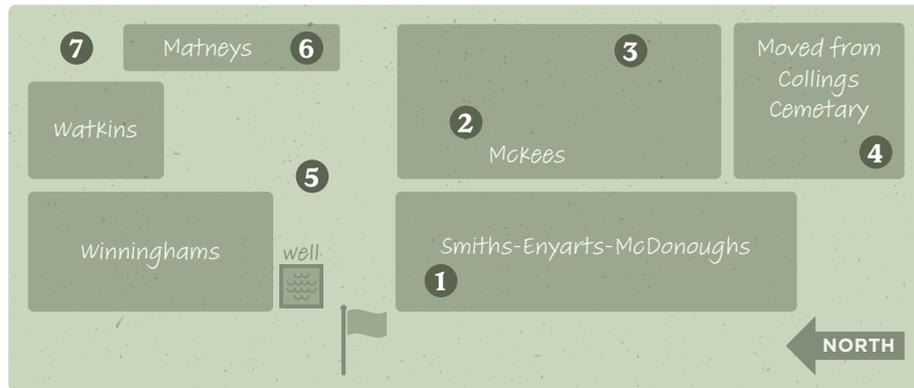


## The very interesting stories of some people buried at Logtown Cemetery



**1** Mary Buckley married Joseph Zelmor in Illinois in 1841. According to her grave marker, she was a 10-year-old bride. The Zelmors had 3 daughters before travelling the Oregon Trail in 1851. Joseph died the next year. Mary wed 4 more times: Smiths, Enyarts and McDonoughs buried nearby are Mary's descendants. John Buckley, her last husband, was also buried here in 1890. A spiteful sister-in-law moved his body to Jacksonville after Mary's death.

**2** Here amidst the graves of many McKees are two Gareys. Maranda Ann was the daughter of a freed slave who came to Kanaka Flat (History Trail stop #3) from Missouri in 1853. Maranda Ann married Lewis Garey at age 15. She and their eldest daughter Phoebe died of small pox. John Buckley brought supplies to Lewis and his 7 motherless children while they too were afflicted, but survived.

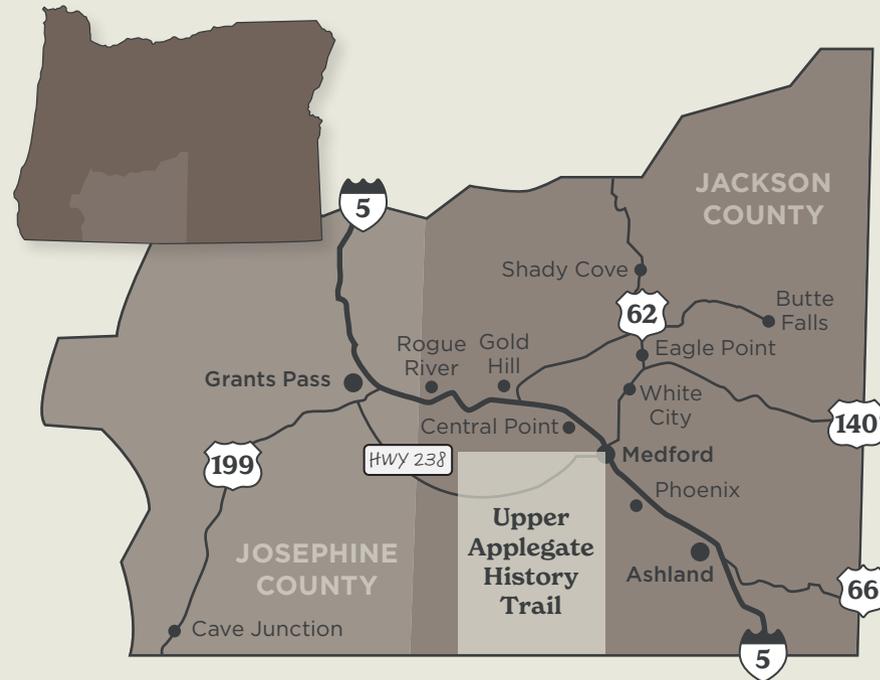
**3** The Hinkles were probably among the very first burials (see History Trail stop #4). To the left of their memorials is John B. McKee, the youngest of the 14 children of John M. & Maryum McKee and an admitted cattle rustler who jumped bail and hid in Eastern Oregon for many years.

**4** These curiously similar and modern metal markers were installed by the U.S. government in 1979, when it moved the remains of these Watkins residents in order to build Applegate Dam. Bessie Langley was a Shasta, eldest of the Native American matriarchy at the core of the Watkins community. Ed, her second husband, was first married to Indian Nancy Weakever; their daughter Martha wed Ed's longtime friend Mark Watkins. Jim Terry was imprisoned for counterfeiting at age 16 and deserted from the Union Army in 1862. He caught up with his older brother Steven in California.

**5** Alfred Law had a Takelma wife, Celia. They had at least 2 children. He volunteered to fight the Modocs along with two of John McKee's brothers, Joseph and Si, after which he divorced Celia and married Joseph's 16-year old daughter Catherine. Alfred was age 49.

**6** Margaret Ann Maupin came to Oregon from Missouri with her family in 1853. At age 14 she married Carrel Broadwater Matney. They had 17 children.

**7** In this section are descendants of the Indian matriarchs of Watkins. Albert Collings was Bessie Langley's grandson. Mark Anthony Watkins was the son of Martha Langley and Mark Watkins. After Mark's death Martha married Mark Winningham. Anthony married Mark's sister Polly Winningham Knighten Bond (note the nearby graves of infants). Anthony and Polly's son Guy was a bomber pilot in WWII who returned home to run the family farm and work at the popular Copper Store.



**McKee Bridge Historical Society** is an all-volunteer nonprofit organization, dedicated to maintaining one of the two oldest Oregon covered bridges on the National Register of Historic Places, and preserving and sharing the history and heritage of the Upper Applegate area.

Learn more at [www.mckeebridge.com](http://www.mckeebridge.com).

Supported by a grant from the Jackson County Cultural Coalition funded by the Oregon Cultural Trust, investing in Oregon's arts, humanities and heritage



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**McKee Bridge  
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# Upper Applegate History Trail

Follow the scenic Upper Applegate History Trail back in time. Fuel is available in Jacksonville or Applegate village; Ruch is your last stop for food. More info and photos for each location are available at [www.mckeebridge.org](http://www.mckeebridge.org).



**McKEE BRIDGE**  
This is the oldest Oregon covered bridge on the National Register of Historic Places to stand continuously at its original location. So much has happened here — see [mckeebridge.org](http://mckeebridge.org) for the full story.



**1 ROXY ANN**  
The McKee-Bowen wagon train from Missouri reached Bear Creek Valley in August 1853. John & Maryum staked a homestead on a prominent butte which they named after Roxy Ann Hutchinson Hughes Bowen, John's aunt and Maryum's step-mother.



**2 JACKSONVILLE**  
Blacksmiths like John McKee were in demand. Prospectors in Table Rock City (later "Jacksonville") needed picks sharpened and tools repaired. John invented a popular "strap-eye pick"; worn wooden handles were easily replaced, preserving the precious metal head.



**3 KANAKA FLAT**  
was reputedly a bawdy mining camp of outcasts. Research has unmasked a different view of this diverse community of Hawaiians, Chinese, Blacks, Native Americans and White miners. Many were in stable marriages, close-knit families and enduring friendships that would structure the Upper Applegate for decades. No trace of the camp remains.



**4 HINKLE MURDERS**  
The Hinkles cleared a homestead on Poormans Creek in 1853. Edwin died in 1856. Mary and their two daughters continued to run a store and hotel. The three women died in a suspicious fire on June 18, 1861 - a fire set by gold robbers to cover up their murders?



**5 LOGTOWN CEMETERY**  
The McKees moved to Poormans Creek aka Logtown in 1855. When family members or neighbors like the Hinkles died, the bodies were buried on this gentle slope, which the McKees acquired in the 1860s. You'll find more details on the back of this map.



**6 RUCH**  
The first homesteaders staked claims in this lush valley in the 1850s. The name "Ruch" wasn't adopted until 1896, when Casper Ruch applied to run a post office in his new general store where Sunshine Plaza now stands.



**7 UNIONTOWN & BEN JOHNSON MOUNTAIN**  
Theodoric "Tod" and Robert Cameron drove their ox-wagon from Iowa in 1852. Around 1860 Tod purchased 40 acres on the Applegate River and opened a store and blacksmith shop. The area became "Uniontown," reflecting the Camerons' allegiance in this Civil War era. Former slave Ben Johnson was a blacksmith here.



**8 BUNCOM**  
This scenic side trip along the Little Applegate River takes you to the last standing ghost town in Southern Oregon. The buildings were actually moved from other locations to promote their preservation.



**9 STAR GULCH & RANGER STATION**  
Star Gulch was mined intensively in the 1800s. Siskiyou National Forest was designated in 1906 and a ranger station founded here in 1910. The tiny "tack room" built in 1911 is on the National Register of Historic Places. The ranger's family actually lived in this building!

For **10 McKee Bridge**, see map.



**11 GIN LIN TRAIL**  
An interesting side trip to the "Palmer Creek Diggings," originally developed by Samuel Lackland who sold his claims to Gin Lin in 1881 for \$1500. If the Forest Service brochure dispenser is empty, you can find the guide to the interpretive trail on [www.mckeebridge.org](http://www.mckeebridge.org).



**12 MULE MOUNTAIN**  
During the Rogue Indian Wars in 1855, when only a wildlife trail crossed this steep hillside, a mule packing ammunition for a howitzer slipped and fell into the river. The soldiers had to wait for more ammunition -- did the Indians get away? The county wagon road was chiseled into the rocky slope in 1878.



**13 KANAKA GULCH**  
Here Takelma elder Agnes Baker-Pilgrim - "Grandma Aggie" - re-established the sacred Salmon Ceremony in 1994, honoring the salmon for giving its life to feed the people.



**14 WATKINS**  
Native American women wed to White miners moved from Kanaka Flat and Forest Creek to this spectacular valley in the 1870s. The couples formed a tight-knit community with a school, post office, store and cemetery - all obliterated in the 1970s for a dam and reservoir.



**15 BLUE LEDGE MINE**  
A New York mining tycoon bought up claims in Joe Creek canyon and in 1905-1909 spent over \$600,000 blasting tunnels and building a 4-mile wagon road - but the promised railroad from Medford and smelter at Seattle Bar never materialized. Operations briefly resumed when copper prices rose due to WWI. The mine is now a Superfund site, off limits behind locked gates.