

part of the treaty grant in 1855. The treaty had been broken once by the whites, but in 1873 it was again restored to the Indians, but only for a short time.

The valley was the hunters' paradise. There were deer, elk and mountain sheep; wild fowl by the thousands and a lake full of fish. There were berries and roots, everything the Indians desired, summer or winter. It was here that Chief Joseph was born. When an attempt was made to drive the Indians out, they fought to keep their home. Soldiers were ambushed on Whitebird Creek. I was at Lapwai when they brought in the wounded.

When a company of volunteers was organized at Pomeroy, I joined and got the contract to haul military supplies for General Howard. I freighted as far as Mt. Idaho, fifteen miles from the Clearwater. From there, pack-horses and mules were used.

Chief Joseph retreated and kept up a running fight for three months before surrendering to General Miles. He was taken to the Indian Territory and kept there for seven years, then transferred to the Colville reservation in Northeastern Washington, where he died an exile from his old home. There is a monument at the foot of Wallowa Lake marking his grave.

Pg 325

JUNE 6TH, 1914

FIRST GARFIELD COUNTY PIONEER EDITION

**Garfield County Standard**



E. T. WILSON

# Campaign against the Nez Perce Indians :: *The year 1877*

By E. T. Wilson

When the news of the outbreak on Camas Prairie reached Pataha, seven residents of that valley responded to the call of the settlers and started for the front, the party consisted of John and Levi Elliott, Dick and Barney Owsley, Frank McBrearty, Eugene T. Wilson and a man named Blake. They were armed with muzzle loading rifles and shot guns only, and, upon arrival at Lapwai, made a requisition for needle guns, but were told they must wait until additional guns were received by steamboat at Lewiston. Pending the receipt of the needle guns, Wilson and a companion returned to Pataha with the old guns to be left with the settlers for protection, and when they again arrived at Lapwai, the Pataha boys had obtained rifles and gone on a scouting trip beyond the Asotin across the Grande Ronde into the Imnaha country. Wilson and his companion spent four days trying to find them, and failing returned to Lewiston and were assigned by Captain Spurgeon, to the Lewiston company, with which they remained during the campaign. Following is Mr. Wilson's story of the campaign:

In the early days of June, 1877, the residents of Northern Idaho and Eastern Washington territories were startled by the news sent by couriers from Mount Idaho that the Nez Perce Indians, traditional friends of the whites almost from time immemorial, had gone upon the war path, leaving in their wake smoking ruins of once happy homes and the mutilated bodies of their occupants.

Bloodcurdling tales were told of how Jack Manuel was wounded near his lonely cabin on Salmon river; how his wife was carried into captivity never again to be seen or heard from by the whites, as it afterwards transpired; of the fate worse than death which overtook the wives and daughters of the isolated settlers in that vicinity, and how a mother and her helpless babe were captured, the mother outraged and the tongue of the little girl cut out by a squaw because she cried; the murder of Mason and others, whose bodies were mutilated beyond recognition; of how brave Lew Day rode to the Cottonwood house, eighteen miles west of Mount Idaho, to warn his friend, Ben Norton, of the danger menacing himself and family; now the Norton family, consisting of the father, Mrs. Norton, a 10-year-old son and Miss Linn Bowers, sister of Mrs. Norton, accompanied by their brave rescuer, who refused to leave them, started for Mount Idaho at night, but were attacked before reaching their destination and both Day and Norton killed and the wife wounded; of how Mrs. Norton was able to crawl from her pursuers, now drunk with success; how young Hill Norton managed to escape and reach the town in safety, and how Miss Bowers wandered over the prairie until noon next day, half insane from fright when found by a rescue party.

Following closely upon the outbreak Colonel Perry's command of regular soldiers started for the Salmon river, accompanied by a posse of citizens from Mount Idaho, for the purpose of punishing the hostiles, but just before reaching their destination and while ascending the long, deep canyon of the White Bird creek, they were suddenly attacked by an overwhelming force and a withering fire poured into their ranks from the rocks upon the surrounding hills. The forward march soon became a disorganized retreat, and as the panic-stricken whites vied with each other in getting away from a reception already too warm, their scattered forces became an easy prey to the unerring aim of the Indians, and thirty-four dead soldiers were left upon the ground, Lieutenant Theller, of Perry's command, being among their number. The retreat soon became a veritable stampede and the victorious "Siwashes" continued the pursuit for nearly twenty miles and almost into the village of Grangeville.

I will not attempt to go into the causes which led up to the outbreak, but suffice it to say that it originated in an attempt to confine the Indians to the reservation and the promulgation of an order for them to relinquish the country south of the Snake river in the state of Oregon, and lying between the Wallowa valley and the Grande Ronde river. Immediately upon receipt of the news from Mount Idaho, Gen. D. O. Howard began rushing troops to Fort Lapwai, the transportation being by steamboat up Snake river to Lewiston, Idaho. Several companies of citizens were formed in both Washington and Idaho, and their services offered and accepted. It was my fortune to be one of a company formed at Lewiston by the gallant Colonel McConville, since killed in the Philippines while leading his battalion of Idahos in an attack upon the enemy at Santa Ana bridge. Colonel McConville was made captain of the little company and I had the honor to serve as his first lieutenant. Then came a delay of several days waiting for arms, each twenty-four hours of enforced inactivity seeming an age to the enthusiastic volunteers anxious to reach the front, but the guns finally came and each of us drew a 50-calibre Springfield, a pattern obsolete in the army, but good enough, seemingly, for citizens.

## Volunteers Poorly Armed

It has always been a mystery to me why there was nothing but this class of arms for the men who volunteered their services in this campaign without hope of reward or profit, while every Indian on the reservation who asked for a gun and made a pretense of friendship for the whites, was given a 45-calibre of the latest pattern with a passport allowing him to go when and where he pleased, many of them in full sympathy with the hostiles and frequent visitors to their camp. But the ways of some commanding officers, like those of Providence, are past finding out.

The march to the front by the different detachments sent out by Captain Spurgeon, in command at Lewiston, was without important incident, but the volunteer companies of Capt. Tom Page, of Walla Walla, and George Hunter, of Dayton, were among the first to arrive at Howard's headquarters, established at White Bird after the fight. Although more than a week had elapsed the dead were still unburied and that disagreeable task was performed by the volunteers. The squaws had badly mutilated the bodies, as was their custom, and their condition was such as to make the duty a most unpleasant one to perform.

General Howard, during the war of the rebellion, won his way to fame as a brave and courageous soldier. It is with no desire to detract from his well-earned honor that I assert at this day that he was not a success as an Indian fighter. In this opinion I am sustained by every regular officer who served under him in the West, with the possible exception of his aide de camp in this campaign, Capt. M. C. Williamson, who was killed in 1900 in the Chippewa uprising in Minnesota. He was not a coward in any sense of the term, but was better fitted to do missionary work among the Indians than to lead a campaign against them. It was frequently said that he would always take the word of an Indian in preference to that of a white man, and was too merciful in his character to punish with severity the crimes committed by Chief Joseph and his followers. The latter was a wily old chieftain; ably seconded by White Bird, another chief older than himself, and a truthful history of the Nez Perce outbreak of 1877 would place that redoubtable savage among the military geniuses of the century. He clearly outwitted General Howard from the fight at White Bird canyon until his capture by General Miles near the Canadian border in Northern Montana.

I will pass over the minor incidents connected with the massing of troops at the front, and we will follow the main command as it took up what General Howard thought was the trail of the hostiles. On the first day of July orders were issued to cross Salmon river at or near what was known as the Horse Shoe bend, and to proceed across Brown's mountain in the direction of Snake river, about 400 regulars and 100 volunteers being in line, Colonel Perry having remained at the Cottonwood house with 125 mounted men. After crossing the river, the volunteers taking the advance, we proceeded in the direction named, following a well-defined trail at least 150 wide, and made by the families of the hostiles with their camp equipage and about 1,500 head of horses. No scouts were sent out to learn whether or not the warriors were with them, but we were ordered to blindly follow this squaw trail over the mountains, making only ten or twelve miles a day, implicitly trusting that Providence would deliver the enemy into our hands without special effort on our part. Sundays were always sacred and the onward march, slow as it was, suspended upon that day, the commanding officer usually holding religious services for the benefit of those who cared to attend.

Two days of hard climbing brought us to the summit of Brown's mountain the evening of July 2, a severe storm of mixed snow and rain contributing to our discomfort, and minus several pack horses which had lost their footing and unceremoniously rolled down the steep mountain sides en route. We remained in camp July 3 to recuperate and the supply of bacon running short, we feasted upon the juicy steaks of some of the innumerable horses running wild in the mountains.

The morning of July 4 the bugle sounded a forward and, still following the squaw trail, we made twelve miles before camping. Many of the horses ridden by the volunteers had become incapacitated from some cause or another and captured bronchos were substituted. I distinctly remember that the one which I rode that day had been caught wild the evening before, and he forcibly re-

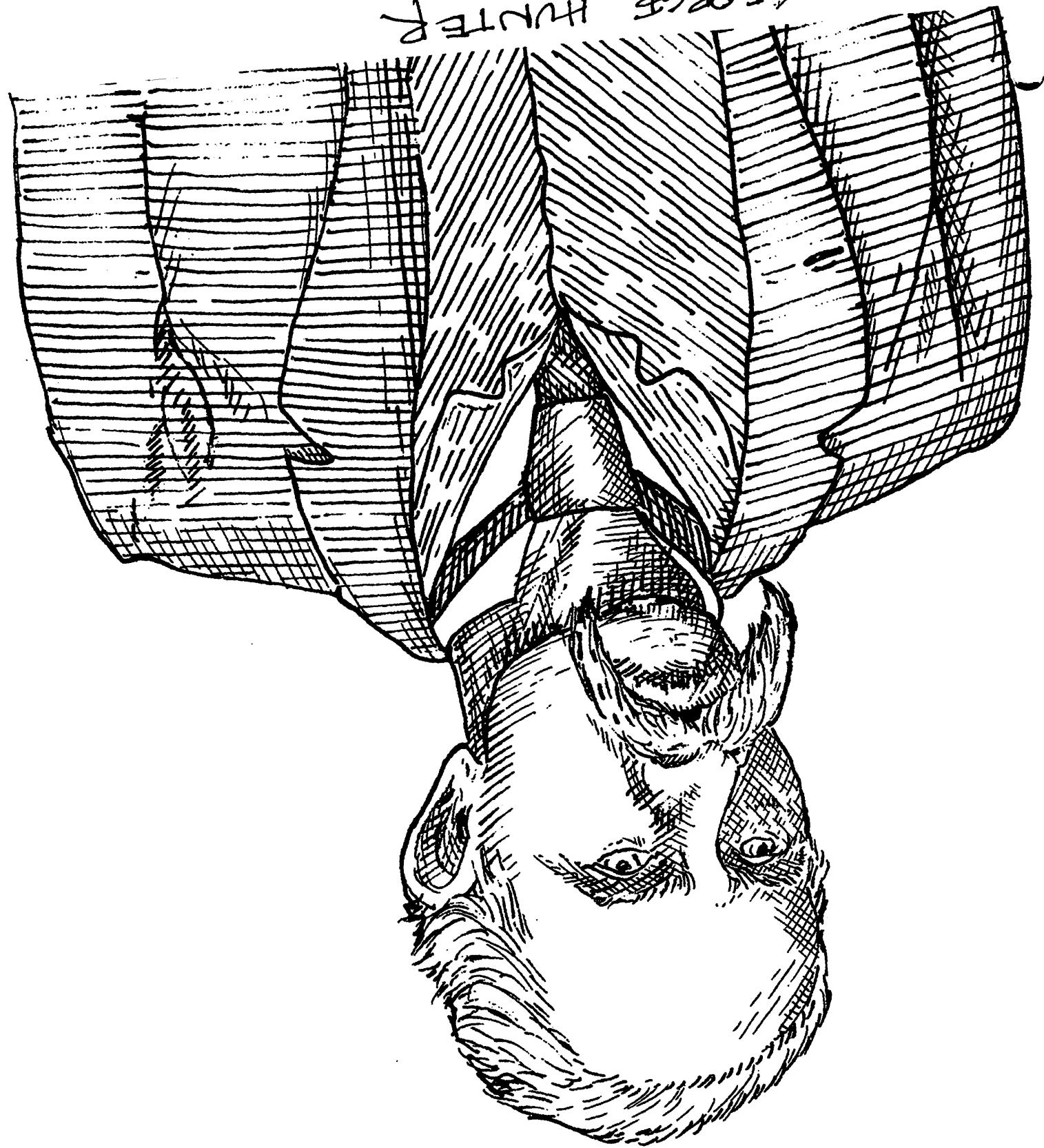
minded me upon several occasions before night that my presence upon his back was objectionable. As riding a "bucker" was preferable to walking, I staid with him, however unpleasant he made it for me. As we went into camp at 5 o'clock p. m. a courier from Colonel Perry arrived with the news that his force of 125 soldiers was attacked at the Cottonwood house by Joseph's entire band, and the volunteers were ordered to his assistance immediately, the regulars going into camp. We started at once without waiting for supper, and dispatched two of McConville's men, Jack Carlton and "Lauhgning" Williams, to a point on the Salmon river above where we expected to cross, for the purpose of obtaining a couple of boats in which to ferry our camp equipage, our party heading for the nearest point on the river in the direction of Cottonwood. Carleton and Williams found the boat, but in running a rapids capsized and were compelled to lie by for the night. The accident delayed our crossing until morning and when we reached the summit of the bluffs which line the north side of the river, it was noon of the 5th, and before evening we could hear firing in the direction of the Cottonwood house.

#### Civilians in the Front

The sound was an additional incentive and our horses were crowded to a more rapid gait, the precaution being taken to place an advance guard and flankers upon the right and left to provide against surprise. It was after 10 o'clock last night when we were halted by the guard around Perry's camp, but we made ourselves known without difficulty and passed through the lines. Upon arrival at our destination we were greatly surprised to learn that the firing heard by us was not from an attack upon Perry, but from a fight between fifteen civilians from Mount Idaho and Joseph's band of warriors, numbering more than 125 men. These civilians, under Captain Randall, had started from Mount Idaho that morning to go to Perry's assistance, and, having reached the corner of a field not more than one-half mile from the Cottonwood house, were attacked by the hostiles, and for two hours one of the fiercest battles of the campaign raged within sight of Perry and his 125 soldiers with two Gatling guns, the colonel refusing to go to their assistance. The civilians were partly protected by the fence which surrounded the field, and, outnumbered as they were, they put up so gallant a fight as to finally drive the enemy back, and as darkness approached, made their escape to Perry's lines. In justice to the common soldiers under Perry, it must be said that they begged hard for permission to go to the relief of the little band, some of them falling upon their knees before their commander, the tears streaming from their eyes as they entreated him to allow them to aid the citizens in their unequal struggle, but Perry turned a deaf ear to all. Captain Randall's little party suffered severely before it succeeded in beating off the enemy, and as the sun went to rest behind the tree tops of Craig mountain, the soul of the brave captain took its flight to join those other heroes who had crossed the range before him. Captain Randall received his wound early in the fight, but continued to cheer his men with words of encouragement until death claimed him for its own. Two others of the party, whose names I do not now remember, were badly wounded, one of them subsequently dying from his injuries, and Frank Fend, now an honored citizen of Idaho, had his lips badly blistered by a hot kiss from a bullet fired from a needle gun furnished by the government.

The day had been a bloody one in other directions, for we learned that Lieutenant Rains and nine men had been killed that morning a few miles from the Cottonwood house, and a short distance from where they met their death the bodies of Charles Blewett, of Walla Walla, and Bill Foster, a half-bred, were lying cold and stark beneath the trees. Blewett and Foster were in the employ of the government, and when we arrived at Cotton-

George Hunte Jr





Inquiries numbered 1, 10 and 21 are made to have in respect to minors. Inquiries numbered 11, 12, 13, 16, 17 and 19 are to be merely answered by an affirmative mark, as /

CENSUS of the Inhabitants in

in the County of

enumerated by me on the

19

day of

May

1883.

Territory of Washington,

County Assessor.

Number of dwelling house or building in which person or persons were dwelling at time of census	Name of person and sex	Age	Color	Profession, Occupation or Trade of each person, male or female.	Married	Children	Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U.S., or the country, if of foreign birth.												Value of real estate and personal property of household	
							10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
202	George Hunter	47	W.	Station Agent	/		Ohio													
	E. A.	33	W.		/		Miss													
	E. A.	16	M.				W.T.													
	E. L.	13	F.				" "													
	Geo.	11	"				" "													
	Lizzie	9	"				" "													
	Albert	7	M.				" "													
	Bertha	6	F.				" "													
203	Berry	7																		
204	Jane Jones	38	W.				England													
205	P. E. Smith	59					Ill													
	E. A.	52	F.				Ind													
	Joe P.	24	M.				Org.													
	Edward	11	"				W.T.													
	John	11	"				" "													
	Vista	10	F.				" "													
206	B. R. McAdoy	37	M.				Ohio													
	Reby	33	F.				Ind													
	Wm.	20	W.				Ill.													
	O.C.	14	F.				" "													
	Eunice	11	"				" "													
207	J. S. Thompson	52	M.				Ind													
	E. B.	42	F.				Ill.													
	John H.	18	M.				Iowa													
	J. H.	16	"				"													
	K. B.	13	F.				Org.													
	Zorah	9	M.				W.T.													
	R.	2	F.				" "													
208	J. A. Slamer	45	M.				Ohio													
	J. R. Slamer	45	F.				N.Y.													
	C. B. Hudson	16	F.				Conn													
	Lulu	1	F.				Org.													
209	H. C. Stocking	26	M.				Mich													
	Joseph Palmer	75	"				Penn													
	Fannie	32	F.				Wisc													

No. of dwellings  
1357  
No. of families.....  
No. of white males.....  
No. of colored males.....  
No. of white females.....  
No. of colored females.....  
No. of blind.....

862,082  
124  
125  
123,23  
125

GEORGE HUNTER 1883

STATION AGENT AT HIS OWN GRANGE  
CITY OUTFIT, OR AT NEW YORK BAR

## Columbia County Volunteers - Nez Perce War 1877

<u>Volunteer</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Age</u>
Captain George Hunter	Dayton	42
First Lieutenant Levi Watrous	Dayton	44
Second Lieutenant John T. Ford	Dayton	28
Ordinance Sergeant Thomas H. Crawford	Dayton	29
Second Sergeant Charles N. Clark	Dayton	25
Third Sergeant Milton F. Morgan	Dayton	26
Fourth Sergeant John H. Long	Dayton	22
Fifth Sergeant Joseph F Haff	Paradise Valley	22
Corporal Isaac J. Schrivner	Dayton	33
Corporal Fred Kenyon	Dayton	28
Corporal William C. Vaughn	Dayton	26
Corporal George P. Bickers	Dayton	23
Martin R. Adams	Dayton	22
Willis Baldwin	Dayton	25
James W. Butler	Dayton	21
Jerome R. Castle	Dayton	21
Samuel Dillma	Paradise Valley	23
Newton Davis	Dayton	22
Dennis L. C. Edmondson	Dayton	20
Willis E. L. Ford	Walla Walla	21
Clarence N. L. Ford	Walla Walla	19
Latham P. Freeman	Paradise Valley	23
William L. Grote	Dayton	17
Byron L. Gates	Dayton	22
Ninevah Hately	Walla Walla	31

Andrew J. Harris	Dayton	29
George C. Kenyon	Dayton	20
Theodore Lowery	Dayton	18
Thomas Norman	Dayton	23
Jasper N. McLain	Dayton	22
Linga G. Sparks	Dayton	24
Sulathael Stephens	Dayton	22
Alfred D. Standiford	Dayton	23
Howard B. Kielgley	Dayton	19
James W. Turner	Dayton	35
Louis M. Tielwell	Dayton	25
James A. Woodward	Dayton	20
Frank C. White	Dayton	22
John C. Zumult	Dayton	28
H. S. Thomas	Dayton	42
John Weiss	Dayton	37

**Source: United States Congressional serial set, Issue 6755**

## Pataha Rangers Volunteers, W.T. - Nez Perce War 1877

<u>Volunteer</u>	<u>Residence</u>
John W. Elliot	Pataha
Eugene S. (T) Wilson	Pataha
Ambrose A. Owsley	
Thornton W. Owsley	
Homer Bounds	
Willard Bounds	
Robert Short	
Elliot (First name unknown)	
Frank McBrearty	
John M. Williams	
John M. Salle	
Danl. McKay	
John Campbell	
Samuel Shawlay	
Charles Shearer	
Edward Coe	
W.B. Tweedy	
Robert Bruce	
Lewis Tewalt (Louis Tewalt?)	
Thomas Cumpacker	
Newton Thomas	
Henry C. Able	
Henry Vaughn	
L.N. Elidge	

Geo. Pitt

John Hale

Dan Williams

Frank Cartwright

Some family information is also in a biography about Isaac Tewalt, contained in "An Illustrated History of Washington State," by Harvey K. Hines.

Incidentally, Cassandra's third husband was fellow two-time widower John Lewis Tewalt. His son Isaac married Cassandra's daughter Martha October 8, 1878. Thus, John Lewis is my fifth great-grandfather and his second wife Celia Cox is another fifth great-grandmother. All of the ancestors mentioned here were laid to rest at the Pataha Flat Cemetery in Pomeroy, Washington.

1880 Census WA Columbia ED 52 Pg 130D

Line 46

Bounds James L WM 50 Farmer MO TN TN

-----, Rachel WF 43 Wife Keeping house MO MO MO

-----, Willard WM 23 Son Farmer OR MO MO



C  
C  
C

CIVIL WAR SERVICE  
(UNION INFANTRY - IOWA)  
TREASURY AGENT  
BUREAU OF MILITARY  
INTELLIGENCE (S. S.)  
LT. COL. CO. VOLUNTEERS

C  
C  
C

LEVI WATROUS IN 1874

# MRS. ADALINE MOSELLE GALLUP WATROUS.

5307

Born in Massachusetts.

Wife of Levi Watrous.

Descendant of Col. Benadam Gallup, of Connecticut.

Daughter of Palmer Gallup and Desire Ball, his wife.

Granddaughter of Benadam Gallup and Cynthia Fish, his wife.

Gr.-granddaughter of Benadam Gallup and Bridget Palmer, his wife.

Gr.-gr.-granddaughter of Benadam Gallup and Hannah Avery, his wife.

Benadam Gallup was a member of the Committee of Safety and colonel of militia for coast defense. He was in Wadsworth's brigade at Long Island and White Plains.

Also Nos. 3180, 4170.

BBC News - Syria crisis | The Genealogical History | Gmail: Email from Google

books.google.com/books?id=6I1MAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA229&dq="Levi+Watrous"&hl=en&sa=X&ei=d7O-UJ\_OMejryAH1q4GQBA&ved=0CEgQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q=%22Lev

HP Officejet Basic Pr... Idaho Mil Metals WWI Palouse TV Retire Promotions EDU Science LJ\_Additional Blood on the Tucan... Metals Steam Other bookmarks

+You Search Images Maps Play YouTube News Gmail Drive Calendar More

Google &quot;Levi Watrous&quot;

Sign in

Books

EBOOK FREE

Result 1 of 2 in this book for "Levi Watrous" - [Previous](#) [Next](#) - [View all](#)

Clear search

Get this book in print ▾

0 Reviews Write review

The Genealogical History of the Gallup Family in the United States: Also ...  
By John Douglas Gallup  
"Levi Watrous" Go

About this book My library

blk\_1354660169\_uid...png Life\_of\_Pauline\_Cus...pdf Three\_years\_with\_co...pdf Capturing\_a\_locomo...pdf Twenty\_five\_years\_in...pdf Show all downloads... 6:42 PM 12/4/2012

like his."

*Children:*

- \*1446 MOZART, b. at Agawam, May 25, 1829.
- \*1447 JOHN T. b. " March 13, 1832. [27, 1859.]
- \*1448 ADALINE M. b. " May 9, 1834, m. Levi Watrous, Dec.
- \*1449 HORTENSE D. b. " Sept. 29, 1836, m. Wm. S. Fish, Sept. 14, 1856.
- \*1450 LURIE M. b. Sept. 9, 1842, m. Samuel Edgecomb of Mystic Bridge, Oct. 17, 1863; lives at Mystic.
- 1451 JAMES P. b. Jan. 21, 1845. He entered the Union Army at a call from his country in January, 1863, at the early age of 19 years. Enlisted in the First Connecticut Cavalry, and was soon promoted to the rank of orderly sergeant. He was engaged in several battles, including the battle of Winchester, and was with General Sheridan during his famous raid through the Shenandoah Valley. His superior officers gave him the name of a thoroughly good young man, and that of a very brave soldier. His captain said in writing after his death, "If I had an errand that needed true courage and pluck, I assigned it to Sergeant Gallup, and it was always sure to

**Watrous, Chester A.** Aug 12, 1836-Apr 5, 1924  
Chester Watrous

**Watrous, Levi** 1848-1910

Saturday, June 11, 1910

Levi W. Watrous

Levi W. Watrous, familiarly known in Dayton as Uncle Levi, died at his home in Whetstone hollow Wednesday at 2:40 p.m. Mr. Watrous had been an invalid for four years requiring constant attention and care, and owing to his advanced age his demise was looked for at any time. He was aged 84 years 11 months and 25 days. He is survived by nine children, five sons and four daughters as follows: Henry F., Fred, Frank, Mrs. R. Walsh, Mrs. J.A. Knox, Mrs. P.A. Hatfield of this county; Mrs. James Butler, of Renton, Wash., and Walter and Reuben.

Julian Hawthorne's history of Washington, contains the following biography of Mr. Watrous as related by himself in 1893

Levi W. Watrous, rancher and stockman, of Dayton, Columbia county, Washington, was born in Ontario, Canada, June 13, 1825. His father, David Watrous, of New London, Conn., was a Methodist minister; his mother was Rebecca (Hodgkins) Watrous, whose early life was spent in Canada. She was the daughter of a British officer killed in India. The subject of our sketch was educated in the United States, where he removed with his parents at a very early age. In 1831 he accompanied them to the Western Reserve, Ohio, and after coming of age followed various callings. In 1840 he was married to Miss Elmira Fish, of Cleveland, Ohio, and located in Rock county, Wis. They have a family of nine living children. In 1850 Mr. Watrous went to Iowa, where he became a miller. In 1855 we find him in Minnesota where the city of Austin now stands, and in 1860 he returned to his saw milling in Iowa. The war breaking out he enlisted in 1861 in the Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, did duty for the Government Secret Service, and then served for nine months as Wagon Master, after which he once more returned to his old occupation in Iowa. March of 1872 found him in Washington. Four years of saw milling, prepared the way for farming and horse raising, in which after his many wanderings, he is now permanently engaged. He has eight hundred acres under cultivation and large stock interest, besides a ranch of two hundred acres and two other within a few miles of the city. He has held various offices, having been the first county treasurer of Fayette county, Iowa, and justice of the peace. He is a populist in his political faith. He figured in the Nez Perce Indian War, going out as First Lieutenant of scouts, and returning in command of the company. Few men are more respected in eastern Washington than Mr. Watrous. He is full of interesting reminiscences of territorial Washington and Oregon.

The funeral was held Friday morning from the farm residence at 10 o'clock. Rev. W.H. Harris officiated. Interment was in the city cemetery.  
Levi W. Watrous: lives three and one-half miles north west of Dayton; is a farmer and stockman; owns 400 acres of land; address is Dayton. He was born in Edwardsburg, Canada West, June 13, 1825, and came to this county in 1872.

All these Articles were taken from "The Dayton News"-1877

19 May, 1877

Levi Watrous appointed Road District Supervisor for R. D. " 21

\*\*\*\*\*

10 Aug. 1877

PRAIRIE FIRE- Mr. L. W. Watrous informs us that quite a large prairie fire occurred south of the Territorial road between Whetstone and McKay Hollow on last Tuesday. Several wheat fields were endangered but the prompt action of the harvest hands in that section prevented any damage so far as known. The fire is supposed to have started from the stub of a cigar dropped by a sheep herder. These fires should be prevented if possible as they destroy much valuable grass.

\*\*\*\*\*

21 Sept, 1877

L. Watrous, one day this week, saw three Indians trying to catch a citizen's horse out on Whetstone Hollow. He fired his rifle in the air over them; this only causes them to shake their blankets at him. He then tried the effect of a bullet near their heads, this caused them to clatawa on fast time.

\*\*\*\*\*

3 Aug 1877

Dayton, W. T. July 20th 1877  
To Brig. Gen Howard and officers:

Captain Hunter, Lieut. Watrous, Lieut. Ford and the individual members of Company A., Columbia County Volunteers, take pleasure in returning to Brig. Gen. Howard and officers their thanks, and this expression of gratitude for the courtesy and favors ever extended to them during their five weeks stay at the front. They also take the opportunity of expressing their entire confidence in the ability of General Howard, in the present Indian difficulty.

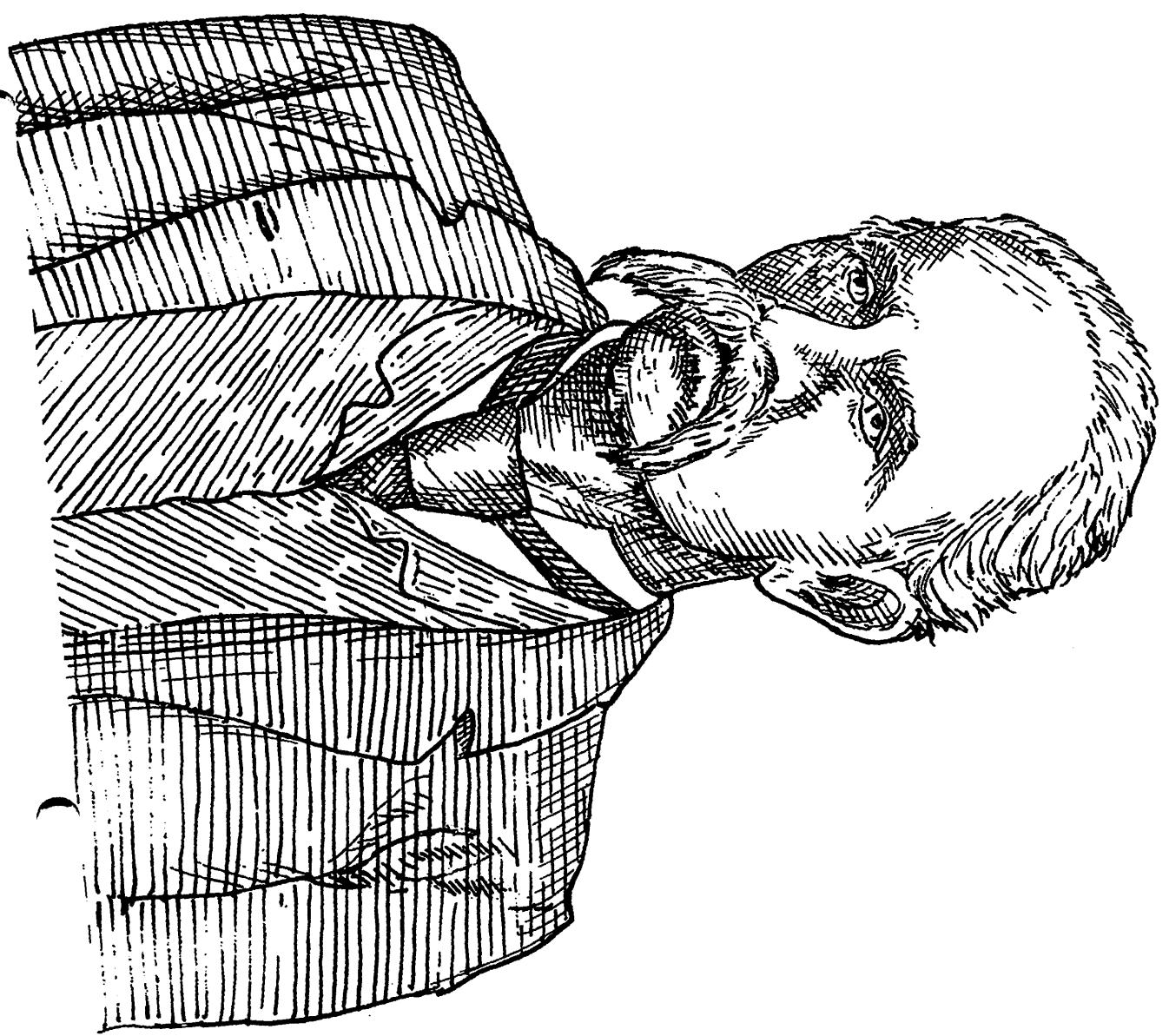
George Hunter, Captain  
Levi Watrous, 1st Lieut.  
J. T. Ford, 2nd Lieut.

Company A, C. C. Volunteers

THIS INFORMATION WAS TAKEN FROM THE HISTORY OF SOUTHEASTERN WASHINTON  
Printed in 1906. On Page 295 (In Part)

The Nez Perce warriors never crossed the Snake River; it was confined to Idaho and Montata.

It is undeniable, however that settlers east of the Tucanon were in great trepidation. Leaving their homes they congregated at Lewiston, Dayton and Walla Walla. It was not so much Chief Joseph's band they feared; it was reasoned that his outbreak might encourage other tribes to rise, slaughter and burn. Volunteers came forward from Dayton, Walla Walla and the Pataho country, and served for several weeks with the troops in Idaho, and in scouring through exposed sections of Washington. April 20, 1877, a conference with General Howard was held at Walla Walla. The volunteers from this town were commanded by Captain Paige, a little more than 20 strong. The Company from Dayton numbered 45 young men; the elected Colonel Geo. Hunter their Captain. Levi Watrous was their lieutenant.



In this form, to show the race or color of each individual. Questions numbered 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, and 19 are to be directly  
answered by an affirmative mark, as 1.

CENSUS of the Inhabitants in \_\_\_\_\_, in the County of \_\_\_\_\_, Territory of Washington,

enumerated by me on the 19 day of May 1883.

County Assessor.

Number of inhabitants in family	Name of head of family	Age in years	Sex	Description of house or building in which person resides	Value of house or building	Profession, Occupation or Trade of each person, male or female	Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U.S., or the country, if of foreign birth	Parentage		Value of personal property	Value of farm land	Value of other real estate	Value of household furniture	Value of personal effects	
								Mother	Father						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
222	George Hunter	47	m	Station Agent	1	Ohio									
	E. A.	35	f		1	Miss									
	E. A.	16	m			N.Y.									
	E. L.	13	f			" "									
	Geo.	11	"			" "									
	Kittie	9	"			" "									
	Albert	7	m			" "									
	Bertha	6	f			" "									
223	Berry	7	"												
224	James Jones	38	m			England									
226	P. E. Smith	59	"	Farmer	1	Ill									
	E. A.	52	f		1	Ind									
	Jos. P.	24	m		1	Or. I.									
	Edward	11	"			N.Y.									
	John	11	"			" "									
	Verla	10	f			" "									
227	B. R. McAbey	57	m		1	Ohio									
	Pebby	53	f		1	A. J.									
	Wm.	20	m			N.Y.									
	O.C.	14	f			" "									
	Eunice	11	"			" "									
228	T. J. Thompson	52	m			Ind									
	E. B.	42	f			Ill. O.									
	John H.	18	m			Iowa									
	J. M.	16	"			"									
	H. B.	13	f			Or. I.									
	Farah	9	m			N.Y.									
	R.	2	f			"									
229	J. A. Steiner	45	m		1	Ohio									
	J. A. Steiner	45	f		1	A. Y.									
	C. B. Hudson	16	f		1	Colo									
	Lulu	1	f			Or. I.									
230	W. C. Stocking	26	m		1	Mich									
	Joseph Palmer	20	"		1	Penn									
	Francis	32	f		1	Miss									

225 131 132 133

No. of dwelling houses.....  
No. of families.....  
No. of white males.....

962 178 179

No. of white females.....  
No. of colored males.....  
No. of colored females.....  
No. of blind.....

1214

No. of males, foreign born.....  
No. of females, foreign born.....  
No. of blind.....

108

193 23 25

108

193

IN 1883 George Hunter is  
station agent at Grange City or  
New York Bar

مکتبہ ملیٹری ایجنسی  
کارکردگانی  
کارکردگانی  
کارکردگانی



CIVIL WAR SERVICE  
(UNION INFANTRY - IOWA)  
TREASURY AGENT  
BUREAU OF MILITARY  
INTELLIGENCE C. S.  
LT. COL. CO. VOLUNTEERS

LEVI WATROUS IN 1874

**MRS. ADALINE MOSELLE GALLUP WATROUS.**

5307

Born in Massachusetts.

Wife of Levi Watrous.

Descendant of Col. Benadam Gallup, of Connecticut.

Daughter of Palmer Gallup and Desire Ball, his wife.

Granddaughter of Benadam Gallup and Cynthia Fish, his wife.

Gr.-granddaughter of Benadam Gallup and Bridget Palmer, his wife.

Gr.-gr.-granddaughter of Benadam Gallup and Hannah Avery, his wife.

Benadam Gallup was a member of the Committee of Safety and colonel of militia for coast defense. He was in Wadsworth's brigade at Long Island and White Plains.

Also Nos. 3180, 4170.





"Levi Watrous"



Sign in

Books



Add to my library Write review Page 180



Result 1 of 2 in this book for "Levi Watrous" - < Previous Next > - View all Clear search

EBOOK - FREE

Get this book in print ▾



0 reviews

Write review

The Genealogical History of  
the Gallup Family in the  
United States: Also ...

By John Douglas Gallup

"Levi Watrous"

Go

About this book

My library

Project Gutenberg offers over 60,000 free eBooks in its collection. These are either free for download or are made available for a small, nominal cost.

#### Children:

- \*1446 MOZART, b. at Agawam, May 25, 1829.
- \*1447 JOHN T. b. " March 13, 1832. [27, 1859.]
- \*1448 ADALINE M. b. " May 9, 1834, m. Levi Watrous, Dec. 14, 1856.
- \*1449 HORTENSE D. b. " Sept. 29, 1836, m. Wm. S. Fish, Sept. 14, 1856.
- \*1450 LIBBIE M. b. Sept. 9, 1842, m. Samuel Edgecomb of Mystic Bridge, Oct. 17, 1863; lives at Mystic.
- 1451 JAMES P. b. Jan. 21, 1845. He entered the Union Army at a call from his country in January, 1863, at the early age of 19 years. Enlisted in the First Connecticut Cavalry, and was soon promoted to the rank of orderly sergeant. He was engaged in several battles, including the battle of Winchester, and was with General Sheridan during his famous raid through the Shenandoah Valley. His superior officers gave him the name of a thoroughly good young man, and that of a very brave soldier. His captain said in writing after his death, "If I had an errand that needed true courage and pluck, I assigned it to Sergeant Gallup, and it was always sure to

blk5\_1354660169\_uid....png Life\_of\_Pauline\_Cus....pdf Three\_years\_with\_co....pdf Capturing\_a\_locomo....pdf Twenty\_five\_years\_in....pdf

Show all downloads...



6:42 PM  
12/4/2012

**Watrous, Chester A.** Aug 12, 1836-Apr 5, 1924  
Chester Watrous

**Watrous, Levi** 1848-1910

Saturday, June 11, 1910

Levi W. Watrous

Levi W. Watrous, familiarly known in Dayton as Uncle Levi, died at his home in Whetstone hollow Wednesday at 2:40 p.m. Mr. Watrous had been an invalid for four years requiring constant attention and care, and owing to his advanced age his demise was looked for at any time. He was aged 84 years 11 months and 25 days. He is survived by nine children, five sons and four daughters as follows: Henry F., Fred, Frank, Mrs. R. Walsh, Mrs. J.A. Knox, Mrs. P.A. Hatfield of this county; Mrs. James Butler, of Renton, Wash., and Walter and Reuben.

Julian Hawthorne's history of Washington, contains the following biography of Mr. Watrous as related by himself in 1893

Levi W. Watrous, rancher and stockman, of Dayton, Columbia county, Washington, was born in Ontario, Canada, June 13, 1825. His father, David Watrous, of New London, Conn., was a Methodist minister; his mother was Rebecca (Hodgkins) Watrous, whose early life was spent in Canada. She was the daughter of a British officer killed in India. The subject of our sketch was educated in the United States, where he removed with his parents at a very early age. In 1831 he accompanied them to the Western Reserve, Ohio, and after coming of age followed various callings. In 1840 he was married to Miss Elmira Fish, of Cleveland, Ohio, and located in Rock county, Wis. They have a family of nine living children. In 1850 Mr. Watrous went to Iowa, where he became a miller. In 1855 we find him in Minnesota where the city of Austin now stands, and in 1860 he returned to his saw milling in Iowa. The war breaking out he enlisted in 1861 in the Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, did duty for the Government Secret Service, and then served for nine months as Wagon Master, after which he once more returned to his old occupation in Iowa. March of 1872 found him in Washington. Four years of saw milling, prepared the way for farming and horse raising, in which after his many wanderings, he is now permanently engaged. He has eight hundred acres under cultivation and large stock interest, besides a ranch of two hundred acres and two other within a few miles of the city. He has held various offices, having been the first county treasurer of Fayette county, Iowa, and justice of the peace. He is a populist in his political faith. He figured in the Nez Perce Indian War, going out as First Lieutenant of scouts, and returning in command of the company. Few men are more respected in eastern Washington than Mr. Watrous. He is full of interesting reminiscences of territorial Washington and Oregon.

The funeral was held Friday morning from the farm residence at 10 o'clock. Rev. W.H. Harris officiated. Interment was in the city cemetery.

Levi W. Watrous: lives three and one-half miles north west of Dayton; is a farmer and stockman; owns 400 acres of land; address is Dayton. He was born in Edwardsburg, Canada West, June 13, 1825, and came to this county in 1872.

All these Articles were taken from "The Dayton News"-1877

19 May, 1877

Levi Watrous appointed Road District Supervisor for R. D. " 21

\*\*\*\*\*

10 Aug. 1877

PRairie FIRE- Mr. L. W. Watrous informs us that quite a large prairie fire occurred south of the Territorial road between Whetstone and McKay Hollow on last Tuesday. Several wheat fields were endangered but the prompt action of the harvest hands in that section prevented any damage so far as known. The fire is supposed to have started from the stub of a cigar dropped by a sheep herder. These fires should be prevented if possible as they destroy much valuable grass.

\*\*\*\*\*

21 Sept, 1877

L. Watrous, one day this week, saw three Indians trying to catch a citizen's horse out on Whetstone Hollow. He fired his rifle in the air over them; this only causes them to shake their blankets at him. He then tried the effect of a bullet near their heads, this caused them to clatawa on fast time.

\*\*\*\*\*

3 Aug 1877

Dayton, W. T. July 20th 1877  
To Brig. Gen Howard and officers:

Captain Hunter, Lieut. Watrous, Lieut. Ford and the individual members of Company A., Columbia County Volunteers, take pleasure in returning to Brig. Gen. Howard and officers their thanks, and this expression of gratitude for the courtesy and favors ever extended to them during their five weeks stay at the front. They also take the opportunity of expressing their entire confidence in the ability of General Howard, in the present Indian difficulty.

George Hunter, Captain  
Levi Watrous, 1st Lieut.  
J. T. Ford, 2nd Lieut.  
Company A, C. C. Volunteers

THIS INFORMATION WAS TAKEN FROM THE HISTORY OF SOUTHEASTERN WASHINTON  
Printed in 1906. On Page 295 (In Part)

The Nez Perce warriors never crossed the Snake River; it was confined to Idaho and Montata.

It is undeniable, however that settlers east of the Tucanon were in great trepidation. Leaving their homes they congregated at Lewiston, Dayton and Walla Walla. It was not so much Chief Joseph's band they feared; it was reasoned that his outbreak might encourage other tribes to rise, slaughter and burn. Volunteers came forward from Dayton, Walla Walla and the Pataho country, and served for several weeks with the troops in Idaho, and in scouring through exposed sections of Washington. April 20, 1877, a conference with General Howard was held at Walla Walla. The volunteers from this town were commanded by Captain Paige, a little more than 20 strong. The Company from Dayton numbered 45 young men; the elected Colonel Geo. Hunter their Captain. Levi Watrous was their lieutenant.

History Of Washington  
The Evergreen State  
Julia Hawthorne  
Vol F  
1893

WATROUS, LEVI W., rancher and stockman, of Dayton, Columbia County, Wash., was born in Ontario, Canada, June 13th, 1825. His father, David Watrous, of New London, Conn., was a Methodist minister; his mother was Rebecca (Hodgkins) Watrous, whose early life was spent in Canada. She was the daughter of a British officer, killed in India. The subject of our sketch was educated in the United States, where he removed with his parents at a very early age. In 1831 he accompanied them to the Western Reserve, Ohio, and after coming of age followed various callings, for the most part milling and farming.

In 1840 he journeyed to Wisconsin. In 1845 he was married to Miss Elmira Fish, of Cleveland, O.; and located in Rock County, Wis. They have a family of nine living children. In 1850 Mr. Watrous went to Iowa, where he became a miller. In 1855 we find him in Minnesota, where the city of Austin now stands; and in 1860 he returned to his saw-milling in Iowa. The war breaking out, he enlisted in 1861 in the Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, did duty for the Government Secret Service, and then served for nine months as Wagon-Master, after which he once more returned to his old occupation in Iowa. March of 1872 found him in Washington. Four years of saw-milling prepared the way for farming and horse-raising, in which, after his many wanderings, he is now permanently engaged. He has eight hundred acres under cultivation and large stock interests, besides a ranch of two hundred acres and two others within a few miles of the city. He has held various offices, having been the first County Treasurer of Fayette County, Ia., and Justice of the Peace. He is a Populist in his political faith. He figured in the Nez Percé Indian War, going out as First Lieutenant of Scouts, and returning in command of the company. Few men are more respected in Eastern Washington than Mr. Watrous. He is full of interesting reminiscences of territorial Washington and Oregon.

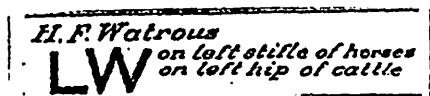
Page 662-663

Brasda 1886

Levi W Watrous, horses and cattle,  
on the left shoulder.

R T Watrous, horses right shoulder;  
cattle, right hip.

Brasda 1913



**NEZ PERCE WAR VOLUNTEERS--1877**

**Pg 120--Articles from newspapers and article in Southeastern Washington**

**Pg 5-6-George W. Blackmer**

**Pg 8-Caleb C. Burge**

**Pg 25-Arthur O. Hurd**

**Pg 48-Levi Watrous**

**Pg 55A-H.M. Boone**

**Pg 86-Mark B. Kenney**

**Pg 114-Levi Watous**

**Pg 124-A.J. Harris**

**Pg 129-Samuel Love Gilbreath**

**Pg 171-Organizing a militia Jan 20, 1879**

**Pg 172-Roster Company B, N.G.W.**

**Blackmer, George W.** buried Dec 19, 1916

Wednesday, December 20, 1916

Geo. Blackmer Dies

George W. Blackmer died Sunday morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ed Derry, on East Pine street, College Place, aged 76 years. Besides his daughter, with whom he made his home, he is survived by five other children, who are Mrs. Etta Harty of Walla Walla; Francis, Ollie and George Blackmer, of American Falls, Idaho, and Mrs. Lina Reese of Walla Walla. Mr. Blackmer was born at St. Lawrence, N.Y., October 4, 1840, and enlisted in 1861, serving three years and three months, nine months of which were spent in Andersonville prison. He came to California during the gold excitement, and went back to Michigan where he was married to Miss Ruth Warner. He came to Walla Walla in '70 and walked to Dayton, where he took up a homestead, walking back the same day. He then made his home in Dayton until 1900, where all his children were born. He then moved to College Place, where he has made his home since. The funeral was held yesterday in Dayton under the auspices of the G.A.R.

Historic Sketches by Frank T. Gilbert p.50

George W. Blackmer: lives four miles south west of Dayton; is a farmer; owns 380 acres of land; address id Dayton. He was born in Russell, St. Lawrence county, New York, October 4, 1840; came to Montana in 1865, to the Territory in 1870 and to this county in 1871.

Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington p. 419

George W. Blackmer, who resides about two miles south from Dayton, on a nice large estate of fertile land, has passed a life of most thrilling adventure and hardship, both as a soldier and a hardy pioneer. Like Kit Carson or Buffalo Bill, his experiences are so extensive many a volume would have to be written to detail them. Equal in cunning, bravery and marksmanship to these two scouts, he has displayed his prowess on many occasions and won the plaudits of many people. He was born in New York, on October 4, 1840, the son of Olomon and Amarilla (Hyde) Blackmer. The mother was born at Burlington, Vermont in 1804. The father was born in Vermont in 1794, and was a veteran of the War of 1812, in which conflict he received a severe wound. He was a great hunter and Indian fighter and his son received much valuable training from his skillful father. Our subject was educated in New York, and when twenty-one, in 1861, enlisted in the Forty-fourth New York and was in the heaviest fighting of the Rebellion. He participated in all battles under McClellan, was in the Pennsylvania campaign, fought through the campaign under Burnside and participated in the battles at Fredericksburg, Antietam, Cold Harbor, Rappahannock, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Gettysburg, the Second Bull Run and the seven days struggle at Richmond. At Gettysburg, he had fourteen bullet holes in his clothing. In 1864, he received his honorable discharge and after a short visit at home, returned to the capitol at Washington, D.C., and was watchman in the treasury department for two months. Next he was in the quartermaster's department and went there to assist in erecting buildings for General Sherman and was there until the war closed. He was given fifteen men on one occasion to take General Sherman's mail from Wilmington, North Carolina, to Fayetteville. The route was up a sluggish river for one hundred and sixty miles and was beset by enemies the entire distance. They repulsed many attacks and on one occasion had a close call with three burning barges that the rebels sent against them. He succeeded in delivering the mail all right, however. After the battle of Cold Harbor, Mr. Blackmer was taken prisoner and was detained successively at Belle

Island, Salisbury and Andersonville. In the last place, he was without blankets or coats and had nothing to drink but stagnant water until the breaking out of the spring within the stockade, so well known in history.

Mr. Blackmer had two brothers, Esau and Jacob, who were also veterans of the Civil War. In 1865, our subject came to Montana and participated in all the mining excitements of the west and northwest. On one occasion he was to haul ten passengers to White Pine City for one hundred and fifty dollars each, but owing to the hostilities of the savages, they refused to go. Mr. Blackmer went alone, however, and continued until he reached Salt Lake City. During the entire way, he was aware that the Indians were on his trail, yet he was not injured. At Salt Lake, being well acquainted with Brigham Young and other Mormon leaders, he was strongly pressed by them to take a colonelcy in the dragoons, but refused. From Salt Lake City he went to Elko and crossed the Great American Desert, ninety miles in width, by moonlight without a drop of water for either himself or his horse. At Honey Lake he recruited and there remained until 1868, when he took a trip to New York on a visit and three months later, came to California. After that, he journeyed to the Willamette Valley, whence he crossed the mountains and in 1870 took a homestead, pre-emption, and timber culture claim. Mr. Blackmer has been an extensive traveler and explorer in every state in the union except three. At the present time he is living on a nice estate near Dayton, as stated, and is one of the substantial and well known farmers.

In 1868, in Michigan, Mr. Blackmer married Miss Amanda Warner, who was born in Calhoun county, that state in 1842. To them the following named children have been born: Mrs. Etta M. Hart, in 1872; Mrs. Bertha Derry, in 1876; Francis R., in 1878; Olomon H., in 1880; and George W., in 1885.

Mr. Blackmer's experience with the Indians has been extensive indeed. On many occasions he has visited them in the midst of their warlike hostilities but at such times he was never wounded or injured by them. However, he was wounded by them thrice at Yellowstone river. They respected his generosity and bravery, and many times would fight for instead of against him. On numerous occasions he has been in their camp and slept in their tepees while they were on the war path. He is a brave and fearless man and has done a noble work as a pioneer. His life record in fighting for his country is second to none and he has shown himself an upright man, a true and stanch friend and a patriotic citizen.

Regarding the Anderson stockade, Mr. Blackmer states that the first one was about forty acres and through it was a sluggish slough or bayou. The water was vile and one day, about a foot above the level of this slough, a good spring broke out, furnishing a stream as big as a broom handle. He secured a drink of refreshing water the first day it broke out, and it was a God-send to the poor, famishing soldiers.

**Burge, Caleb C.** Jan 25, 1834-Dec 26, 1916

Wednesday, December 27, 1916

Caleb C. Burge

Caleb C. Burge, pioneer of Dayton, died at his residence on Fourth street, Tuesday, December 26, aged eighty two years, eleven months and one day.

Mr. Burge was born in the state of New York, January 25, 1834. He crossed the plains with his parents in 1850, and came to Columbia county in 1876. He was an Indian War veteran and could relate many interesting stories of early days experienced on this coast.

In 1881 he owned a store with a brother on the Edward-Hindle corner. After disposing of this property he spent many years in Idaho, returning to Dayton several years ago, since which time he has lived a quiet retired life.

Mr. Burge was well liked by those who knew his principles and true nature.

The funeral will be held today from his residence at 2 o'clock.

**Hurd, Arthur O.** died Jan 23, 1901

Saturday, January 26, 1901

Arthur Hurd who has been working for Wm. Vaughan, and who is quite an old resident of this county, died at the residence of Mr. Vaughan in Dayton Wednesday. He had been suffering from appendicitis for some time. An operation was performed Tuesday after which Mr. Hurd passed away. He was a member of the original Company F, N.G.W. He was buried Thursday, the members of the old company acting as pall bearers.

Arthur Hurd, who died in this city Wednesday will be remembered by all the members of the original F company, N.G.W. He was a companion of Rantz Miller and a great base ball player

in the nineties. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

(March 2, 1901. Mrs. Hurd went to Clarence, Iowa to make her home)

June 11, 1936

## H. M. BOONE DIED SATURDAY NIGHT

H. M. Boone, a former state senator from Whitman county, and a leading merchant here for the last 16 years, died at his home in this city Saturday night at about 10 o'clock.

Funeral services were held from the Congregational church Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock with Rev. Thomas McCamant in charge. The Masonic lodge had charge of the impressive rites at the grave. Beautiful floral offerings from his many friends here and elsewhere were banked about the casket. Music was provided by L. H. Armstrong and Bob Butler, and the pallbearers were Byron Seney, J. L. Wallace, R. M. Sturdevant, Sam B. Oliver, W. W. Hendron and Len Neal, all from the Masonic Lodge.

### Born Near Salem

Horeb Marian Boone was born January 1, 1858, at Eola, near Salem, Oregon. His father, a great nephew of Daniel Boone, crossed the plains in 1852 and settled there, and his mother also came west by wagon train in early life.

In 1870, as a boy, he helped drive a herd of cattle from California through this region to the Montana mines where his father operated a meat market for several years. He worked one summer helping in the construction of the celebrated Baker railway into Walla Walla.

He settled in the Palouse country in 1873 where he farmed, acted as a scout in the Nez Perce Indian war and taught school. He was the first Whitman county assessor under statehood, and owned a store in Palouse for many years. He was mayor there for two terms and was state senator from 1904 to 1908. He helped develop a large irrigated ranch on the Columbia river, and with two of his sons he came to Dayton in 1919 where he has since resided. He was a member of the Congregational church and the Masonic lodge.

### Married In 1879

In July, 1879, at Colfax he was married to Eufenia Holt, member of a pioneer family of that region. To this union five children were born, all of whom are living. They are Will H. and Holt Boone of this city, Ralph Boone, Mrs. Myrtle Pratt and Mrs. Eola Patten, all of Los Angeles. He also leaves 10 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Mr. Boone was the last member of a family of six children. He had always enjoyed splendid health, and for a period of more than 50 years he had never missed a day of work or pleasure on account of illness.

HISTORIC SKETCHES  
OF  
WALLA WALLA, WHITMAN,  
COLUMBIA, GARFIELD CO'S

1882

FRANK T. GILBERT

COLUMBIA COUNTY

During the troubles in Idaho, in 1877, with Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perce Indians, the settlers in Columbia county, especially those east of the Tukannon, were in a great state of excitement. Many of them left home and congregated in Lewiston. Dayton and Walla Walla, as they were completely at the mercy of these or any other Indians who might become encouraged by Joseph's success to take the war path. A company from Dayton and another from the Pataha country volunteered and served for several weeks both with the troops in Idaho and in scouting through the exposed section of Washington. As no other bands entered upon the war path, the danger soon passed and settlers returned to their homes.

Bg. 393

# WAITS MILL

## THE STORY OF THE COMMUNITY OF WAITSBURG, WASHINGTON

BY  
ELLIS & ELVIRA ELLA LAIDAWAY  
1970

**ILLUSTRATED HISTORY  
OF  
SOUTHEASTERN WASHINGTON**

**1906**

**COLUMBIA COUNTY**

# WAIT'S MILL

THE STORY OF THE COMMUNITY  
OF WAITSBURG, WASHINGTON

BY  
ELLIS & ELVIRA ELLEN LAIDWAW  
1970

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY  
OF  
SOUTHEASTERN WASHINGTON

1906

COLUMBIA COUNTY

MARK B. KENNEY resides about eight miles south from Dayton, where he follows farming. Formerly, he did a large contracting and building business in this country. He was born in County Galway, Ireland, in April, 1834, the son of Bernard and Nona (Blake) Kenney. The mother was the daughter of Sir Thomas Blake, Colonel of the Ninety-eighth Connaught Rangers, and was knighted for gallantry on the field of Waterloo. Our subject was brought to the United States in 1838 and his people were wealthy merchants. He is one of a family of eight children, named as follows, John, Joseph, Mary, Mona, Isidore B., Mark B., Peter B., and Charles B. They are all deceased except our subject. Isidore, Peter and Charles all served in the Union army. Our subject also served there and was known as captain of the "Wild Irishmen" during the Civil War. After the war, our subject came to the Pacific coast and drifted to various sections until finally in 1876, he settled in Columbia county and for ten years did building and contracting in Dayton. Then he bought the farm where he now lives and has also taken a homestead. During the early days of his residence here in Columbia county, Mr. Kenney saw very much hardship and was associated with the leading pioneers, as Judge Sturdevant, Jesse Day and others. He was interested in the townsite of Dayton and was one of the prominent citizens then, as now. Mr. Kenney took an active part in the Indian fights during the wars with the savages and was known as a brave man in this capacity. In 1889, Mr. Kenney was married and his wife died soon after. He has one child, Maude, the wife of Joseph McLaine.

Politically, Mr. Kenney has always been a Democrat until 1896, when he voted for McKinley, since which time he has been a Republican. In 1902, he was a delegate to the state convention and was a stanch worker for the triumph of the decade. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and his wife is a member of the Rebekahs. Financially, Mr. Kenney has made a great success in gathering property and is one of the well-to-do men of the county. He is to be recognized as one of the stirring pioneers and deserves commendation for the faithfulness of his labors in opening up and building up the country.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY  
OF  
STATE OF WASHINGTON  
1894  
BY- REV. H.K. HINES D.D.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

LYMAN'S HISTORY  
OF  
OLD WALLA WALLA COUNTY  
INCLUDING  
WALLA WALLA, COLUMBIA,  
GARFIELD & ASOTIN COUNTIES  
VOL 1

1918

COLUMBIA COUNTY

THE HISTORY OF



THE HISTORY OF THE  
UNITED STATES

BY JAMES

GARFIELD & ASSOCIATES  
NEW YORK, COLUMBIA,

1861

THE HISTORY OF THE  
UNITED STATES

*Personal accounts and adventures  
as told by the pioneers of the West*

# We'll All Go Home In The Spring

---

*Collected and Compiled by*  
ROBERT A. BENNETT

---



Pioneer Press Books

Walla Walla, Washington  
U.S.A.  
1984

## Susan M. Stringer

*Alone with her children on their ranch,  
Mrs. Stringer has a confrontation  
with Chief Joseph and his band  
at the beginning of the Nez Perce hostilities in 1877.*

Mrs. Susan M. Stringer, pioneer of the Inland Empire, relates her sensational experience, struggles and hardships of the early West. Mrs. Stringer came to the Pacific Coast by way of the Isthmus of Panama, in the year 1864, where she joined her husband who was a meat contractor in the Union Army. They went from California to The Dalles, Oregon, and then to Fort Lapwai, Idaho. Here she had the pleasure of gazing upon the real red skins, as the savages were about all the inhabitants there were in that neck of the country in those wild days. Her husband, the late R.J. Stringer, turned his hand to farming, taking up a homestead where the prosperous city of Pomeroy now stands. The country was a howling wilderness; and owing to the depredations of the Indians, cowboys and outlaws, they were forced to give up farming and come to Walla Walla where more peaceful conditions prevailed.

Mrs. Stringer's story of crossing the high hills of the Tucanon would make one shiver; the road was only a deer trail; the men held the wagon from capsizing and dashing her down the hill into the valley miles below. Coming through where the agricultural city of Dayton now stands, she was compelled to hold her baby son, (Wm. F.) down in the wagon bed to keep the brush from tearing out the child's hair.

Reaching the Garden City, Mr. Stringer started into the meat business and conducted a market for some time. Getting the farming fever, once more the family took to the wagon route, their destination this time was on the Tucanon at the base of the Blue Mountains. Mrs. Stringer's neighbors consisted of wild animals, rattle snakes and other varmin, the first social call she received from her neighbors was a visit from a giant panther. The beast crawled under the house and remained all night. Just what his mission was, the family never ventured out to learn, but barricaded all the doors and windows and kept up a roaring fire in the old fire place all night so that the tiger could not climb down the chimney and devour the whole family. She was a prisoner in her own house all night. The next day, Mr. Goodrich, a hunter, happened along killing the tiger, and liberating the Stringer family from an animal siege. Mr. Stringer bought an old musket as a preventative from further invasions of ferocious animals. His battles with them when they would come into the yard to carry off the chickens, to say the least, were sensational. The timber gray wolf was a mighty dangerous animal to take chances with; this animal will just as soon eat a human being as kill a calf. Mr. Stringer became County Road Supervisor, and when the Nez Perce Indians went on the war path, Mrs. Stringer was living in the war zone. The men of the district were poorly armed; they asked Mr. Stringer if he would not go to Fort Walla Walla and secure them arms and ammunition with which to defend their homes. He consented to make the trip which was a long one. The Indians were supposed to be out on Camas Prairie, which was some distance from the Tucanon; however this was a mistake; for the second evening after his departure, a large troop of the redskin warriors appeared on a long winding ridge that would bring them to her very door step, and there she was with her children left to the mercy of the savages.

They came on down the ridge in single file as that was their mode of march in war time, swinging rifles, bows and arrows, and the favorite weapon, the tomahawk, over their heads and singing their favorite war songs. As the Western sun cast its last golden shadows on the valley of the Tucanon and its last shades stole up over the bunch grass covered hills, it looked like the last setting of the sun on Mrs. Stringer and her offspring. The game little woman gathered her children around her and told them that they were the Lord's people and the Indians were good Indians and would not harm them. The red warriors with the feathers dangling from their hair came on down the ridge, crossing the Tumalum single file, pitching their camp but a few rods from her home. Things looked mighty blue now for the little woman of the mountain range.

## Pataha Rangers Volunteers, W.T. - Nez Perce War 1877

<u>Volunteer</u>	<u>Residence</u>
John W. Elliot	Pataha
Eugene S. (T) Wilson	Pataha
Ambrose A. Owsley	
Thornton W. Owsley	
Homer Bounds	
Willard Bounds	
Robert Short	
Elliot (First name unknown)	
Frank McBreardy	
John M. Williams	
John M. Salle	
Danl. McKay	
John Campbell	
Samuel Shawlay	
Charles Shearer	
Edward Coe	
W.B. Tweedy	
Robert Bruce	
Lewis Tewalt (Louis Tewalt?)	
Thomas Cumpacker	
Newton Thomas	
Henry C. Able	
Henry Vaughn	
L.N. Elidge	

Geo. Pitt

John Hale

Dan Williams

Frank Cartwright

Some family information is also in a biography about Isaac Tewalt, contained in "An Illustrated History of Washington State," by Harvey K. Hines.

Incidentally, Cassandra's third husband was fellow two-time widower John Lewis Tewalt. His son Isaac married Cassandra's daughter Martha October 8, 1878. Thus, John Lewis is my fifth great-grandfather and his second wife Celia Cox is another fifth great-grandmother. All of the ancestors mentioned here were laid to rest at the Pataha Flat Cemetery in Pomeroy, Washington.

1880 Census WA Columbia ED 52 Pg 130D

Line 46

Bounds James L WM 50 Farmer MO TN TN

-----, Rachel WF 43 Wife Keeping house MO MO MO

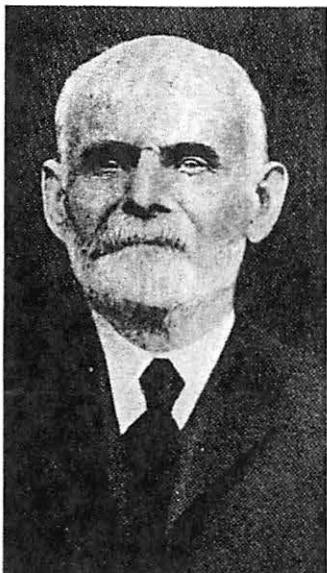
-----, Willard WM 23 Son Farmer OR MO MO

## Columbia County Volunteers - Nez Perce War 1877

<u>Volunteer</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Age</u>
Captain George Hunter	Dayton	42
First Lieutenant Levi Watrous	Dayton	44
Second Lieutenant John T. Ford	Dayton	28
Ordinance Sergeant Thomas H. Crawford	Dayton	29
Second Sergeant Charles N. Clark	Dayton	25
Third Sergeant Milton F. Morgan	Dayton	26
Fourth Sergeant John H. Long	Dayton	22
Fifth Sergeant Joseph F Haff	Paradise Valley	22
Corporal Isaac J. Schrivner	Dayton	33
Corporal Fred Kenyon	Dayton	28
Corporal William C. Vaughn	Dayton	26
Corporal George P. Bickers	Dayton	23
Martin R. Adams	Dayton	22
Willis Baldwin	Dayton	25
James W. Butler	Dayton	21
Jerome R. Castle	Dayton	21
Samuel Dillma	Paradise Valley	23
Newton Davis	Dayton	22
Dennis L. C. Edmondson	Dayton	20
Willis E. L. Ford	Walla Walla	21
Clarence N. L. Ford	Walla Walla	19
Latham P. Freeman	Paradise Valley	23
William L. Grote	Dayton	17
Byron L. Gates	Dayton	22
Ninevah Hately	Walla Walla	31

Andrew J. Harris	Dayton	29
George C. Kenyon	Dayton	20
Theodore Lowery	Dayton	18
Thomas Norman	Dayton	23
Jasper N. McLain	Dayton	22
Linga G. Sparks	Dayton	24
Sulathael Stephens	Dayton	22
Alfred D. Standiford	Dayton	23
Howard B. Kielgley	Dayton	19
James W. Turner	Dayton	35
Louis M. Tielwell	Dayton	25
James A. Woodward	Dayton	20
Frank C. White	Dayton	22
John C. Zumult	Dayton	28
H. S. Thomas	Dayton	42
John Weiss	Dayton	37

**Source: United States Congressional serial set, Issue 6755**



# WAITSBURG

## "ONE OF A KIND"

1976

**GEORGE & HARRIET POLLARD.** George T. Pollard was born in Missouri in 1835. In 1852 he crossed the plains with an ox team to California. He made his way northward to Oregon in 1855 and enlisted in the service to fight the Indians. He participated in the fight near Whitman Station and the fight at Steptoe. He filed on a homestead in 1859 near the Touchet River 2½ miles above the present site of Waitsburg. In 1860 he married Harriet Wiseman of Walla Walla County who also crossed the plains with her father in 1852, settling in Oregon.

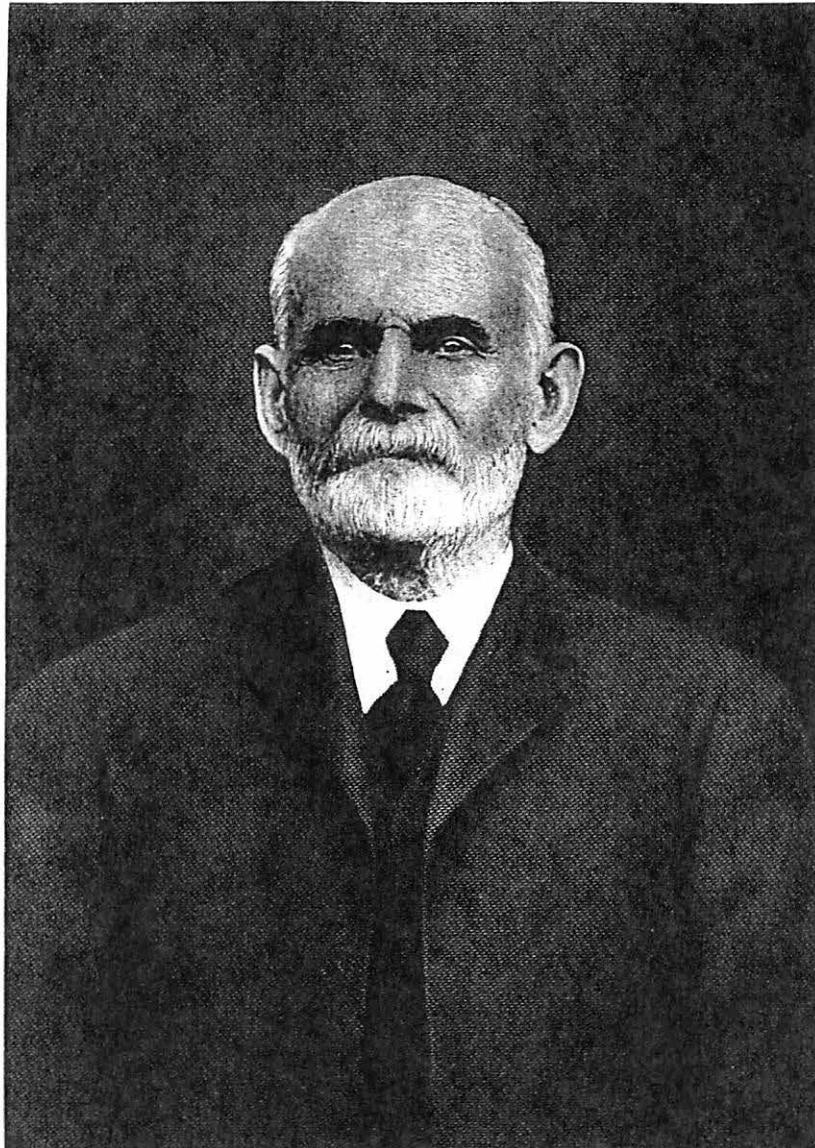
### George T. Pollard Cabin



The historical cabin built at Huntsville in the early 1860's by George Tompkins Pollard is still standing on the original building site. This location is now being cleared by Kenneth Bickelhaupt for the Touchet Valley airport, making it necessary to remove the cabin. In an attempt to preserve as much as possible of the early history of this valley, several organizations in Waitsburg have agreed to combine their efforts to have the cabin moved across the highway to the Lewis & Clark Trail State Park, where it will be preserved as a historical landmark.

George Pollard came west from Missouri by ox team in the spring of 1852. He engaged in mining in California and then moved north to Oregon where he enlisted in the service to fight Indians. For three years he was engaged in packing supplies for Colonel Rice and Colonel Steptoe. Mr. Pollard was in Wallula and participated in the Indian fight near Whitman Station.

He established a homestead in 1859 and resided there for over 60 years. His son, Robert E. Pollard, is now caretaker of the Lewis & Clark Trail State Park which is near the original homestead.



*G. T. Pollard*

GEORGE TOMPKINS POLLARD.

George Tompkins Pollard is a resident farmer of Columbia county, living on section 6, township 9 north, range 38 east. He is the oldest settler in that district and has been identified with the Inland Empire, its pioneer development and its later progress, since 1855. He was born in Linn county, Missouri, June 15, 1835, a son of Roger B. and Sarah C. (Smith) Pollard. The father was a native of Richmond, Virginia, while the mother's birth occurred in Rockingham county, Virginia. They were married in Shelby county, Kentucky, to which district they had removed in young manhood and womanhood. They began their domestic life in Shelby county, where they remained for a number of years, and about 1820 they established their home in Linn county, Missouri, where they lived for two decades. They afterward moved to the Platte Purchase, settling near St. Joseph, Missouri, where both passed away.

George T. Pollard acquired a district school education in his native state and at sixteen years of age left the parental roof to start out in life on his own account. In the spring of 1852 he crossed the plains with an ox team to California and for three years was engaged in mining on the Cosmos river in what is now Amador county. In July, 1855, he made his way northward into Oregon to visit

a brother and while on that visit enlisted in the service to fight the Indians. He took part in the Yakima Indian war and later for three years was engaged in packing supplies for Colonel Rice and Colonel Steptoe and was in the latter's employ when he was defeated by the Indians. Mr. Pollard was in Wallula on the 20th of December, 1855, and on the 22d or 23d participated in the fight with the Indians near Whitman Station. He is the oldest settler now living in this part of the state and there is no one more familiar with every phase of pioneer life and experience than he. His military service made him acquainted with every phase of Indian warfare and later he met all of the hardships and privations incident to the task of developing a new farm. On the 6th of August, 1859, he filed on the homestead where he now lives and upon that place has resided continuously since, covering a period of fifty-eight years. As his financial resources increased he purchased more land from time to time and now owns four hundred and ninety-five acres.

In 1860 Mr. Pollard was united in marriage to Miss Harriet L. Wiseman, of Walla Walla county, who crossed the plains with her father, John Wiseman, in 1852, settling in Linn county, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Pollard became the parents of the following children, namely: Melissa; Ann; John B., who is deceased; Mary; Oliver; Etta; Bettie; Ella and Cordelia, who have passed away; Frank; Robert; and Roy.

In politics Mr. Pollard is independent, never caring to bind himself by party ties. He was appointed a member of the first board of county commissioners after the organization of Columbia county and was a member of the school board for more than thirty years. At different times he has been urged by his friends to accept nomination for various important political offices but has always refused, preferring to do his public duty as private citizen. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church and their well spent lives have been guided by its teachings. When the state of Washington was yet cut off from the advantages and comforts of the east by the long stretches of sand and the high mountains, he made his way across the plains, braving all the trials and hardships of pioneer life in order to make a home in the Inland Empire, rich in its resources yet unclaimed from the dominion of the red man. As the years have come and gone he has borne his part in the work of general progress and improvement and has been a prominent factor in promoting agricultural development. The days of chivalry and knighthood in Europe cannot furnish more interesting or romantic tales than our own western history.

*Pg 312 - 215*

a brother and while on that visit enlisted in the service to fight the Indians. He took part in the Yakima Indian war and later for three years was engaged in packing supplies for Colonel Rice and Colonel Steptoe and was in the latter's employ when he was defeated by the Indians. Mr. Pollard was in Wallula on the 20th of December, 1855, and on the 22d or 23d participated in the fight with the Indians near Whitman Station. He is the oldest settler now living in this part of the state and there is no one more familiar with every phase of pioneer life and experience than he. His military service made him acquainted with every phase of Indian warfare and later he met all of the hardships and privations incident to the task of developing a new farm. On the 6th of August, 1859, he filed on the homestead where he now lives and upon that place has resided continuously since, covering a period of fifty-eight years. As his financial resources increased he purchased more land from time to time and now owns four hundred and ninety-five acres.

In 1860 Mr. Pollard was united in marriage to Miss Harriet L. Wiseman, of Walla Walla county, who crossed the plains with her father, John Wiseman, in 1852, settling in Linn county, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Pollard became the parents of the following children, namely: Melissa; Ann; John B., who is deceased; Mary; Oliver; Etta; Bettie; Ella and Cordelia, who have passed away; Frank; Robert; and Roy.

In politics Mr. Pollard is independent, never caring to bind himself by party ties. He was appointed a member of the first board of county commissioners after the organization of Columbia county and was a member of the school board for more than thirty years. At different times he has been urged by his friends to accept nomination for various important political offices but has always refused, preferring to do his public duty as private citizen. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church and their well spent lives have been guided by its teachings. When the state of Washington was yet cut off from the advantages and comforts of the east by the long stretches of sand and the high mountains, he made his way across the plains, braving all the trials and hardships of pioneer life in order to make a home in the Inland Empire, rich in its resources yet unclaimed from the dominion of the red man. As the years have come and gone he has borne his part in the work of general progress and improvement and has been a prominent factor in promoting agricultural development. The days of chivalry and knighthood in Europe cannot furnish more interesting or romantic tales than our own western history.

Pgo 212 - 215

*Germane Harvey  
Old Walla Walla County*

*J. S. Clarke Pub. Co.  
1918*

*Vol. II*

HARVEY B. BATEMAN.

Among the honored early settlers of Old Walla Walla county was Harvey B. Bateman, who took an active part in the development of this region, especially along agricultural lines. He was born in Illinois on the 10th of November, 1833, and in early manhood crossed the plains, enduring all the hardships and dangers of such a journey. On reaching Washington he bought a farm near Waitsburg and continued to reside thereon up to the time of his death, his time and attention being devoted to farming.

In 1876 Mr. Bateman was united in marriage to Miss Susan Thomas, a native of Missouri and a daughter of T. T. and Nancy (Curl) Thomas, who in 1851 left their home in the Mississippi valley and after crossing mountains and desert finally reached Linn county, Oregon, where the father took up a donation claim. He built thereon a log cabin with a clapboard roof and stick chimney and in this frontier home the family lived in true pioneer style. He became one of the prominent and influential citizens of his community and was called upon to represent his district in the state legislature for two terms. Later he went to Alaska, where his death occurred. His wife died in Washington. In their family were ten children, of whom five are still living.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bateman were born twelve children, but Mida, the wife of J. O. Windust, and four others are deceased. Those living are: Mary, the wife of Andrew Gregg of Oakesdale, Washington; Nancy, the wife of Wesley Star; John M.; James S.; Dollie, the wife of Fred Porter; Katherine, the wife of W. F. Hawks; and Wilber, who is now operating the homestead farm, comprising three hundred acres. The place is well improved with good and substantial buildings and still belongs to Mrs. Bateman.

Mr. Bateman was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his widow also belongs, and his earnest Christian life won for him the confidence and high regard of all with whom he came in contact either in business or social life. He passed away in 1904 and was laid to rest in the Waitsburg cemetery. Mrs. Bateman has not only reared her own family but has also cared for five grandchildren, which she has educated as well. Her life has been a busy and useful one and she well merits the high esteem in which she is uniformly held.

*Pgs 394-395*

*Garrison Valley  
Old Walla Walla County*

*J. S. Clarke Pub. Co.  
1918*

*Vol. II*

HARVEY B. BATEMAN.

Among the honored early settlers of Old Walla Walla county was Harvey B. Bateman, who took an active part in the development of this region, especially along agricultural lines. He was born in Illinois on the 10th of November, 1833, and in early manhood crossed the plains, enduring all the hardships and dangers of such a journey. On reaching Washington he bought a farm near Waitsburg and continued to reside thereon up to the time of his death, his time and attention being devoted to farming.

In 1876 Mr. Bateman was united in marriage to Miss Susan Thomas, a native of Missouri and a daughter of T. T. and Nancy (Curl) Thomas, who in 1851 left their home in the Mississippi valley and after crossing mountains and desert finally reached Linn county, Oregon, where the father took up a donation claim. He built thereon a log cabin with a clapboard roof and stick chimney and in this frontier home the family lived in true pioneer style. He became one of the prominent and influential citizens of his community and was called upon to represent his district in the state legislature for two terms. Later he went to Alaska, where his death occurred. His wife died in Washington. In their family were ten children, of whom five are still living.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bateman were born twelve children, but Mida, the wife of J. O. Windust, and four others are deceased. Those living are: Mary, the wife of Andrew Gregg of Oakesdale, Washington; Nancy, the wife of Wesley Star; John M.; James S.; Dollie, the wife of Fred Porter; Katherine, the wife of W. F. Hawks; and Wilber, who is now operating the homestead farm, comprising three hundred acres. The place is well improved with good and substantial buildings and still belongs to Mrs. Bateman.

Mr. Bateman was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his widow also belongs, and his earnest Christian life won for him the confidence and high regard of all with whom he came in contact either in business or social life. He passed away in 1904 and was laid to rest in the Waitsburg cemetery. Mrs. Bateman has not only reared her own family but has also cared for five grandchildren, which she has educated as well. Her life has been a busy and useful one and she well merits the high esteem in which she is uniformly held.

*Pgs 394-395*

of the outbreak until the messenger met me one morning about eight o'clock. Together we hastened to Dayton, arriving there about three o'clock, p. m., where we found the boys rushing around, securing horses and all things needed for the trip.

"On my arrival I was warmly received by all. The command was tendered to me and I accepted it. It took us but a short time to secure horses, saddles and other articles required, for I told the boys I was sure that the government officers would be glad to receive and arm us. Late in the evening we moved out about seven miles, and encamped near my farm for the night. \* \* \* The following morning we resumed our march for Lewiston, 55 miles east, where we arrived that night.

"The next morning I tendered our services to Colonel Spurgeon, the representative of the government there, General O. O. Howard the commander of the department of the Columbia, having gone to the front, leaving Colonel Spurgeon to forward men and supplies as fast as they arrived at Lewiston, by steamer or otherwise. On presenting myself to the colonel I was received in a most courteous manner. He asked me whether I wished to co-operate with the United States troops, or go independently. I told him I was not able to arm, equip and maintain 45 men in the field, nor were any of my command able to do so; that I proposed to attach my company to General Howard's forces, and to operate in accordance with his orders, and requested him to fit out my company. He said General Howard would be glad to have us with him, and that within a day or two he would have plenty of needle guns and ammunition up from Fort Vancouver; that on their arrival he wished that I, with my command, would escort some army officers up to General Howard on Camas prairie."

At the time the Dayton boys arrived in Lewiston a company of about 25 men from Pomeroy, under command of Captain Elliott

and Lieutenant E. T. Wilson, arrived there. An attempt was made to consolidate the two companies, but failed and each went alone. While waiting for arms Captain Hunter escorted a party of army officers to Lapwai. The steamer carrying the arms arrived in a short time and the Dayton company was armed with 50-calibre needle guns, and furnished sufficient rations to last it to Camas prairie. The company at once started on a forced march for the front, in company with a small body of mounted soldiers. They moved swiftly to Lapai, and thence up and over Craig's mountain. The next day the company crossed the prairie and over the hills to the head of White Bird Creek, the scene of Colonel Perry's defeat a few days before, where soldiers were engaged in burying the dead of that disastrous battle.

About four o'clock the Dayton volunteers reached General Howard's headquarters on White Bird creek. Captain Hunter reported and formally tendered the company's services, and that night took up a position and put out guards. The following morning the command, all except the Dayton company, moved on to Salmon river, a few miles away. As the Dayton troops had been on a forced march from Lewiston they were left in camp to recuperate, but after a short time, the men becoming restless, they followed to the front. Indians could be seen on the opposite side of Salmon river and it was believed that they were strongly fortified and would give battle were an attempt made to cross the river. Reaching the summit of the high hills that overlooked the river, Captain Hunter dismounted his men, left a few in charge of the horses and with others ran swiftly down the steep hills to some cabins that had been built years before by miners. There they scouted up the river to where the White Bird trails struck it. Here they found General Howard's headquarters already established, and were soon joined by those who had been left in

charge of the horses. Colonel Hunter continues:

"Having obtained permission from General Howard, I, with a part of my company, went up the river a mile or two to where one Mason and others had been killed, and burned up in their cabins. My recollection is that in all there were three killed and burned here. We collected all the remains we could find and buried them. We found an old skiff that had been split in two which we managed to patch up; then we made paddles out of boards, and I and one of the boys paddled it down the river to headquarters, the rest of the boys running along the bank, ready to cover us in case of an attack."

After this incident Captain Hunter, First Sergeant John Long, of the Dayton company, and a gentleman named Randall, crossed the river in a skiff and made a scouting tour on the other side. They found no Indians, but plenty of "signs," the hostiles having, apparently, just left. That same evening, June 29th, by order of General Howard, the Dayton volunteers reported to Captain Marcus P. Miller, of the Fourth Artillery, for duty. The next day the command crossed the river, the Dayton company being the first over. Captain Hunter then received the following order:

#### SPECIAL FIELD ORDER NO. 22.

Captain George Hunter, commanding Dayton Volunteers, will at 6 p. m., tomorrow make a reconnaissance in the direction of Pittsburg Landing, and examine the country thoroughly as he proceeds, especially in the direction of Joseph's reported encampment.

By order of Brigadier General Howard.

(Signed): M. C. WILKINSON.  
First Lieutenant Third Infantry, Aide de Camp.

Concerning the fulfillment of these orders Colonel Hunter in his book says:

Pursuant to this order I selected ten or twelve of my best mounted men, and in company with a signal officer furnished by the general to accom-

pany this expedition, we pushed on up the mountain in the direction of Canoe Encampment. We found the mountain very steep and hard to climb. On reaching the summit we soon struck Joseph's trail, which was broad and easily followed, as Joseph had hundreds of horses with him. These trails we followed some distance, then swung around, and returned by way of Pittsburg Landing. Arriving at the summit of the mountain we tried for some time to attract the attention of those at headquarters on Salmon river, twelve or fifteen miles away, but we failed to catch their eye. After fully satisfying ourselves that the Indians had gone toward Canoe Encampment, on Snake river, we returned, having traveled over forty miles over rough mountains, and the most of the way without a trail.

The Dayton company then proceeded with General Howard's army on the trail of the hostile Indians, and gained as far as a small rivulet nearly opposite the mouth of Rocky canyon, where they camped. Here news was received that Chief Joseph had made a flank movement and swung around back to Camas prairie, and that he had Colonels Perry and Whipple's commands surrounded near the Cottonwood house. These were the troops that had been so roughly handled in the White Bird canyon. They had been sent back by General Howard from Salmon river for ammunition and supplies, and were attacked at the Cottonwood house, where brave young Lieutenant Raines lost his life. He was out with eight or ten soldiers making a reconnaissance, and was cut off by the Indians, and the whole party killed after making a gallant fight. This news resulted in the company of Dayton volunteers, of 45 men, and Captain McConville's company of fifteen Lewiston volunteers, being sent on a forced march across the country by way of Rocky canyon to the Cottonwood house to the relief of Colonels Whipple and Perry. The order for this move was as follows:

#### SPECIAL ORDER NO. 23.

Captain George Hunter, commanding Dayton Volunteers, will proceed via Rocky canyon to Cottonwood, I. T., reporting upon his arrival there to the commanding officer. As soon as his serv-

ices can be dispensed with on reaching Lewiston, I. T., Captain Hunter, with his company, is hereby relieved from duty with this command.

By order of Brigadier General Howard.  
(Signed.)                    M. C. WILKINSON,  
                                    Aide de Camp.

Accompanying this order was the following:

Headquarters Department of the Columbia, in the field. Camp Raines; Junction of Rocky canyon and Canoe Encampment Trail, I. T., July 4, 1877. Special Field order No. 23.

The commanding general of the department takes this opportunity to convey to Captain George Hunter, commanding Dayton Volunteers, and the individual members of his company, his thanks for the hearty, prompt and energetic manner in which they have responded to every call to duty during the period in which they have served in his command. Often sent in the advance under the most trying circumstances they have never failed to answer cheerfully every demand to perilous duty.

By command of Brigadier General Howard.  
(Signed)                    M. C. WILKINSON,  
First Lieutenant Third Infantry, Aide de Camp.

In his book Colonel Hunter says, explaining this order relieving his company from duty:

"As the most of my command were young farmers who were needed at that time at their homes to care for their crops, and Howard thought he had sufficient United States troops to cope with the hostiles, he sent the order by the men he dispatched for boats to cross us over Salmon river."

Continuing Colonel Hunter says:

Receiving Special Field order No. 22, McConville's company and mine (sixty-five men all told), made a forced march to Salmon river opposite the mouth of Rocky canyon, and there camped for the night. The next morning the boats reached us about daylight, when we ferried our men and supplies over, swimming our horses, and pushed on over the mountain for Camas prairie. On the top of this mountain we met another courier who stated that fighting was still going on at Cottonwood. So we hurried on to the prairie where we stopped half an hour to rest our horses and partake of a lunch ourselves. From an adjacent hill

we could see men riding back and forth near the Cottonwood. This assured us that the fight was still going on. Soon remounting we rode across the level prairie as fast as our horses could stand it. At about sundown we were among the low mounds, or hills, a few miles from the Cottonwood house. Then, as we could not see any signs of the Indians, or hear any shooting, we concluded that they had drawn off to attack us, and were lying in concealment among these hills. We believed they could make it warm for us before we were able to reach the soldiers. Having arrived at this conclusion, we called in our advance guards. I told McConville I would do the scouting through these hills myself, and in case he was attacked he had better have our horses shot down and use their bodies for breastworks, for they were so tired it was about impossible to get away from the Indians on them. The Indians would be mounted on fresh, fleet horses or ponies. All must make up their minds to either whip the Indians or themselves be killed to a man.

Captain McConville was an old soldier, but without experience in Indian warfare. He was a brave man and a good officer. He requested me, in case of an attack to return and assume command of our men. Getting ready to go forward, I told him to keep his men a few yards apart, and to move only as I should signal to have him from time to time as I passed over the hills, and to always keep a good place in view whereat to make a stand and fight. All being understood I passed rapidly ahead, from mound to mound, closely examining the ground for evidences of the presence of Indiana as I went, and signalling McConville as I proceeded over mound, hill, gulch and flat at as rapid a pace as my "Little Wonder" could carry me; and until in the fast gathering darkness I heard a loud voice saying, Don't shoot at the man coming on that white horse; that is Captain Hunter—I know his riding." The sentence was hardly finished when I galloped up the slope, and into the midst of a squad of soldiers who were standing around a gatling gun near some rifle pits. I was soon grasping the hand of Major Babbitt and others. This hill had been fortified with rifle pits by the soldiers, who had defended and held it against Joseph's entire force for a day or two.

Captain McConville soon came up with our two commands. But our rejoicings at having gotten in so easily were soon turned to exclamations of sadness as we listened to the particulars of the gallant fight that had been made a few hours before our arrival by seventeen Mount Idaho men.

\* \* \* It was believed that the Indians had seen me and the command approaching across the prairie, and that the warm reception they had received at the hands of the seventeen Mount Idaho

boys was a "pointer" to what they might expect at the hands of sixty-five men of similar habits. At least they drew off in the direction of the Kamai reservation pretty soon. On the arrival of our two commands the boys were soon in camp and listening to different accounts of the happenings of the past few days at and near the Cottonwood house. \* \* \* The next morning I received orders to escort the dead and wounded of the brave seventeen across the prairie to Mount Idaho. Fully expecting the Indians would give us battle when they saw us out in open ground, and as we had never tried our needle guns, I ordered my men to try them at a target. The boys moved out and, to our utter astonishment, not one in twenty of our cartridges would fire, as one after another of the boys attempted to test their guns.

Then things began to "rumble," and the air was resonant with "cuss" words as we all began to realize the helpless condition we had unknowingly been in while making the dangerous and toilsome marches of the past few days, sometimes almost into the jaws of death, encumbered with heavy belts filled with worthless cartridges, which rendered our guns useless except as clubs, and only a portion of the command provided with small arms. Major Babbitt, who had issued these cartridges to my men, being present, he at once had other cases brought out, opened and examined. He said there had been some damaged cartridges discovered before, and by accident we had got hold of some of them. We were all satisfied that it was an unintentional mistake, and could see that the officer who had furnished them to us felt really worse about it than we did. \* \* \* This incident I note to show that sometimes luck favors those who are unable to favor themselves. In other words, "a fool for luck."

Being furnished with good cartridges we started across to Mount Idaho with the dead and wounded, arriving there without molestation. The next day we buried the dead. As we were now away from the government troops, and were not likely to be able to join them for some time, and the hostiles being near us, it was thought best to consolidate the Idaho and Washington volunteers and form a regiment, there being three companies of Idaho men and one (my own) from Washington Territory. After some delay we effected an organization by electing Captain McConville, colonel; myself, lieutenant colonel, and George Sears, major, of the First Regiment of Idaho and Washington Volunteers.

It was at this time that Colonel Hunter was shot in a quarrel with E. T. Wilson, who was at the time a member of Captain McCon-

ville's company. The quarrel grew out of jealousy over the selection of the officers of the regiment. Matters were straightened out and Colonel Hunter and Mr. Wilson became warm friends. The volunteers moved on in the direction of Kamai, under command of Colonel McConville, leaving their newly chosen lieutenant colonel in the hospital. Within a day or two the volunteers were attacked on a hill where they had made a stand, but the hostiles found them too strongly fortified, and drew off after succeeding in capturing a few horses. Continuing his story Colonel Hunter says:

The ball had been extracted from my neck and I was able to move around a little, when the courier arrived at Mount Idaho with the news of the attack. I proceeded forthwith to secure a sufficient number of horses to remount our men and sent them to the command. A day or two later a courier brought in word that the Indians had engaged General Howard in battle at Kamai, and that the volunteers had refused to assist him in the fight, and moved down to Clearwater on their side of the mountain, General Howard being on the opposite side of the Clearwater from Mount Idaho. When I heard this I induced a one-armed courier named George Greer to bring my horse to me, and to fill my canteen with water. Then we quietly left the hospital and Mount Idaho, and went to the scene of battle as fast as we could, armed with only one old revolver between us. On going into the hospital I had loaned my gun and revolver to a party who I believed could make better use of them in the field than I could in bed. Being both well mounted we made good time, and arrived at Kamai just after Howard's cavalry and McConville's command, together with a few Indian scouts, had been repulsed on the Lo-lo trails. \* \* \* The volunteers and cavalry, having found the hostiles too well posted in the timber and brush, had returned to Kamai. My first inquiry upon meeting General Howard was as to the conduct of the volunteers during the battle of Kamai, of which I had heard the uncomplimentary report at Mount Idaho. He said there was no blame to be attached to McConville's command; that their showing themselves on the mountain was all that could be expected of them under the circumstances; for they, by their presence there, were attracting the attention of the hostiles to a certain extent, and preventing them from flanking Howard and returning to Camas prairie, where the people were now almost at their mercy. Besides, if McConville had attempted to come

down with a small body of men, the Indians would have undoubtedly, cut him up badly. Finally, he said, that McConville had used good judgment and done all that was necessary to be done on his ride to the river.

To Colonel Hunter General Howard also said that he had given Lieutenant Watrous permission to return with the Dayton volunteers to Mount Idaho for the colonel and accompany him home. This was subsequently done.

Such was the part played by the Dayton volunteers in the war inaugurated by the great Indian strategist, Chief Joseph. The history of the latter reads like a tale of romance, and his death at Nespelem, in September, 1904, awakened many favorable comments, editorial and otherwise, on his life and character.

At the time of the organization of Columbia county, in 1875, there were not a few who doubted the ability of the people living in the new county to maintain the organization owing to the small population and assessable property. But those who secured the creation of the new political division were far-sighted. And the dawn of prosperity had arrived. Not only was the county organization maintained, but the county was kept out of debt and its scrip was at par. During the first few years the increase in population was so great that, according to the census of 1878, Columbia county had a population of seventy more than the parent county, Walla Walla. In the language of the Columbia "Chronicle" of August 31, 1878, "Walla Walla is no longer the rival of Columbia; her rival has crossed over the river."

In 1877 the air was full of railroad rumors. A road from Dayton, via Waitsburg and Walla Walla, to Weston, Oregon, was projected but did not materialize, at least, not until the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company came to the front. In the autumn of this year the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad Company made a "forlorn hope" effort to secure

financial aid to build a line across the Cascades, and thus forestall the Northern Pacific Railway Company. At this period the latter corporation was on the eve of resuming active operations. In November, during the closing hours of the legislature, a bill was passed in the interest of the Seattle and Walla Walla Company, under a suspension of the rules. The act provided that the latter road should amend its articles of incorporation so as to continue the road from Walla Walla through Dayton to Colfax. A special election to be held April 9, 1878, was provided for in the measure, for the purpose of voting on the question of a subscription to its stock by various counties, the amount for each county being designated. It was provided that an adverse decision by both King and Walla Walla counties should act as a negative to the whole proposition. The organic act of the Territory of Washington contained a clause expressly forbidding the Legislative Assembly to issue, or authorize the issuance of any obligations. In view of this it was the general opinion that the legislature had exceeded its authority, and the whole matter was dropped.

For the first time, in 1877, Columbia county was connected with the outside world by telegraph. Between Walla Walla and Dayton was this link with the world's great telegraph chain built, and the name of the corporation was the Dayton & Walla Walla Telegraph Company. It had been organized in the spring of that year. The line was completed and opened for service in July. About \$2,000 were advanced by the citizens of Dayton as aid in the construction of the line, they agreeing to use this amount in telegraphing. Later this enterprise passed into the Western Union Telegraph Company.

In the spring of 1879 a telegraph line was constructed from Dayton to Lewiston and Fort Lapwai by the war department. This was for military purposes. On the 17th of June the first message was sent by the citizens

down with a small body of men, the Indians would have undoubtedly, cut him up badly. Finally, he said, that McConville had used good judgment and done all that was necessary to be done on his ride to the river.

To Colonel Hunter General Howard also said that he had given Lieutenant Watrous permission to return with the Dayton volunteers to Mount Idaho for the colonel and accompany him home. This was subsequently done.

Such was the part played by the Dayton volunteers in the war inaugurated by the great Indian strategist, Chief Joseph. The history of the latter reads like a tale of romance, and his death at Nespelem, in September, 1904, awakened many favorable comments, editorial and otherwise, on his life and character.

At the time of the organization of Columbia county, in 1875, there were not a few who doubted the ability of the people living in the new county to maintain the organization owing to the small population and assessable property. But those who secured the creation of the new political division were far-sighted. And the dawn of prosperity had arrived. Not only was the county organization maintained, but the county was kept out of debt and its scrip was at par. During the first few years the increase in population was so great that, according to the census of 1878, Columbia county had a population of seventy more than the parent county, Walla Walla. In the language of the Columbia "Chronicle" of August 31, 1878, "Walla Walla is no longer the rival of Columbia; her rival has crossed over the river."

In 1877 the air was full of railroad rumors. A road from Dayton, via Waitsburg and Walla Walla, to Weston, Oregon, was projected but did not materialize, at least, not until the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company came to the front. In the autumn of this year the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad Company made a "forlorn hope" effort to secure

financial aid to build a line across the Cascades, and thus forestall the Northern Pacific Railway Company. At this period the latter corporation was on the eve of resuming active operations. In November, during the closing hours of the legislature, a bill was passed in the interest of the Seattle and Walla Walla Company, under a suspension of the rules. The act provided that the latter road should amend its articles of incorporation so as to continue the road from Walla Walla through Dayton to Colfax. A special election to be held April 9, 1878, was provided for in the measure, for the purpose of voting on the question of a subscription to its stock by various counties, the amount for each county being designated. It was provided that an adverse decision by both King and Walla Walla counties should act as a negative to the whole proposition. The organic act of the Territory of Washington contained a clause expressly forbidding the Legislative Assembly to issue, or authorize the issuance of any obligations. In view of this it was the general opinion that the legislature had exceeded its authority, and the whole matter was dropped.

For the first time, in 1877, Columbia county was connected with the outside world by telegraph. Between Walla Walla and Dayton was this link with the world's great telegraph chain built, and the name of the corporation was the Dayton & Walla Walla Telegraph Company. It had been organized in the spring of that year. The line was completed and opened for service in July. About \$2,000 were advanced by the citizens of Dayton as aid in the construction of the line, they agreeing to use this amount in telegraphing. Later this enterprise passed into the Western Union Telegraph Company.

In the spring of 1879 a telegraph line was constructed from Dayton to Lewiston and Fort Lapwai by the war department. This was for military purposes. On the 17th of June the first message was sent by the citizens



GEORGE HUNTER

CARSON 2011

The following questions numbered 1 to 10 and 11 to 16 inclusive, in the schedule, required answers 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18 are to be merely answered by an affirmative mark, as /.

CENSUS of the Inhabitants in

in the County of

Territory of Washington,

enumerated by me on the

19

day of

May

1883.

County Assessor.

Number of dwelling house or establishment	Name of head of family	Number of persons in family	Description		Profession, Occupation or Trade of each person, male or female.	Number	Character	Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U.S., or the country, if of foreign birth.		Parents		Number of children born alive during year ending with the date of this schedule	Number of children living at time of enumeration	Condition of child, whether dead or living	Whether sick and disabled	Whether blind or deaf	Whether lame and crippled	Whether aged and infirm	
			Age	Sex				Native place of birth	Color	Native place of birth	Color								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
251	George Hunter	47 M	Station Agent	1	Ohio														
	E. A.	33 F		1	Miss														
	E. A.	16 M			W.T.														
	E. L.	13 F			" "														
	Geo.	11 "			" "														
	Kittie	9 "			" "														
	Albert	7 M			" "														
	Bertha	6 F			" "														
252	Berry	2 F																	
253	James Jones	38 M			England														
254	P. E. Birrell	59 "	Farmer	1	Ill														
	E. A.	52 F			Ind														
	Jos. P.	24 M			"														
	Edward	11 "			W.T.														
	John	11 "			" "														
	Viola	10 F			" "														
255	B. R. McAbey	57 M			Ohio														
	Ruby	33 F			N.J.														
	Wm.	20 M			W.T.														
	O.C.	14 F			" "														
	Emma	11 "			" "														
256	J. S. Thompson	52 M			Ind														
	E. B.	42 F			Ill														
	John H.	18 M			Ill														
	J. H.	16 "			Iowa														
	Alv.	13 F			"														
	Frank	9 M			W.T.														
	R.	2 F			"														
257	J. A. Slamer	45 M			Ohio														
	J. R. Slamer	45 F			N.Y.														
	C. B. Hudson	16 F			Conn														
	Lulu	1 F			Or. I.														
258	H. C. Stocking	26 M			Mich														
	Joseph Palmer	70 "			Penn														
	Francis	33 F			Miss														

1341 1342 1343

No. of dwellings

No. of families

No. of white males

1344 1345 1346

No. of white females

No. of colored males

No. of colored females

1347 1348 1349

No. of males, foreign born

No. of females, foreign born

No. of blind

1350 1351 1352

No. of colored females

No. of colored males

No. of blind

1353 1354 1355

No. of children, foreign born

No. of children, blind

No. of blind

GEORGE HUNTER 1883

STATION AGENT AT HIS OWN GRANGE  
CITY OUTFIT, OR AT NEW YORK BAR

## Columbia County Volunteers - Nez Perce War 1877

<u>Volunteer</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Age</u>
Captain George Hunter	Dayton	42
First Lieutenant Levi Watrous	Dayton	44
Second Lieutenant John T. Ford	Dayton	28
Ordinance Sergeant Thomas H. Crawford	Dayton	29
Second Sergeant Charles N. Clark	Dayton	25
Third Sergeant Milton F. Morgan	Dayton	26
Fourth Sergeant John H. Long	Dayton	22
Fifth Sergeant Joseph F Haff	Paradise Valley	22
Corporal Isaac J. Schrivner	Dayton	33
Corporal Fred Kenyon	Dayton	28
Corporal William C. Vaughn	Dayton	26
Corporal George P. Bickers	Dayton	23
Martin R. Adams	Dayton	22
Willis Baldwin	Dayton	25
James W. Butler	Dayton	21
Jerome R. Castle	Dayton	21
Samuel Dillma	Paradise Valley	23
Newton Davis	Dayton	22
Dennis L. C. Edmondson	Dayton	20
Willis E. L. Ford	Walla Walla	21
Clarence N. L. Ford	Walla Walla	19
Latham P. Freeman	Paradise Valley	23
William L. Grote	Dayton	17
Byron L. Gates	Dayton	22
Ninevah Hately	Walla Walla	31

Andrew J. Harris	Dayton	29
George C. Kenyon	Dayton	20
Theodore Lowery	Dayton	18
Thomas Norman	Dayton	23
Jasper N. McLain	Dayton	22
Linga G. Sparks	Dayton	24
Sulathael Stephens	Dayton	22
Alfred D. Standiford	Dayton	23
Howard B. Kielgley	Dayton	19
James W. Turner	Dayton	35
Louis M. Tielwell	Dayton	25
James A. Woodward	Dayton	20
Frank C. White	Dayton	22
John C. Zumult	Dayton	28
H. S. Thomas	Dayton	42
John Weiss	Dayton	37

**Source: United States Congressional serial set, Issue 6755**

## Pataha Rangers Volunteers, W.T. - Nez Perce War 1877

<u>Volunteer</u>	<u>Residence</u>
John W. Elliot	Pataha
Eugene S. (T) Wilson	Pataha
Ambrose A. Owsley	
Thornton W. Owsley	
Homer Bounds	
Willard Bounds	
Robert Short	
Elliot (First name unknown)	
Frank McBreardy	
John M. Williams	
John M. Salle	
Danl. McKay	
John Campbell	
Samuel Shawlay	
Charles Shearer	
Edward Coe	
W.B. Tweedy	
Robert Bruce	
Lewis Tewalt (Louis Tewalt?)	
Thomas Cumpacker	
Newton Thomas	
Henry C. Able	
Henry Vaughn	
L.N. Elidge	

Geo. Pitt

John Hale

Dan Williams

Frank Cartwright

Some family information is also in a biography about Isaac Tewalt, contained in "An Illustrated History of Washington State," by Harvey K. Hines.

Incidentally, Cassandra's third husband was fellow two-time widower John Lewis Tewalt. His son Isaac married Cassandra's daughter Martha October 8, 1878. Thus, John Lewis is my fifth great-grandfather and his second wife Celia Cox is another fifth great-grandmother. All of the ancestors mentioned here were laid to rest at the Pataha Flat Cemetery in Pomeroy, Washington.

1880 Census WA Columbia ED 52 Pg 130D

Line 46

Bounds James L WM 50 Farmer MO TN TN

-----, Rachel WF 43 Wife Keeping house MO MO MO

-----, Willard WM 23 Son Farmer OR MO MO



CIVIL WAR SERVICE  
(UNION INFANTRY - IOWA)  
TREASURY AGENT  
BUREAU OF MILITARY  
INTELLIGENCE C. S. A.  
LT. COL. CO. VOLUNTEERS

LEVI WATROUS IN 1874

**MRS. ADALINE MOSELLE GALLUP WATROUS.** 5307

Born in Massachusetts.

Wife of Levi Watrous.

Descendant of Col. Benadam Gallup, of Connecticut.

Daughter of Palmer Gallup and Desire Ball, his wife.

Granddaughter of Benadam Gallup and Cynthia Fish, his wife.

Gr.-granddaughter of Benadam Gallup and Bridget Palmer, his wife.

Gr.-gr.-granddaughter of Benadam Gallup and Hannah Avery, his wife.

Benadam Gallup was a member of the Committee of Safety and colonel of militia for coast defense. He was in Wadsworth's brigade at Long Island and White Plains.

Also Nos. 3180, 4170.



"Levi Watrous"



Sign in

Books



Add to my library

Write review

Page 180



Result 1 of 2 in this book for "Levi Watrous" - < Previous Next > - View all

Clear search

EBOOK FREE

Get this book in print ▾



0 reviews  
Write review

The Genealogical History of  
the Gallup Family in the  
United States: Also ...

By John Douglas Gallup

"Levi Watrous"

Go

About this book

My library

blk5\_1354660169\_uid....png

Life\_of\_Pauline\_Cus....pdf

Three\_years\_with\_co....pdf

Capturing\_a\_locomo....pdf

Twenty\_five\_years\_in....pdf

Show all downloads...

6:42 PM  
12/4/2012

playful, and has the manner of his grandfather, and is very fond of like his."

#### Children:

- \*1446 MOZART, b. at Agawam, May 25, 1829.
- \*1447 JOHN T. b. " March 13, 1832. [27, 1859.]
- \*1448 ADALINE M. b. " May 9, 1834, m. Levi Watrous, Dec.
- \*1449 HORTENSE D. b. " Sept. 29, 1836, m. Wm. S. Fish, Sept. 14, 1856.
- \*1450 LIBBE M. b. Sept. 9, 1842, m. Samuel Edgecomb of Mystic Bridge, Oct. 17, 1863; lives at Mystic.
- 1451 JAMES P. b. Jan. 21, 1845. He entered the Union Army at a call from his country in January, 1863, at the early age of 19 years. Enlisted in the First Connecticut Cavalry, and was soon promoted to the rank of orderly sergeant. He was engaged in several battles, including the battle of Winchester, and was with General Sheridan during his famous raid through the Shenandoah Valley. His superior officers gave him the name of a thoroughly good young man, and that of a very brave soldier. His captain said in writing after his death, "If I had an errand that needed true courage and pluck, I assigned it to Sergeant Gallup, and it was always sure to

**Watrous, Chester A.** Aug 12, 1836-Apr 5, 1924  
Chester Watrous

**Watrous, Levi** 1848-1910  
Saturday, June 11, 1910  
Levi W. Watrous

Levi W. Watrous, familiarly known in Dayton as Uncle Levi, died at his home in Whetstone hollow Wednesday at 2:40 p.m. Mr. Watrous had been an invalid for four years requiring constant attention and care, and owing to his advanced age his demise was looked for at any time. He was aged 84 years 11 months and 25 days. He is survived by nine children, five sons and four daughters as follows: Henry F., Fred, Frank, Mrs. R. Walsh, Mrs. J.A. Knox, Mrs. P.A. Hatfield of this county; Mrs. James Butler, of Renton, Wash., and Walter and Reuben.

Julian Hawthorne's history of Washington, contains the following biography of Mr. Watrous as related by himself in 1893

Levi W. Watrous, rancher and stockman, of Dayton, Columbia county, Washington, was born in Ontario, Canada, June 13, 1825. His father, David Watrous, of New London, Conn., was a Methodist minister; his mother was Rebecca (Hodgkins) Watrous, whose early life was spent in Canada. She was the daughter of a British officer killed in India. The subject of our sketch was educated in the United States, where he removed with his parents at a very early age. In 1831 he accompanied them to the Western Reserve, Ohio, and after coming of age followed various callings. In 1840 he was married to Miss Elmira Fish, of Cleveland, Ohio, and located in Rock county, Wis. They have a family of nine living children. In 1850 Mr. Watrous went to Iowa, where he became a miller. In 1855 we find him in Minnesota where the city of Austin now stands, and in 1860 he returned to his saw milling in Iowa. The war breaking out he enlisted in 1861 in the Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, did duty for the Government Secret Service, and then served for nine months as Wagon Master, after which he once more returned to his old occupation in Iowa. March of 1872 found him in Washington. Four years of saw milling, prepared the way for farming and horse raising, in which after his many wanderings, he is now permanently engaged. He has eight hundred acres under cultivation and large stock interest, besides a ranch of two hundred acres and two other within a few miles of the city. He has held various offices, having been the first county treasurer of Fayette county, Iowa, and justice of the peace. He is a populist in his political faith. He figured in the Nez Perce Indian War, going out as First Lieutenant of scouts, and returning in command of the company. Few men are more respected in eastern Washington than Mr. Watrous. He is full of interesting reminiscences of territorial Washington and Oregon.

The funeral was held Friday morning from the farm residence at 10 o'clock. Rev. W.H. Harris officiated. Interment was in the city cemetery.  
Levi W. Watrous: lives three and one-half miles north west of Dayton; is a farmer and stockman; owns 400 acres of land; address is Dayton. He was born in Edwardsburg, Canada West, June 13, 1825, and came to this county in 1872.

All these Articles were taken from "The Dayton News"-1877

19 May, 1877

Levi Watrous appointed Road District Supervisor for R. D. " 21

\*\*\*\*\*

10 Aug. 1877

PLAIRE FIRE- Mr. L. W. Watrous informs us that quite a large prairie fire occurred south of the Territorial road between Whetstone and McKay Hollow on last Tuesday. Several wheat fields were endangered but the prompt action of the harvest hands in that section prevented any damage so far as known. The fire is supposed to have started from the stub of a cigar dropped by a sheep herder. These fires should be prevented if possible as they destroy much valuable grass.

\*\*\*\*\*

21 Sept, 1877

L. Watrous, one day this week, saw three Indians trying to catch a citizen's horse out on Whetstone Hollow. He fired his rifle in the air over them; this only causes them to shake their blankets at him. He then tried the effect of a bullet near their heads, this caused them to clatawa on fast time.

\*\*\*\*\*

3 Aug 1877

Dayton, W. T. July 20th 1877  
To Brig. Gen Howard and officers:

Captain Hunter, Lieut. Watrous, Lieut. Ford and the individual members of Company A., Columbia County Volunteers, take pleasure in returning to Brig. Gen. Howard and officers their thanks, and this expression of gratitude for the courtesy and favors ever extended to them during their five weeks stay at the front. They also take the opportunity of expressing their entire confidence in the ability of General Howard, in the present Indian difficulty.

George Hunter, Captain  
Levi Watrous, 1st Lieut.  
J. T. Ford, 2nd Lieut.  
Company A, C. C. Volunteers

THIS INFORMATION WAS TAKEN FROM THE HISTORY OF SOUTHEASTERN WASHINTON  
Printed in 1906. On Page 295 (In Part)

The Nez Perce warriors never crossed the Snake River; it was confined to Idaho and Montata.

It is undeniable, however that settlers east of the Tucanon were in great trepidation. Leaving their homes they congregated at Lewiston, Dayton and Walla Walla. It was not so much Chief Joseph's band they feared; it was reasoned that his outbreak might encourage other tribes to rise, slaughter and burn. Volunteers came forward from Dayton, Walla Walla and the Pataho country, and served for several weeks with the troops in Idaho, and in scouring through exposed sections of Washington. April 20, 1877, a conference with General Howard was held at Walla Walla. The volunteers from this town were commanded by Captain Paige, a little more than 20 strong. The Conmpany from Dayton numbered 45 young men; the elected Colonel Geo. Hunter their Captain. Levi Watrous was their lieutenant.

History Of Washington  
the Evergreen State  
Julian Hawthorne  
Vol F  
1893

WATROUS, LEVI W., rancher and stockman, of Dayton, Columbia County, Wash., was born in Ontario, Canada, June 13th, 1825. His father, David Watrous, of New Loudon, Conn., was a Methodist minister; his mother was Rebecca (Hodgkins) Watrous, whose early life was spent in Canada. She was the daughter of a British officer, killed in India. The subject of our sketch was educated in the United States, where he removed with his parents at a very early age. In 1831 he accompanied them to the Western Reserve, Ohio, and after coming of age followed various callings, for the most part milling and farming.

In 1840 he journeyed to Wisconsin. In 1845 he was married to Miss Elmira Fish, of Cleveland, O.; and located in Rock County, Wis. They have a family of nine living children. In 1850 Mr. Watrous went to Iowa, where he became a miller. In 1855 we find him in Minnesota, where the city of Austin now stands; and in 1860 he returned to his saw-milling in Iowa. The war breaking out, he enlisted in 1861 in the Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, did duty for the Government Secret Service, and then served for nine months as Wagon-Master, after which he once more returned to his old occupation in Iowa. March of 1872 found him in Washington. Four years of saw-milling prepared the way for farming and horse-raising, in which, after his many wanderings, he is now permanently engaged. He has eight hundred acres under cultivation and large stock interests, besides a ranch of two hundred acres and two others within a few miles of the city. He has held various offices, having been the first County Treasurer of Fayette County, Ia., and Justice of the Peace. He is a Populist in his political faith. He figured in the Nez Percé Indian War, going out as First Lieutenant of Scouts, and returning in command of the company. Few men are more respected in Eastern Washington than Mr. Watrous. He is full of interesting reminiscences of territorial Washington and Oregon.

Pgs 662-653

Brasde 1886

Levi W Watrous, horses and cattle,  
on the left shoulder.

R T Watrous, horses right shoulder;  
cattle, right hip.

Brasde 1913

<i>H.F. Watrous</i>
<i>LW</i>
<i>on left side of horses</i>
<i>on left hip of cattle</i>

## **NEZ PERCE WAR VOLUNTEERS--1877**

**Pg 120--Articles from newspapers and article in Southeastern Washington**

**Pg 5-6-George W. Blackmer**

**Pg 8-Caleb C. Burge**

**Pg 25-Arthur O. Hurd**

**Pg 48-Levi Watrous**

**Pg 55A-H.M. Boone**

**Pg 86-Mark B. Kenney**

**Pg 114-Levi Watous**

**Pg 124-A.J. Harris**

**Pg 129-Samuel Love Gilbreath**

**Pg 171-Organizing a militia Jan 20, 1879**

**Pg 172-Roster Company B, N.G.W.**

**Blackmer, George W.** buried Dec 19, 1916

Wednesday, December 20, 1916

Geo. Blackmer Dies

George W. Blackmer died Sunday morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ed Derry, on East Pine street, College Place, aged 76 years. Besides his daughter, with whom he made his home, he is survived by five other children, who are Mrs. Etta Harty of Walla Walla; Francis, Ollie and George Blackmer, of American Falls, Idaho, and Mrs. Lina Reese of Walla Walla. Mr. Blackmer was born at St. Lawrence, N.Y., October 4, 1840, and enlisted in 1861, serving three years and three months, nine months of which were spent in Andersonville prison. He came to California during the gold excitement, and went back to Michigan where he was married to Miss Ruth Warner. He came to Walla Walla in '70 and walked to Dayton, where he took up a homestead, walking back the same day. He then made his home in Dayton until 1900, where all his children were born. He then moved to College Place, where he has made his home since. The funeral was held yesterday in Dayton under the auspices of the G.A.R.

Historic Sketches by Frank T. Gilbert p.50

George W. Blackmer: lives four miles south west of Dayton; is a farmer; owns 380 acres of land; address id Dayton. He was born in Russell, St. Lawrence county, New York, October 4, 1840; came to Montana in 1865, to the Territory in 1870 and to this county in 1871.

Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington p. 419

George W. Blackmer, who resides about two miles south from Dayton, on a nice large estate of fertile land, has passed a life of most thrilling adventure and hardship, both as a soldier and a hardy pioneer. Like Kit Carson or Buffalo Bill, his experiences are so extensive many a volume would have to be written to detail them. Equal in cunning, bravery and marksmanship to these two scouts, he has displayed his prowess on many occasions and won the plaudits of many people. He was born in New York, on October 4, 1840, the son of Olomon and Amarilla (Hyde) Blackmer. The mother was born at Burlington, Vermont in 1804. The father was born in Vermont in 1794, and was a veteran of the War of 1812, in which conflict he received a severe wound. He was a great hunter and Indian fighter and his son received much valuable training from his skillful father. Our subject was educated in New York, and when twenty-one, in 1861, enlisted in the Forty-fourth New York and was in the heaviest fighting of the Rebellion. He participated in all battles under McClellan, was in the Pennsylvania campaign, fought through the campaign under Burnside and participated in the battles at Fredericksburg, Antietam, Cold Harbor, Rappahannock, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Gettysburg, the Second Bull Run and the seven days struggle at Richmond. At Gettysburg, he had fourteen bullet holes in his clothing. In 1864, he received his honorable discharge and after a short visit at home, returned to the capitol at Washington, D.C., and was watchman in the treasury department for two months. Next he was in the quartermaster's department and went there to assist in erecting buildings for General Sherman and was there until the war closed. He was given fifteen men on one occasion to take General Sherman's mail from Wilmington, North Carolina, to Fayetteville. The route was up a sluggish river for one hundred and sixty miles and was beset by enemies the entire distance. They repulsed many attacks and on one occasion had a close call with three burning barges that the rebels sent against them. He succeeded in delivering the mail all right, however. After the battle of Cold Harbor, Mr. Blackmer was taken prisoner and was detained successively at Belle

Island, Salisbury and Andersonville. In the last place, he was without blankets or coats and had nothing to drink but stagnant water until the breaking out of the spring within the stockade, so well known in history.

Mr. Blackmer had two brothers, Esau and Jacob, who were also veterans of the Civil War. In 1865, our subject came to Montana and participated in all the mining excitements of the west and northwest. On one occasion he was to haul ten passengers to White Pine City for one hundred and fifty dollars each, but owing to the hostilities of the savages, they refused to go. Mr. Blackmer went alone, however, and continued until he reached Salt Lake City. During the entire way, he was aware that the Indians were on his trail, yet he was not injured. At Salt Lake, being well acquainted with Brigham Young and other Mormon leaders, he was strongly pressed by them to take a colonelcy in the dragoons, but refused. From Salt Lake City he went to Elko and crossed the Great American Desert, ninety miles in width, by moonlight without a drop of water for either himself or his horse. At Honey Lake he recruited and there remained until 1868, when he took a trip to New York on a visit and three months later, came to California. After that, he journeyed to the Willamette Valley, whence he crossed the mountains and in 1870 took a homestead, pre-emption, and timber culture claim. Mr. Blackmer has been an extensive traveler and explorer in every state in the union except three. At the present time he is living on a nice estate near Dayton, as stated, and is one of the substantial and well known farmers.

In 1868, in Michigan, Mr. Blackmer married Miss Amanda Warner, who was born in Calhoun county, that state in 1842. To them the following named children have been born: Mrs. Etta M. Hart, in 1872; Mrs. Bertha Derry, in 1876; Francis R., in 1878; Olomon H., in 1880; and George W., in 1885.

Mr. Blackmer's experience with the Indians has been extensive indeed. On many occasions he has visited them in the midst of their warlike hostilities but at such times he was never wounded or injured by them. However, he was wounded by them thrice at Yellowstone river. They respected his generosity and bravery, and many times would fight for instead of against him. On numerous occasions he has been in their camp and slept in their tepees while they were on the war path. He is a brave and fearless man and has done a noble work as a pioneer. His life record in fighting for his country is second to none and he has shown himself an upright man, a true and stanch friend and a patriotic citizen.

Regarding the Anderson stockade, Mr. Blackmer states that the first one was about forty acres and through it was a sluggish slough or bayou. The water was vile and one day, about a foot above the level of this slough, a good spring broke out, furnishing a stream as big as a broom handle. He secured a drink of refreshing water the first day it broke out, and it was a God-send to the poor, famishing soldiers.

**NEZ PERCE WAR VOLUNTEERS--1877**

**Pg 120--Articles from newspapers and article in Southeastern Washington**

**Pg 5-6-George W. Blackmer**

**Pg 8-Caleb C. Burge**

**Pg 25-Arthur O. Hurd**

**Pg 48-Levi Watrous**

**Pg 55A-H.M. Boone**

**Pg 86-Mark B. Kenney**

**Pg 114-Levi Watous**

**Pg 124-A.J. Harris**

**Pg 129-Samuel Love Gilbreath**

**Pg 171-Organizing a militia Jan 20, 1879**

**Pg 172-Roster Company B, N.G.W.**

**Blackmer, George W.** buried Dec 19, 1916

Wednesday, December 20, 1916

Geo. Blackmer Dies

George W. Blackmer died Sunday morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ed Derry, on East Pine street, College Place, aged 76 years. Besides his daughter, with whom he made his home, he is survived by five other children, who are Mrs. Etta Harty of Walla Walla; Francis, Ollie and George Blackmer, of American Falls, Idaho, and Mrs. Lina Reese of Walla Walla. Mr. Blackmer was born at St. Lawrence, N.Y., October 4, 1840, and enlisted in 1861, serving three years and three months, nine months of which were spent in Andersonville prison. He came to California during the gold excitement, and went back to Michigan where he was married to Miss Ruth Warner. He came to Walla Walla in '70 and walked to Dayton, where he took up a homestead, walking back the same day. He then made his home in Dayton until 1900, where all his children were born. He then moved to College Place, where he has made his home since. The funeral was held yesterday in Dayton under the auspices of the G.A.R.

Historic Sketches by Frank T. Gilbert p.50

George W. Blackmer: lives four miles south west of Dayton; is a farmer; owns 380 acres of land; address id Dayton. He was born in Russell, St. Lawrence county, New York, October 4, 1840; came to Montana in 1865, to the Territory in 1870 and to this county in 1871.

Illustrated History of Southeastern Washington p. 419

George W. Blackmer, who resides about two miles south from Dayton, on a nice large estate of fertile land, has passed a life of most thrilling adventure and hardship, both as a soldier and a hardy pioneer. Like Kit Carson or Buffalo Bill, his experiences are so extensive many a volume would have to be written to detail them. Equal in cunning, bravery and marksmanship to these two scouts, he has displayed his prowess on many occasions and won the plaudits of many people. He was born in New York, on October 4, 1840, the son of Olomon and Amarilla (Hyde) Blackmer. The mother was born at Burlington, Vermont in 1804. The father was born in Vermont in 1794, and was a veteran of the War of 1812, in which conflict he received a severe wound. He was a great hunter and Indian fighter and his son received much valuable training from his skillful father. Our subject was educated in New York, and when twenty-one, in 1861, enlisted in the Forty-fourth New York and was in the heaviest fighting of the Rebellion. He participated in all battles under McClellan, was in the Pennsylvania campaign, fought through the campaign under Burnside and participated in the battles at Fredericksburg, Antietam, Cold Harbor, Rappahannock, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Gettysburg, the Second Bull Run and the seven days struggle at Richmond. At Gettysburg, he had fourteen bullet holes in his clothing. In 1864, he received his honorable discharge and after a short visit at home, returned to the capitol at Washington, D.C., and was watchman in the treasury department for two months. Next he was in the quartermaster's department and went there to assist in erecting buildings for General Sherman and was there until the war closed. He was given fifteen men on one occasion to take General Sherman's mail from Wilmington, North Carolina, to Fayetteville. The route was up a sluggish river for one hundred and sixty miles and was beset by enemies the entire distance. They repulsed many attacks and on one occasion had a close call with three burning barges that the rebels sent against them. He succeeded in delivering the mail all right, however. After the battle of Cold Harbor, Mr. Blackmer was taken prisoner and was detained successively at Belle

Island, Salisbury and Andersonville. In the last place, he was without blankets or coats and had nothing to drink but stagnant water until the breaking out of the spring within the stockade, so well known in history.

Mr. Blackmer had two brothers, Esau and Jacob, who were also veterans of the Civil War. In 1865, our subject came to Montana and participated in all the mining excitements of the west and northwest. On one occasion he was to haul ten passengers to White Pine City for one hundred and fifty dollars each, but owing to the hostilities of the savages, they refused to go. Mr. Blackmer went alone, however, and continued until he reached Salt Lake City. During the entire way, he was aware that the Indians were on his trail, yet he was not injured. At Salt Lake, being well acquainted with Brigham Young and other Mormon leaders, he was strongly pressed by them to take a colonelcy in the dragoons, but refused. From Salt Lake City he went to Elko and crossed the Great American Desert, ninety miles in width, by moonlight without a drop of water for either himself or his horse. At Honey Lake he recruited and there remained until 1868, when he took a trip to New York on a visit and three months later, came to California. After that, he journeyed to the Willamette Valley, whence he crossed the mountains and in 1870 took a homestead, pre-emption, and timber culture claim. Mr. Blackmer has been an extensive traveler and explorer in every state in the union except three. At the present time he is living on a nice estate near Dayton, as stated, and is one of the substantial and well known farmers.

In 1868, in Michigan, Mr. Blackmer married Miss Amanda Warner, who was born in Calhoun county, that state in 1842. To them the following named children have been born: Mrs. Etta M. Hart, in 1872; Mrs. Bertha Derry, in 1876; Francis R., in 1878; Olomon H., in 1880; and George W., in 1885.

Mr. Blackmer's experience with the Indians has been extensive indeed. On many occasions he has visited them in the midst of their warlike hostilities but at such times he was never wounded or injured by them. However, he was wounded by them thrice at Yellowstone river. They respected his generosity and bravery, and many times would fight for instead of against him. On numerous occasions he has been in their camp and slept in their tepees while they were on the war path. He is a brave and fearless man and has done a noble work as a pioneer. His life record in fighting for his country is second to none and he has shown himself an upright man, a true and stanch friend and a patriotic citizen.

Regarding the Anderson stockade, Mr. Blackmer states that the first one was about forty acres and through it was a sluggish slough or bayou. The water was vile and one day, about a foot above the level of this slough, a good spring broke out, furnishing a stream as big as a broom handle. He secured a drink of refreshing water the first day it broke out, and it was a God-send to the poor, famishing soldiers.

**Burge, Caleb C.** Jan 25, 1834-Dec 26, 1916

Wednesday, December 27, 1916

Caleb C. Burge

Caleb C. Burge, pioneer of Dayton, died at his residence on Fourth street, Tuesday, December 26, aged eighty two years, eleven months and one day.

Mr. Burge was born in the state of New York, January 25, 1834. He crossed the plains with his parents in 1850, and came to Columbia county in 1876. He was an Indian War veteran and could relate many interesting stories of early days experienced on this coast.

In 1881 he owned a store with a brother on the Edward-Hindle corner. After disposing of this property he spent many years in Idaho, returning to Dayton several years ago, since which time he has lived a quiet retired life.

Mr. Burge was well liked by those who knew his principles and true nature.  
The funeral will be held today from his residence at 2 o'clock.

**Hurd, Arthur O.** died Jan 23, 1901

Saturday, January 26, 1901

Arthur Hurd who has been working for Wm. Vaughan, and who is quite an old resident of this county, died at the residence of Mr. Vaughan in Dayton Wednesday. He had been suffering from appendicitis for some time. An operation was performed Tuesday after which Mr. Hurd passed away. He was a member of the original Company F, N.G.W. He was buried Thursday, the members of the old company acting as pall bearers.

Arthur Hurd, who died in this city Wednesday will be remembered by all the members of the original F company, N.G.W. He was a companion of Rantz Miller and a great base ball player in the nineties. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

(March 2, 1901. Mrs. Hurd went to Clarence, Iowa to make her home)

*June 11, 1936*

## H. M. BOONE DIED SATURDAY NIGHT

H. M. Boone, a former state senator from Whitman county, and a leading merchant here for the last 16 years, died at his home in this city Saturday night at about 10 o'clock.

Funeral services were held from the Congregational church Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with Rev. Thomas McCamant in charge. The Masonic lodge had charge of the impressive rites at the grave. Beautiful floral offerings from his many friends here and elsewhere were banked about the casket. Music was provided by L. H. Armstrong and Bob Butler, and the pallbearers were Byron Seney, J. L. Wallace, R. M. Sturdevant, Sam B. Oliver, W. W. Hendron and Len Neal, all from the Masonic Lodge.

### Born Near Salem

Horeb Marian Boone was born January 1, 1858, at Eola, near Salem, Oregon. His father, a great nephew of Daniel Boone, crossed the plains in 1852 and settled there, and his mother also came west by wagon train in early life.

In 1870, as a boy, he helped drive a herd of cattle from California through this region to the Montana mines where his father operated a meat market for several years. He worked one summer helping in the construction of the celebrated Baker railway into Walla Walla.

He settled in the Palouse country in 1873 where he farmed, acted as a scout in the Nez Perce Indian war and taught school. He was the first Whitman county assessor under statehood, and owned a store in Palouse for many years. He was mayor there for two terms and was state senator from 1904 to 1908. He helped develop a large irrigated ranch on the Columbia river, and with two of his sons he came to Dayton in 1919 where he has since resided. He was a member of the Congregational church and the Masonic lodge.

### Married In 1897

In July, 1879, at Colfax he was married to Eufenia Holt, member of a pioneer family of that region. To this union five children were born, all of whom are living. They are Will H. and Holt Boone of this city, Ralph Boone, Mrs. Myrtle Pratt and Mrs. Eola Patten, all of Los Angeles. He also leaves 10 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Mr. Boone was the last member of a family of six children. He had always enjoyed splendid health, and for a period of more than 50 years he had never missed a day of work or pleasure on account of illness.

# FORT WALLA WALLA CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS

A large, square monument is inscribed: In Memory of Enlisted Men, 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cavalry Killed in Action at Cottonwood Cañon Idaho, July 3<sup>rd</sup> 1877.

CO. E	CO. L
Serg't C. Lampman	Pvt. W'm. Roche
Pvt. J. Burke	Pvt. D. Ryan
Pvt. P. Quinn	Pvt. D. Carroll
	t. D. Meyer
	Pvt. G.H. Dinteman
	Pvt. F. Moody
	Pvt. O.H. Richter

A larger, square monument is inscribed: In Memory of Enlisted Men, 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav'y Killed in Action near White Bird Cañon Idaho June 17, 1877.

CO. F	CO. H
Serg't Thomas Ryan	Pvt. J.M. Martin
Serg't P.H. Gunn	Pvt. J. R. Mosforth
Corp'l J.L. Thompson	Pvt. David Quinlan
Trump'r John Jones	Pvt. P. Schullien
Pvt. Joseph Blain	Pvt. Cha's Sullivan
Pvt. F. E. Burch	Pvt. J. H. Donne
Pvt. P. Connolly	Pvt. C. Armstrong
Pvt. W.L. Hurlbert	Pvt. J. C. Colbert
Pvt. J. S. Lewis	Pvt. W'm Liston
Pvt. Andrew Shaw	Pvt. L. Danch
	Corp'l R.D. Lee
	Corp'l M. Curran
	Trump'r F.A. Marshall
	Saddler John Calvin
	Pvt. A. B. Crawford
	Pvt. V. Edwards
	Pvt. L. Kavanagh
	Pvt. J. E. Morrissey
	Pvt. J. J. Murphy
	Pvt. Olaf Nielsen
	Pvt. John Shea
	Pvt. John Simpson
	Pvt. Albert Werner

Next to this monument is a tall shaft with the inscription: To the Memory of 33 Enlisted Men of Cos. H and F - 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cavalry Killed in Battle with Hostile Indians at White Bird Creek Idaho June 17, 1877. Erected by Surviving Comrades.

## INDIVIDUAL GRAVES

ANDERSON, A., U.S. Soldier  
ANDERSON, P.U., Co. E 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
AVERY, J.D., Co A 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
BAKER, Maj. E. M., 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Cav  
BALTZ, Fred'k, Gen. Serv. USA  
BENDER, Sgt. Jno., Co M 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
BENHAM, Capt. Rob't., Asst. Surg.  
BESCHOFF, Theo., U.S. Army Ret's  
BOOTH, Sgt. W.S., Co. F 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Cav  
BOUDLETT, J.C. Band 14<sup>th</sup> U. S. Cav  
BRESSLER, Jno., Co. F 1<sup>st</sup> U. S. Cav  
BRIDGES, Wm., Ord'n Sgt. U.S. Army

BURT, Sgt. W.E., Co. L 1<sup>st</sup> U. S. Cav.  
CHARLES, Mary A. (child)  
CLARK, Jno., Vet Surg'n 1<sup>st</sup> U. S. Cav.  
COLEMAN, Wm., Co C 14<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cav  
COLLINS, Jno., Co. B 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Inf  
CONNERS, Thos., Co. B 21<sup>st</sup> U.S. Inf  
CORN, Thos. C., (child)  
CRASZ, Sergt. Hugh G., Co C 14<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cav  
CROOSE, F.V., Co E 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
DAVIS, J.G., Co I 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Dragoons  
DAVIS, Jno., Co F 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Dragoons  
DEVINE, Jno., Co B 9<sup>th</sup> U.S. Inf  
DORFEDT, Sgt. Rudolph, Co B 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Cav  
DORFF, Francis, Co. A 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
DORSH, Harry (child)  
DORSH, Leonard, Co A 4<sup>th</sup> Cav  
DRAPER, Wm., d Mar 12, 1894 at age 42  
DRAPER, Wm. (data illegible)  
FASHAY, D.C., Co. E 1<sup>st</sup> Oregon Cav  
FISHER, Sgt. Geo., Co I 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Cav  
FITZPATRICK, Jno., Co F 2<sup>nd</sup> US Cav  
GARRISON, J.R., Co C 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Dragoons  
GARROUTTE, W.R., Co A 1<sup>st</sup> Oregon Cav  
GOFF, Sgt. W.L., Co I 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Cav  
GOING, S.G., Vet Surg'n 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
GRAHAM, H.N., 30<sup>th</sup> Batt'y F Art  
GRAMBLETT, Sgt. W.W., Co A 1<sup>st</sup> Wash Ty Inf  
GRIMWADE, Corp'. Jos., Co F 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Cav  
GURNEY, Sgt. F.C., Co C 4<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cav  
GURNSEY, Sgt. Arthur, Co F 1<sup>st</sup> Oregon Cav  
HEATHCOTE, Theo., Ord'n Sgt. U.S. Army  
HEENAN, J.C., Co D 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Inf  
HEROLD, Mich'l, Co F 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
HIGGINS, Jos., Co I 21<sup>st</sup> U.S. Inf  
HOLTZERMANN, H.J.M., Hosp. St'w'd U.S.A.  
Hubbert, w.i., Co F 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
HUNTINGTON, Sgt. Alex, Co B 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Cav  
HUOTZINGER, Eugene, Co E 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Cav  
JAMES, G.W., Co M 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
JARRETT, Serg't D.W., Co A 14<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cav  
KILDOFF, W.F., Co B 14<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cav  
KELLY, J.F., Co B 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Cav  
KIRBY, A.S., Sgt., Co I 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Cav  
KILEY, Pat'k, Co C 4<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cav  
LALLY, Pat'k, Co E 9<sup>th</sup> U.S. Inf  
LAMBERTINE, Leo, Co A 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav

LANDGRAF, Oscar, Co E 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Cav  
LANGTON, W.E., Band 4<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cav  
LINNHART, Jacob, Co B 9<sup>th</sup> U.S. Inf  
LOBE, Valentine, Co E 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
LUDWIG, Emil, Co C 4<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cav  
Maehler, Jos., Co E 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Cav  
MADDEN, Pat'k, Co C 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Inf  
MALONEY, Sgt Dan'l, Co A 4<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cav  
MATHIAS, Jno., Co E 1<sup>st</sup> Oregon Cav  
MAYNE, ----- (CHILD)  
McCANN, Mary S.  
McCLUNE, David, Co A 1<sup>st</sup> Wash Ty Inf  
McDONALD, Mich'l, Co G 4<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cav  
McFARLANE, ----- (child)  
McGANN (infant)  
McGANN Edw'd (child)  
McGANN Edw'd F. (child)  
McGANN Edw'd, Post Q.M. Sergt U.S.A.  
McGANN Menia  
McGEE, Dan;l, Co A 1<sup>st</sup> Oregon Cav  
McGRATH, Jno. (infant)  
MEAD, Jno., Co A 4<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cav  
MEYER, Edith, 23, Sep 1902-19 April 1908  
MEYER, Edith (child)  
MEYERS, Wm., Co F 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
MIDDLETON, Geo., Co H 9<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cav  
MIDDLETON, Jno., Co E 1<sup>st</sup> Wash Ty Inf  
MILLER, E.L., Co D 4<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cav  
MINOR, Geo., Co F 1<sup>st</sup> Oregon Cav  
MORRIS, Jno. (child)  
MORITZ, Josie (child)  
MUELLER, Theo., Co F 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Cav  
MULLIS, Susan  
MURRAY, Geo., Co D 4<sup>th</sup> U.S. CAV  
MURRAY, Corp'l Thos. Co B 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Cav  
NASS, Martin, son of J. and C. Nass, b May 18, 1887; d Aug 5, 1888  
NEECE, Wm., Co B 1<sup>st</sup> Oregon Cav  
O'BRIEN, Jos., Co F 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Cav  
PEASE, Sergt Wm., Co D 4<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cav  
PEASNER, Wm., Ord. Sgt. U.S.A.  
PEASNER, Jane  
PIKE, Lieut Jas., 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
PLATTA, Juan, Co E 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
QUINE, Jno., Co B 9<sup>th</sup> U.S. Inf  
RAINS, Lieut S..M.., 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
RICHARD, Edw's F. (child)

RILEY, James, Co D 1<sup>st</sup> Oregon Inf  
ROACHE, Rich's (child)  
ROWE, Serg. Chas., Co B 14<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cav  
RYAN, Sarah A.  
SAMPSON, J.J., Co A 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
SANDMIERE, Fred'sk, Co E 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
SCHAFER, J.F., Co H 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
SCHNEIDER, Jno., Co E 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
SCHWARTZ, Jacob, Co D 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
SEEGER, Louis, Band, 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Inf  
SHANNON, Martin, Co L 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Cav  
SHANNON, Bartholomey, Co B 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Cav  
SHAW, F.E., Co F 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
SHAY, James, Co H 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
SHELDON, G.W., Co D 4<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cav  
SLEDGE, Anne (child)  
SMITH, Geo., Co E 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Art  
SMITH, Capt. H.M., 21<sup>st</sup> U.S. Inf  
SPRAGUE, Allen, Co E 1<sup>st</sup> Wash Ty Inf  
STAMM, J.M., Co H 4<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cav  
STOCKE, Geo., Co H 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
SULLIVAN, Mich'l., Co G 4<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cav  
SUNDERMAN, August, Co M 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
TIGHE, Jno., Co L 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav  
TUCKER, Jno., Co G 21<sup>st</sup> U.S. Inf  
WALSH, James, Co F 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Cav  
WASHINGTON, P.L., (child)  
WASHINGTON, Marcia G.  
WERTZ, Jjos., Co G 2<sup>nd</sup> U.S. Cav  
WINTERS, Capt. W.H. 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Cav

One stone is inscribed: Thirteen U.S. Soldiers (no names)

Another stone, simply – SIX UNKNOWN, and five others marked UNKNOWN

There are two Indian graves – and Indian Prisoner, and Nez Perce Indian

Directly behind the marker for Jos. MAEHLER is a square stone with the name  
MACHLER and the words: Oh how sad to see you die. And now I'll see those bright  
brown eyes and dear dear face no more. MILES AND VINSON

Recorded by Violet Ries Wells

First step organizing a militia company January 20, 1879  
meeting called May's Hall with Mayor Guernsey presiding.

T. H. Dupuy secretary      35 men signed      group named Columbia  
Mounted Infantry.

An election was held February 27, 1879

George D. Gibson	captain
E. R. Burk	1st lieutenant
D. B. Kimball	2nd   "
C. N. Clark	orderly sergeant
John Steen	1st duty   "
G. E. Colgate	2nd   "   "
F. M. McCully	3rd   "   "
F. P. Cartwright	4th   "   "
Thomas Graham	1st corporal
John Ellis	2nd corporal
D. Bradley	3rd   "
W. Watson	4th   "

December 1880 a reorganization took place on Wednesday December, 4  
with a new militia company known as the Dayton Grays

J. T. Burns	captain
D. C. Guernsey	1st lieutenant
C. N. Clark	2nd   "
T. H. Dupuy	orderly sergeant

Sunday June 31, 1880 the Dayton Grays and Walla Walla guard met at  
the armory of the former and organized the first regiment of the  
National Guard of Washington Territory.

H. E. Holmes of Walla Walla was elected colonel

J. T. Burns of Dayton lieutenant Colonel

In 1887 this group was disbanded and still another company organized  
This material is from the History of Southeastern Washington published  
in 1906 by the Western Historical Publishing Company

On the evening of the 4th, a company of independent riflemen was organized in Dayton. J. A. Warwick was elected Captain; Newt. Thomas 1st Lieutenant, and R. P. Steen 2d. Lieutenant. All good men, and will stand fire if necessary. Up to time of this writing, 82 men have enrolled in the company. The object is clearly obvious by the news we give to-day; to be ready for any emergency that may call them to the defense of their own or their neighbor's homes.

July 1878

NAME	RANK	OCCUPATION	RESIDENCE	WHEN ENLISTED	WHEN DISCHARGED AND/OR REMARKS
HULL, JAS L.	PRIVATE		DAYTON	DEC 8, 1880	DISCHD DEC 22, 1880
HUNT, J.M.	DO		DO	DO	DO
KELLOGG, J.A.	DO		DO	DO	DISCHD JAN 5, 1881
LACY, ALBERT	DO		DO	DO	DO FEB 2, 1881
MATZGER, W.O.	DO		DO	DO	
MILLER, WM.	DO		DO	DO	
MUSTARD, C.S.	DO		DO	DO	
PEABODY, R.E.	DO		DO	DO	
SCHRIVER, H.P.	DO		DO	DO	
SCHMIDT, JOHN	DO		DO	DO	
SMITH, JAMES	DO		DO	DO	
STEEEN, R.P.	DO		DO	DO	
TAYLOR, E.A.	DO		DO	DO	
TAYLOR, F.J.	DO		DO	DO	DISCHD DEC 22, 1880
TORRENCE, H.J.	DO		DO	DO	DO
THOMAS, WM.	DO		DO	DO	PROM. 2 CORP ON JUN 9, 1881
WASHBURN, B.M.	DO		DO	DO	
WITKIND, SIMON	DO		DO	DO	DISCHD DEC 22, 1880
WELLS, R.E.	DO		DO	DO	DO
WINDELL, J.S.	DO		DO	DO	DO DEC 21, 1880 PROM TO 4 CORP ON MAY 6, 1881. FROM 1 3 CORP DEC 15, 1880
WOODRUFF, W.A.	DO		DO	DO	
YOUNG, G.W.	DO		DO	DO	
RAINWATER, ARTHUR	DO		DO	JAN 19, 1881	
BROWN, JAS M.	DO		DO	FEB 3, 1881	
PHILLIPS, Y.E.	DO		DO	DO	
HOBERG, GUSTAVE	DO		DO	DO	
ST. GEORGE, HARRY	DO		DO	DO	
PALMER, CHARLES	DO		DO	JUN 9, 1881 -	DISCHD DEC 22, 1880
MURCH, H.G.	DO		DO	JUL 7, 1881 -	do
DAVIS, L. A.	DO		DO	DO	
MATSGER, G.N.	DO		DO	DO	
MATSGER, CHARLES	DO		DO	DO	
BAILOR, JESSE L.	DO		DO	DO	
MOYER, GEO. F.	DO		DO	DO	
MAXWELL, J.D.	DO		DO	AUG 4, 1881	
HOSLER, JACOB H.	DO		DO	DEC 15, 1881	
HOLLAND, J. L.	DO		DO	DO	
HALL, JOHN	DO		DO	JAN 5, 1882	
PARKER, W. R.	DO		DO	JUL 6, 1882	
MUNTZ, E. H.	DO		DO	DO	
DUNCAN, J. R.	DO		DO	DO	
NILSSON, LARS	DO		DO	MAR 2, 1882	
DORR, GEO. B.	DO		DO	DEC 21, 1882	

ROSTER COMPANY "B", FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT, N.G.W.

NAME	RANK	OCCUPATION	RESIDENCE	WHEN ENLISTED	WHEN DISCHARGED AND/OR REMARKS
J. T. BURNS	CAPT	DEPT AUDITOR	DAYTON	DEC 8, 1880 - Reelected Capt	
D.C. GUERNSEY	1 LT	INS AGENT	DO	Dec 21, 1882	
C.N. CLARK	2 LT	FARMER	DO	DEC 8, 1880 - APPTD REGT L QM	
				SEPT 1, 1881.	
F.H. DUPUY	O.S.	CLERK	DO	DEC 8, 1880 - RESIGNED ON	
				DEC 15, 1881.	
ELIJAH D MINER	1 SGT	SURVEYOR	DO	DEC 8, 1880 - RESIGNED ON	
				MAY 6, 1881	
HENRY N PRINGLE	2 SGT	MACHINIST	DO	DEC 8, 1880 - PROMOTED TO	
				O.S. MAY 6, 1881	
FRANK M MCCULLEY	3 SGT	TEACHER	DO	DEC 8, 1880 - PROMOTED TO	
				1 SGT MAY 6, 1881	
JOHN CARR	4 SGT	MECHANIC	DO	DEC 8, 1880 - PROMOTED TO	
				2 SGT MAY 6, 1881.	
				3 SGT MAY 6, 1881. ELECTED	
				2 LT DEC 15, 1881. ELECTED	
				1 LT JUN 9, 1882. REELECTED	
				1 LT DEC 21, 1882	
JOHN M ELLIS	1 CORP	MECHANIC	DO	DEC 8, 1880 - PROMOTED TO	
				4 SGT JUN 9, 1881 - DISCHD	
				DEC 22, 1881.	
DELOS FELT	2 CORP	MECHANIC	DO	DEC 8, 1880 - PROMOTED TO	
				1 CORP JUN 9, 1881. PROMOTE	
				TO 4th SGT DEC 15, 1881	
JAMES F TAYLOR	3 CORP	MECHANIC	DO	DEC 8, 1880 - PROMOTED TO	
				2 CORP DEC 15, 1881	
EDGAR A TORRENCE	4 CORP	FARMER	DO	DEC 8, 1880 - PROMOTED TO	
				3 CORP MAY 6, 1881	
ARMENT, J. N.	PRIVATE		DO	DEC 8, 1880	
BERRY, J.C.	DO		DO	DO	
BROWN, H.H.	DO		DO	DO	
BROWN, PH	DO		DO	DO	
BUNNELL, OSCAR	DO		DO	DO	
BURDICK, SILAS G.	DO		DO	DEC 8, 1880 - PROMOTED TO	
				4 CORP DEC 15, 1881. ELECTED	
				2 LT JUN 9, 1882	
CARSON, ISAAC	DO	←	DO	DEC 8, 1880 - DISCH DEC 22/81	
CLARK, DAVE	DO		DO	DO DISCHD DEC 22, 1881	
DAY, LOREN L.	DO		DO	DO APPTD CHIEF MUS. OF	
				SEP 1, 1881	
DAY, CHARLES H.	DO		DO	DO	
DOW, CHARLES R.	DO		DO	DO DISCHD DEC 22, 1881	
ELDER, JOHN C.	DO		DO	DO	
FORD, JOHN F.	DO		DO	DO	
FRANK, W.A.	DO		DO	DO	
FRARY, A.J.	DO		DO	DO	
FRARY, S.E.	DO		DO	DO	
GIBSON, GEO. D.	DO		DO	DO DISCHD DEC 22, 1881	
NARMON, GEO	DO		DO	DO	
HAYDEN, C.A.JR	DO		DO	DO	
HULTON, THOS.	DO		DO	DO	

7 Apr 1932

## Pioneers of 70's Recall Old Days

John Agee and Former Partner Visit  
for First Time Since 1878.

Last week two friends and former partners of more than a half century ago had their first opportunity since 1878 to visit and recall old times in the valleys of the Tucanon and the Touchet. The two men were John Agee, 86, one of the few very early pioneers of Columbia county who remains and is still able to enjoy life, and Milton Morgan, 82, now a resident of Wenatchee, but from 1871 to 1878 a resident of this section. The two men had not met since Mr. Morgan left here in 1878, and he made the trip from Wenatchee to Dayton last week to visit his old friend and former partner. It is needless to say that the talk harked back to the days of real pioneering in Columbia county.

These two men, like most pioneers, have had interesting experiences and endured hardships. Mr. Agee crossed the plains from Missouri in 1865. He drove a six-mule team as far as Salt Lake city. From there he drove an ox team to Virginia City, Montana. He spent a year in Montana, going to Helena from Virginia City. That winter the mercury hovered between 40 and 60 degrees below zero for some weeks. In 1866 he came to Walla Walla and for four years drove a pack train between Walla Walla and other western stations.

### Cattle Die; House Burns.

In 1870 Agee and Morgan met in the Walla Walla district. A little later Morgan, with a relative, went into the cattle business, taking a bunch of cattle into the Peola district in Garfield county. The winter snows drove them out of there into the Tucanon valley. By that time Agee had come to Columbia county and he and Morgan decided they would like to be partners. Agee accordingly bought the interest of Morgan's partner in the cattle and the two men run cattle in the Tucanon district three years. The winter of 1875, however, brought them bad luck. The snow was deep and the weather cold and most of their cattle died. Also, their house burned, leaving them without clothing, other than what they had on their backs, and with no food excepting a part of a beef which had been hanging in the building, and which was roasted in the fire. They kept alive on the beef while they mushed their way through snow waist deep to Dayton.

Mr. Morgan worked around Dayton some time, at one time being engaged in the butcher business. He left in 1878 and his visit last week was the first since then.

Mr. Agee bought a farm near Marenco, where he lived until 1916, when Mrs. Agee passed away and he moved to Dayton. He now owns

1480 acres in the Starbuck district. In 1877 the two pioneers enlisted in the Indian war, going through the fighting in the Camas prairie district together. At one time, when riding together, they heard a bullet strike. Each asked the other if he was hit and both answered in the negative. A little later Morgan found that the stock of his gun, which he was carrying under his arm, was shattered. An examination showed a hole in his sleeve and the bullet was found inside the sleeve. This was one of the many occurrences recalled in the visit last week.