities are many and varied. There's a place for you here. Don't pass it by.

Reliance Realty Co.
110 Columbia Valley Bank Bldg.,
Wenatchee, - Washington

This 1913 advertising brochure (continued on the following 2 pages) promoted Manson as a wonderful place to farm. Listed are just about any vegetable one might want to grow: watermelon, cantaloupe, bean, radishes, lettuce, onions, squash, corn, pumpkins, and potatoes ("some as large as 4-1/2 pounds!"). Also mentioned are the canals and dams in the Wapato Irrigation Project and that the Project has spent \$1,000,000 but deals only in cash, not stocks. "*Beat the railroad to Chelan and secure the big advantages which the late comer cannot hope to obtain.*"

THINGS DONE AND DOING ON THE WAPATO IRRIGATION PROJECT, CHELAN VALLEY, March, 1913.

In order that the public may know something of the rapid developments here we wish to state a few plain facts relative to the Wapato Irrigation Project and what has been done and is being done on it.

(1) The "Low Line Canal" and distributing laterals, furnishing water to 800 acres of growing orchards, is fully completed and has been in use two seasons.

(2) The twelve-mile canal in the "High Line" system is fully completed. This is of first-class construction and was built at an actual cost of \$102,500.

(3) The distributing system for High Line Divisions No. 1 and No. 2 (1,300 acres) is now well under way and will be ready for this season's use. There is being used in this work 22,924 feet of pipe lines, and flumes and laterals that require 350,000 feet of lumber to construct.

(4) The masonry dam for the Wapato lake reservoir is complete and work is well advanced on the Antillon dam. This dam is seventy feet high.

(5) In addition to the 600 acres of one and two-year-old trees now growing vigorously, we have now 1,000 acres cleared and plowed, with tree holes dug ready for early spring planting. Within six weeks from this date there will be over 1,600 acres of growing orchards on the Wapato Project.

The actual cash cost of all this, together with the distributing system for the balance of our land, which is fully provided for and will be completed at an early date, is close to \$1,000,000.00. There has not been, and will not be, a share of stock sold or a bond or mortgage executed against this property. All work is paid for in cash when completed. And while the Company is expending this money they fully realize that their ultimate success depends entirely on the success of those who buy and till this fertile soil. To stand back of every buyer and aid him to make the largest success possible is, therefore, a matter of the highest importance.

If you believe that, given the richest of soils, the most favorable climate and natural conditions and the assistance and advice the Company's horticulturists stand ready to give, in addition to having your orchard actually started for you under the most scientific methods, you can then supply what else is necessary to insure success, we have a place for you on the Wapato Project, and the sooner you come, the better we can place you.

WHAT THE NEW RAILROAD MEANS TO US—AND YOU

Chelan Valley has never had a railroad nearer than forty miles. For years her people have had to depend entirely on the Columbia river freight boats which were, at best, slow and uncertain. The boat charges were very high. On heavy freight they were almost prohibitive. Further, the boat service could not be continued through the winter and Chelan was left practically isolated for several months each year.

With such conditions as these, only the superior natural advantages and attractions found here could have brought about the settlement and development of this valley to its present state. Over two thousand people now live within a radius of ten miles of our Manson townsite. Hundreds more have known of this beauty spot for years and have been waiting patiently for the coming of the railroad.

THE RAILROAD IS NOW AT OUR DOOR. The Great Northern, building from Wenatchee up the Columbia to connect their trans-continental line with the Spokane-Vancouver road, passes close to the foot of the lake. This road is over three-fourths completed and positive assurance is given that it will be finished and in operation this summer.

The effect of this will be remarkable. Many people who have been waiting for this road will come here during the spring and early summer and, while opportunities are many, they will be taken up rapidly. Good acreage, of which there is but a limited supply, will be bought up quickly. Choice building sites along the lake will soon be at a premium. Lake Chelan will very soon become the popular tourist and health resort for which nature has so splendidly fitted it.

The 7,000 acres of land comprising the "Wapato Irrigation Project" is the only large body of comparatively level land in the valley. This is also the only irrigation project here. We have several miles of the best lake frontage. At the rate this land is selling, it will all be gone in a short time. Within six weeks last spring our sales amounted to over two hundred thousand dollars. Tracts sold then have already been resold at a sharp advance. This spring is bound to see more rapid selling and choice locations will command much higher prices within the year.

Beat the railroad to Chelan and secure the big advantages which the late comer cannot hope to obtain.

CROPPING BETWEEN THE TREES—A FIRST SEASON'S EXPERIENCE

Mr. A. N. Banks came to Manson from Missouri late last spring, bought a tract of raw, uncleared land and did a little experimenting with diversified crops. We give below a few extracts from his letter of March 7, 1913, telling his first season's experiences:

"Corn planted May 23, made 35 bushels of good, sound corn per acre with no cultivation or irrigation. I just planted it and never touched it afterward. I never produced a crop so easy and I lived in Missouri for 19 years. Will have corn this season that will be worth seeing.

"Have raised vegetables all my life, and I never had cucumbers in such quantities as here, and with scarcely any labor, and on new ground at that.

"We planted just enough peas, as we thought, for family use, but they bore in such abundance that we gave the neighbors all they could use. Most of the neighbors having moved here too late to plant gardens of their own, we kept them supplied with vegetables from ours.

"Watermelons and cantaloupes we had in great supply. Everybody helped themselves—town dudes, real estate men and all—and then they didn't eat them all, as there were lots of big, fine melons when frost came. Beans were as good or better than peas. We simply couldn't use them all. Radishes and lettuce were as crisp and brittle as anyone could want. Onions were very fine. We had onions from the seed almost as large as saucers. Squashes, both summer and winter, do their very best in this climate. Turnips and rutabages grow very fine, large and sweet.

"We raised the largest egg plant fruit I have ever seen, 18 large 'eggs' on one plant. Cabbages do as well here as any place I have ever grown them. On ground taken from the brush in May and with no irrigation, we raised heads weighing 18 pounds each. Under the conditions this is remarkable. Celery was very crisp and of a fine, nutty flavor. We had lots of fresh tomatoes until Christmas. They grow very large and firm with high flavor. Our 'Country Gentleman' sweet corn made the best roasting ears I ever ate, and I am worse on roasting ears than a horse. We had so many pumpkins that our cow couldn't eat them, so we bought six pigs and made over a thousand pounds of pork without buying a dollar's worth of feed for any of them.

"We still have 500 bushels of the finest potatoes,

some of them weighing 4 1-2 pounds. Will try sweet potatoes this year, as I am satisfied they will grow well here.

"I think the character of vegetables grown in this climate and on this volcanic ash soil cannot be surpassed, at least they grow fine enough to suit me.

"Yours, A. N. BANKS."

MANSON

The new town of Manson is situated on a beautiful little "bay" which affords the most perfectly sheltered wharfage facilities to be found along Lake Chelan's 120 miles of shore line. It is the natural center for approximately 15,000 acres of rich agricultural and fruit land, capable of supporting a thousand families or more.

There is, at this time, a general store, postoffice, school, and a number of cottages at Manson, and among the things now planned are a fine hotel, a new, modern school with experimental farm in connection, several more business buildings and a number of modern cottages.

A very attractive plan is to buy your orchard tract near Manson, then either a town lot, an acre tract, or a lake front cottage site, building your home on this and leaving the entire orchard tract for commercial use.

With a five or ten-acre bearing orchard within a few blocks of Manson, a cottage on or near the lake, with plenty of congenial neighbors, a small motor boat, a fishing rod and gun, and at least five months of leisure during the year—what more could any man desire to make a **real home**?

CALL OR WRITE AT ONCE

for descriptive literature, prices, etc., and our extremely liberal selling plan, addressing the Company at Manson, or Everett, or any of our authorized sales agents. This will be the big year in Chelan Valley, and prompt action means much to you.

SWALWELL-SWARTOUT COMPANY,

Manson, Chelan County, Washington.

or Everett, Wash.

1929 Fire

by Allan Shoemaker

This is the story of the 1929 fire according to Ivan Morse. He told me that everyone would have their own story about the fire, but that this was his.

Ivan was in charge of a crew of firefighters. They left camp at Poison Springs at about 4 a.m. They cross-sided the divide and went down Starvation Ridge for a short distance. No one knew just where the fire was. They thought it to be somewhere along the Methow river.

The nearest road was the Grade Creek road, down west of the camp. There were no dozers at camp, no radio—if they wanted to contact another camp, someone walked. There were no planes, no smoke jumpers, no paragliders, no infra red camera film to see thru smoke. The area was smoke filled, and they could only guess.

Ivan led his crew down Starvation Ridge, which had a trail cleared for sheep herd passage, but was definitely not a road. Always down they descended partly into the canyon to the west. There they started building fire trail.

Time for the next meal came, but there was no food. No one at the camp knew where the fire was, and all were afraid to leave the shelter of the springs camp. Finally a Chelan boy who was going to college, and a forest ranger from Oregon (and thus one who didn't know the country) volunteered to take lunch to Ivan's crew.

In the meantime, about 2 p.m., Ivan and crew decided to go back to camp. But the crew decided to finish their fire line first. Their food arrived and they sat down on top of the ridge to eat. The Chelan boy and the ranger went down to inspect the fire line.

As they ate, the men notice the fire coming up Starvation ridge. They headed immediately up the summit. But the fire was crowning and the Forest Service had clocked crowning fires at 60 miles an hour. The crew had to run to beat the fire to the divide.

The Chelan boy and the ranger did not show up. A couple days later when the fire had gone, searching parties found the bodies of the two in the next canyon to the east of Starvation Ridge. They were not burned but evidently died from heat and fire fumes. It even appeared that the boy might



A forest fire was one of the more serious problems that irrigation companies faced as a fire damaged the wooden flumes and pipes as well as denude the forest. The August 1929 lightning-caused fire burned 6.1 miles of flumes. Harvest was poor and growers could not pay the water charges. Then in October the stock market crashed; it was many years before the Reclamation District was on sound footing.

have escaped, but he stuck with his companion. Their names are now commemorated in place names, but without my notes I forget their names. There is also a marker along the divide road that the Forest Service had Hugh Maguire doze thru from Cooper lookout to the Grade Creek Road.

Today firefighting and tools are very different. It cannot happen again as it did in 1929. The 1929 fire drained Manson of manpower. Only the very young or very old did not go out on the fire.

I have asked others about the fire but this is by far the most dramatic.

This fire started near a place on the lake and almost across the lake from 25 Mile Creek. It was determine, tho, that the landholder did

NOT start the fire. It burned miles of Rec flume and this had to be replaced for water for the next year.

Today firefighters are trained professionals for the most part and use sophisticated tools. The days when a man could go to a guard station and be put to work are mostly gone.

[Note: The *Lake Chelan Leader* of August 8, 1929, carried an article about this fire; the names of the two men who died were printed in the Aug. 15 *Leader*; they were Ernani St. Luise of Chelan and D.C. Ingram of Portland.]



The original wooden flumes that were destroyed in the deadly 1929 fire were replaced with wood stave pipes.



Allan Shoemaker, 1975. Courtesy of Luann Shoemaker.

About the Author

Allan F. Shoemaker was a longtime employee of the Reclamation District and resident of Manson. Born in 1905 in Spokane, he taught school for 14 years before moving to Manson with his wife, Gladys. He worked for the Lake Chelan Reclamation District from 1943 to 1973. Shoemaker moved to Spokane near the end of his life, to be near his children. He died in there in July 1996, aged 90.

Apparently, Mr. Shoemaker liked to write. The museum has binders of many typed pages that he wrote about the Reclamation District as well as reminiscences and pieces on various other topics.

Lake Chelan Reclamation District

SECRETARY/MANAGERS OF LAKE CHELAN RECLAMATION DISTRICT

MULDROW, W.C. 03/1920 – 06/1921 1y 3m	KUSSMAUL, THOMAS 06/1921 – 04/1925 3y 10m	LINDGREN, O.W. 04/1925 – 06/1927 2y 2m	REAUGH, HARRY 06/1927 – 02/1933 01/1936 – 04/1944 14y 2m
FENTON, BERT 04/1944 – 12/1956 12y 8m	HOLDEN, SETH 01/1957 – 01/1958 1y 0m	UHLHORN, CARL 01/1958 – 01/1966 8y 0m	ARMBRUSTER, EDWARD 01/1966 – 07/1979 13y 6m
JEFFRIES, MARVIN 08/1979 – 03/1986 6y 7m	MCDANIEL, SHANNON 03/1986 – 04/1990 4y 1m	CROSS, PAUL R. 04/1990 – 12/2006 16y 9m	CARR, KEM 04/2007 – 01/2011 3y 9m
ANDERSON, RODNEY L. 01/2011 – current (12/2020) 9y			

DIRECTORS OF LAKE CHELAN RECLAMATION DISTRICT

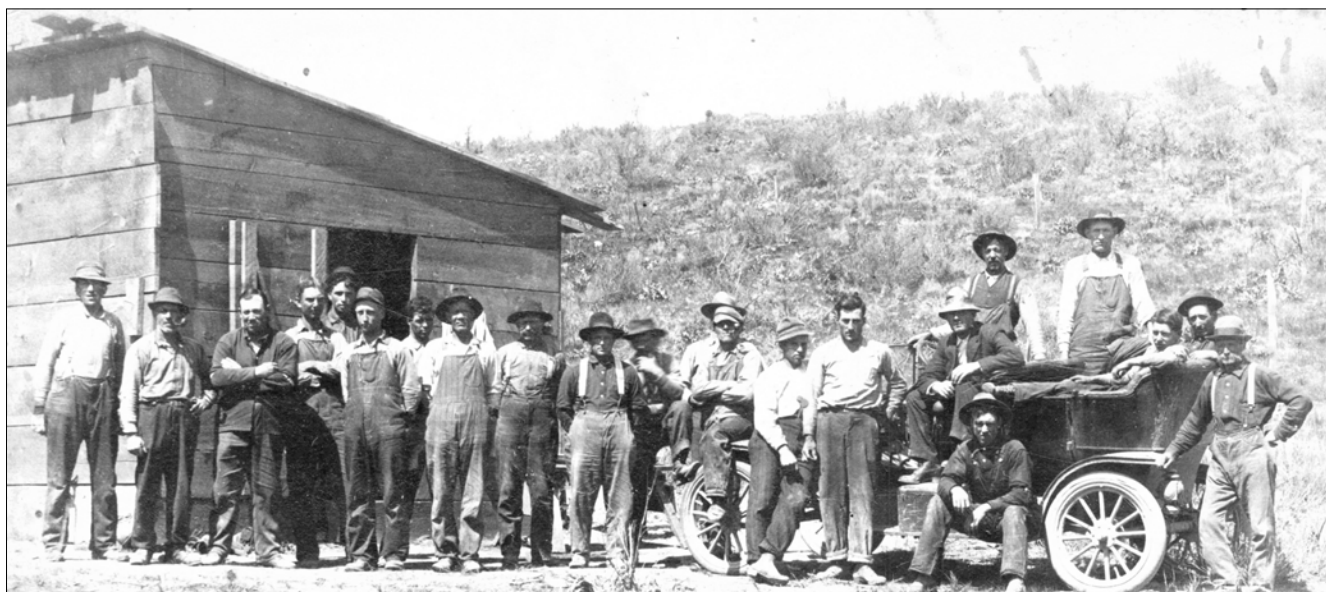
R – RESIGNED; D – DECEASED; A – APPOINTED

1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
W.F. BUTTLES	W.F. BUTTLES	W.F. BUTTLES	W.O. BROWN	A.N. BANKS
J.A. CRISWELL	J.A. CRISWELL – R	W.M. OLIVE – D	W.S. SCHWENK	O.B. STANFORD
W.S. SCHWENK	W.M. OLIVE – A	W.O. BROWN – A	M.P. HODGES	M.P. HODGES
C.J. BELL	W.S. SCHWENK	W.S. SCHWENK	A.N. BANKS	W.S. SCHWENK
W.E. BENNETT	C.J. BELL	W.E. BENNETT – D	O.B. STANFORD	T.J. KUSSMAUL
	W.E. BENNETT	A.N. BANKS – A		
		C.J. BELL – R		
		J.A. GEMENHARD		
1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
A.N. BANKS	A.N. BANKS	V.T. BOAZ	V.T. BOAZ	V.T. BOAZ
T.J. KUSSMAUL	T.J. KUSSMAUL	T.J. KUSSMAUL	W.S. SCHWENK	W.S. SCHWENK
A.J. KENNEDY	A.J. KENNEDY	E.J. ENSLOW	E.J. ENSLOW	E.J. ENSLOW
W.S. SCHWENK	W.S. SCHWENK	W.S. SCHWENK	F.W. BUROW	F.W. BUROW
F.W. BUROW	F.W. BUROW	F.W. BUROW	C.O. PARKER – R	A.H. LEPLEY
			A.H. LEPLEY – A	
1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
V.T. BOAZ	V.T. BOAZ	T.J. KUSSMAUL	V.T. BOAZ	V.T. BOAZ
W.S. SCHWENK	W.S. SCHWENK	V.T. BOAZ	T.J. KUSSMAUL	T.J. KUSSMAUL
E.J. ENSLOW	E.J. ENSLOW	W.J. TAYLOR	N.H. GRIFFITH	E.J. ENSLOW
F.W. BUROW	F.W. BUROW	W.S. SCHWENK	W.S. SCHWENK	W.S. SCHWENK
A.H. LEPLEY	A.H. LEPLEY	R.W. HARRISON	R.W. HARRISON – D	N.H. GRIFFITH
			E.J. ENSLOW – A	

1935 V.T. BOAZ T.J. KUSSMAUL E.J. ENSLOW W.S. SCHWENK N.H. GRIFFITH	1936 E. J. ENSLOW T. J. KUSSMAN N.T. HALL W.S. SCHWENK N.H. GRIFFITH	1937 W.S. SCHWENK T.J. KUSSMAN E.J. ENSLOW N.H. GRIFFITH N.T. HALL	1938 S.W. SCHEWENK T.J. KUSSMAN E.J. ENSLOW N.H. GRIFFITH N.T. HALL	1940 N.T. HALL W.S. SCHWENK C.A. PETERSON N.H. GRIFFITH G. I. BARKLEY
1941 C.A. PETERSON W.S. SCHWENK N.T. HALL N.H. GRIFFITH G.L. BARKLEY	1942 C.A. PETERSON W.S. SCHWENK N.T. HALL N.H. GRIFFITH G.I. BARKLEY	1943 G.I. BARKLEY N.T. HALL C.A. PETERSON N.H. GRIFFITH R. W. OVERBAY	1944 G.I. BARKLEY N.T. HALL C.A. PETERSON N.H. GRIFFITH R.W. OVERBAY	1945 G.I. BARKLEY N.H. GRIFFITH R.W. OVERBAY N.T. HALL C.A. PETERSON
1946 G.I. BARKLEY N.H. GRIFFITH R.W. OVERBAY N.T. HALL C. A. PETERSON	1947 G.I. BARKLEY N.H. GRIFFITH R.W. OVERBAY N.T. HALL J.W. DEBAR	1948 R.W. OVERBAY N.H. GRIFFITH J.W. DEBAR G.L. BARKLEY O.M. WILLIAMS	1949 R.W. OVERBAY N.H. GRIFFITH O.M. WILLIAMS J.W. DEBAR H.R. RIKER	1950 J.W. DEBAR O.M. WILLIAMS N.H. GRIFFITH R.W. OVERBAY H.R. RIKER
1951 J.W. DEBAR O.M. WILLIAMS N.H. GRIFFITH R.W. OVERBAY H.R. RIKER	1952 N.H. GRIFFITH R.W. OVERBAY H.R. RIKER J.W. DEBAR O.M. WILLIAMS – R E. JOHNSON – A	1953 N.H. GRIFFITH B.W. OVERBAY H.R. RIKER J.W. DEBAR O.M. WILLIAMS – R E. JOHNSON – A	1954 N.H. GRIFFITH B.W. OVERBAY H.R. RIKER J.W. DEBAR E. JOHNSON	1955 R.W. OVERBAY N.H. GRIFFITH M.P. CROWDER J.W. DEBAR H.R. RIKER
1956 N.H. GRIFFITH R.W. OVERBAY M.P. CROWDER J.W. DEBAR E.J. ARMBRUSTER	1957 R.W. OVERBAY N.H. GRIFFITH M.P. CROWDER J.D. DEBAR E.J. ARMBRUSTER	1958 R.W. OVERBAY N.H. GRIFFITH A.C. KONIG J. W. DEBAR E.J. ARMBRUSTER	1959 R.W. OVERBAY N.H. GRIFFITH A.C. KOENIG E.J. ARMBRUSTER R.H. BUMGARNER	1960 A.C. KOENIG R.W. OVERBAY N.H. GRIFFITH E.J. ARMBRUSTER R.H. BUMGARNER
1961 A.C. KOENIG R.W. OVERBAY N.H. GRIFFITH E.J. ARMBRUSTER R.H. BUMGARNER	1962 A.C. KOENIG R.W. OVERBAY E.J. ARMBRUSTER – R N.H. GRIFFITH G. TEMPLIN R.H. BUMGARNER	1963 A.C. KOENIG R.W. OVERBAY N.H. GRIFFITH R.H. BUMGARNER G. TEMPLIN	1964 R.H. BUMGARNER G. TEMPLIN V.L. ASHMUN N.H. GRIFFITH G. MCCLELLAN N. WISE – A	1965 R.H. BUMGARNER G. TEMPLIN V. L. ASHMUN N.H. GRIFFITH G. MCCLELLAN

1966 R.H. BUMGARNER G. TEMPLIN G. MCCLELLAN V.L. ASHMUN N.C. WISE	1967 R.H. BUMGARNER G. TEMPLIN G. MCCLELLAN N. WISE W. HAHN	1968 G. TEMPLIN N. WISE W. HAHN G. MCCLELLAN F. LEWMAN	1969 G. TEMPLIN N. WISE G. MCCLELLAN F. LEWMAN W. HAHN P. FREER – A	1970 N.C. WISE F. LEWMAN G. TEMPLIN B. MILLER D. HOLLIDAY – R
1971 N.C. WISE F. LEWMAN G. TEMPLIN B. MILLER P. FREER	1972 G. TEMPLIN N. WISE B. MILLER F. LEWMAN P. FREER	1973 N.C. WISE G. TEMPLIN P. FREER F. LEWMAN W. LINDERT	1974 N.C. WISE G. TEMPLIN P. FREER F. LEWMAN W.E. LINDERT	1975 G. TEMPLIN F. LEWMAN P. FREER N.C. WISE W.E. LINDERT
1976 G. TEMPLIN F. LEWMAN W.E. LINDERT P. FREER B. DEBAR	1977 G. TEMPLIN F. LEWMAN W.E. LINDERT B. DEBAR E. BATCH	1978 G. TEMPLIN F. LEWMAN W.E. LINDERT B. DEBAR – D E. BATCH B. THOMPSON – A	1979 G. TEMPLIN F. LEWMAN W.E. LINDERT E. BATCH B. THOMPSON	1980 B. THOMPSON E. STANDFORD W.E. LINDERT F. LEWMAN E. BATCH
1981 B. THOMPSON E. STANFORD W.E. LINDERT F. LEWMAN R. LESMEISTER	1982 E. STANFORD R. LESMEISTER R. LEWMAN W.E. LINDERT E. BATCH	1983 E. STANFORD J. FINLEY R. GRIFFITH D. LEWMAN W. LINDERT	1984 E. STANFORD J. FINLEY E. GRIFFITH D. LEWMAN W. LINDERT	1985 E. STANFORD J. FINLEY D. LEWMAN F. GRIFFITH F. SYLTE
1986 E. STANFORD J. FINLEY F. GRIFFITH D. LEWMAN F. SYLTE	1987 E. STANFORD J. FINLEY F. GRIFFITH D. LEWMAN M. TEMPLIN	1988 J. FINLEY F. SYLTE F. GRIFFITH D. LEWMAN M. TEMPLIN	1989 J. FINLEY F. SYLTE F. GRIFFITH M. TEMPLIN H. SCHELL	1990 F. GRIFFITH F. SYLTE M. TEMPLIN H. SCHELL M. MORRIS
1991 F. GRIFFITH F. SYLTE M. TEMPLIN H. SCHELL M. MORRIS	1992 F. GRIFFITH M. TEMPLIN F. SYLTE H. SCHELL M. MORRIS	1993 F. GRIFFITH M. TEMPLIN F. SYLTE H. SCHELL M. MORRIS	1994 M. TEMPLIN H. SCHELL M. MORRIS D. HUBBARD R. KAMPHAUS	1995 M. TEMPLIN – R R. KAMPHAUS M. MORRIS D. HUBBARD L. ARMBRUSTER R. BAILEY – A

1996 R. KAMPHAUS D. HUBBARD M. MORRIS L. ARMBUSTER R. BAILEY	1997 R. KAMPHAUS D. HUBBARD M. MORRIS L. ARMBRUSTER R. BAILEY	1998 R. KAMPHAUS D. HUBBARD L. ARMBRUSTER R. BAILEY J. BRAGG	1999 R. KAMPHAUS D. HUBBARD L. ARMBUSTER J. BRAGG B. BARNES	2000 D. HUBBARD L. ARMBUSTER R. KAMPHAUS J. BRAGG B. BARNES
2001 D. HUBBARD B. BARNES R. LIBBEY R. KAMPHAUS – R C. TACKITT J. KOENIG – A	2002 B. BARNES C. TACKITT D. HUBBARD R. LIBBEY J. KOENIG	2003 B. BARNES C. TACKITT D. HUBBARD R. LIBBEY J. KOENIG	2004 C. TACKITT B. BARNES R. LIBBEY D. HUBBARD J. KOENIG	2005 C. TACKITT R. LIBBEY D. HUBBARD B. BARNES J. KOENIG
2006 R. LIBBEY J. KOENIG B. BARNES D. HUBBARD G. LESTER – A C. TACKITT – D	2007 R. LIBBEY J. KOENIG B. BARNES D. HUBBARD G. LESTER	2008 J. KOENIG G. LESTER D. HUBBARD R. LIBBEY K. RAU	2009 J. KOENIG G. LESTER D. HUBBARD A. BARKER K. RAU	2010 G. LESTER K. RAU R. LIBBEY A. BAKER R. CHRISTOPHER
2011 R. LIBBEY A. BAKER R. CHRISTOPHER S. SANDUM B. BARNES – A G. LESTER – A	2012 R. LIBBEY D. CLARK R. CHRISTOPHER S. SANDUM B. BARNES	2013 R. CHRISTOPHER D. CLARK P. MOGAN S. SANDUM B. BARNES	2014 R. CHRISTOPHER D. CLARK P. MOGAN S. SANDUM B. BARNES	2015 R. CHRISTOPHER D. CLARK P. MOGAN S. SANDUM B. BARNES



1910, Lake Chelan Land Company crew ready to work.

Lake Chelan Reclamation District

EMPLOYEES OF LAKE CHELAN RECLAMATION DISTRICT

[in alphabetical order]

ABRAHAM, SHAWN 1992 – 1993, 7m	ADAMS, HAROLD 1953 – 1955, 1y 3m	ADAMS, STERLING 1933 – 1934, 4m	AGUIRRE, SILVERIO 1979, 8m
ANDERSON, RODNEY 1994 – CURRENT, 26y 9m	ANDERSON, RYLAN 2018, 3m	ANDERSON, TREVON 2018, 3m	AGUIRRE, SIL 1979, 5m
ARMBRUSTER, EDWARD 1965 – 1979, 14y 5m	ASHMUN, VICTOR 1967 – 1968, 1y 6m	AUCHESTER, EDWARD 1966 – 1979, 14y 4m	AUDENSEU, WILLIAM 1975, 4m
AUDI, LOUIS 2005, 5m	AUSELL, JAMES 1972, 2m	BABBIT, ART 1942 – 1943, 5m	BAKER, ALTON 1968, 5m
BAKER, ARCHIE 1942, 2m & 1943, 3m	BAKER, AUGUST 1942, 2m & 1943 3m	BAKER, ED 1965 – 1975, 10y 3m	BAKER, FRED 1943, 5m
BAKER, JOHN 1932 – 1935, 2y 11m	BAKER, KORBY 2003 – 2005, 1y 4m	BAKER, STEPHEN 1994 – 1997, 3y 3m	BAKER, W.H. 1962 – 1991, 29y 7m
BALLARD, DAN 1991, 4m	BARKLEY, G 1930 – 1934, 2y 7m	BARKLEY, LARUE 1953 – 1955, 2y 4m	BARTLETT, JESS 1953 – 1955, 2y 4m
BARTLETT, JOHN 1946 – 1950, 4y 9m	BARTLETT, RALPH 1946 – 1953, 6y 4m	BARTLETT, RAY 1946 – 1951, 5y 7m	BATCH, ED 1965 – 1975, 10y 4m
BATCH, TOM 1972, 2m	BAYES, FLOYD 1933, 2m	BEILDER, PC 1943, 3m	BELL, CHAS 1917, 6m
BELLEW, ROY 1933 – 1934, 4m	BELLOW, BEN 1933 – 1935, 1yr 8m	BELLOW, CECIL 1939 – 1940, 1y 5m	BELLOW, RJ 1935 – 1937, 2y
BELLOW, ROY 1939 – 1942, 2y 6m	BERT FENTON 1954, 2m	BILL, ROY 1957, 3m	BLACKBURN, OLIVER 1949, 2m
BLESSING, E 1919, 8m	BOGOVICH, MATT 1944, 8m	BOULGER, NM 1944, 3m	BOYD, F 1920, 3m
BREWER, GUY 1945 – 1946, 5m	BROOKS, MARY LOU 2006- 2020, 14y 4m	BROOKS, MICHELLE 2002-2007, 5y	BROWN, S 1920, 3m
BRUCH, WILBUR 1952 – 1955, 3y 9m	BUMGARMER, ROY 1935, 5m	BUMGARNER, EF 1941, 11m	BUMGARNER, HR 1942 – 1943, 5m
CAMBELL, FRANK 1942, 2m	CAMBELL, HARIN 1942, 2m	CAMBELL, MARLIN 1942, 2m	CAMPBELL, G 3m
CARR, KEM (M) 2007 – 2010, 3y 9m	CHOATE, ROBERT 1994 – 2004, 10y 1m	CHRAST, FRANK 1939 – 1946, 13y 5m	CHRAST, JOE 1927 – 1934, 19y 5m
CLAPP, GEORGE 1933 – 1944, 11y 5m	CLAPP, MART 1935, 5m	COFFELL, RYAN 2005 – 2020, 15y 7m	COLLINS, CECIL 1969 – 1994, 25y 1m

1920 — Centennial — 2020

Employees of LCRD, continued

COLLINS, JENNIFER 2005 – 2020, 8y 9m	COMBS 1930 – 1932, 2y	COMBS, FRANK 1927-1946, 19y 4m	CONNOR, ED 1919, 8m
CONNORS, ELGIN 1942 – 1943, 5m	COOK, HOWARD 1967 – 1968, 9m	CORDELL, DIANE 1979, 7m	COTTRELL, JH 1945, 10m
COUCH, CHRIS 2020, 1y	CRATT, OG 1935, 5m	CROGHAN, CLARENCE 1939, 2m	CROSS, E 1930, 3m
CROSS, PAUL M 1990 – 2006, 16y 9m	CROSSLAND, JON 1974, 6m	DALEY, L 1920, 3m	DANIEL, ARTHUR 1920, 3m
DANIEL, LEWMAN 1966 – 1968, 2y 6m	DAVIS, ROBERT 1996 – 2015, 19y 10m	DAVIS, STEVEN 2008 – 2020, 12y 4m	DAVISSON, JIM 1935, 5m
DEWALT, E 1946 – 1956, 10y 4m	DOWNIE, E 1920, 3m	DUKE, FW 1933, 5m	DUKE, JN 1935, 5m
EDMUNDO, GENE 1974, 2m	EDUARDO, JAMES 1968, 5m	EMERSON, ELMER 1964 – 1965, 1y 2m	ENGLAND, MARISSA 2007, 4m
ENGLAND, NATHAN 1996, 4m	ENSLow, W 1927 – 1932, 5y 6m	EVANS, JENNY 1979, 4m	EWING, FLOYD 1954, 3m
FAGAN, GEORGE 1934 – 1935, 1y 5m	FARMER, HERBERT 1969, 6m	FELLER, LEROY 1942, 3m	FELLERS, H 1933, 2m
FELLERS, PAUL 1933, 3m	FELS, CARL 1920 – 1937, 17y	FENTON, BERT (M) 1944 – 1956, 12y 8m	FESLER, RICK 1999 – 2000, 9m
FIALA, JAKOBB 2006, 4m	FINCH, HE 1933, 3m	FRY, HAROLD 1967, 2m	GALLAGHER, F 1920, 3m
GALLUP, DENISE 2006 – 2006, 1y 7m	GANTON, CHARLES 1973, 8m	GIBSON, BROCK 2007 – 2014, 7y 3m	GIDION, H 1939, 3m
GIDION, MRS. H 1939, 3m	GILBERT, SYBIL 1970 – 1976, 5y 11m	GOLDSMITH, G 1933 – 1953, 20y 6m	GOSVENER, CHAD 2013 – 2020, 7y 7m
GRACE, FLOYD 1943, 5m	GRAY, MRS 1920, 3m	GREEN, AA 1942 – 1943, 5m	GREEN, JIM 1934 – 1935, 1y 4m
GREEN, W 1929, 4m	GRIFFIN, PATRICIA 1972 – 1976, 3y 11m	GRIFFITH, FLOYD 1965, 5m	GRIGGS, 1931, 1y 7m
GRIGGS, FLOYD 1917 – 1939, 22y 5m	GROSY, EDWIN 1946, 4m	GUADALUPE, JESSICA 2010 – 2012, 2y 1m	HAGEN, CLAUDE 1959 – 1962, 2y 8m

Lake Chelan Reclamation District

Employees of LCRD, continued

HAIGHT, C 1920, 3m	HALL, P 1939, 3m	HANSEN, JULIUS 1917, 7m	HANSON, ERNEST 1939, 3m
HAYES, EDWIN 1965, 3m	HAYHURST, HAROLD 1941 – 1943, 2y 3m	HEDIMAN, C 1920, 3m	HEFFINGTON, PRICE 1939 – 1941, 2y 2m
HEI, DASHIELL 2018 – 2020, 2y 6m	HELDENHEND, WARREN 1977, 5m	HELM, JUSTIN 2015 7m	HEYEN, EDWARD 1957 – 1959, 1y 8m
HEYEN, LARRY 1955 – 1961, 6y 8m	HEYER, ED 1942 – 1944, 2y 2m	HICKITHUS, AL 1939, 3m	HIELORK, R 1920, 3m
HOBSON, JOHN 1941 – 1962, 20y 8m	HOBSON, NATHANIAL 1959 – 1961, 1y 1m	HOBSON, SKIPPY 1953 – 1959, 6y 3m	HOBSON, W 1946, 5m
HOLDEN, SETH 1927 – 1960, 32y 11m	HOLLIDAY, D 1964 – 1971, 7y 1m	HOLLIDAY, DARWIN 1970 – 1971, 7m	HOOTS, DENNIS 2012-2013, 1y 3m
HOOTS, DOUGLAS 1997, 3m	HOOTS, ROBERT 1983 – 2005, 22y -7m	HOWELL, ZK 1934 – 1941, 11y 4m	HUFFINGTON, PR 1939, 5m
HURST, TOM 1993 – 1996, 3y 8m	HUX, DENISE 1993 – 2003, 10y	JACKSON, MARVIN 1954 – 1955, 2y	JAMES, GUY 1954 – 1955, 1y 8m
JASKULOKI, CHESTER 1970 – 1975, 4y 11m	JEFFERIES, MARVIN 1973 – 1986, 12y 8m	JEFFERIES, WESLEY 1967 – 1976, 9y 3m	JEFFRIES, KYLE 1991 – 1993, 2y 7m
JENKINS, STEPHAN 1996 – 2018, 21y 11m	JENSEN, CARL 1935 – 1937, 2y	JIKER, QR 1933, 3m	JOHNSON, BEN 1942-1957, 15y 10m
JOHNSON, K 1946-1959, 13y 6m	JOHNSTON, H 1920, 3m	JONES, VIRGIL 1938, 1y 1m	KAYLOR, ROY 1927 – 1971, 44y 5m
KELLY, KENDAL 1935 – 1937, 2y	KEYS, JOHN 1937, 2m	KLAPSTEIN, STEVEN 1974, 7m	KOENIG, FRANK 1943 – 1951, 8y 2m
KOENIG, JAMES 1974, 2m	KUSSMAUL, THOMAS 1921 – 1925, 3y 10m	LA PORTE, FRANCIS 1977 – 1978, 1y 1m	LAKE, VANCE 1960 – 1964, 4y 2m
LARSEN, GARY 1975, 3m	LAUDENBACK, ANDY 1944 – 1952, 8y 9m	LAWRENCE, JOEL 1975 – 1982, 7y 7m	LEE, W 1930, 3m
LEILNER, CHAS 1920 ,3m	LEMBRA, L 1920, 3m	LEMONS, DARREN 1992 – 1994, 2y 3m	LEMPLIN, MONTE 1971 – 1972, 3m
LESMEISTER, JERRY 1965, 4m	LESMEISTER, ROY 1961 – 1963, 2y 2m	LESMEISTER, SUZANNE 1982 – 2002, 19y 11m	LEWMAN, AL 1933, 2m

1920 — Centennial — 2020

Employees of LCRD, continued

LEWMAN, DANIEL 1970 – 1971, 7m	LEWMAN, DARREL 1965 – 1973, 8y	LEWMAN, VIRGINIA 1965 – 1979, 9y 7m	LIBBEY, HOLLY 1998, 9m
LINDGREN, O.W. 1925 – 1927, 2y 3m	LINDSEY, CHARLES 1973, 8m	LINDSTROM, LEM 1969 – 1970, 7y 6m	LIVINGSTON, S 1920, 3m
LIVINGTON, C 1920, 3m	McFADDEN, LOUIS 1937 3m	LUTHERLAND, S 1920, 3m	MACDONALD, JOHN 1965, 3m
MALUNIN, DANIEL 1974, 3m	MANTEL, DEBORA 2007, 7m	MARKUSON, ALBERT 1919, 3m	MARSHALL, DONALD 1961, 10m
MARTIN, BEN 1919 – 1937, 18y 4m	MARTIN, BOYD 1946, 4m	MARTIN, FRED 1942 – 1946, 4y 7m	MARTIN, RAY 1946, 4m
MATHEWS, MARGE 1987 – 1990, 3y 8m	MATKINSON, MN 1939 – 1941, 2y 7m	MAY, MICHAEL 1974, 2m	MAYHEW, JULIE 2007 – 2010, 2y 6m
McCALLUM, DEUE 1952 – 1954, 2y 10m	McCLANAHAN, RAY 1991, 4m	McCLELLAN, JIM 1962 – 1966, 3y 8m	McCLELLAN, RON 1973, 4m
McCLELLAND, BERT 1935, 5m	McDANIEL, SHANNON 1986 – 1990, 4y 3m	McDANIELS, LB 1929 – 1939, 10y 7m	McFADDEN LLOYD 1933 – 1940, 7y 1m
McFARLAND, EDDIE 1933, 3m	McJENSEN, CARL 1932 – 1933, 1y	MENDIVIL, ALVARO 2018 – 2019, 1y 3m	MEECE, R 1929, 5m
MERRITT, D 1920, 3m	MERRITT, F 1920, 3m	MINNICK, JOHN 1934 – 1935, 1y 9m	MOON, RAYMOND 1956 – 1959, 3y 3m
MOREHEAD, D 1919 – 1920, 1y 5m	MORGAN, EL 1944, 3m	MORGAN, JA 1944, 3m	MORTON, RALPH 1942 – 1943, 5m
MOSER, ROGER 1974, 2m	MULDROW, WC 1920 – 1921, 1y 3m	MUNOZ, CARLOS 1975 – 1979, 4y 6m	MURRAY, GEORGE 1959 – 1963, 4y 2m
NALD, ROBERT 1965, 9m	NALLS, ED 1939 – 1940, 1y	NALT, GENNA 1944, 2m	NATHINSON, M 1937 – 1939, 2y 2m
NATION, KENT 1946, 5m	NEWCOMER, HL 1931 – 1933, 4y	NICKS, AJ 1944	NILLIONS, GENE 1949 – 1950, 1y 9m
NILSENBACH, NARD 1942 – 1943, 5m	NOFFARD, VAN 1949, 2m	NOLD, ROBERT 1966, 2m	NOSTEW, JOSEPH 1949, 2m
OVERBAY, JOSEPH 1942 – 1943, 10m	PACKARD, D 1920, 3m	PALING, WARREN 1946, 3m	PALIUG, W 1946, 3m

Lake Chelan Reclamation District

Employees of LCRD, continued

PAZ, MARIA 2020, 11m	PECK, J 1929 – 1931, 2y 3m	PEDERSON, GARY 1996 – 1997, 1y 5m	PETERSEN, CINDY 1992 – 1993, 2y 11m
PETERSON, DON 1935, 8m	PETERSON, FLOYD 1933, 7m	PETERSON, FRED 1932 – 1933, 7m	PETERSON, GEORGE 1932 – 1952, 19y 6m
PETERSONICH, JOE 1944 – 1955, 11y 8m	PHELPS, CLAY 1933, 5m	PIDEN, FRED 1937, 3m	PIERSON, S 1920, 3m
PITTMAN, CLAIRE 1951 – 1953, 2y 3m	PITTMAN, DON 1952 – 1958, 6y 9m	PITTMAN, GEORGE 1953 – 1958, 5y	PITTMAN, LOWELL 1954 – 1955, 7m
PORTER, LINDA 1939 – 1941, 1y 7m	PRATT, J 1920 – 1932, 12y 1m	PRATT, PG 1933 – 1934, 2y 1m	RAMSY, LOUIS 1956 – 1965, 9y 2m
REAUGH, HARRY 1927 – 1944, 16y 10m	REED, KAREN 2002, 6m	ROBSON, FRANK 1944, 2m	ROBSON, H 1933, 3m
ROCHESTER, FRED 1927 – 1933, 6y 4m	SANDERS, GN 1944, 5m	SANDERS, ROBERT 1944, 5m	SARGO, IRENE 1965 – 1986, 21y
SCHMIDTKE, JEFFREY 1996, 5m	SCHMITTEN, LEONARD 1974, 2m	SCHMITY, ORRIN 1919, 7m	SCHNELL, TODD 2001, 6m
SCHULTZ, ERIC 1999 – 2000, 1y 5m	SEHERMER, J 1920, 3m	SEHUIITY, O 1917 – 1919, 3m	SELLERS, H 1919, 6m
SEUSENEY, ERNEST 1966 – 1968, 1y 11m	SHANK, ELMER 1937, 2m	SHARP, VN 1967, 5m	SHAW, FLOYD 1954 – 1955, 7m
SHAW, PATRICIA 1956 – 1964, 7y 11m	SHERMAN, DEL 1975, 5m	SHOEMAKER, ALLAN 1944 – 1974, 30y 3m	SCHWENK, W 1917 – 1928, 11y 8m
SIMMONS, SHELBY 2002 – 2003, 10m	SIMPSON, DANNY 1995, 5m	SINK, RICHARD 1972 – 1998, 26y 2m	SKEEN, FRED 1949, 2m
SKIDMORE, JAMES 1965 – 1967, 2y	SLOAN, DICK 1949, 2m	SMITH, EVERETT 1939, 2m	SMITH, R 1920, 3m
SNYDER, JIM 1978, 3m	SOUTHWICK, ELVIN 1917, 6m	SPAGNOLA, MICHAEL 1978, 2m	SPRAY, WAYNE 1946, 6m
STEELE, OLLIE 1919, 5m	STEPHENS, JOHN 1934 – 1937, 3y 6m	STEVENS, J 1920, 3m	STEVESON, LARRY 1991 – 1994, 2y 5m

1920 — Centennial — 2020

Employees of LCRD, continued

STIENER, N 1920, 3m	STOLLER, S 1920, 3m	STONE, RAY 1986 – 1990, 4y	SUMPTER, J 1920, 3m
SWEENEY, KERRY 1998, 7m	SWENSEN, ROGER 1976, 3m	TAGAS, JOHN 1932 – 1935, 2y 7m	TAYLOR, HELEN 1929 – 1931, 2y 8m
TAYLOR, SHAUN 2018 – 2020, 2y 10m	TEAGUE, JARRED 2016 – 2020, 4y 10m	THOMAS, GRAHAM 2012 – 2013, 1y 1m	THOMAS, ORA 1946 – 1949, 3y 2m
THOMAS, PHILLIP 2006 – 2007, 10m	THOMPSON, FLOYD 1927 – 1934, 7y	TIGUER, ELMER 1933, 3m	TORRES, DANIEL 1990 – 1994, 4y 1m
TOY, BILL 1951 – 1959, 2y 4m	TOY, J 1920, 3m	TOY, VIRGIL 1951 – 1952, 1y	TUGNAM, DENNIS 1973, 6m
UHLHORN, CARL 1957 – 1965, 8y 11m	VALLE, JOSE 2016 – 2020, 5y	VAN EPPS, DAN 1963 – 1964, 1y	VAN VOLTENBERG, NJ 1933, 2m
VENNEBERG, CARL 1917 – 1918, 1y 2m	VENNEBERG, M 1917 – 1918, 1y 2m	VENNEBERG, OTTO 1917, 6m	VERNON A 1920, 3m
VERNON, MRS A 1920, 3m	LEWMAN, VIRGINIA 1967 – 1968, 1y	WADELL, RAY 1919 – 1920, 1y 5m	WALL, ED 1920 – 1939, 19y 7m
WALLIS, EARL 1946, 4m	WALTER, BOYD 1975, 7m	WALTERS, DAVID 2011 – 2020, 13y 8m	WAND, MARY JANE 1954 – 1956, 2y 2m
WARD, CECIL 1968, 5m	WARNER, STEVEN 1974, 5m	WERNER, JOHN 2005 – 2007, 1y	JEFFRIES, WESLEY 1967 – 1968, 1y 7m
WHILHORN, L 1966 – 1968, 2y 6m	WILLIAMS, CLARK 1931 – 1940, 9y 2m	WILLIAMS, DON 1960 – 1964, 4y 3m	WILLIAMS, GENE 1944 – 1949, 4y 10m
WILLIAMS, GLEN 1995 – 1996, 1y 1m	WILLIAMS, ROBERT 2000 – 2013, 13y 1m	WILSON, MONTI 2007 – 2009, 1y 8m	WINSLOW, MAX 1978, 6m
WINSTON, W 1920, 3m	WINTERS, BRENT 1998 – 2011, 12y 10m	WISDOM, ANDREW 2011 – 2012, 1y 11m	WISDOM, JIMMY 1994 – 2019, 26y
WISE, FRED 1931 – 1938, 7y 4m	WORDEN, KIP 1997, 5m	WRIGHT, R 1920, 3m	YOUNG, ANTONIO 1974 – 1976, 2y 9m
YOUNKIN, RAYMOND 1985, 6m	ZNYHONER, DOROTHY 1976 – 1977, 5m		

Chlorinator

by Allan Shoemaker

When I took over the domestic system, the chlorination equipment consisted of a few glass tubes and a glass valve to control chlorine gas flow.

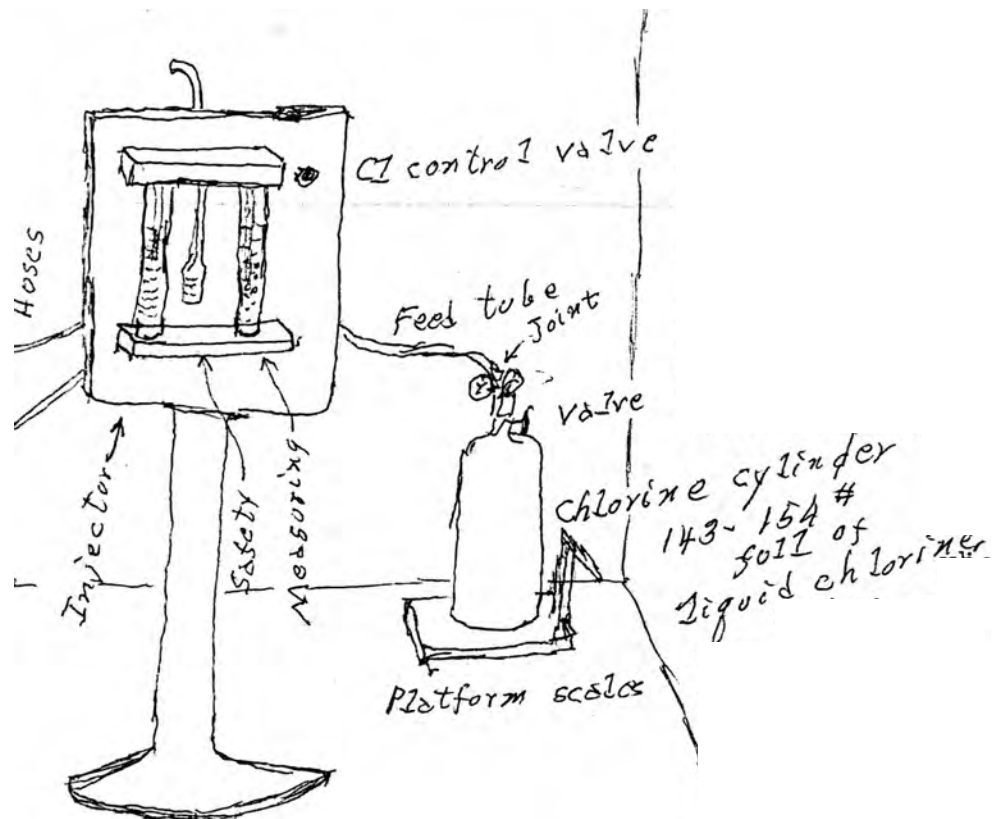
But a chlorinator was purchased. (sketch) This had two glass tubes about 2 inches in diameter between top and bottom blocks. One measures the chlorine flow. The second is the injector chamber where the chlorine solution is sucked out and sent to the pump line. The third glass tube is the safety. If the outlet line plugs or freezes, the water in this tube blows out and the raw chlorine gas goes thru a hose and dumps outside into the open air.

The raw chlorine is a poisonous gas used in World War I. This gas is greenish in color and being a bit heavier than air, it settles into depressions. It is dangerous because the gas (Cl) [chlorine] combines with water to form hydrochloric acid, the weaker of sulphuric acid (found in batteries) and nitric acid (generally used). Acids eat iron, wood, limestone, other things, and flesh. It does not eat lead gaskets used in connecting pipes, but if they are not used properly, the joints may leak a tiny bit. SO chlorinators are often placed in separate buildings. Even so, the tiny leakages can corrode or eat any iron there, such as scales, etc.

Chlorination operators are supposed to wear masks for the leaks seem to happen when least expected and the operator could get a breath of gas. But the masks use expensive, disposable units, and with so little use I did not have or use such. I just took an occasional breath of the gas. Eventually I cared for 5 different machines, so used care.

The new equipment ran all the time. When pumps were made to be automatic, an automatic chlorinator had to be put in. The pumps were made automatic by burying a 2-wire electric cable beside the pump line from pump to reservoir in which a float switch was installed to turn pumps off when the reservoir was full. Pump house equipment would then turn off the chlorinator. This prevented chlorine buildup in the line.

Chlorine is added to domestic water to kill the coliform (human waste) germs. Chlorine does the killing and gradually evaporates out of the water. When water is very contaminated and much Cl must be added to meet health laws we can taste it.



Irrigation district survives 88 years of operation

by Richard Uhlhorn

Author's note, 2020: *This article was written for the Chelan Valley Mirror's 1998 Horticulture Meeting insert. Very few things have changed with the distribution of water on the Manson Project despite the diminishing apple orchard lands that are being replaced by residential housing, wineries and vineyards.*

Today, 92 miles of irrigation pipeline conveys water to Manson and Chelan apple and pear orchards. The system was designed to satisfy the water needs of 6,336 acres. The Lake Chelan pumping plant and eight more pumping stations are capable of pumping 6.9 gallons per minute per acre, which is more than ample for normal weather conditions according to Paul Cross, manager of the Lake Chelan Reclamation District.

Construction of the current (modern) irrigation system was started in 1971 and finished in 1976 by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, at a cost of \$15 million, after the 1970 wildfires destroyed the wood flume and pipeline system that had served the area since 1909 when Charlie Wapato set up the first irrigation lines on Wapato Lake.

In 1911, Peter Wapato, and his wife, Hyacinth, deeded approximately 346 acres to the Wapato Irrigation District. It had been incorporated in 1906 "to construct, maintain, and operate dams, dikes, reservoirs, conduits, trestles, tunnels, ditches, canals, pipes, flumes, aqueducts, and other works connected with the same, to store, divert, and convey water for irrigation, mining and manufacturing purposes, and supplying cities, towns and villages with water and for water works; to appropriate, sell, and lease water for the above named purposes; to purchase, erect, equip and maintain sawmills... to develop water and electric power; to erect, equip, maintain and operate telephone lines, and to operate general merchandise stores."

This land purchased from Peter Wapato was deeded to the Lake Chelan Land Company which had been incorporated two years earlier (1909) with all the corporate purposes of the Wapato Irrigation Company included in the new articles of incorporation. In June of the same year, the Lake Chelan Land Company conveyed to the Lake Chelan Water Company the water rights of the Wapato Irrigation Company and all the irrigation works belonging to the Lake Chelan Land Company. The contract required the water company to furnish 7,500 acre feet of water at \$2.50 per acre annually to serve the lands of the Lake Chelan Land Company.

During 1907 and 1908 construction on the Wapato Lake dike took place. In addition, digging began on a canal to connect Antilon and Temple Lakes to the make them suitable as storage reservoirs. A trail was also cleared from Antilon Lake to Mitchell Creek in preparation for putting in the flume to connect the lake with a source of water. Plans were also made to extend the collection system to Poison and Grade Creeks. This line was surveyed during the spring and fall of 1909 all the way to Safety Harbor Creek, a distance of approximately 35 miles from the land to be irrigated.

In 1910, approximately six miles of main distribution canal was completed from the reservoir at Wapato Lake and the outlet gate at the lake was constructed. In 1911, the first water was delivered to some of the lowland areas and the flume to Mitchell Creek was completed, allowing water to flow into Antilon and Temple Lakes.

The Wapato Irrigation Company was also acquiring land from the Wapato allotments. By April of 1911, a total of 1,351 acres had been purchased by the Wapato Irrigation Company and then conveyed to the Lake Chelan Land Company.

In June of the same year, the land company conveyed the water rights to the Lake Chelan Water Company to enable the water company to handle all matters pertaining to the construction and

Lake Chelan Reclamation District

operation of the irrigation works and to permit the Lake Chelan Land Company to confine its activities to purchasing and selling irrigable land. The leadership of both companies included LeRoy M. Backus, president; M.F. Backus, Joshua Green, J.A. Swalwell and W. G. Swalwell; this allowed the two companies to work in harmony for a long time. By 1913, the supply flume was extended to Grade Creek, and the company reported the expenditure of \$345,900 on construction.

By 1916, misunderstandings and differences of opinion surfaced between the two companies, and the Land Company was forced into bankruptcy by September 1917. Walter M. Olive was appointed as trustee and operated the Land Company until 1920 when it was sold at auction to Chelan Orchards for \$324,000. During that period between 1917 and 1920, the Water Company was organized into an irrigation district under the Irrigation District Law of Washington. Its boundaries were established by the Chelan County Commission on January 22, 1917. After an election of officers, the district was declared to be organized, and a \$300,000 bond issue was confirmed on April 16, 1917. However, negotiations over the next two years between the irrigation district and the Lake Chelan Land Company fell apart, and the district was dissolved in February of 1919.

This set the stage for the formation of the current irrigation district—the Lake Chelan Reclamation District, which acquired the assets of the Lake Chelan Water Company for the sum total of \$1.

While the Land Company failed and entered into bankruptcy, the farmers ended up inheriting an irrigation system that was in operating condition. They were in the position to enjoy the benefits from the irrigated agriculture.

By 1920 experience had shown that 18 inches of water per acre per year were not enough to irrigate the orchards, and the Lake Chelan Reclamation District accepted the obligation to develop a system that would be capable of delivering 30 inches of water per acre. By this time, the district boundaries included 6,860 acres. Of this acreage, only 2,198 acres of the 4,359 acres that were classed as irrigable were being irrigated.

The system had 14 miles of wood flume supply line that collected water from Mitchell, Gold, Poison, Little Grade, and Big Grade Creeks. The water collected from these creeks was stored in Antilon Lake to serve the high land of the district.

In 1920, farmers were paying \$2.50 per acre for irrigation, but in order to provide more water to the area, the board of directors passed a resolution to collect an additional \$3.50 per acre; and in May 1920, the landowners authorized the board to sell \$200,000 worth of bonds. The board was confident that the bonds could be sold because the district had an assessed value of \$490,000 and a crop on the trees worth \$500,000. With no bids forthcoming, two directors—W.W. Buttles and J.S. Criswell and the district engineer, W.W. Muldrow—went to Olympia to negotiate the sale of the bonds. The state ended up purchasing \$75,000 worth, and most of this money was used to help extend the collection system to Falls Creek.

1920 was a dry year and the district had to cope with a major water shortage. The 1920 runoff was far below the average runoff of 8,788 acre feet from the five streams, and the district realized that the 3,610 acre feet that was collected was insufficient to provide 18 inches of water to the acres under cultivation.

In order to satisfy the need, the district employed pumps at Wapato Lake and lowered the lake 12 feet below the reservoir outlet from June 15 through September 15. The eventual cost of the operation to supply 1,900 acre feet of water was \$19,610, or about \$10 per acre foot. The board recognized the need to extend the supply system to Safety Harbor as quickly as possible.

Construction of the 6.82 miles of flume between Big Grade and Falls Creek was undertaken in an unusual way. Instead of moving the freight necessary to build this extension more than 33 miles from the Chelan Falls railroad station at considerable cost, the district barged the materials 21 miles up lake

Tramway at Coyote Creek

In 1920 it was found that the original flume system did not provide enough water from the five creeks' runoff. An extension of a 6.82 mile flume and lined canal was designed between Big Grade and Falls Creeks. A scheme was devised to transport materials to Falls Creek in order to avoid transporting materials 33 miles over rough or non-existent roads. This involved trucking materials from Chelan Falls to Lakeside, then barging them 21 miles uplake to the foot of the tramway; a hoist lifted the materials .6 miles up the side of the mountain to be trucked on a new road to the construction site at Falls Creek.



Lake Chelan Reclamation District

from Lakeside and then used a tram to carry the supplies and equipment one-half mile up the mountain to a new road for delivery to the construction site.

In 1925, the district began to extend the irrigation system to Safety Harbor Creek. The work on this flume was pushed in 1925, and the five miles was completed in 1926, making Safety Harbor Creek the seventh creek to be tapped as a part of the irrigation system.

1926 presented another crisis for the district when the snow pack was light and the necessary water was not available to irrigate the orchards. Antilon reservoir went dry by June 15 and unless additional water could be found, the growers were facing calamity.

The crisis was averted by pumping water from the upper reservoir at Antilon, pumping water from Alkali Lake and installing a pump at Greens Landing to pump water directly from Lake Chelan to Wapato Lake. The water users agreed to this plan at a public meeting held in the United Fruit Company warehouse.

1927 brought more trouble, only this time it was defiant landowners decrying the assessments that were established by the board in November. The assessments were established at \$38.50 per acre for Class 1 land; \$25.50 per acre for Class 2 land; and \$20.50 per acre for Class 3 land.

At the board meeting in December, the board was faced by a committee of growers representing 500 acres. They were protesting the assessments "on the grounds that the true benefits and the assessed benefits received to said land were not equal... that the proposed levy was excessive and would force landowners to abandon and lose their lands."

A general meeting was called, and three committees were formed to draw up new land classifications and come up with a more equitable assessment. The three committees considered bearing



Much of the effort of installing and maintaining the irrigation infrastructure requires working in remote parts of the district, sometimes necessitating building roads as well as flumes, ditches, and canals in generally inaccessible locales. This is the road to Mitchell Creek.

orchards and raw land. The board finally accepted the following classifications and assessments for 1928: \$46.00 per acre for Class 1 land (bearing orchards 8 years and older); \$34 per acre for Class 2 land (trees 5, 6, & 7 years old); \$24 per acre for Class 3 lands (trees 1 to 4 years old); and \$12 per acre for Class 4 land (raw land).

By spring 1929, the district had raised the dam at Antilon 19 feet, increasing the storing capacity to 2,500 acre feet.

Also in 1929, the district was hit with a major wildfire in August that destroyed more than six miles of wood flume. Fortunately, Antilon Lake had enough water stored to finish the irrigation season. Once again the state stepped in with money to help rebuild the flume, but instead of a flume line, the district decided to rebuild the line with wood stave pipe. In September, the Department of Conservation and Development entered into a contract with the district to advance the money necessary to repair the supply line.

Five different contractors employing over 100 men completed the pipeline by the end of November. Attempts were made to obtain federal help, and a telegram was sent to Congress that stated:

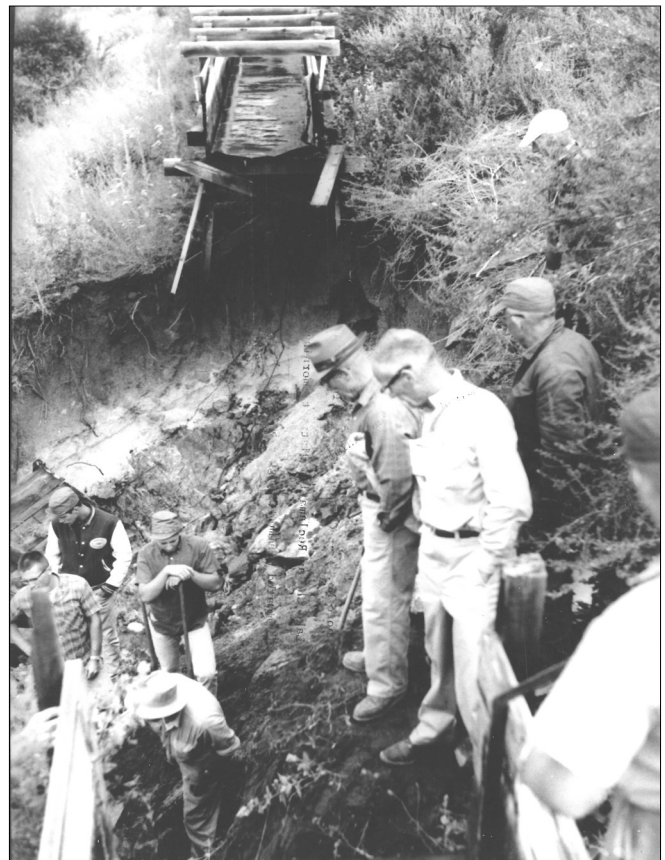
"In its tragic sense and magnitude, it is of as great importance to the individual farmer here as was the Mississippi flood to the farmer there; in the end the results will be the same unless our farmers receive some assistance immediately. Already overburdened with excessive bond indebtedness, our farmers cannot stand an assessment next year of \$70 per acre, this amount necessary to replace the flume at once."

Sympathy came from the federal government but no help, and in October, the Depression hit.

By 1930, other sections of pipe were showing signs of disrepair, particularly in the Poison Creek area. The bonded indebtedness of the district to the state equaled \$205,000 by this time, and it was agreed that the district would raise the money by placing a box assessment to reduce that debt. The growers agreed to pay 10 cents a box for Extra Fancy and Fancy Grade apples; five cents for "C" grade, and \$4 a ton for pears and apricots. Non-bearing orchards were assessed \$1.40 per acre.

By the end of 1931 the effects of the Depression were being felt, and the district lowered the per acre assessments. By 1932, delinquent water taxes were posing a problem. A 90-day extension was granted on tax payments in hopes that the economic conditions would improve and growers would be able to pay their assessments. The 90-day policy was explained as follows:

"Times are exceedingly bad. Fruit is low in price. No money from fruit selling organizations is available for distribution, so it is the intention



A group of LCRD employees examine a break in the East Highline Canal in July 1965. The damage was estimated at a minimum of \$25,000. From extreme right to left: Ed Armbruster, N.H. Griffith, Graydon Templin, Carl Uhlhorn, Grover McLellan, Roy Kaylor, James Skidmore, Bob Nold, and Darrel Lewman.

of the board in granting this extension to help all parties interested in a particular tract of land and that no one shall take advantage of anyone else, but all shall work for the benefit of everyone concerned."

The district lowered expenses by reducing pay to the manager, the foreman, and the accountant from \$540 per month to \$310 per month; the position of secretary was eliminated. Wages were further cut for the manager to \$200 a month, and 25 cents per hour was paid to common labor. Only work that was necessary was accomplished.

The district then had to take title to some orchards for non-payment of the 1930 assessments; it found itself in the apple growing business and sold that crop under the name of the Lake Chelan Reclamation District. In October 1932, another 4,300 feet of flume was destroyed by forest fire. Once again the Department of Conservation and Development agreed to provide the necessary money for repairs.

In 1936, the district was still plagued by delinquent water taxes, and the district continued the policy of avoiding the takeover of orchard land. As a matter of fact, the district adopted a policy of employing tax-delinquent landowners to work on the maintenance and operation of the irrigation system to help them earn money to pay their water taxes. One-half of their earnings would apply to the delinquent taxes. The wage was 30 cents per hour, and truck drivers got \$80 per month.

The Depression had other impacts on the district also. By 1936, the system had fallen into such disrepair that immediate reconstruction was needed if an adequate water supply was to be available for the next season's growing season. Fortunately, the state saw a need to keep the project producing at top efficiency to protect its considerable investment in the irrigation system, and once again, the state advanced the money to make the necessary repairs. The district was required to issue general obligation bonds in the amount of the \$40,000 loan.

War made it possible for the growers to settle all of their delinquent water assessments, and orchard buyers took the district out of the apple growing business, but the debt accumulated by the district during the Depression was greater than the land could bear and the entire operation was on the verge of collapse.



In 1972, installation of concrete-coated pipes was accomplished with a machine and a few men.

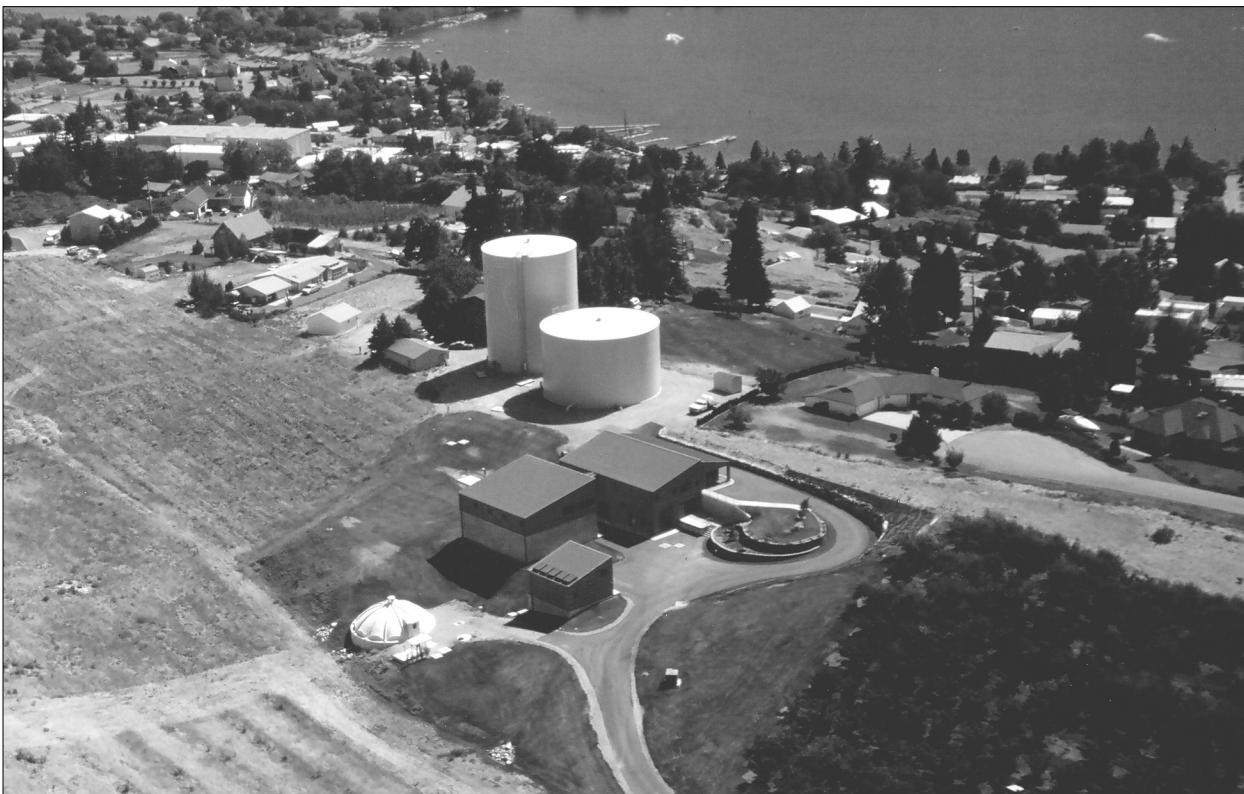
In 1943, the district once again considered abandoning the collection of water from the streams and pumping it out of Lake Chelan. A study to do this had been done in 1931 by an engineer, Lars Langloe. He was contacted again in 1943 to see if the idea was more feasible, but he felt that abandoning the gravity system would not be economically sound. The idea was dropped again.

In 1944, rather than replace the three miles of flume between Antilon Lake and Mitchell Creek, the board of directors decided to build a tunnel be-



Left: The District's Lake Chelan (LC) irrigation pumping plant built in the early 1970s provides 6,444 acres of agricultural lands with a pressurized water supply. This is the first of nine pumping plants serving different geographical areas and pressure zones over the District's almost 15,000 acres. This plant was designed to pump almost 48 thousand gallons per minute or 200 acre-feet per day.

Below: The Water Treatment Plant (WTP) provides treated drinking water for the town of Manson. The plant was built in 1998 and can treat up to four million gallons per day and store up to two million gallons at any given time. In 2020 LCRD's use was approximately 50 percent of its capacity.



Lake Chelan Reclamation District

tween the creek and reservoir. This was completed at a cost of \$56,812. The tunnel was 2,289 feet in length.

The spring runoff in 1948 caused a great deal of damage to the collection system. A 40-foot high, 120-foot long trestle was lost at Gold Creek and needed to be rebuilt. It was this damage and the fears that another fire might ravage the collection system that brought the idea of pumping out of Lake Chelan to the surface once again. Wesley J. Moore, an Ingersoll-Rand Company representative, investigated the idea and suggested that the change be made and that the supply line above Poison Creek be abandoned. He concluded that the collection system for Mitchell and Poison Creeks should be maintained. He also said that eight pump stations would be required at a cost of \$279,090. No action was taken on his recommendations.

From 1940 to 1960 the district was able to reduce its debt, increase acreage another 500 and spend \$800,000 on replacements, new construction and pumps. All of the flume in the system was replaced with steel and wood stave pipe, and a number of pumps had been installed on Lake Chelan to help supplement the water.

The bureau began this feasibility study in the fall of 1956 and completed it in January 1958. Final water studies were completed in 1960. The analysis of these studies continued until 1962 and the Secretary of Interior gave his approval to the project in 1963. However, Congress still had to appropriate the money to rehabilitate the systems which would have enlarged Antilon Lake to a capacity of 9m000 acre feet. This system would then serve 5,770 acres.

In 1966 Congress authorized the Lake Chelan Reclamation District to become a part of the Chief Joseph Dam Irrigation project. New studies were conducted with the idea of pumping irrigation water from Lake Chelan and abandoning the old collection system. In 1968, the Fourth of July Fire destroyed portions of the collection system, but these were repaired quickly to take care of the ongoing irrigation needs that August.

In June of 1969, the first appropriation for construction was approved by Congress for the new system. Not completed until 1976 at a cost of \$18,778,000, the district continued to rely on the old collection system; it was hit again by a major 1970 forest fire that burned 1,950 feet of flume line and destroyed five trestles. When finally completed in 1976, the new system included 73 miles of pipeline, 10 miles of drains, 13 pumping plants, and 13 reservoirs that served a total area of 6,336 acres.

Years ago, there were plenty of tough times, but the people who settled the Manson area were tough, and they triumphed over a series of hard times that included the Great Depression, forest fires, a world war, drought, and indebtedness.



PROBLEMS — Rep. Tom Foley, and Senator Warren G. Magnuson (barely showing under Foley's chin), talk over Lake Chelan Reclamation District problems at Manson Wednesday.

Others participating in the discussion are, from left: Bill Prochnau, Seattle Times reporter; Ed Armbruster, district manager; Harold Nelson,

Bureau of Reclamation regional director; Nyle Wise, Wally Hahn and Floyd Lewman, all directors; Carl Huish and Ed J. Brannan, USBR officials.

BOARD TOLD

Manson Project Future Bright

MANSON — Because the Manson federal reclamation project involves rehabilitation of a deteriorating system it should have a better chance for a construction appropriation than a new development.

That's what the Lake Chelan Irrigation District board was told here Tuesday by Senator Warren G. Magnuson and Rep. Tom Foley.

"This is not a new thing," Magnuson said. "This is something we have to have done."

"This project has been in operation, and contributing taxes. We're in a little better shape than as though we were coming out here and trying something new."

Harold T. Nelson, Bureau of Reclamation regional director from Boise, agreed.

Foley urged the project be included in the budget for the next fiscal year.

"If it's in there, someone will have to take it out," he said. "If it's not, it's like swimming upstream."

Regional Director Nelson said that the bureau this fiscal year, under a \$450,000 appropriation, was doing engineering which is developing necessary "design data" prior to construction. A repayment contract is also being negotiated, as required by law.

The USBR will be in position to start construction at the start of the next fiscal year (July 1, 1969), Nelson said.

Ed Armbruster, irrigation district manager, pointed out that annual assessments on the project were already high — \$40 an acre.

"If we can't get the project, we'll have to increase the assessment beyond the \$40," he said.

Speaking of the bad condition of the irrigation system, he said, "Every night we expect a call that we've had a break."

Armbruster pointed out that there had already been breaks in the Mitchell siphon, that most of the pipe had been put in in 1929 or earlier, and that there are 70,000 lineal feet of wooden pipe, which was to have life expectancy of 30 to 35 years if covered.

"But it's not covered," he said.

Nelson added that the project was a good project from the benefit-cost standpoint. The bureau goal, depending on appropriations, is to finish the

construction in 1972 or 1973, he said.

Senator Magnuson, who inspected some of the project works in company with former state Democratic Party chief Frank Keller, expressed concern about filling the appropriation committee chairmanship in the Senate made vacant when long-time Senator Carl Hayden of Arizona decided not to seek another term.

He said he was seeking to induce Senator Alan Bible to take the chairmanship.

"If he'll take over we'll be alright," Magnuson declared.

At Leavenworth Senator Magnuson and Rep. Foley were saluted at an "appreciation hour" at the Leavenworth golf club.

They had been instrumental

in speeding a Farmers Home Administration loan for expanding the course to 12 holes.

A bulldozer was noisily building a new green as the coffee hour was held in the clubhouse.

"This is an excellent example of cooperation at all levels, said Ron Trimble, representing the club.

The project involved the club, the city of Leavenworth, and the federal government. The \$145,100 loan enables the club to extend its present nine holes and to build an additional nine holes.

"This is the second time recently that Tom Foley and Sen. Magnuson have given a big boost to us," said Leavenworth Mayor Wilbur Bon.

"We also would not have succeeded with our hospital without their good help."

THOMAS S. FOLEY
5TH DISTRICT, WASHINGTON

WILLIAM L. FIRST
LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

January 31, 1973

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE
ON DOMESTIC MARKETING
SUBCOMMITTEE ON LIVESTOCK AND GRAINS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND
INSULAR AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION
AND RECLAMATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING
SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRITORIAL
AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Dear Graydon:

Thank you so much for the very kind note with your christmas card, in which you mention the outlook for the Manson project.

Just this week, the President's budget for 1974 fiscal year was presented to Congress. It includes \$6,300,000 for the Manson project. This together, with money previously appropriated, will be enough to complete a major share of the construction work.

I plan to present testimony this spring to the House Appropriations Committee to urge that the full amount proposed in the budget be appropriated to insure that this vitally needed project will move ahead on an ordinary schedule.

I will be looking forward to seeing you when you get back to Washington later this year.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Thomas S. Foley
Member of Congress

TSF:bfa

Mr. Graydon Templin
Manson, Washington 98831

CHIEF JOSEPH DAM PROJECT
Chelan Division Manson Unit
Washington

GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONY

MANSON, WASHINGTON
FEBRUARY 15, 1972

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
Lake Chelan Reclamation District

GROUND BREAKING

MANSON UNIT, CHELAN DIVISION
CHIEF JOSEPH DAM PROJECT
WASHINGTON

February 15, 1972

MANSON UNIT

The Manson Unit of the Chief Joseph Dam Project was authorized to be constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation by Public Law 89-557 enacted September 7, 1966. The Unit is located in Chelan County, Washington, and borders the north shore of the lower end of Lake Chelan. The primary purpose of the project is to supply irrigation water to 4,003 acres of land now generally in orchards and 2,052 acres of land not now irrigated.

The facilities to be constructed include a main pumping plant on Lake Chelan, a series of eight relief pumping plants, 12 regulating reservoirs, and 71 miles of buried pipeline which will deliver water at sprinkler pressure to the farms. The total estimated cost of the project is slightly over \$15 million.

A contract for construction of the Lake Chelan Pumping Plant was awarded to the Bovee and Crail Construction Co. on November 12, 1971. The contract bid price is \$1,413,027 with the work to be completed in the summer of 1974. Bids will be solicited on the remaining facilities next spring and summer with the entire system scheduled to be completed by the spring of 1975.

11:30 a.m.

Chelan Pumping Plant Site - Lake Chelan

Master of Ceremonies	Edward J. Armbruster Secretary-Manager Lake Chelan Reclamation District
Invocation	Rev. Howard Buck Manson Community Methodist Church
Remarks by:	Graydon Templin, President Lake Chelan Reclamation District Lloyd Nordquist, Vice-President Bovee and Crail Construction Co. Boyd Walter Project Construction Engineer Bureau of Reclamation

12:00 Noon

Lunch - Grange Hall, Manson, Washington

Master of Ceremonies	Edward J. Armbruster
Introduction of Guests	
Remarks by:	Gilbert G. Stamm Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Reclamation Fred Hahn, Assistant Director Department of Ecology Representing the Hon. Dan Evans, Governor, State of Washington Hon. Thomas S. Foley U.S. Representative from Washington

Lake Chelan Reclamation District



Graydon Templin, LCRD president, operates a backhoe with Gilbert G. Stamm, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, looking on, at the ground breaking ceremonies for the Manson Unit of the Chief Joseph Dam Project, Feb. 15, 1972.



Participants in the groundbreaking ceremonies of the Manson Unit, Chelan Division, Chief Joseph Dam Project, at the Chelan Pumping Plant site, on 2-15-72 included: Ed Armbruster, LCRD, Master of Ceremonies; Graydon Templin, President, LCRD; Lloyd Nordquist, Vice President of Bovee & Crail Construction Co.; Boyd Walter, Project Construction Engineer, Bur. of Reclamation. The invocation was led by Rev. Howard Buck, Manson Community Methodist Church. Lunch was served in the Grange Hall; more remarks by Gilbert Stamm, Asst. Commissioner, Bureau Of Reclamation; Fred Hahn; Asst. Director, Dept. of Ecology; and Hon. Tom Foley, US Representative from Washington.

