

Clancey

Historic Sketches

Of

Walla Walla, Whitman,

Columbia & Garfield Cos

1882

F. T. Gilbert

Walla Walla County

Cornelius C. Clancey: lived ten miles east of the city; is a farmer; owns 160 acres of land; address in Walla Walla City. He was born in Jackson Co., Tennessee, November 11, 1819; came to Calif. in 1850, & to this County in 1863.

Pg 45

George W. Clancey: lives 10 miles east of the city; is a farmer; owns 360 acres of land; address in Walla Walla City. He was born in St. Clair Co., Mo., December 6, 1844; came to Lane Co., Oregon in 1853, & to this County in 1863.

Pg 45

Early Marriages Of Walla Walla Co, Wash. Territory 1862 - 1899

Pg 19 - George Clancey and Edna Gertrude Richards: 31 Oct 1899
Wm. Claxford, J.P.

Pg 19 - John and Nellie Sullivan: 22 Oct 1895: M. Flake, Priest
Wit: Alkie & Beulah M^{rs} Green

Pg 19 - Riley G. & Sarah J. Sanders: 22 Nov 1874; G. W. Clancey, J.P.
Wit: Joseph Sanders & A. J. Hop

Pg 19 - Robert F. & Lillian May Robinson: 30 Aug 1896; W. H. Sherrad, Elder
U. B. Church; wit: Nellie M. Claxton & Robert B. Clancey

Pg 26 - Elijah D. Clancy and Pascal Demaris: 12 (or 17?) Oct 1896; H. W. Eagan, M. G.
Clancy, M. G.

Pg 108A - Elijah Lola Clancy and Walter Wilson: 9 Jan 1893; H. W. Eagan, M. G.;
Wit: Robert B. + Gertrude Clancy

Pg 106 - Gertrude M. Clancy and Perry E. White: 4 Oct 1896; H. W. Eagan, M. G.;
Wit: Henry Williams and Robert F. Clancy

Pg 48 - Sarah E. Clancy and James A. James: 21 Apr 1896; H. W. Eagan, M. G.

Early Settlers of Walla Walla Co.

Cornelius C. - arrived in Walla Walla Co. 1863

Born in Tenn in 1819

Also lived in Calif. 1850

George W. - arrived in Walla Walla Co 1863

Born in Mo in 1844

Also lived in Ore 1853

P. G. - arrived in Walla Walla Co. 1863

Born in Mo in 1850

Also lived in Oregon

Clancy

Age	Name	Plot	Burials Cemetery	Dates	Ownership
52	Estia S	G	Dayton	26 Aug. 1883 - 19 July 1942 Buried - 22 July 1942	Estia Clancy
53	Albert C	K	"	- 11 Oct 1932 Buried - 13 Oct 1932	Sarah Clancy
10	Alex Eli	J	"	20 Apr 1910 - 13 June 1920 Buried - —	J. F. Clancy
64	G. W.	K	"	6 Dec 1844 - 15 Dec 1908 Buried - 18 Dec 1908	Sarah Clancy
55	Helen Reichart	K	"	1888 - 1943 Buried - 5 Oct 1943	H. Reichart
64	John F	J	"	26 Mar 1882 - 13 Aug 1946 Buried - 17 Aug 1946	J. F. Clancy
29	Pearl	J	"	22 Feb 1888 - 3 July 1917 Buried - 11 July 1917	" "
66	Riley Green	K	"	1850 - 1916 Buried 27 Sept 1916	Sarah Clancy
89	Sarah J	K	"	18 Nov 1856 - 26 Nov 1945 Buried - 29 Nov 1945	" "
98	Sarah	K		Buried - 12 May 1944	

Dixie Cemetery

Nancy Malina Clancy 20 July 1817 - 11 June 1893 (73 yrs, 10 mo, 21 days)

Columbia Co. Newspaper Abstracts

1896-1898

Pg. 32 - Died at Dixie, 16 Mar 1897, Cornelius C. Clancy, aged 76 years.

1905-1908

Pg. 98 - The funeral of Emelys Davidson, the 10 month old daughter of Mrs. Davidson, who is visiting her parents, Mr + Mrs. Clancy, from Okarogan was held Monday. Death by whooping cough.
(July 1907)

1908-1909

Pg. 27 - Born to wife of John F. Clancy 22 Aug 1908, a boy.

Pg. 48 - The remains of G. W. Clancy, who died at Kennick, Wash, last Saturday were brought to Dayton by his brother, R. G. Clancy & wife for interment, aged 64 y, 9 days of age. (Dec 1908)

Block A
Lot 16

12 Alice Davidson	1 Evelyn Davidson
11 George Davidson	3 Harold Davidson
10	3 Daisy + Norman Richards
9	4 Albert Clancy
8 Sarah Clancy	5 Sarah Clancy
7 B.W. Clancy	6 Lily Green Clancy

Block B
Lot 65

12	1
11	2
10	3
9 Helen Clancy	4
8 Pearl Clancy	5
7 John Clancy	6

(The rest of the sections are numbers)

Block C
Lot 12

12	
11	
10 Eate Clancy	

29 Nov 1962

A. Davidson Dies Nov. 24 At Kennewick

Mrs. Alice D. Davidson, 78, who lived for 55 years in Dayton, passed away Saturday, November 24, at a nursing home in Kennewick where she had resided for the past year.

After leaving Dayton, she lived for three years at 931 Leola street in Pasco before entering the nursing home.

Funeral services were held at 2 p.m. Wednesday, November 28, from the Dayton Baptist church. Interment followed at the family plot in Dayton City Cemetery.

Mrs. Davidson was born September 29, 1884, in Walla Walla county. She was preceded in death in 1948 by her husband, George H. Davidson, who was employed here in farm and construction work.

After moving to Pasco, Mrs. Dav-

idson became a member of the First Christian church there. While a resident of Dayton, she held membership in the Baptist church and the Woodmen of the World.

Members of the family include seven sons: Cecil of Newark, New York, Edward of San Diego, Earl of Roseburg, Oregon, Richard of Oswego, New York, Carl, George and Paul, all of Pasco; one sister, Mrs. Elva Martin of Spokane; one brother, Paul Clancy of Roscommon, Mich.; 13 grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren.

29 Nov 1940

OBITUARY

Mrs. Sarah Jane Clancy

Mrs. Sarah Jane Clancy, 89, died at the Brining hospital Monday at 8 p.m. Nearly four years ago Mrs. Clancy fractured a hip, and although her general health was good, she never regained the use of her limb, and she had since been confined to a hospital bed.

Funeral services were held from the Hubbard-Rogg chapel Thursday at 2:30 p.m., with the Rev. W. F. Roberts of the Baptist church, as-

sisted by the Rev. E. W. Hillis, officiating, and burial was made at the family plot in the Dayton cemetery.

Sarah Jane Sanders was born in Indiana November 18, 1856 and came to this state 80 years ago with her parents. On her eighteenth birthday in 1874 she was married to Riley G. Clancy, and the couple moved to a farm near Dixie where they set out one of the first apple orchards in this country. For several years they moved about considerably, farming between Colfax and Pullman, owning and operating the present Ramie DeRuwe ranch for a time, and later trading that for a place at Stateline. They came here in 1902 and purchased a tract of land below town, which they operated for many years.

Mr. Clancy died in 1916 from injuries sustained in an accident on the highway, and a son and a daughter preceded Mrs. Clancy in death. She leaves four children; Floyd Clancy, Olympia, Mrs. Alice Davidson and Mrs. Elva Martin, Dayton, and Paul Clancy, Roscommon, Michigan; two brothers, James Sanders, Davenport, and Jerome Sanders, Walla Walla; 11 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren.

27 Sept 1916

DIES FROM HIS INJURIES

R. G. Clancy Expires at the Brining Hospital.

While going home from church with his wife last Sunday evening in a one-horse buggy, Mr. R. G. Clancy, met with an accident that proved fatal.

After crossing the Main street bridge, George Thomas, who was on his way home in his auto, attempted to pass Mr. Clancy's rig, but struck the hind wheel with considerable force. The crash frightened the horse, causing it to run away. Mr. Clancy's grandson, Cecil Davidson, who was standing up in the buggy, was thrown back against the automobile, breaking the windshield.

When the horse reached the railway crossing the buggy was upset, throwing Mr. Clancy out, and fracturing his skull. Mrs. Clancy was thrown against the dashboard and was not seriously injured.

Mr. Clancy was immediately taken to the Brining hospital in Mr. Thomas' auto, where Drs. Will Day and A. F. Barnett rendered what service they could. Mr. Clancy lingered until one o'clock Monday morning when he expired.

Mr. Clancy has been a respected citizen of Columbia county for many years. He was sixty-two years of age and leaves a wife and five children as follows:

Albert Clancy, of Mansfield, Wash.; Auditor J. F. Clancy and Mrs. George Davidson, of Dayton; Paul Clancy of Co. K, N. G. W., stationed at American Lake, Wash., and Mrs. Elva Martin of Dayton. A brother, R. B. Clancy, is a resident of Alaska.

The funeral will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

13 Oct 1932

A. J. Clancy Dies at Veterans' Hospital

Death Caused From Pneumonia—
Was Veteran of World War.

Albert C. Clancy, native of this valley, and for many years a well known citizen of Columbia county, passed away at the U. S. Veterans' hospital in Walla Walla at noon Tuesday, following an illness of less than a week with pneumonia. His aged mother, Mrs. Sarah J. Clancy of this city, and his brother, J. F. Clancy, had been at his bedside for 24 hours before death came.

Albert Clancy was born at Dixie, July 12, 1879, having reached the age of 53 years last July. He was a son of the late Riley G. Clancy and Mrs. Clancy. Much of his active life was spent in military service. He left college in 1904 to enlist in the United States army. After serving his enlistment he returned to Dayton, and in July 1918, during the World war, enlisted at Fort Lawton and was sent to Newport News, Virginia, where he remained until the close of the war. Following the war he served two more enlistments in the United States army, after which he returned to Dayton to make his home. He was a member of Frank E. Bauers post, American Legion, and of the local Baptist church.

Mr. Clancy is survived by his mother, Mrs. Sarah J. Clancy, two sisters, Mrs. Alice Davidson and Mrs. Elva Martin, and a brother, County Auditor J. F. Clancy, of Dayton, and a brother, Paul Clancy, at Detroit, Michigan.

The funeral service will be held this (Thursday) afternoon, at the Hubbard-Rogg chapel, and will be conducted by the Baptist minister from Walla Walla. The services at the cemetery will be in charge of Frank E. Bauers post, American Legion.

7 Oct 1943

Mrs. Helen Rinehart Clancy

Mrs. Helen Rinehart Clancy, 55, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. George Bateman of Waitsburg, Saturday at 8:10 p. m. Funeral services were held from the Hubbard-Rogg chapel Tuesday at 2:30 p. m., with the Rev. R. C. Leonard of Waitsburg officiating, and interment was made in the family plot of the Dayton cemetery.

Helen Lavina Rinehart was born in Columbia county May 24, 1888 and grew up here. She was married to Albert C. Clancy in 1912, and for a number of years lived in Los Angeles. Her husband died several years ago.

Survivors include two sisters, Mrs. George Bateman of Waitsburg and Mrs. Forrest Fry of Dayton, and three nephews and a niece, Wm. Fry, Dayton, Harvey Fry, Los Angeles, Wayne Bateman and Mrs. Frances Perkins of The Dalles, Oregon.

9 July 1931

UNCLE OF AUDITOR DIES

Word has been received here of the death of Robert B. Clancy, 83, pioneer of the Pacific northwest, who was an uncle of County Auditor J. F. Clancy. The funeral will be held today in Seattle where the death occurred. Mr. Clancy crossed the continent in covered wagon days, settled near Eugene, Oregon, in 1863 and three years later moved to Walla Walla, going to Seattle in 1901.

15 Aug 1946

J. F. Clancy

J. F. Clancy, 64, long resident of this community, died at Olympia Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock following a lingering illness. Funeral services will be held here at a

date yet to be set.

Born at Dixie March 26, 1882, John Floyd Clancy came here with his parents in early life. As a young man he taught at the Dittmore and Turner schools and was employed in schools in Idaho four years. He took county office here in 1911 and served as auditor, clerk and deputy auditor almost continuously until he went to Olympia 14 years ago to serve as chief accountant in the offices of the state auditor. He retired a year ago because of failing health.

He was very active in numerous fraternal organizations and held office in many. Among the orders to which he belonged were the Elks, I.O.O.F., F. & A.M., Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen and the A.O.O.U.W. He was a member of the Baptist church

In 1907 he was married to Pearl Harris who died in 1917, and a son, Glen, died in 1920. In 1923 he was married to Esta Hearn who died in 1942.

Surviving are a son, James, of Olympia; two sisters, Mrs. Elva Martin, Spokane, and Mrs. Alice Davidson, Dayton; a brother, Paul Clancy, Michigan; a stepdaughter, Mrs. Marion Hall, Seattle; a stepson, Edward Hearn, New York; and three grandchildren.

7 July 1917

Death of Mrs. J. F. Clancy

Mrs. J. F. Clancy, who had been suffering from tuberculosis for some time, passed away Wednesday evening at Chandler, Arizona where her husband took her several months ago. Mrs. Clancy did not improve so the family abandoned the idea of returning home and decided to live in the southern country.

The remains will be brought home for burial and are expected next Tuesday.

11 July 1917

Funeral this Afternoon.

The funeral of Mrs. J. F. Clancy will be held from the Baptist church this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

23 July 1942

MRS. J. F. CLANCY

Funeral services for Mrs. J. F. Clancy, who died at Olympia the last of the week after a long period of failing health, were held at the Hubbard-Rogg chapel Tuesday afternoon, with the Rev. G. C. Dryden of the Baptist church officiating, and burial was made at the family plot in the Dayton cemetery.

Esta Lorena Hutton was born in Carthage, Missouri August 26, 1883. She came here in early life and was first married to William Franklin Hearn, member of a pioneer family, who died a number of years ago. She was married to J. F. Clancy in 1923 and with him moved to Olympia nine years ago when he became associated with the state auditor's office.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Clancy leaves a daughter, Mrs. Mary Ethel Hearn of Olympia, a son, Edward Hearn of Seattle, one sister in Galena, Kansas, two sisters in San Francisco, and a brother in Vale, Oregon. A daughter, Thelma Hearn, died several years ago.

16 June 1920

Glen Eli Clancy.

Glen Clancy, the eight-year-old son of Auditor J. F. Clancy, died from blood-poisoning Sunday morning after an illness of but a few days. The little lad ran a sliver into his foot and in a very short time an infection was apparent that rapidly brought about the end. He leaves his father and one brother. The funeral was held from the Baptist Church Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with Rev. E. M. Bollinger officiating.

14 July 1917

Obituary.

The funeral of Mrs. J. F. Clancy was held at the Baptist Church Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock where her many friends gathered to pay their last tribute to the dead, and numberless beautiful floral offerings did their part to show in some measure the feeling people had for Mrs. Clancy. The sermon was on the beautiful text "It shall come to pass that evening it shall be light" from Zachariah 14:7 was preached by her pastor and a special solo, "When We Reach the Valley, There Need Be No Shadow" was sung by Miss Ruth Root. The service at the grave was conducted by the Circle lodge of which she was a member.

Mrs. Pearl Harris Clancy was born in Moscow, Idaho, Feb. 22, 1888 and passed from this life to the life beyond July 3, 1917, being but 29 years, 4 months, and 11 days of age. She was married to John Floyd Clancy, April 4, 1907 at Moscow, Idaho. This union were born two sons, Jimmy and Glen.

Mrs. Clancy was converted and baptised, united with the Baptist Church

16 Feb 1967

Husband, Wife Die in Florida

Information has been received in Dayton of the passing of Paul B. Clancy, 77, and his wife, Louise, 77, at their home at DeLand, Florida.

Mr. Clancy passed away January 21 and his wife succumbed six days later on January 27. She was born September 3, 1889, and he was born November 10, 1889, at Dixie, the son of Riley and Sarah Jane Clancy, early pioneers of Dayton.

Mr. Clancy spent most of his childhood and early years in Dayton and was an outstanding athlete in Dayton High School. Later he went into professional baseball and played a short time in the major leagues at Chicago.

He served in World War I and received injuries which bothered him in later years.

The couple for many years owned a lake resort business in Michigan. They retired a few years ago and moved to Florida.

Family members include: Mrs. J. D. (Elva) Martin of Spokane, his sister; one daughter and 3 grandsons in Michigan; one niece, Mrs. Ronald (Marjorie) Ferguson of Dayton; and nine nephews: James Clancy, Olympia; Cecil Davidson, Newark, N. Y.; Dick Davidson, Oswego, N. Y.; Ed Davidson, Calif.; Earl Davidson, Roseburg, Oregon; Carl, George and Paul Davidson, all of Pasco; Dale Martin, Pullman; and Lloyd Martin, Cheney.

in a revival meeting held in Moscow by J. M. Hupp. She has ever been a faithful member of the Baptist Church, working beyond her strength until she left Dayton on account of her health. She was always an inspiration and help to her pastor and never did a word of criticism escape her lips. She was a most amiable character and loved by all.

She leaves to mourn her loss her husband, John Floyd Clancy, two sons, Jimmy and Glen Clancy, her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Eli Harris of Troy, Idaho; one brother, Charles Harris of Troy, Idaho, and three sisters, Mrs. Joseph Crowley of Moscow, Idaho, Mrs. Lawrence Huff of Brady, Montana, and Mrs. Charley Teal of Chandler, Arizona, at whose home she died. Besides those loved ones of Mrs. Clancy, there is a large number of friends and members of the church to mourn her departure.

OLD WALLA WALLA COUNTY

1918

VOL II

CHARLES CLAGUE

Charles Clague, a prosperous farmer residing on section 2, township 9 north, range 36 east, Walla Walla county, was born on the Isle of Man in March, 1860, a son of Richard and Isabella (Quirk) Clague, also natives of that island, where their entire lives were passed. Our subject's education was received in the publice schools and he remained in his native county until he attained his majority but in 1881 came to the United States. For six monts he worked in a gracery store in Olean, New York, after which he decided to see the west. There for a month he worked in Colorado and then continued his journey, arriving in San Francisco on Christmas day, 1881. He only remained in that city for two days, however, and then came to Walla Walla county, Washington. He took up a homestead two miles south of Prescott and for twenty years lived upon that place, which he operated successfully. He also purchased other land, becoming the owner of seven hundred and eight acres. In 1902 in partnership with T.F. Dice, he bought five hundred acres of land and later they purchased the old Samuel Erwin home farm, where both have since resided. Mr. Clague has sold his homestead and the land adjoining and has also disposed of the equity of the five hundred acre tract but retains his interest in the farm of eighty acres, where he and Mr. Dice reside. He also is the owner of fifty-two acres of irrigated land near Patterson, Stanislaus county, California. He has gained financial independence and, having disposed of the grater part of his holdings, is now enjoying a period of comparative leisure.

Mr. Clague is a progressive republican in politics and has always been most loyal to the interest of his adopted county. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and in tis teachings are found the principles which guide his life. For thirty=six years he has resided in Walla Walla county and has done his part in bringing about the wonderful development that has taken place during that time. He has a wide acquaintance and a large number of warm personal friends.

CHARLES CLARKE

Charles Clarke, a prosperous farmer residing on section 2, township 9 north, range 35 east, Walla Walla county, was born on the late of May in March, 1830, a son of Richard and Isabelle (Quinn) Clarke, also natives of that island, where their entire lives were passed. Our subject's education was received in the public schools and he remained in his native county until he attained his majority but in 1851 came to the United States. For six months he worked in a grocery store in Olean, New York, after which he decided to see the west. There for a month he worked in Colorado and then continued his journey, arriving in San Francisco on Christmas day, 1851. He only remained in that city for two days, however, and then came to Walla Walla county, Washington. He took up a homestead two miles south of Prescott and for twenty years lived upon that place, which he operated successfully. He also purchased other land, becoming the owner of seven hundred and eight acres. In 1892 in partnership with T. E. Rice, he bought five hundred acres of land and later they purchased the old Samuel Lewis home farm, where both have since resided. Mr. Clarke has sold his homestead and the land adjoining and has also disposed of the equity of the five hundred acre tract but retains his interest in the farm of eighty acres, where he and Mr. Rice reside. He also is the owner of fifty-two acres of irrigated land near Patterson, Stanislaus county, California. He has gained financial independence and, having disposed of the greater part of his holdings, is now enjoying a period of comparative leisure. Mr. Clarke is a progressive republican in politics and has always been most loyal to the interest of his adopted county. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and in his teachings are found the principles which guide his life. For thirty-six years he has resided in Walla Walla county and has done his part in bringing about the wonderful development that has taken place during that time. He has a wide acquaintance and a large number of warm personal friends.

E. Clague Now National Figure



Above is the likeness of Ewan Clague, son of Mrs. John Clague, as he appeared recently in speaking over a national network in his capacity as director of the national security board's bureau of employment security at Washington, D. C.

Clague was born near Prescott in

1898 and moved to Dayton with his parents while he was a boy. He was educated in the Dayton schools, graduating from high school in 1912 and afterwards attending the University of Wisconsin. Before entering government work he worked for an insurance firm and taught at Yale.

Ewan Clague Speech Carried On Coast-to-Coast Network

January 23, 1941

Ewan Clague, former Dayton man, now director of the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board, recently discussed "Labor for the Defense Program" in an address in the National Radio Forum which was carried by coast-to-coast networks. Washington, D. C., dailies carried the speech in full and a reprint from The Evening Star follows:

Ewan Clague, director of the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board, discussed "Labor for the Defense Program" in an address in the National Radio Forum last night. The forum is arranged by the Star in co-operation with the National Broadcasting Co.,

and is broadcast over a coast-to-coast network. It was heard locally over WMAL.

The text of Mr. Clague's address follows:

Twenty-four years ago the United States was projected by world conditions which we had not initiated into a gigantic arms production program. Now that program has again been forced upon us—forced again by events beyond our shores and beyond our control.

Twenty-four years ago American industry had to turn to the production of armaments in the face of a war emergency. Today, we are at peace—and hope so to remain—but we face an emergency which, as the President recently stated, is as seri-

ous as war itself. Unlike the days of 1917-18 Americans are not being called upon to fight—but we are being called upon to produce implements of war in quantities far exceeding anything we had ever imagined. We must produce guns and ships and airplanes—and food and clothing and medicine. We must produce them not with the speed of the last World War, but with an even greater speed. We must produce them not only for our own defense, but also for immediate use by people who, because of their geographic situations, are in the front lines of democracy's struggle for existence—and we must produce them with all possible speed.

Mechanization Increases Task

The conversion of our industries from peacetime production to the production of war materials was not an easy task in 1917. It is not an easy task today. Indeed, it is in many ways more difficult, due in part to the fact that modern armies require more mechanized equipment than ever before; in part to the problems of plant capacities and labor resources. But the lessons learned in 1917 and 1918 are being applied successfully to the new problems of 1941 by all three factors upon whom the burden of defense production lies: by Government, by labor and by management. All three are making use of the experience of a quarter century ago, applying the knowledge gained then in planning the defense production so necessary in this emergency. The National Advisory Defense Commission, the Office for Production Management the system of priorities—these are all based upon methods of speed-essential production found successful in 1918.

It was discovered early in 1917 that no planning of production, no establishing of priorities, no expansion of engineering facilities or plant capacities could convert raw materials into the instruments of defense without a mobilization of the labor resources of the country.

For months the labor situation was in a state of chaos. Some plants were unable to find the workers they needed. On the other hand unemployed workers were either idle in communities in which they were not needed—or they were on the road, going from place to place in search of jobs with only the vaguest idea of where they were needed. It became increasingly obvious that only a Government agency could bring order out of chaos—a Government agency charged with the duty of mobilizing

our industrial manpower efficiently, bringing men and jobs together with the least possible waste of time.

Industrial Army Mobilized

In 1918, therefore, the United States Employment Service was established in Washington. Working first through post offices, and later through its own representatives in all parts of the country, our industrial army was quickly mobilized and production of war supplies reached the peak demanded by the Army, the Navy and the merchant marine.

After the war, the United States Employment Service was continued as a permanent Government agency. In 1933 its activities were expanded to meet another emergency—the depression. Today the work of the United States Employment Service is directly associated with our State and Federal system of unemployment insurance. The Division of Unemployment Compensation and United States Employment Service are the two divisions which make up the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board.

For 23 years the United States Employment Service—created in a war emergency—has been perfecting its methods of operation while serving the peacetime needs of workers for jobs and employers for workers. Now it is an officially designated defense agency, well equipped to meet the problems created by another emergency and the problems of a changing labor market.

In publicity regarding defense program planning, the accent, until now, has been upon solving engineering problems and problems of plant capacities. Production bottlenecks caused by deficiencies in raw materials, in machines and in plant capacities have received first attention. There has been less emphasis in the news that another basic factor of production—labor—presents problems equal in importance to the others. This, however, has been a logical development. The labor problem is a human problem. It is the problem of adapting people to the demands of a changing situation. As production bottlenecks are eliminated, labor comes into increasing prominence; and Government, management, and labor itself are required to co-operate in the solution of problems affecting the supply of labor. And there are many such problems. Already there are indications that the supply of workers in certain essential occupations is being rapidly exhausted.

Problem of Organization

The labor resources of a Nation of 132,000,000 people are, of course, tremendous. We have an enormous capacity for work. But the recruiting of men and women with definite skills, of workers trained in definite crafts, and their assignment to jobs in which they can serve best, sometimes in sections far from where they live, is no small problem of organization.

The depression, with its curtailment of production, affected our supply of skilled workers adversely. Men long unemployed, or employed at jobs below their capacities, lost much of their old skill. Hundreds of thousands of young men, who today would be skilled mechanics and trained workers had it not been for the depression, are unable to qualify for the better jobs in our essential defense industries. Of course, the gradual expansion of industry during the past few years and the existence of Government work programs have alleviated this condition to

some extent, but now we are suddenly confronted with a situation in which the demand for skilled workers is multiplied several times and is continuing to multiply. Where once our public employment service was seeking jobs for workers, it is now seeking workers to fill the jobs opening up, not only in the defense industries, but also in many other fields wherein activity has been indirectly stimulated by the defense program.

The situation has made necessary a reevaluation of our labor resources and new methods, both in plant management and in the training of workers. Our greatest immediately available labor resource consists, of course, of the men and women, skilled in their crafts and trades, who kept their jobs and so kept up with their skills and with changes in production methods throughout the depression. These workers are on the job now. They are the shock troops of industry, and they provide the base upon which—and much of the means by which—the greater army of defense workers is being trained.

The second line of defense is made up of those workers who once were skilled in their crafts, but who, due to unemployment or some other cause, have lost much of their efficiency. These men and women are being given "refresher" courses under Government training programs—short courses which enable them to recapture their old skills—from which they are quickly graduated and placed in jobs. Then, there are the large numbers of workers, who may be classified as semi-skilled, men who have acquired certain elementary training, who possess the capacity to absorb further instruction, and who are learning advanced skills in shop classes and in trade schools under the supervision of both Government and industry. In one plant alone, some

9,000 men are working regular shifts on semi-skilled jobs and taking training on their own time to qualify for better jobs—the training being provided by the plant management.

Opportunity Opens for Youth

Our largest reserve of labor is American youth. It is no secret that the present generation of young people have been deprived of opportunities which were available to their fathers. Millions of young men—intelligent, willing to work—were unable to get jobs in which there were facilities for learning a trade and chances for advancement. But now youth has been presented with an unprecedented opportunity for both training and employment. Apprenticeship programs have been extended and established by the co-operative efforts of trade unions, plant owners and the United States Department of Labor. The Government training program—directed by the Office of Education—is providing young men and young women with vocational training courses in almost every section of the country. And the young people are gradu-

ating from these courses, not into lines of waiting applicants, but into jobs.

The demand for workers in many of the essential defense occupations is so great that not only are youth being trained to fill the vacant places in industry, but the long-established prejudice against age has been dropped. The time-worn statement that "no man over 40 need apply" is fast disappearing. Men in their 50s, 60s and even 70s are in demand when their skill enables them to perform a vital defense operation, run a delicate machine, or train and supervise the work of younger men.

I have seen men working in defense plants who, a year ago, were "too old." And the fact that age is no longer a barrier to employment is confirmed by the reports of the Social Security Board's Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. This bureau tells me that each month some 2,500 individuals who had retired and were receiving monthly old-age benefits write in to ask that their benefits be temporarily suspended because they have gone back to paying jobs. Moreover, the number of claimants for old-age benefits is less than what was expected, again indicating that men past 65 are working at good jobs and do not choose to retire.

During the last war, when five million men went into the armed forces, hundreds of thousands of women took the places of men in industry. Women employed in the iron and steel industries went from about 3 per cent of the total employment in 1914 to 9½ per cent in 1918—in the airplane industry from 5 per cent to almost 19 per cent. After the war, women continued to hold their own in several industries—notably the manufacture of metal products. Today—in the present emergency—women are again finding new opportunities for employment and they constitute another important labor reserve.

Negroes Being Trained

There is another group of workers whose skills and abilities do not materially differ from those of workers as a whole, but who, under conditions prevailing in the past, are usually the first to be fired and the last to be hired. These are our Negro workers. Among them are many with training and skills that fit them for important jobs in our defense industries. At present considerable numbers of them are unemployed and available for work, and they constitute a reserve of competent, qualified workers from which employers might well draw the men they need to meet the ever-expanding quotas of production. During the past eight years the United States Employment Service has placed more than thirty-two million persons in jobs in private industry and Government work projects. That was during a time when there were many more workers than there were jobs—when men sought

E. Clague Speech

(Continued from page two)

source which can be solved only by a greater measure of co-operation by management and labor with the United States Employment Service. That obstacle is the migration of workers—the unnecessary time-wasting migration of workers which the country can now ill afford.

The useless migration of workers in search of employment has long been a national problem. The plight of agricultural workers who take to the road has been brought dramatically to the attention of the American people by such books as "Factories in the Field" and "The Grapes of Wrath." But just as farm workers and their families have wandered from place to place in search of jobs, so have industrial workers traveled from city to city seeking jobs in factories—and migrant industrial workers have had just as tragic experiences as migrant farm workers.

jobs and rarely did a job seek a man. At one time we had about nine million job seekers registered in the offices of our State-operated employment services. Now the active file is less than four and one-half million. These four and one-half million registered workers, not yet employed, represent the country's immediately available labor reserve. That is a large number, but it is not enough. The situation calls for the mobilization of all available labor.

Most of these registered unemployed are unskilled. Those with skill and training are being absorbed by industry. Placements are running into huge figures—from 300,000 to 400,000 a month since last October. Yet in some parts of the country there are occupations in which there are many more jobs than there are applicants to fill them. Machinists—tool and die makers—skilled metal workers—skilled craftsmen for the shipbuilding and aircraft manufacturing industries—these are some of the occupations in which there is a rising demand for workers, a demand exceeding the supply. It is becoming increasingly obvious that we must have a full registration of available workers, a complete mobilization of the Nation's industrial manpower, and we must use our manpower efficiently and without waste.

The Government agency designated to do this labor recruiting job is the United States Employment Service. This service functions through more than 1,500 full-time

and 3,000 part-time free employment offices which are operated by the States and given national coordination by the United States Employment Service in Washington and its field offices. To further this coordination we have established 13 regional clearance offices covering the country. These offices make it possible for a manufacturer to obtain workers from outside his local area wherever they may be. For example, a plant manufacturing certain defense material recently needed 500 additional workers of various skills and training. This order was given to the local State employment office. Even with the co-operation of the labor unions and by scouring the entire local area, only 200 qualified workers were found. The need was referred directly to other public employment offices within the State, which it was thought might be able to furnish the additional 300 men. Only 75 of these were found. The order was then referred through the regional clearance office to the employment services of other states, with the result that the entire order was filled and qualified men were on the job within a few days.

This incident and many more like it illustrate the fact that every employer has access to the labor resources of the entire country through his local State employment office—and conversely, that through the same office, every worker has access to the jobs opening up, not only in

his community, but everywhere—because each local office is a part of the Nation-wide network of offices which make up the United States Employment Service, a service which is actively co-operating with organized labor, with management, and with the Civil Service Commission and other governmental agencies to bring order and system into the recruiting of workers in every field of activity—manufacturing, commerce and agriculture.

Must Economize on Skills

But even with the most efficient mobilization of labor, it is safe to say that we are going to be faced with a serious lack of trained personnel in a number of key occupations. It also appears that training programs, "refresher" courses and the up-grading of men within plants will not provide sufficient skilled workers to meet the need in time. It is going to be necessary, therefore, to economize on skilled labor with as much care as we now economize on scarce, but vital, imported raw materials.

This economy of labor is already beginning to assume two forms in many defense plants: First, workers are being used in operations in which they are most skilled, never at jobs which can be done by men

with lesser abilities, thus spreading the skilled labor as thinly as is consistent with maximum production. Second, down-processing is being developed in some plants by co-operation between management and organized labor. Down-processing consists of breaking up an operation formerly performed by one highly skilled worker into several steps. A less-skilled worker is then assigned to each of the steps—a worker who can perform that step efficiently although he is unfamiliar with the others. The worker who formerly performed the entire operation then either gives his attention solely to the most difficult of the steps or acts as a foreman of the whole operation—or both. By combining down-processing—the breaking up of complex operations—and upgrading—putting men to work at their highest skills and training them for even more difficult work—we can make the maximum use of our labor resources.

It is hoped that with these and other methods of conserving our labor supply, we may be able to bring defense production to the high point required by the emergency. If we cannot, then it may be that the Government will have to consider the possible necessity of

establishing priorities in labor as well as in materials and production.

There is one obstacle to the efficient mobilization of our labor re-

(Continued on page three)

FAMILY GROUP No. _____ **Husband's Full Name** Ransom Clark

This Information Obtained From:	Husband's Sex	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Mother
1 st <i>See eye article</i> it	Birth	22 - 7 - 1809	St Johnsburg		Vermont	
<i>deaf Charles had a</i>	Chr ^d					
<i>twice but it did at</i>	Mar.	1845	Lafayette		Oregon	
<i>best</i>	Death	24 - 5 - 1859	Near Portland		Oregon	
	Burial		Mt. View Cem	Walla Walla	Wash	

Places of Residence
 Occupation
 Other wives, if any, No. (1) to (5)
 Note separate sheet for each wife.
 His Father Judge Spencer Clark Mother's Maiden Name Betsy Mills Slack

Wife's Full Maiden Name Lettice Jane Millicam "Netty"

Wife's Sex	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Wife
Birth	3 - 10 - 1830	Canehill		Ark	
Chr ^d					
Death	10 - 6 - 1911	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	Wash	
Burial		Mt. View Cem	Walla Walla	Wash	

Places of Residence
 Occupation if other than Housewife
 Other husbands, if any, No. (1) to (5)
 Note separate sheet for each husband.
 Her Father Elijah Ellison Millican Mother's Maiden Name Lucinda Wilson Crisp

Sex	Children's NAMES in Full (Arrange in order of birth)	Children's Sex	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Children
1	Maggie S. Gray <i>Full Name of Spouse</i> Charles Webster	Birth	29 - 8 - 1846	Near Portland		Oregon	
		Mar.	26 June 1872	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	Wash	
		Death	11 - 1933	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	Wash	
		Burial		Mt. View Cem	Walla Walla	Wash	
2	Ella M Seevle <i>Full Name of Spouse</i> William S.	Birth	9 - 4 - 1857	Portland		Oregon	
		Mar.	6 - 6 - 1900				
		Death	1936				
		Burial		<i>Mt. View Cem Walla Walla Wash</i>			
3	<i>Barton</i> Baker <i>married</i> <i>Full Name of Spouse</i> Elizabeth "Lizzie" B	Birth	9 - 8 1859	Near Portland		Oregon	Living in
		Mar.	24 - 1 - 1883	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	Wash	Everett, WA
		Death	1947				1933
		Burial		<i>Mt. View Cem Walla Walla, Wash</i>			
4	<i>Full Name of Spouse</i>	Birth					
		Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
5	<i>Full Name of Spouse</i>	Birth					
		Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
6	<i>Full Name of Spouse</i>	Birth					
		Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
7	<i>Full Name of Spouse</i>	Birth					
		Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
8	<i>Full Name of Spouse</i>	Birth					
		Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
9	<i>Full Name of Spouse</i>	Birth					
		Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
10	<i>Full Name of Spouse</i>	Birth					
		Mar.					
		Death					



RANSOM CLARK



MRS. LETTICE J. REYNOLDS

LYMAN'S HISTORY
of
Old Walla Walla County

Embracing
**Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield
and Asotin Counties**

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME II

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1918



RANSOM CLARK



MRS. LETTICE J. REYNOLDS

WILLIAM S. CLARK.

William S. Clark, who is living retired in Walla Walla save for the management of his extensive farming interests, has passed his entire life in the northwest and is a son of pioneers who came to "Old Oregon" in 1843, when this region was wild and uninhabited save by Indians and fur traders and when it was still a mooted question whether it was British or American territory. The birth of William S. Clark occurred in Portland, Oregon, April 9, 1857, and his parents were Ransom and Lettice Jane (Millican) Clark. The father was born near St. Johnsbury, Vermont, July 22, 1810, and was descended from a long line of Puritan ancestors. The first one of the family to emigrate to America was Lieutenant William Clark, who became one of the first settlers of Dorchester and Northampton, Massachusetts. Smith College at Northampton is situated upon land that was a part of his homestead.

Ransom Clark received his education in Vermont and remained there for a considerable period after reaching mature years. At length, however, he manifested the pioneer spirit that had characterized his ancestors and removed to the west, where he believed there were better opportunities. He first located in Wisconsin and then went to St. Louis and later to New Orleans. He was in St. Louis in 1843 at the time Lieutenant Fremont was fitting out his company for his trip to the Pacific coast and although the greater part of his men were French and Canadian frontiersmen, Mr. Clark and about a half dozen other Americans enlisted for the expedition. Mr. Clark remained with the Fremont party until The Dalles were reached and then, with two other Americans, left the command and joined the American emigrants just coming into the country. In the spring of 1844 he took up his residence upon a farm near Lafayette and was successful in adapting himself to the conditions of that frontier locality, growing good crops and also engaging in stock raising. The Oregon Spectator of July 4, 1846, contained the following advertisement: "Ransom Clark, at his home on Yamhill river, offers for sale wheat, oats, corn, white beans, peas and

potatoes, also bacon, salt pork, hogs and breeding sows." At the time of the discovery of gold he went to the mines in California, where he spent two years, after which he conducted a hotel in Linn, Oregon, and still later became one of the proprietors of the Columbian Hotel in Portland. In 1855 he went to the Colville country, in which gold had been discovered, and returning by way of Walla Walla, took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres just south of the present site of Walla Walla. However, the country had not yet been formally opened for settlement and he was compelled to leave by Nathan Olney, Indian agent. In 1858, however, he learned that the country would soon be opened up and in that spring went to his claim with a full outfit of farming implements, fruit trees, nursery stock, etc. He took with him John Haley to fence and care for his place and, leaving him there, soon returned to Oregon. The following spring he again came to this region, and this time was accompanied by his son, Charles W., whom he left on the place. In May he returned to Portland to make final arrangements for removing to his land, but while there became ill and died on the 24th of May, 1859, at the early age of forty-nine years. He was a member of the famous Lyceum and Debating Society of Oregon City and, as he wrote to a friend, "always advocated those principles which are best calculated to promote the cause of education, to promote the greatest good to the greatest number." He was quite prominent in civic affairs, served as a member of one of the early legislatures and in 1844 was one of three commissioners to view out and survey a road from the Willamette falls to the falls of the Yamhill river. He realized that a great future was in store for this section and was among the men who laid broad and deep the foundation for its future development.

Ransom Clark was married in 1845 to Miss Lettice Jane, the eldest daughter of Elijah and Lucinda (Crisp) Millican. She was born in Canehill, Arkansas, October 3, 1830. In 1843 the family joined the Whitman train and after a journey of weary months reached Oregon. The following year the Millican family settled near the town of Lafayette, Yamhill county, and there in 1845 Lettice J. Millican became the wife of Ransom Clark. Following the death of her husband in 1859, she made the journey to Walla Walla in order to make arrangements for subsequently locating upon the farm which Mr. Clark had taken up and which was known for many years as the Ransom Clark donation claim. She was given a place in the government ambulance from Wallula to Walla Walla and her first night in the latter place was spent in the fort. The following morning she was driven out to her claim and remained there for two weeks. She then returned to Portland, where the birth of her daughter occurred the following summer. In October, 1859, she again came to Walla Walla in company with her family. They were passengers on the first stage from The Dalles to Walla Walla, with John F. Abbott as driver. Later she received a letter from Judge E. D. Shattuck of Portland advising her to sell her claim for two hundred and seventy-five dollars and abandon the idea of developing it. However, she disregarded this advice and continued to reside upon the farm with her children. On the 23d of May, 1861, she married Almos H. Reynolds, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. She was one of the earliest pioneer women at the head of a ranch in Walla Walla county and the fact that she had been privileged to witness more of the growth of the northwest

than others seemed to give her an added interest in everything pertaining to public welfare. She contributed much to the upbuilding of the various institutions of the city and by reason of her force of character and her many liberal and well advised benefactions she was recognized as a most prominent citizen of Walla Walla. The erection of the Young Men's Christian Association building was made possible by a twenty thousand dollar donation from her and after its completion she was one of the chief contributors toward its upkeep. At the rally and jubilee held when the association had raised the forty-five thousand dollars necessary to pay off its debt the speech that she made expressing her great joy in the knowledge that the association was free of all debt will long be remembered by all who heard her. She was also a loyal friend and patron of Whitman College, contributing generously at various times to the support of the institution and paying off a debt of six thousand dollars on the girls' dormitory, which is named in her honor Reynolds Hall. She was a woman of the highest ideals and also had the keenness of intellect and strength of character to realize her ideals and the memory of Lettice J. Reynolds will long be held in honor in Walla Walla.

William S. Clark received his education in the public schools and Whitman Academy, his parents realizing the value of liberal training and giving their children the best advantages possible. After leaving school he went to work in the drug store of Dr. J. H. Day of Walla Walla, and there studied pharmacy. Later he was for two years clerk in a drug store in Portland and then returned to Walla Walla and continued to engage in the drug business here until 1877. He was then employed for some time on the railroad from Walla Walla to Wallula, owned by Dr. Baker. The latter recognized that with the settling up of the country land would rapidly increase in value and advised Mr. Clark to invest his savings in land. Accordingly he began buying farm lands, to the operation of which he gave close personal supervision for many years. He now, however, leaves all the actual work of cultivation to others, confining his attention to the business management of his properties.

On the 6th of June, 1900, Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Ella M. Seelye, a teacher for seventeen years in the Walla Walla public schools. She was born in Minnesota and is a daughter of Stuart Seelye, who had the distinction of building the first lumber, shingle and flour mills in Little Falls, Minnesota. The Seelye family have been prominent in educational circles in the east, Julius Seelye being president of Amherst College and Clark Seelye president of Smith College. To Mr. and Mrs. Clark has been born a daughter, Evelyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the Congregational church and its work profits greatly by their material and moral support. Mr. Clark is a republican in politics and has taken quite a prominent part in public affairs. He was assistant secretary of the constitutional convention of Washington territory which met in 1878 and has never ceased to be an earnest student of the questions and issues of the day. For two years he was president of the Farmers Union of Walla Walla and in 1873 he was a member of the party under the leadership of Major Truax which surveyed the land around Colfax. He also saw military service, serving in the Nez Perce Indian war in 1877 and in the Bannock war in 1878. His record proves that he is in all respects worthy of his ancestors.

among whom were numbered soldiers of the Revolutionary war, and he has taken advantage of the privilege which his descent affords of joining the Sons of the American Revolution. The first member of the family in America, Lieutenant William Clark, who came to this country in 1630, also participated in Indian fighting, taking part in a war which occurred in the year of his arrival. Mr. Clark is a member of the different Masonic orders. He feels the greatest loyalty toward his city and state and nothing gives him more pleasure than to cooperate with movements for the public benefit.

FAMILY GROUP No.

Husband's Full Name Charles Webster Clark

This Information Obtained From:

Birth	Day	Month	Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Mother
Birth	29	8	1846	Near Portland		Oregon	
Chr'd							
Mar.	26	6	1872	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	Wash	
Death	12	1933		Walla Walla	Walla Walla	Wash	
Burial				Mt. View Cem	Walla Walla	Wash	

Places of Residence

Occupation

Other wives, if any, No. (1) 1st etc. Make separate sheet for each wife.

His Father Ransom Clark **Mother's Maiden Name** Lettice Jane Millican

Wife's Full Maiden Name Maggie S. Gray

Birth	Day	Month	Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Wife
Birth	9	1853					
Chr'd							
Death	26	2	1936	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	Wash	
Burial							

Places of Residence

Occupation if other than Housewife

Other husbands, if any, No. (1) 1st etc. Make separate sheet for each husband.

Her Father **Mother's Maiden Name**

Child's Name in Full (Arrange in order of birth)	Child's Sex	Day	Month	Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Children
1 Full Name of Spouse Mary Elizabeth	Birth			1873			Wash	
	Mar.				Never Married			
	Death			1955				
	Burial				Mt. View Cem	Walla Walla	Wash	
2 Full Name of Spouse Frank Ball	Birth			1875				
	Mar.							
	Death			1875				
	Burial				Mt. View Cem	Walla Walla	Wash	
3 Full Name of Spouse Lettie Lucinda	Birth	10	1875		Dayton	Columbia	Wash	
	Mar.	3	11	1909	Walla Walla	Walla Walla	Wash	
	Death	2	1941		Walla Walla	Walla Walla	Wash	
	Burial				Mt. View Cem	Walla Walla	Wash	
4 Full Name of Spouse William Amos	Birth			1876			Wash	
	Mar.							
	Death			1878				
	Burial				Mt. View Cem	Walla Walla	Wash	
5 Full Name of Spouse Ida Gray	Birth			1881			Wash	
	Mar.							
	Death			1892				
	Burial				Mt. View Cem	Walla Walla	Wash	
6 Full Name of Spouse	Birth							
	Mar.							
	Death							
	Burial							
7 Full Name of Spouse	Birth							
	Mar.							
	Death							
	Burial							
8 Full Name of Spouse	Birth							
	Mar.							
	Death							
	Burial							
9 Full Name of Spouse	Birth							
	Mar.							
	Death							
	Burial							
10 Full Name of Spouse	Birth							
	Mar.							
	Death							
	Burial							

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

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Pioneer Press Books

Walla Walla, Washington
U.S.A.
1984

Charles W. Clark

*A recent widow, soon to be a mother again,
leaves civilization to settle in the wilderness.
This account, "Recollections of the First Boy in Walla Walla",
was written by her son, Charles W. Clark.*

I was born on August 29, 1846, in Oregon, on my father's claim near LaFayette, Yamhill County, from which the family was taken to Oregon City and thence to Portland.

Needless to say, Portland was then a raw, crude town on the edge of the Willamette River, with no business places except on the Front and First streets.

In 1855 my father, Ransom Clark, left home for Colville mines. On his way home to Portland he selected the place on the Yellowhawk, since known from his name, ran out the lines with a pocket compass, for there was no Government survey. The place was nearly in a square and extended from about where the road just east of Harry Reynolds' house now is to the present Whitney Road.

My father was on the place in 1855 when the Indian war broke out, and he, like all the other settlers—few in number, of course—was ordered by the United States commandant to leave the country.

That war prevented my father's making proof on the claim, but the Government ruled that since the settlers had been obliged to leave on account of war, they should not lose their time, but could resume possession and continue to prepare for making final proof.

We lived in Portland until 1859, when announcement was made that Indian disturbances were at an end. In the fall of 1858 father had returned to the claim. With the coming of winter he went back to Portland, but on March 1, 1859, he went back again to Walla Walla, taking me with him. I was then twelve years old, a strong, active boy, and accustomed to all sorts of work and capable of being of much assistance to my father in starting the place.

We came from Portland with a team and wagon, putting them on the steamer at Portland and going as far as The Dalles; thence driving to Walla Walla. Mother was left alone in Portland with my brother Will, then two years old.

We had quite a lot of apple and peach trees which we obtained at the Tibbetts and Luelling nurseries, near Oregon City. I can tell you the Walla Walla Valley looked beautiful in those early spring days. It was just a waving sea of new grass, green all over without a fence or anything to obstruct riding anywhere that we might wish.

We reached our claim on March 18th. So far as I remember there was not

another white boy in the whole valley, except at the fort, or whose parents were employed at the fort. Some of the army officers had children, but I hardly ever saw them. I had no playmates except the Indian children, and they were very friendly. There were no women, that is, no white women outside the fort, unless two or three transients. There were several Indian women married to white men, former Hudson's Bay men, down the valley at Frenchtown and elsewhere.

When we reached the claim we discovered that "Curly" Drumheller and Samuel Johnson had done some plowing on the south edge of our place, from the spring branch to Russell Creek. We sowed it with oats and there was a good crop, which we threshed out with flails in the fall. We set out some of our fruit trees on the flat just southeast of where Harry Reynolds' house now is. Those were, I am sure, the first trees ever brought to Walla Walla, that is, after those that had been raised from seed by Doctor Whitman at Waiilatpu. John Foster bought the trees which were set on his place from our lot. The bill for those trees from Seth Luelling is still in possession of my brother Will.

After remaining six weeks my father returned to Portland to get my mother and brother. I was left to keep the place, in company with Robert Horton. We had nothing but a tent for a house, but we managed to get along very comfortably. My main work was to cook. I helped plow on John Foster's place to help pay for the logs which Foster had gotten out that spring or summer for making our cabin. On Sundays and sometimes on other days I would go to "town," which was just a mongrel collection of shacks and tents, with a confused mass of settlers, Indians and soldiers straying through. The chief amusement was horse racing and gambling. There was a straight-away track where the cemetery now is and another just about through where the chief part of town now lies. The first circular track was laid out by George Porter about three miles down the valley, running around the peculiar hill on the Sam Smith place, afterward the Tom Lyons place.

The saloon business was very active then and every species of vice flourished. There was a man named Ed Leach who had come with father and me from The Dalles, who had afterwards drifted around town.

One day I was near the saloon owned by W.A. Ball, and I saw that there had just been something going on, for there was a bunch of men standing around talking excitedly.

Ed Leach was there, and seeing me he pulled me over to a place where I saw blood on the ground, and he said, pointing out the puddle of blood, "There, Charlie, is where I got him." He had just killed a man.

Nothing was done about it, so far as I know.

W.A. Ball was an uncle of my wife, and one of the first business men in Walla Walla. He was the one especially who insisted on giving the name of Walla Walla to the town. Some wanted to call it Waiilatpu, while some favored Steptoeville.

One day while in town a man called to me saying that he had heard it rumored that my father was dead. I paid no attention to this, for I had heard from him a few days before, that he had safely reached home, was getting ready to return, and that everything was well. There were no mails at that time and the only way to get messages was through the army or by stray travelers. It would take a week or two to hear anything from Portland.

But though I paid no attention to the rumor it proved a sad reality. That very day after I had returned to the tent which I called home, my mother's brother, Uncle Billy Millican, who is still living in Walla Walla, appeared and told me that it was only too true, that my father had been taken suddenly sick and had died a number of days before, and that my mother was even then on her way to Walla Walla.

The next day she came, having come on the Steamer Colonel Wright, of which Lew White was captain, on her second or third trip from The Dalles to Wallula. From that place she came with Capt. F.F. Dent in an army ambulance to Walla Walla. That Captain Dent, by the way, was a brother-in-law of General Grant.

As you can imagine it was a sad, hard journey for a woman who had just been made a widow, and who was soon to be again a mother.

It shows something of the nerve and heroism of pioneer women that they could go through such experiences. My mother had been strongly advised to give up her claim. A man had offered her \$300.00 for it, and Judge Shattuck, one of the leading lawyers of Portland, urged her to take it, assuring her that it would be the most that she could ever get out of it. But father had been greatly impressed with the prospective value of the place and the prospects of the town, and my mother had been so much impressed with his views that she determined to hold the claim.

Accordingly, after spending two weeks with me she returned to Portland. I spent that summer, sometimes a very lonesome one, in the tent, or hoeing the garden which he had put out, and in September Robert Horton and Uncle Billy Millican put up a cabin from the logs.

The cabin was put on the present location of Harry Reynolds' house. It was moved from there a few feet many years ago, and put on a good foundation, so that it is now just about as sound as ever. It is undoubtedly the oldest house now existing in the Inland Empire, in which a white woman lived. My mother was about the first white woman in this region, after the missionary period.

My mother came back to Walla Walla in October of that same year, 1859, with her newly born child, then six weeks old, to live the remainder of her life in Walla Walla.

During those early years the valley seemed to be filled with Indians, but they were very kindly and well disposed, and we had no trouble with them, even though a good part of the time we were alone, mother and the baby and the little boy and myself as the nearest a man about the place. We had

plenty of horses and cattle and chickens and garden and had an abundance of necessities, though no elegancies.

There were two principal Indian chiefs, and they, with their squaws and children were often around the house. They were fine Indians. Yellowhawk was one of them, and his location was on the creek named after him, on what is now the Billy Russell place near the Braden schoolhouse. The other was Tintimitsy. His location was on what became the J.H. Abbott place.

As I remember the old town in 1860, there were several shack stores. One was that of Neil McClinchy, on what would now be between Third and Fourth streets.

Baldwin Brothers were about between Second and Third. Frank Worden was located just about where the Third National Bank now is. Guichard and Kohlhauff had a store on the same corner where the White House Clothing Store now is. John F. Abbott had a stable right in what is now Second Street, just about what would be between the Jaycox Store and the Jones Building. There was no order or system to the streets for many years, and, as we know, they are very irregular now, having followed convenient trails or breakings though the cottonwoods and birches which grew on the creek.

The creek at that time ran right on the top of the ground and in high water ran out in many places. Quite a stream at high water ran through just about where Senator Ankeny's house is over through the present high school grounds and thence joining Garrison Creek.

During the long, cold nights of winter in 1860-61 we lived alone in our cabin. Mother and I would grind our flour in the big coffee-mill. One regular job we had, and often we were up till midnight working at it, and that was to make sacks for the flour-mill which A.H. Reynolds, in partnership with J.A. Sims and Capt. F.F. Dent, put up in 1859 on what is now the Whitney place.

But my mother was anxious that I should have some schooling, and having become married to Mr. Reynolds, she sent me to Portland Academy for two years, and two years more to LaFayette where I lived with my grandparents.

When I returned in 1865 I was a man. Walla Walla was growing. That was right in the midst of the mining times and the Vigilantes, when they had "a man for breakfast" nearly every morning. It was a wild, exciting time, but through it all Walla Walla has grown to be the beautiful city of which we are now so proud.

W.S. Clark

*Volunteer companies
were raised in various communities
to aid Idaho settlers in fighting
the renegade Nez Perce Indians.*

On the morning of June 19, 1877, a courier reached the city of Walla Walla bringing the sad news of the engagement on Camas prairie between the Nez Perce Indians and Col. Perry's troop of cavalry in which one half of Perry's troop were killed. The news caused a great deal of excitement. Word also came that the citizens of Lewiston were in danger of a raid by the Indians and that the settlers were pouring into town from all sides and help was much needed.

Thomas P. Page, county auditor of Walla Walla county started to work raising a volunteer company. At one o'clock in the afternoon a meeting was called at the court house where the facts were presented and resolutions were passed promising to go to the aid of the people of the Lewiston district. One hundred names were set down on the roll and all who could get horses were to start that night. The quartermaster at the fort gave us rifles and sixty rounds of cartridges apiece. At six o'clock that evening the following party left Walla Walla en route for Lewiston:

A. Reeves Ayres, John Agu, Ike Abbott, A.L. Bird, Charles Blewett, W.S. Clark, Lane Gillam, H.E. Holmes, Albert Hall, Jake Holbrook, Frank Jackson, John Keeney, J.H. Lister, Henry Lacy, Wm. McKearn, S.H. Maxon, Alec O'Dell, C.S. Robinson, J.S. Stott, Ben Scott, Albert Small, Frank Waldrip, T.P. Page, L.K. Grimm, J.F. McLean.

We arrived at Dayton at one o'clock that night and put our horses in the livery stable and ourselves to sleep in the haymow overhead. Next morning we breakfasted at the hotel, A.R. Ayres, H.E. Holmes and Tom Beall were missing. We traveled on to Marengo where a short stop was made and the troops under Col. Whipple came up. We volunteers took the Indian trail across the hills, the regulars followed the wagon road. We stopped two hours on the Pataha and then traveled on to Dan Favor's ranch, which was about fifteen miles this side of Lewiston. Here we waited about three hours for supper, there being some misunderstanding about it. The troops camped at the same place.

On the morning of the 21st, after paying out bills we traveled on to

Lewiston, leaving our horses on this side of the river we crossed over to the town where we met Major Spurgeon, the commander at that place, who gave us to understand that the settlers nearby were in no immediate danger, and that if we cared to go on into the Indian country we could be of good service, but would have to be under the command of the military authorities. We re-crossed the river to our horses, got dinner and signed our names to report to Gen. Howard for eight days service. We then elected our officers as follows: T.P. Page, captain; L.K. Grimm, lieutenant, and John F. McLean sergeant. We again crossed over to Lewiston, this time with our outfits, and were regularly mustered in for the eight days of service. Up to this time Ayres, Holmes and Beall had not caught up with us. Some thought that they had backed out and gone home, others that they would yet come up.

Major Spurgeon directed us to Fort Lapwai to report to Gen. Howard where we arrived at six o'clock in the evening. Here we had supper and after drawing on the post commissary for rations, retired. It rained on us all that night. The morning of the 22nd we spent in repairing and fixing up our outfits. At one o'clock we were again on the march as Gen. Howard's guard, the troops going in advance. There were three companies of infantry, two of cavalry and one company of artillery, and our little company of volunteers.

As we were starting off from camp we were surprised, as well as pleased to see Doc Ayres, Doc Holmes and Ike Abbott, coming up. They were forgiven on our learning that they had got lost, being led astray by Beall, whose horse gave out, and then he went back home. They joined us in the march without waiting to secure any dinner. While we were going up Craig Mountain Ike Abott's horse got away from him and he did not catch him for several hours. On the evening of the 22nd we made camp on the Craig mountain, putting our horses out with those belonging to the troops and Sergeant McLean detailed J.H. Lister, Frank Waldrip and myself to guard the first part of the night, and Lane Gilliam, A.L. Bird and Frank Jackson for the latter part. This was our first guard duty. I thought that night that upon me rested the entire burden of herding those three hundred head of horses.

On Saturday June 23rd we started early and traveled along the mountain until after noon we reached the great Camas prairie. I was very much surprised to see the extent and richness of the prairie. I am told that timothy hay will grow here anywhere. We passed the place where our former citizen Lew Day was first attacked by the Indians and we later came to Ben Norton's place on the Cottonwood where we camped. Owing to the fact that we were in advance of the command Captain Page put a guard on the house and barn. Captain Page had placed Henry Lacy as guard over the barn and after the command came up Captain Wilkinson started to enter the barn and Henry stopped him. The captain told Henry who he was, still it did no good, and the captain turned and went off. Henry and Charley

Blewett were the youngest members in the company.

On Sunday morning June 24th, Alec O'Dell, Lane Gilliam, Al Hall, Jake Holbrook, Ben Scott, Ike Abbott, Wm. McKearn and W.S. Clark got up early and started for Mount Idaho nineteen miles distant. We passed the place where Lew Day, Mr. and Mrs. Norton and Hill Norton, Joseph Moore, John Chamberlain, wife and two children and Miss Bowers were overtaken by the Indians. We also saw the place where a load of goods for Mount Idaho had been captured by the Indians. We passed through Grangeville and on to Mt. Idaho where we arrived at about twelve o'clock. We hitched our horses to the fence of a resident who gave them some hay. Mr. Brown of the hotel told us that dinner would be at four o'clock. We told him we were hungry and couldn't wait. He wasn't long in getting us something to eat.

During our stay here O'Dell and one or two others had their horses shod. I went into Volmer's store and wrote a letter home. Mr. Scott the manager of the store, showed us many courtesies. He and Mr. Volmer were formerly from Walla Walla. Mr. Scott said that all who could were preparing to leave for Salmon river. We were given an invitation to dinner which we gladly accepted. Here we received the following information in regard to the depredations of the Indians. Joseph's band from the Wallowa and the Salmon River Indians, under White Bird, had been camped on Rocky canyon and White Bird creek. The outbreak was on the afternoon of June 13 by a small party of Indians, killing Richard Divine, an old man living alone on Salmon river. The next morning, the 14th, Henry Elfers, Robert Bland and Henry Beckroge were killed between six and seven o'clock. Shortly after Samuel Benedict was wounded while out hunting cattle and managed to reach his home where the Indians followed and put him to death. The same day on White bird they wounded J.J. Manuel and his little girl, killed James Baker and at the same time a Frenchman named August Bacon. On the fifteenth Mrs. Manuel, William Osborne and Henry Mason were killed and in this Joseph is said to have participated. On word reaching Mt. Idaho of these depredations people were fearful of the Indians.

The settlers on Camas prairie shared a similar fate. According to Mr. Scott, Lew Day left Mt. Idaho to place the settlers on the prairie on guard and give notice to the troops at Lapwai. The Indians overtook Day two miles beyond Norton's house. They immediately fired on him hitting him twice in the back. Lew turned and went back to Norton's place and found Norton and his family just getting ready to go to Mr. Idaho. Norton with his wife and boy, Joe Moore, Miss Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain and their two children and Lew Day all got into the wagon and started for town, the Indians following and firing on them. Four miles this side of Grangeville the party all got out of the wagon and Hill, Norton and Miss Bowers made their escape and came into Grangeville bringing the first news of the slaughter. The team of horses had been shot when they got out of the wagon. Norton was killed, Joe Moore had been hit twice, Mrs. Norton had

been shot through both legs. Chamberlain and his boy were killed, the child's head being crushed between the knees of a powerful Indian. Mrs. Chamberlain was shot in the breast with an arrow and a portion of their child's tongue was cut off. They both later recovered. Theodore Schwartz was wounded. Day died a few days later and Moore some six weeks later.

We started back to camp about six o'clock that evening and arrived at nine. On Monday, June 25, we left our camp on the Cottonwood and continued our march where we camped. On the road we passed the place where about one hundred lodges of Indians had been camped at the lakes, on the rocks in the canyons and on the prairie before the outbreak. On the ground of Col. Perry's retreat Captain Page picked up some twenty cartridge shells within a distance of fifty yards. At Johnson's we were given a camping ground to the right of the main column about half a mile from wood and water. The boys were dissatisfied and we got permission to camp within the enclosure at Johnson's house. H.E. Homes, Ike Abbott and C.S. Robinson were put on guard.

After breakfast on Tuesday morning we left camp to reconnoiter. We were in advance of the command that day. Almost on the start we came across a dead soldier about two miles from camp. Here we rested to give the infantry time to come up. We reached the summit looking down on White Bird creek about 12 o'clock. During this morning's ride most of the soldiers killed in Col. Perry's fight with the Indians were buried. For several miles we kept coming upon dead bodies.

In the afternoon, with Chapman as guide, we rode along the top of the divide between Salmon river and White Bird. It was rough and tiresome riding. We saw fresh tracks and Chapman told us we were liable to meet Indians anywhere. Presently we discovered three Indian spies across the river and soon after we saw the whole band moving further up the mountain. We fired a number of shots toward them but they were too far away.

Next we left the ridge and went down on the bottom to Manuel's on White Bird. We went inside the gate and looked at the ruins of the fire. A few of the soldiers strayed down to the creek and what was their surprise to see sitting in a little shed, which the Indians had spared, a white man whom we all soon found to be Jack Manuel, whom we had reported as among the killed. He had been wounded in the back of the neck with an arrow and had also been shot in the hips. Our next task was to get him out and away to safety. We soon fixed a pole in a broken buggy that was standing near and by fastening what spare ropes we had to the buggy and to the pommels of our saddles we succeeded in getting him away. Finding that we were not making headway fast enough our captain sent to Captain Miller for two pack mules which we soon had. Then, turning the pole into shafts we soon got to camp where we turned Mr. Manuel over to his friends who were to take him to Mount Idaho the next day. It had rained all day and we had had a hard day's work.

On June 27th we broke camp and marched to White Bird, the soldiers

burying those they had not had time to bury the previous day. It was here on the White Bird side that the terrible battle had taken place. That night we were within a short distance of the Salmon river which we intended to cross the following day to fight the Indians on the other side. We could see them for hours that afternoon riding their horses, and swinging from side to side in all kinds of capers. After making camp we got instructions to escort the pack train back to Lewiston where they were going for supplies. On reaching Lewiston the eight days for which we had enlisted were up and believing that the army of General Howard was fully able to meet and conquer Chief Joseph and his band we returned to our homes.

The day after our return came word of the ambushing of Lieut. Rains and ten volunteers of the regulars and the killing of Blewett and Foster.

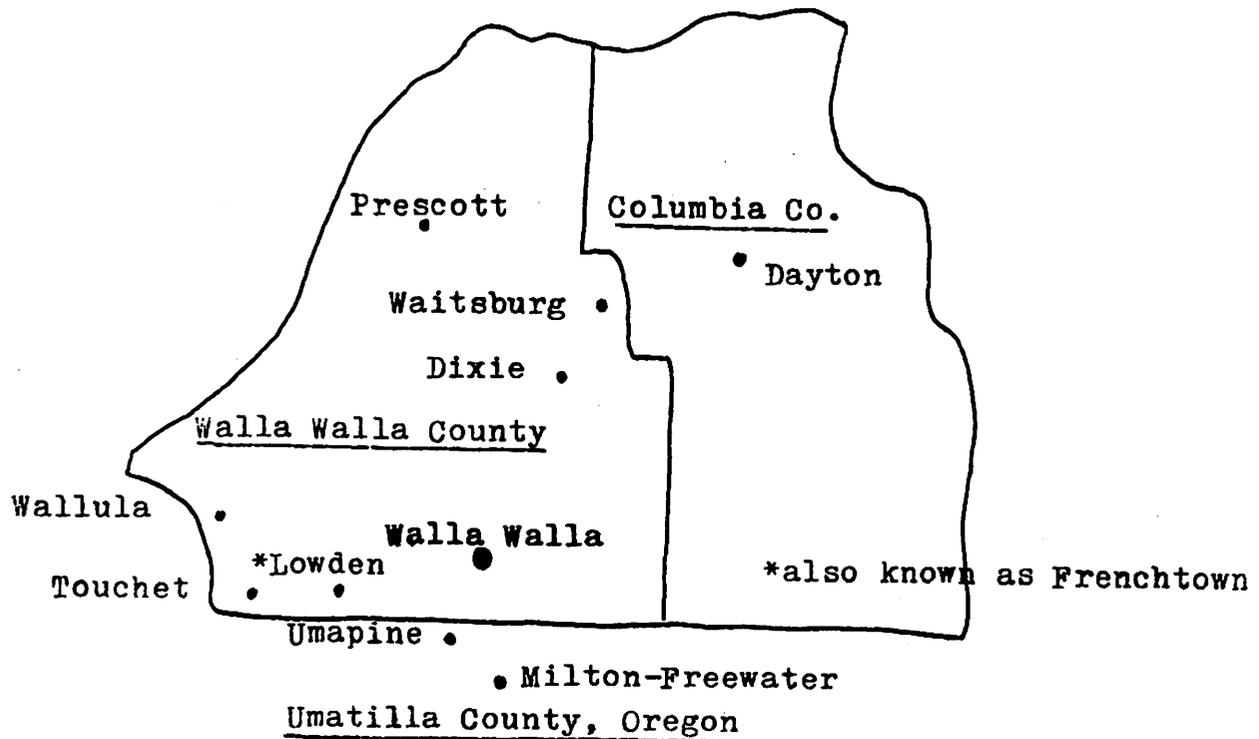
Colonel Whipple says of this:

"I marched to Cottonwood, July 2, and on the following morning sent two citizens named Foster and Blewett to examine the country in the vicinity of direction of Craig's ferry, the place where Joseph and his party swam the river, for indications of the presence of the Indians. Toward evening Foster returned rapidly to camp and reported that he had seen Indians about twelve miles distant coming from the direction of Craig ferry; that they had fired a shot or two at him; that he last saw his comrade about that time. I directed Second Lieutenant S.M. Rains of my company with ten picked men and the Scout Foster, to proceed at once to the point where the Indians had been seen for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the enemy and to aid young Blewett. I particularly cautioned Rains not to proceed the command too far, to keep on high ground, and to report the first signs of the Indians. The command was in motion very shortly after the detachment had started and firing was soon heard on our front. A rapid gait was taken up and after a couple of miles Indians were discovered about half a mile distant, and on approaching nearer it was found that they were in large force and that Lieutenant Rains and every man of his detachment had been killed.

General Howard writes: "These were dreadful tidings. This young officer was of the same mould as the famous Winterfield of history who was killed in just such fashion under Frederick the Great, prompt, loyal, able without fear, and without reproach. Frederick lost many brave leaders but only one Winterfield. We lost one Rains."

The citizens of Walla Walla came to know and to admire Lieut. Rains very much. Blewett had been killed further around the mountain undoubtedly after a run for his life. Blewett had been my next door neighbor for a number of years. We were students together in old district number one and also at Whitman seminary. We had all regretted leaving Charley but he wanted to stay and Colonel Whipple said he would look after him and take him into his own mess. He was a likeable boy. As soon as conditions would allow we had his remains brought home and given a military funeral.

EARLY MARRIAGES
OF
WALLA WALLA COUNTY
1862 thru 1899
WASHINGTON TERRITORY AND STATE



Copied and compiled by members of the
WALLA WALLA VALLEY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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1976

SETTLERS IN WALLA WALLA COUNTY, W.T., BEFORE 1870

<u>SETTLER</u>	<u>Yr. of Arrival</u>	<u>Where Born</u>	<u>Yr. of Birth</u>	<u>Also Lived</u>	<u>References</u>
CLARK, Oscar F.	48	NY	- -	OR	E546
CLARK, Ransom	55	VT	10	MO, WI, LA	E86
CLARK, William A.	65	MO	50	- -	B366

Gg137

CLARK, Addison E. and Charity Elmira THOMAS: 6 Oct 1889; F. Walden, MG
Wit: Frank Alexander; at the City Hotel in Waitsburg

CLARK, Charles W. and Maggie S. GRAY: 26 Jun 1872; Cushing Eells, MG
Wit: E.F. Dugan and R.R. Reynolds; res of A.H. Reynolds

CLARK, Cyrus H. and Minnie MIDDAUGH of Spokane Co: 11 Aug 1887;
J.H. Beaven, MG; Wit: Minnie M. Beaver and Fannie I. Allen

CLARK, Ezra and Phebe Ann CRUMPACKER: 13 Feb 1870; O.P. Lacy, JP
Wit: N.W. Hunt and F. Bell; res of William Crumpacker

CLARK, Herbert and Ada HILL: 5 Dec 1880; Rev. Robt. Boyd; Wit: Mr. & Mrs. D. Baker

CLARK, James W. and Florence WOODRUFF: 13 Oct 1892; L.M. Belden, Min

CLARK, John B. and Jessie M. BOLDMAN: 4 Oct 1899; Lee A. Johnson, MG
Wit: John F. and Nora J. Hartley; at the Palace Hotel

CLARK, Philip and Mary PAIRIER: 16 Jan 1883; Thomas Duffy, CP
Wit: D.L. Moorehouse and Mary Pairier; at St. Patrick's Church

CLARK, VanBuren and Pheraby THOMAS: 12 Dec 1883; S. Hamilton, MG
Wit: John Bryam and Samuel Wilson; at res of Phoeby Thomas

CLARK, Willard P. and Gertie M. LYTTE: 20 Oct 1891; W.W. Van Dusen, MG
Wit: J.W. and Sophia M. Lytte

CLARK, William L. and Ida DEMARIS: 24 Sept 1898; C. Reuter, MG;
Wit: Roy Demaris and Katie A. Reuter

CLARK, William L. and Julia A.F. OLDS: 12 Dec 1869; W.H. Goddard, MG
Wit: Reuben and Mary D.F. Olds

CLARK, W.R. and Emma E. THAYER: 29 Sept 1897; H.W. Eagan, Min *Pg 19+20*

Pg 3 ARMSTRONG, Isaac M. and Clara CLARK: 22 May 1895; V.C. Evers, Min
Wit: Rs. E.A. Rigby and Mrs. L.A. McElroy

Pg 7 BEATON, J.R. and Mary A. CLARK: 23 Apr 1881; J.D. Laman, JP
Wit: Margaret A. Sheets and Robt. Matlock

Pg 33 FLOWERS, D.P. and Mary E. CLARK: 3 Dec 1892; H.W. Eagan, MG; Wit: J.D. Peek

Pg 39 HADLEY, J.L. and Mellie CLARK: 28 Jan 1883; Rev. Joseph Paul, MG;
Wit: Joseph Hadley, Sr., and Wm. Hadley; at res of Joseph Hadley

Pg 46 HOYET, Alfred of Arapahoe Co CO and Hattie CLARK of Weber Co UT: 8 Feb 1894;
H.W. Eagan, MG; Wit: Bessie Shelton & Mrs. Eagan

Pg 50 JONES, Louis and Effie CLARK: 19 Nov 1890; Rev. Seth Cook

Pg 59 LISHNERS, Fred R. and Anna CLARK: 2 Mar 1882; Geo. M. Irwin, MG

Pg 66 MARTIN, Mathew and Minnie CLARK: 21 Dec 1899; Wm. Glasford, JP

Pg 66 MARSH, George C. and Della CLARK: 9 Oct 1885; R. Guichard, Prob. Judge

Pg 68 MICHAEL, William J. and Susanna CLARK: 9 Sept 1896; Duncan Wallace, Min
Wit: Jno. N. Kauffman and Elizabeth Clark

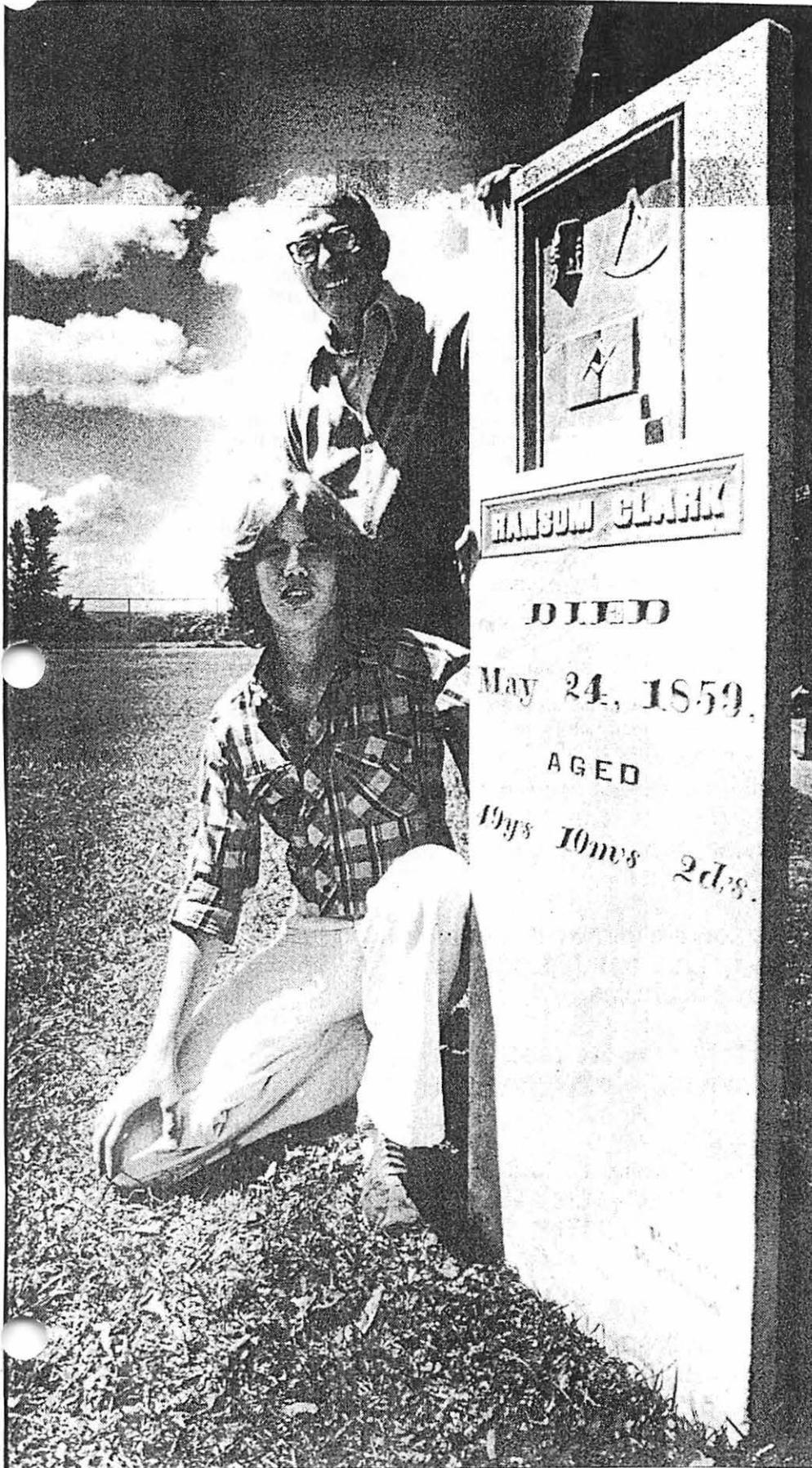
Pg 70 MONTGOMERY, W.T. and Hattie C. CLARK: 22 Oct 1882; J.D. Laman, JP

Pg 98 TABER, Freeman H. and Mary Nora CLARK: 12 Nov 1882; Wm. H. Bradford, MG;
Wit: Mrs. Vinnie Purington; at res of Robert Purington

Headstone mystery may stay unsolved

Page 2

June 1980



ADD HISTORY FOOTNOTE: The original headstone of Ransom Clark, pioneer settler of Walla Walla who died in Portland before he could realize his dreams here, bears emblems of the Masonic lodge. The lost stone, found buried in a Walla Walla yard, has been given to the Fort Walla Walla Museum. Thanks to Howard Kaseberg, 120 Thorne St., "Mr. Masonic Lodge" and probably the foremost authority on the history of names of Walla Walla streets, we have knowledge of Clark's Masonic affiliations.

Kaseberg provided the following item from a news clip.

"Grand Lodge is Formed — At a meeting of the Free and Accepted Masons of Multnomah, Willamette and Lafayette lodges, held at Lafayette, July 1851, Lewis May was chosen chairman and Ransom Clark secretary."

Bruce Polvi, left, discovered the original Ransom Clark headstone when the Polvis family dug up its lawn at 20 S. Division St. to build a new carport. With Polvi is William Lake, president of the Walla Walla Valley Pioneer and Historical Society, which accepted the donation for the Pioneer Village.

UB photo by Robert E. Clark

By VANCE ORCHARD
Of the Union-Bulletin

A unique bit of Walla Walla history was told this week with the acceptance at Fort Walla Walla Museum of the original Ransom Clark grave headstone.

The stone came to light in the yard of a Walla Walla home when a section of the lawn was removed for a concrete slab.

Thanks to the finder, a Walla Walla High School sophomore with an interest in the area's history, the headstone is now a part of the museum at the Ransom Clark cabin in the Pioneer Village.

The donation of the headstone by its finder, Bruce Polvi, not only once again recalls the Ransom Clark story, it recalls the memory of Clark's widow, Lettice Millican Clark-Reynolds, who ignored the advice of her friends and business associates in Portland on her husband's death. Instead, she chose to come to Walla Walla to fulfill Clark's dream of building a home here.

Discovery of the headstone deep in the yard of Alan D. Polvi, 20 S. Division St., in the spring of 1978 was the beginning of a mystery centering around why the stone was there.

It's a mystery which may never be solved.

The headstone's origin may be traced to 1859, when the stone was carved to mark Clark's burial there.

Clark's remains were brought to Walla Walla in 1911, following the death of Mrs. Reynolds and reinterred in a plot joining Lettice and Almos Reynolds at the Mountain View Cemetery.

The headstone for Clark's single grave at Portland apparently was discarded here when it did not fit into the new arrangement.

How the stone got from the cemetery to a home many blocks north is open to conjecture, but cemetery manager Gene Brewer believes it could have been taken from there by somebody at that time or from wherever it had been discarded.

Polvi found the headstone, face down and in several pieces, buried under about five inches of soil and sod next to the garage of his parents' home. The Polvis recently moved here.

Al Thompson of Thompson Monument Works repaired the stone and brought it to the Fort Walla Walla Museum's Pioneer Village as a contribution to the Walla Walla Valley Pioneer and Historical Society.

The June 11, 1911, issue of the Walla Walla Union reported the death of Lettice Reynolds in this manner:

"Following an illness of four weeks, Mrs. L. J. Reynolds, 81 years old, and one of the most prominent pioneers of Walla Walla, died at her home, 24 Clinton Street, at 10:30 last night of pneumonia.

"Lettice Jane was born in Cain Hill, Ark., Oct. 3, 1830. The oldest of a family of nine children, with her parents, Elija and Lucinda Crisp Millican, she was a part of that great Whitman emigration of a thousand souls over the plains and into Oregon in 1843.

"The Millicans settled the following year near the town of Lafayette, Yamhill County,

where the family grew to manhood and womanhood. In 1845, Lettice Jane married Ransom Clark, a member of Lt. Fremont's party."

The Ransom Clark story has been set forth here before.

Clark, liking what he saw here in 1855, filed a claim to land in 1859, went to Portland to close affairs there and it was in Portland that he died that year.

His widow demonstrated her strong will courage by determining to continue the dream of her husband, as well as her oldest child, Charles, who had been left here with a hired man when Clark went to Portland.

Much against the advice of her family, the young widow, following the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth, brought the child and a 2½-year-old son, William to Walla Walla to "prove up" on the donation land claim at what is now Prospect Heights.

The first home of the family at this site is now located at Pioneer Village in Fort Walla Walla Museum.

The following excerpt is from a story from the Union-Bulletin files about Mrs. Reynolds:

"Almos H. Reynolds, a millwright who had been operating through the Willamette Valley, came to Walla Walla in 1859 to build flour and grist mills in the valley. Reynolds and Mrs. Clark were married in 1861 by Rev. Cushing Eells who was then living at the old mission site at Waialatpu. This was a double wedding, since Mrs. Reynolds' sister, Elizabeth Millican, became the wife of Robert Horton. Mrs. Horton later became Mrs. D.S. Baker in 1867.

"About 1862, the Reynolds' built a new home near the flour mill, which he had built on the donation claim. They staid there for a few years then moved into Walla Walla where they lived for a time at the corner of First and Birch. Later, they moved to North Second Avenue, the site of the present post office.

"Reynolds was active in banking and business in Walla Walla. He died in 1899."

Mrs. Reynolds was a lifelong supporter of youth activities, with much of her interest centering in the YMCA movement in Walla Walla.

Mrs. Reynolds was also a loyal supporter of Whitman College, contributing generously to its needs over the years. Reynolds Hall, a girls dormitory, was built in 1904.

She was a diligent worker in the Congregational Church, active in its Missionary Society and the Ladies Aid Society.

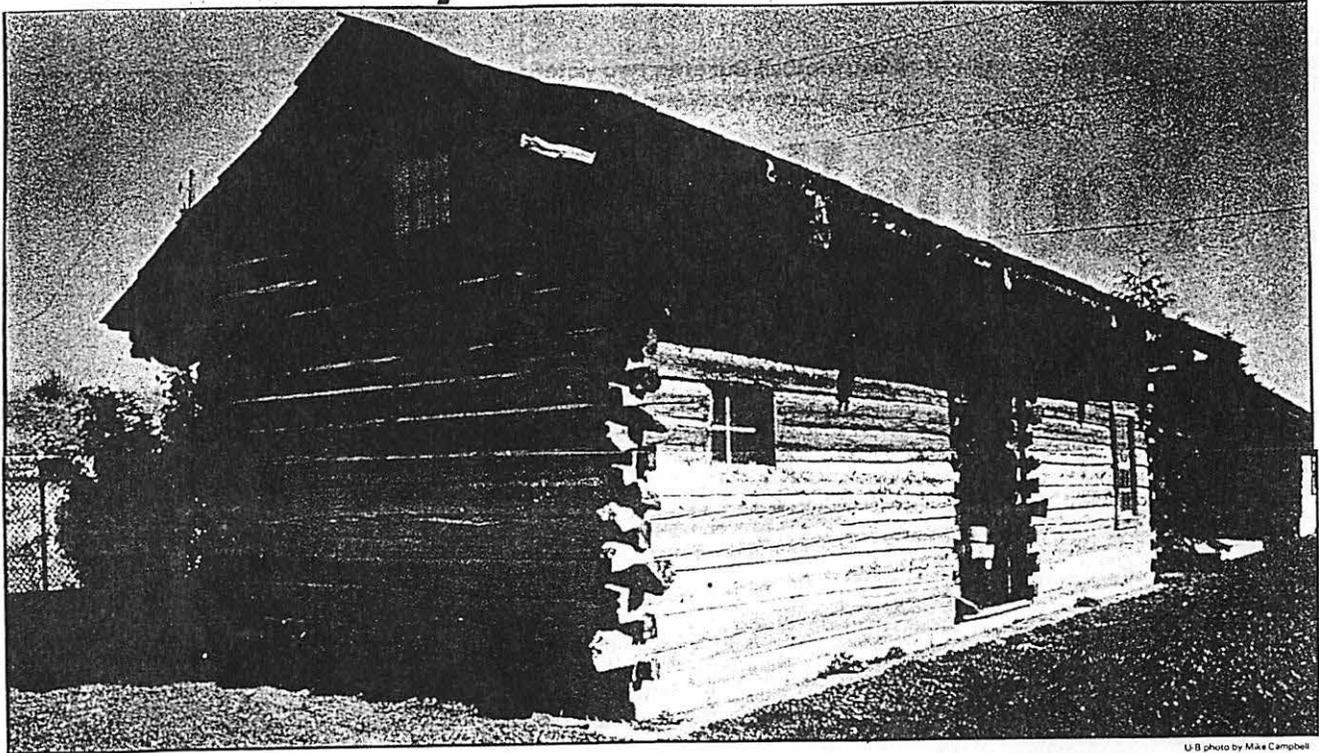
In 1901, Mrs. Reynolds moved her home to 24 S. Clinton St. At the time of her death, she was planning a new home on Prospect Heights to realize a dream to return to the scene of her first home in the Walla Walla Valley.

Oddly enough, Mrs. Reynolds' home was only two blocks from where the Clark headstone was found.

The headstone is one of several additions this spring to the museum. The Pioneer Village and Museum is open from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays.

Cabin a testimonial to dream, woman's faith

7922



U-B photo by Max Campbell

The Ransom Clark cabin was moved in 1969 to Pioneer Village in Fort Walla Walla Park Museum.

A log cabin at Fort Walla Walla Museum is a testimonial to the foresight of a man who believed in Walla Walla and to the faith of the woman who fought to continue that foresight.

The Ransom Clark cabin for many years was a focal point of local history. Built in 1859 on a knoll near Prospect Point School, it was moved to Pioneer Village at the museum complex in May 1969 so it might be better preserved and enjoyed by more people as a part of local history.

Ransom Clark was a man who had much faith in Walla Walla's future, and a dream of building a new home in a new territory. But he did not live to realize that dream.

Because of his foresight, however, realization of that dream was possible when his widow followed his vision, with faith that it was good.

Following the death of her husband, Mrs. Clark continued his work here and later married another builder, Almos H. Reynolds.

While Clark died before he could carry out his dream, he is an important niche in local history.

Research by Mrs. Clark's granddaughter, Ruth Reynolds, 107 N. Second Ave., has revealed facts of Clark's activities before his death at 49.

Miss Reynolds was for many years librarian at Whitman's Penrose Memorial Library.

Clark was born July 22, 1810, at Clarksburg, Pa., the son of Judge Spencer and Betty Clark and the grandson of Ebenezer Clark.

"I found little of his early life, but in 1843 he and John Campbell came to Missouri to join Lt. John Fremont's expedition to the West," Miss Reynolds says.

"Most of the expedition members were French-Canadians and trappers."

The expedition followed the route that would become the Old Oregon Trail, coming through the Blue Mountains only days ahead of the first big wagon train of immigrants, led by Dr. Marcus Whitman.

"At The Dalles, Clark left the Fremont party and joined the wagon train, going to the Willamette Valley where he farmed in Yamhill County," Miss Reynolds says.

"In June, 1844, he and C.A.J. Embry and Joel Palmer were named by the Oregon Provisional Government to build a road from Oregon City to Lafayette.

"In 1845, he married Lettice Jane Millican, then 15. She and her family were members of the 1843 immigrant train and lived on

a farm a mile from Clark's place. "Twins were born to them, but only one, Charles, survived."

Clark twice succumbed to the "gold fever" of those times, Miss Reynolds says.

The first time was from 1851 to 1853 in the California goldfields, Miss Reynolds says.

"In 1853, Clark moved to Linn City, where he ran a hotel and built a sawmill. When a flood wiped out the town, he moved to Portland to operate a hotel in a partnership.

"Clark went to the Colville mines in 1855, but had no success. En route home, he came through the Walla Walla Valley, where he had first visited in 1843.

"The land there had been opened to claims — up to 640 acres for a man and wife if the land was lived on for five years.

"While Clark was getting logs to build a home and start 'proving up' on the claim, the Indian uprising started and all settlers

were ordered out of the valley."

On his way back to Portland, Clark stopped at The Dalles to draw up a notification of the land filed under the Oregon Donations Act and had witnesses sign to the fact, Miss Reynolds says.

"Then, he had the papers sent to the land office in Vancouver, Washington Territory.

"This foresight secured for him — and eventually, his widow — the first claim in the area."

The Walla Walla country was re-opened to settlement in 1858. Clark returned to find many of his trees had been cut for use at Fort Walla Walla, Miss Reynolds says.

"He hired John Healey at \$40 a month to build fences and returned to Portland to arrange for the move of his family to a new home here.

"In March 1859, he and his son, Charles, then 13, left for Walla Walla. They outfitted at The Dalles, where he took two weeks,

buying, among other things, some fruit trees.

"At The Dalles, he also persuaded Robert Horton to accompany them to Walla Walla to help with farm work and to set out the fruit trees.

A contract with James Foster for \$300 trade of fruit trees and plowing service for logs for the cabin was negotiated.

"In May 1859, Clark was called back to Portland to attend to the hotel business. Two weeks later, on May 24, he died of pneumonia.

"He had left Horton and Charles in Walla Walla to build the cabin and to set out the orchard. It was the second orchard in the valley; Dr. Whitman had the first at his mission at Waiilatpu."

Clark's death left a widow with two children and a third on the way. She also had monumental business problems in Portland with the hotel.

Although advised to move to

Lafayette with her parents, Mrs. Clark decided to come to Walla Walla to see the property for herself, Miss Reynolds says.

"In the company of her brother, William, and Capt. and Mrs. Dent, she made the trip to Walla Walla. Capt. Dent was commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla and Mrs. Dent was a sister of President Grant.

"After consultation with her son Charles, and others here, Mrs. Clark determined to stay on.

"But first, she returned to Portland, where a daughter, Elizabeth, was born Aug. 9, 1859. Elizabeth later was to marry Barton Lincoln Baker, a nephew of Dr. Dorsey Baker (Walla Walla railroad builder and banker).

"When Elizabeth was 6 weeks old, Mrs. Clark, her daughter and son, William, left Portland for the Walla Walla Valley to make good on Mrs. Clark's dream."

Mrs. Clark was married May

23, 1861, to Almos H. Reynolds, who had come here in 1859 to build a flour mill. The wedding ceremony took place in the cabin. It was a double affair, with Mrs. Clark's sister, Elizabeth Millican, being married to Robert Horton. The Rev. Cushing Eels performed the double wedding.

Mrs. Reynolds was to take her place in the valley as one of its most prominent residents. Her \$20,000 contribution made possible the completion of the former YMCA building on Spokane Street. Her payment of a \$6,000 debt on a girls' dormitory at Whitman College was memorialized when the college named the dorm in her honor.

Story by Vance Orchard
Photo by Mike Campbell
Of the Union-Bulletin

Reynolds Hall — a step forward for women

By VANCE ORCHARD
Of the Union-Bulletin

Eighty years ago, when Reynolds Hall was dedicated on the Whitman College campus as a women's dormitory, the event honored not only a prominent Walla Walla woman, but it also was a platform from which women's rights were espoused.

A newspaper article of the time, terming the remarks of the speaker, W. A. Mowry, "an interesting address," printed the full speech, giving some 30 inches to the story of the event.

In spite of a steady rain that day, May 31, 1902, a crowd of 300 or more was on hand for the ceremonies.

While the new building represented a step forward for the college — a young, struggling venture yet in 1902 — it also meant a step in the same direction for women, not only of the college and Walla Walla, but for the nation. And, no woman represented her sex more than did Lettice J. Reynolds, for whom the new structure was named.

Upon her death in 1911, Mrs. Reynolds was lauded as one who "had the love and esteem not only of her family but of all who knew her...She invested her life and her means as became a woman of character and her influence through these agencies enriched by her will continue."

Mrs. Reynolds, who had come to Walla Walla in 1859 as a young widow with three children to continue a dream of her husband (Ransom Clark) was to rise to eminence in the young, emerging city. She gave generously to support of the YMCA, Whitman College and her church, the First Congregational Church. She married Almos M. Reynolds in 1861.

Her generosity in making the building possible was noted by speakers dedication day as well as in the Morning Union and Evening Statesman, Walla Walla newspapers of the time. It was generosity which would help assure young women the opportunity of an education, the keynote of Mowry, the main speaker of the day. Excerpts from his remarks that day point out his feelings concerning the importance of an education for women.

Mowry recalled the history of women not being allowed to enter schools for many years after the advent of public schools.

"It was a long time before the good people of this country seemed to grasp the idea that it was of any importance to educate girls," he said. It was a situation which persisted, he noted. "Within the past week, the question has been asked of me, 'Where shall we find housekeepers if so many girls go to college?'"

Seventy-one at the time, Mowry observed that "when I was born there was not a college in the United States where a woman could get an education."

Mowry then advanced the idea that women should have more right than men to an education, a thought which doubtless had even his staunchest believers reeling.



LETTICE J. REYNOLDS

"Can anyone give a valid reason why the women of our country should not be as well educated as the men? Indeed, if there is to be any difference should it not be the other way?"

"Are there not reasons why more women should receive the higher education than men? In the very nature of the case, men must perform more of the coarser and harder manual labor than the women, while women attend to a greater degree to the finer and more refining duties of life."

Mowry four years later was to receive the honorary degree of LL.D. from Whitman College. He was nationally recognized as a writer and lecturer on U.S. history and it was through this medium that he made the names of Marcus and Narcissa Whitman better known throughout the nation. During the winter of 1901-02, prior to his dedicatory remarks, Mowry had given a series of lectures at the college.

Reynolds Hall was a woman's dormitory until Prentiss Hall was built in 1926, it is recalled by a granddaughter of Mrs. Reynolds, Ruth Reynolds. Miss Reynolds was librarian of the college library until she retired in 1966.

Miss Reynolds says "after the girls were moved to Prentiss in 1926, Reynolds Hall was used for several things, including the use by Edith Davis, Whitman dramatic coach, as a laboratory theater for her classes.

In 1934, Reynolds Hall became quarters for the college library. It remained there until Penrose Memorial Library was built in 1957, Miss Reynolds recalls.

Pg 21A

Again vacated in March, 1957, the building entered a new phase and use, headquarters for the English Department of the college. An annex, added to the structure in 1951, was removed when the new science building was erected.

With construction of Maxey Hall in 1978, the building was again vacant, but not for long. Later that fall, plans were announced for its use as a study hall facility, as it is being used now.

Applegate heads long list of those who shaped 'Y'

By VANCE ORCHARD
Of the Union-Bulletin

The dedication last year of new YMCA facilities on the grounds of what had served as high school, then a college, was one of many highlights of the organization.

While to speak of the "Y" is to speak of the buildings and the facilities provided in those buildings, one must speak of the people who have shaped those structures.

Easily leading those "shapers" is the man with whom the local "Y" was so closely allied for more than 50 years: Fred D. Applegate.

Upon his death in 1962, an article in the Union-Bulletin stated: "There is no doubt that he affected more Walla Walla lives than any other person in the city's history."

Applegate came to Walla Walla as physical director when the building on South Colville Street was opened in 1907. He became general secretary in 1915, bringing the "Y" through a period of financial stress.

Applegate was interested personally and professionally in the youth programs and was known as father of Walla Walla basketball in the years when Wa-Hi was an annual winner or contender for the state championship.

His hobby, Applegate once replied to a query, was: "People — all kinds."

Through the years since the founding of the YMCA in Walla Walla, there have been a host of "shapers" as well as those who have simply given countless hours of time and money to continue the objectives of the "Y."

It would make a list of men which would fill a lengthy column. It would be a list from which one could glean names like the former "Y" board presidents who paid tribute to Applegate on the 50th anniversary of the present YMCA in 1956.

The six who saluted him include Jack Huntington and Gerwyn Jones. The others were Arthur Cox, Dale "Pig" Gentry, Ed Zaring and R. V. "Nig" Borleske. All were Walla Walla business leaders and Gentry became one of the best known athletes turned out at Washington State University, mainly through his basketball prowess which began at the YMCA here.

The others had come under the influence of Applegate as well.

Huntington and Jones were to head up fund-raising campaigns for the YMCA; Jones in 1959-60 to build the new swim pool at the Spokane Street building and named in honor of Applegate, and Huntington as chairman

of the \$2 million drive in 1975 to build the present edifice on South Park Street.

While men have drawn most of the attention in the annals of the "Y" here, it remained for a woman who through her generosity brought reality to the 1905 effort to build the first structure.

That was Lettice Clark Reynolds.

widow of one founder (Ransom Clark) and wife of another founder of Walla Walla (Almos Reynolds). Mrs. Reynolds donated \$25,000 to the drive for funds to erect the first building, then continued her support later as financial burdens got difficult for the "Y."

Robert Carey, first general secretary of the YMCA here (1904) in 1947 recalled those efforts, noting that she was often referred to as "Mother Reynolds," for her intense interest in the work of the "Y" and its importance to the youth of the city.

Since its formation here in 1886, the

local YMCA has had many presidents. The first was W. P. Winans, when the first "Y" was organized Dec. 27, 1886.

Today the president is Dr. Donald Roser. The current executive director is Ned Shafer, a Walla Walla native who took this post in 1978.

On May 24, 1888, a reading room was opened on the third floor of the Paine Building at Second Avenue and Main Street, the first facility of the local "Y."

The present association was organized Nov. 15, 1905, with Allen H. Reynolds the first president.

Carey remained as secretary when he resigned and was succeeded by F. W. Witham, who in turn was succeeded by Frank Downing in 1913. He was succeeded in 1915 by Applegate.

The Spokane Street building was formally opened Dec. 5, 1907.

A big part of the work of the old building was the housing of transients, either harvest farm workers or youths and men moving through town. In a 1945 report, Applegate told how "more than 13,000 transients slept on the floors during one winter of the Depression."

He also noted that as many as 800 soldiers had taken baths and used other facilities of the building in a single day during World War II when several hundred soldiers were stationed at the air base.

In April, 1915, Applegate reported: "Tennis has been boosted to the extent that we now have two fine clay courts with about about 40 members

and still growing."

In August of that year, Applegate's report indicated his hopes for providing facilities for as many as possible:

"All men and boys do not thrive on the same kind of food; neither do they require the same kind of exercise. The more strenuous forms of sport, where beneficial to some, are harmful to others, according to age, physical condition, heart action, etc.

"By wise discrimination and a guiding hand, we hope to use all these various agencies for the physical

needs of the membership."

Besides building highlights, teams representing the local YMCA gained much acclaim for the town. In 1934 a team from the Y league waltzed through all opponents in Seattle to capture the Northwest crown.

Members of the team included Mike Reser, Gerwyn Jones, Frank Clark, Paul Tompkins, Arnold Gentry and Bob Cantonwine.

In 1948, what was termed in the sports page jargon of the time as "the rangiest hoop aggregation ever turned out in Walla Walla," not only captured the Northwest title but went to Brooklyn to compete for national honors.

The late Roland Miller, then writing sports for the Union-Bulletin and who was later to be its publisher, described the team:

"Only two of the players, Bobby Dyer and Don McMann, stand less than 6 feet. George Klemz and Bob "Stretch" Garrett are about 6-foot-5-inches each, followed by Russ Mead at 6-4; Bill Fouts and Jack McCaw, 6-3 each; Art Fulkerson and Doug Crawford, 6-1 each and Dwight Pool, an even 6 feet."

Old "Y" members and leaders like Gerwyn and Huntington will say that that success was due in no small measure to two of the best-loved institutions of Walla Walla: its YMCA and its longtime director, F. D. Applegate.

CLARK

1870 Census

Pg 8-City of Walla Walla, Walla Walla Co., Wash--20 June 1870

A.H. Reynolds	52M	Banker	N.Y.	Married
L.J. Reynolds	40F	Keeping house	Ark	Married
Harry Reynolds	6M		W.T.	
Allen Reynolds	1M		W.T.	
Charles Clark	22M		Ore	
William Clark	12M		Ore	
Lizzie Clark	10F		Ore	
Annie Hill	18F		Ore	

1880 Census

Pg 12-Walla Walla city, Walla Walla Co., Wash-3 June 1880

Albert H. Reynolds	71M	Retired Banker	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.
Lettice J. Reynolds	50F	Wife	Ark	Geo	Tenn
Elizabeth Clark	20F	Dau	W.T.	Vt	Ark
Harry Reynolds	16M	Son Clerk in Bank	W.T.	N.Y.	Ark
Ellen Reynolds	11F	Dau	W.T.	N.Y.	Ark
Anna Hill	25F	Niece	Ore	Mo	Ark
Yan Yan	19M	Servant	China	China	China

Pg 42-Columbia Co., Washington Territory-20 June 1880

Charles Clark	33M	Head Clerk in store	Ore	Vt	Mo
Maggie S Clark	25F	Wife Keeps home	Mo	___	Mo
Mary E Clark	7F	Dau	W.T.	Ore	Mo
Lettie Clark	1F	Dau	W.T.	Ore	Mo

1883 Census

Pg 121-Columbia Co, Washington Territory

C. W. Clark	36M	Head Clerk	Ore	Married
Maggie S. Clark	25F	Wife	Mo	Married
Mary E. Clark	10F	Dau	Wash	
Lettie Clark	7M	Dau	Wash	
Ida Clark	3F	Dau	Wash	

1887 Census

Pg 8-Columbia Co., Washington Territory

C. W. Clark	39M	Head Clerk	Ore	Married
M.S. Clark	33F	Wife	Mo.	Married
M. E. Clark	14F	Dau	W.T.	
L. L. Clark	8F	Dau	W.T.	
I. G. Clark	5F	Dau	W.T.	

1900 Census

Sheet #19-Walla Walla Ward 1-Walla Walla Co., Wash-18 June 1900

C. W. Clark	56M	Head	Aug 1843	Day Laborer	Ore	Ore	Ore
Maggie S	46F	Wife	Sept 1853	(3/2)	Mo	Mo	Mo
Mary Clark	27F	Dau	_____	1873	Wash	Ore	Mo
Lottie Clark	21F	Dau	Oct	1878	Wash	Ore	Mo

Sheet #1-Walla Walla City, Wash-Walla Walla Ward 3-1 June 1900
Odd Fellow's Home (lives 39-47 inclusive (?))

L.J. Reynolds	69F	Head	Oct 1820	(6/5) widow	Ark	Geo	Tenn
Wm. Clark	43M	Son	Apr 1857	Farmer	Ore	Vt	Ark
Anna Hill	44F	Niece	Sept 1855		Ore	Mo	Ark
Margaret Hill	29F	Niece	May 1871		Ore	Mo	Ark

1910 Census

Sheet #23B-Thorn (?) Township-Walla Walla city, Walla Walla Co.-25 Apr 1910

Charles W. Clark	68M	Head		Ore	Mo	Mo
Maggie E. (5/2) Clark	56F	Wife		Mo	Mo	Mo
Marria E. Clark	37F	Dau		Wash	Ore	Mo

Sheet #1-Whitman Precinct-Walla Walla City, Walla Walla Co., Wash-15 Apr 1910

William Clark	53M	Head		Minn	_____	_____
Ella M Clark (1/1)	49F	Wife		Minn	_____	_____
Eveline Clark	5F	Dau		Wash	Minn	Minn
Bruce B. Marchetta	9M	Nephew		Calif	_____	_____
Sadie Kkoch	22F	Servant				

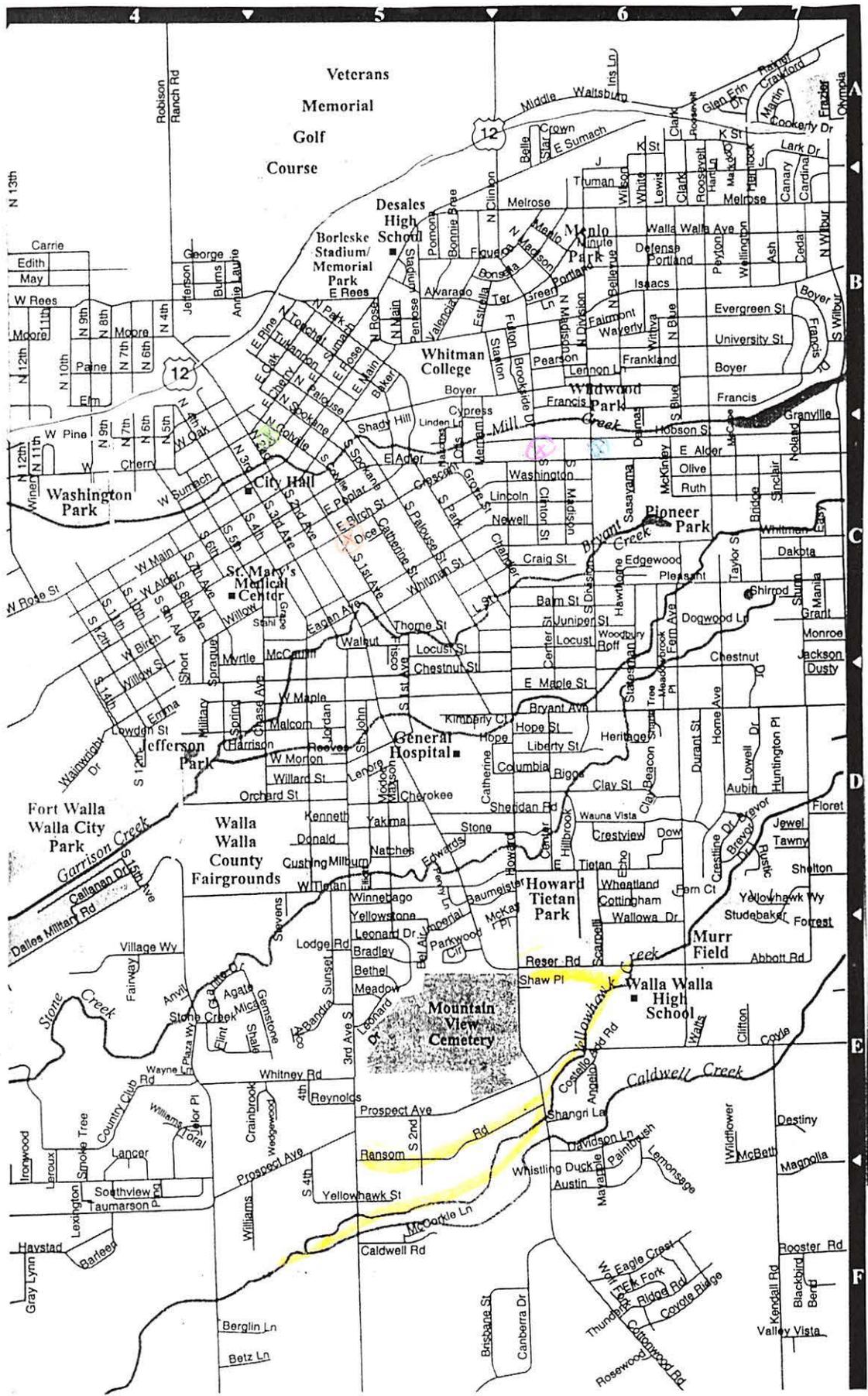
1920 Census

Sheet 1B-Thorn (?) Precinct-Walla Walla Ward 1-Walla Walla Co., Wash-4 Jan 1920

Charles W. Clark	73M	Head	Book keeper clothing store	Ore	Vt	Mo
Maggie S. Clark	66F	Wife		Mo	Mo	Mo
Mary E. Clark	46F	Dau	Manager, clotheing store	Wash	Ore	Mo

College Precicnt-Walla Walla city, Walla Walla Co., Wash.-10 Jan 1920

William S. Clark	62M	Head	Retired Farmer	Ore	Vt	Mo
Ella S. Clark	58F	Wife	house wife at home	Minn	Canada	Canada
Evelyn Clark	13F	Dau	Student	Wash	Ore	Minn

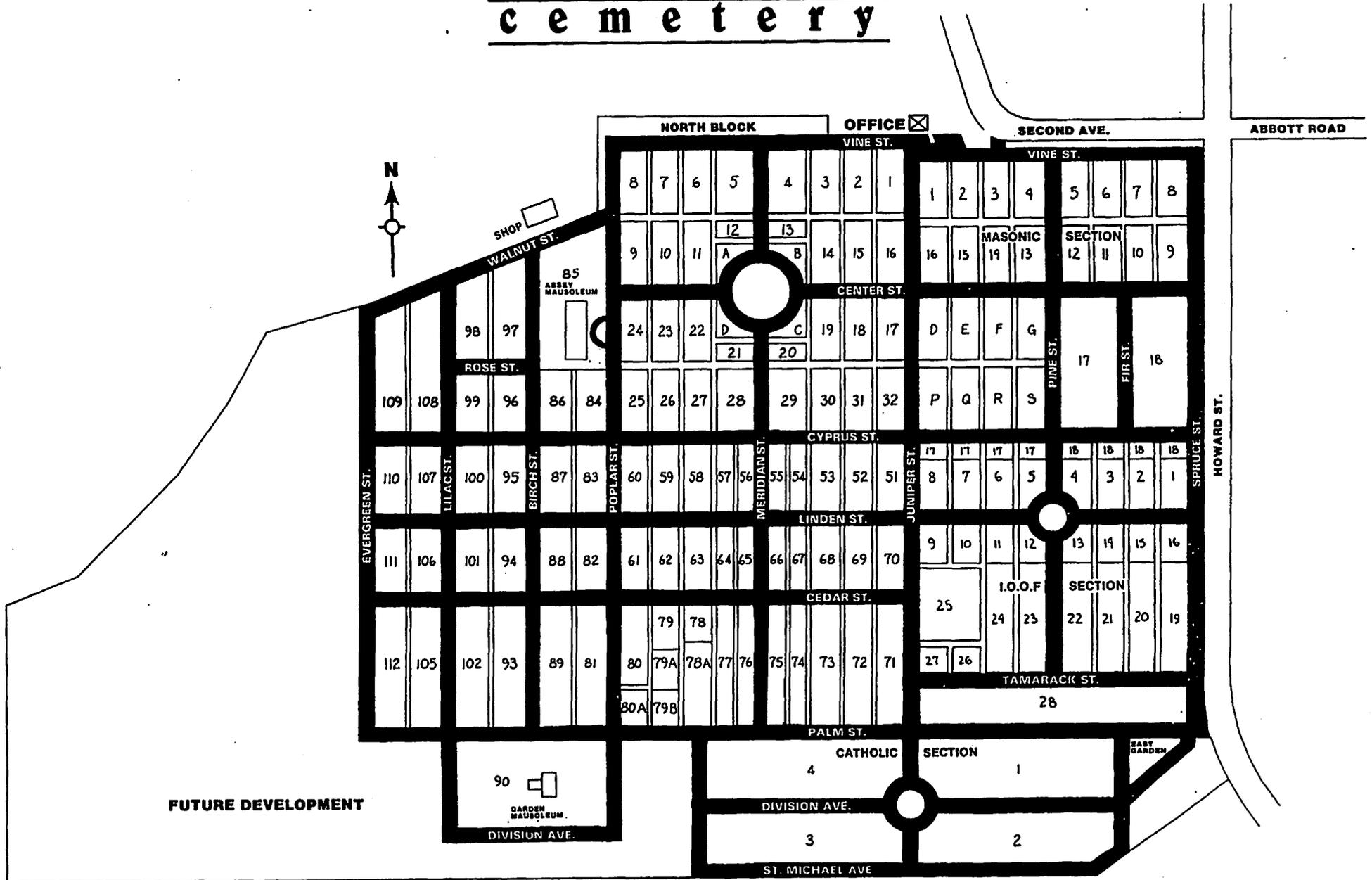


3 lived 3rd
 Area visited 1st
4 lived 4th
5 " 5th lived here
R Ransom's Roadstone friend



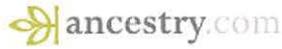
MOUNTAIN VIEW

c e m e t e r y



Surname	First Name	MN/Initial	Birth Date	Death Date	Other Inscription	Division	Lot	Grave
Clark	William	S.	1857	1936		Block 10	13	7
Clark	Ella	S.	1860	1936		Block 10	13	9
Clark	Mary	Elizabeth	1873	1955		Block 10	43	12
Clark	Frank	Ball	1875	1875		Block 10	43	14
Clark	William	Amos	1876	1878		Block 10	43	15
Clark	Ida	Gray	1881	1892	Calrk, Ida Gray on computer.	Block 10	43	16
Clark	Maggie	Gray	1853	1936		Block 10	43	17
Clark	Charles	Webster	1846	1933		Block 10	43	18

Baker	Elizabeth	Clark	1859	1947		Block 10	13	6
Clark	William	S.	1857	1936		Block 10	13	7
Clark	Ella	S.	1860	1936		Block 10	13	9
Ruble	W.	Kent	1896	1936	Dr.	Block 10	13	10
Cummings					Buried July 1876. Infant.	Block 10	13	A
Reynolds	Charlotte		Sep 17, 1870	Feb 7, 1871		Block 10	14	1
Reynolds	Bertha	C.	Aug 30, 1865	Nov 12, 1931		Block 10	14	2
Reynolds	Margaret		Dec 12, 1895	Aug 19, 1986		Block 10	14	2
Reynolds	Carrie	Miss	Oct 25, 1891	Feb 22, 1977		Block 10	14	3
Reynolds	Harry	A.	Oct 14, 1863	Oct 2, 1948		Block 10	14	3
Reynolds	Allen	Lynn	1911	1988		Block 10	14	4
Reynolds	Evelyn J.	Hancock	1911	1989		Block 10	14	4
Aborn	John	Pennell	1930	1982		Block 10	14	5
Reynolds	Almos	H.	Oct 21, 1808	Apr 21, 1889		Block 10	14	10
Reynolds	Lettice	J.	Oct 3, 1830	Jun 10, 1911		Block 10	14	11
Clark	Ransom		Jul 22, 1809	May 24, 1859		Block 10	14	12
Hill	Anna		1852	1936		Block 10	14	16
Reynolds	Charlotte		Sep 17, 1870	Feb 7, 1879		Block 10	14	17
Bartell	Laura	Lucille	Nov 21, 1909	May 7, 1996	Died in Moscow, Idaho.	Block 10	43	9
Bartell	Gustav	Emil	1875	1947		Block 10	43	10
Bartell	Lettie	Clark	1878	1944		Block 10	43	11
Clark	Mary	Elizabeth	1873	1955		Block 10	43	12
Clark	Frank	Ball	1875	1875		Block 10	43	14
Clark	William	Amos	1876	1878		Block 10	43	15
Clark	Ida	Gray	1881	1892	Calrk, Ida Gray on computer.	Block 10	43	16
Clark	Maggie	Gray	1853	1936		Block 10	43	17
Clark	Charles	Webster	1846	1933		Block 10	43	18



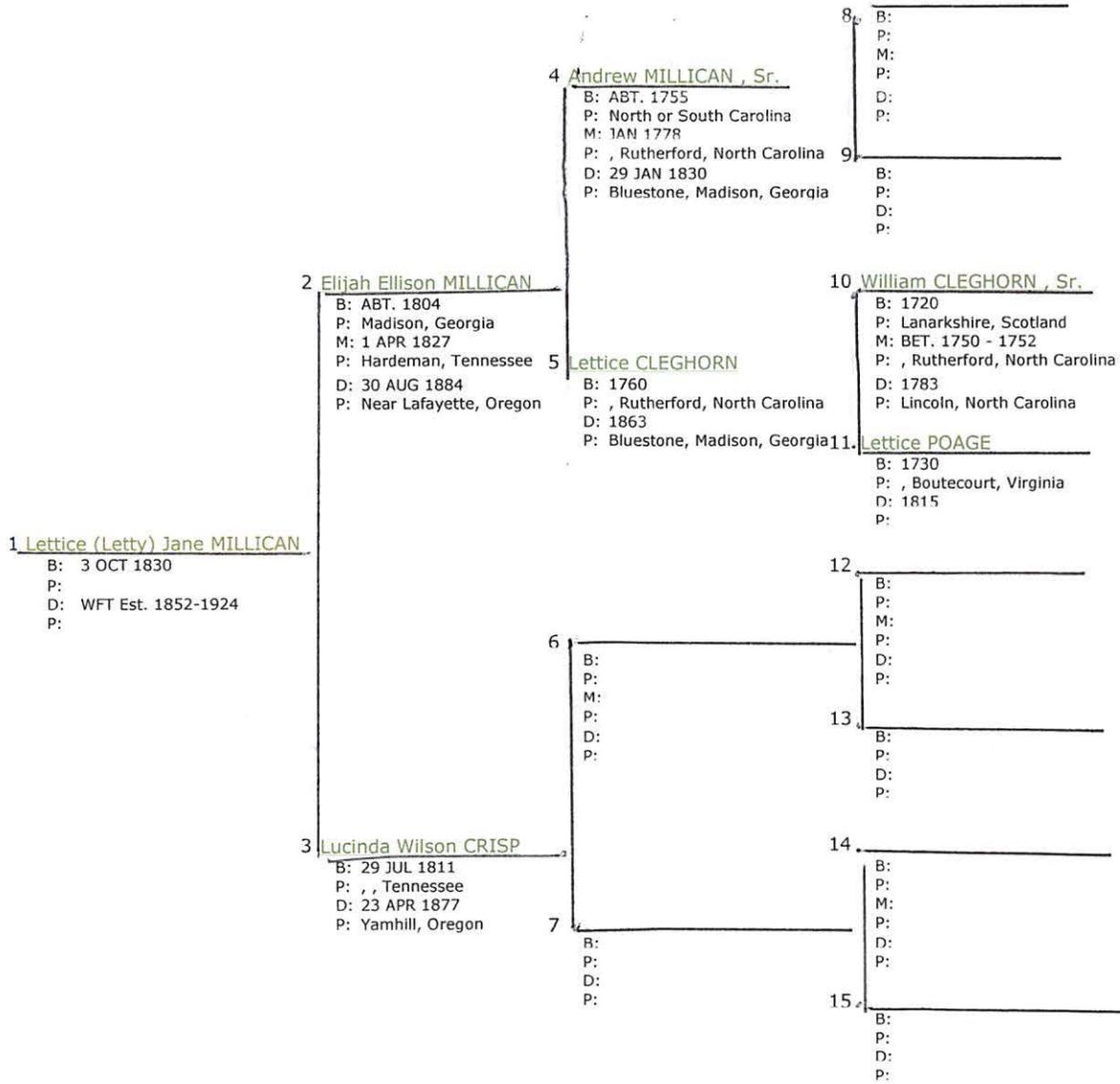
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Ahnentafel, Generation No. 1

1. **Lettice (Letty) Jane MILLICAN** was born 3 OCT 1830. She was the daughter of **2. Elijah Ellison MILLICAN** and **3. Lucinda Wilson CRISP**. She married **Ransom CLARK** 16 FEB 1845. He was born BEF 1831. She married **Amos H. REYNOLDS** AFT 1845. He was born BEF 1831, and died AFT 1907 in Lived in Walla Walla, Washington.

Ahnentafel, Generation No. 2

2. **Elijah Ellison MILLICAN** was born ABT 1804 in , Madison, Georgia, and died 30 AUG 1884 in Near Lafayette, Oregon. He was buried in Masonic Cemetery ; near Lafayette, Yamhill, Oregon. He was the son of **4. Andrew MILLICAN , Sr.** and **5. Lettice "Lettie" CLEGHORN**.
3. **Lucinda Wilson CRISP** was born 29 JUL 1811 in , , Tennessee, and died 23 APR 1877 in Yamhill, Oregon. She was buried in Masonic Cemetery ; near Lafayette, Yamhill, Oregon.

Children of Lucinda Wilson CRISP and Elijah Ellison MILLICAN are:

1.
 - i. **Lettice (Letty) Jane MILLICAN** was born 3 OCT 1830. She married **Ransom CLARK** 16 FEB 1845. He was born BEF 1831. She married **Amos H. REYNOLDS** AFT 1845. He was born BEF 1831, and died AFT 1907 in Lived in Walla Walla, Washington.
 - ii. **Malvina Ann MILLICAN** was born 22 SEP 1832 in Arkansas, and died MAR 1915 in Lafayette, Yamhill Co., Oregon. She married **James T. HEMBREE** 30 NOV 1845 in Lafayette, Yamhill Co., Oregon. He was born 13 SEP 1825, and died 17 MAR 1916.
 - iii. **Mary Adalin MILLICAN** was born 22 SEP 1832 in , , Arkansas. She married **Henry C. HILL** 30 NOV 1845 in Lafayette, Yamhill, Oregon. He was born BEF 1833, and died 1872.
 - iv. **Andrew Jackson MILLICAN** was born 15 NOV 1834 in Missouri, and died 9 SEP 1907 in Lafayette, Yamhill Co., Oregon.
 - v. **Louisa Allen MILLICAN** was born 27 JAN 1837 in Missouri. She married **Jesse Down DIXON** 7 SEP 1854 in Yamhill Co., Oregon. He was born 10 OCT 1831 in Harrison Co., Kentucky, and died AFT 1907.
 - vi. **William Mansil MILLICAN** was born 1838. He married **Harriett SMITH** 2 MAY 1861. She was born BET 1838 AND 1844.
 - vii. **Elizabeth MILLICAN** was born 1841 in , , Missouri. She married **John W. MCCULLOUGH**. She married **Dorsey S. BAKER**. He was born BEF 1842. She married **Robert HORTON** 23 MAY 1861. He was born BEF 1842.
 - viii. **James K. Polk MILLICAN** was born 1843 in , , Missouri. He married **Sarah Ellen AGEE** 6 SEP 1866. She was born AFT 1843 in , , Missouri, and died 1904.
 - ix. **John M. MILLICAN** was born 1846 in Lafayette, Yamhill, Oregon, and died 10 MAY 1919 in Troutdale, Multnomah, Oregon. He married **Mary R. HAYWARD** 13 MAR 1870. She was born BET 1846 AND 1853 in The Dalles, Oregon. He married **Ida F. WALLING** 4 SEP 1898 in , Tillamook, Oregon. She was born 14 FEB 1878 in , , Oregon, and died 11 JUL 1944 in Portland, Multnomah, Oregon.
 - x. **Margaret Letitia MILLICAN** was born 1847 in Yamhill Co., Oregon, and died in New York.
 - xi. **Margaret Letitia MILLICAN** was born 1847 in , Yamhill, Oregon, and died in , , New York.
 - xii. **Inez MILLICAN** was born 1854 in Yamhill Co., Oregon, and died BEF 1907.

Ahnentafel, Generation No. 3

4. **Andrew MILLICAN , Sr.** was born ABT 1755 in , Rutherford, North Carolina, and died 29 JAN 1830 in Bluestone, Madison, Georgia.
5. **Lettice "Lettie" CLEGHORN** was born ABT 1760 in , Rutherford, North Carolina, and died ABT 1863 in Bluestone, Madison, Georgia. She was the daughter of **10. William H. CLEGHORN , Sr.** and **11. Lettice POAGE**.

Children of Lettice "Lettie" CLEGHORN and Andrew MILLICAN , Sr. are:

- i. Mary Lettice MILLICAN.
- ii. Rebecca MILLICAN.
- iii. John MILLICAN.
- iv. Levi MILLICAN.
- v. Lettice Levy MILLICAN.
- vi. Jane MILLICAN was born 10 DEC 1778 in , Rutherford, North Carolina, and died 7 JAN 1851 in , Madison, Georgia. She married James SCOTT , Jr., son of James Madison SCOTT , Sr. and Jane CLEGHORN. He was born ABT 1782. She married John "Capt" SCOTT , Sr. BEF 1790 in < , North Carolina>. He was born BEF 1778 in , , North Carolina, and died JAN 1864 in , Madison, Georgia. She married James CLEGHORN 9 JUL 1810 in , Elbert, Georgia, son of William H. CLEGHORN , Sr. and Lettice POAGE. He was born ABT 1770 in , Rutherford, North Carolina, and died 1832 in , Hall, Georgia.
- vii. Mary Lettice MILLICAN was born 18 APR 1780, and died 3 AUG 1781.
- viii. Rebecca MILLICAN was born ABT 1782. She married John "Capt" SCOTT , Sr. 29 JAN 1852. He was born BEF 1778 in , , North Carolina, and died JAN 1864 in , Madison, Georgia.
- ix. Charles MILLICAN was born ABT 1785, and died FEB 1818 in , Madison, Georgia. He married Mary Ann MILLICAN BEF 1804, daughter of John MILLICAN , Sr.. She was born 1790, and died in , Madison, Georgia.
- x. William C. MILLICAN was born ABT 1787. He married Rebecca DOYLE 9 APR 1807 in Franklin Co., Georgia. She was born BEF 1790.
- xi. Thomas Jefferson MILLICAN , Sr. was born 1788 in , Rutherford, North Carolina, and died AFT 1850 in , Madison, Georgia. He married Elizabeth CLEGHORN 17 JAN 1809 in , Franklin, Georgia. She died BEF 1850 in , Stephens, Georgia. He married Elizabeth CLEGHORN 17 JAN 1809 in Franklin Co., Georgia. She died BEF 1850 in Stephens Co., Georgia.
- xii. James Hemphill MILLICAN was born ABT 1790, and died 15 FEB 1861 in , Cherokee, Georgia. He married Mary SOUTHWICK 10 AUG 1815 in , Elbert, Georgia. She was born BEF 1798, and died 17 JUL 1858 in , Cherokee, Georgia.
- xiii. John MILLICAN was born 1790 in , Madison, Georgia, and died in , , Tennessee. He married Lettice "Lettie" SCOTT 4 NOV 1813. She was born 1787 in , Rutherford, North Carolina, and died in , , Tennessee.
- xiv. Robert MILLICAN was born 1793 in , Jackson, Georgia. He married Malinda POWELL BEF 1843. She was born BEF 1826. He married Malinda POWELL BEF 1843. He married Elizabeth JOHNSON 30 JAN 1843 in , , Georgia. She was born 1817 in , , Georgia.
- xv. Lewis MILLICAN was born 1796 in , Chattooga, Georgia. He married Temperance UNKNOWN BEF 1827. She was born 1797 in , , Georgia.
- xvi. Allen MILLICAN was born ABT 1798. He married Jane STOREY 11 FEB 1824. She was born BEF 1807 in , Gwinnett, Georgia.
- xvii. Andrew MILLICAN , Jr. was born 1798 in Near Jefferson, Jackson, Georgia.
- xviii. Elisha MILLICAN was born ABT 1800, and died in , , Tennessee. He married Mary CLAXTON 23 SEP 1822 in , Knox, Tennessee. She was born ABT 1802.
2. xix. Elijah Ellison MILLICAN was born ABT 1804 in , Madison, Georgia, and died 30 AUG 1884 in Near Lafayette, Oregon. He married Lucinda Wilson CRISP 1 APR 1827 in Hardeman, Tennessee. She was born 29 JUL 1811 in , , Tennessee, and died 23 APR 1877 in Yamhill, Oregon.
- xx. Levi MILLICAN was born 1805 in , Madison, Georgia, and died 1884. He married Nancy JOHNSON 1828 in , Jackson, Georgia. She was born ABT 1805 in Jackson Co., Georgia, and died BEF 1850 in Jackson Co., Georgia.
- xxi. Lettice Levi MILLICAN was born 3 OCT 1806 in , Madison, Georgia, and died 24 MAR 1889 in , Chattooga, Georgia. She married Thomas FITZPATRICK OCT 1831. He was born BEF 1806 in , Madison, Georgia. She married James Madison SCOTT , Jr. ABT 1858 in , Madison, Georgia,

son of James Madison SCOTT , Sr. and Jane CLEGHORN. He was born 3 MAR 1790 in , Rutherford, North Carolina, and died 20 JAN 1872 in , Chattooga, Georgia.

Ahnentafel, Generation No. 4

10. **William H. CLEGHORN , Sr.** was born ABT 1710 in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died 1783 in Lincoln, North Carolina.
11. **Lettice POAGE** was born ABT 1730 in , Boute Court, Virginia, and died ABT 1815 in Danielsville, Madison, Georgia. She was buried ABT 1815 in Danielsville, Madison, Georgia. She was the daughter of **22. John POAGE** and **23. Mary Euginia NANCE**.

Children of Lettice POAGE and William H. CLEGHORN , Sr. are:

- i. Sarah CLEGHORN was born ABT 1753 in , Rutherford, North Carolina. She married John HUDDLESTON 10 OCT 1791 in , Rutherford, North Carolina, son of David HUDDLESTON. He was born ABT 1750 in , Rutherford, North Carolina.
- ii. William CLEGHORN , Jr. was born ABT 1755 in , Rutherford, North Carolina, and died 1845 in , Polk, Georgia. He married Mary HEMPHILL 1797 in , Madison, Georgia. She was born 1760, and died 6 DEC 1798 in , Madison, Georgia. He married Mary EDWARDS ABT 1799, daughter of Ambrose EDWARDS and Jemima NOMAIDEN. She was born ABT 1771, and died BET 1840 AND 1850 in , Floyd, Georgia.
- iii. Jane CLEGHORN was born ABT 1756 in Tyron, Rutherford, North Carolina, and died ABT 1799 in Elbert, Madison, Georgia. She married James Madison SCOTT , Sr. BEF 1780 in , Rutherford, North Carolina, son of John SCOTT , R.S. and Letitia MCKENDRICK. He was born in , Rutherford, North Carolina, and died BEF 1799.
5. iv. Lettice "Lettie" CLEGHORN was born ABT 1760 in , Rutherford, North Carolina, and died ABT 1863 in Bluestone, Madison, Georgia. She married Andrew MILLICAN , Sr. JAN 1778 in , Rutherford, North Carolina. He was born ABT 1755 in , Rutherford, North Carolina, and died 29 JAN 1830 in Bluestone, Madison, Georgia. She married John SCOTT , Jr. AFT 1830, son of John "Capt" SCOTT , Sr. and Jane MILLICAN. He was born 3 MAR 1790 in North Carolina, and died 20 JAN 1872 in Chattooga Co., Georgia.
- v. John Milton CLEGHORN was born 1765 in , Ruthford, North Carolina, and died 27 NOV 1860 in , Madison, Georgia. He married Abigail SCOTT 16 JAN 1800 in , Rutherford, North Carolina, daughter of John SCOTT , Jr. and Letitia MCKENDRICK. She was born ABT 1780 in , Rutherford, North Carolina, and died 1808 in , Madison, Georgia. He married Nancy HOPKINS 1810 in , Rutherford, North Carolina. She was born ABT 1790 in , Ruthford, North Carolina, and died 1877 in Dallas, Paulding, Georgia. He married Nancy HOPKINS 1810. She was born 1777 in , Ruthford, North Carolina, and died 1877 in Dallas, Paulding, Georgia.
- vi. Rebecca CLEGHORN was born ABT 1770 in , Rutherford, North Carolina.
- vii. James CLEGHORN was born ABT 1770 in , Rutherford, North Carolina, and died 1832 in , Hall, Georgia. He married Nancy Olivia JONES 10 JUN 1795 in , Oglethorpe, Georgia. She was born 1773 in , , North Carolina, and died ABT 1856 in , , Georgia. He married Jane MILLICAN 9 JUL 1810 in , Elbert, Georgia, daughter of Andrew MILLICAN , Sr. and Lettice "Lettie" CLEGHORN. She was born 10 DEC 1778 in , Rutherford, North Carolina, and died 7 JAN 1851 in , Madison, Georgia.
- viii. Mary CLEGHORN was born ABT 1775 in , Rutherford, North Carolina, and died 1805 in Elbert, Madison, Georgia. She married M. J. John MOORE. She married John MILLICAN. She married John MOORE BEF 1792. She married John MILLICAN , Sr. 1792 in Georgia. He was born 1767 in , , North Carolina, and died 1818 in , Madison, Georgia.

Ahnentafel, Generation No. 5

22. **John POAGE** was born BET 1679 AND 1708, and died BET 1733 AND 1793.
23. **Mary Euginia NANCE**.

Child of Mary Euginia NANCE and John POAGE is:

11. i. Lettice POAGE was born ABT 1730 in , Boute Court, Virginia, and died ABT 1815 in Danielsville, Madison, Georgia. She married William H. CLEGHORN, Sr. 11 MAR 1751/52 in , Rutherford, North Carolina. He was born ABT 1710 in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and died 1783 in Lincoln, North Carolina.

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