

Re

8/22-68

Thermal power

W/A

A symbolic concrete pour near Centralia Friday marked start of construction of a \$200 million steam-electric generation plant moving the Pacific Northwest into the thermal era of electric power generation.

The twin-unit plant, sponsored jointly by the Washington Water Power ~~xxxxxx~~ and Pacific Power & Light Co. ~~xxxxxx~~ ultimately will have a ~~generating~~ generating capacity of 1,400,000 kilowatts.

It will be the first large-scale generating plant in the Northwest fueled by coal.

Gov. Daniel J. Evans of Washington and Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon were joined by presidents of the sponsoring companies at the ~~dededede~~ ceremony. The presidents are Don C. Frisbee of P&L and George Brunzell of Washington Water Power. ~~IdededeOdedede~~ An inspection tour of the nearby coal field, close to the plant site 5 1/2 miles northwest of Centralia followed the dedication.

~~Brunzell~~ Frisbee and Brunzell, in a joint ~~xxxxxx~~ statement noted:

"The building of this plant and development of the coal resource of Thurston and Lewis counties to provide fuel for the plant ~~dededede~~ represent an historic forward step in the Northwest.

first ad  
therman power

power supply planning program for the future.

"This plant and others to follow ~~for decades to come~~ will help assure ample power to supply the homes, farms, offices and industries of our customers and other future needs of this growing region."

Clearing and leveling ~~by~~ the land began earlier this summer at the Hanaford Valley site for the first 700,000 -kilowatt generating unit.

The contracting firm of Morrison\_Knudsen Co. ~~is~~ already has moved about one million yards of earth in preparing the site. Concrete foundation pouring will be in progress this ~~winter~~ winter. Steel work will begin next spring.

Coal ~~from~~ for ~~them~~ the big boilers will come from nearby deposits in Lewis and Thurston counties which were explored by the companies a decade ago.

Engineers gathered mining data for the project at a coal pilot pit opened last fall where 125,000 tons of coal were removed for stockpiling at the plant site. The coal will be used in plant testing when the first unit is ready for operation in September, 1971. Construction of the second unit is expected to begin before the first unit is completed.

(more )

second ad

thermal power

Among those present at the ceremonies were representatives of other utilities in the region which have declared their intent to join in the sponsorship of the Centralia plant and share the power output.

These include Puget Sound Power & Light Company, Portland General Electric Company, the cities of Seattle and Tacoma and the public utility districts of Cowlitz, Grays Harbor and Snohomish counties.

During the first ~~xx~~ 10 years most of the power output of the first unit will be purchased by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Central Valley Project and delivered to the California agency over the new Pacific Northwest-Pacific Southwest power transmission intertie system.

The Central Valley Project extends from Sacramento in Northern California to Bakersfield in Southern California, a distance of ~~xxxx~~ 250 miles.

The Bonneville Power Administration will absorb portions of the output until needed by the utility sponsors to serve the Northwest's growing population.

Dimensions indicate the massive size of the Centralia development.

Two massive boiler structures will rise 223 feet, as high as a 23-story building. Two draft stacks will tower more than 400 feet. The ~~xx~~ structures housing the turbine-generators will be 175 feet long.

(more)

third ad

Thermal power

Fireboxes in each boiler will be 43 feet long by 90 feet wide at the base and 160 feet high. Pulverized coal will be blown into the furnace at the rate of 417 tons an hour for each boiler. When both units are operating the coal consumption will be 835 tons an hour or 20,000 tons in a 24-hour operation.

Each of the tall stacks will be equipped with an electrostatic precipitator to collect an estimated 98 per cent of the fly ash.

A six-year air resource study is underway under way by Washington State University specialists and other consultants to gather data required for air quality control. Studies of water quality, fish and fisheries and wildlife in the Skookumchuck River drainage also are being conducted.

Boiler make-up and cooling water for the plant will be supplied by impounding the Skookumchuck River and with an earth and rockfill dam.

This is scheduled to begin next year and be completed by the fall of 1970.

Re. legislators

Four 14th district legislators, weary after legislative sessions came home for a brief rest before Monday's special session but found time to ~~meet~~ meet ~~with~~ and talk with citizens.

Sen. ~~Lin~~ F. Stuart Foster, and Reps. Lincoln E. Shropshire, Ed Morrissey and Stanley Pence, all Republicans, participated in a home-town forum presided over by Laurence Dobbs, Yakima, Republican state committeeman.

School finances, revenue and taxation predominated in questions and answers at the meeting held in the Yakima Valley Regional Library yesterday afternoon.

Shropshire ~~also~~ characterized the session as "tough," and asserted that the state would be better off, financially, were most of the bills left unsigned by the ~~the~~ governor.

Pence said that approximately 300 bills of the 1,200 introduced were passed and ~~co~~ ~~curr~~ed that the state would be better off, financially, were most left unsigned.

Morrissey thanked the audience for turning out for the meeting and said the group was present for the purpose of determining ~~legislation~~ citizen-level ~~thought~~ ~~thinking~~ thinking.

(more)

first ad.

Foster said: ~~100~~ ~~100~~ ~~100~~ "The main job is ahead, beginning Monday noon, appropriations and revenue.

"I think," he said, the State Legislature is responsive to the communications the members have received from the people. (All told of receiving hundreds of letters from citizens) The people are aware of ~~00~~ taxation."

He and other legislators pointed out that schools, while they may not ~~00~~ get as much as they want, will get from \$35 to ~~50~~ \$55 million more than the last biennium. "

Shropshire, explained in answer to a question, that it was generally understood the special session would be devoted to the major items of revenue, taxation and appropriations. He said however that any bill, introduced during the regular session could be revived, upon ~~advised~~ proper procedure. He also said he believed there will be a balanced ~~budget~~ budget, achieved by cutting appropriations or ~~decreasing~~ so a taxation. He pointed to the need for equalizing ~~department~~ department budgets, illustrating, with Pence, that some had requested increases of 28 or 18 per cent more than in previous budgets..

cond ad.

Former All agreed they were acutely aware of the general demand of people, not only in this district but throughout the state, need no increased taxation.

Schools and educator administrators and teachers, discussed points making up a large share of the audience had numerous questions to ask. But, too generally along these lines:

-- ~~Ordinary~~

--- Trained educators, who have presented the educators' need for more funds. Can't we believe that these men have a proper evaluation of the situation.

-- ~~For example~~ --- Schools in the state of Washington

are definitely in the competitive field for good instructors when they ~~accept~~ virtually have to bid for services and find themselves outbid by other ~~states~~ states.

-- Why isn't education, now receiving about 4 per cent of income, entitled to a ~~larger~~ larger share of tax money than some services?

-- That the state is bringing on a situation whereby districts, far and wide, will be compelled to hold special levies in order to keep in operation, or ~~cut back~~ cut back education.

Third ad.

Shropshire emphasized, "all of us here are for education. But let me ask a question. If you run a business and have only so much money in the bank, don't you have to operate that business according to the amount of money?"

He doubted the constitutionality of a sales tax; doubted too that it could legally qualify for the ballot before ~~Nov~~ November 1962 and pointed out that then it would be a political issue. He explained that the present sales tax is the state's credit on bond issues. "Without it, where would we get the state get credit. The income tax is just another tax."

And he asked, "I'd like to hear from the citizens, where is the state money coming from?"

Ephrata

Haupt-Haupt, cottonwoods.

War, Ephrata Army Air base, two miles from town, soldiers and houses, big factor in early growth. This combined with the location of the county seat. Basin movement, 6,000 in 1951.

Now the PUD.

Grant County Historical Society and Gaddal Cull White.

Your illustrious citizen, William (Billy) Clapp . In 1918 and his idea to irrigate the Big Bend by utilizing the works of nature. W. Gale Matthews, also, James O'Sullivan, conducted the basin campaign O'Sullivan honorary mayor. Dam named in his honor, Sept., 1948, then 78 years old and was called Potholes Dam.

PO , Hotel and store in 1901 on street facing ry, from north. In 1910 fire took nearly all biz blocks and town moved its biz to next street which explains why the one block job at the west of town which existed until the State Highway was ~~repaired~~ repaved.

Grant County established from Douglas County in 1909 and Ephrata became temporary county seat defeating Adrian for the present courthouse site by 945 to 812.

There was cycle of dry years between 1905 and 1920 and many desert towns and communities died. Ephrata clung on...

Harry ~~B~~ Drittenbas, C of C in 1947, Lions 1945. In 1938 as Master of Adrian Gran ge led a campaign to Creat a PUD.

Grand Coulee 59 miles north, Hanford 60 south.

Indians held wild horse roundups in 1900, Deezley Mt Camp.

Soap Lake, deer and meadow, just spring, not big lake.

Ephrata dates from 1901, a three block townsite laid out along the Great Northern Main Line. Grew slowly for 39 years. By 1948 its population around 3,400.

Frank Beezley first settler on a section towns west edge, in 1889, ~~knw~~ known as Beezley Springs. Hills to north Beezley Hills.

Jesse Cyrus, Oregon, bought Beezley's land in 1897 and later platted the townsite. Quincy and Will on Creek were then the largest towns along the Great Northern ~~Bee~~ between Odessa and Wenatchee.

And until 1953, the same year when home delivery of mail began,  
and U and I built \$7 million sugar plant, beets shipped to U and I  
plant at Toppenish for processing and refining U and I built on  
1,500 acre site near Moses Lake to handle 1953 crop.

By 1952, water for 66,000 acres , 928 farms, economic power

Moses Lake..

Moses Lake, 326 in 1940

6,000 in 1953, a 718 per cent increase.

## Moses Lake (Gloyd)

Gloyd north toward Stratford at NP crossing, ~~19x~~ 10 miles north. At first called Anney after Ann Hatcher. George Wanzer homesteaded there. It was called Wanzerville. Ry came in same year and changed name to an official of the ry. A general store and PO there in 1910. Gloyd hotel and gas station operated by George Wanzer. Train passed through daily from Connell to Adrian, freight car, one coach, picked up cream cans.

Waterville County seat in 1909. Had baseball team at school, never played another school. Mad coyotes, hydrophobia. esert. By 1921..vacated. Leaving. 40 miles to town, 20 miles to water, 6 inches to hell.

Gloyd in Block 40.

Settled in the 1900s by Fay Webley, later of Coulee City. Trail from Coulee City to Pasco.

Peninsula area of Moses Lake used as pasture ground for horses. Cattlemen. The Thomas Osbornes, the second family, moved there 1906, that house moved to Moses Lake to 413 Ash St.

Rattlesnakes. Fuel, sagebrush, piles of it. Wells deep, 60 to 80 feet.

Bickleton..

Named for Charles Bickle, one of the first settlers.

Another town was Cleveland, settled by Ripley Dodge who came to the area from Cleveland, Ohio,

Bickle came to Alder Creek area in 1878, intending to settle, but because of Indian troubles packed up and moved to Goldendale. Following year returned and built first store in Bickleton.

In 1880 Sam P. Flower, an Alder Creek pioneer of 1878 joined Bickle in business and same year built a blacksmith shop.

In 1882 Flower opened a drug store and Bickle formally platted the town and became its first postmaster.

In 1887½ Bickleton like many other towns almost leveled by fire. Broke out in Flower home. By nightfall every business house but blacksmith shop burned. Setback only temporary. 10 days later flower and Bickle doing business in a tent

Flower rebuilt drug store.

Bickle rebuilt the store and hotel. Other biz firms followed.

In 1880 school district 28 was organized and box type building erected by volunteer labor. Desks homemade, arranged along the walls of the room. Teachers desk in center. The first winter H.C. Hackley taught 12 students.

Settlers formed stock company about the same time, built a public hall across from Bickle store. Three years later all stock came into possession of Bickle and Flower and they donated the hall to the school district.

Building was moved to a site donated by Bickle and converted into a school house which served the district until 1897.

In 1954 a new brick grade school building was constructed. The old two-story frame building now the high school is due to be replaced by a new building. At present 67 students and 22 elementary, 29 high school.

Bickleton had one newspaper, "The Bickleton News, published by H.C. ~~Wood~~ Dorras . In 1902 the Bickleton Bank was established. ~~When~~ Bickleton had 24 biz houses at height.

First Methodist se mon preached in Eastern Klickitat County was by Rev. I.H. Allyn in the R.M. Gibson home on Alder Creek in 1876. The Rev. Allyn later became first ~~second~~ pastor of First Methodist Church. The original Methodist Church is today part of the H.O. Wilson Hardware.

First Presbyterian Church organized in 1903 with the Rev. James Thompson of North Yakima the pastor.

First doctor to locate in Eastern Klickitat County was Dr. Hamilton Blair. Dentist made twice a year rounds by horseback.

John Miller first mail carrier, bringing mail from Goldendale three times a week. Miller rode spirited range horses.

Ben Snipes had section of land on Pine Creek in the Bickleton area in 1897. A cabin on the land was burned after one of the Snipes riders recovered from Smallpox. Snipes made last roundup of cattle and horses there in 1885.

In 1886 William Sterling travelling from Enns to Vancouver. Travelling in the same direction was Jochim Timmerman, alias Beamer. Timmerman crossed on the ferry at Alderdale driving four horses to one wagon, trailing an empty wagon. Sterling missing. Timmerman found guilty of murder, boastfully rode to his execution asdtride own coffin smoking black cigar. Hanged just across the road from the cemetery north of Goldendale.

Bickleton country wheat, high plateau, dry land, never known crop failure.

Cleveland failed to thrive.

with advance o f gasoline age and except for a few homes on the bank of Wood Creek was deserted.

Ripley Dodge settled the area in 1879, opening a hotel and later platting the town. He named it Dodgetown, later changed to Cleveland in honor of his home town in Ohio.

By 1880 S. Lowenberg had constructed a store and established first po.

Fire destroyed biz area in 1896, but town regained. The Cleveland Roller Mills contributed to economy.

School District 30 organized in 1882 with Mrs. Sadie Murphy as school's first teacher. Six years later a large building was erected to accommodate 50 students.

In 1884 the First Presbyterian Church founded and the Rev. William Douglas was minister in 1903d 1904 and 1905 also preached at Bickleton and at Dot churches. His son grew up in Cleveland, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

Cleveland is also site of Alder Creek Pioneer Picnic held at Cleveland each year since 1911, deserted or not.

Lewis and Clark wrote of the Columbia River and places along it that will be inundated on the sesquicentennial of <sup>their</sup> ~~the~~ famous voyage.

Their journal tells of reaching the Deschutes River, upstream from the site of The Dalles Dam. The Indians called that river the <sup>T</sup>owahnahlooks.

Their entry for October 22, 1805, tells of sighting 17 huts at the ~~place~~ place called Fallbridge in 1925. This was across from Celilo Falls which will be submerged by the pool to be created by The Dalles Dam. The rest of their entries for October 22 and 23 were taken up with a description of the falls, which had a pitch of 47 feet. The Indians living on the Washington shore were called the Eneeshurs.

On October 24 they passed on down the stretch of rough water and found other Indians on the north bank, called Echeloots. This was the site of later Spedis, Wishram and the present Spearfish. The houses were made of wood, sunken into the earth, and were the first wooden houses the explorers had found since embarking upon their journey at Fort Mandan, North Dakota.

Starting at the dam site and continuing upstream, the present names of the river landmarks that will be covered by water at the Big Eddy,

The Dalles or Five-Mile Rapids, Ten Mile Rapids and Celilo Falls.

The explorers' camp on October 25 was just below the old steamboat landing at The Dalles, across from Mill Creek or Wenatch. It was atop a point of rocks ~~in the middle of the river~~ so the explorers could take "celestial" readings. Lewis and Clark found few people living on the south bank. The Indians told them that they had recently been at war with the Snakes and were fearful of retaliatory raids.

The name Great Falls, the Falls or Des Chutes were given to Celilo Falls by early travelers. There is an ~~undoubted~~ uncertainty about the name, Celilo, although it was used as early as 1859. It is said variously to have originated with a small Oregon tribe called ~~Soda~~ Si Le Lah, and even to have a Yakima linguistic base. The oldest Indians living there now say it is an English word.

The Little Narrows were called the Short Narrows and Les Petites Dalles or Little Dalles by the voyageurs. Today they are known as the Ten Mile Rapids, receiving their name from the Corps of Army Engineers because of the estimated distance from The Dalles.

The Long Narrows, later called The Dalles, and sometimes the Great Dalles, were the Five Mile Rapids, also named by the Engineers.

The present Speerfish was formerly Spedis and is close to the Wakemap

Mound on the Washington shore where the University of Washington is continuing its second year of excavations under permission from the Yakima Tribe, since this was not a burial place. This was the home village of the old chief, Colwash, one of the minor Dreamer prophets who followed the faith of Smowhala, the Dreamer of Priest Rapids.

Alexander Ross, who visited that section of the river in 1911 wrote that as many as 3,000 Indians lived there during the salmon season. He wrote that the constant residents of the place were the "Wyampams" (cq) and did not exceed 100 persons.

In 1892 the subsequent Spearfish was called Tumwater according to J.T. Rorick, a settler. When the SP&S Railway completed its line and established a sidetrack there about 1906, it was named for an old patriarch, Bill Spedis. Celilo was called Upper Tumwater.